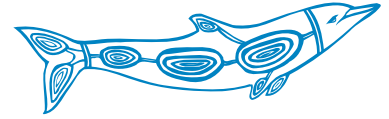


Arararra Headland **CONSERVATION PLAN**



ARRAWARRA HEADLAND AND STONE FISH TRAPS

Meeting place of many stories

NSW Marine Parks Authority and
Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation



MARCH 2006

Arrawarra Headland and Stone Fish Traps
Meeting place of many stories

Conservation Plan

**NSW Marine Parks Authority and Yarrawarra
Aboriginal Corporation**

March 2006

Acknowledgments

This Conservation Plan is the product of much discussion, story telling and cooperation between the NSW Marine Parks Authority, the Garby Elders and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation. Sincere thanks are extended to the following people for sharing their knowledge and working with the Marine Parks Authority with the shared view of providing opportunities for Indigenous resource use in a special area.

Tony Perkins	(Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation)
The late Uncle Michael McDougall	(Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation)
Uncle Cecil "Bing" Laurie	(Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation)
Milton Duroux	(Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation)
Ricky Cain	(Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation)
Cheryl Perkins	(Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation)
Dee Murphy	(Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation)
Sue Tompkins	(formerly Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation)
Ian Brown	(formerly Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation)
The team at Jalumbo	

Other contributions:

Libby Sterling	(formerly NSW Marine Parks Authority)
Nicola Johnstone	(NSW Marine Parks Authority)
Steve Smith	(University of New England / National Marine Science Centre)
Rus Glover	(formerly Catchment Management Authority)
Darren Murray	(Catchment Management Authority)
Mark Flanders	(Department of Environment and Conservation)
Rebecca Edwards Booth	(Department of Environment and Conservation)
Hilton Naden	(Department of Environment and Conservation)
Lisa Appo	(Department of Environment and Conservation)

Artwork by Tony Hart
Photo taken by Roger Dwyer
Designed by Kathryn James

Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	4
1.1. Indigenous culture	
1.2. Non-indigenous culture	
1.3. Past and present management	
2. Legislative framework.....	8
2.1. Marine Parks Act 1997 & Marine Parks Regulation 1999	
2.2. Fisheries Management Act 1994	
2.3. National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	
3. Management of the Arrawarra Headland Special Purpose Zone..	9
3.1. Rehabilitation	
3.2. Traditional use	
3.3. Monitoring of Indigenous resource use on Arrawarra Headland	
4. Research and Education Opportunities.....	13
5. Community Education.....	13
6. Review of the Conservation Plan & Reporting.....	14
7. The Conservation Plan – Critical Path.....	14

1. Introduction

The Arrawarra Headland, stone fish traps and other associated areas at Arrawarra are very important to the Garby Elders, their families, the local Aboriginal community and other Gumbaynggirr descendants within the area. It is an area where traditions and knowledge relating to ceremonial places is passed on and a rich place for collecting shellfish, and other natural resources for eating.

Since 1991, when a zoning plan was introduced in the Solitary Islands Marine Reserve (now Solitary Islands Marine Park), all extractive activities were prohibited from Arrawarra Headland and associated rock platform. Therefore Indigenous people were not able to continue to use the Arrawarra stone fish traps or collect from the rock platform. However, in 1999, when a review of the zone plan for the Solitary Islands Marine Park was initiated, discussion began as to the future use and management of Arrawarra Headland and rock platform for Indigenous people.

Following extensive consultation, Garby Elders identified resource use at Arrawarra Headland (including the fish traps) as a priority for their community, which was subsequently adopted in the final zone plan for the Solitary Islands Marine Park in the form of a special purpose zone. This zone provided for traditional use and research, and the management of the special purpose zone was to be in accordance with a Conservation Plan, as outlined in the Solitary Islands Marine Park Operational Plan.

This Conservation Plan for the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone outlines the activities that will be undertaken by local Indigenous persons and research groups. The Conservation Plan specifies the regulatory framework for resource use under the *Marine Parks Act 1997* and identifies who has access, on what occasions, species to be taken and methods of use. It also addresses ongoing use for educational and research purposes.

Arrawarra Headland

Arrawarra is located on the north coast of New South Wales approximately 30km north of Coffs Harbour (Figure 1). Arrawarra Headland and stone fish traps are positioned within the Solitary Islands Marine Park and are prominent features on the landscape (Figure 2). The main fish trap is constructed of stone from the headland and is about forty feet square and three feet deep. Arrawarra Headland is comprised of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Coffs Harbour Beds. There appears to be a second fish trap a few feet to the north but it does not rise above the lowest level of stones.

The age of the fish traps is unclear. There are reports of their use dating back to 1908 and 1931. The local Aboriginal community, particularly the Elders, hold memories and stories of the old Aboriginal people using the Arrawarra stone fish traps, however, they were constructed before they were born. Excavation of a shell midden in the vicinity of Arrawarra Headland identified a very large number of fish bones. The fish species, their size and their processing methods were all compatible with those predicted to result from the use of a stone fish trap ¹.

1. Vale, D. 1998. *Go Fish! Using archaeological fishbone to investigate the enigmatic stone structure at Arrawarra Beach, NSW*. Unpublished report submitted as Bachelor of Arts (Honours) thesis in the School of Human and Environmental Studies, University of New England, Armidale.

The Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone extends from the mean high water mark out to 200m from two designated points on the headland and encompasses the entire rock platform and stone fish traps. Arrawarra is in the north east part of Gumbaynggirr Country. The current Elders and knowledge holders live at Corindi Beach.

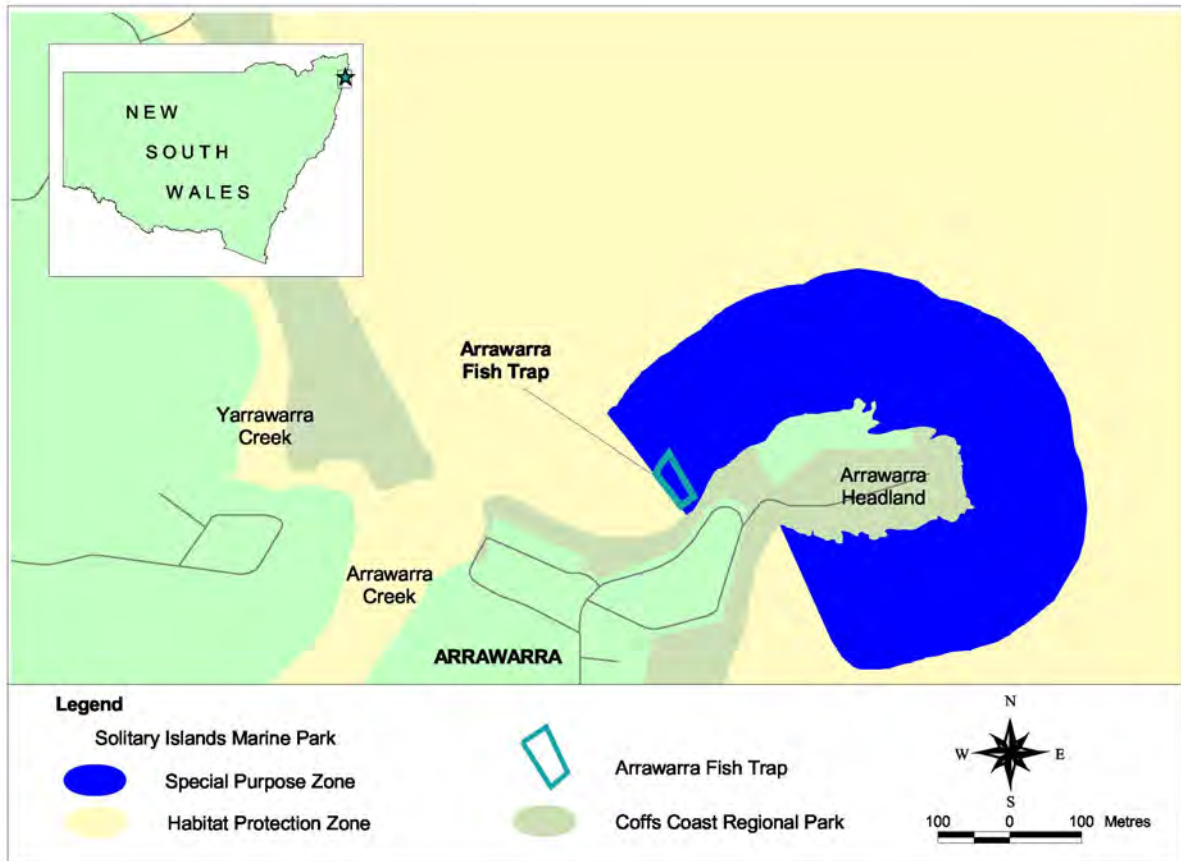


Figure 1. Location of Arrawarra Headland and the stone fish traps



Figure 2. Aerial view of Arrawarra Headland, stone fish traps (right) and UNE research station (top) (Photo taken by R.Dwyer).

1.1 Indigenous culture

The Garby people are a recognised clan group of the Gumbaynggirr Aboriginal nation and are traditional owners of the northeast Gumbaynggirr country. Garby people are represented by the Garby Elders and the Yarrowarra Aboriginal Corporation, located in Corindi Beach. All Garby country is included in or adjacent to the Solitary Islands Marine Park and covers the coastline from Moonee to Minnie Water. “Arrawarra” means meeting place and the Garby Elders and peoples hold strong attachments to the ocean (Gaagul) and shores in the Arrawarra area. Arrawarra Headland, including the stone fish traps, the associated rock platform and landscape features located on and around the headland, have been used for thousands of years for cultural activities such as gatherings, story telling and resource use. Traditionally, the stone fish traps have provided an effective means of capturing fresh fish, while the rock platform has provided food and medicines for many families including a range of shellfish, in particular the Googoombull or Turban shell (*Turbo* spp.). The trapping of fish, hand collection, spearing and line fishing have been, and still are, an integral part of the Garby way of life.

1.2 Non-indigenous culture

Arrawarra Headland is currently used by locals and visitors interested in exploring the rock pools, rocky structures and the underwater habitat associated with the headland. The University of New England has a research station on the headland, established in the early 1960's and utilised for curricular and academic research. More recently, students and researchers from the National Marine Science Centre have also utilised the headland.

1.3 Past and Present Management

The Solitary Islands Marine Reserve (SIMR) was declared in 1991 in recognition of the ecological and biological values and was managed by NSW Fisheries. A zoning scheme for the SIMR also came into place in 1991 that incorporated Arrawarra Headland into a sanctuary zone that extended for a distance 200m seaward from the mean high water mark. The sanctuary zone precluded the take of any plants and animals and this had implications for the local Aboriginal community.

Prior to the zoning of the SIMR the stone fish traps and rock platform at Arrawarra Headland were used by Aboriginal people to capture fish. Parts of the headland were also used for the collection of invertebrates, in particular Googoombull or Turban shell (*Turbo spp.*).

In January 1998 the SIMR was declared the Solitary Islands Marine Park (SIMP). A review of zoning was undertaken as an initial management planning initiative and extensive community consultation was undertaken as part of this process. SIMP staff met with local Aboriginal people, including the Garby Elders and representatives from Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation on many occasions to discuss Aboriginal aspirations for the Arrawarra Headland and zoning arrangements that would assist in achieving this.

In June 2001 a Draft Zoning Plan for the SIMP proposed a change in zoning at Arrawarra Headland from sanctuary zone to special purpose zone. Use within the special purpose zone would be limited to Aboriginal resource use, education and scientific research. In response to a general call for submissions on the Draft Zoning Plan for SIMP, 18 responses were received supporting the proposed Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone. Additional suggestions included that: collection should be permitted within the zone; improved communication between Aboriginal people and researchers should be sought; and, that the special purpose zone be extended to include Arrawarra Creek.

In December 2001 a Revised Draft Zoning Plan, incorporating responses to submissions where appropriate, was released for comment. Submissions received in response to the revised draft did not seek additional changes to the zoning proposed for Arrawarra Headland. Submissions received that did mention Arrawarra Headland were again supportive of the proposed special purpose zone.

In August 2002 the SIMP Zoning Plan came into effect and included a special purpose zone at Arrawarra Headland providing for traditional use, education and research. The Operational Plan, finalised in 2003, committed to the preparation of a Conservation Plan for the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone. The Conservation Plan was to be developed in consultation with local Aboriginal land managers, an Aboriginal Advisory Committee, NPWS Aboriginal Heritage Trust and NSW Fisheries (now the Department of Primary Industries).

2. Legislative framework

2.1 Marine Parks Act 1997 and Marine Parks Regulation 1999

Management of marine parks in NSW is primarily in accordance with the *Marine Parks Act 1997* (the Act) and the *Marine Parks Regulation 1999*. These provide for the protection and sustainable use of marine parks in NSW in accordance with zoning and operational plans developed individually for each marine park. The development of zoning and operational plans is a requirement of the Act and is undertaken in cooperation with the local community and identified stakeholders.

The *Marine Parks Regulation 1999* (Part 3A) allows for consent to be given by Ministers to carry out activities in a marine park in accordance with the zoning plan for the Marine Park.

Clause 18A of the *Marine Parks Regulation 1999* states a person must not, while in the special purpose zone of a marine park:

- (a) harm, or attempt to harm, any animal (other than fish), or
- (b) harm, or attempt to harm, any plant, or
- (c) damage, take or interfere with, or attempt to damage, take or interfere with, any part of the habitat (including soil, sand, shells or other material occurring naturally within the zone),

except with the consent of the relevant Ministers. Further, if the objects of the special purpose zone include providing for traditional use of the area, consent may be given for the purpose of satisfying personal, domestic or non-commercial communal needs of Aboriginal people.

Clause 18B states a person must not take or attempt to take any fish in contravention of the zoning plan for the Marine Park, except with the consent of relevant Ministers. Similar to Clause 18A, if the objects of the special purpose zone include providing for traditional use of the area, consent may be given for the purpose of satisfying personal, domestic or non-commercial communal needs of Aboriginal people.

Schedule 1 to the *Marine Parks Regulation 1999* (Part 1 Solitary Islands Marine Park, Clause 19), outlines that consent from Ministers is required to take or attempt to take fish from Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone, which may be provided in the form of a permit.

Consent is also required to carry out organised research within the special purpose zone, as specified in clause 23 of the *Marine Parks Regulation 1999*.

A permit from the MPA for the purpose of this Conservation Plan will be issued to: (1) harm flora and fauna within the special purpose zone while undertaking “resource use”, (2) disturb habitat during any modifications or rehabilitation to the fish trap if required and (3) undertake research, consistent with the legislation.

Collection or capture for special events that require the take or harm of plants or animals over and above bag limits specified in the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (the FMA 1994) will require a separate permit, outlining the proposed number and type of species, as well as the period for which the permit is valid.

2.2 Fisheries Management Act 1994

The *Fisheries Management Act 1994* allows for the issue of permits for the extraction of marine flora and fauna where such activity is otherwise not permitted.

Consent for Indigenous resource use is also provided for by permits issued under Section 37 of the FMA 1994 authorising the take and possession of fish or marine vegetation. Consent for the extraction of marine fauna or vegetation required for the completion of scientific research, should it be required, could also be obtained via application for a Section 37 permit under the FMA 1994.

A permit from DPI for the purpose of this Conservation Plan will be issued to: (1) extract marine flora and fauna from the special purpose zone while undertaking “resource use” and (2) undertake research that may require extraction of marine flora and fauna, consistent with the legislation outlined below.

2.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (the NP&W Act 1974) states that it is an offence to disturb and move on any land an Aboriginal object that is the property of the Crown, except in accordance with the terms and conditions of an unrevoked permit issued to the person under section 87. Section 87 (1) allows for the Director General of NP&WS to issue a permit for this activity to occur.

A permit from DEC for the purpose of this Conservation Plan will be issued to disturb or move an Aboriginal object (ie. stone fish traps) for the modification or rehabilitation of the fish trap should it be required.

3. Management of the Arrawarra Headland Special Purpose Zone

The development of overarching and long-term management strategies for the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone has been undertaken in cooperation between the Marine Parks Authority (the MPA), the Garby Elders

and the Yarrowarra Aboriginal Corporation. The day-to-day management of the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone remains with the MPA and will be undertaken in accordance with this Conservation Plan.

The Conservation Plan aims to define the means by which rehabilitation, traditional use, research and education may be undertaken at Arrawarra Headland in accordance with the objectives of the Act, the SIMP Zoning Plan and Operational Plan. The Conservation Plan also details the requirement for the development of monitoring protocols aimed at ensuring that traditional use and extraction does not impact on the biodiversity conservation objectives of the SIMP. Finally, the Conservation Plan addresses the need to raise community awareness with regard to the long-term cultural significance of Arrawarra Headland and the sustainable manner in which traditional use will be undertaken.

A chart describing the implementation of the various aspects of the Conservation Plan over time is included as Section 7.

3.1 Rehabilitation

The stone fish traps have been modified over time by non-Indigenous persons. Site rehabilitation may be required before any traditional use resumes. It is anticipated that, should rehabilitation be required, minor modifications would enable the site to be returned to pre-disturbed state.

Conservation planning agreements

In order to determine the need for rehabilitation, Garby Elders, or persons appointed by them, shall assess the effectiveness of the Arrawarra Fishtraps in its current state.

Should rehabilitation be required, advice with regard to heritage and archaeological issues will be sought in order that modifications undertaken minimise habitat damage whilst ensuring future effective use of the fishtraps.

Consent and approval requirements

A Review of Environmental Factors is to be conducted prior to any modification that may be required in order to achieve rehabilitation. Permits are required from MPA, DEC and DPI for habitat modification as outlined in section 2 of this Conservation Plan.

3.2 Traditional Use

Traditional resource use is an important aspect of Indigenous culture, and provides food and medicine. Continuing traditional resource use and methods of harvest allows the transfer of knowledge and skills through the generations. Garby Elders wish to re-introduce wild resource harvesting from Arrawarra Headland back into their culture in a sustainable way. They are committed to monitoring use to ensure harvesting is sustainable.

Prior to 1991, when prohibitions on collecting and harvesting came into effect, species targeted from Arrawarra Headland fish trap included drummer, groper, mullet, whiting, flathead and bream. Traditional use involved the baiting of the fishtrap with scraps of shellfish, fish heads, cunjevoi or meat.

Fish were caught when they entered the fishtrap through an opening in the seaward wall at high tide. The entrance was then blocked by a woven fish trap or net made from plant fibres (Cottonwood hibiscus) and as the tide receded the trapped fish were netted or hand speared.

Hand collection of shellfish from the rock platform included Googoombull or Turban shell (*Turbo* spp.), oysters and octopus. Traditional spears were used to catch fish in the fish trap and hand lines were used to catch fresh fish from the Ocean.

Conservation planning agreements

Use of the fish traps for the capture of fish and collection of marine species from the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone may only be undertaken by the Garby Elders, or those persons nominated by the Garby Elders (listed in Appendix 1). Garby Elders will advise the Marine Parks Authority in advance of additional persons, not listed in Appendix 1, that are to be given consent to undertake traditional harvesting and include the period of time for which they are permitted to fish or collect.

Plants and animals to be taken from the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone are listed in Appendix 2 and can only be taken in accordance with bag and size limits as specified under the FMA 1994. Methods of capture are limited to fish traps (including traditional woven baskets and string nets), hand spears, hand collecting and handlining. Garby Elders will ensure that threatened species or communities are not harmed or affected by resource use. Garby Elders will ensure the rock platform is free of fish carcasses following collection, capture and cleaning of all catches.

The sale of any plant or animal taken from the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone is prohibited.

For special gatherings, cultural events, funerals or other nominated occasions, the quantity of species collected or captured may exceed bag limits (not size limits), however Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation and the Garby Elders will negotiate with the Marine Parks Authority the intended limits prior to collection or capture. The MPA will advise the local DPI – Fisheries office of the event and details of species and quantities able to be taken for such an event.

The use of the fish trap and associated activities in this Conservation Plan will be undertaken in a safe manner under the guidance of Garby Elders and in accordance with safe operating procedures to be developed prior to use.

Garby Elders will accompany visiting educational / research groups to the rock platform where possible to welcome them to country, present a message from the Elders regarding the spiritual importance of the site and discuss appropriate behaviour. Elders may request a payment from visiting groups for this service.

Garby Elders will teach young Aboriginal people about the history, use and maintenance of the fish traps, ensuring cultural knowledge and skills are passed on to the next generation.

Garby Elders will seek approvals from DEC and Coffs Harbour City Council (CHCC) to take Cottonwood hibiscus from the Regional Park to make string fish nets and access to seeds to grow plants at the Yarrowarra native plant nursery.

Consent and approval requirements

Garby Elders will seek approvals from DEC and CHCC to utilise Cottonwood hibiscus to make string fish nets if required and access to seeds to grow plants at the Yarrowarra native plant nursery.

3.3 Monitoring of Indigenous resource use on Arrawarra Headland

Monitoring of resource use is an important component of the management of the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone. The objectives of the monitoring program are to: identify resources that will be harvested; develop suitable assessment and monitoring strategies to assess short and long term effects of harvesting on populations; provide training for local Indigenous people to carry-out effective, quantitative, long-term monitoring; and to conduct regular, long-term monitoring of harvested taxa to ensure sustainability.

The intended outcomes are the establishment of a monitoring program that facilitates sustainable harvesting practices with regular reporting that is conducted by local Indigenous persons, therefore providing opportunities for greater participation in the management of traditional activities with the Solitary Islands Marine Park. A research strategy will be developed that guides the initial data gathering and ongoing monitoring of resource use from the special purpose zone.

Conservation planning agreements

Yarrowarra Aboriginal Corporation and Garby Elders will undertake monitoring of target species (where possible) prior to any collection and ongoing monitoring of use, in conjunction with the Marine Parks Authority, the National Marine Science Centre and University of New England (where appropriate).

Training will be provided to relevant Indigenous persons to undertake monitoring of Indigenous resource use and reporting, in cooperation with the National Marine Science Centre and the University of New England.

The number of each species collected, captured or caught will be documented and contribute to the ongoing monitoring program. An annual report will be provided to the Marine Parks Authority outlining resource use and associated information in a format provided by the Marine Parks Authority.

Consent and approvals

Research within the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone will require a permit from DPI and MPA, as outlined in section 2.

4. Research and Education Opportunities

Arrawarra Headland rock platform is utilised by various research and educational institutions. The University of New England has a field station located on the headland and undertakes approximately three curricular associated trips/year as well as individual academic research. The continuation of research and education activities at Arrawarra Headland is provided for in the *Marine Parks Regulation 1999* (Schedule 1, Part 1 Solitary Islands Marine Park, Clause 17(3)).

Conservation Planning Agreements

Researchers and/or students are not permitted to remove any plant or animal from the rock platform.

Research permits provided by the MPA may include conditions regarding provision of Indigenous advisory material to researchers, Elder introductions to visiting groups and adherence to spiritual and cultural requests. Garby Elders may seek a financial contribution from visiting groups to accompany groups, welcome them to country and provide culturally specific information as required.

Research and monitoring project outcomes regarding the Arrawarra Headland special purpose zone are to be forwarded to the Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation and the Marine Parks Authority.

Consent and approvals

Researchers and/or students are required to notify the Marine Parks Authority of the nature and extent of visitation prior to arrival (as currently required under the *Marine Parks Act 1997*). A Marine Parks Authority permit may then be arranged (if appropriate). The Marine Parks Authority will forward proposed visitation information to Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation. Guidelines for conduct and behaviour of organised groups and researchers will be issued with Marine Parks Authority permits where relevant.

5. Community Education

The re-introduction of resource use from Arrawarra Headland requires a sound strategy that not only outlines the underlying principle of traditional use, but also highlight the sustainable nature of the intended use by traditional owners. Awareness raising initiatives will be identified and implemented prior to use, as well as ongoing initiatives to enhance general knowledge of the project.

Conservation planning agreements

Marine Parks Authority and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation develop a communications strategy that guides the community awareness program and ongoing advisory strategies including media opportunities, interpretive signage, articles in related print media etc. MPA and YAC will also identify Aboriginal tourism opportunities, guided tours etc as part of a wider cultural experience.

Consents and approvals

N/A

6. Review of the Conservation Plan and Reporting

A review of this Plan will be undertaken in conjunction with the formal review of the zoning and operational plans for the SIMP. Amendments may be made at any time as approved by the relevant Ministers.

A report is to be prepared by the Yarrowarra Aboriginal Corporation on an annual basis, with the first report due one year after the implementation date of this plan. The report will be provided to the MPA in the format provided and will include resource use and other data as necessary.

7. The Conservation Plan – Critical Path

	Develop Conservation Plan	Completion
➤	Liaise with Garby Elders and Yarrowarra Aboriginal Corporation to discuss content	September 2005
➤	Liaise with DEC Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Unit confirming agency and legislative requirements	November 2005
➤	Liaise with DPI – Fisheries confirming agency and legislative requirements	November 2005
➤	Provide to Solitary Islands Marine Park Steering Committee for comment	December 2005
➤	Provide to Marine Park Executive Committee for comment	January 2005
➤	Provide to Marine Parks Authority for endorsement	February 2006
	Develop Research and Monitoring Strategy	
➤	Develop consistent with section 4 of this Plan.	February 2006
➤	Develop annual reporting format.	February 2006
➤	Initiate monitoring techniques training program for Indigenous persons (NMSC/UNE)	February 2006
➤	Implementation of baseline monitoring prior to use.	February 2006
	Develop Communication Strategy	
➤	Develop consistent with section 5 of this Plan.	February 2006
	Develop Safe Operating Procedures	
➤	Develop safe operating procedures for conduct of traditional activities within the Special Purpose Zone.	February 2006
	Implementation	
➤	Trials to identify if modifications are required to the stone fish traps	February 2006
➤	Formal announcement of traditional use at Arrawarra Headland in accordance with communications strategy	April 2006
	Ongoing use	
➤	Monitoring of resource use and communication strategies.	Ongoing
➤	Assess progress annually against annual report	Ongoing
	Review Conservation Plan	
	Assess Conservation Plan and liaise with Garby Elders regarding progress and amendments if required	In conjunction with zoning and operational plan review (2007)

Appendix 1

Persons able to undertake traditional resource use in the Arrawarra Headland Special Purpose Zone in accordance with this Plan

Name	Representative
Auntie Marine Edwards	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Aunty Vi Wilson	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Uncle Cecil "Bing" Laurie	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Uncle Tony Perkins	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Uncle Keith Lardner	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Uncle Billy Perkins	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Noleen Dootson	Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Debbie Dootson	Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Ricky Cain	Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
John Laurie	Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Milton Duroux	Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Ian Brown	Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Auntie Margie Lardner	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Cheryl Perkins	Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Shirley Duroux	Junior Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Uncle Joe Lugnan	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Aunty Norma Skinner	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Aunty Lorraine Skinner	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Aunty June Perkins	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation
Aunty Doreen Hamilton	Garby Elder and Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation

Appendix 2

Species able to be taken from the Arrawarra Headland Special Purpose Zone (in accordance with bag and size limits).

Species	Scientific name	Bag limit	Legal length
Bream (Gaayi)	<i>Acanthopagrus australis</i>	20	25cm
Parrot fish / groper	Family Labridae - groper (line only) - wrasse	2 20	N/a
Whiting (Jurruwiny)	Family Sillaginidae	20	27cm
Drummer (Warraagan)	<i>Girella elevata</i>	10	30cm
Luderick / Blackfish (Ngaliwal)	<i>Girella tricuspidata</i>	20	25cm
Mullet (Buluunggal)	Family Mugilidae	20	30cm
Flathead (Yaalgirr)	Family Platycephalidae - dusky / common - sand, tiger	10 20	36cm (1>70cm) 33cm
Octopus	Family octopodidae	20	
Crabs (Ngaduun)	Family Grapsidae, Plagusiidae and Portunidae. -mud crab -blue swimmer crab -red bait crab	5 20 10	8.5cm 6cm N/A
Crayfish	Family Palinuridae (all species)	2	(Eastern rock minimum 10.4cm, max 18cm)
Cunjevoi	<i>Pyura stolonifera</i>	20	N/A
Bait weed	<i>Enteromorpha intestinalis</i>		N/A
Sea lettuce	<i>Ulva lactuca</i>		N/A
Turban shells (Googoombull)	Family Turbinadae (all species)	*	7.5cm
Cockles (Murriyal)	Family cardiidae	**	N/A
Perriwinkles (Joontis)	<i>Austrocochlea</i> spp.	*	N/A
Oysters (Barrin.gurr)	Family Ostreidae <i>Saccostrea</i> spp. and <i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	50	N/A
Mussels	Family Mytilidae	**	N/A

* maximum daily bag limit for molluscs identified with an asterisk (*) in this list is 20, comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, in accordance with the Fisheries Management Regulation (General) 1995.

** maximum daily bag limit for molluscs identified with two asterisk (**) in this list is 50, comprised wholly of cockles or wholly of mussels or partly of each, in accordance with the Fisheries Management Regulation (General) 1995.