

**Enduring partnerships, connecting conservation,
culture and industry.**

By integrating science, traditional knowledge and on-ground action to manage fire, weeds and feral animals, the Pilbara Conservation Project aspires to deliver better long-term conservation outcomes in Karijini and Millstream Chichester national parks, to benefit Country and communities.

Pilbara

Conservation
Project



RioTinto

Project partners

The Project aims to work closely with Banjima, Ngarluma, Wintawari Guruma, Yindjibarndi and Yinhawangka Traditional Owners. The Project is being delivered through a partnership between Rio Tinto and the Parks and Wildlife Service from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

Working with Traditional Owners

- **Using cool season prescribed burns** to create a mosaic of fuel ages across the landscape to reduce the impact of hot season bushfires.
- **Removing high priority weeds** that impact on biodiversity and cultural values.
- **Controlling feral animals** so native plants and animals can thrive.

Using the latest data and research to guide management

- **Fire science:** comparing different fire management strategies to reduce bushfire impact; improved understanding of spinifex fire ecology; updated fire scar mapping using satellite imagery.
- **Threatened fauna:** investigating the impact of fire on northern quoll movement ecology and relationships between fire and pebble-mound mouse.
- **Flora surveys:** detailed vegetation mapping of national parks and identifying threatened flora and key threats.

Conservation of significant animals found on Project lands

- northern quoll
- Pilbara leaf-nosed bat
- ghost bat
- Pilbara olive python
- Pebble-mound mouse.

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Karijini National Park.

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Sturt's desert pea.

Ghost bat.

Pebble-mound mouse.

Karijini National Park.

Pilbara olive python.



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