Yamatji Conservation Estate

draft joint management plan 2026



GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Conservation and Parks Commission
Department of **Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions**

YAMATJI SOUTHERN REGIONAL CORPORATION

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Yamatji people speak several different languages. As the Yamatji Conservation Estate is shared Country, it is agreed that this plan is written in English as the common language for all Traditional Owners.

WARNING: This plan may show photographs of and/or refer to Aboriginal people who have passed away.

This document is available in alternative formats on request.

Graphic designed by Jasmyn Ihanimo Contemporary Aboriginal Artist/Designer – Yamatji/ Noongar [Family -Whitby/Narrier]

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Vision

Working together equally and respectfully to care for, share, and stay connected to the cultural and natural values on our land, water and sky, for the benefit of our future generations and the broader community.

Message from the Chairs

As the Traditional Owners of Yamatji Southern Country, we are central to shaping the future of our land, waters, sky and peoples. This opportunity is made possible by the strong and positive relationship we are building with our Joint Management partners.

Built on respect, trust, transparency, shared responsibility and a common vision, this two-way partnership enables us to work together to care for, manage and protect Country. As Yamatji Southern Traditional Owners, we have carried out this responsibility for generations and our deep connection to Country reflects both a spiritual obligation and a cultural responsibility.

This partnership gives us genuine hope that the Yamatji Southern conservation vision will be honoured. Our vision builds onto the foundations laid by our Ancestors, who paved the way, while embracing the ideas and aspirations of Yamatji Southern people of today which in turn will provide meaningful direction and purpose for our future generations.

Moving forward together there is still much work ahead. However, we now have a place at the table, a voice in important conversations and a meaningful role in decision-making—outcomes we have fought hard to achieve over many years.

By bring old ways and new ways together, strong leadership, meaningful conversations, collaborative planned outcomes and passion, we can heal Country, strengthen our cultural values and identity, and continue practicing our traditional ways that make us proud to be who we are.

By walking, listening and talking side by side, our people can ensure the Yamatji Southern conservation vision becomes a reality and, as one of the first Chairpersons to have assisted in the development of this Joint Management Plan, we would consider achieving this vision a significant accomplishment.

Barbara Clayton & Leedham Papertalk Snr
Yamatji Conservation Estate Joint Management Body Co-Chairs

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About this plan

This joint management plan for the Yamatji Conservation Estate has been prepared by the Bundi Yamatji Aboriginal Corporation (BYAC), through the Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation (YSRC) and the Conservation and Parks Commission (Commission), and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) with guidance and direction from Yamatji interim joint management body members (JMB), YSRC Cultural Committees, the Yamatji community, and staff representatives from YSRC and DBCA.

This joint management plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (CALM Act) and provides the statutory basis for the management of the Yamatji Conservation Estate. It outlines the DBCA's corporate policies to be followed, management priorities and objectives, and a summary of operations to be undertaken to enhance nature conservation, preserve and promote culture and heritage, and allow for ongoing sustainable recreational and commercial use of the area.

The plan is part of a suite of complementary management mechanisms within and adjacent to the Yamatji Conservation Estate as identified in the Yamatji Nation ILUA.

This management plan replaces the existing *Wheatbelt Region Parks and Reserves Management Plan 95* (2021) and the *Turquoise Coast Island Nature Reserves Management Plan 50* (2004) for reserves within the Yamatji ILUA area.

DBCA and YSRC have primary responsibility for implementing the joint management plan (JMP) through a Joint Management Body (JMB) created by this plan and the accompanying Joint Management Agreement (JMA) between those two partners. Separate to the JMP, an implementation plan sets out day-to-day management operations for the Yamatji Conservation Estate in accordance with this plan. This enables an adaptive approach to management, which is informed by monitoring results, research findings and other learnings.

The Commission and BYAC have set key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure management effectiveness and progress in achieving the plan's objectives. The JMB will periodically assess the implementation of the plan and the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of management activities.

This plan will guide management of the Yamatji Conservation Estate for 10 years or until a new management plan is prepared under the CALM Act.

Any amendments to the plan will require a statutory public submission period and approval from the Minister for the Environment. The approval of Parliament is required to cancel a Class A reserve or its classification, to change its purpose or to significantly alter its area.

Several different languages are used by the Yamatji community, so no one language is used for Yamatji terms within this Plan. The Plan supports the use of appropriate language words for signs and interpretation materials at appropriate places referring to those specific places, following the protocol of right people for right Country.

About the Yamatji Nation

Yamatji people belong to Yamatji Country and have ongoing connections and obligations to protect their ancestral lands and waters. Signed in 2020, the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) with the Western Australian Government acknowledges this in the ILUA Preamble:

(a) *The Yamatji Nation continue their spiritual, emotive and physical connection to the lands and waters from the past, into the future and today and for many thousands of years prior to British colonisation.*

(b) *The lands of the Yamatji Nation were not terra nullius or 'land belonging to no-one' when European settlement occurred.*

(c) *The Yamatji Nation is made up of a number of different identity groups. Variations in pronunciation and spelling occur. Yamatji Nation is made up of people who identify as Amangu, Badimia, Naaguja, Nhanaghardi, Nhanda, Mullewa Wadjari, Wajarri, Wattandee, Widi, and Wilunyu.*

(d) *The ancestors of the Yamatji Nation, Old People and spirits, are forever present to protect people, culture and country.*

(e) *The traditional lore and custom of the Yamatji Nation guides its people and Traditional Elders in their cultural responsibilities, obligations and continuing relationships to our country, land and waters, including the seas.*

(f) *The people of the Yamatji Nation practice cultural, spiritual, familial and social relationship with the land and waters and these practices are recognised in this Agreement.*

(g) *The Yamatji Nation assert their inheritance, rights and obligations to maintain and progress significant and unique contributions to the heritage, cultural identity, community and economy of the State.*

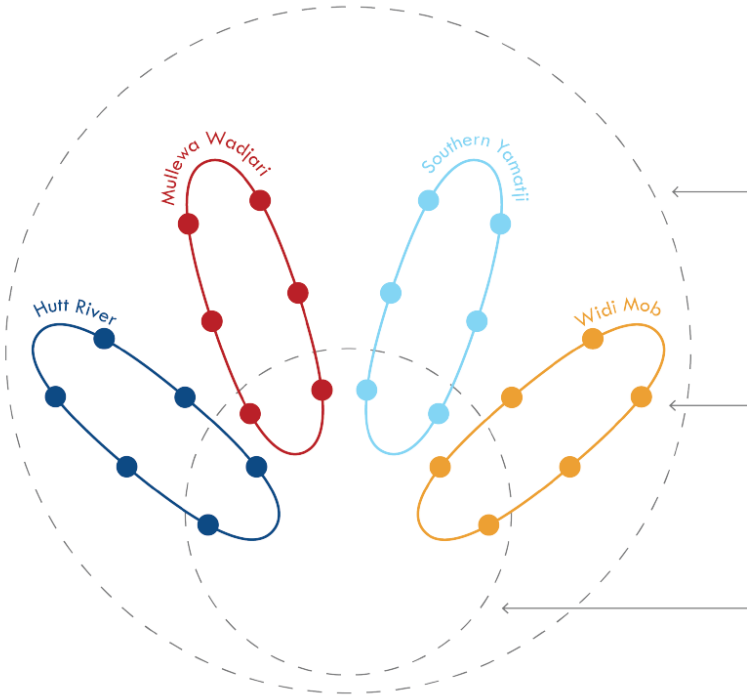
Yamatji Regional Corporation

The Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation Ltd (YSRC) was established on 8 January 2020 as the Regional Entity under the ILUA. YSRC is responsible for implementing best-practice governance to manage the benefits of the ILUA, which provides compensation for acts that have impaired or extinguished native title and supports sustainable economic independence and self-determination for current and future generations of Yamatji people. As the head company governed under the Corporations Act, YSRC plays a central role in representing Yamatji interests in the Joint Management Body for the Yamatji Conservation Estate, ensuring that cultural values, economic opportunities, and community aspirations are embedded in the management of Country.

YSRC's vision: *Culturally strong and self-determined Yamatji Nation empowered to advance the well-being of our people.*

YSRC purpose: *Long-term intergenerational outcomes for the Yamatji Nation.*

Additionally, YSRC is recognised in the ILUA as the local entity representing Yamatji members, ensuring their voices and rights are central to decision-making and management of the Yamatji Conservation Estate.



Cultural Authority

All Cultural Committee members are part of the Cultural Authority, totalling 24 Cultural Authority members.

Cultural Committees

6 individuals from each claim group (Hutt River, Mullewa Wadjari, Southern Yamatji and Widi Mob) are part of their Cultural Committee.

Joint Management Body

2 members from each Cultural Committee, totalling 8 Joint Management Body members.

About the Yamatji Conservation Estate

This draft joint management plan is for 470,000 hectares of parks and reserves identified as conservation estate in the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). The conservation estate is made up of multiple parks and reserves across the ILUA area (see Map 1), which stretches from the Beagle Islands in the south-west to Jibberding in the south-east, Yalgoo in the north-east, and the southern boundary of Kalbarri National Park in the north-west.

These lands and waters lie within the traditional Country of the Yamatji peoples, where family groups including Mullewa Wadjari, the Hutt River mob, Widi mob and Southern Yamatji have maintained enduring connections to Country through tens of thousands of years of custodianship of this diverse landscape.

In this context, a Native Title determination was made in February 2020, confirming that Native Title exists over approximately 25,000 hectares of Native Title land, (representing around 0.5 per cent of the ILUA area). Recognised non-exclusive Native Title rights include, for example, the rights to live on and camp on the land, access and maintain sites of cultural significance, hunt, fish, and gather natural resources for personal, domestic, and non-commercial communal purposes, conduct ceremonies, and invite others onto the land in accordance with traditional laws/lores and customs.

Native Title has been determined to exist for areas in or directly adjoining Yamatji Conservation Estate, including the former Barnong Station, Menai Hills and Lucky Bay, land adjacent to Kadji Kadji pastoral lease, parcels east and west of the Wandana Nature Reserve in the Chapman Valley and three Aboriginal Lands Trust Reserves in Three Springs and Carnamah Shires.

The ILUA provides Yamatji people with a package of benefits to compensate for acts that impaired or extinguished Native Title. It identifies the Yamatji Conservation Estate to be jointly managed and provides for the joint vesting of new conservation park areas and selected existing reserves including Beekeepers Reserve, Utcha Well Nature Reserve, and Wandana Nature Reserve.

The Yamatji Conservation Estate includes at least 121 different reserves (see Appendix 3), of which 55 are Class A reserves. There are 91 nature reserves, seven national parks, 15 conservation parks, five s.5(1)(h) reserves, one s.5(1)(g) reserve and two timber reserves. This plan proposes a tenure change, incorporating the two timber reserves into adjacent national park, to simplify tenure status.

Many of these reserves have long been part of the Western Australian conservation estate, while others have been recently created, identified through the ILUA discussions as significant for Yamatji people and landscapes of conservation value.

Reserves in the Yamatji Conservation Estate are adjacent to neighbouring conservation areas in several places: Beekeepers and Stockyard Gully reserves adjoin Yued Country in the Turquoise Coast District; White Wells Conservation Park abuts both Biluny Wells Conservation Park on Badimia Country in the Wheatbelt and Kalbarri National Park on Nanda Country along the north-west boundary.

Significance of the Yamatji Conservation Estate

The parks and reserves of the Yamatji Conservation Estate are within the traditional Country of Yamatji Southern people. They extend from the breakaway Country in the rangelands east of Morawa to the chain of dune and salt lake systems along the coastal plain from the Hutt Lagoon south to Leeman and encompass several major river systems that connect the many different reserves.

This is shared Country for Yamatji Southern people. The Yamatji Nation ILUA identifies four Cultural Committees representing Traditional Owners and knowledge holders with connections to different areas within the Yamatji Conservation Estate. Yamatji identity is connected to landscape and culturally important plants and animals. Important rivers connect pools and waterholes of cultural significance, along traditional songline pathways through the landscape. Spiritual places include law/lore grounds, birthing sites, and burial grounds.

Yamatji stories, artwork and dance map knowledge of the landscape, connecting families and individual identity to the land. Elders, knowledge holders and senior community members share cultural practices with younger generations, including beliefs in spiritual beings and creation times. Stories vary from family to family. Some significant stories relate to the Bimarra, the emu in the sky, and the Seven Sisters constellation. There are stories appropriate to women's and men's practices and cultural grounds. Everyone has different stories and there is mutual respect for stories shared on this Country.

Historical government policies and decisions caused displacement and deep pain, and left many unresolved issues for Yamatji people. These actions fractured families, suppressed culture, and eroded trust in government institutions. While these impacts cannot be undone, acknowledging this truth is essential for healing and progress.

Our connection to Country remains strong, even though it has been heavily impacted. We do not see Country as something people own. Country owns us. We belong to Country, and through that sense of belonging, our identity and obligations to each other are formed. Country holds our stories, our families, our Lore and our obligations to one another and caring for our land.

Traditional cultural practices support processes of cultural healing. Cultural safety protocols guide how people behave and where to visit in the landscape. Traditionally, there are boundaries across Country such as rivers and hills that mark limits between different families, groups and significant regions. These boundaries continue to be important today.

Living by 'Right People, Right Country' means we seek permission and guidance when travelling, hunting, camping or undertaking activities in places cared for by other families and within the broader Yamatji region. While we now travel using modern means, we still carry these boundaries in our minds and in how we conduct ourselves. We move in the right way by showing respect, listening, asking first and following cultural direction.

When on Country, it is important to greet Country and acknowledge Elders past and present who have paved the way, passed on knowledge and protected the landscape. We strive to never disrespect Country or our family connections. We are all interconnected and we are all related in some way, and our connection comes with responsibilities to each other and to Country.

Traditional life is evident in rock arrangements, scar trees, stone quarries and artefacts in caves and camping places. Yamatji Southern people have cultural knowledge of significant plants and animals; culturally important resources like ochre, tools, bush foods and medicines; and techniques for navigation, hunting and horticulture. Yamatji read the Country to understand when flowers will bloom or meat is good to harvest, and where to find water. Historically, Yamatji would see the bottlebrush bloom, so they lit bright fires on the beach at night to collect crayfish from the shallow reefs. Knowledge about how to read the landscape developed through the lived experience of many generations over a long time. Yamatji Southern people moved across the landscape between rivers and hills. During the hotter times of the year, they sought refuge closer to the coast or rivers. In colder months, they moved inland for shelter or found protection among the hills, away from inclement weather. Today Yamatji are guided by our surroundings and use our natural indicators for understanding life and the connections between everything within our environment.

In addition to its Yamatji cultural significance, the Yamatji Conservation Estate has been recognised through western scientific perspectives as home to significant ecosystems and many threatened and endangered species. Within the classification system for identifying different types of landscapes within Australia – the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA, Version 7) – the Yamatji Conservation Estate spans the areas defined as the Geraldton Sandplains, Avon Wheatbelt and Yalgoo bioregions. These are all bioregions where there are not yet enough conservation reserves to meet the nationally agreed targets for protecting each landscape type. The Yamatji Conservation Estate represents a significant proportion of reserves within the under-represented Merredin subregion of the Avon Wheatbelt. The high species diversity, high levels of endemism and high levels of threat to the values in the Avon Wheatbelt and Geraldton Sandplains IBRA subregions has led to the South West Botanical Province being internationally recognised as one of only 25 global biodiversity hotspots (Myers et al. 2000). Much of the area is also within the Southwest Australia Savanna Ecoregion (Hogan & World Wildlife Fund, 2012).

These bioregions align with three identified biodiversity hotspots in Yamatji Country:

- The **Mount Lesueur–Eneabba hotspot** supports many distinct, species-rich and endemic communities occurring nowhere else in the world. There are more than 250 native plant species, many found in the heaths and scrub-heaths.
- The **Geraldton to Shark Bay sandplains hotspot** contains extensive heaths and scrub-heaths. The sandplains are home to a diverse range of endemic plants and many reptiles, including several endemic small skinks.
- The **Central and Eastern Avon Wheatbelt hotspot** includes woodlands containing many threatened plants and birds. The area is particularly rich in endemic plants – grevilleas, hakeas, eucalypts, acacias, eriostemons and daisies (from the Asteraceae family of plants) – and invertebrates, particularly ground-dwelling spiders. Two threatened ecological communities in the Yamatji Conservation Estate are currently listed under the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2000*:

- The critically endangered **Eucalypt Woodlands of the WA Wheatbelt ecological community**, which was once extensive but now mostly found in small remnants. The listing protects significant patches in the rangelands on the eastern side of the Yamatji Conservation Estate that are larger and reasonably intact.
- The vulnerable **Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh** ecological community which occurs in various locations around the Australian coast. The Hutt Lagoon area has substantial areas of samphire shrubland and sedgeland, and there are small areas of saltmarsh at the Greenough and Irwin river mouths.

On a global scale, the Karara, Lochada and White Wells areas have been identified as Key Biodiversity Areas. Several reserves in the Yamatji Conservation Estate provide important migratory bird habitat and contribute to fulfilling Australia's obligations under international agreements including the JAMBA with Japan; the CAMBA with the People's Republic of China; the ROKAMBA with the Republic of Korea; and the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species[1]. The Hutt Lagoon area and the Lake Logue-Indoon system are important feeding and refuge areas for waterbirds and recognised as nationally important wetlands.

At least 88 plant species in Yamatji Country have been listed as threatened, as well as many species where conservation is prioritised because of their rarity 241 Priority 1; 268 Priority 2; 365 Priority 3; and 97 Priority 4 species. They occur in woodland, saltpan and wetland habitats, the Kwongkan and Eremaean vegetation associations, and include several rare and priority endemic species associated with the banded iron formation ecosystems. Yamatji Country spans the transition from eucalypt to acacia-dominated vegetation and includes vegetation associations not represented elsewhere in the conservation reserve system. The variability in geology and landforms has given rise to a rich diversity in landscape and vegetation assemblages, which is further influenced by climatic differences across the region.

The varied landscapes of Yamatji Country include rugged and flat-topped hills, steep-sided breakaways, wash plains, salt lakes and coastal dune systems. These places hold stories of culture and home. Breakaway Country consists of mesas, flat hills surrounded by steep slopes, formed when a layer of sand, gravel or clay erodes beneath a cap of hard iron-rich rock. These hills are orientation points when travelling through the landscape and contain caves, stone arrangements and quarries with important sources of ochre and hard stone for tools. Rocky outcrops within Yamatji Country are formed from underlying greenstone granite, part of the ancient Yilgarn Craton.

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[1] *JAMBA* - The Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment, 1974;

CAMBA - The Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment 1986;

ROKAMBA - The Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Republic of Korea for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment, 2006;

The Bonn Convention on Migratory Species - The Bonn Convention adopts a framework in which countries with jurisdiction over any part of the range of a particular species co-operate to prevent migratory species becoming endangered.

These are noted for banded iron formations, layered volcanic rocks containing quartz and other minerals. The semi-permanent freshwater pools in the rangelands are important water sources for Yamatji as well as being extremely important refuges for plants and animals in an otherwise arid environment.

Water sources such as lake systems and rock holes have spiritual significance for Yamatji people. Primary saline drainage systems and lakes predominate in the eastern portion of the wheatbelt areas of the region, along plains of weathered sediments. There is considerable salt stored in the soil profile. Significant karst areas with associated biodiversity values are found in the western part of the Turquoise Coast District, including caves and gorges and calcrete ecological communities with high levels of short-range endemism. The geology of the region also has significant economic value, and mining tenements adjoin and overlap some of the reserves.

Recent historic features in the parks and reserves include mining and pastoral relics such as stock routes, shearing sheds and homesteads. The 'rabbit proof' state barrier fence runs through the eastern part of the Yamatji Conservation Estate. Following European colonisation, many Yamatji people were forcibly removed and disconnected from the landscape. Other Yamatji people worked in the agricultural industry, around pastoral leases and on private land, over multiple generations. As a result, many families have deep ties to these areas. These connections to the homesteads and areas of historic agricultural significance are important to both older Yamatji community members and younger generations. There is a sense of ownership and pride when Elders are recognised for their contributions during these historical times, as gratitude and recognition were not given in the past.

Joint management and increasing recognition of the cultural importance of the landscape, provide significant opportunities to increase understanding and share Yamatji cultural knowledge and protocols with visitors.

As visitors flock to the Yamatji Conservation Estate in the wildflower season, there are opportunities to share Yamatji scientific, cultural and botanic information. The broad vistas, open rangeland landscapes and remote sense of place mean it is highly suitable for astro-tourism (vast sky, dark sky and sunset). While coastal tourism, fishing and four-wheel drive camping are often adjacent to the conservation estate, opportunities for increased coastal recreation inside the estate include walking trails and appreciation of cultural, dune and wetland values. Scientific and educational opportunities have also been identified in relation to geological values, and the Yamatji Conservation Estate lies in the Murchison Georegion.

We invite visitors to experience Yamatji knowledge and values, coming to our lands as guests on Country where traditions, culture, and protocols must be respected.

Threats

There are a range of threats to natural, cultural, social and economic values across the parks and reserves of the Yamatji Conservation Estate.

Some threats affect all or most of the parks and reserves at a landscape scale. They include impacts relating to climate change, such as fire risk and changes to hydrology. Inappropriate use and unauthorised access to many reserves can threaten natural and cultural values and exacerbate community conflicts and stakeholder relationships. There is also a lack of recognition and research about the significance of the landscape to Yamatji people. A lack of baseline data on values within several reserves affects management planning and decision making.

The management objectives and operations identified in this plan address the following threats to the natural and biocultural heritage values of the Yamatji Conservation Estate:

- reduction in available water resources and disturbance to natural water places due to, for example, damming of soaks and neighbouring water extraction
- impacts to landforms and geological features, particularly land that has been degraded through salinity and coastal erosion
- adjacent developments creating noise, air, water and light pollution
- contamination from prior industrial activities
- feral predators and herbivores
- weeds and pathogens, including avian influenza
- degradation of landscapes through visitor use, such as off-road vehicle damage to sensitive areas, inappropriate rubbish and waste disposal, or illegal hunting of animals or illegal fishing.

Social and cultural values are threatened by a range of factors, including:

- lack of awareness of Yamatji culture and traditions
- vandalism and removal of artefacts
- passing of Elders and loss of cultural and ecological knowledge, such as knowledge about burning practices
- intellectual property appropriation and cultural misinformation
- restrictions on Traditional Owner access and tenure constraints
- climate change impacts on access and visitor enjoyment

Management direction

Joint management arrangements

The Yamatji Nation ILUA between the Western Australian government and Bundi Yamatji Aboriginal Corporation (BYAC) was registered by the National Native Title Tribunal on 30 July 2020 and conclusively registered on 26 October 2020.

The Yamatji Conservation Estate is jointly managed by DBCA and YSRC. Joint management is given effect under the CALM Act through a section 56A Joint Management Agreement (JMA) between DBCA, BYAC and YSRC.

The JMA enables a Joint Management Body (JMB) to be established with representatives from the YSRC and DBCA to manage the Yamatji Conservation Estate in accordance with the JMA, this joint management plan, and the CALM Act. The JMB oversees management of the Yamatji Conservation Estate, makes management decisions, provides strategic input into implementation of the plan, monitors implementation of the plan, and provides advice. Key parts of the JMB's role include providing advice in relation to the approval of leases and licences and the use of land; development of new business and employment opportunities for the Yamatji Southern people and businesses associated with the management and operations of the Yamatji Conservation Estate; and facilitating opportunities for economic development for the Yamatji Southern people in relation to the Yamatji Conservation Estate. Operational responsibility is coordinated by DBCA, under the guidance of the JMB and as agreed in the JMA.

Importantly, the JMA also established four Cultural Committees to provide cultural advice on different areas of the Yamatji Conservation Estate to the JMB, including on proposed new management plans or amendments to management plans. The YSRC controls the operation and membership of the Cultural Committees.

Other management arrangements and commitments

The Yamatji Nation ILUA provides Yamatji people with a package of additional benefits. These include protection of Yamatji culture and heritage; the development of tourism; a Strategic Aboriginal Water Reserve and water monitoring; financial benefits as a percentage of mining tenure rental and industrial land leases; and freehold, conditional freehold, crown reserve, commercial and industrial land. Some of the land commitments relating to tourism and economic development are adjacent to the conservation estate.

The Yamatji Nation ILUA includes support for the Yamatji Ranger Program, which comprises 14 Ranger and Ranger Supervisor positions. Yamatji Rangers will be employed by DBCA initially and transition to employment by YSRC.

Protecting Aboriginal culture and heritage

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AH Act) provides the framework to protect and manage Aboriginal culture and heritage in the Yamatji Conservation Estate. Activities that may damage, disturb, or otherwise impact Aboriginal heritage are avoided wherever practicable. The AH Act requires approval for activities that may impact or harm Aboriginal heritage.

The JMB plans and implements management activities in the Yamatji Conservation Estate to avoid or minimise any impacts on Aboriginal culture and heritage. Approval under the AH Act must be obtained, where required. DBCA undertakes a risk-based approach ensuring systems and processes that manage approved activities address the protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage, particularly from material adverse effect or impact. As a principle, cultural advice precedes management activities, particularly in areas where heritage values are not identified in public databases.

DBCA applies the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's (DPLH) *Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines* to manage risks to Aboriginal sites and complies with protocols set out in the Yamatji Proponent Standard Heritage Agreement. Assessment processes for licences, permits, leases and authorisations follow DPLH guidelines. DBCA works with YSRC to identify any additional heritage risks, mitigation measures, or management controls required to inform the JMB decision-making as part of the agreed heritage protocols. Granting of licences, permits, leases and authorisations is in accordance with the ILUA and JMA.

Protecting other heritage values

The *Heritage Act 2018* provides for the identification, conservation, and enhancement of places of heritage significance. The Heritage Council of Western Australia is the expert body on Western's Australia's cultural heritage significance.

The joint management partners work with DPLH and local governments to ensure the appropriate preservation and management of the values of heritage sites in the Yamatji Conservation Estate.

Protecting sites of international and national significance

The Yamatji Conservation Estate lies in the Southwest Australian Floristic Region and extends over heath and woodland habitat recognised in 2000 as a globally significant biodiversity hotspot. It contains two nationally important wetlands that are important feeding and refuge areas for waterbirds: Hutt Lagoon and the Lake Logue-Indoon system. Yamatji acknowledge this global significance, recognising cultural and ecological values and the interconnectedness between Country, culture, and environmental stewardship.

Conserving biodiversity

The Yamatji Conservation Estate has significant biodiversity and biocultural values, including populations of threatened and/or priority plants, animals, and ecological communities; species listed in international agreements; and culturally important plants and animals.

Threatened species and ecological communities are managed in line with relevant Commonwealth legislation, such as the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), and state legislation, the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). Relevant strategies and policies include: the Australian Government *Threatened Species Strategy 2021-2031*; DBCA's Corporate policy – Conserving Threatened Species and Threatened Ecological Communities; the Midwest Regional Conservation Plan; and recovery plans prepared under the EPBC Act and BC Act, such as for the Ferricrete floristic community; the assemblages of the organic mound springs of the Three Springs Area; the pinnate-leaved eremophila (*Eremophila pinnatifida*); *Acacia rostellifera* low forest; and western spiny tailed skink (*Egernia stokesii*). Threats include altered hydrology, intensified land use, and habitat loss through land clearing and fragmentation.

Dingoes have cultural significance within Yamatji culture. This plan supports collaborations on research to inform appropriate management in line with cultural, conservation and economic values. The removal or control of dingoes in areas where they pose no threat to livestock is economically unsound and threatens ecological balances (Thomson and Rose 2006).

The Midwest Regional Conservation Plan identifies several priority landscapes as a focus for conservation actions within the Yamatji Conservation Estate:

Agricultural - wetlands	Beetalyinna Nature Reserve, R23990, Utcha Well Nature Reserve, Weirmonger Nature Reserve
Beekeepers	1168/385 Government Well, Beekeepers Nature Reserve, Lake Logue Nature Reserve, R11883, Arro Nature Reserve, R46982, R46983, R46984, Stockyard Gully Reserve
South Eneabba	South Eneabba Nature Reserve
Wilson-Wotto	2647/953 Bunney Road, Depot Hill Nature Reserve, Dookanooka Nature Reserve, R12705 Nebru/Bunney Road, R48098 Donkey Springs, Tathra National Park, White Gums Nature Reserve, Wilson Nature Reserve, Wotto Nature Reserve

Specific actions include surveys to confirm the presence and distribution of significant species, mapping vegetation, monitoring translocation sites and determining the status of and current threatening processes for key populations of rare and priority plants.

The focus for biodiversity conservation in the Yamatji Conservation Estate is to implement targeted management actions informed by recovery plans and conservation

advice for threatened species and ecological communities and relevant international agreements and guidelines, and management of biocultural values through DBCA's

conservation planning and incorporating best practice science and traditional knowledge. Priorities are based on conservation status, contribution to ecosystem function, cultural significance, stakeholder interest and community values, as well as feasibility, resources and likelihood of success.

The joint management partners undertake this work with Yamatji Rangers and a range of organisations including Australian Bush Heritage, Birdlife Midwest-Geraldton, Friends of Chapman River, Friends of Geraldton Gardens, Geraldton Herbarium Group, Gunduwa Regional Conservation Association, Northern Agricultural Catchments Council (NACC) and Central Regional TAFE.

Managing plant and animal threats

Managing priority invasive animals, weeds and diseases is a focus for the JMB to mitigate threats to the values of the Yamatji Conservation Estate. Management is undertaken within an integrated framework that includes Commonwealth (e.g. the EPBC Act) and state legislation (e.g. the BC Act; the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*), strategies including the Australian Pest Animal Strategy and Western Australian Feral Cat Strategy, policies (e.g. Management of Phytophthora Dieback), and plans such as the threat abatement plans for feral pigs and for disease in natural ecosystems caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

The JMB's priorities for managing plant and animal threats in the Yamatji Conservation Estate are based on:

- culturally informed understanding of the value of the landscape for Yamatji
- actions identified in the regional conservation plan and the threat management program
- the feasibility and likelihood of success, including consideration of available resources and cost-effectiveness
- other threats to the Yamatji Conservation Estate (e.g: the risk of reinvasion from neighbouring land)
- other activities in the Yamatji Conservation Estate and opportunities to optimise conservation benefits through integrated management interventions

Social and economic values, and good neighbour relations, are also considered.

Effective management of plant, animal and disease threats across the landscape is a shared responsibility. The joint management partners work collaboratively with State and local government organisations such as the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD), the Water Corporation, other land holders, industry, Midlands, Central Wheatbelt and Northern Regional Biosecurity Groups, NACC Natural

Resource Management (NACC NRM) and the broader community. This includes encouraging integrated and coordinated management effort, surveillance and monitoring; skills and capacity building; addressing knowledge gaps and facilitating knowledge transfer; and awareness raising.

In line with the Midwest Regional Conservation Plan, this joint management plan identifies the need to study and monitor weed impacts, and to plan and implement feral goat, pig and rabbit control for selected reserves. These pose significant threats to the health and customary use of a broad range of natural resources in the parks.

The Midwest Regional Conservation Plan also seeks to improve biosecurity for the coastal islands within the Yamatji Conservation Estate to protect highly sensitive conservation values, including the threatened Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*).

Fire management

Under the CALM Act, DBCA is responsible for preventing, managing or controlling fire on lands it manages. Fire management in the Yamatji Conservation Estate is guided by DBCA's *Fire Management Strategy* and *Regional Fuel Management Plans*.

Fire management in the Yamatji Conservation Estate is undertaken considering:

- the risk of bushfire to life and property, cultural heritage, infrastructure, recreation sites and tourism facilities
- enhancement and maintenance of ecosystem health and biodiversity values, including specific actions to increase the health of particular significant species
- contemporary and traditional knowledge and understanding of the fire requirements for the Yamatji Conservation Estate's key values
- the potential for fire to interact with existing threatening processes such as weed invasion, soil erosion, predation, altered hydrology and climate change.

The joint management partners work together to incorporate cultural fire practices into fire management in the Yamatji Conservation Estate to maintain and rebuild connection to Country where it is safe, practical and feasible to do so, aligns with DBCA's fire management objectives and is consistent with DBCA's legislative, policy and community responsibilities.

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) and other emergency service organisations, local government, neighbouring landholders and the local community work cooperatively with the joint management partners to manage fire across the landscape.

DBCA follows the agreed emergency management arrangements in the *State Emergency Management Plan – A Strategic Framework for Emergency Management in Western Australia*, which documents the emergency management arrangements for all hazards in Western Australia.

Climate change

Climate change is posing challenges for ecosystems, with physical and social effects across the Yamatji Conservation Estate. The effects of drier landscapes and changing hydrology, including rain falling later in the year, are evident on Country and are being monitored by DBCA and other researchers. Yamatji see these effects on biodiversity and cultural values, with impacts on significant sites such as waterholes of particular concern.

Traditional practices are impacted because people are unable to go out on Country when it is too hot and dry, particularly with more very hot days. Yamatji have also observed trees dying, bush plants and berries fruiting or flowering at unseasonal times, and changes in the abundance of plants and animals (including bush foods). Rainfall patterns are changing and Yamatji are concerned that, with fewer cyclones coming inland and bringing rain and fewer summer storms, underwater aquifers are not being recharged and springs are drying up, with associated impacts on water sites and water culture. Fire behaviour will change and there are increased fire risks.

The climate outlook report (CSIRO and BoM 2022) indicates:

- average temperatures will continue to increase in all seasons, with more hot days and warm spells (very high confidence)
- winter rainfall, spring rainfall, and frosts will continue to decrease (high confidence), with changes in other seasons unclear (although downscaling suggests a continuation of the observed autumn declines)
- increased intensity of extreme rainfall events (medium confidence)
- mean sea level will continue to rise and height of extreme sea-level events will also increase (very high confidence)
- increased average sea surface temperatures and marine heatwaves
- a harsher fire-weather climate (high confidence).

Management to mitigate impacts of climate change on the Yamatji Conservation Estate will focus on:

- increasing knowledge and understanding of the effects of climate change on cultural and natural values, and monitoring those effects
- increasing the resilience of species and ecosystems through sound management of human uses and local threats
- implementing effective adaptive management responses informed by research and monitoring, such as the revegetation of previously cleared lands to increase carbon sequestration and ecosystem resilience.

Climate adaptation approaches will be considered through a cultural lens drawing upon lived experience as well as applicable scientific research. The JMB approach is supported by the *Climate Adaptation Strategy Building WA's climate resilient future July 2023* (DWER 2023) to: 'empower Aboriginal-led climate adaptation action, building partnerships through conversations on Country; sharing deep knowledge of the changing climate, including through opportunities for cultural mapping, on-Country

consultations, collection of traditional ecological knowledge, two-way science and collaboration'. This research and science will inform ongoing assessment of climate vulnerability and development of adaptation strategies.

Providing world-class nature-based recreation and tourism experiences

The Yamatji Conservation Estate provides visitors with opportunities to experience the area's intrinsic values through a range of recreation and nature-based and cultural tourism opportunities. The JMB advises on strategies to facilitate culturally appropriate visitation and use by tourists and commercial operators. Joint management partners aim to provide a sustainable, safe and culturally appropriate visitor experiences while protecting and conserving the Yamatji Conservation Estate's other values and uses, recognising that connection with nature can improve their physical, social and economic wellbeing of visitors, and inspire commitment to protect natural areas for future generations.

Visitation to the Yamatji Conservation Estate is increasing. As one example, Coalseam Conservation Park has seen visitation increase from 13,000 visits in 2015 to 39,000 visits in 2025. The highest visitor numbers were during the COVID restrictions and lower visitor numbers are usually seen in years with poor wildflower growth. Visitation is highly seasonal and peaks during the wildflower season around September.

Yamatji people want visitors to gain an understanding of Yamatji cultural traditions, practices and connection to Country; as well as how non-Yamatji people can respect this. Through careful planning they hope to discourage unauthorised behaviours and to create visitor infrastructure respectful of cultural protocols. For cultural safety, commercial tourism operators offering tours on the Yamatji Conservation Estate will be expected to contact YSRC to undertake Yamatji cultural awareness training and be provided with approved Yamatji cultural content for inclusion in commercial tourism offerings.

DBCA visitor planning ensures the Yamatji Conservation Estate is accessible where possible for people of all abilities and backgrounds; facilities, services and programs enhance or do not impact the key values and 'sense of place' of the conservation estate; visitor use issues are managed; and economic benefits and employment are delivered. Visitor and site planning and tourism modelling in existing plans for Moresby Ranges, Coalseam and the Karara Rangelands remains relevant and will be updated when this plan is finalised, as defined in the management objectives.

A combination of monitoring visitor use and satisfaction, and social research, informs visitor management and planning as well as the design of new or improved nature-based tourism and recreation opportunities in the Yamatji Conservation Estate. The joint managers will partner with the community, tourism industry, local government and other government organisations to plan, deliver and manage nature-based recreation and tourism facilities, services and programs, such as night sky tourism, in the Yamatji Conservation Estate.

Keeping visitors safe

Visitor safety is a priority for DBCA and YSRC. Major risks include extreme weather conditions such as high temperatures, remoteness, limited communications and emergency assistance, and challenging terrain (with greater risk of slips and trips). Yamatji Traditional Owners also recognise cultural and spiritual risks, including cultural attack that may arise where cultural protocols are not followed or where visitors enter culturally significant places without appropriate guidance.

The Yamatji Traditional Owners are concerned for the safety of all people on Country, especially visitors. Cultural safety and awareness of cultural protocols is a priority. An example of cultural care is ensuring people are not on Country after dark, except in permitted camping locations and at locations approved for night-sky or similar activities. Traditional Owners are also concerned about visitor safety in challenging landscapes such as cliffs and breakaways and in hot conditions. Visitor access may be restricted in some areas to ensure cultural safety and protect significant areas. For example, some Aboriginal heritage places may be subject to specific cultural protocols or entry conditions, such as requiring a guide or an approved Yamatji ceremony prior to, during or after visiting. Additionally, some areas are culturally designated as male- or female-only and some may not be appropriate for visitors.

DBCA has a consistent and integrated approach to visitor risk management (VRM) procedures and practices and manages potential risks in a way that does not unnecessarily diminish visitor experiences and recreation opportunities or alter the landscape qualities that attract visitors. The Yamatji Conservation Estate follows Murchison and Turquoise Coast Visitor Risk Management Plans that outline how VRM is to be conducted, who is responsible for overseeing VRM and timing of inspections.

The joint management partners work with other organisations to manage visitor safety in the Yamatji Conservation Estate, including the Department of Fire and Emergency Services; Transport and Main Roads.

Nature-based tourism

DBCA promotes sustainable nature and culture-based commercial tourism and attractions on CALM Act lands and waters and encourages and supports Traditional Owners to develop Aboriginal cultural tourism that provides unique experiences and confers economic benefits and employment opportunities.

Commercial tourism operators are required to obtain a CALM Act licence or lease to conduct their activities in Western Australia's parks and reserves. They must abide by specific conditions and pay fees and charges that contribute to the conservation and management of parks and reserves.

Licences and leases are granted by the Minister for the Environment, in consultation with the Commission and the JMB. DBCA assess, authorise and regulate commercial tourism activities, on the advice of the JMB, to ensure natural, cultural and social values are protected.

A commercial tourism proposal in the Yamatji Conservation Estate is assessed according to whether it:

- is consistent with this management plan, the purpose of the park or reserve and meets the requirements of the CALM Act;
- enhances the natural and cultural values and sense of place of the Yamatji Conservation Estate;
- is sustainable and can be implemented in a way that avoids, minimises and manages unacceptable environmental impacts;
- broadens the spectrum of high-quality visitor experiences;
- provides for universal access;
- manages visitor safety;
- positively contributes to management of the Yamatji Conservation Estate;
- includes an acknowledgement of Country and any Yamatji cultural content has been approved by the JMB or YSRC;
- meets the requirements of other relevant legislation and policy, is logistically feasible and financially viable, and delivers the best business and management outcomes for the broader community.

Resource use

Customary fishing, harvesting and hunting

The CALM Act and BC Act allow Aboriginal people to take plants and animals for customary purposes (including food for themselves and their families, medicinal, ceremonial and artistic purposes).

Yamatji Traditional Owners feel a sense of belonging through continuation of customary practices. By practising bush tucker traditions, Yamatji people pass on knowledge to future generations about being on Country, cultural safety and respect.

To maintain culturally important animals, bush foods and medicines in healthy condition, a combination of community education, customary standards and lore, and relevant legislation can be used to manage the harvest of these species for cultural and ecological sustainability. The joint management partners will work collaboratively to educate the community.

The *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* (FRM Act) also recognises customary fishing rights in the Yamatji Conservation Estate.

Mineral and petroleum exploration and production

Mineral and petroleum exploration, extraction and rehabilitation activities are primarily assessed and governed by processes managed by other government agencies under legislation such as the *Mining Act 1978* (Mining Act), *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, *Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969*, *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and various State Agreement Acts.

The mining and petroleum legislation includes requirements for resource tenure and consent for access and activities in reserves, as well as assessment, approval, management of environmental and other impacts, rehabilitation and closure. The Minister for the Environment has a role in many of these decisions. The Commission, BYAC and DBCA provide advice in relation to processes associated with assessment and approvals, oversight of proposal implementation, development of rehabilitation requirements and completion criteria for consideration of hand-back of rehabilitated sites.

Under the Mining Act, access for exploration or mining requires the consent of the Minister for Mines and Petroleum. Depending on the reserve type, the Minister for Mines and Petroleum must receive either the recommendations or agreement of the Minister for the Environment. For some reserve types, the Commission and BYAC provide recommendations to inform the Minister for Mines and Petroleum's decision on consent. During the assessment of proposed exploration or mining activities, DBCA consults with the JMB. This engagement is particularly important where developments are adjacent to the conservation estate and may affect cultural landscape values, access or spiritual connections. The Yamatji JMB is concerned about any potential effects of exploration or mining on biodiversity, landscape and cultural values within the Yamatji Conservation Estate.

Renewable energy

Renewable energy activities relating to wind and solar development, operations and infrastructure are predominantly assessed and governed through processes managed by other government agencies under the *Energy Operators (Powers) Act 1979*, *Land Administration Act 1997*, EP Act, and other State and Commonwealth legislation.

This legislation includes requirements for resource tenure and consent and/or consultation for activities in reserves, as well as assessment, approval, management of environmental and other impacts, rehabilitation and closure. The Minister for the Environment has a role in many of these decisions. The Commission, BYAC, YSRC, the JMB and DBCA provide advice in relation to processes associated with assessment and approvals, oversight of proposal implementation, development of rehabilitation requirements and completion criteria for consideration of hand-back of rehabilitated sites. The Yamatji JMB is concerned about any potential effects of renewable energy development on the biodiversity, landscape and Yamatji cultural values within the Yamatji Conservation Estate. The advice of the JMB is particularly important where developments are adjacent to the conservation estate and may affect cultural landscape values, access or spiritual connections.

Basic raw materials

Basic raw materials are used in building and construction industries and for management purposes in the Yamatji Conservation Estate (road and track construction and maintenance, development of recreation sites). Extraction of basic raw materials is governed by legislation such as the CALM Act, *Main Roads Act 1930* and *Land Administration Act 1997*. Most private or commercial basic raw material extraction on reserved Crown land is regulated under the Mining Act.

Basic raw materials such as sand and limestone should be sourced from outside conservation reserves. Sourcing from a reserve for use within the boundary for joint management operations (such as constructing tracks) may be considered if it is not feasible to bring in material from elsewhere, and is in accordance with the Commission's Position Statement No. 12 Basic Raw Materials: State government and local government access to lands vested in the Commission; and relevant regulatory requirements, including the AH Act. If extraction of basic raw materials is approved, adequate provisions must be made to manage impacts and to protect the remaining areas of the reserve.

Infrastructure development proposals

Proposals to install or construct infrastructure in or adjacent to the Yamatji Conservation Estate are assessed under relevant State or Commonwealth legislation.

Proposals that may have a significant environmental impact may be referred to and be formally assessed by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under the EP Act. These are generally referred to the Commission, BYAC, YSRC, the JMB and DBCA for advice. Proposals that could significantly impact matters of national environmental significance may also require approval under the EPBC Act.

The Yamatji JMB is concerned about any potential effects of infrastructure development on the biodiversity, landscape and Yamatji cultural values within the Yamatji Conservation Estate. The advice of the JMB is particularly important where developments are adjacent to the conservation estate and may affect cultural landscape values, access or spiritual connections.

Water resource use

The main legislation governing the regulation, management, use and protection of water resources is the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*, which is administered by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER).

There is one public drinking water source area constituted under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* that overlaps with Reserve 428, south of Mingenew, within the Yamatji Conservation Estate. As this is a nature reserve, there is minimal public access and no recreational activities within this area.

The relationship of the Yamatji people to water is significant and multi-faceted. It includes spiritual relationships as well as the importance of access to water resources. The Yamatji Nation ILUA includes the establishment of a Strategic Aboriginal Water Reserve and includes a training package for Aboriginal water monitoring services and an Aboriginal water site restoration project. Traditional Owners have considerable concerns about changes to hydrology, both those associated with climatic change as well as water use by adjacent industry.

Other resource use

There are 148 beekeeping (apiary) permits in the Yamatji Conservation Estate, predominantly within Beekeepers Nature Reserve where beekeeping has historic significance. Permits are issued and beekeeping managed in accordance with DBCA Corporate Policy Statement No. 41 – Beekeeping on Crown Land.

Permits for flora harvesting have been issued for Unclassified Crown Land adjacent to the Yamatji Conservation Estate. In accordance with the DBCA Flora Wildlife Trade Management Plan 2023-28, licences to take plants from the conservation estate would only be issued in exceptional circumstances, in consultation with the JMB. Traditional Owners would like to see regeneration of flora within the conservation estates.

Recreational fishing

DPIRD manages recreational fish stocks for sustainability using management tools such as size and bag limits, gear restrictions, licences and closed seasons. Fisheries rules apply within and outside the Yamatji Conservation Estate.

DPIRD and the joint management partners work collaboratively with the community to ensure recreational fishing in the Yamatji Conservation Estate is managed in a manner consistent with maintaining the ecological and Yamatji cultural values of the Yamatji Conservation Estate, while providing safe and enjoyable recreational fishing opportunities.

A licence is required to fish for freshwater fish south of Greenough. In marron waters, including the Hutt River and its tributaries, fishers must adhere to licence conditions and limits, including those relating to ‘Trophy waters’ within 500m of the Hutt River.

Yamatji people have a traditional right to fish in both freshwater and saltwater as provided for in the FRM Act. The Yamatji Customary Intake Group (comprising YSRC, DPIRD and DBCA) supports the continuation of Yamatji fishing rights.

Management of activities in the Yamatji Conservation Estate

Appendix 2 sets out the activities permitted in the Yamatji Conservation Estate and how these will be managed.

Research, monitoring, knowledge management and transfer

The JMB combines contemporary science and traditional knowledge to support good decision making and inform management of the Yamatji Conservation Estate. Critical to informed decision-making is access to accurate, up-to-date information and the best available knowledge

DBCA, in collaboration with YSRC implements monitoring programs to establish the baseline condition of the key values or the status of threats within the Yamatji Conservation Estate, and to measure trends in that condition or status over time. In the future this could include, for example, studies of changes to the availability of water within the Yamatji Conservation Estate. These programs are important to improve understanding of management effectiveness, to track progress towards achieving desired outcomes and to inform adaptive management.

Knowledge gaps are addressed through research projects undertaken or facilitated by DBCA and YSRC which may be in collaboration with universities, research organisations, natural resource management groups, government agencies, non-government organisations, industry partners and community groups.

Traditional knowledge plays a fundamental part in understanding the values of the Yamatji Conservation Estate, their condition and changes, and where appropriate is incorporated into research and monitoring. Where research is conducted within the Yamatji Conservation Estate, researchers will need to ensure it is in accordance with any research guidelines and protocols that YSRC or the JMB develop that outline how YSRC want to work with researchers. For example, data and knowledge sharing, use and return processes and protocols agreed by the parties.

Compliance and enforcement

DBCA carries out compliance and enforcement in the Yamatji Conservation Estate to conserve and protect the area's values and manage visitor access and activities. Compliance and enforcement are undertaken in line with the CALM Act and BC Act, other relevant legislation, policies and guidelines (Appendix 1) and regional compliance planning. High risk and/or high impact unauthorised activities are targeted as a priority.

The JMB encourages voluntary compliance through communication and education programs to increase visitor awareness and understanding of the values of the Yamatji Conservation Estate; and to promote appropriate behaviour to reduce impacts and ensure visitor safety.

Yamatji Rangers have the opportunity to receive training to become authorised officers when employed directly by DBCA, enabling them to protect and conserve the Yamatji Conservation Estate and enforce the relevant legislation. The joint management partners work cooperatively with other agencies (for example, DMPE, DWER, Water Corporation, DPIRD) and the local community to improve compliance and enforcement.

Management priorities

Priority 1. Maintaining and protecting the natural landscape

The diverse landscapes of the Yamatji Conservation Estate have significant biodiversity values – including populations of threatened and priority plants, animals and ecological communities; species listed in international agreements; and culturally important plants and animals – and require maintenance and protection. This plan sets out management objectives to protect these species and ecosystems, and to manage landscape processes such as fire, threats like invasive plants, animals and diseases, impacts from climatic change and a range of neighbouring uses.

Management objective 1: Identify, manage and protect culturally significant species, threatened species and ecological communities	
Why is this important?	To understand and address the range of threats to culturally and scientifically significant species and communities, further data and specific plans are required to manage and protect these biodiversity and biocultural values.
Summary of the operations to be undertaken	1.1 Engage in and support development and implementation of recovery or conservation plans and manage threats to significant species and communities that do not yet have plans in place. 1.2 In collaboration with Traditional Owners, identify culturally important plants and animals and manage associated threatening processes. 1.3 Support initiatives that monitor climate change impacts on threatened species and communities and incorporate findings into management practice. 1.4 Identify knowledge gaps and undertake surveys of animals, plants and ecological communities to develop baseline information for management and confirm the presence or range of environmentally or culturally significant species and communities. 1.5 Work with stakeholders to develop a balanced approach to dingoes that acknowledges the cultural importance to Traditional Owners and their ecological function as predators.
Management objective 2: Identify, monitor and manage the impacts of invasive species on conservation and cultural values	
Why is this important?	Responses to threats from invasive species need to encompass a range of factors including lack of public awareness, inappropriate access, climate change impacts, responses to bushfire and floods, impacts of fire regimes, lack of baseline data, and stakeholder complexity.
Summary of the operations to be undertaken	2.1 Implement and prioritise hygiene practices within parks and reserves to prevent new introduction and spread of weeds and diseases. 2.2 Identify priority weeds and control where practicable. 2.3 Monitor invasive species impacts in areas where there are high conservation values. 2.4 Identify priority areas, rivers, waterways and landscapes for control of invasive species in coordination with stakeholders.

	2.5 Prioritise invasive species control for the protection of culturally and/or ecologically significant species. 2.6 Control feral pig, goat, cat, bee, donkey and rabbit populations in priority areas where practicable and resource effective, including at a landscape scale in cooperation with stakeholders. 2.7 Research the extent and impacts of feral horses and deer (and other species as determined by the JMB) and develop strategies for removal or control.
Management objective 3: Understand, manage and respond to fire in the landscape to protect and maintain values	
Why is this important?	Protecting ecological and Yamatji cultural values of the Yamatji Conservation Estate requires an understanding of how fire behaves in the landscape.
Summary of the operations to be undertaken	3.1 Mitigate fire risk to protect people and assets (including built infrastructure and towns, cultural sites, culturally significant species; and biodiversity values). 3.2 Research fire regimes (including intervals, severity, season), ecosystems, species and landforms, and the relationships with fire dependent or fire sensitive species. 3.3 Manage prescribed fire in accordance with species and ecosystem recovery plans. 3.4 Create a diversity of fuel ages within the landscape. 3.5 Integrate cultural knowledge into fire management.
Management objective 4: Identify and manage threatening processes to hydrology, geology, habitats and landscapes	
Why is this important?	Landscape features are often of cultural and geoheritage significance and provide habitats for culturally and scientifically significance plants and animals and may be affected by neighbouring land uses with impacts from water extraction, air quality, dust pollution, sedimentation and/or salinity. There are opportunities to rehabilitate and regenerate denuded lands recently included within the conservation estate.
Summary of the operations to be undertaken	4.1 Identify, research and monitor priority locations where altered hydrology is affecting surface water flow and implement actions to restore surface water balance. 4.2 Identify affected areas and support rehabilitation of degraded landscapes. 4.3 Protect significant geological formations and manage access. 4.4 Consider scenic landscape values when providing advice about the impacts of proposed developments. 4.5 Review industry development proposals and advise government of the potential impacts to the values and integrity of the conservation estate. 4.6 Adjacent proposals that require use of the conservation estate for supporting infrastructure are unlikely to be supported.

Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Condition and protection of natural and biocultural values and management of threats		
Performance measure	**Management target**	**Reporting**
Management objective 1: Identify, manage and protect significant species and ecological communities		
1a. Culturally important plants and animals have been identified.	Within five years a list has been identified.	Annual report on progress to JMB
Management objective 2: Identify, monitor and manage the impacts of invasive species on conservation and cultural values		
2a. Priority weed species and options for control are identified.	Within five years a prioritisation plan has been developed.	Annual report on progress to JMB
Management objective 3: Understand, manage and respond to fire in the landscape to protect and maintain values		
3a. After fires, Yamatji cultural values are reviewed for any impacts.	Average of one visit for post-fire review, per cultural committee area, per year (or at the JMB's direction).	Annual report on progress to JMB
Management objective 4: Identify and manage threatening processes to hydrology, geology, habitats and landscapes		
4a. Degraded landscapes requiring rehabilitation including working with neighbours impacting Conservation Estate are prioritised and rehabilitation work commenced.	JMB has set priorities & projects commenced within three years, after that, as directed by the JMB.	Annual report on progress to JMB

Priority 2. Maintaining and protecting culture and heritage

Many clans, language groups, and family groups identify as Yamatji people. Developing a single, unified plan to protect and conserve Yamatji culture and heritage within the Yamatji Conservation Estate is a complex and significant undertaking. This collaborative approach, involving the right people in the right Country, demonstrates that the Yamatji people seek to maintain individual identity while working together and compromising to benefit everyone in the Midwest. Despite past decisions that have resulted in current threats to our Yamatji Country, Yamatji people are committed to finding solutions that benefit everyone, with the main focus of maintaining and protecting culture.

Through joint management, Yamatji Traditional Owners and DBCA aim to protect the cultural heritage of the Yamatji Conservation Estate. This requires a shared understanding of the cultural significance of places, species and ecosystems in the landscape and the importance of supporting opportunities for traditional practices and sharing cultural protocols and knowledge about this Country. Addressing threats such as loss of traditional knowledge, historic restrictions on access, climate change, and vandalism or inappropriate uses, this joint management plan sets out objectives and

operations to ensure access to Country as a core management outcome, facilitate knowledge sharing, introduce cultural safety and protocols into conservation practice, and support Yamatji community connections to areas in the Yamatji Conservation Estate and the transfer of cultural knowledge between generations.

Management objective 5: Support Traditional Owner access and ongoing connection to Country, sharing of knowledge and continuing traditional practices	
Why is this important?	Ability to access Country is fundamental to the ongoing cultural significance of the Yamatji Conservation lands, cultural practice, knowledge transfer and joint management.
Summary of the operations to be undertaken	5.1 Support traditional knowledge and customary use of Country, caring for habitats, communities, waterways, plants and animals. 5.2 Assess factors that inhibit access and develop strategies, with practical barriers proactively identified and addressed, to ensure Traditional Owner access to Country for customary activities 5.3 Identify opportunities where management of the conservation estate can be supported by employment, business and training of Traditional Owners to help maintain connection to Country 5.4 Support opportunities for Yamatji community involvement.
Management objective 6: Support cultural planning with knowledge holders and proactive management to maintain and protect cultural heritage sites	
Why is this important?	Increased understanding of the cultural heritage values within the Yamatji Conservation Estate will help to prevent impacts to cultural heritage sites and ensure management action is taken to enhance protection, including. identifying key cultural areas and threats.
Summary of the operations to be undertaken	6.1 Support Yamatji people to understand and identify cultural values through a systematic inventory, including threats to sites 6.2 Liaise with Traditional Owners to undertake cultural mapping and planning to record the cultural heritage values (e.g. traditional law/lore and senior knowledge) within the conservation estate, in conjunction with YSRC (and DPLH where appropriate) and in accordance with principles of data sovereignty, where Yamatji people retain ownership and control over any data or cultural knowledge shared, including the right to define the terms of any data sharing. 6.3 Identify and undertake proactive management measures required to maintain cultural sites and to monitor the condition of priority cultural sites and the effectiveness of conservation measures. 6.4 Consideration of cultural values when evaluating potential impacts of adjacent and on tenure activities and developments.

Management objective 7: Increase awareness and knowledge of cultural protocols and values	
Why is this important?	Yamatji cultural protocols and values provide guidance on how to look after and behave appropriately on Country, ensuring cultural safety. Some Yamatji protocols are strict and non-negotiable in order to protect Yamatji culture and heritage.
Summary of the operations to be undertaken	7.1 Support On-Country activities to enhance knowledge transfer between Elders, Rangers and DBCA staff 7.2 Cooperation between Traditional Owners and DBCA to design interpretation products and dual badging. 7.3 Maintain ongoing mutual relationships for knowledge holders to share knowledge with Yamatji rangers, when appropriate 7.4 Through the JMB, ensure Yamatji cultural awareness training for people working on Yamatji Country 7.5 Identify relevant cultural protocols to follow on Country with relevant Yamatji knowledge holders, and with the authority of the JMB. 7.6 Consult about potential impacts on cultural values prior to undertaking works programs.

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)

Access, connection, cultural practice and protection of cultural heritage

Performance measure	Management target	Reporting
Management objective 5: Support Traditional Owner access and ongoing connection to Country, sharing of knowledge and continuing traditional practices		
5a. Traditional Owners (through the JMB) are able to access the Yamatji Conservation Estate to carry out customary practices, transfer knowledge to younger generations and enjoy Country.	A majority of JMB members, representing respective cultural committees, are satisfied	Annual report on progress to JMB
Management objective 6: Support cultural planning with knowledge holders and proactive management to maintain and protect cultural heritage sites		
6a. A works program is developed to ensure Yamatji cultural heritage sites are maintained, protected and preserved.	Process has been developed and is being implemented within two years	Annual report on progress to JMB
Management objective 7: Increase awareness and knowledge of cultural protocols and values		
7a. Staff working on Yamatji Country complete YSRC cultural awareness training, as available. within five years.	75% of staff working on Yamatji Conservation Estate have completed the cultural awareness package within five years; and 100% of staff working on Yamatji Conservation Estate have completed tier 1 of YSRC Cultural Awareness training (new staff within three months, as part of onboarding) (existing staff within one year).	Annual report on progress to JMB

Priority 3. Sharing Country with the community and visitors

Through sharing Yamatji Country with visitors, the joint management partners wish to foster better understanding of Yamatji culture and the significant landscape values. This plan identifies key sites where there are opportunities to provide visitor experiences, recreation facilities and interpretative material to support increased visitation while protecting plants, animals and Aboriginal cultural heritage. A planned approach is required to address current threats and provide infrastructure that guides appropriate visitation and prevents impacts to sensitive sites and values. Visitor access management to protect animals, plants and Aboriginal cultural heritage will be guided by cultural advice with cultural safety principles through the cultural committees and JMB. Sharing Country requires working with other tourism organisations, commercial operators and local government to create coordinated tourism offerings, ensure visitor infrastructure is complementary and to raise cultural awareness.

Management objective 8: Support a safe and sustainable increase in visitation, tourism and commercial opportunities consistent with the protection, acknowledgement and understanding of cultural and natural values.	
Why is this important?	There are opportunities to increase visitation at a number of sites and offer additional visitor experiences while protecting values and cultural safety through careful planning.
Summary of the operations to be undertaken	8.1 Undertake (or complete where previously commenced) visitor planning to guide visitor site and activity development in priority reserves, including: • Coalseam • Barnong • Moresby Range • Karara Rangelands • Stockyard Gully • Uruwa waterfalls • other reserves or group of reserves, as requested by the JMB. 8.2 Identify locations where it may be appropriate to manage access to protect values, and/or where seasonal closures are appropriate. 8.3 Increase awareness of intersecting tourism strategies and work in conjunction with shires, regional organisations and joint management bodies for those sites adjoining Yamatji Conservation Estate.

	8.4 Develop communication products to inform visitors about: • significant sites (where appropriate) • appropriate behaviour and respect • personal safety • Yamatji languages • stories and cultural knowledge • bush tucker/medicines • cultural messages/reading country/awareness of country • important landscapes, plants and animals • behaviours that reduce weed and disease spread and minimise impacts on landscape values 8.5 Commercial tourism operators should be required to work with YSRC and/or Yamatji tourism companies to include cultural content.

Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Safe and sustainable visitor use, protection of values and Yamatji opportunities		
Performance measure	**Management target**	**Reporting**
Management objective 8: Support a safe and sustainable increase in visitation, tourism and commercial opportunities consistent with the protection, acknowledgement and understanding of cultural and natural values.		
8a. Increase in recreational opportunities across the Yamatji Conservation Estate.	Increase from previous year	Annual report on progress to JMB
8b. JM Partners Support Yamatji tourism providers to offer cultural experiences on the Yamatji conservation estate.	Increase from previous year	Annual report on progress to JMB

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Appendices

Appendix 1: DBCA corporate policies proposed to be followed in the management of the Yamatji Conservation Estate

No.	Corporate Policy Statement
2	Management Effectiveness
3	Management of Phytophthora Dieback
10	Legislative Authorisations – Appointment of Authorised Officers
12	Pest Animal Management
14	Weeds Management
15	Volunteers and Community Involvement
18	Recreation, Tourism and Visitor Services
19	Fire Management
25	Protect and Conserve Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
26	Climate Action
28	Science
35	Conserving Threatened Species and Threatened Ecological Communities
38	Compliance and Enforcement
40	Road Management
53	Visitor Risk Management
65	Good Neighbour Policy
80	Protection and Management of Caves and Karst
86	Aboriginal Customary Activities
87	Joint Management, Cooperative Management and Joint Vesting with Traditional Owners
88	Prescribed Burning

Conservation and Parks Commission position statements to be applied in the management of the Yamatji Conservation Estate include:

No.	Position Statement
3	Mineral and petroleum exploration and development on lands vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission
11	Water management and the assessment of proposals affecting lands vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission of Western Australia
12	Extraction of basic raw materials on land vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission
16	Measuring the implementation of management plans CALM Act section 19(g) functions
18	Protect and conserve the value of the land to the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons
20	Responding to climate change in the context of lands and waters vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission

Appendix 2: Summary of permitted uses and activities

The following table lists existing and potential future uses and activities in the [planning area]. It is not an exhaustive list of activities and uses that may be considered for the [planning area]. All activities that occur in the [planning area] must comply with all relevant legislation, including the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (CALM Act) and Conservation and Land Management Regulations 2002, the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 as well as any other relevant legislation, and relevant policy.

Information about commercial and non-commercial activities requiring approval under the CALM Act or BC Act is on DBCA's website. The *Commercial Operator Handbook* outlines the standard conditions that apply to all commercial operators on CALM Act land and waters. Additional licence conditions may be applied as required.

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Customary uses and activities (including hunting, bush tucker, medicine, domestic animals, campfires, firewood collection)	Yes	Customary activities are managed in accordance with cultural protocols and must be consistent with this plan, relevant legislation and DBCA policy. DBCA's *Guide to Aboriginal customary activities on Parks and Wildlife–managed lands and waters* provides guidance to Aboriginal people who wish to practice customary activities.	
Recreation			
Active land-based recreation			
Abseiling, rock climbing, bouldering	Yes, with conditions	Allowed in designated areas, subject to any provisions in a specific visitor plan.	Lawful authority required where undertaken outside these conditions.
Bushwalking	Yes, with restrictions	Allowed on recreational trails and tracks in all parks and reserves. Allowed in other areas except where access has been restricted to protect values and/or to ensure visitor safety.	
Caving and cave diving	Only with authorisation	Access to all caves is restricted unless authorised, subject to any provisions in a specific visitor plan.	Lawful authority required.
Cycling, including mountain biking and electric bikes (other than on a public road)	Yes, with conditions	Allowed on public roads. Cycling is **only** allowed on vehicle tracks, designated bicycle trails and shared paths, subject to any provisions in a specific visitor plan and relevant transport legislation	Lawful authority required for organised events.

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Horse riding	Yes, with conditions	Allowed on public roads. Horse riding is **only** allowed on designated horse-riding trails and shared paths subject to any provisions in a specific visitor plan. Allowed in nature reserves where the activity has been previously allowed and the impacts of the activity can be minimised and controlled.	Lawful authority required for organised events.
Hunting/shooting	Only with authorisation	Hunting is generally not allowed, except as a customary activity by Aboriginal people. Recreational or sport shooting not allowed.	Written approval of DBCA CEO required to authorise hunting for CALM Act management purposes. Individuals require a licence under the *Firearms Act 2024*.
Land yachting	Only with authorisation	Lawful authority may be given subject to conditions about the location and conduct of the activity. Not allowed in nature reserves.	Lawful authority required.
Orienteering, rogaining, trail running, cross country running, geocaching and similar activities	Yes, with conditions	Orienteering, rogaining, trail running, cross country running and geocaching are allowed for individuals, on recreational trails, tracks and roads in all parks and reserves and in other areas except where access has been restricted to protect values and/or to ensure visitor safety.	Lawful authority required for organised events.
Sandboarding and similar activities	Yes, with conditions	Allowed in conservation parks subject to any provisions in a specific visitor plan. Not allowed in nature reserves.	Lawful authority required for organised events.
Other land-based recreation			
Camping	Yes, with conditions	Allowed in designated areas in conservation parks and national parks.	

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Other land-based recreation			
Domestic animals	Yes, with conditions	Dogs allowed in **designated areas in conservation parks,** where dog access is considered to be manageable and subject to any provisions in a specific visitor plan. Guide dogs are allowed. Trained assistance dogs (such as companion dogs or for invasive species control or rescue) may be authorised outside of designated areas. Allowed as a customary activity, see above.	Lawful authority required for assistance and companion dogs where applicable under legislation.
Nature appreciation and wildlife viewing	Yes, with conditions	Allowed in all reserves, except where access has been restricted to protect values and/or to ensure visitor safety.	
Picnicking, barbecues and campfires in authorised fireplaces	Yes, with conditions	Picnicking and solid fuel barbeques allowed in all parks and reserves, except where access has been restricted to protect values or to ensure visitor safety. Campfires allowed in designated areas only, and according to seasonal fire restrictions. Firewood cannot be sourced from within parks and reserves. For biosecurity reasons, refer to District Office advice on sources of firewood. Allowed as a customary activity, see above.	
Wildlife interaction/feeding	Only with authorisation	It is an offence to feed fauna or to use food to entice fauna without a lawful authority.	Lawful authority required.
Motorised vehicle-based recreation All motorised vehicles must be licensed/registered under the *Road Traffic Act 1974* or the *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Areas) Act 1978*			
Off-road driving	Yes, with conditions	Only allowed off dedicated roads for access to designated visitor sites. Not allowed elsewhere.	Lawful authority required for activity to be undertaken outside these conditions in exceptional circumstances.

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Water-based recreation The operation and safety of all vessels must comply with the relevant marine safety and navigation legislation			
Boating (motorised including personal water craft, jet boats, water-skiing, parasailing, hovercraft)	No	Motorised boating is not allowed in the Yamatji Conservation Estate.	
Surface water sports (e.g. canoeing, kayaking, sailing, windsurfing, kite surfing or boarding, surfing, surf skiing, stand-up paddle boarding)	Yes, with conditions	Allowed except where access has been restricted to protect values and/or to ensure visitor safety.	
Recreational fishing and collecting	Yes, with conditions	Allowed in accordance with the FRM Act and CALM Regulations.	Licence in accordance with the *Fish Resources Management Act* may be required.
Swimming, snorkelling and diving	Yes, with conditions	Allowed unless access has been restricted to protect values and/or to ensure visitor safety.	
Flight-based recreation The operation of all aircraft, both powered and unpowered and including remotely piloted aircraft, model aircraft or rockets, must comply with the relevant federal regulations and orders administered by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA)			
Powered aircraft (e.g. fixed-wing, ultra-light, helicopters) launching or landing	Only with authorisation	Lawful authority must be obtained to launch, land or touchdown in an aircraft on CALM Act lands or waters.	Lawful authority required.
Unpowered aircraft (e.g. gliders, hot air balloons, sport parachutes, hang gliding, paragliding) launching or landing	Only with authorisation	Lawful authority must be obtained to launch, land or touchdown in an aircraft on CALM Act lands & waters. Unpowered aircraft are generally limited to designated areas, subject to lawful authority.	Lawful authority required.

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Operating remotely piloted aircraft (e.g. drones, model aircraft)	Yes, with conditions	Visitors are allowed to use drones recreationally but must follow the rules of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority and as outlined on the Explore Parks WA website. Use may be restricted within a designated area to protect values and/or to ensure visitor safety.	
Other recreation activities			
Group gatherings, activities, events, competitions (non-commercial)	Only with authorisation	Lawful authority must be obtained to hold non-commercial group gatherings of more than 100 people, activities, events and competitions.	Lawful authority required.
Any other recreation activity	Only with authorisation	Lawful authority must be obtained to conduct any other recreation activity not listed in this table.	Lawful authority required.
Commercial tourism			
Aboriginal tourism	Only with authorisation	Licences and leases for commercial tourism activities where the primary focus is Aboriginal cultural content are subject to approval of YSRC unless the activity is being undertaken by a Traditional Owner. This is consistent with DBCA supporting Traditional Owners to develop commercial opportunities within the planning area,	Licence or lease required.
Commercial tours, adventure operations, education and training operations, hire services, transport services and any other commercial tourism service	Only with authorisation	If found suitable after assessment under the CALM Act; consistent with this management plan, any agreed specific visitor plan and the reserve purpose; environmentally and culturally appropriate; and deliver positive outcomes for visitors and/or management. Commercial tour operators providing tours on the Yamatji Conservation Estate are to include an acknowledgment of Country and any Yamatji cultural content must have been approved by YSRC through JMB.	Licence or lease required. *

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Commercial tourism			
Commercial tourism services that occupy land, require exclusive rights of access and/or require substantial infrastructure	Only with authorisation	If found suitable after assessment under the CALM Act. Must be consistent with this management plan, any agreed specific visitor plan and the reserve purpose; environmentally and culturally appropriate; and deliver positive outcomes for visitors and management.	Lease required. *
Visitor accommodation (e.g. safari tents, glamping, huts/shelters and similar style accommodation)	Only with authorisation	If found suitable after assessment under the CALM Act. Must be consistent with this management plan, any agreed specific visitor plan and the reserve purpose; environmentally and culturally appropriate; and deliver positive outcomes for visitors or management.	Lease required. *
Commercial events (e.g. car rallies, marathons, orienteering or rogaining events, cycling events)	Only with authorisation	If found suitable after assessment under the CALM Act. Must be consistent with this management plan, reserve purpose and any agreed specific visitor plan; environmentally and culturally appropriate; and deliver positive outcomes for visitors or management.	Licence required. *
Any other activities	Only with authorisation	Any other form of tourism activities or operations will be assessed under the CALM Act. Must be consistent with this management plan, any agreed specific visitor plan, and the reserve purpose; environmentally and culturally appropriate; and deliver positive outcomes for visitors or management.	Licence or lawful authority required. *
Commercial uses and activities			
Commercial filming and photography (all mediums or formats, including the use of remotely piloted aircraft or drones)	Only with authorisation	If found suitable after assessment under the CALM Act. Must be consistent with this management plan; environmentally and culturally appropriate; and deliver positive outcomes for the community and/or management. Refer to the DBCA *Commercial Filming and Photography Handbook* for further information.	Licence or lawful authority required *

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Utilities and services (e.g. electricity, gas, telecommunication, fibre optic cables, water services)	Only with authorisation	If found suitable after assessment under the CALM Act. Must be consistent with this management plan and the reserve purpose; environmentally and culturally appropriate; and deliver positive outcomes for the community and/or management.	Licence or lease required. *
Any other activities	Only with authorisation	Any other commercial uses or activities will be assessed under the CALM Act and must be consistent with this management plan and the reserve purpose; environmentally and culturally appropriate; and deliver positive outcomes for the community and/or management.	Licence or lawful authority required. *
Reserve-related management activities			
Disturbance activities associated with management in the Yamatji Conservation Estate, e.g.: • establishing, upgrading, maintaining recreation areas, roads, bridges, tracks, • fire management, operational activities, etc.	Only with authorisation	DBCA's Disturbance Approval Systems (DAS) and other DBCA decision-support tools are used to assess impacts of planned management activities which have the potential to disturb or alter the natural, cultural or heritage values of the planning area. This ensures disturbance activities are properly assessed; are consistent with the CALM Act, management plans and land use categories; other approvals are obtained where necessary; and if approved to avoid, minimise, manage and/or mitigate impacts on values. DBCA applies the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's (DPLH) *Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines* to manage risks to Aboriginal sites.	DAS assessment and/or approvals under other legislation required.
Resource use			
Beekeeping	Only with authorisation	Allowed if found suitable after assessment under the CALM Act. Must be consistent with this management plan and the reserve purpose. May be restricted to protect values and/or to ensure visitor safety.	Apiary authority required.

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Firewood collection	No	Collecting firewood is not allowed. For biosecurity reasons, refer to District Office advice on sources of firewood. Allowed as a customary activity.	
Forest produce (other forest produce) collection	Only with authorisation	Forest produce collection is not allowed, with the exception of Aboriginal customary activities and Yamatji economic development opportunities, in accordance with ILUA and advice of the JMB and compliant with authorities required under the CALM Act or the BC Act and associated regulations.	Licence required. *
Taking or disturbing native fauna or flora	Only with authorisation	Lawful authority required under the CALM Act or the BC Act and associated regulations. There may be a requirement for land access lawful authority under the CALM Act and/or the permission of the land owner/occupier under the BC Act for licensed activities.	Lawful authority required. Apply through DBCA's Online Wildlife Licensing System at wlc.dbca.wa.gov.au.
Any other resource use	Only with authorisation	Any other resource uses will be assessed under the CALM Act and/or other relevant legislation, and must be consistent with this management plan, the reserve purpose; environmentally and culturally appropriate; and deliver positive outcomes for visitors and/or management.	Licence or lawful authority required.*
Resource use primarily approved and governed by processes managed by other government agencies under the provisions of other legislation			
Fossicking	No	Not allowed on the Yamatji Conservation Estate.	
Basic raw materials			
Basic raw materials	Only with authorisation	Basic raw materials should be sourced from outside the Yamatji Conservation Estate. Only when this is not feasible will the JMB consider (case-by-case) access to basic raw materials for joint management use within the parks, such as for constructing new infrastructure and maintaining existing infrastructure. Extraction and use of basic raw materials should be in accordance with the	Lawful authority required.

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Basic raw materials, continued	Only with authorisation	Commission's *Statement No 12 Basic Raw Materials: State government and local government access to lands vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission* and relevant regulatory requirements, including the *Aboriginal Heritage Act*.	Lawful authority required.
Mineral and petroleum exploration and production Primarily approved and governed by processes managed by other government agencies under the provisions of the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, *Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969*, Mining Act, *Offshore Minerals Act 2003*, EP Act and associated regulations, as well as various State Agreement Acts. These take precedence over the provisions of the CALM Act. Proposals that may have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance may also require approval under the EPBC Act.			
Mineral and petroleum exploration and production	Only with authorisation	Requirements for resource tenure and consent for access and activities in reserves, as well as assessment, approval, management of environmental and other impacts, rehabilitation and closure. The Minister for the Environment has a role in many of these decisions. The Commission, BYAC, YSRC, the JMB and DBCA provide advice in relation to processes associated with assessment and approvals, oversight of proposal implementation, development of rehabilitation requirements and completion criteria for consideration of hand-back of rehabilitated sites.	Approval under legislation other than CALM Act required.
Energy Primarily approved and governed through processes managed by other government agencies under the *Energy Operators (Powers) Act 1979*, *Land Administration Act 1997*, EP Act, and other State and Commonwealth legislation. These take precedence over the provisions in the CALM Act. Proposals that may have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance may also require approval under the EPBC Act.			
Renewable energy development and operation	Only with authorisation	Requirements for resource tenure and consent and/or consultation for activities in reserves, as well as assessment, approval, management of environmental and other impacts, rehabilitation and closure. The Minister for the Environment has a role in many of these decisions. The BYAC, YSRC, the JMB, DBCA and the Commission	Approval under legislation other than CALM Act required.

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Renewable energy development and operation, continued	Only with authorisation	provide advice in relation to processes associated with assessment and approvals, oversight of proposal implementation, development of rehabilitation requirements and completion criteria for consideration of hand-back of rehabilitated sites.	Approval under legislation other than CALM Act required.
Access	Yes, with conditions	Allowed unless access has been restricted to protect values and/or to ensure visitor safety.	
Water resource use Primarily regulated under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.			
Water resource use	Only with authorisation	The Commission, JMB and DBCA provide advice in relation to processes associated with assessment, approvals, water allocation planning, licensing, permitting etc. The JMB is informed of changes to water access for joint management use within the boundary of the parks, on a case-by-case basis.	Lawful authority required
Science and education			
Monitoring and research	Only with authorisation	Requires appropriate authorisation under relevant legislation, such as the CALM Act, BC Act, *Animal Welfare Act 2002*, or EPBC Act. There may be a requirement for land access lawful authority under the CALM Act and/or the permission of the land owner/occupier under the BC Act for licensed activities. Social research and monitoring requires approval through the DBCA Visitor and Social Research Unit and relevant regional staff. The JMB should be consulted prior to scientific activities commencing, so they can make informed decisions about their involvement. Engagement with the JMB should continue over the duration of science projects and scientific outcomes should be shared with them at project conclusion.	Lawful authority required. Licence may be required. *

Use or activity	Allowed	Conditions and restrictions	Authorisation
Educational activities (e.g. school programs)	Only with authorisation	Lawful authority is required for activities that need authority under the CALM Act/CALM Regulations. Educational providers (other than schools) with paying customers need a commercial operations licence.	Lawful authority required.
Other uses and activities			
Access	Yes, with conditions	Allowed unless access has been restricted to protect values and/or to ensure visitor safety.	

* *Licences and leases are granted by the Minister for the Environment, in consultation with the Commission and the JMB. DBCA assesses, authorises and regulates activities on advice of the JMB, in accordance with the relevant Indigenous Land Use Agreement and Joint Management Agreement.*

Appendix 3: Yamatji Conservation Estate reserves

DBCA Region and district key:
MW – Midwest Region
TC - Turquoise Coast district
M – Murchison district

BC – Being created
A – A Class reserve

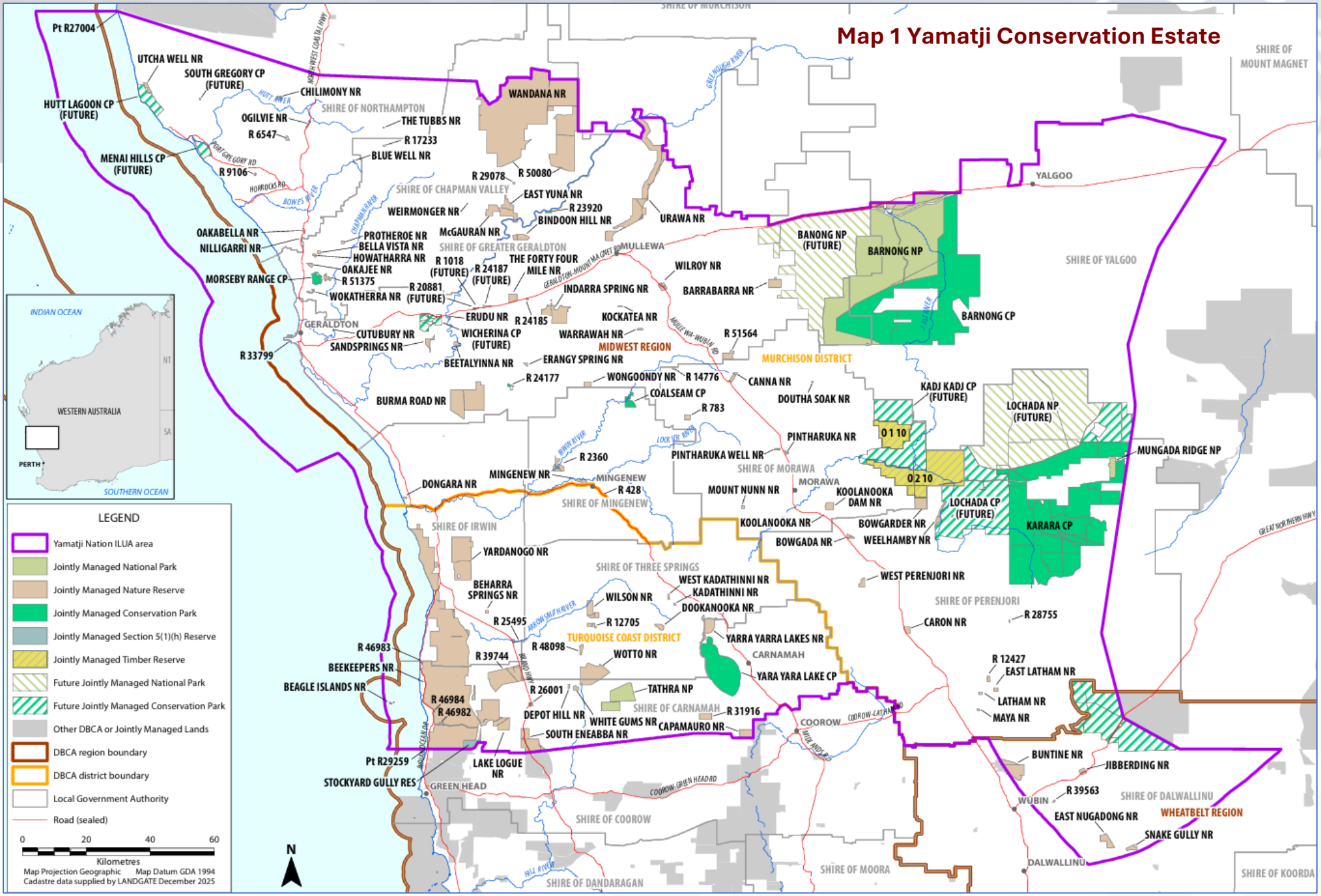
Name of reserve	Reserve #	Joint vesting	DBCA region and district
Conservation parks			
Barnong Conservation Park	54495	JV	MW- M
Coalseam Conservation Park	A900		MW- M
Conservation Park 23920	23920		MW- M
Hutt Lagoon Conservation Park	BC	JV	MW- M
Kadji Kadji Conservation Park	BC	JV	MW- M
Karara Conservation Park	54650	JV	MW- M
Lochada Conservation Park	BC	JV	MW- M
Menai Hills Conservation Park	BC	JV	MW- M
Moresby Conservation Park	51376		MW- M
Outside Eradu Conservation Park	BC	JV	MW- M
South Gregory Conservation Park	BC	JV	MW- M
Warriedar Conservation Park	BC	JV	MW- M
White Wells Conservation Park	BC	JV	Wheatbelt
Wicherina Conservation Park	BC	JV	MW- M
Yarra Yarra Lake Conservation Park	48328		MW - TC
National parks			
Adjacent Barnong National Park	A BC	JV	MW- M
Barnong National Park	A54638	JV	MW- M

Name of reserve	Reserve #	Joint vesting	DBCA region and district
Kalbarri National Park (SW corner portion)	A27004		MW- M
Karara National Park	A BC	JV	MW- M
Lochada National Park	A BC	JV	MW- M
Mungada Ridge National Park	A53978	JV	MW- M
Tathra National Park	A29802 + A29805		MW - TC
s.5(1)(g) reserve			
part Stockyard Gully Reserve	A36419		MW - TC
s.5(1)(h) reserves			
s.5(1)(h) Reserve 46982	46982		MW - TC
s5(1)(h) Reserve 46983	46983		MW - TC
s5(1)(h) Reserve 46984	46984		MW - TC
s5(1)(h) Reserve 50080	50080		MW- M
part Buntine Nature Reserve s5(1)(h)	A16379		Wheatbelt
Kalbarri National Park (SW corner portion)	A27004		MW- M
Timber reserves			
Timber Reserve (Lot 300 on P093116)	O 1 10		MW- M
Timber Reserve (Lot 100 - 104 on P073472)	O 2 10		MW- M
Nature reserves			
part Beekeepers Nature Reserve	24496	JV	MW - TC
Barrabarra Nature Reserve	A28313		MW- M
Beagle Islands Nature Reserve	A26411		MW - TC
Beetalyinna Nature Reserve	A2069		MW- M
Bella Vista Nature Reserve	A40001		MW- M
Bindoo Hill Nature Reserve	24555		MW- M
Bindoo Hill Nature Reserve	A30844		MW- M
Blue Well Nature Reserve	14830		MW- M
Bowgada Nature Reserve	A29745		MW- M
Bowgarder Nature Reserve	40161		MW- M
part Buntine Nature Reserve	A16379		Wheatbelt
Burma Road Nature Reserve	A26663		MW- M
Canna Nature Reserve	A29289		MW- M
part Capamauro Nature Reserve (Lot 10097)	24618		MW - TC
Caron Nature Reserve	A26798		MW- M
Chilimony Nature Reserve	8840		MW- M
Cutubury Nature Reserve	A893		MW- M
Depot Hill Nature Reserve	28010		MW - TC
Dongara Nature Reserve	23600		MW- M
Dookanooka Nature Reserve	A13496		MW - TC
Doutha Soak Nature Reserve	A20644		MW- M
East Latham Nature Reserve	A14566		MW- M
East Nugadong Nature Reserve	A20372		Wheatbelt
East Yuna Nature Reserve	A29231		MW- M
Eradu Nature Reserve	A2070		MW- M
Erangy Spring Nature Reserve	A37316		MW- M

Name of reserve	Reserve #	Joint vesting	DBCA region and district
Howatharra Nature Reserve	A40587		MW- M
Indarra Spring Nature Reserve	A41885		MW- M
Jibberding Nature Reserve	9935		Wheatbelt
Kadathinni Nature Reserve	A32907		MW - TC
Kockatea Nature Reserve	21906		MW- M
Koolanooka Nature Reserve	A16329		MW- M
Koolanooka Dam Nature Reserve	16070		MW- M
Lake Logue Nature Reserve	29073		MW - TC
Latham Nature Reserve	A14296		MW- M
Maya Nature Reserve	A14297		MW- M
McGauran Nature Reserve	A42815		MW- M
Mingenew Nature Reserve	2323		MW- M
Mount Nunn Nature Reserve	A12958		MW- M
Nilligarri Nature Reserve	A12017		MW- M
Oakabella Nature Reserve	A8937		MW- M
Oakajee Nature Reserve	A331		MW- M
Ogilvie Nature Reserve	12657		MW- M
Pintharuka Nature Reserve	A36334		MW- M
Pintharuka Well Nature Reserve	A13032		MW- M
Protheroe Nature Reserve	27349		MW- M
Sandsprings Nature Reserve	A48173		MW- M
part Snag Island - Lipfert; Milligan; Etc Islands Nature Reserve	A29259		MW - TC
Snake Gully Nature Reserve	A10351		Wheatbelt
South Eneabba Nature Reserve (northern portion)	27886		MW - TC
South Eneabba Nature Reserve	31030		MW - TC
The Forty Four Mile Nature Reserve	A1017		MW- M
The Tubbs Nature Reserve	34140		MW- M
Urawa Nature Reserve	A33466 + C33475		MW- M
Utcha Well Nature Reserve	640	JV	MW- M
Wandana Nature Reserve	36388	JV	MW- M
Warrawah Nature Reserve	23949		MW- M
Weelhamby Lake Nature Reserve	A29807		MW- M
Weirmonger Nature Reserve	A16913		MW- M
West Kadathinni (Sweetman) Nature Reserve	A32906		MW - TC
West Perenjori Nature Reserve	A26819		MW- M
White Gums Nature Reserve	26799		MW - TC
Wilroy Nature Reserve	A26196		MW- M
Wilson Nature Reserve	A37083		MW - TC
Wokatherra Nature Reserve	A39276		MW- M
Wongoondy Nature Reserve	A21140		MW- M
Wotto Nature Reserve	29806		MW - TC
Yardanogo Nature Reserve	36203		MW - TC
Yarra Yarra Lakes Nature Reserve	26442		MW - TC

Name of reserve	Reserve #	Joint vesting	DBCA region and district
Nature Reserve 12427	A12427		MW - M
Nature Reserve 12705	A12705		MW - TC
Nature Reserve 14776	14776		MW- M
Nature Reserve 2360	A2360		MW- M
Nature Reserve 24185	A24185		MW- M
Nature Reserve 25495	25495		MW - TC
Nature Reserve 26001	26001		MW - TC
Nature Reserve 28755	A28755		MW- M
Nature Reserve 31916	31916		MW - TC
Nature Reserve 33799	33799		MW- M
Nature Reserve 39563	A39563		Wheatbelt
Nature Reserve 39744	39744		MW - TC
Nature Reserve 428	428		MW- M & TC
Beharra Springs Nature Reserve	A47436		MW - TC
Nature Reserve 48098	A48098		MW - TC
Nature Reserve 51375	51375		MW- M
Nature Reserve 51564	A51564		MW- M
Nature Reserve 6547	6547		MW- M
Nature Reserve 783	A783		MW- M

Map 1 Yamatji Conservation Estate





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