

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Indigenous Protected Area Plan of Management 2018 - 2028

Produced on behalf of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal

*The Traditional Owners of the Warraberalgal
and Porumalgal Indigenous Protected Area*



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Cover:

Adhabadh Gerzag (saltwater garden) by Tony Harry

Atub (Dugong Islet) reef.



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2018 - 2028

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Porumalgal Indigenous Protected Area*

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List of Acronyms

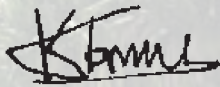
DoE	Department of the Environment (Cth.)
IPA	Indigenous Protected Area
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LSMU	Land and Sea Management Unit
PMC	Prime Minister and Cabinet (Cth.)
PoM	Plan of Management
PZJA	Protected Zone Joint Authority
RNTBC	Registered Native Title Body Corporate
TEK	Traditional Ecological Knowledge
TSI	Torres Strait Islanders
TSPZ	Torres Strait Protected Zone
TSRA	Torres Strait Regional Authority

Dedication

This management plan for our IPA is dedicated to Mura Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Elders - past, current and future - who worked tirelessly to ensure the commitment of our IPA is to preserve our language and history, and share their stories to ensure our younger generations endure and embrace our unique traditional practices forever.

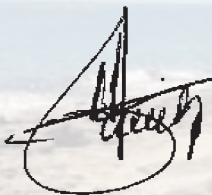
Traditional Owner Endorsement

We, the Warraberalgal (the people of Warraber) and Porumalgal (the people of Poruma), the Traditional Owners of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Indigenous Protected Area, endorse this Plan of Management, and give the Warraberalgal Rangers and Porumalgal Rangers authorisation to implement the natural and cultural management activities listed in it under the guidance of the Warraberalgal Corporation (Torres Strait Islanders) Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC), Porumalgal Corporation (Torres Strait Islanders) Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC) and community Elders, and in accordance with our traditional *lores and kastoms*.



Mr Kabay Tamu

Chair
Warraberalgal Corporation (Torres Strait Islanders)
Registered Native Title Body Corporate



Mr Frank Faud

Chair
Porumalgal Corporation (Torres Strait Islanders)
Registered Native Title Body Corporate

Ulu coastline and Kowsarr tree.

Summary

We, the Warraberalgal (the people of Warraber) and the Porumalgal (the people of Poruma), the Traditional Owners of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Indigenous Protected Area (IPA), have developed our Plan of Management (our Plan) to guide the management of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA, which was declared on 18 July 2014.

Ithab lagal, surumal a kulalai sena mura matha ngalpun mal Warraberalgaw a Porumalgaw.

(The islands, sandbanks and rocks that form our IPA belong to the Warraberalgal, the people of Warraber, and the Porumalgal, the people of Poruma).

Itab mazalay, a malu, a mura zapulay sena urnul muya ngalpun yadaynga a matha kedha ingaru ngalpun danalayg.

(The reefs and open ocean, our Sea Country, are also fundamentally part of our Country as our culture and livelihoods have, and continue to be, connected to its resources).

Our Plan has been developed to manage these special places in keeping with our traditional customary practices and with the support of government agencies and other partners.

Our Plan sets out the cultural and natural values of our IPA, and the management and conservation projects that we, together with western scientists and natural resource managers have identified as necessary to help us look after our sacred islands, as our ancestors have done since time immemorial.

Ngalpa ngaplun lagaw pawa a markayaw kuthin kaymelan balbalagpalan lak ngalpa gi kunakanpalan ngalpun lagaw pawa.

(Through combining our traditional customary practices and western knowledge and management frameworks, we have strengthened on our own governance system).

This has built relationships to map out a pathway for our Warraberalgal Rangers and Porumalgal Rangers, and broader community, to use for looking after Country.

Funding for our plan has been provided by the Australian Commonwealth Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PMC), on behalf of the Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DoE). The research and consultation process has been supported throughout by the Land and Sea Management Unit (LSMU) of the Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA), who administers and implements the Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA) Project in Torres Strait, as guided by the Warraberalgal (Torres Strait Islanders) RNTBC and Porumalgal (Torres Strait Islanders) RNTBC, and the governance and management frameworks that we have developed for our IPA.

***“Ina lag nithamun yadaynga mamuy
yawaykaru a ina malu nithamun
yadaynga mamuy yawaykaru”***

(The land is yours look after it and the sea is yours look after it).

Porumalgal Elder

Warraber reef, looking out towards Maza Guiya.

“Kulbaw ngulayg mamuy gasamun”

(Hold on to the old teaching).

Porumalgai Elder



PART 1: About this Management Plan

As part of our cultural obligations and duty of care for Country, we declared the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) on 18 July 2014.

Ngalpa kedha aymayka ngalpun ubi kedha ngalpa thumawayka kulay mabaygal kuthin matha kedha ina ngalpun lagaw pawa.

(We do this because we wanted to look after our ancestral lands in accordance with our traditions and customs).

We also recognised that the Indigenous Protected Area program is consistent with, and respectful of, our ownership and *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom) – the body of customs, traditions, observations and beliefs of Torres Strait Islanders. We are very happy that our lands are now part of the National Reserve System, Australia’s national system of protected areas.

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal values and ideologies for natural and cultural resource management are based on Indigenous (Torres Strait Islander) approaches to stewardship of our lands and waters, and the specific cultural, historical and economic values of the islands, sandbanks and rocks that make up our IPA. Our conservation philosophy is founded on *mina pawa* (appropriate and respectful ways), in particular, respect for traditional laws and values and the collective knowledge and wisdom of Elders. It is an important part of our *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom). This respect extends to the responsibility of on-going active management our islands and sea territory, to ensure the collective well being of current and future generations.

We want our perspectives, worldview and Traditional Knowledge to structure and guide management and research activities on our lands and seas. At the same time, we acknowledge and respect the information and benefits that flow from collaborative partnerships with outside individuals and agencies, and look forward to combining both approaches to safeguard our IPA, working together through the Warraberalgal (Torres Strait Islanders) RNTBC and Porumalgal (Torres Strait Islanders) RNTBC.

Our Plan combines the results of planning and discussions within our community and current information on the cultural and natural values of the area from Indigenous and non-Indigenous perspectives.

Balbalagpalan ngalmun yabugud ngalpunka a l ngalpun bertharaw mabaygal lak ngalpa thumawayka ngalpun lag.

(It presents a way forward for us, the Traditional Owners, to continue to protect and manage the land and sea).

In doing this we are always respectful of our ancestors and Elders, and the cultural lore, rights, traditions and practices they have fought hard to protect, maintain and pass on to us and that we will pass on in turn to our children.



Vision statement

***Ngalmun ubi
kedha ngalpunka
thumayawayka
ngalpun lag a ur
matha kedha
ina ngalpun
lagaw pawa***

(Our vision is to look after our ancestral lands and seas in accordance with our traditions and customs).

***“We protect and preserve
our land and sea for future
generations, our kids
and grandkids”***

*Piner sau (Pisonia grandis
forest), Atub.*

The Traditional Owners and area of our IPA

We, the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, the people of Warraber (Sue Island) and Poruma (Coconut Island) are the Traditional Owners of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA. Our two communities are interrelated and have a shared history. We often refer to ourselves as *wan pamle* (one family). Together, we are part of the Kulkalgal, the people of the Central Torres Strait Islands, which also includes the people of Iama (Yam Island) and Masig (Yorke Island). The Kulkalgal speak Kulkalgau Ya, a dialect of the Kala Lagaw Ya language of the Western and Central Islands of Torres Strait.

Our IPA comprises of eleven islands, sandbanks and rocks, with a total area of approximately 101.45 hectares. Together they are a cross-section of the varied island environments found in Torres Strait. Vegetation ranges from forest on some of the larger islands, to simple grass and herbland communities on the smaller sand cays.

“[The] IPA expansion will bring [the] cultural aspect back to life. It will help both islands exercise lore properly and practice it”

Poruma Councillor

NAME	ENGLISH NAME	TYPE	SIZE (HECTARES)
Atub	Dugong Islet	Sand cay	7.05
Bara	Bet Islet	Sand cay	19.33
Bini	Vini Islet	Coralline shelf	0.78
Bubui	Lowry Islet	Sand cay	0.33
Guiya	Poll Islet	Sand cay	10.40
Maza Guiya	Kirkcaldie Reef	Sand cay	1.18
Miggi Maituin	Meggi Maituine Reef	Sand cay	2.09
Urin Kula	Ninepin Rock	Volcanic outcrop	0.01
Ulu	Saddle Island	Continental island	22.24
Uttu	Dove Islet	Sand Cay	7.71
Yarrparr	Roberts Islet	Sand Cay	30.33

Lawrey, E. P., and Stewart, M. (2016) *Mapping the Torres Strait Reef and Island Features: Extending the GBR Features (GBRMPA) dataset*. Report to the National Environmental Science Programme. Reef and Rainforest Research Centre Limited, Cairns (103pp.).

Atub coastline.



On 7 July 2000, the Federal Court of Australia determined that native title exists over nine¹ of the islands, sandbanks and rocks that exist within our IPA, as well as our home island of Warraber. This is recognition in Australian law of our Indigenous ownership of these islands, in accordance with the traditional *lores and kastoms* of the Warraberalgal (Poruma People v Queensland [2000] FCA 1066). The native title is held by the Warraberalgal (Torres Strait Islanders) Corporation RNTBC, on behalf of the people of Warraber. This native title determination also recognised the rights held by Porumalgal in this area under our traditional *lores and kastoms*. This is recognition by the State of Queensland that before European settlement, these islands were occupied, used and enjoyed by Torres Strait Islanders.

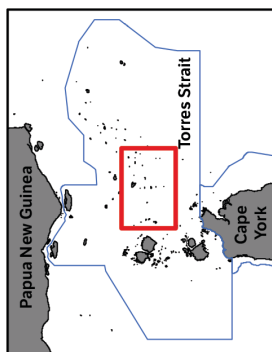
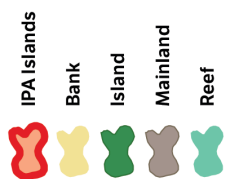
On 15 August 2005, the Federal Court of Australia determined that native title exists over Uttu and Yarrparr. This is recognition in Australian law of our Indigenous ownership of these islands, in accordance with the traditional laws and customs of the Porumalgal (Jack Billy on behalf of the Poruma People v The State of Queensland [2005] FCA 1115). The native title is held by the Porumalgal (Torres Strait Islanders) Corporation RNTBC, on behalf of the people of Poruma.

¹Atub, Bara, Bini, Bubui, Guiya, Maza Guiya, Miggi Maituin, Urin Kula and Ulu.

Below: Location of the area in which our IPA is situated, in relation to Torres Strait.



WARRABERALGAL PORUMALGAL INDIGENOUS PROTECTED AREA *Warraberalgal and Porumalgal islands included in the IPA*



0 5 10
Kilometres

Produced on 10/04/2018
*Updated on 08/05/2018
*Name change Ninepin Rock
Produced by MS
TRC:IPA 2018 002

Disclaimer: The data/map is provided in good faith under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence. While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information, the TSRA gives no warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability for any loss, damage or costs which may be incurred as a result of the information being inaccurate, incomplete or misused in any way and for any reason. The TSRA requests attribution as © Commonwealth of Australia (Torres Strait Regional Authority).



Sui (Sand plover) on Atub.

We further recognise the rights, responsibilities and interests held by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, and other Traditional Owners, in the broader regional context. Our IPA is placed within the Torres Strait Protected Zone (TSPZ), which defines the maritime boundaries between Papua New Guinea and Australia established through the Torres Strait Treaty (the Treaty) signed in 1978 and ratified in 1985. Under the Torres Strait Treaty and its management mechanisms, Traditional inhabitants have traditional visitation access to marine resources within the TSPZ for the maintenance of their traditional way of life and livelihood. Warraberalgal and Porumalgal rights and interests for traditional sea estates surrounding our IPA are further recognised through native title over the Sea Claim Area (Part A) on behalf of Torres Strait Islander claimants represented in the Torres Strait Regional Sea Claim determination of 2010 (*Akiba on behalf of the Torres Strait Islanders of the Regional Seas Claim Group v State of Queensland (No 2)* [2010] FCA 643, the Akiba decision). The Akiba decision recognises our non-exclusive native title rights to use, access, remain in, and take resources for any purpose (including commercial use) from the Sea Claim Area (Part A). Malu Lamar Corporation (Torres Strait Islanders) RNTBC (Malu Lamar) is the representative organisation that administers native title over the Sea Claim Area (Part A), through which Warraberalgal and Porumalgal have board representation.

On 22 August 1998 freehold title to three of these islands (Bara, Guiya and Ulu) was granted to the Gau Land Trust under the *Torres Strait Islander Land Act 1991* (Qld). The Gau Land Trust is a Torres Strait Islander Land Trust, established under the Act to hold the granted land for the benefit of all Warraberalgal.

As per boundaries recognised under these native title determinations, our IPA currently includes the land and waters on the landward side of the High Water Mark of all the claimed islands, sandbanks and rocks. (See IPA map on page 8).

It is important to note that the dedication of our IPA does not affect the statutory or native title rights of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, or any other stakeholders. Our statutory and native title rights recognise our legal rights to occupy, use and manage our Country. Our IPA works to complement this in implementing management actions that are guided by our rights and cultural duty of care.

The story of our IPA

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal have held a cultural obligation to look after Country since time immemorial. The cultural rights, interests and obligations we continue to practice to protect Country is the legacy we are building for our future generations. This includes our work to have our native title rights and interests recognised by Australian Law, the establishment of the Warraberalgal Rangers and Porumalgal Rangers, and the development of our IPA over the past eight years.

Our initial IPA nomination was based on Warraberalgal and Porumalgal interests to dedicate Maza Guiya as an IPA due to the island's importance to our community as a hunting place, bird and turtle nesting area, and concerns over disturbance to the environment by the lighthouse, commercial fishermen and oceangoing vessels. For example, on 7 February 2009 the products tanker Atlantic Blue, fully laden with a cargo of unleaded petrol, grounded on the sandy shoal just off the western end of Maza Guiya reef while being piloted through the Torres Strait (ATSB 2010). Fortunately, the hull was not damaged, no pollution occurred and the ship was later refloated. Our community still has concerns, however, about the potential for marine pollution associated with major shipping incidents, as well as the impacts of vessel wakes (wash) on small sandy cays.



Warraber Elder, Pastor Nelson Billy.

Warraber Elder, Pastor Nelson Billy, supported initial investigations into the opportunities that an IPA could provide Country. Following consultations with the Warraber and Poruma community, Pastor Billy, together with then TSIRC Councillor Willie Lui, and with the support of the Warraberalgal RNTBC, lodged an expression of interest with the TSRA to nominate Maza Guiya as a potential IPA. We worked over four years to survey Country, consult with community, plan and dedicate nine of our islands, to which we hold native title over, as the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA.

In 2016, Warraberalgal and Porumalgal RNTBC board members and Elders signed a letter stating the intent to expand our IPA to include the islands of Uttu (Dove Islet) and Yarrparr (Roberts Islet) for the significant cultural and natural values that they hold, which followed with further surveys to record these values. This year, we conducted a community-led review of our Plan to include Uttu and Yarrparr as part of our IPA and further develop important directions for the future of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA.

This edition of our plan reflects Warraberalgal and Porumalgal commitments to develop our IPA as we continue achieve our rights, interests and aspirations for Country, and collaborate with others who share interests across Country to sustainably manage its natural and cultural values for future generations.

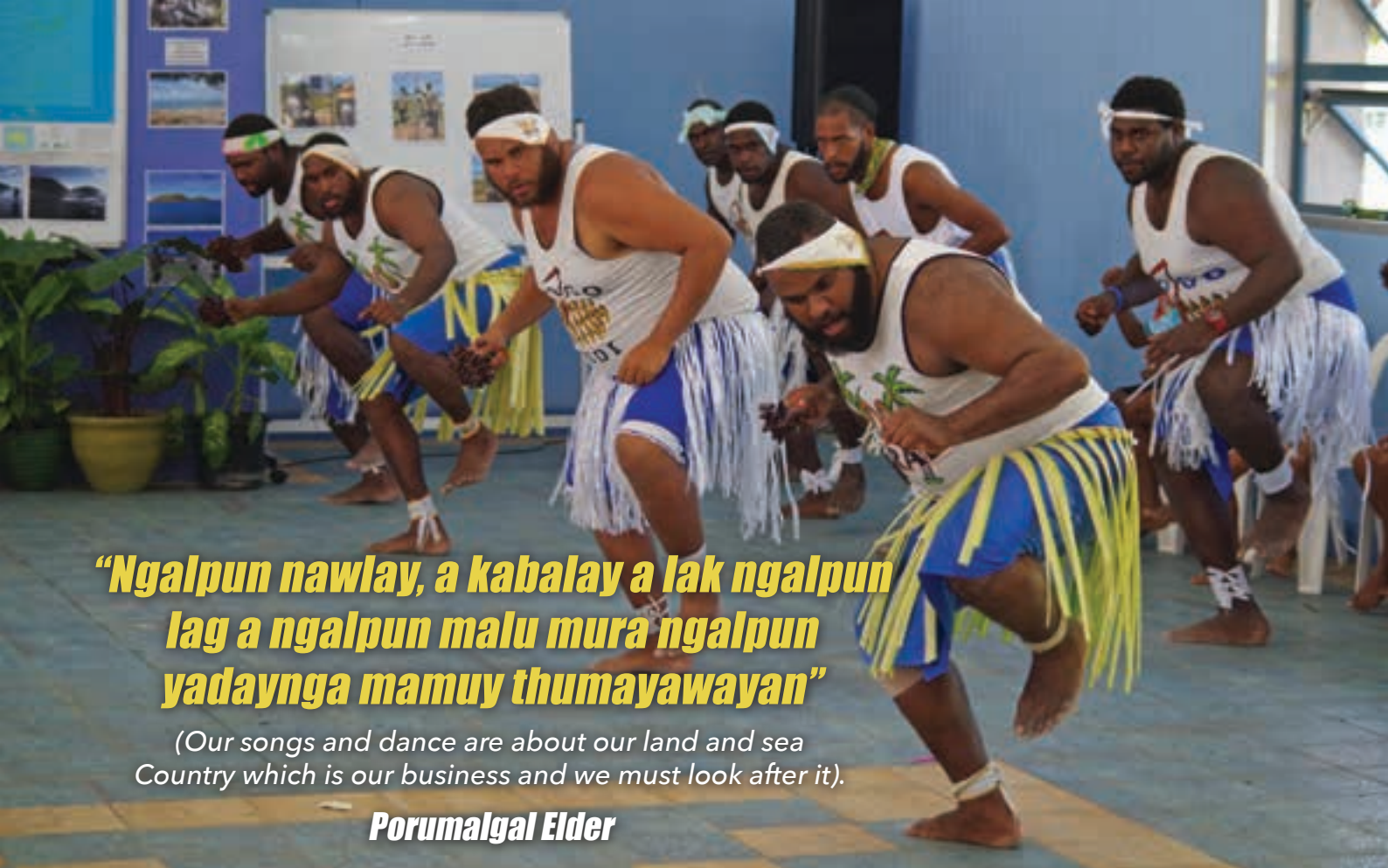
Warraberalgal and Porumalgal looking after Country from time immemorial and into the future

2000
Native title
recognised for
Warraber and
the nine IPA islands,
sandbanks and
rocks.

2005
Native title
recognised for
Uttu and
Yarrparr.

2010
Warraberalgal
started talking about
managing Country
through an IPA.

2011
Warraberalgal
Rangers and
Porumalgal Rangers
established.



***“Ngalpun nawlay, a kabalay a lak ngalpun
lag a ngalpun malu mura ngalpun
yadaynga mamuy thumayawayan”***

*(Our songs and dance are about our land and sea
Country which is our business and we must look after it).*

Porumalgal Elder



Clockwise from top: Celebrations at our annual IPA Day; Warraberalgal and Porumalgal meet to review our IPA Plan of Management, (Poruma, 30 April 2018); and Warraberalgal and Porumalgal meet to review our IPA Plan of Management, (Warraber, 12 February 2018).



What is an Indigenous Protected Area?

In 1997, Indigenous delegates at a National IPA Workshop adopted the definition for an **Indigenous Protected Area (IPA)** as

An Indigenous Protected Area is governed by the continuing responsibilities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to care for and protect lands and waters for present and future generations. Indigenous Protected Areas may include areas of land and waters over which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders are custodians, and which shall be managed for cultural biodiversity and conservation, permitting customary sustainable resource use and sharing of benefit. This definition includes land that is within the existing conservation estate, that is or has the ability to be cooperatively managed by the current management agency and the traditional owners.

As set by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the international definition for a **protected area** is

A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

An IPA is a form of protected area that is established, dedicated and managed under the cultural authority of Traditional Owners to protect the natural and cultural values of Country.

IPAs are recognised as a protected area by the Australian Government through the National Reserve System of Protected Areas because they meet the IUCN guidelines for areas being managed by an Indigenous group through **'legal and other effective means'**. This means that Traditional Owners use western legal tools and other non-legal tools to look after traditional estates across land and sea Country.

Where Traditional Owners have legal rights to manage Country (such as through native title rights), governance and management will be directed by Traditional Owners and they will often seek partnerships with government or non-government agencies. These create IPAs that are based on tenure, such as the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA.

Where there are rights and interests across Country by other partners, Traditional Owners can establish **collaborative governance and management arrangements**. These create IPAs that are based on Country.

IPAs can be a combination of tenure-based and Country-based, with governance structures that support both frameworks through Traditional Owner-led decision-making and collaborative partnerships. Through collaborative partnerships, Traditional Owners create a space where their cultural authority can guide the management of Country – across both land and sea – without affecting the legal rights of Traditional Owners or other stakeholders.

An IPA Plan of Management (PoM) is a document that describes the rights, interests, values and plans that Traditional Owners will work on to look after Country. These PoMs are often implemented with the support of Indigenous Ranger Groups, the broader Traditional Owner community and their working partners and stakeholders.

Daby (Booby).



***“Thumayawakaruy ngalpun lag a ur ngalpun
kaziew a thanamun kaziw kazil”***

(We must look after our land and sea for our children’s children).

Porumalgal Elder



Woenwa (Hawksbill turtle) on Ulu.

Cultural and natural values

We, the Traditional Owners, visit the islands, sandbanks and rocks within our IPA to harvest resources such as *waru kakur* (turtle eggs) and *urui kakur* (seabird eggs), and use the waters around them to hunt resources such as *waru* (green turtle), *wapi* (fish), dive for *kayar* (tropical rock lobster) and collect *kabar* (trochus) and beche-de-mer. We also collect fruits such as the *kobai* (red wongai plum) and *gi* (ripe wongai plum).

On some of the islands there are cultural sites that reflect activities undertaken by our ancestors. For example, there are middens (shell refuse heaps) where they ate their meals, zogo sites where rituals were undertaken, burial sites, and *graz* (ancient stone fishtraps) across the islands. These places are very important and must always be respected and cared for.

“The Central Islands are intervisible and almost every vertical projection – whether island, cay, atoll, reef, rock or sandbank – is named, owned and serves some material or symbolic purpose. Ownership resides with specific Islander communities, even down to the level of clans.”¹

¹ Shnukal, A. 2004. *The post-contact created environment in the Torres Strait Central Islands: Memoirs of the Queensland Museum, Cultural Heritage Series 3(1): 317-346.* Brisbane, Queensland.

***“Ngalmun athelay and thathilay thana
mura matha koey malu thiyamal.
Thanamun zageth kuyk nidhan moegi
boethaynga a kuriska kut”***

*(Our forefathers, fathers are seafarers, their work
starts at morning and finishes at night).*

Porumalgal Elder

Sara nest (Bridled tern nest).

Today we continue to use these islands for economic, cultural and social reasons. On some of the islands you can see zarzar (temporary shelters) which are set up for picnics or when the men are processing *kabar*. *Ngei urabal a mekeal uthuka ithab laganul matha kedha ngalpunka nglpa nga gi sarup aymi sethab laganul ngalpa aydulayg a ngukilayg*. (We also plant trees, such as *Urab* (Coconut palm), *meke* (sea almond) on the island, and so that any people who get stranded they have enough food and drink to survive.) We do this so that we can use these resources when we travel to the islands, and also so that any people who get stranded there have enough food and drink to survive.

***“We are lucky to have them islands...
for emergency, shelter... we go there”***

Pormua Elder

“Sena malu ngalpun aygudaw lag”

(The sea is our bellyful). Porumalgal Elder



The islands, sandbanks and rocks are all part of our traditional territory that our ancestors have been visiting and using since time immemorial. Elders often share stories and songs about these islands. Together, our knowledge, ongoing ownership, use and management of Country are a significant part of what it means to be Warraberalgal and Porumalgal. Our Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), our traditional knowledge that is inherently connected to the natural environment, is held through our cultural practices and use of places and resources across our IPA. Warraberalgal and Porumalgal hold and use TEK in practices such planning when to fish, when and how to navigate across Sea Country, and when to plant food on our islands. Our stories and language that explain these practices, connections and natural processes are also used to pass on this knowledge. The practice and maintenance of our TEK is therefore fundamentally tied together to the health of our terrestrial and marine environments.

There is a large range of significant flora and fauna across our IPA (see Appendix 8) holding both cultural values as well as biodiversity values. Our IPA islands, sandbanks and rocks support provide terrestrial ecosystems and habitats that hold approximately

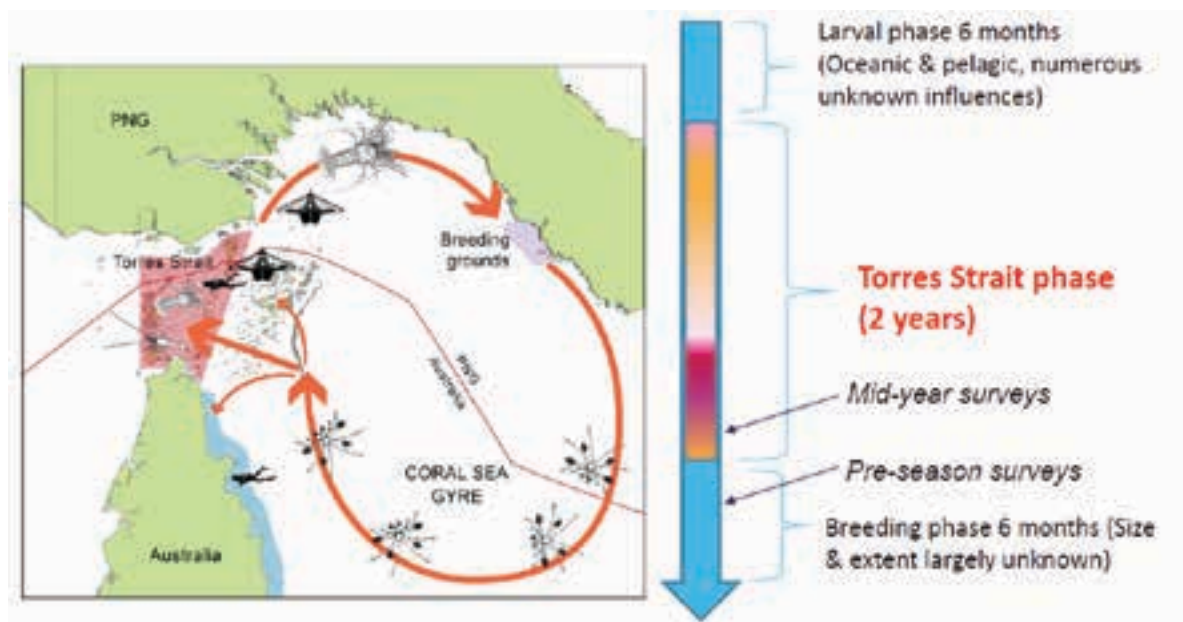
- 17% of known flora and approximately 61% of coral cay flora of the Torres Strait region;
- 20 flora species that are significant for the bioregion;
- 79 species of flora and fauna that are culturally significant;
- More than 100 bird species; and
- Important roosting, nesting and foraging habitat for the region's bird species, including for species listed as threatened under the State, Commonwealth and Internationally (such as beach stone-curlew, white-bellied sea-eagle, sooty oystercatcher and eastern curlew).
- Beaches and coastal areas that provide nesting sites, and feeding and nursery grounds, for marine turtles (green, hawksbill and flatback).



Two important resources we get from the waters around our IPA: kayar (Tropical Rock Lobster) and kabar (Trochus).

Maza Guiya is a particularly important seabird nesting site in Torres Strait, including for *dua* (common noddy) and *sara* (bridled tern and roseate tern) that are known to nest within the island's grassland and herbland vegetation in significant numbers. The vegetation communities on Atub, Bara, Guiya and Ulu also support nesting habitats for a high diversity of birds. There are three types of marine turtles known to nest on our islands: *waru* (green turtle), *wunuwa* (hawksbill turtle) and *oni* (flatback turtle). Further research is required to document the species involved and numbers. Other reptiles, such as snakes, goannas and lizards, also call these islands home.

Many of the resources we use traditionally for our livelihoods are also valued by other Traditional inhabitants and resource users. There are many marine species that are fished commercially across our traditional sea estates. These include the tropical rock lobster, beche-de-mer, crab, finfish (reef line), prawn and spanish mackerel fisheries within the Torres Strait Protected Zone (TSPZ). The tropical rock lobster (*kayar*) fishery is used by Traditional inhabitants, non-Traditional inhabitants and Papua New Guineans visiting through their rights under the Torres Strait Treaty. The reefs surrounding Maza Guiya provide an essential link in the annual *kayar* migration from the Torres Strait to their breeding grounds in Papua New Guinea (See life cycle and population monitoring strategy diagram below). These commercial fisheries are sustainably managed by the Commonwealth Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), on behalf of the Protected Zone Joint Authority and under provisions of the Torres Strait Treaty and *Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984*.



Kayar (tropical rock lobster) life cycle and long-term population monitoring strategy (AFMA)



Karum (Spotted Monitor, *Varanus scalaris*) on Bara.



Naiwa (*Erythrina insularis*).

Viti's Story

When I was young my dad would tell us to go to Dove Island (Uttu) to dive for trochus (*karbar*). So we would dive from the other end of Dove to the other end. We also made gardens there - me, my Aunty Lillah and my mum. We would grow sweet potatoes (*kumala*).

We dove for trochus shell when the tide went down. We would go by wooden dinghy with four paddles. One person would sit at the front of the dinghy paddles, and other two people would sit at the middle paddles. We would start paddling when the sea was calm and the tide high, and by the time got to Uttu the tide would be low and we were ready to dive for trochus. When the tide came up as we were in the water we would feel the water get cold that would tell us that we have to get back to the dinghy and time to come back to the island. Took us about two and a half hours to travel back and forth.

Our wooden dinghy was named after me - 'Viti Florence'. It is special for me and my family because the dinghy took us to dive for trochus to get money, and also to make gardens on Uttu to feed our family. We would take the trochus shells, clean the meat out of the shell, pack the shells in hessian bags and send it away to Thursday Island on the cargo boat. And when the trochus shells got shifted from Thursday Island to Cairns, we would get paid.

Our gardens are important for us. If our gardens are over farmed here at Poruma we go over to Uttu to plant sweet potatoes in our gardens. We plant at the western side of Uttu. The soil is very rich and we always plant big gardens of sweet potato. Sometimes people from Papua New Guinea come over to dig and harvest our gardens. By the time we get to Uttu to harvest our gardens other people have already dug up our gardens.

Viti Florence Pearson (February, 2018)



*Warraberalgal and Porumalgal rangers
observing Atub ziziglag.*

Atub

Atub (Dugong Island) is a garden island that has important cultural sites. We use the island to grow food and harvest timber and other plants. The reefs around the island provide us with *kabar* (trochus), *kayar* (crayfish) and other marine species that support our livelihoods.

It is a well-vegetated sandy coral cay covered with herblands, grasslands, shrublands, and closed forest dominated by *owar pinar sau* (bird lime tree). We hold Traditional Ecological Knowledge on these natural systems, including how seasons, winds and wave affect the movement of beach sands. It is also a nesting site for *waru kaz* (green turtle), *wunuwa* (hawksbill turtle), *owry* (flat back turtle), *sara* (bridled tern and roseate tern), *kipru* (silver gull), *dua* (common and black noddly), *silaw* (little tern) and *surka* (orange footed scrub fowl).

Atub has been impacted in the past by land clearing, when timber was heavily used for the trochus industry. Today, commercial fishing nets continue to damage the reefs. Current ranger work on the island includes monitoring the health of *Pinar sau* (Pisonia forest); and mapping of the old garden sites, and other natural and cultural values, using both Traditional Ecological Knowledge and biodiversity surveys.



Bara

Bara (Bet Island) is used by Traditional Owners as a camping place and garden island, and holds culturally significant sites. We sustainably harvest, collect and use many of the resources on Bara and its surrounding reefs. These include *gasi* (arrowroot), *ubar* (wongai), *kod* (shell), turtles, *kabar* (trochus), *kayar* (crayfish) and other marine species that support our livelihoods. Our song and dance holds Traditional Knowledge for Bara and we continue to record this information for future generations.

Bara is a well-vegetated sandy coral cay covered that hold representations of coral cay grasslands, shrublands and wongai forests. The *ubar* (Manilkara kauki) stands on Bara are some of the best-developed examples of this ecosystem in the region. It is also a nesting site for *silaw* (little tern), *sara* (bridled tern and roseate tern), *gainau* (pied imperial pigeon), *kuzi* (sea eagle) and *wunuwa* (hawksbill turtle).



Bara reef

Bini

Bini (Vini Islet) is used by Traditional Owners as a rest stop between Warraber and Poruma, as well as a garden island for plants such as *maniotha* (cassava) and *kumela*. There are culturally important places on Bini, including a *sakai* (hole) that we use for fishing and areas that provide us with shelter during voyages. The reefs around the islet also provide us with marine species that support our livelihoods.



Bubui

Bubui (Lowry Islet) is a sparsely vegetated sandy cay that Traditional Owners use as a rest stop during voyages between Warraber (Sue Island), Yama (Yam Island) and Sassie (Long Island). We sustainably harvest, collect and use many of the resources on Bubui and its surrounding reefs, including *kabar* (trochus), *kayar* (crayfish) and other marine species. It is also a nesting site for *wunuwa* (hawksbill turtle), *silaw* (little tern), *sara* (bridled tern and roseate tern) and *waru* (green turtle). Other important species include *dua* (common noddy), *kangnan* (sooty tern) and *daby* (booby).

Local trawling for mackerel, kingfish and trevally also occurs around Bubui. Our current ranger work on the islet includes bird monitoring, beach clean-ups, and turtle nest surveying.



Guiya

Guiya (Poll Island) is a garden island and also has significant value for our cultural practices. We use the island to grow food such as *maniotha* (cassava), *kumela*, pumpkin and watermelon. We sustainably harvest, collect and use many of the resources on Guiya and its surrounding reefs. These include *kabar* (trochus), *kayar* (crayfish), *waru karkurr* (turtle eggs), *naiwa* (coral tree) and wongai timber for spears and boats, and *warbai* (eastern reef egret) for cultural dress.

Guiya is a well-vegetated sandy coral cay that supports excellent representations of coral cay grasslands, shrublands and *Ubar sau* (wongai orchards). The grasslands on the eastern side of the island are an important breeding site for *kipru* (silver gull). Other important bird species include *gau* (nankeen night heron) and *waumer* (frigate bird).



Guiya reef

Maza Guiya

Maza Guiya has significant value for our hunting and cultural practices. It is also an important navigation landmark and used as a rest stop during voyages between Atub (Dugong Island) and Poruma (Coconut Island). We sustainably harvest, collect and use many of the resources on reef, including *waru* (green turtle) and *wunuwa* (hawksbill turtle) eggs, *thupmul* (ray), and *kangan* (sooty tern egg). Important bird species on Maza Guiya include *silaw* (crested tern), *sara* (bridled tern and roseate tern) and *dua* (common and black noddy).

The reef is a significant reef for the migration route of *kayar* (crayfish), and is also used by other visitors for commercial fishing and harvest of marine species. Overfishing and pollution from commercial fishing is a significant threat on the cultural and natural values of Maza Guiya.

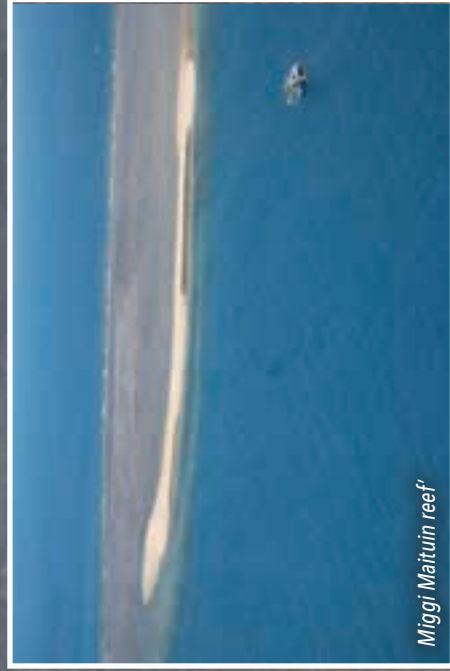


Maza Guiya reef

Miggi Maituin

Miggi Maituin is an unvegetated sandy cay that Kulkulgal use to sustainably harvest many of the resources on the island and its surrounding reefs including *waru* (green turtle), *kayar* (crayfish), *kabar* (trochus) and other marine species.

Commercial fishers also use the surrounding reef and its waters for fishing and as an anchorage. We are particularly concerned about the possible impacts that commercial fishing and nearby shipping routes have on Miggi Maituin.



Miggi Maituin reef

Urin Kula

Urin Kula (Ninepin Rock) is a volcanic outcrop that is used by Traditional Owners as a fishing place and a rest stop during voyages between Waiben (Thursday Island) and Wug (St Pauls). We sustainably fish many of the marine resources in its surrounding waters including *witi* (coral trout), *bilar* (parrotfish), oysters and *kabar* (trochus). The waters around Urin Kula are also used by commercial fishers.

Ulu

Ulu (Saddle Island) is a vegetated continental island that features steep rugged hills formed on granitic and acid volcanic basement rocks, well developed beach, dune formations and estuarine sediments.

It used by Traditional Owners as a camping place and a rest stop during voyages. We sustainably harvest, collect and use many of the resources on Ulu and its surrounding waters, including kabar (trochus), kayar (crayfish), gasi (arrowroot), bamboo, amai stones, kulap vine, and urui kakur (bird eggs) and waru kakur (turtle eggs).



Uttu

Uttu is used by Traditional Owners as a garden island because of its rich soils and proximity to Poruma. Thertherpemm (garden boundaries), wells and baler shells built and used in the past are still present on the island, and we continue to cultivate the rich soils for growing plants. There are a recorded 50 species of plants found on Uttu (and Yarrparr) that have a cultural value or use, many of which are abundant and regenerating (such as gasi, kurad, guraigur, kubi, pitader, komak, gurrawad and pulla).

We sustainably harvest, collect and use many of the resources on Uttu and its surrounding reefs, including waru kakur (turtle eggs), urui kakur (seabird eggs), kayar (crayfish), kabar (trochus), beche-de-mer, karbai (eastern reef egret), dugong, gasi (arrowroot) and other plants. The island is also a nesting site for wunuwa (hawksbill turtle), waru (green turtle), silaw (bridle and roseate tern), sara (bridled tern and roseate tern) and kipru (silver gull).

In the past, Uttu was also used for the local commercial harvest of beche-de-mer and trochus. Timber was also harvested for local use and the beche-de-mer industry, which has resulted in the decline of some plant species. Bird nesting habitats have also been impacted by past fire events. Current ranger work on the island includes biodiversity surveys, weed removal for Leucaena and other weeds, cultural site maintenance, visitation management activities, and the reinvigoration of our traditional gardens.

Yarrparr

Yarrparr is used by Traditional Owners as a garden island because of its rich soils and proximity to Poruma. Shell middens found on the island are an important cultural mark of past use. *Thertherpemm* (garden boundaries), wells and baler shells built and used in the past are still present on the island, and we continue to cultivate the rich soils for growing plants. There are a recorded 50 species of plants found on Yarrparr (and Uttu) that have a cultural value or use, many of which are abundant and regenerating (such as *gasi*, *kurad*, *guraigur*, *kubi*, *pitader*, *komak*, *gurrawad* and *pulla*). The island is also a nesting site for *wunuwa* (hawksbill turtle) and *waru* (green turtle).

We sustainably harvest, collect and use many of the resources on Yarrparr and its surrounding reefs, including *waru kakur* (turtle eggs), *urui kakur* (seabird eggs), *kayar* (crayfish), *kabar* (trochus), *beche-de-mer*, *karbai* (eastern reef egret), *dugong*, *gasi* (arrowroot) and other plants. In the past, Yarrparr was also used for the local commercial harvest of *beche-de-mer* and *trochus*. Timber was also harvested for local use and the *beche-de-mer* industry.

PART 2: The Planning Framework

Our *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom) is what fundamentally establishes our planning framework that Warraberalgal and Porumalgal have built on to carry out our cultural obligations. These are recognised by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, of which Australia is signatory.

IUCN Category

Our IPA will be managed in accordance with International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Protected Area Management Category VI – A protected area with sustainable use of natural resources – which describes:

Protected areas that conserve ecosystems and habitats, together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems. They are generally large, with most of the area in a natural condition, where a proportion is under sustainable natural resource management and where low-level non-industrial use of natural resources compatible with nature conservation is seen as one of the main aims of the area.

We feel that this category, with its emphasis on land and resource management for environmental protection and sustainable use of resources (for example, harvesting of turtle and seabird eggs), best expresses our traditional conservation philosophy. Full details of how our Plan of Management reflects principles and objectives meet the IUCN Category VI can be found at Appendix 3.

Governance

“Everything is connected in our IPA. If you make one action it will affect everything else. It is all related” Poruma Councillor

The Warraberalgal Porumalgal IPA is governed by elected board members of Warraberalgal Corporation (TSI) RNTBC and Porumalgal Corporation (TSI) RNTBC. There is a close relationship between Warraberalgal and Porumalgal. This is often expressed using the term *wan pamle* (one family). Respecting this relationship, we will collaborate with each other on matters relating to the management of our IPA.

Our elected RNTBC board members represent all Traditional Owners holding native title rights for the islands within our IPA. Their decisions are guided by our *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom), and our community's rights and interests for Country and culture, and act as the first point of contact for outside individuals and agencies who we collaborate with to manage shared interests across Country.

“We work together, we Elders. We must help them people to stand up right” Warraber Councillor

Our community and board members are also guided by our Elders – our knowledge holders. Decision-making for our IPA is delivered through our governance framework (see framework on opposite page) and implemented by our Rangers. Supporting these decisions and actions are our Elders, who are informed through all stages of governance and guide our community based on our *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom) and lore – our traditions, values and rules that govern our People and Culture.

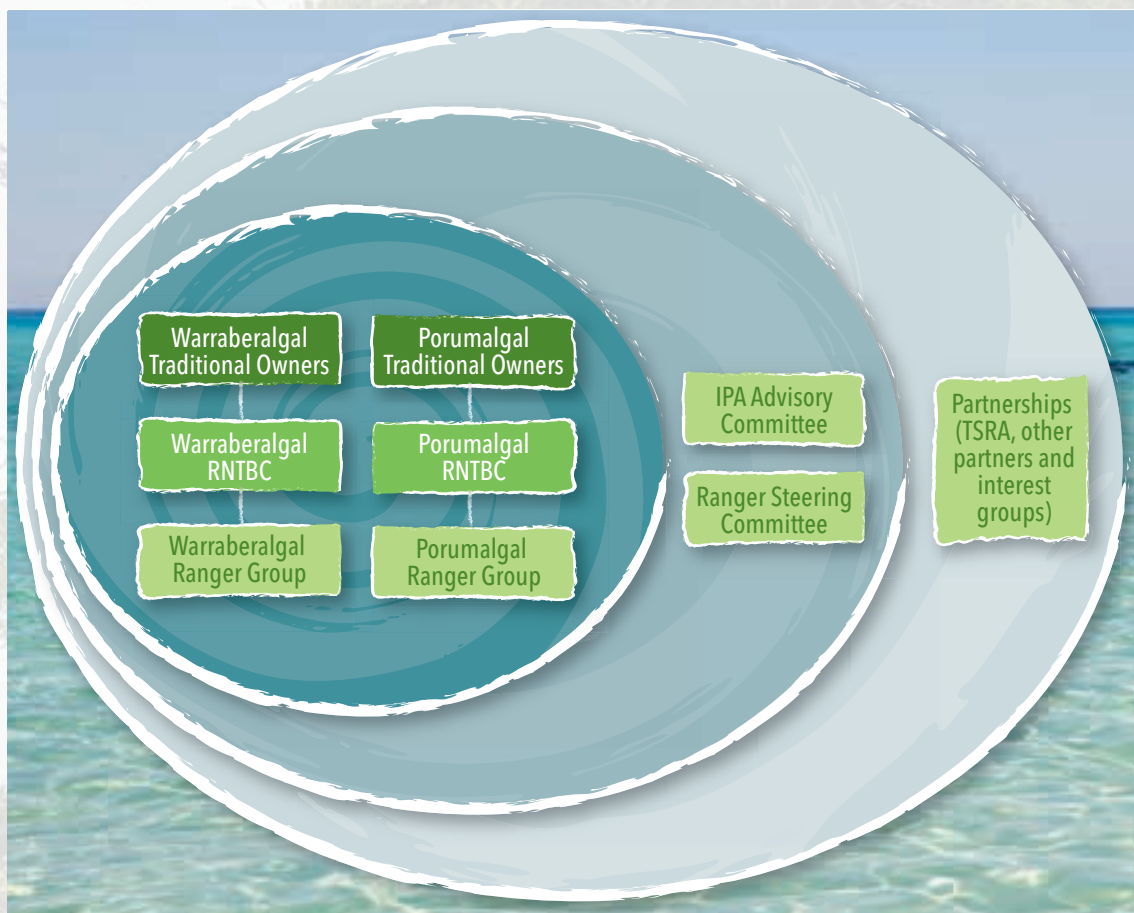
The Warraberalgal Rangers and Porumalgal Rangers are responsible for the day-to-day activities involved in managing the cultural and natural values of Country, as guided by our Elders, RNTBC board members and community. Our Rangers report to our board members every six weeks on past and present activities and work. This strong communication supports our Elders, board members and broader community to continue to make informed decisions for our IPA.

We recognise the rights and interests of our neighbouring Traditional Owners, and their representative native title corporations, in the governance of our IPA. This includes Gau Land Trust Torres Strait Freehold title to Barra, Guiya and Ulu, who will also be consulted in relation to management of these islands.

Our livelihoods extend out to Sea Country, which provides the cultural and natural resources and environments that support our People and culture. To support this we have decided to start conversations around potentially including Sea Country in our IPA.

Working towards the dedication of Sea Country requires further consultation and planning with our communities to look at our traditional seaward boundaries and management of Sea Country that we recognise through our *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom) and current use of our near shore and offshore areas. It will also require us to look at present and future external uses of Sea Country and build collaborative management arrangements with our partners and other interest groups to support the sustainable management of marine resources across Sea Country.

Guiya coastline and Wongai tree.



Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA Governance Framework.

We now have the opportunity to expand on collaborative management between Traditional Owners, Traditional Owner representative bodies, government agencies and other groups with rights and interests in our land and sea. We welcome participation in collaborative governance to our government agencies and other interest groups who share an interest in our IPA. This includes the native title bodies that represent Traditional Owner rights and interests at a regional level. Two key regional governance bodies that we will consult and work collaboratively with are Gur A Baradharaw Kod Torres Strait Sea and Land Council (GBK), the peak body that promotes the collective interests of native title holders and develops a culture of governance that aligns with *Ailan Kastom*; and Malu Lamar Corporation (TSI) RNTBC (Malu Lamar), the organisation that administers native title over the Sea Claim Area (Part A) on behalf of the Torres Strait Islander claimants represented in the Torres Strait Regional Sea Claim determination of 2010, including the sea estates of constituent RNTBCs under relevant consent determinations.

We will aim to work together through an Advisory Committee that will convene on an annual basis and provide us with a platform to establish collaborative management and address the rights, interests, concerns and aspirations held by all members and interest groups. Warraberalgal and Porumalgal representation on the Advisory Committee will be (where possible) made up of two Warraberalgal Elders, two Porumalgal Elders, one Warraberalgal fisher and one Poruma fisher. Our islands, rocks and sandbanks will remain the sole responsibility of Traditional Owners, through the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal RNTBCs, and we welcome collaboration with the Advisory Group where needed.

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers

The Warraberalgal Rangers, based on Warraber, and the Porumalgal Rangers, based on Poruma, have both been operating since 2011. They provide land and sea management services across our IPA on behalf of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal communities. They are responsible for the delivery of management actions that we have set through our Plan under the direction and guidance of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal RNTBCs, and our Elders.

Since being formed as part of the regional Torres Strait Indigenous Ranger Program, funded by the Commonwealth Government's Caring for Our Country Initiative, the Warraberalgal Rangers and Porumalgal Rangers have established themselves as key land and sea managers within the Central Torres Strait Islands and within our IPA. Fundamentally, the rights and interests of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal communities lead what work is implemented by the Rangers. Both the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers maintain effective communications with their RNTBCs and Elders to ensure operations are delivered in accordance with *Ailan Kastom* and *mina pawa*.

The Warraberalgal Rangers and Porumalgal Rangers hold diverse expertise and assets to deliver both land and sea management works, as well as support Traditional Owners in the management of cultural values, across our IPA. This includes:

- The collection and storage of Traditional Ecological Knowledge for use by Traditional Owners, the protection of cultural values, land and sea management, and education and knowledge sharing;

Captions:

1. Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers, and TSRA staff, conducting Elliott trapping work at Ulu
2. Ghost net removal during the 2016 IPA biodiversity survey trip to Koey Maituin.
3. Rangers conduct hawksbill survey turtle survey work on Bubui.
4. Rangers conduct hawksbill turtle survey work on Ulu.





- IPA reporting to Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, and communications with key partners and agencies;
- IPA education and awareness activities with schools, partners and other visitors;
- Monitoring and management of feral animals and weeds;
- Sea patrols for the management of uninhabited islands and visitation;
- Biodiversity, ethnobotanical, turtle and seabird surveys;
- Beach, cay and reef monitoring and mapping;
- Revegetation works;
- Marine debris and ghost net management, and community clean-ups;
- Recording of activities under the Dugong and Turtle Management Plans;
- Development of IPA communication materials including signage, brochures and DVDs; and
- Conference attendance and participation in ranger exchange programs.

Ranger work is also delivered using a partnership approach with government, researchers, collaborative partners and other interest groups. This includes collaborative ranger work with the lamalgal Rangers and Tagai College.



Warraberalgal Rangers and Elder, Brian Bowie, completing fencing work around a cultural site on Atub.

Signage on our IPA islands to raise awareness about visitation protocols.



Collaborative management

Managing our IPA will require collaboration with a range of government and non-government agencies that provide a diversity of support, resources, knowledge and capacities to achieve the goals of our IPA and other mutually beneficial outcomes. These include,

- Australian Border Force (ABF)
- Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)
- Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)
- Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS)
- Commercial and recreational fishers
- Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy (CDEE)
- Malu Lamar Corporation (Torres Strait Islanders) RNTBC
- Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DATSIP)
- Tagai College
- Torres Shire Council (TSC)
- Torres Strait fishers representative groups
- Torres Strait Island Regional Council (TSIRC)
- Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA)

Recognising the rights, interests, responsibilities and capacities of existing and potential partners and interests group will allow us to work together to explore opportunities for mutually beneficial outcomes and build effective collaborative governance and management arrangements for our IPA. Some of the opportunities for strengthening partnerships for our IPA are identified in Appendix 6.

Below: 2016 biodiversity survey trip with the Warraberalgal, Porumalgal and Yam Ranger Groups; TSRA staff from the Land and Sea Management Unit; botanist, David Fell; ecologist, Justin Watson and Blue Planet Marine crew members.



Relationship to other documents and strategies

Our Plan works with other management tools that operate at a regional and local level to give effect to Warraberalgal and Porumalgal rights and interests over their Country. This includes strategies and frameworks developed in collaboration with the TSRA to support our work in managing Country and the broader region. A complete list of relevant strategies can be found in Appendix 4.

The following are some of the key plans and strategies that we have developed with our partners to ensure broader strategic planning across the region reflects Warraberalgal and Porumalgal rights and interests.

Land and Sea Management Strategy for Torres Strait (2016-2036)

The Land and Sea Management Strategy for Torres Strait (2016-2036) (the Strategy) is a strategic plan that outlines the management priorities for key cultural and natural resources of the region. As well as using western science and management frameworks, it recognises Traditional Owners' cultural authority and connection to Country through upholding their role in the sustainable management of the region's cultural and natural values.

Land and Sea Management Strategy Vision:

Empowering Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal peoples to sustainably manage and benefit from their land, sea and cultural resources into the future, in accordance with Ailan Kastom, Aboriginal Lore/Law and native title rights and interests.

The Strategy works to identify desired outcomes, current situations and strategic management directions for sixteen key values for the Torres Strait; and is guided by principles for land and sea management in the Torres Strait –

Be culturally appropriate - Reinforcing native title rights and interests, respecting Ailan Kastom and Aboriginal Lore/Law, incorporating Traditional Ecological Knowledge, and aligning with Traditional Owner interests

Empower Traditional Owners - Supporting self-determination at the local and regional scale

Deliver enduring outcomes - Providing environmentally, economically and socially sustainable solutions

Adopt integrated decision-making - Using evidence-based approaches that take a long-term holistic perspective and consider all relevant factors

Demonstrate strong adaptive management - Applying flexible approaches that incorporate learning from experience

Focus on protecting and managing key values - Keeping the unique features of Torres Strait secure for the benefit of future generations

Appendix 4 outlines how our IPA Plan works alongside the Strategy to meet common management outcomes for Warraberalgal and Porumalgal. Other relevant regional plans, strategies and policies that complement the aims and actions in our Plan include the:

- Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Area Regional Plan 2009-2029
- Torres Strait Development Plan 2019-2022
- Torres Strait Regional Biosecurity Plan 2017-2021
- Torres Strait Climate Change Strategy 2014-2018
- Torres Strait Regional Adaptation and Resilience Plan 2016-2021
- Torres Strait Traditional Languages Plan and Charter 2016-2019
- TSRA Cultural Policy 2011
- TSRA Cultural Protocols Guide for TSRA Staff 2011

Local level plans that intersect with and support our aspirations as reflected in our IPA Plan include the Dugong and Turtle Management Plans for Warraber and Poruma, and Working on Country Plans for these respective communities. These are both outlined below.

Warraber Dugong and Turtle Management Plan (2011-2016) and Poruma Dugong and Turtle Management Plan (2011-2016)

Dugong and turtle fisheries across the Torres Strait are traditional subsistence fisheries that are managed through legislated regulations restricting the taking of dugongs and turtles to Traditional inhabitants of the Torres Strait who fish for traditional purposes. In late 2010, Traditional Owners from Warraber and Poruma signed off on Dugong and Turtle Management Plans within their traditional maritime estates to continue to sustainably harvest and protect dugong and turtle.

These are non-statutory, community-based plans that contribute to the regional management framework for dugong and turtle fisheries administered by the Protected Zone Joint Authority. They outline how dugong and turtle fisheries are managed within the Warraber Dugong and Turtle Management Area and Poruma Dugong and Turtle Management Area in line with customary protocols, best available scientific information and contemporary management practices. The plans include reference to the cultural protocols established by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal; the roles and responsibilities of the Warraberalgal Rangers and Porumalgal Rangers, hunters and broader community; and work to reduce the impacts of increased commercial fishing activities on dugong and turtle in the management areas.

The Warraber community is actively managing their dugong and turtle populations through the Warraber Dugong and Turtle Management Plan (2011-2016), with a vision to

“To develop sustainable management and use of dugong and turtle resources within the sea boundaries of the Kulkalgal nation (Central Islands) to protect the traditional way of life and livelihood of the Traditional inhabitants.”

The Poruma community is actively implementing the Poruma Dugong and Turtle Management Plan 2011-2016, with a vision to

“To ensure the sustainable management of dugong and turtle through the implementation of culturally appropriate arrangements based on cultural protocols.”

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Working on Country Plans

The Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Working on Country Ranger plans document community aspirations for ranger work over a period of five years. They outline specific areas of interest, goals for each area and lists agreed activities for ranger work. The plans directly influence the yearly scope of works for Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers. These plans will be reviewed and updated to link to the Land and Sea Management Strategy.



Warraber Elder, Brian Bowie, on Atub

PART 3: Management Areas

We, the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, the Traditional Owners of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA, see the management of cultural and natural values across Country as interconnected and fundamentally guided by *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom) and *mina pawa* (appropriate and respectful ways). For our Plan, we have identified five key management areas that work to focus our planning and management aspirations in a framework that Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, and others that we collaborate with, can interpret and support.

***“Ngalpa aymayka mura zapulay inab laganul
kidhakidhka zapuka ngalpun lagaw pawa
dagamnul, ngalpa kodaw lagaw garka,
mina lagaw pawa ngalpun nga, ngalpa
kunakanpalan ngalpun lagaw pawa”***

*(Lore is the way we do things in ourselves...
Lore sits here, that is us. It belongs to us).*

Poruma Councillor



“We need to practice Lore to make it strong”

RNTBC Chair



*Kulkagal Ngurpai yadhail Papalan
(Artist: Brian Bowie).*

The scope of work we have developed in our Plan identifies activities according to three priority levels that we want to action within the period of our plan. Our planned actions will be carried out over the timeframe of our Plan through Traditional Owner-led decision-making, our ranger work and activities, and collaborative partnerships.

High Priority Actions -
Actions we will take in the near future 1 - 3 years



Medium Priority Actions -
Actions we will take over the medium term 2 - 5 years



Long Term Priority Actions -
Actions we will continue to work on over the long term 3 - 10 years

Governance and capacity building

Goal: In ten years, our IPA will be fully managed and supported by our People.

Strong and sustained governance for our IPA is founded on our cultural obligations to look after Country, and the cultural frameworks that we have established to carry out our obligations and Ailan Kastom (Island Custom). Our goal is to continue to build our IPA so that it is fully managed and supported by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal. To achieve this, we will continue pass on our Traditional Knowledge and language for the benefit of our future generations, build a path to strengthen the use of lore (cultural practices and protocols) for our IPA, build local capacities to recognise and use our *Ailan Kastom*, make informed decisions and benefit from strong governance, work collaboratively with our partners, and engage our communities in the management and benefits of our IPA.

Our Plan provides our Elders, partners and community with a supportive governance framework to sustainably manage our IPA. Community consultations and communications will be a priority action over the long term to ensure that Warraberalgal and Porumalgal are continually informed and engaged in how we govern and manage our IPA. Through our IPA governance framework, the RNTBCs and rangers will also work with partners and other interest groups to implement collaborative management activities, as well as accessing relevant training opportunities and other support for our IPA operations.

In increasing our capacities to govern and manage our IPA, we will work to develop training and education programs for our community so that all Warraberalgal and Porumalgal can continue to engage in all aspects of our IPA. Our focus will be to engage young Warraberalgal and Porumalgal through traineeships and education programs so that they can continue to benefit from looking after Country. We will also work to provide the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers with new opportunities to develop skills and knowledge to enable them to continue to monitor and manage our IPA. As well, we will continue to engage, communicate and raise awareness amongst our partners, interest groups and visitors about how we govern and manage our IPA.

High Priority Actions

- Implement and practice lore (cultural practices and protocols) to make it strong, including RNTBCs to consult with Warraberalgal and Porumalgal regarding the use of lore within our IPA governance framework.
- As part of our annual IPA Celebration Day, implement workshops for our Elders, community, young Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, and partners to build conversations and awareness about our IPA.
- Develop a communications plan to engage the community in the management of our IPA.

Dua (Common noddy) on Maza Guiya.

- Provide training for Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers regarding their IPA roles and responsibilities.
- Establish relationships with key partners and interest groups to develop collaborative governance arrangements for our IPA and potential Sea Country components of our IPA.
- Develop a charter to engage partners and interest groups in collaborative management arrangements for our IPA.
- Develop communications material and/or programs that RNTBCs and community members can use to inform partners, interest groups and visitors about our IPA's governance and decision-making frameworks.
- Support our Rangers to attend meetings, workshops, conferences and other events to understand and benefit from Indigenous-led land and sea management across Australia and overseas.

Medium Priority Actions

- Continue to provide relevant training and equipment for Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers to build and support their capacity in management activities across our IPA.
- Establish relationships and knowledge sharing opportunities with other IPAs across Australia.
- Deliver governance and IPA training for our young people and broader community.
- Establish an IPA traineeship program for young Warraberalgal and Porumalgal.
- Establish an IPA office on Country and consider the need for a locally based IPA coordinator.
- Identify and establish additional relationships with relevant agencies and interest groups that hold authority, responsibility or interests in collaborating to achieve our goals and other mutually beneficial outcomes for Country.

Long Term Priority Actions

- Ensure all IPA actions appropriately consult with Warraberalgal and Porumalgal community members.
- Continue to engage and communicate regularly with key partners and interest groups.
- Maintain ongoing networking with other IPAs across Australia.
- Review and improve community consultations so that they are effective in informing and engaging Warraberalgal and Porumalgal in the management of our IPA.
- Rangers continue to engage the community about the history and purpose of IPA to encourage a stronger understanding and ownership of our IPA.
- Seek resources and opportunities to sustain the management of our IPA for the long term, including funding for training programs, biodiversity studies, cultural programs, and other land and sea management actions and/or programs.

Ulu coastline.

Land and sea environment

Goal: Monitor and manage our identified cultural and natural values so that our resources across land and sea can continue to support our natural systems and livelihoods.

Monitoring and managing our cultural and natural values is fundamental to the protection of our IPA's biodiversity and the resources that Warraberalgal and Porumalgal depend on for their livelihoods. It is important for us to develop a consistent approach to identify, monitor and manage these values and the impacts on our land and sea environments. It is also important that we continue to collect information on terrestrial and marine biodiversity for adjacent islets and waters as a baseline for the potential expansion of our IPA in the future. All mapping and assessment work must be approved by the RNTBCs and involve the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers. The progress and results of all research must be distributed in an appropriate form to the Traditional Owners.

Researching and monitoring the cultural and natural values our IPA will integrate both scientific and Traditional Knowledge systems and, being guided by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, include the study of our Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK). Our current TEK program enables Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to collect, store and manage TEK on a computer-based system that is managed by the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers and is used to inform our cultural and natural resource management activities and research. The TEK we record will support our decision-making for cultural practices and broader land and sea management, including the decisions we make for the climate change adaption and resilience and the sustainable harvest of turtle and dugong.

As well as building a record of our TEK, and developing baseline data for scientific research, it is also important for us to locally monitor and manage the impacts to our cultural and natural values across both land and sea. Significant impacts include:

- The reduced health of native habitats, vegetation communities and local fauna populations as a result of uncontrolled fires, invasive weeds, feral animals, or other unknown impacts;



Observed erosion along Poruma coastline.



*Marine debris on Maza Guiya (2011).
Photo: Justin Watson*

- Damages to reefs and other marine environments, and the ecosystems they support, from unsustainable commercial, recreational and traditional fishing (such as over fishing, damaging anchorage practices and the dumping of waste); and
- The erosion of coastal systems, and sand movement across reefs and seagrass meadows, as a result of shipping movement, tidal inundation and regional climatic changes.

***“If we make it right,
we can pass it
down right”***

Warraber Councillor

Unsustainable commercial, recreational and traditional fishing practices across Sea Country has a direct impact on the marine resources and cultural sites that Warraberalgal and Porumalgal depend on for our livelihoods. Overfishing is a main concern for us as it depletes the marine resources we manage through sustainable fishing and *Ailan Kastom*.

Having a local presence on our islands has meant that, over time, Warraberalgal and Porumalgal have observed impacts on our islands, reefs and natural systems that we expect to be as a result of shipping movement generating tidal surges and other changes in the marine environment. This includes a reduction in turtle nesting on certain sandbanks, sand movement across reefs, and beach erosion. We want to begin recording and monitoring observed impacts and incidents that may directly correlate to shipping movement through Sea Country. This will involve working with government agencies and stakeholders to identify and monitor shipping activities so that Warraberalgal and Porumalgal can effectively monitor shipping movements, correlate observations and make informed decisions on how to best manage impacts.

Our TEK and cultural connections are threatened as they are inherently connected to these cultural and natural values. Traditional Ecological Knowledge that is held through our cultural practices and use of resources is a fundamental aspect of our connection to Country that Warraberalgal and Porumalgal have the right and obligation to maintain. If Country is not healthy, we are not able to use our resources to practice our culture and continue to pass on our TEK. This is why the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers work to ensure the cultural and natural environments – such as our reefs, garden islands, cultural sites, and *zizigilag* (untouched place part of the island, full of fish) – are looked after.



Painted spurge (Euphorbia sp.), an introduced weed species found on Bara (2011).



Rangers undertaking seagrass monitoring at Poruma (2015).

Kowsar (pandanus).

“Climate change impacts are greater in vulnerable communities compared to those that are better resourced and less vulnerable and so the challenge for the Torres Strait is significant, putting us on the front line of climate change impacts”

(Torres Strait Regional Adaptation and Resilience Plan 2016-2021)

Climate change is a present threat to our communities, livelihoods and cultural and natural resources as our islands and communities are amongst the most vulnerable to the impacts of climatic changes in the region and Australia. Our cultural practices and Traditional Knowledge is inherently connected to land and sea environments that we use and visit, which are impacted by rising sea levels. Increasing sea levels present a high risk and impact to our low lying islands and the communities and systems they support, with our communities on Warraber and Poruma among the worst affected by coastal erosion and inundation in the region. Increasing ocean temperatures and ocean acidity levels impact our coral reefs, seagrass meadows and marine species. In 2016, the Central Islands region experienced extensive bleaching of coral reefs as a result of warmer water temperatures, with a recorded average of more than 60% coral bleaching on observed reefs. More variable weather patterns, such as an increase in hotter periods and days, more intense rainfall and longer dry seasons, means that our land environments are more susceptible to impacts such as bushfires and intense flooding. We are working to mitigate, adapt to and build resilience to the impacts of climate change through the support of the Torres Strait Regional Adaptation and Resilience Plan (2016-2021), through which our communities have been included in assessments and studies on the risks of erosion, inundation, storm surge and sea level rise.

“Torres Strait is the ancestral homeland of our people and is inseparable from our culture. Therefore we strive to remain here, to retain the achievements of the present and regain the good ways of the past for a future that is resilient to change, in particular to the effects of climate change. The ability to be responsive and adaptable is important in attaining the goals of individual and community happiness and wellbeing”

(Core proposition of the Torres Strait Regional Adaptation and Resilience Plan 2016-2021)

High Priority Actions

- Continue to record and manage the cultural values and sites of the islands, guided by our Elders and engaging our young people where possible.
- For Uttu and Yarpar, two of our IPA's newest islands, develop a plan to manage invasive plant species and assist native bush to regenerate so that culturally important plants and animals can flourish.
- Use our Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) system to collect Traditional Knowledge relevant to climate change, including knowledge on local adaptation and resilience to past climatic changes.
- Develop a targeted and community-based approach, using both scientific knowledge and TEK, to research and monitor significant impacts resulting from extreme weather events, climatic and seasonal changes, sand cay migration, and impacts to natural and cultural systems during periods of ship traffic.
- Implement adaptive management to reduce the impacts of climate change on IPA islands, including the protection of sand dunes.
- Conduct wet and dry season surveys (as required) of our IPA islands for scientific and TEK baseline data collection and monitoring of native and invasive plant species.
- Build ranger capacities to implement small mammal and reptile surveys for our IPA islands.
- Develop a community-based approach for monitoring and managing nesting seabirds and turtle across our IPA islands and during peak nesting periods, including updating scientific and TEK baseline data of nesting hawksbill turtles and other identified species or sites with cultural and conservation significance.
- Work with government agencies and stakeholders to share information on shipping movements through Sea Country for community-based monitoring.
- Develop a community-based monitoring program for recording locally observed impacts and incidents that may directly correlate to shipping movement through Sea Country.

Medium Priority Actions

- Conduct marine environment surveys of the waters surrounding our IPA.
- Develop an identification guide for plant and animal species of cultural or natural significance found within our IPA, which can be used by Rangers and Warraberalgal and Porumalgal.
- Work collaboratively with government agencies and stakeholders to address and manage the identified impacts of shipping movements through Sea Country.
- Work with government agencies and stakeholders (commercial, recreational and traditional fishers) to share information on local fishing practices to better manage shared marine resources and support Warraberalgal and Porumalgal livelihoods.

Ulu, Saddle Island.

Long Term Priority Actions

- Continue to work with TSRA and other partners to implement climate change adaptation and resilience actions as identified in the Torres Strait Regional Resilience and Adaptation Plan, including the bringing together of scientific knowledge and TEK for making decisions on climate change adaptation and resilience planning.
- Develop adaptive management strategies for invasive plants, feral animals and marine debris.
- Develop a comprehensive fire management plan for our IPA that includes an assessment of fire risk and protocols for how to manage the threat of fire should this occur.
- Continue to safely collect, remove and document ghost nets, marine debris and litter found across our IPA.
- Continue to implement community-based monitoring of local impacts to cultural and natural values, which Warraberalgal and Porumalgal can use to assess local Traditional Ecological Knowledge alongside scientific data.
- Ensure that all research conducted across our IPA islands are agreed to by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, and follow established research protocols.



Waru Pingerr Ya Alali (turtle caught up in a net)
(Artist: Tony Harry)

Visitation

Goal: Use our Ailan Kastom to ensure visitors are respecting and looking after Country.

Visitation to our islands is managed through our *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom) and *mina pawa* (appropriate and respectful ways). In the old times, permission to visit our islands, sandbanks, rocks and reefs was always sought from our Elders. We, the Traditional Owners, wish to limit visitation to ourselves, and visitors who request and are granted permission to land on our islands. Such guidance will ensure that *Gud Pasin* (good ways) and appropriate behaviour is maintained, and that inadvertent visitation does not occur.

Visits by outsiders occur regularly on our islands by people travelling through the Torres Strait, often stopping on land for activities such as research work and tourism, or during commercial fishing activities. Some visitors will spend time on our islands without seeking prior permission. Our concern is that visitors who do not have prior permission will not have the appropriate understanding of *mina pawa* and visitation protocols that we have established to protect our islands and their surrounding reefs and marine resources. In the past, visitation without permission has resulted in unmanaged waste, unsustainable harvesting of resources, and other significant breaches of *Gud Pasin* and *Ailan Kastom*. For this reason, at no time is it appropriate for outsiders to visit our islands without the consent of the Traditional Owners and, where necessary, in the company of Traditional Owners. We will continue to develop our visitation protocols as guided by our Elders, and supported by the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers, to ensure that our islands are kept healthy and clean for the benefit of all. We will also work to promote these visitation protocols with Warraberalgal, Porumalgal and visitors so that the use of our islands continues to follow *Ailan Kastom* long into the future.

Properly monitoring visitation, and the impacts of visitation (such as rubbish and the unsustainable take of cultural and natural resources), is also a priority for us because it will provide us with information we need to make decisions about future visitation. Our customary approach to manage fishing is through *Ailan passin* ('gentleman's agreement') with both local fishers and visitors who come to fish. There is currently no management of vessel visitation and anchorage to the reefs surrounding our IPA islands and, as a result, we are not able to monitor and manage resulting impacts such as illegal dumping, reef damage and other currently unknown impacts.

Research is another activity that occurs across our islands that is undertaken by visitors, often in collaboration with Warraberalgal and Porumalgal. All research must continue to be collaborative and comply with any research protocols that we stipulate. The progress and results of such research must be made available to us in appropriate formats.

High Priority Actions

- Councils of Elders and RNTBCs to establish visitation protocols for Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to use in managing requests for visitation of our IPA islands by both Traditional Owners and visitors.
- Erect IPA signage (in Kulkalgau Ya and English) on all of our IPA islands advising of our visitation protocols and the cultural and natural significance of our IPA.
- Plan regular ranger patrols with Traditional Owners to our IPA islands, particularly when visitor vessels are in the vicinity.
- Establish a research framework and research protocols to ensure that all research conducted on our IPA islands is agreed to by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal.

Uttu coastline and Kowsar (pandanus).

General Visitation Protocols

We, the Traditional Owners have developed a series of protocols in relation to visits to our IPA:

- Visits to the islands must be approved by appropriate Traditional Owners.
- Harvesting of turtle or seabird eggs by people who are not Traditional Owners is forbidden.
- No rubbish is to be left on the islands.
- No alcohol or drugs are allowed on the islands.
- Cultural heritage sites must be respected and protected.
- Native or farmed plants are not to be collected from the islands unless permission has been granted by the Traditional Owners; and no plants or vegetation communities are to be damaged during visits.
- Where possible, seabirds on Maza Guiya and other key nesting sites should not be disturbed during the peak nesting season.
- The presence of any outsiders (i.e. non-Traditional Owners) on our IPA is to be reported to the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers and RNTBCs.
- Damage to, or theft of, signs should be reported to the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers and RNTBCs.
- Any weeds or other pests seen on the islands are to be reported to the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers and RNTBCs.



Visitor notice on Warraber.

- Develop partnerships to support a community-based program to monitor and record coastal visitation and island impacts resulting from visitation.
- Promote our IPA's visitation protocols through communication tools for various audiences (such as radio, brochures, social media, ranger presentations etc.).
- Develop partnerships with government agencies to support the dissemination of visitation protocols to visitors travelling through Sea Country.

Medium Priority Actions

- Investigate opportunities for a waste management system to collect and recycle visitor waste.
- Work with government agencies and stakeholders (commercial, recreational and traditional fishers) to investigate opportunities to monitor and manage vessel visitation (such as through ranger compliance work, monitoring of reef impacts, boat identification, protocols for vessel visitation, managed moorings, regulated visitation, and low impact anchorage practices).

Long Term Priority Actions

- Regularly monitor and report visitation to our RNTBCs, Warraberalgal and Porumalgal so that Traditional owners can make informed decisions on the long-term management of visitation across our IPA.
- Continue to uphold our Traditional Owner custodianship and responsibilities as recognised by the Torres Strait Treaty.

Interpretation and education

Goal: Continue to pass on our Traditional Knowledge to the next generations of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, and others who have interest in our Country, to ensure it is properly looked after into the future.

We, the Traditional Owners want to continue to pass on our Traditional Knowledge about our islands, sandbanks and rocks, and their management requirements, to the future generations of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal. We also want to inform other Torres Strait Islanders and outsiders about the values, management activities, and visitation protocols for our IPA. We will work with the Rangers to develop various communication methods and tools for our IPA to provide culturally appropriate interpretative and educational outcomes for Traditional Owners and outsiders alike.

Kulkgau Ya, the Kala Lagaw Ya language dialect of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, is recognised as a critically endangered language by UNESCO, the Australian Government and Torres Strait communities. Recording and using Kulkgau Ya and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) is a fundamental cultural right and practice that Warraberalgal and Porumalgal have identified as part of our IPA. Through our language programs with our Elders, and Warraberalgal and Porumalgal TEK system, we are working to strengthen and promote the use of language and Traditional Knowledge. As a result, and under guidance from our Elders, many parts of our Plan have been translated into Kulkgau Ya to promote the continued use of our language. Warraberalgal and Porumalgal actively support the Torres Strait Languages Plan and Charter, and have identified priority actions in our own IPA Plan that will continue to ensure our commitment to the revitalization and management of Kulkgau Ya.

The Torres Strait Traditional Languages Charter sets out a series of commitments and actions for community, educators, church groups, non-government organisations, business and government to contribute to the revitalization and management of Torres Strait languages. By signing up to the Charter, members pledge to a statement of commitment stating that

All Torres Strait and Aboriginal peoples with a connection to the Torres Strait have a sovereign and human right to practice culture through the use of traditional languages in private and public life. Through the Charter, we recognise that we all have a role to play in the revitalisation and maintenance of the traditional languages and dialects of the Torres Strait. We are committed to supporting Torres Strait and Aboriginal peoples to speak and use traditional languages on a daily basis for culture, well-being and spirit.

The use, revitalisation and maintenance of language and Traditional Knowledge is inseparable to our inherent rights to practice culture for the benefit and well-being of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, and passing on this knowledge is an urgent priority for our Elders as knowledge holders. Through our IPA communication actions, we will be guided by our Elders to implement educational programs with young Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, teaching them about Country and culture; and promote the use of language and Traditional Knowledge through all aspects of our IPA work so as to bring culture back to life.

Hawksbill turtle hatchlings on Ulu.

High Priority Actions

- Provide our communities, partners and other identified interest groups with a copy of our Plan.
- Develop an IPA induction program for Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers, as well as an IPA induction kit that can be used to promote our IPA with Warraberalgal and Porumalgal and visitors.
- Supported by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Elders, deliver cultural and educational programs and materials (such as talks, presentations, school camps, books, DVDs and posters) to engage students in learning Kulkalgau Ya, TEK, and looking after Country.
- Engage and work with identified partners, stakeholders other interest groups who have rights, responsibilities and interests in Country to discuss and develop opportunities to promote and raise awareness about our IPA.
- Develop a seasonal calendar for our IPA to promote the use of TEK.
- Implement IPA signage and visitation protocols as per the visitation management actions (*Refer to Visitation actions*).
- Develop communications material (in Kulkalgau Ya, English and Torres Strait Creole) to provide commercial, recreational and traditional fishers visiting Sea Country to promote visitation protocols and sustainable fishing practices.
- Use Warraber and Poruma radio programs to communicate and share information regarding *lore*, Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Ranger updates and IPA partnerships.
- Support Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Elders to continue to guide, record and pass on Kulkalgau Ya and TEK through all of our IPA work and activities.

“So the young generation can read the story”

Warraber Elder

Medium Priority Actions

- Develop suitable communications material (such as a booklet, brochure, Facebook page, website etc.) in Kulkalgau Ya and English that outlines our IPA protocols (*lore*, visitation and other) relevant for Warraber and Poruma communities.
- Work collaboratively with identified partners to plan and develop education programs for schools and research programs, which will include on-Country learning and the transfer of Traditional Knowledge.
- Develop a community-based waste education program, supported by waste monitoring and management activities, for Warraber and Poruma communities and visitors.
- Develop a video that can be used to raise awareness about our IPA and visitation protocols.

Long Term Priority Actions

- Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers to regularly update Warraberalgal and Porumalgal on our IPA work and activities.
- Develop a promotional video of our IPA to showcase its cultural and natural values, management activities, and the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers.
- Continue to promote our IPA with new partners, stakeholders and interest groups.
- Continue to educate Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, and relevant visitors, on the management of turtle and dugong as referred to in the Turtle and Dugong Management Plans.
- Continue to promote our IPA through our annual Celebration Day (18th July).

“Ngalpa kulay ngulayg a ya yakanurayg mayg”

(Don't forget the knowledge that have been passed on from the ancient days of our ancestor about caring for Country).

Porumalgal Elder

IPA expansion

***Goal: Look after land and sea as one,
as we have always done.***

We, the people of Warraber and Poruma, desire to eventually expand our IPA to include Sea Country so that we can continue to manage Country as a whole. At present, our work across our IPA extends beyond our islands, sandbanks and rocks to include looking after marine resources and systems that we value and manage sustainably. We see land and sea elements of Country as interconnected and, in practicing *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom), want to recognise this holistic management approach through our IPA.

Potentially including Sea Country components in our IPA will allow us to work collaboratively with other Traditional Owners, government agencies and stakeholders that hold rights, responsibilities and interests to sustainably manage marine resource use and the impacts that directly affect our communities, livelihoods and values. This includes climate induced sea level rise, increasing ocean temperatures and acidity, and intense weather events that not only affect our inhabited islands but also our surrounding low lying islands, sandbanks, rocks and reefs that are at risk of disappearing.

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal aspire to take a two-ways approach towards dedicating Sea Country components for our IPA. Consistent with the IUCN protected area guidelines for marine protected areas, this can be carried out through 'legal and other effective means' -

- **Legal means** - Dedicating Sea Country recognised through our existing or future native title determinations, governed and managed solely by Traditional Owners; and
- **Other effective means** - Dedicating Sea Country that overlaps with existing native title or other tenure, and is supported by complementary, collaborative governance mechanisms that do not threaten existing management arrangements.

Potential future inclusions include islands, reefs, sandbanks and cays that hold existing native title, such as through the Torres Strait Regional Sea Claim (the Akiba decision). However, this will not impact the responsibilities, rights or interests of other native title holders, authorities, representative organisations, partners or other interest groups. Rather, it is a non-legal process consistent with the IUCN protected area guidelines for marine protected areas to use 'legal and other effective means' to complement and support current management arrangements for Sea Country. We have also identified some islands, reefs and sandbanks (above the High Water Mark) that can be considered for possible future native title claims as there is no native title currently existing in these areas (see flagged areas on map, Appendix 7).

***“Ngalpa mura mamui sesthamun zapulay
tharthaye kaybaw goeyga”***

(We must take notice of how things are changing today).

Porumalgal Elder

Murr on Bini.

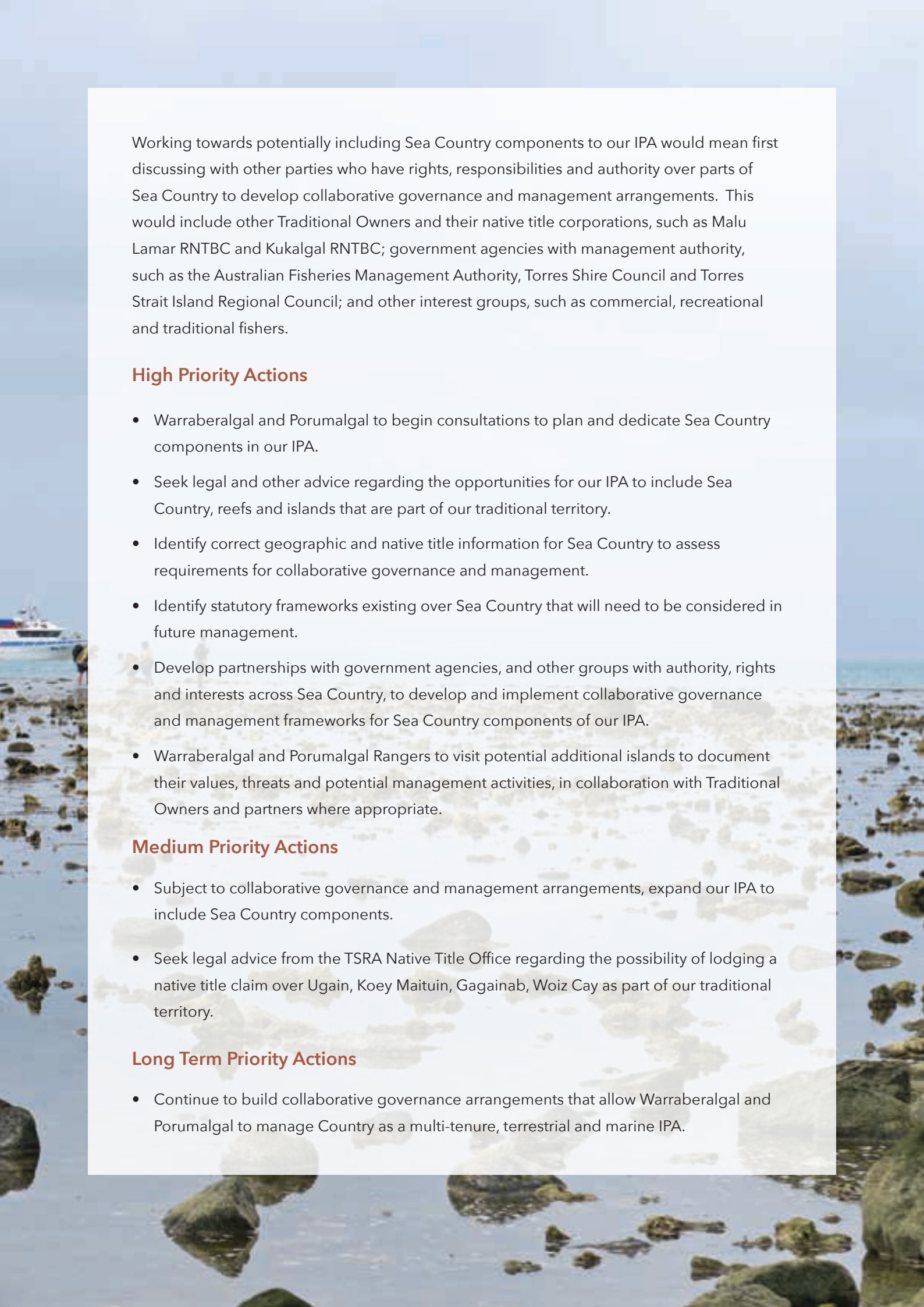
In particular, we aspire to potentially include open waters and the following uninhabited islands, sandbanks, rocks and reefs surrounding Warraber and Poruma (See map in Appendix 7):

- Aureed (Skull Island)
- Beka Sanbaink (Caldbeck Reef)
- Gagainab (Richardson Reef)
- Koey Maituin (Kai Maituine Reef)
- Mowain Reef
- Tim Sanbaink (Newman Reef)
- Walker Shoal (Aerodrome Cay)
- Woiz Cay
- Ugain (Harvey Rock)
- Zuizun (Halfway Island)

***“To hold
them islands
is them reef”***

Life under the Sea (Artist: Adria Faid)





Working towards potentially including Sea Country components to our IPA would mean first discussing with other parties who have rights, responsibilities and authority over parts of Sea Country to develop collaborative governance and management arrangements. This would include other Traditional Owners and their native title corporations, such as Malu Lamar RNTBC and Kukalgal RNTBC; government agencies with management authority, such as the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Torres Shire Council and Torres Strait Island Regional Council; and other interest groups, such as commercial, recreational and traditional fishers.

High Priority Actions

- Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to begin consultations to plan and dedicate Sea Country components in our IPA.
- Seek legal and other advice regarding the opportunities for our IPA to include Sea Country, reefs and islands that are part of our traditional territory.
- Identify correct geographic and native title information for Sea Country to assess requirements for collaborative governance and management.
- Identify statutory frameworks existing over Sea Country that will need to be considered in future management.
- Develop partnerships with government agencies, and other groups with authority, rights and interests across Sea Country, to develop and implement collaborative governance and management frameworks for Sea Country components of our IPA.
- Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers to visit potential additional islands to document their values, threats and potential management activities, in collaboration with Traditional Owners and partners where appropriate.

Medium Priority Actions

- Subject to collaborative governance and management arrangements, expand our IPA to include Sea Country components.
- Seek legal advice from the TSRA Native Title Office regarding the possibility of lodging a native title claim over Ugain, Koey Maituin, Gagainab, Woiz Cay as part of our traditional territory.

Long Term Priority Actions

- Continue to build collaborative governance arrangements that allow Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to manage Country as a multi-tenure, terrestrial and marine IPA.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement

For Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to know that our IPA is having a positive impact, we need to observe how actions progress our goals and vision. We will measure this progress through observing, recording and assessing specific activities for each of our key management areas. This provides an opportunity to learn, adapt and improve all aspects of governing and managing our IPA. The following table is an overview of proposed monitoring activities, using both qualitative and quantitative measures, that can be used to measure and communicate the progress of our Plan back to our Elders, RNTBCs, Warraberalgal and Porumalgal communities, partners and other interest groups.

Evaluating our progress is a central part of adaptive management. We are committed to implementing and communicating regular reviews through informing and engaging Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, IPA managers and the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Ranger Groups to discuss what can be done on a yearly basis. Our Plan will also be reviewed in two years, as there are key high priority actions that will need to be assessed by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal following the next two years of work.

Governance and Capacity Building - In ten years, our IPA will be fully managed and supported by our People.

What do we need to know?	How we will know?	What does success look like?
Is lore (cultural practices and protocols) supporting the governance of our IPA?	Communities are consulted on the use of lore.	Cultural protocols are recognised in our IPA governance and management frameworks.
Are our communities properly informed about our IPA to support Traditional Owner-led decision-making?	Elders sharing knowledge and culture with young people through workshops.	Lore is being practiced and passed on to younger generations.
	Community meetings to discuss IPA governance.	Community engaging with Elders and RNTBCs to support IPA governance and management.
	Knowledge sharing opportunities with other IPAs across Australia.	Warraberalgal and Porumalgal implementing best practice governance for our IPA.
	IPA traineeship program for young people.	Young Warraberalgal and Porumalgal sustaining our IPA for their benefit.
Are we informing our existing and new partners and stakeholders to build relationships for our IPA?	Meetings with existing and new partners.	Greater awareness of partners of the governance and vision of the IPA area.
	Establish relationships with key partners.	Collaborative management arrangements with partners with shared interests.
Are Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers provided with new opportunities to develop skills and knowledge to enable them to continue to monitor and manage our IPA?	Rangers trained and equipped for their roles and responsibilities within our IPA.	Rangers applying skills and knowledge to achieve their roles and responsibilities for our IPA.
	IPA office established on Warraber.	Locally-based management and increased community engagement in our IPA.

Land and Sea Environment - Monitor and manage our identified cultural and natural values so that our resources across land and sea can continue to support our natural systems and livelihoods.

What do we need to know?	How we will know?	What does success look like?
Do we have a record of the cultural and natural values of our IPA?	Rangers guided by Elders and the community to record TEK.	TEK stored and used to benefit community and Country.
	Documentation and mapping of native and invasive animal and plant species.	TEK and scientific data on native and invasive animal and plant species, across all of our IPA.
	Small mammal and reptile training for rangers, and island surveys for these animals.	Rangers trained in small mammal and reptile species identification and handling, and a greater awareness of the distribution of these species within the IPA area.
	Documentation of nesting seabirds and turtles across our IPA islands.	Community awareness and management of nesting seabird and turtles across our IPA.
	Documentation and removal of ghost nets and marine debris found across our IPA.	Decreased amount of ghost nets and other marine debris on our IPA islands, and an increased awareness of ghost nets and other marine debris found and their impact on wildlife.
	Incorporate Warraber and Poruma Dugong and Turtle Management Plans into IPA activities.	Greater awareness of the Warraber and Poruma Dugong and Turtle Management Plans.
Do we have reduced impacts on the cultural and natural values of our IPA?	Research protocols for all research work undertaken across our IPA.	TEK and cultural values implicated in research managed by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal.
	Removal of high priority weed species and regeneration of denuded islands.	Fewer areas of high priority weeds and more areas of regenerated native bush.
	Community-based monitoring and research for impacts on islands (including climate change, anchorage, illegal visitation and shipping vessels.	Greater understanding and management of known activities causing impacts on our IPA islands.
	Information sharing with partners on activities causing impacts on our IPA islands.	Collaborative management supporting sustainable marine resource use activities.
	Climate change impact adaptation works.	Community resilience and adaptation to present climate change impacts.
	Adaptive management strategies and plans for invasive plants, feral animals, marine debris and fire.	Long term control of impacts from invasive plants, feral animals, marine debris and fire.

Interpretation and Education - Continue to pass on our Traditional Ecological Knowledge to the next generations of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, and others who have interest in our country, to ensure it is properly looked after into the future.

What do we need to know?	How we will know?	What does success look like?
Is our Traditional Ecological Knowledge being passed on to future generations?	More access to, and use of, TEK systems.	Using TEK system for research and education
	Elders using TEK system to record TEK and Kulkaigau Ya	TEK and Kulkaigau Ya being used by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal.
	Updates, talks and presentations provided to our communities and schools about our IPA, our Plan, and Ranger work activities.	Increased knowledge of our IPA, our Plan and Ranger work activity.
	Cultural and educational programs and materials for students.	Students speaking Kulkaigau Ya, holding TEK and using both to look after Country.
	Seasonal calendar based on Warraberalgal and Porumalgal TEK.	TEK passed on and used to look after Country.
	School and research programs teaching TEK.	Young people learning 'both ways'.
Is our Ailan Kastom and mina pawa communicated to our communities, visitors, partners, stakeholders and other interest groups?	Signage with visitation protocols on all IPA islands.	Less visitor impacts on our IPA islands as all visitors are aware of our protocols.
	IPA information and our visitation protocols are communicated to all commercial, recreational and traditional fishers.	Sustainable fishing practices following <i>Ailan Kastom</i> .
	IPA protocols for <i>lore</i> , visitation and other activities are communicated through various methods (video, brochures, social media/online, radio etc.)	Warraberalgal, Porumalgal and visitors benefiting from Country in a sustainable way.
	Annual IPA Celebration Day.	Promoting our IPA through Warraberalgal and Porumalgal culture.
Do our communities, visitors, partners, stakeholders and other interest groups know about our IPA and the work we implement to look after Country?	Radio updates and interviews	Community informed and introduced to partners, stakeholders and interest groups Public platform for IPA communications.
	Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA Plan distributed to partners, stakeholders and other interest groups.	Informed and engaged partners, stakeholders and interest groups.
	Induction kit developed and used to raise awareness within our communities.	Consistent information and understanding about our IPA.
	Community waste education program established	Locally-driven waste management and reduced impacts.

Visitation - Use our Ailan Kastom to ensure visitors are respecting and looking after Country.

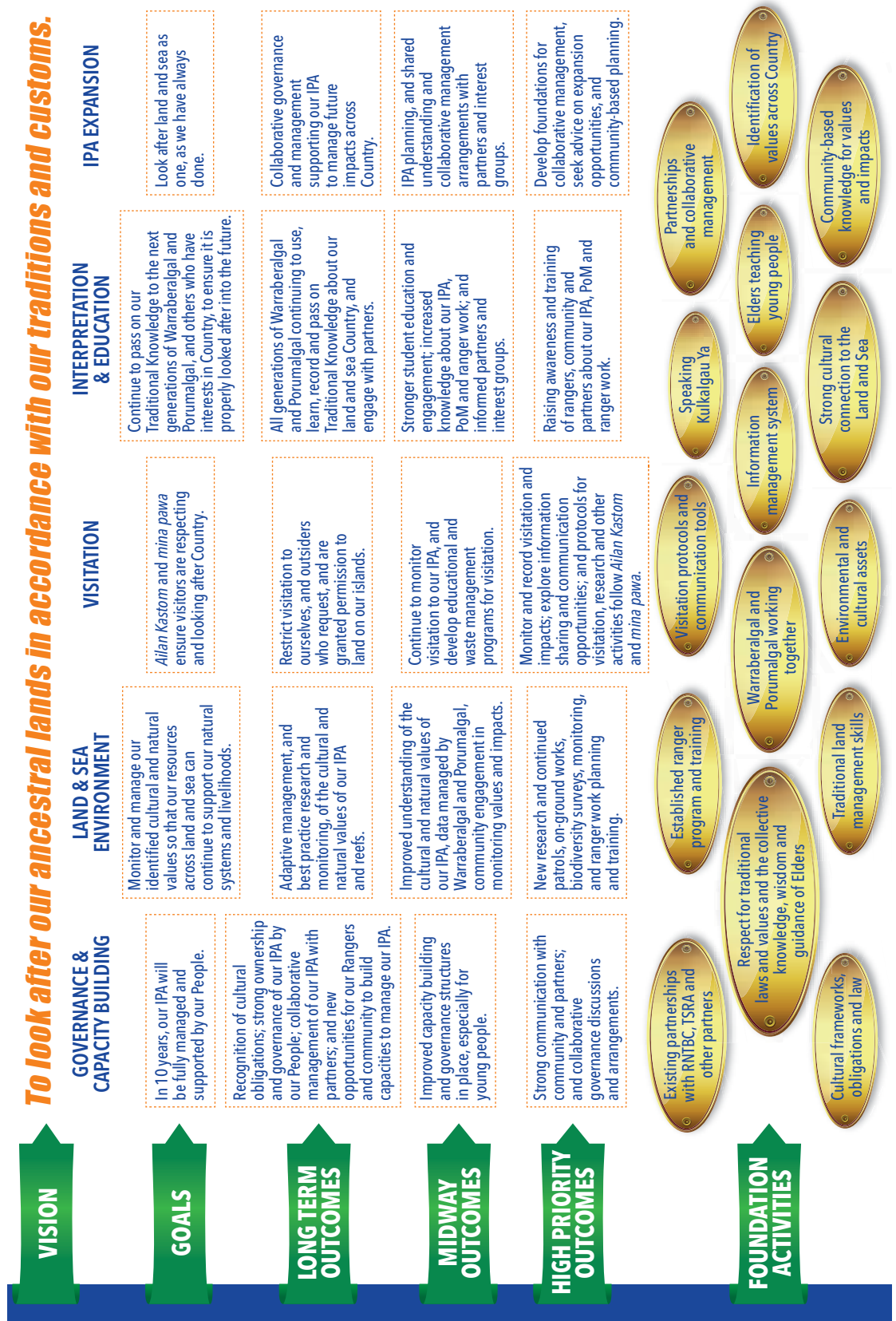
What do we need to know?	How we will know?	What does success look like?
How to manage people visiting Country?	Visitors respecting and understanding <i>Ailan Kastom</i> and following <i>mina pawa</i> and the visitation protocols that we have created to protect Country.	All visitors to Country have received our visitation protocols (brochure, face-to-face, video or other form of communication). IPA signage on all our IPA islands.
Are we managing visitation to the IPA area?	Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Ranger patrols to our IPA islands, particularly when know visitor activity is high.	Number of patrols to all of our IPA islands. Zero breaches of our visitation protocols. Warraberalgal and Porumalgal have greater awareness on who is on Country at any time.
What are the impacts that vessels have on our IPA islands and surrounding reefs?	Community-based monitoring program to measuring the impacts that fishing and shipping vessels have on our IPA islands and surrounding reefs. Warraberalgal and Porumalgal using scientific and TEK data to make informed decisions on future management of visitation.	Collaborative research and monitoring between scientists, Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers and communities using both scientific data and TEK. Monitoring results show reduced impacts from visitation.

IPA Expansion - Look after Land and Sea as one, as we have always done.

What do we need to know?	How we will know?	What does success look like?
Fulfilling our cultural obligations, how do we use legal and other effective means to look after all of Country?	Guidance sought from Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Elders, RNTBCs and communities on the expansion of our IPA.	Council of Elders, RNTBCs and broader community members engaged in planning meetings, workshops and on-Country activities to record and assess values and parts of Country for potential inclusion in our IPA.
	Identify government agencies, RNTBCs and other groups with authority, rights and interests across Sea Country to develop collaborative partnerships for looking after Country.	Invitation to potential partners to engage with the Advisory Group and commit to an IPA charter.
	Warraberalgal and Porumalgal develop collaborative governance arrangements with partners and interest groups through an Advisory Group.	One Advisory Group meeting per year, and regular communications with members and other interest groups throughout the year.
	TSRA Native Title Office proceeding with native title claims for identified parts of Country where no native title currently exists.	Future native title determinations providing sole Traditional Owner governance and management of Country.
	Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers to visit potential additional islands, sandbanks, rocks and reefs to document their values, threats and potential management activities, in collaboration with Elders and scientists where appropriate.	Additional islands are visited and their values, threats and potential management activities documented using both TEK and scientific knowledge.
	Warraberalgal and Porumalgal look after Country through collaborative management arrangements with partners.	Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA includes both Land and Sea components across different tenure types.

Program Logic

The following program logic diagram aims to give a clear picture of the vision of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA Area Plan of Management and outlines the steps required to achieve this vision.



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APPENDIX 1:

Relevant contacts

Warraberalgal Corporation (Torres Strait Islanders) RNTBC

C/TSIRC
Warraber Island
QLD 4875

Porumalgal Corporation (Torres Strait Islanders) RNTBC

C/TSIRC
Poruma Island
QLD 4875

NB: The contact details for the RNTBCs are correct at time of writing. Current contact details for RNTBCs are listed on the website of the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (<http://www.oric.gov.au>)

Warraberalgal Rangers

(07) 4090 0519
C/TSIRC
Warraber Island
QLD 4875

Porumalgal Rangers

(07) 4069 4447
C/TSIRC
Poruma Island
QLD 4875

APPENDIX 2:

Artwork details

Adhabadh Gerzag (saltwater garden) (Front and back cover pages)

Artist: Tony Harry
Community: Warraber
Language: Kulkaigau Ya
Medium: Mixed media (binder, ink, acrylic on canvas)

Time changer of season.

Time proceed another coral growing.

Time over the horizon where you find strong currents flowing.

Time changer of season.

Season come season go.

Bring plenty of seafood.

Adhabadh stay the same for a long time.

*Our ancestors, forefathers, grandfathers work and sail through the waters of the Torres Strait.
So I am proud to say Adhabadh Gerzag 'belongs' to me and my kid and their kids to come.*

Land to Sea Feature (Page 16)

Artist: Ricky Faud
Community: Poruma
Language: Kulkaigau Ya
Medium: Canvas painting

This artwork is about the story of the Land and Sea. It portrays the Kowsar (pandanus) trees that are used for cultural events on Porumalgal Nation, as well as all over the Torres Strait and other indigenous places such as Papua New Guinea. Kowsar is used for matt making, and also for hunting at sea as a special material that goes into the Wap (harpoon) to hold the Kuiurr steady for spearing. The Kowsar is mainly found on the coastal side of Poruma.

Kulkaigal Ngurpai yadhail Papalan (Page 42)

Artist: Brian Bowie
Community: Warraber
Language: Kulkaigau Ya
Medium: Pencil

The hook and trumpet shell represents the community of Warraber, and the coconut and leaf represents the community of Poruma. My ancestors used to call the fruit, Wongai, into Warraber using the trumpet. In this artwork, the hook calls in families and non-Indigenous people to help both communities with protecting our natural resources; the traditionally woven basket represents shared knowledge, and holding and sharing knowledge; and the traditional mat represents the mats we use for all purposes of life - birth, meeting, Kaikai, celebrations, initiations, weddings, family and death - as the cycles commence.

Waru Pingerr Ya Alali (turtle caught up in a net) (Page 47)

Artist: Tony Harry
Community: Warraber
Language: Kulkalgau Ya
Medium: Mixed media (acrylic, net, rope, buoy on canvas)

Ghost nets that have been left or lost in the ocean by fishermen can be left tangled on the reef or drifting in the open sea. Many fish and other marine animals may be killed each year by ghost nets.

Turtles are plentiful in the waters of the Torres Strait. They are one of our sources of food from the sea. It is important to look after turtles and other marine animals so that they will be around for future generations.

Life under the Sea (Page 53)

Artist: Adria Fauid
Community: Poruma
Language: Kulkalgau Ya
Medium: Acrylic/gloss spray paint

This artwork is about life under the sea and portrays the life of our everyday divers not only here in Porumalgai Nation but all over the Torres Strait. The kurrsi (hammerheads) represent the divers because they are comparable to each other, with their skin tanned as they swim in shallow waters and they occasionally discover themselves in the profound part of the ocean. The Kurrsi also demonstrate ownership over the reef sea. The Island signifies home and the dusk is when their job is about done even, between the strong south easterly wind that blows extremely strong.

APPENDIX 3:

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA alignment with the IUCN guidelines for protected area management category VI

IUCN Protected Area Category VI - MANAGED RESOURCE PROTECTED AREA **Protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems**

IUCN protected area definition

A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

Category VI definition

Category VI protected areas conserve ecosystems and habitats, together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems. They are generally large, with most of the area in a natural condition, where a proportion is under sustainable natural resource management and where low-level non-industrial use of natural resources compatible with nature conservation is seen as one of the main aims of the area.

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA applies the IUCN definitions for protected areas, and Category VI protected areas, through:

- Warraberalgal (the people of Warraber) and Porumalgal (the people of Poruma), the Traditional Owners of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA, dedication of their IPA on 18 July 2014, under their cultural obligations and authority for traditional estates within our IPA.
- Since 2014, recognition of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA by the Australian government as part of Australia's National Reserve System.
- Boundaries that clearly identify our IPA islands, sandbanks and rocks landward side of the High Water Mark, as per Warraberalgal and Porumalgal native title determinations and detailed on our IPA map.
- Holistic management of traditional estates, including the significant cultural and natural values held within the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA, through a combination of *legal and other effective means* that include -

Legal means:

- Customary rights to posses, occupy, use and enjoy terrestrial and intertidal areas within our IPA subject to Warraberalgal and Porumalgal traditional laws and customs, as recognised by the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)*
- Recognition of the traditional way of life and livelihoods of traditional inhabitants through the Torres Strait Treaty.
- Recognition of Torres Strait Islander resource use rights under Commonwealth legislation, including the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)* and the Torres Strait Treaty.
- State, Commonwealth and International regulations to protect significant species and habitats, including through the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*.
- Regulation and authorisation of entry, visitation, use and research in trust areas under *Model Local Law No.7 (Indigenous Community Land Management) 2010* and complementing provisions in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities (Justice, Land and Other Matters) Act 1984*.

Other effective means:

- Use of *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom), as guided by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Elders, to manage traditional estates.
- Supporting Warraber and Poruma communities to assert their authority, cultural obligations, rights and interests in managing traditional estates.
- Practice of Indigenous rights as recognised by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and adopted by Australia in 2009.
- Practice and maintenance of Traditional Ecological Knowledge, including cultural site management and the promotion of Kulkalgau Ya.
- Sustainable traditional use of turtle and dugong through Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Turtle and Dugong Management Plans.
- Research and monitoring of natural and cultural values across IPA islands.
- Warraberalgal Rangers and Porumalgal Rangers carrying out land and sea-based management of cultural and natural resources through TEK recording, biodiversity surveying and monitoring, feral animal and invasive plant control, sea patrols and marine debris management.
- Management of visitation through signage and educational materials, patrols, and visitor engagement.

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal values and ideologies for natural and cultural resource management are based on Indigenous (Torres Strait Islander) approaches to stewardship of their lands and waters and the specific cultural, historical and economic values of the islands sandbanks and rocks that make up the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA. Warraberalgal and Porumalgal conservation philosophy is founded on *mina pawa* (appropriate and respectful ways), in particular, respect for traditional laws and values and the collective knowledge and wisdom of Elders. It is an important part of our *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom). This respect extends to the responsibility of on-going active management their IPA islands and traditional sea estates, to ensure the collective well being of current and future generations.

As part of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal cultural obligations and duty of care for their traditional estates, the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Indigenous Protected Area was dedicated by Traditional Owners on 18 July 2014 to look after their ancestral lands in accordance with traditions and customs, and with the support of the Australian Government and other partners.

The Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA Plan of Management uses five key management areas that contain planning and management aspirations within a framework that supports cultural obligations to manage and protect cultural values across land and sea-scapes, the protection of significant natural values and systems, and the sustainable use of traditional estates by traditional inhabitants and other resources users. These management areas are guided by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal key goals for their IPA –

- In ten years, our IPA will be fully managed and supported by our People.
- Monitor and manage our identified cultural and natural values so that our resources across land and sea can continue to support our natural systems and livelihoods.
- Continue to pass on our Traditional Ecological Knowledge to the next generations of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, and others who have interest in our country, to ensure it is properly looked after into the future.
- Use our *Ailan Kastom* to ensure visitors are respecting and looking after Country.
- Look after Land and Sea as one, as we have always done.

How does this differ to other IUCN protected area categories?

Category VI protected areas are more oriented to the protection of ecosystems, ecological processes, and maintenance of environmental services through nature protection and promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources.

Category VI protected areas:

- Have the sustainable use of natural resources as a means to achieve nature conservation, together and in synergy with other actions more common to the other categories, such as protection.
- Aim to conserve ecosystems and habitats, together with associated cultural values and natural resource management systems. Therefore, this category of protected areas tends to be relatively large (although this is not obligatory).
- Are not designed to accommodate large-scale industrial harvest.
- In general, IUCN recommends that a proportion of the area is retained in a natural condition, which in some cases might imply its definition as a no-take management zone. Some countries have set this as two-thirds; IUCN recommends that decisions need to be made at a national level and sometimes even at the level of individual protected areas.

Category VI protected areas are particularly adapted to the application of landscape approaches. This is an appropriate category for large natural areas, such as tropical forests, deserts and other arid lands, complex wetland systems, coastal and high seas, boreal forests etc. – not only by establishing large protected areas, but also by linking with groups of protected areas, corridors or ecological networks. Category VI protected areas may also be particularly appropriate to the conservation of natural ecosystems when there are few or no areas without use or occupation and where those uses and occupations are mostly traditional and low-impact practices, which have not substantially affected the natural state of the ecosystem.

Category VI primary objective: To protect natural ecosystems and use natural resources sustainably, when conservation and sustainable use can be mutually beneficial.

Other Category VI objectives:

- To promote sustainable use of natural resources, considering ecological, economic and social dimensions;
- To promote social and economic benefits to local communities where relevant;
- To facilitate inter-generational security for local communities' livelihoods – therefore ensuring that such livelihoods are sustainable;
- To integrate other cultural approaches, belief systems and world-views within a range of social and economic approaches to nature conservation;
- To contribute to developing and/or maintaining a more balanced relationship between humans and the rest of nature;
- To contribute to sustainable development at national, regional and local level (in the last case mainly to local communities and/or indigenous peoples depending on the protected natural resources);
- To facilitate scientific research and environmental monitoring, mainly related to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;
- To collaborate in the delivery of benefits to people, mostly local communities, living in or near to the designated protected area;
- To facilitate recreation and appropriate small-scale tourism.

Reference

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APPENDIX 4:

Documents, strategies and programs relevant to our Plan of Management

The following documents, strategies and programs are used by Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to assist us to look after our IPA:

Community-based Plans

- Warraber Working on Country Plan
- Poruma Working on Country Plan
- Warraber Dugong and Turtle Management Plan (2011-2016)
- Poruma Dugong and Turtle Management Plan (2011-2016)

Regional Plans and Programs

- Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Area Regional Plan 2009-2029
- Torres Strait Development Plan 2019-2022
- Torres Strait Regional Biosecurity Plan 2017-2021
- Torres Strait Climate Change Strategy 2014-2018
- Torres Strait Regional Adaptation and Resilience Plan 2016-2021
- Torres Strait Traditional Languages Plan and Charter 2016-2019
- TSRA Cultural Policy 2011
- TSRA Cultural Protocols Guide for TSRA Staff 2011
- Land and Sea Management Strategy for Torres Strait (2016-2036)
- Torres Strait Regional Authority Environmental Management Program

National Plans and Programs

- Australia's Indigenous Protected Areas Program (Commonwealth)
- Our Country Our Way: Guidelines for Australian Indigenous Protected Area Management Plans
- The National Reserve System
- The national Working on Country Program

International Guidelines

- IUCN Guidelines for Protected Area Management (see Appendix 3 for full details)

Land and Sea Management Strategy for Torres Strait (2016-2036)

The Land and Sea Management Strategy for Torres Strait 2016-2036 (LSMS) is a strategic plan that outlines the management priorities for key cultural and natural resources of the region. It identifies 16 key values (below) that ensure the TSRA's management actions align with and support Traditional Owner interests. Each of these key values has a set of management directions that also address our Plan's priority actions.



APPENDIX 5:

Ranger Steering Committee

Terms of Reference

Ranger Steering Committee

Terms of Reference

Purpose

- To oversee the Ranger project
- To ensure tasks, timelines and resources are on target
- To review the risks and issues on a fortnightly basis

Committee

- Program Manager, Environmental Management (Chair)
- Chief Financial Officer
- HR Manager
- Project Manager, Ranger Operations
- Project Manager, Ranger Policy and Planning
- Australian Government Liaison Officer
- Senior Community Liaison Officer
- Program Manager, Culture, Arts and Heritage

Background

The Torres Strait Land and Sea Ranger Project has been in operation in the Torres Strait since 2009. Since this time it has grown from one ranger group on Mabuiag in the Near Western Cluster of the Torres Strait, to 13 ranger groups in 14 communities (13 islands) in the Near Western Cluster, Top Western Cluster, Central Cluster and Eastern Cluster.

The Ranger Project receives funding through Working on Country, a component of the Australian Government's Caring for Our Country Initiative.

The Working on Country program objectives are to:

- Support Indigenous aspirations in caring for country
- Provide opportunities for Indigenous people to deliver environmental services that protect and manage Australia's environmental and heritage values
- Provide nationally accredited training and career pathways for Indigenous people in land and sea management in partnership with others
- Facilitate a partnership approach between Indigenous people and others to deliver environmental outcomes.

The Land and Sea Management Unit (LSMU) also secured funding under the Australian Government's Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA) Program to support the declaration of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA, and to carry out various other planning, on-ground management and community engagement initiatives in relation to the three IPAs in Torres Strait (Pulu Islet, Mabuaig; Ugul Malu Kawa, formerly Waru Kawa, west of Boigu; and Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA).

The LSMU continues to support the delivery of a Caring for our Country funded project to design, develop and implement a Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) system for Torres Strait. This project has already enabled the planning and on-ground cultural and natural resource management activities of Indigenous Rangers to be informed by *Ailan Kastom* (Island Custom), including through provision of appropriate advice, technical support and training for these purposes. It has also provide a framework to involve the collation of relevant datasets about the cultural and natural values of Torres Strait so as to enable communities to access this information for their own cultural maintenance and development purposes, as well as to support sustainable community-based environmental management approaches.

Standing Agenda Items:

- Workplace matters
 - Near incidents
 - Actual incidents
- Risks and Issues
 - Risks and Issues Register
 - Risks raised sine previous Steering Committee Meeting
- Schedule against the Project Plan
- Assets
 - Vessels, vehicles
 - TSIRC - leasing update or other business
 - IT
- ILUA's
- Ranger Trainees
- Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA) update
- Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) update
- Good News Stories

Exclusions:

- HR in confidence matters are dealt with out of session.

APPENDIX 6:

Partnerships and Collaborative Management for our IPA

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal priority actions for managing our IPA over the next 20 years will only be possible through strong partnerships and collaborative approaches with other Indigenous organisations, schools, and government agencies, industry organisations, the broader community and other partners and stakeholders with rights, interests, commitments, authority, responsibility and capacity to work with Warraberalgal and Porumalgal for our IPA.

Warraberalgal and Porumalgal invite all existing and potential partners and stakeholders to explore the following actions and contributions that can be implemented to support our Plan and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

- Engage with Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA managers, and Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers, to further understand our IPA and how it is governed and managed.
- Continue to support Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to ensure that their rights and interests are recognised through their IPA.
- Discuss opportunities to develop collaborative governance and management arrangements for the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA, including the opportunity to be members of an IPA Advisory Committee and commit to an IPA charter, to achieve the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal vision for their IPA as well as other mutually beneficial outcomes.
- Support Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to seek resources and opportunities that will assist to sustain the management of their IPA for the long term, including funding for training programs, biodiversity studies, cultural programs, and other land and sea management actions and/or programs.
- Support work and research conducted across the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA that follows best practice principles, supporting and benefitting the rights, interests, engagement and collaboration of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal.
- Support Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to discuss opportunities to raise awareness about their IPA, and disseminate information on their IPA visitation protocols, to various audiences through appropriate communication tools.

We further invite particular existing and potential Indigenous organisations and government agencies to explore the following actions and contributions that can support specific priority actions for our IPA.

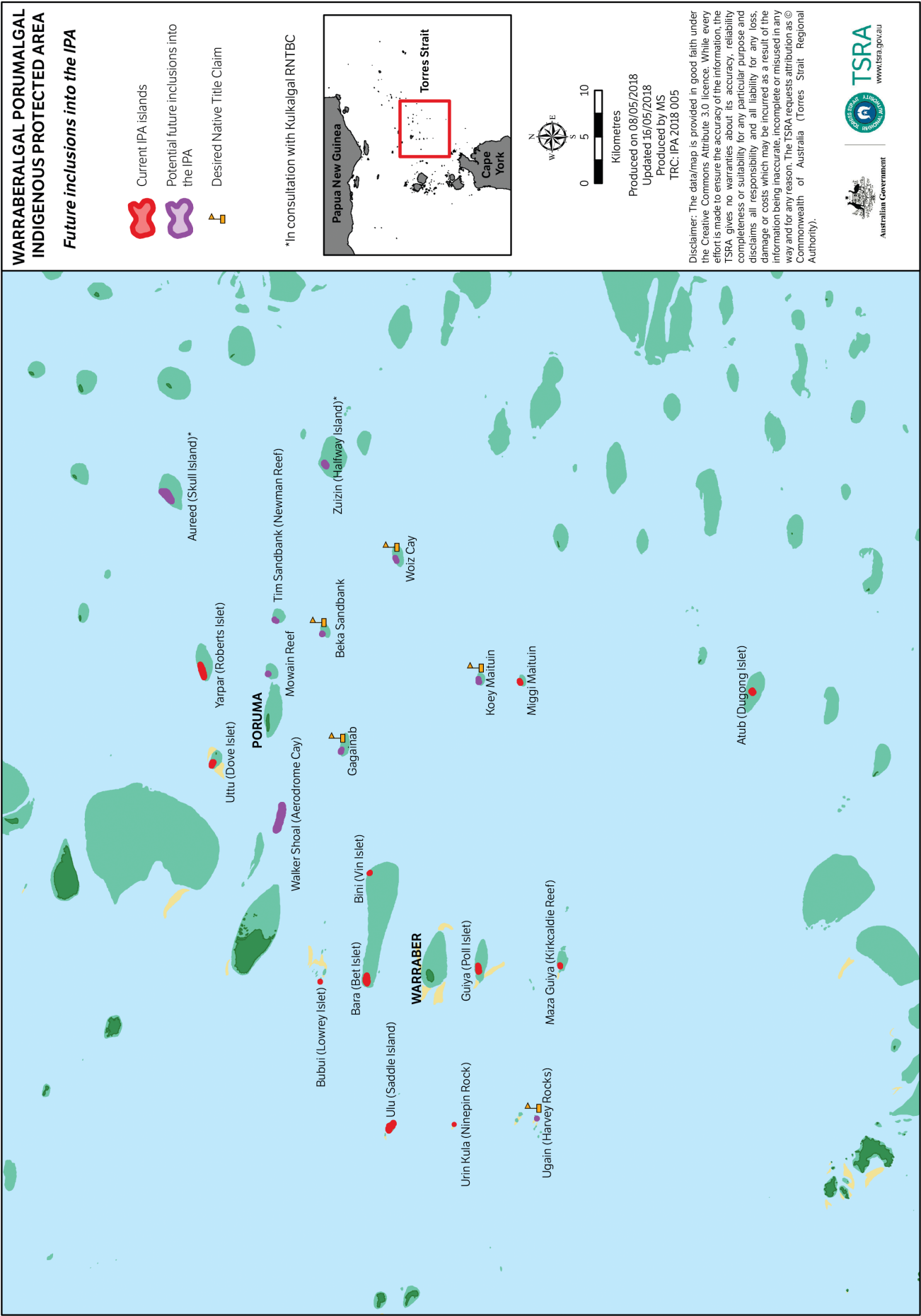
Indigenous organisations

- Engage in discussions to explore opportunities, considerations and arrangements for the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA to potentially include Sea Country components that are part of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal traditional estate.
- Build on partnerships to implement collaborative governance and management frameworks for potential future Sea Country components of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA.

Local, State and Federal Government

- Engage in discussions to explore opportunities, considerations and arrangements for the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA to potentially include Sea Country components that are part of Warraberalgal and Porumalgal traditional estate.
- Build on partnerships to implement collaborative governance and management frameworks for potential future Sea Country components of the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA.
- Collaborate with the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal Rangers on mutually beneficial opportunities for joint management, training, resource sharing and community-based monitoring and management activities.
- Collaborate to explore sustainable opportunities in cultural and natural resource management, research, tourism and education, research and development, training, and industry participation.
- Recognise and support Warraberalgal and Porumalgal role and resources in the management of cultural values and heritage, including their work to maintain Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Kulkaigau Ya.
- Work collaboratively with Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to address and manage the identified impacts of shipping movements across the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA and broader traditional marine estates, including through the sharing of information on shipping movements for community-based monitoring.
- Work collaboratively with Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to address and manage the identified impacts of commercial, recreational and traditional fishing across the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA and broader traditional marine estates, including the dissemination of IPA visitation protocols and sustainable fishing practices, sharing information on local fishing activities, and opportunities to monitor and manage vessel visitation to better manage shared marine resources and support Warraberalgal and Porumalgal livelihoods.
- Work with Warraberalgal and Porumalgal to implement climate change adaptation and resilience actions as identified in the Torres Strait Regional Resilience and Adaptation Plan, including the bringing together of scientific knowledge and Traditional Ecological Knowledge for making decisions on climate change adaptation and resilience planning.
- Work collaboratively with Warraberalgal and Porumalgal, including Elders, to plan and develop education programs for schools and research programs that will include on-Country learning and the transfer of Traditional Knowledge.

APPENDIX 7: Potential future inclusions into our IPA



APPENDIX 8:

Significant flora and fauna within our IPA

Summary

- 228 vascular species
- 225 flowering plants
- 3 ferns
- 17 naturalised species (7.5% of total flora)
- 82 families & 191 genera
- 92 culturally significant species (40%)
- Dominant families (native species) – Fabaceae 19, Poaceae 15, Rubiaceae 9, Phyllanthaceae 9, Euphorbiaceae 7, Ebenaceae 6, Convolvulaceae 5, Moraceae 5 Species nomenclature follows Queensland Herbarium (Bostock & Holland 2017)

* denotes naturalised species

Combined flora species for the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA (Central Islands, Torres Strait)															
Compiled by D.G. Fell (May 2018) ¹															
Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guia	Maza Guia	Migi! Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarparr
PTERIDIOPHYTES (Ferns & Fern Allies)															
		Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes</i> sp.										X		
		Polypodiaceae	<i>Drynaria quercifolia</i>										X		
		Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium grossum</i>	X		X									
ANGIOSPERMS (Flowering Plants)															
	Chaff Flower	Acanthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		
	Native Violet	Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasia australasica</i>										X		
	Pastel Flower	Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variable</i>										X		
	Manilla Rope	Agavaceae	<i>Agave sisalana</i> *											X	
Gurrawad Used to fatten pigs	Sea Purslane	Aizoaceae	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		
	Amaranth	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus undulatus</i>		X	X			X				X		
	Swamp Lilly	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>						X				X		
	Cardwell Lilly, Christmas Lilly	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Priophys amboinensis</i>		X	X			X				X		
Sezani Edible fruit	Little Gooseberry Tree	Anacardiaceae	<i>Buchanania arborescens</i>	X					X				X		
	Mango	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i> *	X									X		
Duwar Edible nut requires treatment	Tar Tree	Anacardiaceae	<i>Semecarpus australiensis</i>	X									X	X	
	Chain Fruit Calotropis	Apocynaceae Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia spicata</i> <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> *	X									X		

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr
Patal pui	Northern Conkle Berry	Apocynaceae	<i>Cairissa laxiflora</i>	X	X	X			X						
Buman															
Base of leaf stem used as a play whistle	Whistle Tree	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias macgillivraei</i>	X	X	X			X				X		X
	Umbrella Tree	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	X	X	X	X								
		Arecaceae	<i>Arecaceae</i> ¹			X									
Urab															
Food and materials	Coconut	Arecaceae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> *	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X
	Nypa Palm	Arecaceae	<i>Nypa fruticans</i> ²				X								
	Native Dutchmans Pipe	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia chalmersii</i>			X			X				X	X	X
	Cobblers Pegs	Asteraceae	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> *		X	X			X						
		Asteraceae	<i>Blainvillea dubia</i>			X			X				X		
	Beach Sunflower	Asteraceae	<i>Melanthera biflora</i>			X	X		X				X		
Medicinal	Tridax Daisy	Asteraceae	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> *	X	X	X			X				X	X	X
	Grey Mangrove	Avicenniaceae	<i>Avicennia marina</i> subsp. <i>eucalyptifolia</i>	X			X						X		
	Kapok Mangrove	Bombacaceae	<i>Camponotemon shultzei</i>										X		
gabul dell															
Custom	Octopus Tree	Boraginaceae	<i>Argusia argentea</i>	X	X	X							X	X	X
	Cordia Tree, Glue Berry	Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>										X		
Mukmai															
Good timber for carving	Sea Trumpet	Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	X	X	X							X	X	X
	Canarium, Scrub Turpentine	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium australianum</i> var. <i>australianum</i>										X		
	Nicker Nut	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia bonduca</i>	X	X	X			X					X	

¹ Unknown palm recorded as a seedling from pigeon droppings in wongai forest.

² Seeds washed up may germinate above tide but don't survive.

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance										
				Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guia	Maza Guia	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Varpar
Galboy Good building and firewood timber. Shade tree.	Dwarf Morning Glory	Campanulaceae	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>		X			X				X	X	X
	Native Blue Bells	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia caryophyllioides</i>		X			X			X			
	Coast Caper	Capparaceae	<i>Capparis lucida</i>					X				X	X	X
		Capparaceae	<i>Capparis nummularia</i>		X	X		X				X	X	X
	A Caperberry	Capparaceae	<i>Capparis quiniflora</i>		X	X				X				
	Wild Orange	Capparaceae	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
	Horetail Oak	Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> var. <i>incana</i>								X			
Pitader	Black Olive Plum	Celastraceae	<i>Elaeodendron melanocarpum</i>		X			X			X			
	Gymnosporia	Celastraceae	<i>Gymnosporia inermis</i>								X	X		X
	Pleurostyli	Celastraceae	<i>Pleurostyli</i> <i>opposita</i>		X			X		X		X		
	Lolly Vine	Celastraceae	<i>Salacia chinensis</i>		X			X		X	X	X	X	X
	Prickly Saltwort	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Salsola australis</i>	X	X				X			X		
	Sea Bean	Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Maranthes corymbosa</i>	X										
Weiba ³ Fruits known to be edible.	Nonda Plum	Chrysobalanaceae	<i>Parinari nonda</i>								X			
	Spider Flower	Cleomeaceae	<i>Cleome tetrandra</i>	X										
	Spider Flower	Cleomeaceae	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	X	X			X	X		X	X		
	Beach Touriga	Clusiaceae	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> ⁴	X	X								X	

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr
Mekay Strong timber for building and firewood. Edible nut inside kernel.	Beach Almond	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	X	X	X	X		X	X					
Milpa Edible fruit. Strong timber and bark.	Australian Almond	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>	X		X			X				X	X	X
Pibi Medicinal.	Scurvy Weed	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina ensifolia</i>		X				X				X		
Edible tuber	Sweet Potato	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> *	X			X								
	Morning Glory	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea violacea</i>		X	X	X		X				X		
	Palmate Morning Glory	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea mauritiana</i>			X			X	X					
Pulla Used for tying and binding.	Goats Foot Convolvulus	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea pes capre</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
		Convolvulaceae	<i>Jacquemontia paniculata</i>						X			X			
	African Morning Vine	Convolvulaceae	<i>Xenostegia tridentata</i>		X	X			X				X		X
	Sea Pumpkin	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i>				X								
	Striped Cucumber	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	X	X	X	X							X	
Edible fruit	Spitting Cucumber	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Muelleraqua timorensis</i>	X	X				X			X	X	X	
	Watergrass	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbosylis barbata</i>		X	X			X				X	X	
		Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i> sp.										X		
		Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus pedunculatus</i>		X		X	X	X				X	X	
		Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i>		X				X				X		
Edible tuber after roasting.	Native Yam	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea esculenta</i>	X									X		

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guia	Maza Guia	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr
Edible tuber after roasting.	Native Yam	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> var. <i>papua</i>	X	X										
Edible tuber after roasting.	Native Yam	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	X	X	X			X						
Buz															
Used for decorations.	Native Dracaena	Dracaenaceae	<i>Pleomele angustifolia</i>	X	X	X			X				X		X
	Cape Ebony	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros calycantha</i>		X										
Kubi															
Strong timber. Fruits eaten by pigeons.	Ebony	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros compacta</i>	X	X				X				X		X
	Scrub Ebony	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>		X				X				X		
	Scrub Ebony	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros hebecarpa</i>										X		
Kubil gim															
Avoided.	Broad Leaved Ebony	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros maritima</i>	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X
		Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros peninsularis</i>										X		
	Northern Brittle Wood	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Claoxylon hillii</i>		X				X				X		
		Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia bifida</i>										X		
	Painted Spurge	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i> *		X										
	Painted Spurge	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> *		X										
Susul pui		Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia pallens</i>	X	X	X			X	X			X	X	
		Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.										X		
Susul pui		Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>tannensis</i>	X	X	X			X	X			X	X	
Has milky sap and is avoided.	Milky Mangrove, Blind Your Eye	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>	X			X								

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr
Bibi Leaves used for kup muri. Broken stems have sticky resin used as glue.	Macaranga	Euphorbiaceae	Macaranga tanarius	X									X	X	
Thinicupu Attractive seeds but toxic.	Crabs Eye, Gidee Gidee	Fabaceae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> subsp. <i>precatorius</i>	X	X	X			X				X	X	
Pulla Used as a rope for tying.	Beach Bean	Fabaceae	<i>Canavalia papuana</i>	X		X							X	X	
Pulla Used as a rope for tying.	Beach Bean	Fabaceae	<i>Canavalia rosea</i>	X	X										
		Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria</i> sp.										X		
		Fabaceae	<i>Dalbergia densa</i> var. <i>australis</i>										X		
		Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>							X			X		
		Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium</i> sp.											X	
Kulap Seeds washed up and used for decoration in ceremony.	Matchbox Bean	Fabaceae	<i>Entada rheedii</i>	X	X				X				X		
Naiwa Attractive red seeds	Coral Tree	Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina insularis</i>	X	X	X			X				X	X	
Naiwa Attractive red seeds	Coral Tree	Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	X	X										
	Hairy Indigofera	Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>										X		
		Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera</i> sp.												X
		Fabaceae	<i>Milletia</i> sp. ⁵		X	X							X		

⁵ Germinant at high water mark, possible PNG species.

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guia	Maza Guia	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Varparr
Weskapu	Kudzu	Fabaceae	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> *	X								X	X		
Gabul Rus <i>Custom. Toxic pant which is avoided.</i>		Fabaceae	<i>Rynchosia minima</i> var. <i>australis</i>		X								X		X
		Fabaceae	<i>Sophora tomentosa</i> var. <i>australis</i>	X										X	
		Fabaceae	<i>Tephrosia laxa</i>	X	X			X				X			
		Fabaceae	<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. (Muddy Bay P.I. Forster+PIF15313)									X	X	X	X
Pulla <i>Used as a rope for tying.</i>	Beach Bean	Fabaceae	<i>Vigna marina</i>	X	X	X								X	X
		Flacourtiaceae	<i>Flacourtia</i> sp. Shiptons Flat (L.W.Jessup + GJD32)									X			
Crawling buzz <i>Used as a rope for tying and for decorative purposes.</i>	Whip Vine	Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	X	X	X			X				X		
Dell <i>Custom</i>	Sea Cabbage	Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola taccada</i>	X	X	X			X	X			X	X	X
Kapai <i>Helicopter seeds.</i>	Helicopter Tree	Hernandiaceae	<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> subsp. <i>americanus</i>	X	X	X	X						X		
	Hernandia	Hernandiaceae	<i>Hernandia nymphaeifolia</i> ⁶		X	X									
Boi boi	Scrambling Clerodendrum	Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	
		Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus</i> sp.									X			
Komak		Lamiaceae	<i>Premna serratifolia</i>	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
		Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex negundo</i>		X							X			
		Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex trifolia</i>		X	X			X						
* Geminant at high water mark															

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr
Muzarugh <i>Used for mats to dry wongai seeds.</i>	Dodder	lauraceae	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	X	X	X			X				X	X	X
		lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya exfoliata</i>										X		
Murr <i>Strong wood.</i>	Digging Stick Tree	Lythraceae	<i>Pemphis acidula</i>	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X
		Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> subsp. <i>albescens</i>	X	X										
	Looking Glass Mangrove	Malvaceae	<i>Heritiera littoralis</i> ⁷			X	X						X		
Urakar	Cottonwood, Beach Hibiscus	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	X	X				X				X	X	
		Malvaceae	<i>Sida pusilla</i> *		X								X		
Yellow Kakul <i>Edible seeds.</i>	Peanut Tree	Malvaceae	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	X		X			X				X		
Wana	Pacific Rosewood	Malvaceae	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	X									X	X	X
		Melastomataceae	<i>Memecylon pauciflorum</i> var. <i>pauciflorum</i>										X		
Usarkun <i>Strong wood.</i>	Coastal Boodyara	Meliaceae	<i>Aglaia eleagnoides</i>	X		X			X				X		X
		Meliaceae	<i>Turnea pubescens</i>										X		
	Pacific Cedar	Meliaceae	<i>Vavaea amricorum</i>			X							X		
	Cedar Mangrove, Monkey Puzzle	Meliaceae	<i>Xylocarpus granatum</i>	X	X	X	X		X				X		
		Menispermaceae	<i>Pachygone ovata</i>						X						
		Menispermaceae	<i>Pleogyne australis</i>			X			X				X		
	Snake Vine	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>timorensis</i>										X		
		Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>		X				X				X		
⁷ Shoreline germinant.															

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guia	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr
Thullup <i>Strong wood.</i>	Brown Salwood	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia polystachya</i>	X									X		
		Mimosaceae	<i>Archidendron grandiflorum</i>										X		
	Cathormion	Mimosaceae	<i>Cathormion umbellatum</i> subsp. <i>moniliforme</i>		X	X	X	X	X				X		
	Coffee Bush, Leucaena	Mimosaceae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> subsp. <i>glabrata</i> *											X	
	Poison Fig	Moraceae	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> var. <i>macrophylla</i>		X	X			X				X		
Szar szar Leaves used for sandpaper.	Sandpaper Fig	Moraceae	<i>Ficus opposita</i>	X									X		
Darni tree	White Fig	Moraceae	<i>Ficus virens</i> var. <i>sublanceolata</i>	X		X							X		
	Whalebone Tree	Moraceae	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>		X	X							X		
	Burny Vine	Moraceae	<i>Trophis scandens</i> subsp. <i>scandens</i>	X	X	X			X				X		
	Nutmeg	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica insipida</i> var. <i>insipida</i>		X								X		
	River Mangrove	Myrsinaceae	<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>										X		
Kurath Edible fruit.	Cedar Bay Cherry	Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i>	X	X	X			X				X	X	X
	Myrtle Mangrove	Myrtaceae	<i>Osbornia octodonta</i>	X		X							X		
Kowai ⁸ Fruit is edible.	Lady Apple	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium suborbiculare</i>	X									X		
	Tar Vine	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia albiflora</i> var. <i>albiflora</i>		X		X	X	X	X			X	X	
	Tar Vine	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia mutabilis</i>	X					X						
Piner	Bird Lime Tree	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Pisonia grandis</i>	X	X	X									
		Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum elongatum</i>		X	X							X		
		Opiliaceae	<i>Cansjera leptostachya</i>		X	X		X	X				X		
⁸ Kowai is Near Western island name. In the IPA this tree with edible fruit only grows in Ulu.															

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr
Kowsar Leaves used for materials.	Pandanus	Pandanaceae	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X
	Stinking Passionflower	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> *	X	X								X		
Puti Sharp seeds.		Pedaliaceae	<i>Josephinia impericans</i>	X	X	X							X	X	X
		Phyllanthaceae	<i>Antidesma eroste</i>										X		
	Scrub Cherry	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Antidesma ghaesambilla</i> ⁹	X									X		
	Scrub Cherry	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Antidesma parviflora</i> ¹⁰	X									X		
	Coffee Bush	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>			X			X				X		
		Phyllanthaceae	<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>										X	X	
Kupi Edible white fruit.	White Fruit	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>	X		X			X				X		
Pelieth Leaves turn red.	Buttonwood	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion apodogynum</i>	X		X							X		
Ebi		Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus novae-hollandiae</i>	X	X	X			X				X		
		Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i> sp.										X		
Sticky seeds and attractive flowers.		Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum ferrugineum</i> subsp. <i>ferrugineum</i>	X									X		
	Club Mangrove	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Aegialitis annulata</i>	X									X		
		Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>			X							X		
Materials	Bamboo	Poaceae	<i>Bambusa</i> sp.*	X									X		
		Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus brevisetosus</i>										X	X	X
	Button Grass	Poaceae	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> *		X	X			X				X		
	Summer Grass	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> *				X								
	Love Grass	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis pubescens</i>		X				X						
	Giant Spear Grass	Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i>										X		

⁹ Fruit known to be edible, mainly grows on Near Western Islands.
¹⁰ Fruit known to be edible, mainly grows on Near Western Islands.

Language Name and Broad uses				Botanical Name	Family	Common Name	Cultural Significance								
Materials		Blady Grass, House Grass	Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>										X	
		Pacific Island Thintail	Poaceae	<i>Lepturus repens</i>				X	X	X		X	X	X	
			Poaceae	<i>Mnesithea formosa</i>				X	X	X	X		X	X	X
		Basket Grass	Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus</i> sp.									X		
			Poaceae	<i>Panicum trichoides</i>				X			X		X		
		Beach Spinifex	Poaceae	<i>Spinifex longifolius</i>							X			X	
		Salt Water Couch	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>									X		
		Kangaroo Grass	Poaceae	<i>Themeda arguens</i>				X			X		X	X	X
			Poaceae	<i>Thuarea involuta</i>				X	X		X	X	X	X	
			Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca australis</i>				X			X		X		
			Ptaeroxylaceae	<i>Harrisonia brownii</i>									X		
	Aka tree														
	Leaves used to preserve dried Wongai (Kagai).	Yellow Boxwood	Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>				X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Guraigur															
Shampoo		Rhamnaceae	<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>				X	X		X		X	X		
Strong wood	Spurred Mangrove	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Cerriops tagal</i>				X					X			
Strong wood	Tall Stilted Mangrove	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Rhizophora apiculata</i>				X					X			
	Carallia	Rubiaceae	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>									X			
	Coast Canthium	Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum maritimum</i>				X	X		X		X	X	X	
Bodo															
Woody seeds for play marbles. Twigs for fire starter.	Beach Gardenia	Rubiaceae	<i>Guettarda speciosa</i>				X	X		X		X		X	
	Native Ixora	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora timorensis</i>				X			X		X		X	

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr
Auboi <i>Medicinal</i>	Cheese Fruit	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	X									X		X
		Rubiaceae	<i>Pavetta brownii</i> var. <i>brownii</i>										X		
		Rubiaceae	<i>Psychax</i> sp.										X		
	Yam Stick Mangrove	Rubiaceae	<i>Scyphiphora hydrophyllacea</i>										X		
		Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce papuana</i>						X				X		
	Api	Rutaceae	<i>Micromelum minutum</i>	X	X	X			X				X	X	X
	Thorny Yellow Wood	Rutaceae	<i>Xanthoxylon parvifolia</i>			X									
	Broad Leaf Ballart	Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	X		X			X				X		X
	Tuckeroo	Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>										X		
	Native Hop Bush	Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>viscosa</i>	X		X			X				X		
	Scrib Tamarind	Sapindaceae	<i>Elattostachys microcarpa</i>			X									
	Scaly Ash	Sapindaceae	<i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i>			X							X		
Ubar <i>Edible fruit, decorative seeds, strong timber.</i>	Wongai	Sapotaceae	<i>Manilkara kauki</i>	X	X	X			X				X	X	X
		Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella myrsinodendron</i>			X							X		
Ebaith <i>Strong timber.</i>		Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella obovata</i>	X									X		
		Sapotaceae	<i>Sesalicia sericea</i>										X		
		Simaroubiaceae	<i>Brucea javanica</i>										X		
Gnib gnib	Barb Wire Vine	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax australis</i>	X									X		
		Solanaceae	<i>Solanum viridifolium</i>						X						
		Sparmanniaceae	<i>Grewia oxyphylla</i>										X		
		Sparmanniaceae	<i>Triumphetta procumbens</i>						X						
		Stackhousiaceae	<i>Stackhousia intermedia</i>		X				X				X		

Language Name and Broad uses	Common Name	Family	Botanical Name	Cultural Significance										
				Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guia	Maza Guia	Miggi Mautuin	Kai Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarparr
Murr Strong timber.		Surianaceae	Suriana maritima	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gasi Edible tuber after preparation.	Native Arrowroot	Taccaceae	Tacca leontopetaloides	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tie Bush	Thymelaeaceae	Wikstroemia indica		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Ulmaceae	Celtis paniculata		X									X
		Ulmaceae	Celtis philippensis		X							X		
		Urticaceae	Pilea microphylla*		X		X	X			X	X		
Wayli	Native Mulberry	Urticaceae	Pipturus argenteus	X	X									
		Urticaceae	Pouzolzia zeylanica								X			
		Vitaceae	Cayratia saponaria	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	
		Vitaceae	Cayratia trifolia								X	X		
		Vitaceae	Cissus maritima	X	X		X			X	X	X		
		Vitaceae	Cissus repens								X			
Puti Sharp seeds.	Caltrope	Zygophyllaceae	Tribulus cistoides	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Combined fauna species for the Warraberalgal and Porumalgal IPA (Central Islands, Torres Strait)

Compiled by D.G. Fell (May 2018)¹

Language Names ²	Family	Common Name Species Name	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Kai Mautuin	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr (x) ³
MAMMALS													
Sapur	Pteropidae	Black Flying Fox <i>Pteropus alecto</i>		X			X				X		
REPTILES													
Moegay	Scincidae	Rainbow Skink <i>Carlia sexdentata</i>	X	X		X	X				X		
Moegay	Scincidae	Coastal Snake-eyed Skink <i>Cryptoblepharus littoralis</i>					X						
Moegay	Scincidae	Striped Snake Eyed Skink <i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>		X							X		
Gaur	Scincidae	Robust Skink/Bar-lipped Sheen Skink <i>Eugongylus rufescens</i>		X			X						
Moegay	Scincidae	Fine spotted Mulch Skink <i>Glaphyromorphus punctulatus</i>									X		
Moegay	Scincidae	<i>Lygisaurus macleani</i>		X									
Thamay	Varanidae	Spotted Tree Monitor <i>Varianus scalaris</i>			X						X		
Karum	Varanidae	<i>Varanus sp.</i> ⁴	X		X		X				X		
Koedal	Crocodylidae	Estuarine Crocodile <i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	X								X		
Sis	Gekkonidae	Asian House Gecko <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	X										
Sis	Gekkonidae	Undescribed Gecko <i>Gehyra sp.</i>	X	X			X						
Sis	Gekkonidae	Pelagic Gecko <i>Nactus pelagicus</i> ⁵									X		
Tabu	Boidae	Scrub Python <i>Morelia kinghorni</i>										X	

¹Fauna lists for all IPA islands from Dr. Justin Watson incorporating lists in Watson (2012), Fell & Watson (2014), Watson unpublished data. Lists from Uluu and Yarrparr from TSRA surveys (Fell 2017). * denotes species recorded previously within the IPA Central Islands Group. † denotes introduced/non-native species. ^ small waders = sui, larger waders = kulu, long billed waders = kay kulu.

²# Island names provided by H. Pearson & M. Pearson (2012).

³x represents additional records derived from Wildlife search of Yarrparr Island March 2017.

⁴A large monitor distinct from V. scalaris possibly the Mangrove Monitor (*Varanus indicus*).

Language Names ²	Family	Common Name Species Name	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guia	Kai Mautuin	Maza Guia	Migi Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr (x) ³
BIRDS													
Surka	Megapodiidae	Orange-footed Scrubfowl <i>Megapodius reinwardt duperyi</i>		1			1				1		
Kudluk	Columbidae	Bar-shouldered Dove <i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	1	1			1				1	1	1
Colour Weeba	Columbidae	Superb Fruit Dove <i>Ptilinopus superb</i>									1	1	1
Weeba	Columbidae	Rose-crowned Fruit Dove <i>Ptilinopus regina</i>		1			1				1		1x
Gynow	Columbidae	Pied Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula bicolor</i>	1	1	1		1				1		1x
	Eurostopodidae	White-throated Nightjar <i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	1	1			1				1		
	Oceanitidae	Wilson's Storm-Petrel* <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>											
Waurer	Fregatidae	Lesser Frigatebird <i>Fregata ariel</i>	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1x
Waurer	Fregatidae	Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i>		1					1		1		1
Dabay	Sulidae	Masked Booby <i>Sula dactylatra</i>							1				1
Dabay	Sulidae	Brown Booby <i>Sula leucogaster</i>				1	1	1	1	1	1		1x
Tooloo Karbai	Ardeidae	Great Egret <i>Ardea modesta</i>					1					1	1x
Karbai	Ardeidae	White-faced heron* <i>Egretta novaeollandiae</i>											
Tooloo Karbai	Ardeidae	Intermediate Egret <i>Ardea intermedia</i>										1	
Kunai	Ardeidae	Striated Heron <i>Butorides striata</i>		1			1				1		
Karbai	Ardeidae	Pied Heron* <i>Egretta picata</i>											
Kunai	Ardeidae	Eastern Reef Egret <i>Egretta sacra</i>	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Language Names ²	Family	Common Name Species Name	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Kai Mautuin	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr (x) ³
Gau	Ardeidae	Nankeen Night-Heron <i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>		1	1		1				1	1	1
Kuya	Accipitridae	Eastern Osprey <i>Pandion cristatus</i>					1						1
Kuzi	Accipitridae	White-bellied Sea-Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>		1	1		1						
	Accipitridae	Brahmany Kite* <i>Haliastur indus</i>											
Elu	Rallidae	Buff-banded Rail <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>		1			1		1				
Elu	Rallidae	White-browed Crane* <i>Anaouomis cinerea</i>											
"Whistle-Duck"	Burninidae	Beach Stone-curlew <i>Esacus magnirostris</i>		1	1		1		1			1	
Piteo	Haematopodidae	Australian Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	1	1	1		1		1				
Piteo	Haematopodidae	Sooty Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>			1							1	
"Long-legged Sui"	Recurvirostridae	Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>									1		
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Pacific Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	1	1			1		1		1		
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			1		1						
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Lesser Sand Plover <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>		1			1		1	1	1		
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Double-banded Plover* <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>											
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Red-capped Plover* <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>											
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Greater Sand Plover <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	1		1		1		1		1		
Noorsi	Charadriidae ^	Masked Lapwing* <i>Vanellus miles</i>											

Language Names ²	Family	Common Name Species Name	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Kai Mautuin	Maza Guiya	Migi Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr (x) ³
Kay Kalu	Charadriidae ^	Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>		1									
Kay Kalu	Charadriidae ^	Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	1	1	1		1		1		1		
Kay Kalu	Charadriidae ^	Eastern Curlew <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>					1				1		
Kalu	Charadriidae ^	Grey-tailed Tattler <i>Tringa brevipes</i>	1	1	1		1		1		1		
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>									1		
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Terek Sandpiper* <i>Xenus cinereus</i>											
Kalu	Charadriidae ^	Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>		1			1		1		1		
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>			1		1		1		1		
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Red Knot* <i>Calidris canutus</i>											
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Sanderling* <i>Calidris alba</i>											
Kalu	Charadriidae ^	Great Knot <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>					1		1		1		
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Red-necked Stint <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>					1		1				
Sui	Charadriidae ^	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper* <i>Calidris acuminata</i>											
Bazi Guru	Turnicidae	Red-chested Button-quail <i>Turnix pyrrhonorax</i>	1										
Bazi Guru	Turnicidae	Red-backed Buttonquail* <i>Turnix maculosus</i>											
	Glareolidae	Australian Pratincole* <i>Stiltia isabellae</i>											
Dua	Laridae	Common Noddy <i>Anous stolidus</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Language Names ²	Family	Common Name Species Name	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Kai Mautuin	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr (x) ³
Dua	Laridae	Black Noddy <i>Anous minutus</i>	1			1		1		1			
Sara	Laridae	Bridled Tern <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>		1	1	1	1	1	1		1		
Sara (Kangan)	Laridae	Sooty Tern <i>Onychoprion fuscata</i>							1				
Slaw	Laridae	Little Tern <i>Ceryx pusilla pusilla</i>							1				
Sara	Laridae	Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		1			1		1				
Slaw	Laridae	Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougalii</i>	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			
Slaw	Laridae	Black-naped Tern <i>Sterna sumatrana</i>		1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1
Slaw	Laridae	Common Tern* <i>Sterna hirundo</i>											
Slaw	Laridae	Lesser Crested Tern <i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	1			1	1		1		1		
Sara	Laridae	Crested Tern <i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kiparu	Laridae	Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Slaw	Laridae	White-winged Tern <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>											
Kiparu	Laridae	Laughing Gull <i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>							1				
Kuruwa	Cuculidae	Eastern Koel <i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>											
Kuruwa	Cuculidae	Channel-billed Cuckoo* <i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>											1
	Cuculidae	Fan-tailed Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>											1
	Cuculidae	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo <i>Chalcites lucidus</i>		1									1

Language Names ²	Family	Common Name Species Name	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guia	Kai Mautuin	Maza Guia	Migi Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr (x) ³
Kierietkieriet	Halcyonidae	Buff-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher* <i>Tanyptera sylvia</i>											
"Easter" Kew	Halcyonidae	Forest Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>					1				1		
Kew	Halcyonidae	Sacred Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	1	1	1		1				1		
Biri Biri	Meropidae	Rainbow Bee-eater <i>Merops ornatus</i>	1	1			1				1		
Ker-Ker	Coraciidae	Dollarbird <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>									1		
Kubuke	Meliphagidae	Varied Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus versicolor</i>		1	1		1						
Wili	Meliphagidae	Brown-backed Honeyeater* <i>Ramsayornis modestus</i>											
Wili	Meliphagidae	Red-headed Honeyeater* <i>Myzomela erythrocephala infuscata</i>											
Moke	Campephagidae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	1	1			1				1		
Moke	Campephagidae	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike* <i>Coracina papuensis</i>											
Mangaro	Pachycephalidae	Mangrove Golden Whistler <i>Pachycephala melanura</i>	1	1			1						
Sikibuli	Artamidae	White-breasted Woodswallow <i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	1	1			1						
Blackson	Dicruridae	Spangled Drongo <i>Dicrurus bracteatus carbonarius</i>	1				1				1		
Kupgig	Rhipiduridae	Rufous Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	1	1	1		1				1		
Sisari	Monarchidae	Satin Flycatcher* <i>Myiagra cyaneoleuca</i>									1		
Sisari	Monarchidae	Leadon Flycatcher <i>Myiagra rubecula</i>											
Sisari	Monarchidae	Black-faced Monarch <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	1	1			1						1

Language Names ²	Family	Common Name Species Name	Atub	Bara	Bini	Bubui	Guiya	Kai Mautuin	Maza Guiya	Miggi Mautuin	Ulu	Uttu	Yarrparr (x) ³
Sisari	Monarchidae	Spectacled Monarch* <i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>											
Sisari	Monarchidae	Broad-billed Flycatcher* <i>Myiagra ruficollis</i>											
Mut	Timaliidae	Pale White-eye <i>Zosterops citrinella</i>	1	1			1				1		
	Hirundinidae	Tree Martin <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	1								1		
	Hirundinidae	Welcome Swallow* <i>Hirundo neoxena</i>											
	Oriolidae	Olive backed Oriole <i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>											
Bimut?	Nectariniidae	Olive-backed Sunbird <i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>		1							1		
Bimut	Estilidae	Chestnut-breasted Mannikin <i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>		1			1				1		
Away	Pelicanidae	Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>			1		1	1	1				
	Anhingiidae	Australasian Darter <i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>											
Gami	Phalacrocoracidae	Little Pied Cormorant <i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>			1		1						
"Geese"	Threskionithidae	Straw-necked Ibis* <i>Threskionis spinicollis</i>											
"Geese"	Threskionithidae	Sacred Ibis* <i>Threskionis aethiopicus</i>											
	Sturnidae	Metallic Starling <i>Aplornis metallica</i>									1		
Pawpaw	Pittidae	Noisy Pitta <i>Pitta versicolor</i>		1			1						
	Procellariidae	Wedge-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna pacifica</i>									1		

