Kawidji Camp in the Djelk IPA



Why and what?

Djelk rangers are working to better protect the stone country within the IPA. Djelk rangers ran a camp from Kawidji on the edge of the Arnhem Plateau and west of Mankorlod outstation undertaking scientific and land management work including:

- Using motion-sensor cameras to build up the native animal story of the area, and understand how that might change with time.
- Managing fire and feral animals.
- Taking care of and learning from bim (rock art) and other important sites.
- Giving Traditional Owners an opportunity to join the camp and share their skills and experience
- Working with Maningrida Community
 Education College students and teachers
 under the Learning on Country program.





Working with landowners

Djelk rangers have a Plan of Management which landowners were consulted over and committed to as part of the IPA. This Plan outlines the work program for the rangers. But it is still necessary to always seek permission for on country activities under that Plan.

Djelk rangers and their NTG scientist Alys Stevens put much time into consulting with Traditional Owners to achieve permission for the camp.





Meetings with TOs were held at the Djelk ranger shed in Maningrida and on country at Mankorlod. The meetings were overseen by the Senior Ranger Victor Rostron (Maningrida), the Djelk Ranger Manager Brendan Bainbridge (Maningrida), with translation assistance provided by consultant Wesley Campion, as well as the rangers themselves (all meetings).

Who?

- Djelk rangers
- Traditional Owners and Djungkay
- Senior consultants for Djelk
- Maningrida school kids, teachers and advisors through the Learning on Country program
- Malabam co-ordinator Roland Faber
- Dr Robert Raven, University of Queensland
- Northern Territory Government scientist Alys Stevens

When?

26-30 August 2013









Where?

Kawidji is a camping place of the old people in Kurulk country, and is about 5km karrkad (west) from the permanently occupied Mankorlod outstation in the Djelk IPA.



At each place marked with this symbol, we put 5 cameras, and left them out for 7 weeks.

Djelk IPA

Learning on Country

Djelk rangers and Maningrida CEC are working together through the Learning on Country program.

During this camp, senior and middle school students worked with the rangers to do biodiversity work, learn about bush tucker and medicine, use local plants to make instruments, shelters and art and learn some traditional dance.











Feral animal management

- Buffalo and pig are a huge threat to country.
- They destroy habitat for animals, bushtucker for people and damage vital sacred sites.
- Senior rangers took the senior school Learning on Country students in the helicopter, to show them some of the huge damage buffalo and pig are doing to country.
- They explained that numbers are too high, and the effects flow on down the river system.





We were using cameras to look for small mammals, which are on the decline in northern Australia.

We put 5 cameras per site, at 10 sites in the Mankorlod area. We chose our sites based on habitat (rock country and areas with free water) and fire regime (fire free for > 2 years).

Sites were chosen and/or given approval for by landowners either from the car, or helicopter.

The rangers showed the senior school students how to set the cameras, and record their location using I-Tracker.



Camera trapping – pick up

We left our cameras out for 7 weeks, well into the build-up season.

A small team of rangers and Alys camped at Dukaladjarrandj and picked up all of the cameras in October 2013. The team had to camp on the Cadell River as there was no water left at Kawidji.

At each place where the cameras were, the team recorded general country and plant information about the area. For the sites accessed by car, this was helped by a woman elder with particular botanic skills who could provide language name and flowering and fruiting information to assist with the scientific identification.





Results

We 'captured' 37 native animals on our cameras:

- 19 birds including *borrobborro* (chestnut quilled rock pigeon) and *korrbuk* (common bronze wing)
- 10 mammals including karndayh-karndayh (sandstone false antechinus), barrk and djukerre (male and female black wallaroo), yirrkbadj (water rat) and ngarrbek (echidna)
- 7 reptiles including *burarr* (water goannas) and *kinga* (saltwater crocodile). See end of this report for full species list.

We recorded 6 of the major feral animals in Arnhem Land:

- buffalo
- feral cattle
- donkey
- pig
- feral cat
- the cane toad.























Key points

- Our method of use of camera traps in this study has improved our ability to detect elusive species with cameras, particularly feral cats.
- We are off to a good start for developing and monitoring the fauna of the Mankorlod area using cameras.
- The method we used contributes to our NERP funded project to develop tools for biodiversity monitoring on indigenous lands.
- Working with the school and landowners on country helps Djelk deliver on their land management goals, as well as social, educational and cultural aims.
- Supporting and engaging with outstation communities is vital to managing healthy country.





Species list

Introduced species are coloured in red. The species list here shows the number of observations captured on camera. An observation is defined as a discreet event of a particular animal. For example, the saltwater crocodile triggered 30 photographs on the camera, but it was clearly only 1 individual that was captured by the camera at that time, therefore = 1 observation. Credit to T Mahney for sorting through and entering the data.

Group	Scientific name	Common name	# observations on camera
	Anhinga novaehollandiae	Darter	1
	Colluricincla woodwardi	Sandstone shrike thrush	4
	Corvus orru	Crow	65
	Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied butcherbird	1
	Dacelo leachii	Blue winged kookaburra	1
	Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced heron	1
	Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus	Black-necked stork	1
	Geopelia humeralis	Bar-shouldered dove	27
	Geopelia placida	Peaceful dove	4
Bird	Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie lark	2
Bira	Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling kite	1
	Microcarbo melanoleucos	Little pied cormorant	1
	Nycticorax caledonicus	Rufous night heron	4
	Petrophassa rufipennis	Chestnut-quilled rock pigeon	6
	Phaps chalcoptera	Common bronzewing	2
	Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned babbler	2
	Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis	Great bowerbird	3
	Threskiornis molucca	White ibis	7
	Threskiornis spinicollis	Straw-necked ibis	3
		Bird Total	136

Group	Scientific name	Common name	# observations on camera
Frog	Bufo marinus	Cane toad	6
		Frog Total	6
	Bos taurus	Cow	1
	Bubalus bubalis	Buffalo	67
	Canis lupus dingo	Dingo	61
	Equus asinus	Donkey	5
	Felis catus	Cat	13
	Hydromys chrysogaster	Water rat	3
	Macropus agilis	Agile wallaby	16
	Macropus bernardus	Black wallaroo	53
Mammal	Macropus robustus	Euro	12
	Pseudantechinus bilarni	Sandstone false antechinus	1
	Sus scofra	Pig	45
	Tachyglossus aculeatus	Echidna	2
	Unknown Macropus.	Unknown macropod	4
	Unknown medium mammal	Unknown medium sized mammal	1
	Unknown Rattus.	Rattus sp.	1
	Unknown small mammal	Unknown small sized mammal	2
		Mammal Total	287
	Carlia sp.	Rainbow skink	1
	Cryptoblephurus sp.	Snake-eyed skink	9
Reptile	Ctenophorus caudicinctus	Rock ring-tailed dragon	3
	Crocodylus porosus	Saltwater crocodile	1
	Varanus mertensi	Mertens' water monitor	14
	Varanus mitchelli	Mitchell's water monitor	1
	Varanus sp.	Monitor	2
		Reptile Total	31
		Grand Total	460

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For any further information, please contact <u>djelk@bawinanga.com</u> or Alys Stevens on <u>alys.stevens@nt.gov.au</u>









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For more information on the Northern Australia hub of the National Environmental Research Program go to

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Improving biodiversity conservation in northern Australia



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