

Badimia Barna Healthy Country Plan



A Healthy Country Plan for



Badimia Bandi Barna
Aboriginal Corporation (ICN 8765)



Healthy Barna by Acacia Collard of Acacia Cultural Designs



Foreword

Badimia people have always cared for Badimia country. The Badimia Bandi Barna Aboriginal Corporation (BBBAC) is focused on Badimia barna (country) and Badimia badiwi (family). The development of this Healthy Country Plan was made possible with the involvement of a working group made up of elders, BBBAC members, and BBBAC board members for the benefit of all Badimia people now and into the future.

The lessons and understandings gained from the pain and trauma of losing in the game of native title raised the question of how Badimia can care for country going forward. BBBAC has faced this challenge by dedicating its work for country so that values, goals and strategies can be measured and achieved over time in this plan.

As a Badimia corporation, BBBAC intends to use this plan to provide sustained and growing conservation and protection of barna (country), while repairing colonial damage so that younger generations can grow to know and protect their birthright.

This means economic development, cultural tourism and ecological management can all function together. This plan will form the basis for a joint management agreement with DBCA and other partnerships with nature conservancies on Badimia country. It will also greatly assist BBBAC in applying for progressive funding to protect and manage barna (country) in a planned and beneficial way. Healthy country means healthy people.

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Photo: Chontarle Bellottie, Bush Heritage Australia

Badimia Barna Healthy Country Plan

Acknowledgements

This plan was prepared by the Badimia Bandi Barna Aboriginal Corporation (BBBAC) Planning Team: Carol Dowling, Gloria Fogarty, Darryl Fogarty, Beverley Slater, Ashley Bell, Jenny Green, Cheryl Fogarty with help from Paula Deegan and Naomi Fogarty.

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Back row (L-R): Naomi Fogarty, Cheryl Fogarty, Darryl Fogarty, Beverley Slater.
Front Row: Carol Dowling, Jenny Green, Gloria Fogarty. Photo by Paula Deegan.



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First peoples

“In the early part of this century an English Professor of Anthropology somewhat surprised his associates by publishing his theory that man as we know him appeared on Earth at Paynes Find, or more precisely in the Lake Moore Region.

He claimed that the land first appeared here from the waters whilst the continents were still all joined together. Man then spread over the rest of the world.

He supported the theory using the age of the rocks in the district and a rather involved discourse on the texture of human hair around the world.

Many find this theory difficult to accept, but there are some however who feel the warmth and sense of belonging with which this hard and fickle land is prepared to reciprocate. To them it always has been an Eden and that which Eve ate was not an apple but the red, ripe fruit of the quandong.”

Alex Palmer, 2010 *“Paynes Find”*. Hesperian Press



Bimarra, Badimia, Barna...

Bimarra, Badimia, Barna. We are all one. Without Bimarra and Barna, Badimia would have no culture.

Bimarra is the bringer of rain that makes Badimia Barna beautiful and ensures ample supply of food for Badimia people.

Bimarra is the maker of our permanent water supply that are places for all living things on Badimia Barna.

Badimia are still connected to Bimarra, Barna and culture even after the interruption by non-aboriginal people and by working with this healthy country plan our connection can only get stronger.

Darryl Fogarty



Badimia have been here since the beginning of time when the earth was soft. We have survived the interruption of our culture, but we are still here to respect, protect and obey the lore of our land.

Beverley Slater

The Badimia story

Badimia people have a very high degree of harmony with our arid environment and the seasons. This knowledge was passed through generations of Badimia. High temperatures in the hot season of Mirdandyi saw food sources being highly variable and a harsh discipline was required to survive in a near waterless environment. Badimia are strong and self-sufficient people with strong local knowledge of our environment. The profound dependence on this country means an equally profound dependence on the source of creation and from this developed Badimia spirituality. Myths and beliefs spoke of great beings that created Badimia people and our way of life.

These Great Spirit beings (primarily the sacred serpent named the Bimarra) performed certain important actions giving meaning to life and changing their surroundings. In this way, Badimia self-identity was strengthened and the environment was preserved. Important Dreaming places were created and treasured by Badimia where sacred stones were arranged in highly symbolic patterns. The Badimia population had to be kept in exact balance with nature; never taking more food than needed to protect animal and plant abundance was a continuous process of observation and action.

This balance was disturbed in a profound way when white contact in the Murchison region happened in the 19th century in three main waves: the missionaries who came in the 1840s, pastoralists in the 1850s and gold prospectors in the 1890s. It was pastoral stations that dominated Badimia country up to the present day. This introduction of large numbers of stock disturbed the rich biodiversity and ecological balance resulting in the

reduction and elimination of many plants and animals which our people were dependent upon for food. Starvation became the first onslaught on our people with hundreds perishing. With increasing competition for food, our hunting of the squatters' livestock saw widespread shooting and poisoning of our ancestors. Those that survived were quickly shipped down to the Rottnest Aboriginal Penal Island for stealing sheep or showing resistance to invasion. This era of colonial domination and forced dislocation from country meant the only way to survive was to work on stations and around towns. Many of our ancestors, who survived these dark days, became stockmen, shepherds and trackers of livestock.

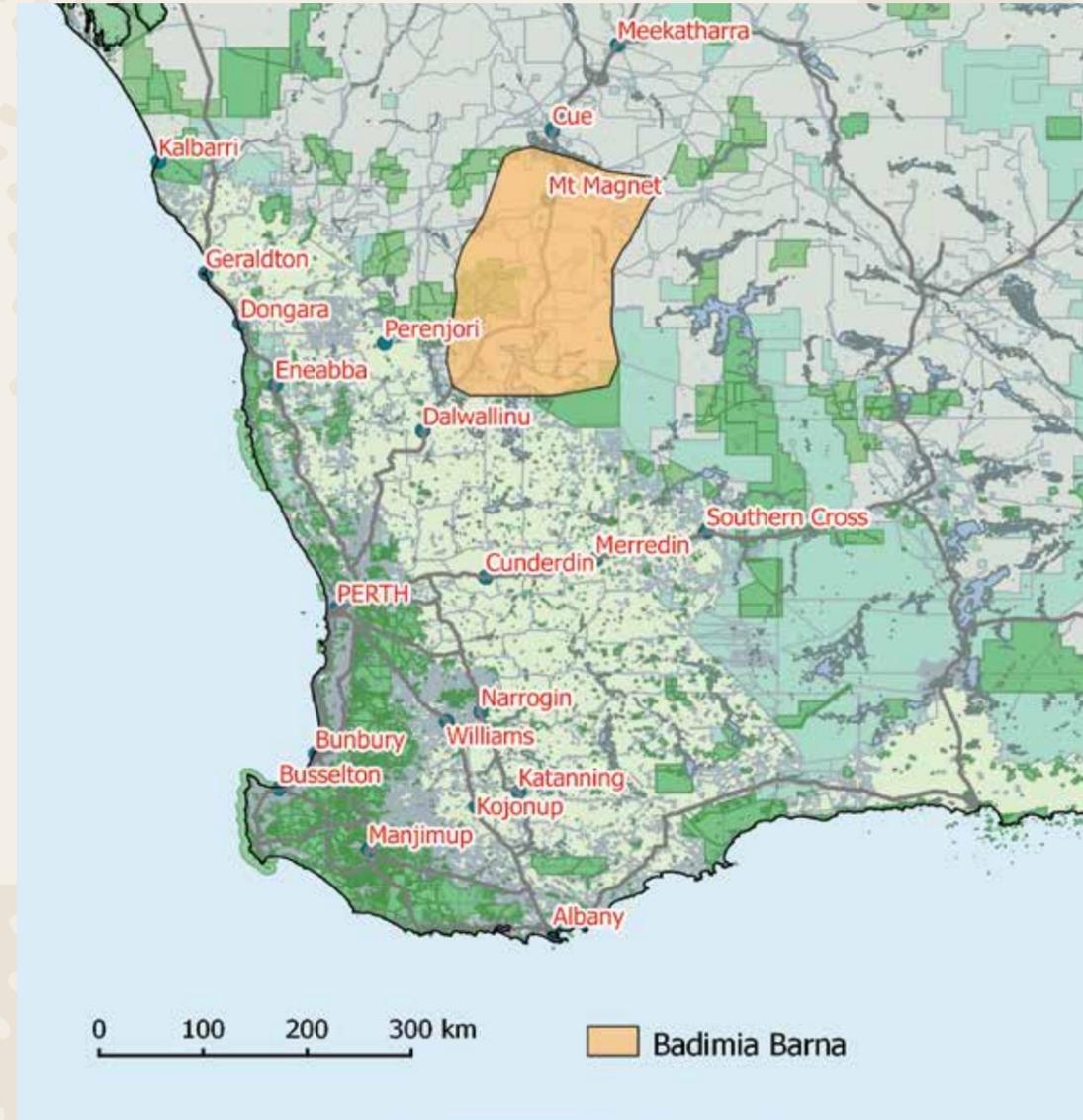
The last known corroboree of Badimia people was held at Kirkalocka station in 1951 with many Badimia stories and songs being stopped from being passed down. Badimia language is considered to be endangered with the last fluent speaker, Elder Ollie George, passing away in 2018. However, there is still hope.

Many Badimia people still keep strong connections with their Barna (country) and continue to hunt, gather bush foods and medicines. Meetings and visiting important sites in Badimia country is still important. This reality runs opposite to the 2015 Native Title determination that deemed our people to no longer show continual connection. This legal game was a setback and another process outside of the Badimia world. Badimia country today continues to be home to a diverse system of biodiversity that continues to be guided by Badimia people's interventions over generations. This connection to country must be preserved and celebrated.

Why we have made this plan

Not having our Native Title recognised in the courts was a bitter disappointment to us. We could have given up at that point but we could not abandon our identity as Badimia and the responsibility we have to look after our Barna. Having seen how other Aboriginal Nations have developed Healthy Country Plans to help them to manage their land and culture, we were encouraged to develop our own plan to help us to identify ways in which we can maintain and increase our presence on Barna. We want to use this plan to help us set our own priorities and to gain support to implement the actions that are needed for us to achieve our vision for Barna.

We recognise that not all Badimia people will want to work on Barna. All or most Badimia people will, however, want to see that Badimia culture and Badimia Barna are healthy and being cared for by other Badimia. Many Badimia, including those represented by BBBAC and involved in preparing this plan, want to either be working on Barna, or to be able to visit it regularly to fulfil cultural responsibilities, for cultural learning and for healing. All Badimia will want to know that it is there for their children and future Badimia generations to return to when they need to strengthen themselves and their culture.



Our planning approach

We used a process called Healthy Country Planning¹ to prepare the plan. We started with our Dream or Vision for Badimia Barna. Then we identified the “Building Blocks” or Targets that we need to have in place to make the Vision a reality. For each Target, we give a rating that describes how healthy we think that Target is now and how healthy we want it to be in future. This helps us to work out what we need to do and what priority it has. The Plan then lists the problems or Threats that are preventing our Targets from being healthy. For each Threat, we give a rating that describes how bad the problem is.

Next, we set Objectives to define how we want the Targets and Threats to be in the future. For each Objective, we then worked out the Strategies we need to set up to care for and improve the targets and to get rid of or reduce the threats.

An important part of our Plan is to have some indicators that will help us monitor how the Plan is implemented, how effective each strategy is, and whether we are making a difference to the Targets and the Threats. These will be reviewed regularly to make sure we are on track to reaching our Vision.

¹ www.ccnetglobal.com/resource/healthy-country-planning/



Funding and implementing the plan

Badimia Bandi Barna Aboriginal Corporation (BBBAC) initiated the planning process and we were able to get funding for it through the Gunduwa Regional Conservation Association with the support of Bush Heritage Australia. This allowed us to employ a consultant to work with a Planning Steering Committee made up of Board members of BBBAC.

At the same time we were able to develop a Strategic Plan for BBBAC. With these two plans we are in a position to identify the resources we need and the capacity we need to develop in order to implement all of the actions we have identified. We will use the plans to negotiate funding opportunities with potential funders, including public and private sources. Making BBBAC financially sustainable is a priority. This will also focus our operations on assisting Badimia-led businesses to gain income through conservation land management and other compatible industries based on caring for culture and Barna.

This plan will take time to implement but we have identified the first small steps we will take over the next one to two years. Once we have achieved them, we will be taking longer strides within the next five to ten years. And then we will keep running!

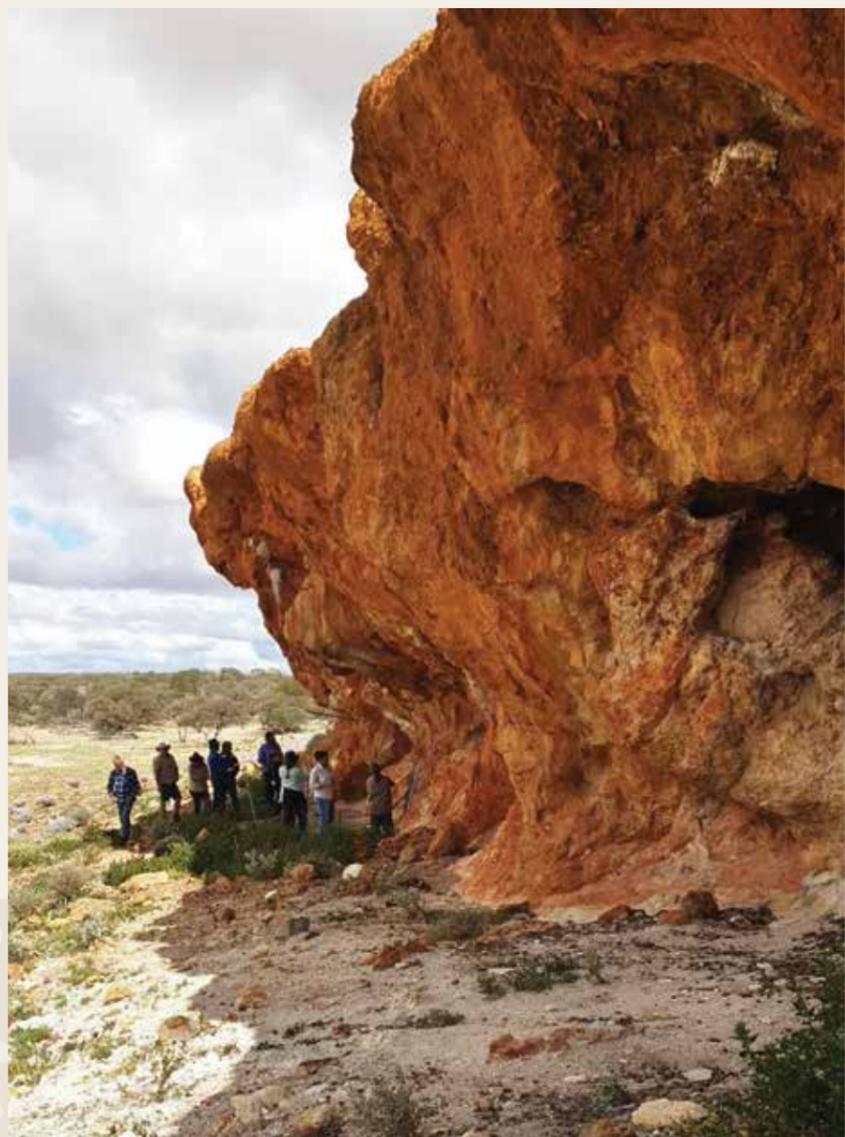
Vision

Every plan starts with a Vision, or a Dream. It tells us where we want to go, what we want the future to be like.

Our vision is to continue our healing journey on Barna while being acknowledged as the Traditional Owners, keeping the connections through our ancestors, sites, stories and the Bimarra for future generations.

We will achieve this Vision by building a Badimia future in which:

- Badimia are skilled in traditional knowledge and land management
- Badimia are present on Barna and making decisions about what happens there
- Badimia have jobs and incomes that are tied to caring for our Barna
- Cultural knowledge and sites are respected and protected and their proper Badimia names are being used
- The Bimarra and all the water places the Bimarra has created are healthy
- We have plenty of healthy plants & animals being protected and cared for
- Threats like climate change, fires, weeds, and feral animals are being controlled and damaged areas are being restored by Badimia
- We have partners and supporters who respect our culture and our vision for our country



Targets: the building blocks

All Badimia culture and Barna is important to us and everything – the land, the people, the water, the plants and animals – is connected through the Bimarra. For this plan we have grouped all the things that are important to us under seven “Targets”. We will concentrate our actions on these Targets to help us reach our Vision. If we can make these seven targets healthy, then Badimia Barna will be healthy.

We chose these targets by talking together while on Barna about things that are important to us and then agreed on a way to group them. We also made an assessment of how healthy we think the targets should be, and how healthy they are now. We only had limited information to decide how to assess them because we haven’t had the resources to visit all Barna or to measure what is there. So these are our best estimates for now and in future we will revise these assessments as we build our capacity and spend more time working on Barna.

In the following pages we describe each of the targets and how we have assessed their current health. We also set out some of our Goals for the Targets: these are our signposts to guide where we want to get to in 5, 10 and 20 years.

HOW WE RATE THE HEALTH OF THE TARGETS	
Very good	As healthy as it can be
Good	Might need a bit of support
Fair	Needs a lot of support
Poor	Needs urgent attention

Our targets are:

- **Badimia culture & cultural places**
- **Badimia people**
- **Bimarra - water places**
- **Lake Moore**
- **Hills and Breakaways**
- **Plants**
- **Animals**

Target assessment summary:

TARGET	HEALTH / VIABILITY
Badimia culture and cultural places	Poor
Badimia people	Poor
Bimarra – water places	Fair
Lake Moore*	Fair
Hills and Breakaways*	Fair
Plants*	Fair
Animals*	Fair

*For these Targets, we think that the rating should be Poor for parts of the Target, but other parts are healthier so that lifts the rating. For example, too many plants and animals are Threatened and some are locally extinct, but other species are in good health.

Badimia Culture and Cultural places

Badimia Barna is covered by places that are sacred to Badimia people, including ceremonial places, paintings, structures and sacred sites created by the Bimarra and our ancestors.

We are the custodians and are responsible for protecting and maintaining these places, the stories and the songlines that connect them all.

Water places and the hills and rock outcrops are cultural places because they were formed by the Bimarra. They also have some other values so we have also included them as separate targets. The knowledge of how they were formed and the stories that connect all of our Badimia Country are central to our culture and our Badimia identity.

Our responsibility as Badimia is not just to look after the physical sites. The stories and songlines need to be kept and handed on from our Elders to younger Badimia people. Badimia language is essential to our cultural health as it is central to our identity. Many Badimia no longer speak our language because of the many years of colonisation in which our older people were prevented from speaking it or teaching it to their children. Fortunately there are enough people who can still speak Badimia and we have Badimia Language resources compiled by one of our Elders who has since passed away.

While some of our important sites are protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act, many have not been documented or registered and have no protection. Many are on land tenures that are difficult for us to access to check on their condition and look after them. We need to do extensive surveys across Badimia Barna to describe, document, register when appropriate, and protect these sites.



What we will protect and manage under this target

Important cultural places and items, their Badimia names and their stories

- Rock paintings and engravings
- Burial places
- Birthing places
- Ceremonial sites
- Quarries for rock and ochre
- Artefacts

Badimia language and knowledge

- Language
- Place names
- Stories and songlines
- Traditional cultural & ecological knowledge

Badimia history – pre- and post-colonisation

- The true history of our Barna
- The true history of our people

Health of the target

We believe that for this Target that to be in GOOD condition, three criteria need to be satisfied:

- Sites are being protected, access is controlled by Badimia and Badimia are able to regularly visit and care for sites;
- Most Badimia people know the sites, the stories about them and how to care for them; and
- Most of the sites have been documented and registered by us.

Current condition:

None of these criteria are currently met and we believe this needs urgent attention, so the current health rating is POOR. This does not mean that all of our sites are in poor physical condition, but there are problems for us in accessing them. We urgently need to document all the sites. We also need to support our Elders and families to look after the sites regularly and ensure they are protected for future generations.

Desired condition = GOOD

Current condition = POOR

Goals:

In 5 years	In 10 years	In 20 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badimia people will have the skills and resources to undertake cultural mapping of Badimia Barna and will have completed the mapping for ex-Burnerbinmah² and ex-Thundelarra • Information will be housed in a Badimia database • Site management will be undertaken by Badimia Rangers • Elders, families and young people will have commenced regular Back to Barna trips to learn more about their sites and how to care for country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural mapping will be extended across other parts of Badimia Barna • Regular Back to Barna trips will be increasing the opportunities for all Badimia people who wish to participate in cultural learning on Barna • Badimia language skills will be shared by an increasing number of Badimia people • Sites will be regularly maintained by Badimia people, with access controlled to the most sensitive places • Badimia people will be operating cultural tourism businesses as well as cultural awareness and interpretation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Badimia sites will be protected and being cared for by Badimia people regularly on Barna • The ancestors' stories will have been handed on to young Badimia • Badimia culture will be healthy, strong and respected
<p>² Burnerbinmah was the name of the former pastoral station. Badimia believe the name for the area is more accurately Barnabinmah (Barna = country; binmah = red). We use the Badimia spelling in the rest of this plan and the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions have agreed to make this name change for the proposed reserves.</p>		

Badimia people

We believe the best way that we can ensure healthy Barna is to live and work in our country and look after it ourselves. This is also the best way that we can ensure that Badimia people are healthy. Many of our people need healing after the traumas since colonisation including the recent failure of the courts to recognise our Native Title. We will not give up on our rights and our responsibilities, so we need to build the skills, processes and partnerships that will allow us to be visible as Traditional Owners looking after culture and nature and securing our economic futures.

Badimia want to be a vital part of any decision-making on our country.

We want to be able to get recognition for doing really good conservation work so that we can persuade other people to invest in Badimia people and in our Healthy Barna plan. It is important to us that we are able to provide good jobs for those Badimia who want to make a career in conservation land management, cultural conservation, cultural tourism or in other businesses based on Barna.

An important part of building our skills and knowledge is to record and document what we already know, especially what our older people know, so that we can pass that on to the younger Badimia and keep our cultural knowledge of country alive and growing.

We recognise that there is knowledge that other people have – scientists and business managers – that can help us care for our country too, so we want to build good relationships with those people and share with them.

We will need their help initially to build our skills in business planning, management, evaluation and communication so that within 10 years we are running sound and sustainable businesses and we are seeing all our targets getting healthier as a result.



What we will protect and manage under this target

Badimia people

- Badimia people's health & healing
- Our older people and their knowledge
- Our young people's future
- Our cultural and economic health and well-being

Knowledge and skills to look after country and build financially sustainable futures

- Cultural knowledge and responsibilities
- Business skills
- The traditional as well as other skills and knowledge that are necessary to manage and work on country

Health of the target

We believe that for this Target that to be in GOOD condition, four criteria need to be satisfied:

- Badimia are acknowledged as traditional owners with culture respected and acknowledged by non-Badimia people
- Badimia people have opportunities to be on country regularly and are managing country through Badimia ranger teams
- Badimia people have the means to care for country through a range of mechanisms on different tenures
- Badimia people have the opportunities and abilities to operate viable businesses based on caring for country and culture.

Current condition:

We had to rate this target as in POOR condition under all of these criteria. Currently we have little recognition as the traditional owners of our Barna, so there is not a lot of respect shown for our culture. We have a small ranger team but very insecure and short term funding, with no ranger base or equipment. We have an opportunity for joint management of some public conservation areas so we could potentially change this rating significantly in the near future.

Desired condition = GOOD

Current condition = POOR

Goals:

In 5 years	In 10 years	In 20 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are at least 6 fully trained and accredited Badimia Rangers employed in cultural land management activities with opportunities for additional numbers to be trained and employed part time or as casuals • Elders are respected and supported to be involved in guiding younger people in caring for culture and nature • BBBAC has the resources to employ a full time executive officer • At least one new Badimia-operated business is operating on Badimia Barna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badimia people are increasingly involved in working on country • Badimia people are working in a range of cultural and land conservation programs and businesses • BBBAC is demonstrating the power and benefits of the traditional owners managing for conservation of ecological and cultural values through documented ecological, cultural and social outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badimia people are running conservation programs as a social enterprise: 'doing good by doing good business' and are recognised widely for their achievements • Young Badimia people have secure futures • Badimia culture is thriving

Bimarra - water places

“The Bimarra came out of Lake Moore at Warrdagga and made the spring and the cave there, leaving its tracks across the rocks. The Bimarra lives in Lake Moore and is the provider of the permanent pools, soaks and underground water. The Bimarra can leave the lake and springs and travel through the air where it forms the rainbow and rain clouds.” (Badimia Planning Team)

The Bimarra is the keeper and the guardian of all the springs, pools, rock holes (gabi daah), lakes and creeks. All of Badimia Barna, the Badimia People and all the other life – plants and animals – depend on the water the Bimarra created so are connected through the Bimarra.

While each individual water place has cultural significance for Badimia, the connections through the Bimarra make the whole target even greater than the sum of its parts. As the resting place of the Bimarra, Lake Moore is especially important and has been described as a separate target.

Some individual water places have also been recognised under western science systems for their ecological values. An example is Thundelarra Lignum Swamp which is on the Register of the National Estate and is a nationally important wetland. The invertebrates it supports provide food for many waterbirds especially in wet years, and some rare species like the Freckled Duck have been recorded breeding there.

For Badimia, all the plants and animals that live in and around the water places need to be protected as they were put there by the Bimarra and are part of the Bimarra stories. For them to survive, water levels and water quality need to be protected.



What we will protect and manage under this target

Water places

- Springs
- Rock holes
- Lakes
- Swamps
- Claypans

Animals that live in or around water places, or depend on them for drinking water

- Turtles
- Frogs
- Dragon flies
- Water birds
- All other fauna

Plants that are found only or mostly near water

- Lignum
- Saltbushes
- Paperbarks

Health of the target

We believe that for this Target that to be in GOOD condition, five criteria need to be satisfied:

- Plenty of water is available to keep the springs flowing;
- Badimia people have access to water places and are regularly cleaning out the rock holes;
- There are healthy populations of turtles, frogs, waterbirds, dragon flies and other animals that need water;
- There are plenty of reeds, sedges, paperbarks and other plants that grow near water; and
- Most Badimia people know the sites, the stories about them and how to care for them

Current condition:

Some of these criteria were hard for us to assess at this time so we will need to review our ratings in the next couple of years to make them more accurate. We also believe that some of the criteria will be met in some parts of Barna, but not others. The places that we are able to access more easily are likely to be the places that are in best condition as they are currently being managed for conservation.

At the moment, our best estimate is that the animals and plants are doing well in some areas but not in others; that the water levels may be dropping where there is a high level of water extraction and climate change is already affecting water levels; and that the cultural knowledge and access to sites by Badimia needs urgent attention.

This led us to give the current (average) health rating of FAIR, but we think there are parts of Barna where it will be POOR and other places where it is GOOD.

Desired condition = GOOD

Current condition = FAIR

Goals:

In 5 years	In 10 years	In 20 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badimia Elders and Rangers will have mapped water places as part of their cultural mapping of Barnabinmah and included information on the database • A regular program of visiting, mapping, cleaning and maintaining gabi daah will be in place • Access to highly sensitive sites will be controlled by Badimia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of water places will be extended over other parts of Badimia Barna, and the health of these places will have been assessed and recorded. Badimia will be doing regular monitoring of water-dependent flora and fauna • The stories and language to describe water places will be recorded in a Badimia cultural database • Badimia people will be part of the decision-making on water management issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bimarra places will all be in good condition • Animals and plants that depend on water will be abundant • The Bimarra stories will still be known to Badimia people

Lake Moore

The Bimarra lives in Lake Moore and is at the heart of Badimia culture. The whole area forms one important cultural site but within it are many individual features of high cultural value. As a significant place, many Badimia families visit the lake regularly to camp, collect bush medicines and to teach their children about the Bimarra and other aspects of country and culture. Part of what is taught is how the different features and sites within and around Lake Moore need to be protected in culturally appropriate ways. For some places, this means that access should be restricted to people with the cultural authority to be there.

It is not just the lake area itself that we want to protect under this target. The zone surrounding the lake includes springs and rock areas that are highly significant culturally. The different habitats for plants and animals in the surrounding areas also need to be protected to ensure that populations of all the species that should occur on Badimia Barna remain there for future generations.

Some of the plants that grow around the edges of the lake or on the lake bed are highly specialised to grow in highly saline and gypsum soils. Some of these are used by Badimia for different medicinal purposes. After heavy summer or autumn rains, the lake can support waterbirds that feed on the invertebrates living within the lake.

Many people believe salt lakes are very resilient but they can be easily damaged by physical disturbance of their beds or surroundings. Vehicles driving on the lake leave tracks that break the lake surface and remain for many years. Even more damaging is mining for gypsum or disposal of mining waste water into the lake so we do not want to see that happening in our most sacred site.



What we will protect and manage under this target

Important sites and their stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kunturu • Springs • Rock sites around the lake edge • Stories
Hydrology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Springs • Connections to Mongers Lake and other lakes
Special plants that are found only on or around Lake Moore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saltbushes • Kopi gum trees (<i>Eucalyptus educta</i>) • Plants important in gender-specific lore

Health of the target

We believe that for this Target that to be in GOOD condition, four criteria need to be satisfied:

- The lake and its surrounding vegetation is physically undisturbed;
- The important cultural sites are properly maintained and cultural protocols on access are observed;
- The underlying hydrology is undisturbed;
- Badimia people know the names, stories and the right way to look after the lake.

Current condition:

We had to rate this target as only FAIR condition under at least three of these criteria. Badimia have limited access to parts of the Lake, and parts of the Lake are being degraded by vehicles driving across the vegetation and onto the lake surface. Parts of the Lake have been disturbed by mining.

The significant sites, although registered, are not being maintained adequately in a culturally appropriate way.

Desired condition = GOOD

Current condition = FAIR

Goals:

In 5 years	In 10 years	In 20 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites that are specific for men and for women are being regularly visited and protected by the right genders • Areas of lakes that need management, including restoration of disturbed areas, have been identified and management actions are taking place • Vehicle access is being controlled • Access to the most sensitive cultural areas is controlled by Badimia • Signage identifies the cultural sensitivity and significance of the Lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Moore is being managed by Badimia and its ecological and cultural value is being increasingly respected by everyone • There are some interpretive materials that identify Badimia names and significance • There is a respectful level of cultural tourism under the direction of Badimia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lake and its surrounding vegetation is healthy • Migratory birds are still visiting the lake to feed on the invertebrates living there and to breed whenever enough rain falls

Hills, rocky outcrops and breakaways

Across Badimia Barna the many hills, rocky outcrops and breakaways are very distinct features in the landscape and have very high cultural, biodiversity, scenic and social values. They are often the places where our ancestors camped or lived as they provided shelter, permanent or semi-permanent water, a range of animal and plant foods, as well as essential resources like rock and ochre quarries. Evidence of their use by Badimia is still there in rock paintings, carvings, quarry marks and artefacts. Some of these sites, like Warrdagga Rock for example, have a significant sacred place in our culture. There are both men's and women's sites here and many people were born there.

As well as the cultural values the granites and breakaways and especially the banded iron hills within the greenstone ranges have extremely high biodiversity values. They provide specialised habitats for many plant and animal species, from the thickets that grow at their bases as a result of water running off the rocks, to the cracks and crevices in the rocks themselves, and the caves and overhangs that are used by birds like Peregrine Falcons.

Surveys of the banded iron hills including the Mt Gibson Range, Warriedar and the hills around Karara and Mungada have shown that each of the hills can have their own unique plant species and communities, with some rare species only occurring in very small areas of the ranges. Similarly, these hills are home to short range endemic invertebrates, including unique species of millipedes, trapdoor and funnelweb spiders, land snails and scorpions. Unfortunately, many of the hills and ranges are under mining and exploration leases.



What we will protect and manage under this target

Important sites (there are too many to list all of them here)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warrdagga Hill • Warriedar Hill • Thundelarra
Animals that live mainly around the ranges and hills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peregrine Falcon • Gilled Slender Blue-tongue Skink
Plants that are found only or mostly near hills, greenstones and outcrops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt Magnet Rock Wattle (<i>Acacia lapidosa</i>) • Narrow-leaved Granite Mallee and Paynes Find Mallee (<i>Eucalyptus crucis subsp lanceolata</i> and subsp <i>praecipua</i>)
Badimia cultural sites, knowledge and stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places, their names, their stories

Health of the target

We believe that for this Target that to be in GOOD condition, four criteria need to be satisfied:

- All our cultural sites are protected, Badimia people are controlling access to them and regularly able to visit and care for them;
- The hills, outcrops and breakaways are intact with their native vegetation cover in place;
- The plants and animals that naturally occur around these places are still there and are abundant;
- Badimia people know the right place names, the stories associated with them and the right way to look after these places.

Current condition:

We had to rate this target as in FAIR condition under at least three of these criteria. We also believe that some of the criteria will be met in some parts of Barna, but not others.

For those hills and ranges that have been mined, the condition is POOR, and for those places that have not yet been mined and are not being degraded by too much vehicle traffic over them, the condition is still GOOD.

Desired condition = GOOD

Current condition = FAIR

Goals:

In 5 years	In 10 years	In 20 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hills, outcrops and breakaways on Barnabinmah and Thundelarra have been visited by Badimia and mapped onto our cultural database; areas needing management, including restoration of disturbed areas, have been identified and management actions are taking place • A process is in place to determine which hills and breakaways on reserves are able to be accessed by the public and which are to be accessed only with Badimia people present as guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mapping, management and cultural interpretation processes have been extended across other parts of Badimia Barna • Badimia are having a more effective role in ensuring mining practices minimise their impacts on culture and on biodiversity • Badimia people are operating cultural tourism businesses that offer high quality experiences of culture and nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hills, outcrops and breakaways that give Barna so much of its character are still intact and in healthy condition • Substantial areas of greenstone ranges and banded ironstone remain intact and managed primarily for conservation • Badimia are regularly monitoring the sites, plants and animals around the hills and breakaways • Plant and animal populations are being maintained

Plants

Many Badimia people regularly visit Barna to collect bush foods and medicines. These trips are often part of passing on our culture to our children and grandchildren. Over the years, some plants have become harder to find, whether due to fires, increasingly dry and hot conditions as the climate is changing, grazing and browsing by feral animals, or just because there are more areas we can't easily access. Some species, like walarda (sandalwood) are harder to find because they have been over-harvested in the past and are not regenerating in many areas.

We are concerned too that some of the plants we traditionally have used for treating a range of health problems are being collected by other people without regard to our traditional rights to them. Even worse is when people try to patent the use of them and make money from our knowledge.

The plants that occur in our Barna are not just valued for their uses by us: we value all the different species as they are part of what the Bimarra created and give our Barna its unique nature. Western science also recognises the importance of the plant life on Barna as it occurs at the meeting place of different bioregional zones and includes species that are rare or that occur in only limited locations. Of the 1376 plant taxa that have been recorded on Badimia Barna, 115 are currently listed as threatened or needing special conservation management (Appendix 3). The diversity and beauty of the plants on our Barna attract many tourists every year and this is likely to continue to increase.

People are also increasingly recognising that maintaining our plants and the condition of the soil they grow in is essential to reducing carbon in the atmosphere and so helping to reduce the rate of climate change. We want to be part of making sure that Badimia people are part of restoring our landscapes and reducing climate change.



What we will protect and manage under this target

Plants with special cultural significance as foods or medicines

- Food plants
- Bush medicines
- Water trees
- Traditional knowledge of plant uses and preparation

Plants that are found only or mostly on Badimia Barna

- Endemic species
- Rare, threatened and restricted range species (see Appendix 3)

Health of the target

We believe that for this Target that to be in GOOD condition, four criteria need to be satisfied:

- Plenty of culturally important plants can be found in places where they should grow;
- Badimia people have access to land where we can sustainably collect plants we use for food or healing;
- Most Badimia people know which plants they can use, where to find them and how to care for them;
- There are healthy populations of the species that only grow on Badimia Barna or have other high conservation values.

Current condition:

Some of these criteria were hard for us to assess at this time so we will need to review our ratings in the next couple of years to make them more accurate. We also believe that some of the criteria will be met in some parts of Barna, but not others.

At the moment, our best estimate is that the plants that are important to us are doing well in some areas and not in others but they are suffering because of climate change and grazing or damage by feral animals. We know that the cultural knowledge and access to sites by Badimia needs urgent attention. We do not yet have enough information to know the condition of the important species for conservation.

This led us to give the current (average) health rating of FAIR, but we think there are places where it will be POOR and other places where it is GOOD.

Desired condition = GOOD

Current condition = FAIR

Goals:

In 5 years	In 10 years	In 20 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have accurate information on the condition and abundance of plants that are of cultural value to us within the DBCA ex-pastoral areas • We have access to at least one tract of land on which Badimia are able to commence cultivation of bush food and medicine plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badimia have a team of trained and accredited people who are employed to undertake seed collection, plant cultivation and restoration plantings across a variety of land tenures • There are few feral animals grazing or browsing on native plants across Badimia Barna • Wildfires are being quickly controlled to prevent damage to plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant communities and species across Badimia Barna are in good condition and supporting Badimia bush foods and medicines businesses, cultural and nature tourism, and increased carbon sequestration • No more plant species or communities have been made rare or threatened by human activities, including mining and other developments

Animals

The animals that live on Badimia Barna have many values for Badimia people, as traditional foods (e.g. kangaroo, emu eggs, bardi grubs), in healing (e.g. fat from the yalibidhi / emu, or the bungaras), or because they are part of our cultural traditions and stories (e.g. the gunduwa / porcupine, and the warriedar / eagle). We also value them just for themselves, as they are part of Badimia Barna and should be protected and allowed to continue to exist here.

It saddens us that many animals that once existed here are either extinct, like the Lesser Stick-nest Rat, or threatened like the Spiny-tailed skink and the Malleefowl. We appreciate the work being done by Australian Wildlife Conservancy at Mt Gibson Station to protect and re-introduce species that have been greatly reduced by loss of their habitat, changed burning patterns or predation by cats and foxes. Badimia Rangers have participated in some work there, including protection of cultural sites, and we are keen to have a greater role and to help this program expand to cover more areas and more species.

Gunduwa / Ninghan Story

Mt Singleton, located on Ninghan Station, is a significant landmark for Badimia people. The story of the echidna / gunduwa that is connected to this landmark is shared with the Nyongar people and Ninghan is their word for echidna.

The story is about a baby gunduwa who got separated from his Mother and he started crying because he was lost. His tears then made the soaks at Ninghan. From the south side of the hill there are two springs of running water coming down. These springs represent his eyes and he is still crying today because he hasn't found his mother yet.

Badimia people used to perform ceremonies every year at the soaks on Ninghan, to show their respect and connection to the gunduwa.

Daryl Fogarty



What we will protect and manage under this target

Animals with special cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warriedar (Wedge-tailed Eagle) • Gundawa (Echidna) • Meelyu (Western Spiny-tailed skink)
Animals that are found only or mostly on Badimia Barna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider (<i>Aganippe castellum</i>) • Western Spiny-tailed skink (<i>Egernia stokesii</i> subsp. <i>badia</i>)
Animals that are threatened or need special conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Spiny-tailed Skink • Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) • Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) • Other species included in the Tables in Appendix 3

Health of the target

We believe that for this Target that to be in GOOD condition, four criteria need to be satisfied:

- There is plenty of good habitat available for the different animals that occur on Barna;
- There are good sized populations of most of the animals that occur here;
- Badimia people have access to land where we can sustainably collect animals we use for food;
- Animals that are of special cultural value for us are able to be found in good numbers.

Current condition:

Some of these criteria were hard for us to assess at this time so we will need to review our ratings in the next couple of years to make them more accurate. We also believe that some of the criteria will be met in some parts of Barna, but not others.

At the moment, our best estimate is that animals are doing well in some areas and not in others but they are suffering because of climate change, changes to burning and predation by feral animals.

We know that although some species may appear to be doing well, there are species such as the Stick-nest rat that are now extinct, and some other species that are increasingly rare. This led us to give the current (average) health rating of FAIR, but we think that some animals should be rated as POOR health and others as GOOD.

Desired condition = GOOD

Current condition = FAIR

Goals:

In 5 years	In 10 years	In 20 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have accurate information on the condition and abundance of animals that are of cultural value to us within the DBCA ex-pastoral areas • At least 10 Badimia people have been, or are being trained in methods of surveying, monitoring and managing species that are considered threatened • Badimia are working with other organisations on Barna-wide control of feral predators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badimia have a team of trained and accredited people who are employed to undertake fauna surveys and assessments and control of feral predators across a variety of land tenures • Badimia people are part of successful re-introduction and translocation programs for a range of species on Badimia Barna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fauna communities and species across Badimia Barna are in good condition and Badimia people are still able to access traditional bush meats sustainably • No more animal species have been made rare or threatened by human activities, including mining and other developments

Threats

Threats are the main causes of problems for the health of our targets. In this section we describe the main threats to our targets. We assessed each threat for its impact on each of the targets separately (see Appendix 1).

The table below shows the overall ranking of the threats when assessed against all the targets. The first four – loss of traditional knowledge, lack of land tenure, insufficient resources and damage to cultural heritage – need to be addressed as the highest priorities.

THREAT	RANKING
Loss of traditional knowledge	Very High
No native title (Lack of land tenure)	Very High
Insufficient access to resources	Very High
Damage, destruction of cultural heritage	Very High
Mining and mining exploration	Very High
Climate change	Very High
Fire	High
Visitor behaviour (including off road vehicle use)	High
Feral animals (goats, cattle, horses, donkeys, rabbits)	High
Feral animals (dogs, cats and foxes)	High
Water use	Medium
Weeds	Medium



We need to ensure that as many as possible of our current and future generations have the opportunity to learn from... Badimia Elders and knowledge holders.



Loss of traditional knowledge

Despite many Badimia people having been removed from their Barna in recent generations, links to Barna remain. We are fortunate to have some recorded information from Elders who have passed away and to still have with us people who remember the knowledge, stories and language they were told by their parents and grandparents. However, just as our language is considered by linguists to be critically endangered because few people remain who speak it fluently, aspects of our culture will be critically endangered if we do not take steps now to strengthen what remains. We need to ensure that as many as possible of our current and future generations have the opportunity to learn from those Badimia Elders and knowledge holders. We are also very conscious of the dangers in having our knowledge and culture appropriated by people who are not Badimia or who do not have the cultural authority to speak for us.

Lack of land access

Without a Native Title determination in our favour, it has become more difficult for us to have our traditional rights recognised and to access Barna to carry out our cultural responsibilities. It also means that we have to find other ways to gain some form of title or land access agreements if we are to develop better social and economic outcomes for Badimia people based on cultural and conservation land management. Australian Wildlife Conservancy and Bush Heritage Australia operate private conservation reserves at Mt Gibson Sanctuary and Charles Darwin Reserve respectively and both have been supportive of

Badimia Rangers albeit only on short term cultural heritage protection grants funded through DPLH. The Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) has acknowledged Badimia interests in conservation land management and talks are continuing on what this may look like in future.

Insufficient access to resources

To manage the other threats to Barna and culture needs resources: funds; staff; training and skills; equipment; and infrastructure. BBBAC currently has an office in Dalwallinu but no paid staff to run it. Our 3 rangers work on short term project funds which makes their income very insecure. We currently have none of the equipment and infrastructure required to allow the ranger program to operate as a commercially-viable service. Many of the funding sources that are available to Aboriginal groups who have had favourable Native Title determinations are not available to us, which means we need to find other ways to establish our organisation in a way that will ensure it can operate effectively.

One resource we do have and can build on further is supporters and partnerships. Through building our relationships with private and public conservation organisations, we can potentially help to increase the total resources available for managing the land and get better outcomes for culture and nature.

Damage and destruction of cultural heritage

Many sites of value to us have been damaged or destroyed. Sometimes this has been inadvertent through people not knowing the significance of a place. More often, it has been negligent or wilful through people taking away artefacts as souvenirs, or damaging rock art. Some sites have been legally destroyed under development approvals and Section 18 approvals, such as sites that were on what are now mine sites. Sites can also be damaged through careless actions such as off road vehicle use particularly on hills and on lake beds.

No matter the cause or the intent, all destruction of cultural heritage has a lasting impact on Badimia people. We believe that it also diminishes the rest of society too.



Mining and mining exploration

Just over one third of the 36,080km² of Badimia Barna is currently under mining or exploration tenements. These cover most of the greenstone belts and run in roughly north-south swathes from Cue down through Mt Magnet to south of Paynes Find and Kirkalocka, and along the eastern extent of Badimia Barna from Wondinong Station to Narndee Station. A third concentration of tenements is

in the south western part of Barna, including parts of Mt Gibson, Ninghan, ex-Warriedar, ex-Thundelarra and ex-Barnabinmah Stations and continuing west to the Blue Hills and Koolanooka mining areas (just to the west of Badimia Barna). Most of the interest is in gold, hematite and magnetite with operating mines at Mt Magnet and at Mt Gibson/Extension Hill.

In a 2007 strategic review of the mineral prospectivity and conservation significance of the banded iron formations (BIFs) in the MidWest and Goldfields, the Department of Environment and Conservation (now the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions) noted that:

“The Blue Hills area has already been subject to a substantial level of exploration drilling, and this is likely to continue. Exploration activity to date has resulted in significant impacts including increased access, loss of landscape amenity, loss of habitat and events such as saline groundwater spills. Drill pads and associated access tracks established in the past have been excessive in size and whilst it is acknowledged that clearing practices by some proponents have been adapted to reduce the size of pads and assist with rehabilitation, the excessive disturbance prior to the introduction of these practices has not been addressed, with limited rehabilitation efforts on impacted areas having been implemented to date.”

Department of Conservation and Environment (2007)
“Banded Ironstone Formation Ranges of the Midwest and Goldfields. Interim Status Report. Biodiversity Values and Conservation Requirement.”

While standards differ between different mining companies, we still see many of these problems. There are also too many uncapped drill holes that are a danger to small animals, and too many soil samples that are left for years on sites all over Barna, often resulting in plastic bags and tape being dispersed across the landscape. Access tracks continue to proliferate and are seldom rehabilitated, which leads to further disturbance when off road drivers use them to open up additional areas.

Climate change

Badimia Barna has always experienced variable and unreliable rainfall and this makes it difficult to predict longer term trends with precision. There are already signs that the patterns of rainfall are shifting to higher summer falls and less in winter, and that extreme weather conditions may increase. This could mean higher summer temperatures and an increased incidence of heat waves, droughts and damaging storm events, including periodic flooding. The ecological impacts of this could be severe, especially for plants and animals that are already under stress because they are at the limit of their range or because of the impacts of other threats such as wildfires, feral pests or habitat loss. We need to also consider what the changes will mean for people working on Barna and how they can be protected.

Fire

Fire has long been part of the Australian landscape and was used by most Aboriginal nations to effectively farm their country. Aboriginal use is generally low intensity fires used over small areas at times of the year when emerging plants and nesting fauna were not likely to be harmed.

When used as a controlled management tool, fire can help to regenerate some plant species and encourage new growth that benefits both native fauna and livestock. Control of fuel loads around fire-sensitive ecosystems or infrastructure can also be effective in reducing loss from wildfire.

There is strong evidence that the intensity and extent of wildfires has been increasing over recent decades, and an emerging consensus that this is due to climate change.

Visitor behaviour

Each year many tourists visit Badimia Barna to admire the wildflower displays or just to experience life outside the metropolitan centres. Many are respectful of country but sometimes ignorant of their impacts on it. Some tourists and some local people have very little appreciation of the lasting impacts of their behaviour

on culture and nature, or the effects of their behaviour on other people. Among the more damaging behaviours are inappropriate use of off-road vehicles, illegal or unauthorised camping, illegal or inappropriate harvesting of bushfoods, graffiti of caves and overhangs, rock removal, artefact removal and leaving of rubbish. Besides the aesthetic impacts, these behaviours can damage both culture and biodiversity.

Feral animals - herbivores

Among the feral pest species present are goats, donkeys, horses and rabbits. Damage is done to vegetation through browsing, grazing and trampling. Waterholes are damaged by trampling around their edges and by pollution from their droppings. The heavy hooves of the introduced species cause damage to the small plants and cryptogams that normally form a protective cover on the soil surface, and once the surface is disturbed further erosion through wind or water runoff can quickly lead to serious problems.

Effective control of feral animals requires coordinated and continual action and is expensive across such large landscapes.

As wild camel populations are expanding in the central arid areas and climate change produces hotter and drier conditions through the southern rangelands, there is a real danger that parts of Badimia Barna could experience camel problems in future.



The predator-proof enclosure at Mt Gibson Sanctuary is an example of several similar projects across Australia that are providing a life raft for several threatened species until better control methods are available.



Feral animals - predators

Many of the smaller fauna species throughout Australia have become extinct or are greatly reduced in numbers and facing extinction because of the combined impacts of feral predators, especially cats and foxes, and fire. Cats are present across most of Australia and account for the loss of millions of small animals each year. They are extremely hard to control across whole landscapes. The predator-proof enclosure at Mt Gibson Sanctuary is an example of several similar projects across Australia that are providing a life raft for several threatened species until better control methods are available.

Water use

With no large or permanent surface water supplies, the mine sites and pastoral businesses are reliant on groundwater from the aquifers beneath Barna. As the mining operations increase in scale, the demands for water allowances will continue to increase. Large drawdowns can occur if too much water is pumped from the aquifers too quickly. It is important that there are accurate studies of the aquifers that take into account the changing climate and ensure that aquifers are not being draw down significantly. As well as close management of water use licences, any developments that interfere with patterns of surface and near-surface water flows need to be avoided so that our springs keep flowing.

Weeds

Weeds are primarily a problem in disturbed areas such as along roadsides and in pastoral areas. Some soil types and features are more prone to weed growth including waterways and granite outcrops. While some weeds are relatively benign, there are some like Prickly Pear and other cacti species that are highly invasive and will suffocate other native plants if not controlled rapidly.

Some species are classified as declared plants by the Department of Primary Industry in WA because of the problems they can cause for the pastoral or agricultural industries. Environmental weeds are those that are considered to be problems for the conservation of native flora. Some are listed as Weeds of National Significance (WONS) and are priorities for action under national conservation funding programs.

There is the potential for weeds that are not yet a problem in the southern rangelands to become more widespread under future climate conditions. Weeds like Buffel grass that have been established through the northern pastoral industry for example are now extending their range to the south and causing serious environmental problems. A secondary impact of some weed species is that they may carry more severe wildfires.

Our strategies

After identifying our targets and threats, we developed several strategies that we have grouped into five inter-connected Programs.

Program 1: Building Badimia capacity to look after Culture.

- Develop skills and technology to undertake Cultural Mapping
- Develop a Badimia Cultural Database
- Support Back on Barna events for elders and young people
- Site documentation and registration
- Cultural tourism
- Strengthen use of Badimia language and place names

Program 2: Building Badimia capacity to look after Barna.

- Build the Badimia Ranger program
- Develop a Junior Ranger program

Program 3: Strengthening Badimia access to Barna.

- Joint management of parks and reserves
- Purchase and/or lease of land
- Developing collaborations and relationships that help us achieve objectives

Program 4: Compatible development by Badimia on Barna.

- Developing Badimia enterprises on Barna that regenerate the land while providing incomes

Program 5: Building Badimia organisational capacity.

- Build core capacity to implement this plan
- Develop and implement a long-term funding program
- Strengthen support through partnerships and relationships

For each Program and Strategy we have also identified **Objectives** and **Priorities**. Our Priorities are at three levels:

- **Priority 1** – need to be done first to build the foundation for other Strategies and to address urgent problems;
- **Priority 2** – next set of Strategies that will build on the Priority 1 Strategies;
- **Priority 3** – important longer term Strategies

Program 1: Building Badimia capacity to look after Culture

OBJECTIVE 1: Badimia culture is healthy, strong and respected

Strategy 1.1: Develop skills and technology to undertake Cultural Mapping

Cultural mapping is carried out by the Elders working with Rangers and other young people to record not just the places but the traditional ecological knowledge, language and stories that are unique to Barna. It is a way to strengthen connection to Barna while creating a living record of Badimia culture that will grow and strengthen over time. Because the threat to loss of cultural knowledge was rated as high, implementing the Cultural Mapping across all of Badimia Barna has been given a HIGH priority. The prospect of Joint Management and a jointly-developed Management Plan for Barnabinmah makes implementing a pilot program of cultural mapping across Barnabinmah within the next 2 years feasible.

Objective 1.1: Badimia people have completed cultural mapping of Barnabinmah by 2022; have completed mapping of ex-Thundelarra, ex-Warriedar by 2027; and will be extending the mapping across other parts of Barna by 2030

ACTIONS:

- With support from DBCA, commence training and conduct cultural mapping at Barnabinmah in 2021 as a part of the Joint Management process. Seek BHA support to extend this to Charles Darwin Reserve
- Determine the technology support requirements (i.e. what hardware, software is required: Samsung tablets/iPads; Fulcrum, other software) and the nature of the cultural database to be produced (see Strategy 1.2)
- Provide on-site training in cultural mapping techniques for at least ten Badimia people at Barnabinmah
- Provide support for cultural mapping: vehicles, food, accommodation, payment to participants
- Where possible, combine cultural mapping with Back to Barna events (see Strategy 1.3)
- Repeat training annually or as required to maintain standards and team capacity
- Extend cultural mapping to other public and private conservation reserves and to priority areas identified under Strategy 1.4 as capacity is developed.

PRIORITY:

1

Program 1: Building Badimia capacity to look after Culture

OBJECTIVE 1: Badimia culture is healthy, strong and respected

Strategy 1.2: Develop a Badimia Cultural Database

The Database will primarily be a searchable repository of the knowledge produced by the cultural mapping in Strategy 1.1. It will need to be set up to allow different levels of access according to cultural protocols. Protocols for the database will need to include processes for authenticating information. There are examples available of suitable databases that may be suitable for adapting for Badimia needs.

Objective 1.2: BBBAC has a functional Badimia Cultural Database by 2022

ACTIONS:

- Determine what needs to be available in the database and the uses it might serve
- Commission the design and set up
- Provide training for database users
- Identify a dataset custodian and backup.

PRIORITY:

2

Strategy 1.3: Support Back to Barna events for Elders and young people

Some families already make sure they visit country regularly. For others it's not always easy to do, so having a day or a weekend camp organised would help people renew or strengthen their ties to Barna. This is also a good way to increase cultural learning and can be combined with other activities such as cleaning up a site.

Objective 1.3: By 2023, at least two annual Back to Barna events are being supported and available to any Badimia people who wish to participate

ACTIONS:

- Identify suitable sites and approximate dates for Back to Barna events
- Seek DBCA support for at least one Back to Barna event to be held on Barnabinmah in 2021
- Identify and source funding support
- Ensure events are communicated widely to Badimia families
- Use events to build support for further engagement in BBBAC activities
- Where feasible, combine Back to Barna events with activities such as cultural mapping, rock hole cleaning or other cultural and land management activities.

PRIORITY:

2

Program 1: Building Badimia capacity to look after Culture

OBJECTIVE 1: Badimia culture is healthy, strong and respected

Strategy 1.4: Document and register cultural sites

There are approximately 578 sites of heritage significance recorded within the Badimia NT area with only 146 of these being recorded as “Registered” and the rest as “Lodged”. (Source: DPLH Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System website). We believe there are many more sites across Badimia Barna that need to be documented and registered. Following the review of the previous legislation and the introduction of the new Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill 2020, there is now a backlog of assessments by the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee which will eventually be replaced by an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Council.

Objective 1.4: All priority Badimia cultural heritage places are registered by 2025

ACTIONS:

- Assist Badimia Elders to review the currently registered and lodged sites and to develop priorities for (i) urging DPLH to hasten the processing of highest priority sites through to registration, and (ii) identifying the priority areas on Badimia Barna for survey, documentation and registration
- As skills and capacity is developed for cultural mapping (Strategy 1.1), extend the mapping to priority areas recommended by Elders
- Continue to apply for funding for cultural site protection works through DPLH and other funding sources, involving Elders, Rangers and young people where possible in the protection works.

PRIORITY:

2



Program 1: Building Badimia capacity to look after Culture

OBJECTIVE 1: Badimia culture is healthy, strong and respected

Strategy 1.5: Support the development of Badimia-owned cultural tourism enterprises

Cultural tourism can be an effective way to build awareness and respect for Badimia culture. It is also a way to support Badimia livelihoods on Barna. Having Badimia people in control of how our culture is interpreted and presented is essential to keeping culture strong and authentic.

Objective 1.5: At least one additional Badimia-owned and staffed cultural tourism business is operating on Barna by 2025

ACTIONS:

- Survey current skills and interest among Badimia people to operate cultural tourism events
- Develop capacity to provide on-site visitor activities (e.g. guided walks, cultural awareness activities) at some sites on a few occasions through the year (e.g. Easter, June long weekend, wildflower season) as an initial step in developing a tourism business
- Negotiate with DBCA, BHA and AWC for support for Badimia-owned and -operated cultural tourism operations within public and private reserves, including preferential operator status
- Develop an agreement or MOU with DBCA, Local Governments and other tourism promoters on appropriate acknowledgement and inclusion of Badimia culture in all recreation and tourism promotions, policies and developments.

PRIORITY:

3

Strategy 1.6: Extend the use of Badimia language and place names

Awareness of Badimia traditional ownership can be increased by more use of Badimia place names and by providing more dual language interpretive material for visitors to Badimia Barna.

Objective 1.6: By 2030, there is a substantial increase in the use of Badimia language, spoken and written, across Badimia Barna

ACTIONS:

- Work with Shires of Dalwallinu, Yalgoo and Mt Magnet to identify opportunities for re-naming or joint naming of landscape features and for use of Badimia language in other public places
- Work with DBCA, Bush Heritage Australia and Australian Wildlife Conservancy to identify opportunities for re-naming or joint naming of landscape features and for use of Badimia language in other places on public and private reserves
- Work with Bundiyarra-Irra Wangga Language Centre to identify suitable names that can be referred to the Geographic Names Committee (Landgate) and Local Governments for potential re-naming or dual-naming of places within Badimia Barna.

PRIORITY:

3

Program 2: Building Badimia capacity to look after Barna

OBJECTIVE 2: Badimia people have the skills, training, equipment and resources to carry out a range of cultural and conservation land management activities across Badimia Barna

Strategy 2.1: Build the Badimia Ranger Team

There is ample evidence throughout Australia of the social, environmental and economic benefits of ranger programs that are owned, managed and staffed by Aboriginal traditional owners. BBBAC developed a small Ranger Team in 2019/20 which has been funded through some small, short-term grants to undertake the management of specific cultural sites with the support of Bush Heritage Australia and the Australian Wildlife Conservancy. Without longer term and more secure funding, BBBAC has been unable to acquire equipment or vehicles that would allow Rangers to undertake wider land management activities. Rangers have been forced to use their own vehicles and have had only intermittent work with insecure incomes. Despite this, they are keen to continue with their work and their on-country learning including cultural learning with the Senior Ranger and learning that will lead to accreditation in Aboriginal Conservation and Land Management through TAFE. An opportunity now exists through developing Joint Management arrangements with DBCA for the current Rangers and additional Badimia Rangers to be trained and employed on Barna.

Under this Strategy, we want to continue to build a well-trained and equipped Badimia Ranger Team based on Barna, with the necessary infrastructure and equipment to undertake a full range of cultural land management activities across tenures, and to eventually offer commercial contract services to a range of industries. We want this Program to result in secure, long-term employment and careers for Badimia people.

Objective 2.1: An expanded Badimia Ranger Team is trained and equipped to undertake cultural and conservation land management on private and public reserves across Badimia Barna by 2022, and to provide fee-for-service activities to Local Governments, State Government agencies, mining and pastoral companies by 2027

ACTIONS:

- Negotiate a written agreement with DBCA on the training and employment of the current Ranger Team and additional Rangers as part of the Joint Management process for Barnabinmah. The negotiation should address:
 - Training and development
 - Operational funding
 - Provision of base, accommodation, equipment and vehicles
 - Terms of employment for Rangers, including continuity of employment and badging as Badimia Rangers.

PRIORITY:

1

Program 2: Building Badimia capacity to look after Barna

OBJECTIVE 2: Badimia people have the skills, training, equipment and resources to carry out a range of cultural and conservation land management activities across Badimia Barna

Objective 2.1: continued...

ACTIONS:

- Pursue longer term agreements with DBCA, BHA and AWC for Badimia Rangers to provide services on public and private conservation reserves
- Scope out potential for additional service contracts with Shires, Main Roads Department, mining companies
- Work with the mining and exploration companies operating on Badimia Barna to identify and implement projects that employ Badimia Rangers to reduce environmental and cultural impacts through capping of drill holes, removal of rubbish and other activities
- Collaborate and take part in cultural exchanges with other Aboriginal land management teams throughout WA and Australia, including annual Indigenous Ranger Forums, Indigenous Desert Alliance and networks such as groups using Healthy Country Planning
- In tandem with the implementation of the BBBAC Strategic Plan, identify the requirements for business and financial management systems, Occupational Health and Safety systems, Human Resources policies and procedures, and other employer responsibilities to determine within the next 12 months the best long-term employment model for BBBAC to adopt (i.e. BBBAC as direct employer or contract these responsibilities to another organisation)
- If appropriate, use a transitional approach to developing the employment model: develop agreements with other organisations including DBCA, BHA and AWC for Rangers to be employed by them initially while BBBAC develops its organisational capacity to become the direct employer. Ensure those agreements are clear about BBBAC and Badimia Elders having a role in guidance for Rangers.

PRIORITY:

1

Program 2: Building Badimia capacity to look after Barna

OBJECTIVE 2: Badimia people have the skills, training, equipment and resources to carry out a range of cultural and conservation land management activities across Badimia Barna

Strategy 2.2: Develop a Junior Rangers Team

Junior Ranger teams have worked successfully on other traditional lands where Indigenous Rangers have worked with local schools to involve all students in learning about culture and nature. These programs are usually aligned with and supplement existing school curricula, but can also introduce additional concepts and content. Benefits include enhanced learning by Badimia and non-Badimia students about the country on which they live and contribute to cultural and environmental awareness and respect within the local communities. For all students and for Badimia students in particular, the presence of Badimia Rangers delivering programs in schools and in excursions on country can introduce role models and foster interest in careers in conservation land management.

Objective 2.2: A Badimia Junior Ranger program is established as part of the normal school curriculum in at least two schools by 2024

ACTIONS:

- Work with schools within Badimia Barna to establish a staged introduction of the program
- Involve Elders and Badimia Rangers in the program
- Make the program available to all students, Badimia and non-Badimia, to further facilitate cross-cultural learning
- Include classroom-based and on Barna activities.

PRIORITY:

2



Program 3: Securing Badimia access to Barna

OBJECTIVE 3: Badimia people have secured access to land and the rights to practice cultural and conservation land management

Strategy 3.1: Joint management of parks and reserves on Badimia Barna

There is an opportunity to work with DBCA to establish a genuine and mutually beneficial Joint Management arrangement for areas likely to soon become part of WA's conservation estate. As this arrangement is negotiated, it is critical that BBBAC look ahead and use this arrangement as a catalyst for a larger Ranger program that can provide jobs for Badimia people working in a range of cultural and land conservation positions on different land tenures as described under Strategy 2.1.

Objective 3.1: By 2022, at least one conservation reserve is jointly managed by Badimia and DBCA. By 2030, Badimia are jointly managing other public and private conservation reserves, and have at least one conservation area under direct Badimia management

ACTIONS:

- Continue the negotiations with DBCA on establishing a Joint Management Agreement over ex-Barnabinmah as the highest priority
- Commence consultation with BHA and AWC on the potential for developing joint management arrangements on current or future private conservation reserves
- Consult with Aboriginal organisations who currently have Joint Management responsibilities for conservation reserves to learn from their experiences
- Ensure that Badimia representatives on Joint Management bodies are supported to report back and consult fully with BBBAC and other Badimia organisations (including BLAC) so that all Badimia people can feel included in the reserve management process.

PRIORITY:

1

Program 3: Securing Badimia access to Barna

OBJECTIVE 3: Badimia people have secured access to land and the rights to practice cultural and conservation land management

Strategy 3.2: Purchase or lease of land

This Strategy is necessary because the Badimia Native Title Determination was unsuccessful. It is an important piece of the long term Vision for Badimia to have a secure, long term presence on Barna. This Strategy is also a prerequisite for Program 4 “Compatible development by Badimia on Barna”. The area and characteristics of the land to be purchased or leased will be dependent on what compatible developments Badimia choose to pursue, and by the purchase or lease opportunities that arise in the next 5-10 years. Therefore, detailed Action Steps are not able to be developed as yet. This Strategy will be further developed as Badimia capacity is built through the implementation of other Strategies under this Healthy Country Plan. The rating of this Strategy as Priority 3 is only due to the time it is likely to take to achieve, not the significance it will have for Badimia people once achieved.

Objective 3.2: By 2030, an area of land capable of supporting a primary production activity is under Badimia/BBBAC freehold/leasehold

ACTIONS:

- Seek support from skilled and experienced Badimia business people and from organisations with expertise in developing Indigenous business enterprises to identify potential opportunities and hindrances to buying or leasing land and establishing viable land management businesses
- Consider all options, including initial joint purchase with other organisations or individuals or sub-leasing part of a land parcel, in order to establish an initial small-scale pilot enterprise
- Develop a detailed Business Case for the purchase of freehold or leasehold land for the purposes included under Program 4.

PRIORITY:

3

Program 4: Compatible Development by Badimia on Barna

OBJECTIVE 4: By 2030, Badimia have commenced at least one commercial enterprise on Barna that is culturally and environmentally sustainable

Strategy 4.1: Develop Badimia enterprises on Barna that regenerate the land while providing incomes

Having a Badimia Ranger Team working on public or private reserves will enable a number of Badimia to be employed on Barna doing culturally appropriate land management. This alone will not be sufficient however to provide the employment and incomes for all the Badimia who need it. It will also not necessarily provide the degree of autonomy and financial independence that is needed to allow more Badimia people to live on Barna and find the personal healing that is needed. During the development of this plan, Badimia identified a number of potential business enterprises that could be pursued if the right land and land managers are identified, training provided where necessary, and adequate funding sourced to make the enterprises viable. We recognise this Strategy will need to be developed further over time and may need to be undertaken, at least initially, with project partners who can assist with the enterprise establishment. Potential types of enterprises that have been identified include the following either as stand-alone operations or in combination:

- Pastoral business, and/or provision of training for pastoral industry workers;
- Horticulture (fruit and vegetables, native plant cultivation);
- Plant propagation nursery as part of a revegetation/restoration service;
- Cultural and eco-tourism;
- Carbon farming and regenerative agriculture;
- Base for Badimia Rangers;
- Healing Centre for Badimia people.

The rating of this Strategy as Priority 3 is only due to the time it is likely to take to achieve, not the significance it will have for Badimia people once achieved.

Objective 4.1: BBBAC has established industry and community development links with relevant organisations and individuals and conducted feasibility studies on at least one potential enterprise by 2023

ACTIONS:

- Identify established or emerging organisations that can assist in initial feasibility studies; e.g.
 - Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation
 - Southern Pastoralists Alliance
 - Indigenous Carbon Industry Network
 - Department of Primary Industry (Agriculture)
- Mid-West Development Commission
- Explore the potential for a “Business Mentor” to be identified and engaged to help develop the Business case
- Conduct research to find appropriate models that could be adapted to meet Badimia needs.

PRIORITY:

3

Program 5: Build Badimia organisational capacity

OBJECTIVE 5: BBBAC has the administrative and operational capacity to implement the Healthy Country Plan effectively

Strategy 5.1: Build core capacity to implement this plan

BBBAC has also commissioned a Strategic Plan which sits above this Healthy Country Plan. Strategies and Actions under this Program are therefore common to both Plans. The early employment of a capable CEO/Business Development Manager to commence implementation of both plans under the direction of the BBBAC Board is critical to the success of the Plans.

Objective 5.1: BBBAC has the skills and resources to effectively implement the Healthy Country Plan

ACTIONS:

- Employ an Executive Officer/Business Development Manager to implement the Strategic Plan and this Healthy Country Plan
- Establish an advisory and review group, based on the current Planning Team with the power to co-opt other people with appropriate skills and/or connections into government, funding and business networks to assist with implementation of this plan
- Re-convene the Planning Team / Review Group at least annually to review progress on the plan and its effectiveness in reaching objectives
- Ensure all Board members have the opportunity to undertake governance and other training commensurate with the expanding BBBAC responsibilities as this Plan is implemented.

PRIORITY:

1

Strategy 5.2: Develop and implement a long term funding program

ACTIONS:

- Identify all feasible funding opportunities, including whether services can initially be obtained through partner organisations (e.g. YMAC, BHA) to minimise the BBBAC costs
- Develop a prospectus based on the Strategic Plan and Healthy Country Plan and meet with philanthropists, government and industry organisations to canvas potential funders
- Continue to use opportunistic grant funding in the short term, with a focus on capacity building as well as operational projects.

PRIORITY:

1

Program 5: Build Badimia organisational capacity

OBJECTIVE 5: BBBAC has the administrative and operational capacity to implement the Healthy Country Plan effectively.

Strategy 5.3: Strengthen support through partnerships and relationships

ACTIONS:

- Maintain and strengthen existing partnerships with:
 - DBCA
 - DPLH
 - Bush Heritage Australia
 - Australian Wildlife Conservancy
 - Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC)
 - Shire of Dalwallinu
 - Badimia Land Aboriginal Corporation (BLAC)
 - Gundawa Regional Conservation Group
 - Shire of Mt Magnet
 - Shire of Yalgoo
 - Shire of Sandstone
- Identify other potential partnerships by assessing capacity gaps within BBBAC and what organisations might be able to help to fill them; e.g.:
 - WAITOC
 - Indigenous Desert Alliance
 - Rangelands NRM Inc, Northern Agricultural Catchments Council
 - Southern Pastoral Alliance
 - Local Governments
 - State Government agencies: Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
 - Mining companies
 - Pastoralists
 - Prime Minister & Cabinet.

PRIORITY:

1

How do we know if we are getting somewhere?

Developing the plan is just the first step towards reaching the Vision we identified at the start of this Healthy Country Plan. From here, we need to make sure that we monitor what progress we are making and whether we might need to change any aspects of the plan. To do this, the BBBAC Planning Team will be responsible for periodic review and evaluation of how the plan is being implemented.

We will review and report on 3 things:

- Implementation – Are we using the plan?
- Effectiveness – Are the strategies working?
- Status – Are our targets improving?

Monitoring implementation

Implementation monitoring simply answers the question “Are we using the plan?” It is a regular review of the proposed Actions set out in the plan to see if they are being implemented and to check their progress. The BBBAC Planning Team will meet at least quarterly and assign to each proposed activity one of the following ratings and record any relevant factors that explain the rating:

Scheduled for Future Implementation: Activity is not yet started	
Major Issues: Ongoing, but has major issues that need attention	
Minor Issues: Ongoing, but has minor issues that need attention	
On Track: Ongoing, generally on track	
Completed: Successfully accomplished	
Abandoned: No longer relevant or useful	



The results should be collated as a simple scorecard and provided as a progress report to the BBBAC Board and members at each AGM, with interim reporting at more regular Board meetings as required.

Monitoring effectiveness

Effectiveness monitoring focuses on the Strategy Objectives, or the outcomes that we achieve along the way to improving our Targets. It helps us decide whether we are seeing progress in our results that indicates we are being successful, or whether we need to change the way we are doing things.

The Strategy Objectives should be reviewed annually or at least every 3 years and a decision made as to whether the Objectives are still relevant or need to be adapted.

Monitoring status

Status monitoring focuses on the Targets and, as the name suggests, their ongoing status or health. It tells us whether, despite all our activities and successes in our strategies, we are actually making a difference to the targets we want to be healthier. Status monitoring is typically the most difficult of the three levels of monitoring, and requires the greatest investment in time and resources, both for data capture as well as for analysis.

We have indicated how the current health of Targets has been assessed, but we may need to refine these over time, both to ensure that we are using an objective measure and to ensure the measures are actually appropriate. It is suggested that a review of the plan in 3-5 years be undertaken so that more rigorous measures can be incorporated.

Reviewing this plan

As well as annually reviewing the progress being made on implementing the strategies, it is proposed that the Healthy Country Plan be reviewed within 5 years to ensure that it still meets BBBAC’s needs. Modifications may be required at that time to account for progress made on capacity building and funding of those strategies that are proposed for early implementation, and for any unforeseen outcomes from the Joint Management negotiations.

Appendix 1: Threat ratings for individual Targets

Threats \ Targets	Badimia culture and cultural places	Badimia people	Bimarra - water places	Lake Moore	Hills and Breakaways	Plants	Animals	Summary Threat Rating
Loss of traditional knowledge	Very High	Very High	High	Very High	Very High	High	Medium	Very High
No native title (Lack of land tenure)	Very High	Very High	High	Very High	Very High	High	Medium	Very High
Insufficient access to resources	Very High	Very High	High	High	Very High	High	Medium	Very High
Damage, destruction of cultural heritage	High	Very High	High	High	Very High	High	Low	Very High
Mining and mining exploration	Very High	Medium	High	Medium	Very High	Medium	Medium	High
Climate change	Low	Medium	Very High	High	High	High	High	High
Visitor behaviour (including off road vehicle use)	High		Medium	Very High	High	Medium	Medium	High
Feral animals (goats, cattle, horses, donkeys, rabbits)	High		High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High
Feral animals (cats and foxes)							Very High	High
Fire		High	High	Medium	Medium			High
Water management			High					Medium
Weeds	Medium				Medium	Medium		Medium

Appendix 2: Glossary of Badimia words used in this plan

badiwi	>	family
Barna	>	Country
gabi daah	>	rock holes
gundawa	>	echidna
meelyu	>	spiny tailed skink
mirdandyi	>	hot season
walarda	>	sandalwood
warriedar	>	wedge-tailed eagle
yalibidhi	>	emu

Appendix 3: Conservation species and ecological communities (under Australian or Western Australian legislation)

Species and ecological communities that are of conservation concern can be designated under either Commonwealth legislation (the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 EPBC) or Western Australian legislation (the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and associated Regulations), or under both Acts. Species and communities listed under the EPBC Act are considered Matters of National Environmental Significance.

Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (TEC, PEC):

Threatened Ecological Communities may be listed under both the Commonwealth and State legislation. Not all TECs listed under WA legislation are also listed under the EPBC Act. The WA legislation also provides for listing as a Priority Ecological Community (PEC) if there is insufficient information available for these systems to be considered a TEC, or if they are rare but not currently threatened.

No ecological communities in Badimia Barna are believed to fit the definitions of the TECs that are currently listed under the EPBC Act or under Western Australian legislation.

The following list of Priority Ecological Communities that are likely to occur on Badimia Barna is adapted from the Parks and Wildlife PEC list www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/plants-animals/threatened-species/Listings/Priority%20Ecological%20Communities%20list.pdf accessed in January 2021. NB The inclusion of the PECs in the list below is based on the description of the communities only and has not been confirmed spatially.

Priority ecological communities likely to occur on Badimia Barna

Priority Ecological Community	Description	Threats	Priority
Lake Austin vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)		clearing for mining	1
Minjar and Chulaar Hills vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)		clearing for mining	1
Mount Gibson Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)		clearing for mining	1
Mount Magnet vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)		clearing for mining	1
Yalgoo (Gnows Nest/Wolla Wolla and Woolgah-Wadgingarra) vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)	Includes Gnows Nest Range, Wolla Wolla & Woolgah-Wadgingarra Hills	clearing for mining	1
Warriedar/Pinyalling/Walagnumming Hills vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)		clearing for mining	1
Challa, Challa North and Wondinong calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Challa and Wondinong Stations	Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes	hydrological changes associated with mining	1
Maranalgo west calcrete assemblage type on Moore palaeodrainage on Maranalgo Station	Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes	hydrological changes associated with mining	1
Muralgarra calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Muralgarra Station	Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes	hydrological changes associated with mining	1
Ninghan calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Moore palaeodrainage on Ninghan Station	Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes	hydrological changes associated with mining	1
Windimurra calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Windimurra Station	Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes	hydrological changes associated with mining	1
Austin Land System	Saline stony plains with low rises and drainage foci supporting low halophytic shrublands with scattered mulga; occurs mainly adjacent to lakes Austin and Annean below greenstone hill systems.		3(iii)

1. Further information on the listing of threatened and priority ecological communities under WA legislation can be found at www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/wa-s-threatened-ecological-communities

Threatened and priority conservation species

Codes are used in the tables on the following pages to describe the categories of Threatened, Extinct and Specially Protected fauna and flora. These are:

Code	Meaning	Description
T • CR • EN • VU	Threatened • Critically Endangered • Endangered • Vulnerable	Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable • facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future • facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future • facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future
EX	Extinct species	There is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died
EW	Extinct in the Wild	Known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range
MI	Migratory species	Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species
CD	Conservation Dependent	Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened
OS	Other specially protected fauna	Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation
P	Priority species	Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened flora or fauna. Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.
P1	Poorly known species	Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk.
P2	Poorly known species	Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation
P3	Poorly known species	Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat.

1. Further information on the listing of threatened and priority ecological communities under WA legislation can be found at www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/wa-s-threatened-ecological-communities

Threatened and priority conservation species

Codes are used in the tables on the following pages to describe the categories of Threatened, Extinct and Specially Protected fauna and flora. These are:

Code	Meaning	Description
P4	Rare, Near Threatened & other species in need of monitoring	<p>Rare: Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.</p> <p>Near Threatened: Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable, but are not listed as Conservation Dependent.</p> <p>Other: Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.</p>

1. Further information on the listing of threatened and priority ecological communities under WA legislation can be found at www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities

- Species lists for Badimia Barna were derived from lists downloaded from NatureMap www.naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/
- Due to the large area (36,080 km²), the “Pre-determined Area” search function was used and individual downloads obtained for each current or former pastoral station within the Badimia area. Conservation species were then extracted from the collated lists of flora and fauna.

Code	Meaning	Description
Class	Total taxa	Threatened and conservation taxa
Mammals	32	9
Birds	176	9
Reptiles	91	2
Amphibians	10	0
Invertebrates	163	4
Plants	1376	115
Fungi	92	3
TOTAL	1940	142

Threatened and special conservation taxa

Mammals	Common name	WA Status	EPBC Status
<i>Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi</i>	Woylie, Brush-tailed Bettong	CR	EN
<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Banded Hare-Wallaby, Mernine	VU	VU
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	VU
<i>Leporillus apicalis</i>	Lesser Stick-nest Rat	EX	EX
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby, Dalgyte, Ninu	VU	VU
<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	Numbat, Walpurti	EN	EN
<i>Perameles bouganville</i>	Western Barred Bandicoot, Little Marl, Shark Bay Bandicoot	VU	EN

Birds	Common name	WA Status	EPBC Status
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	MI	MI
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	OS	
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	VU
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	MI	MI

Invertebrates	Common name	WA Status	EPBC Status
<i>Aganippe castellum</i>	Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider	P4	
<i>Idiosoma nigrum</i>	Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider	EN	VU
<i>Parartemia contracta</i>	A Brine Shrimp (Wheatbelt)	P1	

Threatened and priority conservation species

Threatened Ecological Communities may be listed under both the Commonwealth and State legislation. Not all TECs listed under WA legislation are also listed under the EPBC Act. The WA legislation also provides for listing as a Priority Ecological Community (PEC) if there is insufficient information available for these systems to be considered a TEC, or if they are rare but not currently threatened.

Plants	Common name	Status (WA)	Rank (WA)	EPBC
<i>Acacia denticulosa</i>	Sandpaper Wattle	T	VU	VU
<i>Acacia imitans</i>		T	CR	CR
<i>Acacia unguicula</i>		T	CR	CR
<i>Caladenia drakeoides</i>		T	CR	EN
<i>Cyphanthera odgersii</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> (Now <i>Grammosolen odgersii</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>)		T	CR	EN
<i>Darwinia masonii</i>	Mason's Darwinia	T	CR	VU
<i>Dasymalla axillaris</i>	Native Foxglove	T	CR	CR
<i>Eucalyptus crucis</i> subsp. <i>crucis</i>	Silver Mallee	T	EN	VU
<i>Eucalyptus crucis</i> subsp. <i>praecipua</i>	Paynes Find Mallee	T	EN	EN
<i>Eucalyptus synandra</i>	Jingymia Mallee	T	VU	VU
<i>Frankenia conferta</i>	Silky Frankenia	T	VU	EN
<i>Hybanthus cymulosus</i>		T	CR	CR
<i>Lepidosperma gibsonii</i>		T	EN	
<i>Pityrodia scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i>		T	CR	EN
<i>Seringia elliptica</i> (Now <i>Seringia exastia</i>)	Showy Firebush	T	CR	
<i>Acacia ampliata</i>		1		

Threatened and priority conservation species

Plants	Common name	Status (WA)	Rank (WA)	EPBC
<i>Acacia cerastes</i>		1		
<i>Acacia karina</i>		1		
<i>Acacia lapidosa</i>	Mount Magnet Rock Wattle	1		
<i>Acacia nigripilosa</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>		1		
<i>Acacia</i> sp. <i>Kalannie North</i> (B.R. Maslin 7702)		1		
<i>Allocasuarina tessellata</i>		1		
<i>Angianthus uniflorus</i>		1		
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. <i>Paynes Find</i> (S. Patrick 1095)		1		
<i>Banksia rosserae</i>		1		
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. <i>Yalgoo</i> (Y. Chadwick 1816)		1		
<i>Chamelaucium</i> sp. <i>Warriedar</i> (A.P. Brown & S. Patrick APB 1100)		1		
<i>Cuphonotus humistratus</i>		1		
<i>Darwinia</i> sp. <i>Kirkalocka</i> (M. Crowhurst 296)		1		
<i>Drosera eremaea</i>		1		
<i>Eremophila grandiflora</i>		1		
<i>Eremophila</i> sp. <i>Thundelarra</i> (B. Buirchill BB 324)		1		
<i>Frankenia bracteata</i>		1		

Threatened and priority conservation species

Plants	Common name	Status (WA)	Rank (WA)	EPBC
<i>Gnephosis setifera</i>		1		
<i>Grevillea kirkalocka</i>				
<i>Grevillea scabrida</i>		1		
<i>Hemigenia tichbonii</i>		1		
<i>Hydrocotyle dimorphocarpa</i>	Single-winged Pennywort	1		
<i>Isotropis</i> sp. Yalgoo (S. Patrick 2375)		1		
<i>Jacksonia lanicarpa</i>		1		
<i>Korthalsella leucothrix</i>		1		
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp. Blue Hills (A. Markey & S. Dillon 3468)		1		
<i>Micromyrtus mucronulata</i>		1		
<i>Micromyrtus ninghanensis</i>		1		
<i>Millotia depauperata</i>		1		
<i>Petrophile vana</i>		1		
<i>Philotheca nutans</i>		1		
<i>Prostanthera</i> sp. Karara (D. Coultas & K. Greenacre Opp 8)		1		
<i>Ptilotus andersonii</i>		1		
<i>Acacia synoria</i>		2		
<i>Angianthus microcephalus</i>	Small-headed Angianthus	2		
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. Perenjori (J.W. Green 1516)		2		
<i>Calandrinia kalanniensis</i>		2		

Threatened and priority conservation species

Plants	Common name	Status (WA)	Rank (WA)	EPBC
<i>Calandrinia</i> sp. Warriedar (F. Obbens 04/09)		2		
<i>Comesperma griffinii</i>		2		
<i>Eucalyptus educta</i>		2		
<i>Fitzwillia axilliflora</i>		2		
<i>Grevillea rosieri</i>		2		
<i>Hyalosperma stoveae</i>		2		
<i>Lepidium merrallii</i>		2		
<i>Psammomoya grandiflora</i>		2		
<i>Tricoryne</i> sp. Bimbijy (G.J. Keighery & N. Gibson 7108)		2		
<i>Acacia burrowsiana</i>		3		
<i>Acacia eremophila</i> var. <i>variabilis</i>		3		
<i>Acacia formidabilis</i>		3		
<i>Acacia subsessilis</i>		3		
<i>Allocauarina tessellata</i>		3		
<i>Alyxia tetanifolia</i>		3		
<i>Angianthus micropodiodes</i>		3		
<i>Austrostipa blackii</i>		3		
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. London Bridge (M.E. Trudgen 5393)		3		

Threatened and priority conservation species

Plants	Common name	Status (WA)	Rank (WA)	EPBC
<i>Bossiaea</i> sp. Jackson Range (G. Cockerton & S. McNee LCS 13614)		3		
<i>Calotis</i> sp. Perrinvale Station (R.J. Cranfield 7096)		3		
<i>Calytrix creswellii</i>		3		
<i>Calytrix hislopii</i>		3		
<i>Calytrix plumulosa</i>		3		
<i>Cryptandra</i> sp. Cowcowing (Now <i>Cryptandra subtilis</i>)		3		
<i>Cyanicula fragrans</i>		3		
<i>Dicrastylis linearifolia</i>		3		
<i>Elatine macrocalyx</i>		3		
<i>Euryomyrtus recurva</i>		3		
<i>Goodenia perryi</i>		3		
<i>Grevillea globosa</i>		3		
<i>Grevillea granulosa</i>		3		
<i>Grevillea obliquistigma</i> subsp. <i>cullenii</i>		3		
<i>Grevillea scabrada</i>		3		
<i>Grevillea subtiliflora</i>		3		
<i>Hibbertia cockertoniana</i>		3		
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Yanneymooning (F. Mollemans 3797)		3		

Threatened and priority conservation species

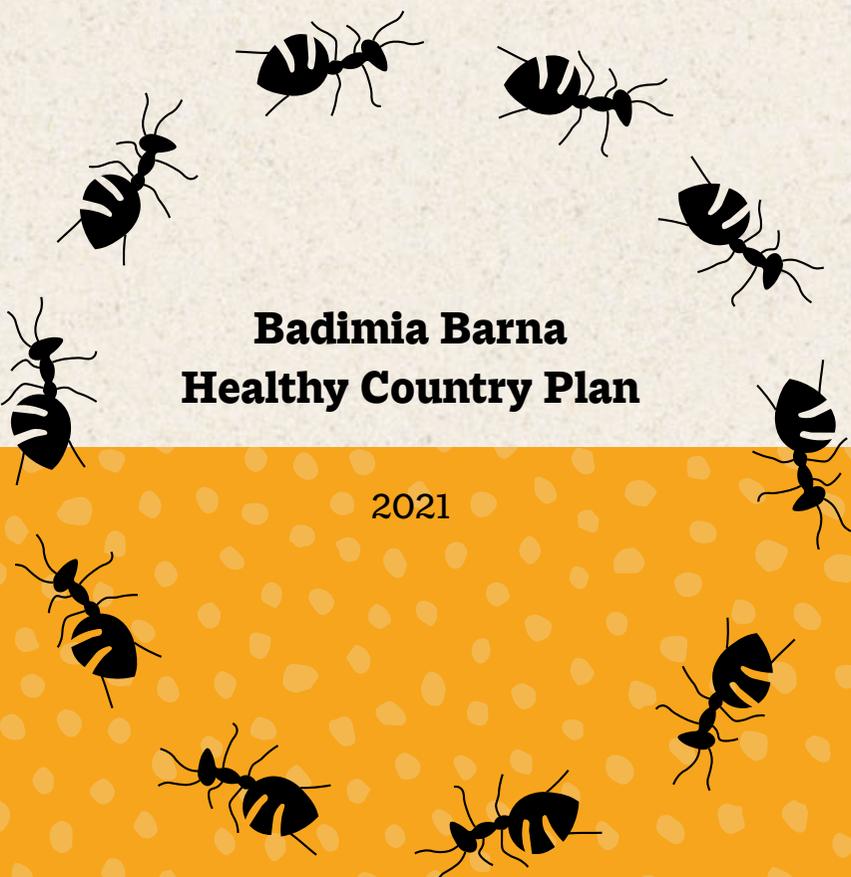
Plants	Common name	Status (WA)	Rank (WA)	EPBC
<i>Melichrus</i> sp. Bungalbin Hill (F.H. & M.P. Mollemans 3069)		3		
<i>Menkea draboides</i>		3		
<i>Microcorys tenuifolia</i>		3		
<i>Micromyrtus acuta</i>		3		
<i>Micromyrtus trudgenii</i>		3		
<i>Persoonia chapmaniana</i>		3		
<i>Persoonia pentasticha</i>		3		
<i>Petrophile pauciflora</i>		3		
<i>Podotheca pritzelii</i>		3		
<i>Podotheca uniseta</i>		3		
<i>Ptilotus luteolus</i>		3		
<i>Psammomoya implexa</i>		3		
<i>Rhodanthe collina</i>		3		
<i>Stenanthemum poecilum</i>		3		
<i>Thryptomene</i> sp. Wandana (M.E. Trudgen MET 22016)		3		
<i>Tribulus adelacanthus</i>		3		
<i>Triglochin protuberans</i>		3		
<i>Verticordia venusta</i>		3		
<i>Acacia speckii</i>		4		
<i>Dodonaea amplisemina</i>		4		

Threatened and priority conservation species

Plants	Common name	Status (WA)	Rank (WA)	EPBC
<i>Frankenia glomerata</i>	Cluster Head Frankenia	4		
<i>Goodenia neogoodenia</i>		4		
<i>Grevillea inconspicua</i>	Cue Grevillea	4		
<i>Haegiela tatei</i>		4		
<i>Lepidobolus densus</i>		4		
<i>Stylidium merrallii</i>	Merralls Triggerplant	4		

Fungi	Common name	Status (WA)	Rank (WA)	EPBC
<i>Amanita inculta</i>		2		
<i>Amanita lesueurii</i>		2		
<i>Austroparmelina macrospora</i>		3		





**Badimia Barna
Healthy Country Plan**

2021

