

Central Kimberley 1 (CK1 – *Pentecost* subregion)

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Subregional description and biodiversity values

Description and area

This is hilly to mountainous country with parallel siliceous ranges of Proterozoic sedimentary rocks with skeletal sandy soils supporting *Triodia* spp. hummock grasses with scattered trees, and with earths on Proterozoic volcanics in valleys supporting ribbon grass (*Chrysopogon* spp.) with scattered trees. Open forests of river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and *Pandanus* spp. occur along drainage lines. The climate is dry hot tropical and sub-humid to semi-arid with summer rainfall.

The Pentecost subregion is predominantly middle Pentecosts sandstone, with King Leopold and Warton sandstone ranges along its southern peripheries. Large areas are mantled by Cainozoic soils. There is moderate dissection by several rivers (Durack, Chamberlain and Fitzroy). This is the true central Kimberley. Average annual rainfall ranges from 750 mm to 1000 mm. The dominant vegetation is savannah woodlands of eucalypts over *Triodia* spp.

Broad scale vegetation mapping of the area describes the following components;

- *Eucalyptus microtheca* (coolibah) and/or *Eucalyptus* spp. +/- *Excoecaria parvifolia* (gutta percha) grassy low woodland.
- *Adansonia gregorii* (boab), *Bauhinia cunninghamii* (bauhinia) and *Grevillea striata* (beefwood) grassy low open-woodland.
- *Eucalyptus brevifolia* (snappy gum) low open-woodland with *Triodia* spp. (spinifex) hummock grasses or sometimes a hummock grassland without trees.
- *Eucalyptus tectifera* (Darwin Box) +/- *Eucalyptus grandifolia* (large-leaved cabbage gum) +/- *Eucalyptus byrnesii* (fan-leaved bloodwood) woodland with *Sorghum* spp. (sorghum) and *Sehima nervosum* (white grass) tall grasses.
- *Astrelba* spp. (Mitchell grass) and/or *Dichanthium* spp. (bluegrass) tussock grassland sparsely wooded with low trees.
- *Astrelba lappacea* (curly Mitchell grass) and/or *Astrelba pectinata* (barley Mitchell grass) tussock grassland sparsely wooded with *Acacia* spp. low trees.
- *Eucalyptus phoenicea* (scarlet gum) and *Corymbia ferruginea* subsp. *stypophylla* (rusty bloodwood) low woodland with *Triodia bitextura* (curly spinifex) hummock grassland understorey.
- *Eucalyptus dichromophloia*, *Eucalyptus miniata* (Darwin woollybutt) +/- *Eucalyptus tetradonta* (Darwin stringybark) open-woodland with *Triodia*

bitextura (curly spinifex) and *Sorghum* spp. (sorghum) grasses.

- *Eucalyptus grandifolia* (large-leaved cabbage gum) +/- *Eucalyptus greeniana* (broad-leaved bloodwood) +/- *Eucalyptus polycarpa* (long-fruited bloodwood) low open-woodland with *Triodia bitextura* (curly spinifex) hummock grasses or *Chrysopogon* spp. (ribbon grass) and *Dichanthium* spp. (blue grass) tussock grasses.
- *Eucalyptus brevifolia* (snappy gum) low open-woodland with *Triodia pungens* (soft spinifex) and/or *Triodia bitextura* (curly spinifex) hummock grasses and/or tussock grasses.
- *Eucalyptus brevifolia* (snappy gum) low open-woodland with *Triodia bitextura* (curly spinifex) hummock grasses +/- *Enneapogon* spp. (nine-awn grass) short-tussock grasses or sometimes a grassland without trees.

Dominant land use

(see Appendix B, key b)

- (ix) Grazing – Native pastures
- (xi) UCL and Crown reserves

Continental Stress Class

The Continental Stress Class for CK1 is 5.

Known special values in relation to landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic values

Rare Features:

- The subregion is fox and rabbit free and essentially uninhabited.
- The circular, freshwater Lake Gladstone.

Centres of Endemism:

Rainforest patches are particularly important to invertebrates such as Camaenid land snails and annelids. Camaenid land snails have a large number of endemic species and some endemic genera showing strongly localised patterns of endemism. All the rainforest patches studied to date have endemic earthworm species associated with them.

Refugia:

The nature of this aspect is poorly known. 'Dry' rainforest patches provide dry season refuges along with riparian zones. Further research is required to define the extent to which this aspect may apply to sandstone country because of its ability to provide fire protection.

High Species and Ecosystem Diversity:

Sandstone communities may provide areas of high species and ecosystem diversity. Rainforests are defined by their vegetation associations and are resource centres for a variety of faunal taxa that are either directly linked to

rainforests or are more widely ranging species that are dependent on them. Examples include fruit pigeons and flying foxes.

Existing subregional or bioregional plans and/or systematic reviews of biodiversity and threats

The CTRC report in 1974 System 7 formed the basis of the Department's publication "Nature Conservation Reserves in the Kimberley" which has itself been incorporated in a Departmental Draft Regional Management Plan. These reports were focused on non-production lands and those areas not likely to be prospective for minerals. Action statements and strategies in the draft regional management plan do not go to the

scale of subregion or even bioregion. Previous rainforest studies are applicable (McKenzie *et al* 1991).

There has been no systematic review of biodiversity but it is apparent that there are on-going changes to the status of fauna (particularly mammals) and plant taxa. There is reasonable evidence about continuing loss of species and changes to assemblages at the landscape level which are affecting vegetation structure (e.g. loss of shrub layer), composition (e.g. perennial vs. annual grasses), vegetation cover, leaf litter, and organics in the upper soil horizon. It is generally recognised that flow-on effects of changes in the physical components of the environment, vegetation structure changes and other factors (e.g. exotic predators) can have significant effects on fauna. Work to date has been of a general nature.

Wetlands

Wetlands of National significance (DIWA listings)

Name	Location	Description ¹	Special Values ²	Condition ³	Trend ⁴	Reliability ⁵	Threatening Processes ⁶
Gladstone Lake WA111	17° 11'S 126° 14'E	B5	ii, iii, iv	iii	iii	iii	iv

¹Appendix B, key d; ²Appendix B, key c; ³Appendix C, rank 2; ⁴Appendix C, rank 3; ⁵Appendix C, rank 1; ⁶Appendix B, key e

Wetlands of subregional significance (in addition to the DIWA listed wetlands)

There are no wetlands of subregional significance in CK1.

Riparian zone vegetation

Name	Condition ¹	Trend ²	Reliability ³	Threatening Processes ⁴
All fringing vegetation of riparian zones	iii	iii	ii	vii, iv, v (feral herbivores), x, vi

¹Appendix C, rank 2; ²Appendix C, rank 3; ³Appendix C, rank 1; ⁴Appendix B, key e

Ecosystems at risk

Threatened ecological communities (TECs)

There are no Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed in CK1.

Other ecosystems at risk

Ecosystem	Status	NVIS ¹	Condition ²	Trend ³	Reliability ⁴	Threatening Process ⁵
Savannah communities of which <i>Callitris intratropica</i> is a component.	V	11	ii	iii	iii	vii
Flora and fauna assemblages of Gladstone Lake near Mt House Station	V	42	Unknown	iii	iii	iv
Assemblages of permanent/ephemeral wetlands, damplands, and riparian habitat of the Kimberley region.	V	15, 38, 42	Unknown	iii	ii	iv, vii
Plant assemblages of sand plain seepage areas between/near sandstone ridges.	V	38	Unknown	vi	Unknown	iv, vii
Herbfields of sandstone pavements of NW Kimberley.	V	38	Unknown	vi	Unknown	iv, vii

Ecosystem	Status	NVIS ¹	Condition ²	Trend ³	Reliability ⁴	Threatening Process ⁵
Assemblages of spring-fed wetlands on organic substrates perched on sandstone hill-slopes in the Central Kimberley bioregion (Kachana Springs)		N/A	i-ii	iii	iii	iv, xii (soil compaction and erosion by cattle), vii, vi

¹Appendix B, key f; ²Appendix C, rank 2; ³Appendix C, rank 3; ⁴Appendix C, rank 1; ⁵Appendix B, key e

Species at risk

Fauna

Species	Status	Condition ¹	Trend ²	Reliability ³	Threatening Processes ⁴
SCHEDULE 1: RARE/LIKELY TO BECOME EXTINCT, DIV 2 (BIRDS)					
<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	E	Unknown	iii.	ii	vii
<i>Erythrorichis radiatus</i>	V	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Malurus coronatus coronatus</i>	V	Unknown	vi	ii	vii, iv
SCHEDULE 4: OTHER SPECIALLY PROTECTED FAUNA. DIVISION 1 (MAMMALS)					
<i>Rhinonictes aurantius</i>	S1	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
SCHEDULE 4: OTHER SPECIALLY PROTECTED FAUNA. DIVISION 2 (BIRDS)					
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	S4	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	S4	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
SCHEDULE 4: OTHER SPECIALLY PROTECTED FAUNA. DIVISION 3 (REPTILES)					
<i>Crocodylus johnstoni</i>	S4	Common, widespread	iv	iii	Unknown threatening processes
OTHER SPECIES AT RISK WITHIN THE SUBREGION					
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Near threatened	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	Near threatened	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Near threatened	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</i>	Near threatened	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes, possibly feral predators
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Near threatened	Unknown	iii	ii	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Near threatened	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes

¹Appendix C, rank 2; ²Appendix C, rank 3; ³Appendix C, rank 1; ⁴Appendix B, key e

Declared rare and priority flora

Species Name	Status	Condition ¹	Trend ²	Reliability ³	Threatening Processes ⁴
PRIORITY 1					
<i>Acacia gloeotricha</i>	1	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Acacia manipularis</i>	1	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Echinochloa kimberleyensis</i>	1	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Triumfetta hapala</i>	1	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
PRIORITY 2					
<i>Eucalyptus ordiana</i>	2	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Grevillea latifolia</i>	2	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Jacksonia remota</i>	2	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Livistona victoriae</i>	2	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes
<i>Olax spartea</i>	2	Unknown	vi	Unknown	Unknown threatening processes

¹Appendix C, rank 2; ²Appendix C, rank 3; ³Appendix C, rank 1; ⁴Appendix B, key e

Analysis of appropriate management scenarios

Reservation priorities of ecosystems

The following Central Kimberley vegetation associations are not reserved anywhere within the bioregion:

Beard Veg Assoc	Description	Area (Ha.)
12	Medium woodland-tropical: Darwin stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>) and Northern woollybutt (<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>).	1,675
39	Shrublands; mulga scrub.	47
43	Low forest; mangroves.	141
53	Mosaic: Grasslands/pindan; Medium woodland with mixed tree scrub over ?tall upland grass and <i>Plectrachne</i> spp.	20,665
60	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah woodland, Darwin box (<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>) and cabbage gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandifolia</i>) over ribbon grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.)	89,854
61	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah woodland, coolabah over ribbon grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.)	37,682
75	Grasslands, curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>), low tree savannah woodland; scarlet gum (<i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i>) and <i>Eucalyptus ferruginea</i> over curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>).	1,793,559
77	Grasslands, curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>) and short grass low tree savannah; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) over <i>Enneapogon</i> spp. and curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>).	424,117
116	Hummock grasslands, sparse low tree steppe; mixed low trees over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> .	789
126	Bare areas; freshwater lakes.	406
127	Bare areas; mudflats.	1,693
699	Shrublands, pindan; <i>Acacia eriopoda</i> shrubland with scattered low bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) and roughleaf bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus setosa</i>) over soft (<i>Triodia pungens</i>) and curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>) on sandplain.	6,950
709	Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; <i>Acacia</i> spp. over winged spinifex (<i>Triodia intermedia</i>) on stony laterite.	1,144
726	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah low tree; boab (<i>Adansonia gregorii</i>), bauhinia (<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>) and beefwood (<i>Grevillea striata</i>) over Mitchell (<i>Astrebla</i> spp.) and ribbon/blue grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp./ <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp.) on black soil.	16,266
735	Hummock grasslands, sparse medium tree steppe; boab (<i>Adansonia gregorii</i>) over open <i>Triodia wiseana</i> on limestone.	104
742	Medium woodland; river red gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) and <i>Terminalia</i> spp.	2,844
743	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah sparse low tree; corkybark wattle (<i>Acacia suberosa</i>) and bauhinia (<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>) over ribbon/blue grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp./ <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp.) on black soil.	15,798
754	Shrublands, pindan; pindan wattle (<i>Acacia tumida</i>) shrubland with Northern woollybutt (<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>) and cabbage gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandifolia</i>) medium woodland over ribbon grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.) and curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>)	525
759	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah woodland, coolabah over ribbon/blue grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp./ <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp.)	115
774	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah sparse low tree; corkybark wattle (<i>Acacia suberosa</i>) over Mitchell grass (<i>Astrebla</i> spp.) on black soil	26,840
802	Grasslands, high grass savannah woodland; Darwin box (<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>) and cabbage gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandifolia</i>) over mixed/white grass (<i>Sehima nervosum</i>) on basalt and dolerite.	204,242
804	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah low tree; bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) and cabbage gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandifolia</i>) over ribbon grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.)	77,959
805	Grasslands, curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>), savannah woodland; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) and bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) over curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>) on limestone plateau.	6,334
807	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah sparse low tree; <i>Acacia</i> spp. over grass on black soil	689
809	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah woodland, longfruit bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus polycarpa</i>) over <i>Aristida</i> spp., riverine.	12,733
811	Grasslands, high grass savannah low tree; Mt House box (<i>Eucalyptus argillacea</i>) and bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) over white grass (<i>Sehima nervosum</i>) on rolling basalt country.	51,044
812	Grasslands, high grass savannah woodland; bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) and Northern woollybutt (<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>) over upland tall grass and curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>).	6,168
814	Hummock grasslands, low steppe woodland; silverleaf box (<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i>) and <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. over <i>Plectrachne</i> spp.	1,476
820	Grasslands, high grass savannah sparse low tree; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) over upland tall grass and curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>) on granite.	1,087
Beard Veg Assoc	Description	Area (Ha.)
829	Mosaic: Grasslands, short bunch grass savannah, low tree, Mt House box (<i>Eucalyptus argillacea</i>) and bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) over <i>Enneapogon</i> spp. arid short grass / Grasslands; high grass savannah, white grass (<i>Sehima nervosum</i>).	12,574
834	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah, Mitchell (<i>Astrebla</i> spp.) and blue grass (<i>Bothriochloa</i> spp.)	25,220
835	Grasslands, high grass savannah woodland; Darwin box (<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>) and <i>Eucalyptus greeniana</i> over spinifex and white grass (<i>Sehima nervosum</i>).	56,869
837	Grasslands, short bunch grass savannah low tree; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) over arid short grass on plains.	160,181
838	Grasslands, high grass savannah woodland; ghost gum (<i>Eucalyptus bella</i>) and longfruit bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus polycarpa</i>) over spinifex and tall upland grass.	7,677
839	Grasslands, high grass savannah low tree; Mt House box (<i>Eucalyptus argillacea</i>) and bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) over upland tall grass.	9,370
840	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah, ribbon/blue grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp./ <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp.)	2,807
842	Mosaic: Grasslands, short bunch grass savannah, low tree, Mt House box (<i>Eucalyptus argillacea</i>) and bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) over <i>Enneapogon</i> spp. short grass/Hummock grasslands, open low tree-steppe; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> and winged spinifex (<i>Triodia intermedia</i>).	103,036
852	Grasslands, short bunch grass savannah low tree; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) and bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) over arid short grass on plains.	6,834
855	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah low tree; mixed low trees over Mitchell (<i>Astrebla</i> spp.) and ribbon/blue grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp./ <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp.) on black soil	4,425
856	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah low tree; mixed low trees over ribbon/blue grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i>	3,602

	spp./ <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp.) on black soil.	
858	Mosaic: Grasslands, curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>), low tree savannah woodland; scarlet gum (<i>Eucalyptus phoenicea</i>) and <i>Eucalyptus ferruginea</i> over curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>)/grasslands, curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>), low tree savannah woodland; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) over curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>) on sandstone.	332,894
864	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah low tree; bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) over ribbon grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.).	23,478
866	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah sparse low tree; bauhinia (<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>) and coolibah over ribbon grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.) on black soil.	21,548
867	Grasslands, high grass savannah low woodland; Darwin box (<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>) and cabbage gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandifolia</i>) over white grass (<i>Sehima nervosum</i>) and/or upland tall grass.	116,204
868	Grasslands, curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>) and short grass low tree savannah; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) and bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) over <i>Enneapogon</i> spp. and curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>) on granite.	231,787
869	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah low tree; bauhinia (<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>) and coolibah over ribbon grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.) on black soil.	10,349
870	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah low tree; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) over ribbon grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.)	11,639
871	Mosaic: Grasslands, curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>), low tree savannah; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) over curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>)/ Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; winged spinifex (<i>Triodia intermedia</i>).	246,090
877	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah low tree; snappy gum (<i>Eucalyptus brevifolia</i>) and bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) over ribbon grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.).	50,687
883	Grasslands, curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>), low tree savannah; bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) over curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>).	27,988
884	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah low tree; cabbage gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandifolia</i>) and longfruit bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus polycarpa</i>) over ribbon (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.) and blue grass (<i>Bothriochloa</i> spp.) on sandy plains	45,113
887	Grasslands, high grass savannah woodland; Darwin box (<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>) and cabbage gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandifolia</i>) over mixed/white grass (<i>Sehima nervosum</i>).	46,244
888	Grasslands, tall bunch grass savannah low woodland, Darwin box (<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>) and cabbage gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandifolia</i>) over ribbon grass (<i>Chrysopogon</i> spp.).	169,955
901	Grasslands, high grass savannah woodland; Darwin stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>) and Northern woollybutt (<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>) over upland tall grass and curly spinifex (<i>Triodia bitextura</i>).	1,893
905	Grasslands, high grass savannah woodland; cabbage gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandifolia</i>) and ghost gum (<i>Eucalyptus bella</i>) over mixed/white grass (<i>Sehima nervosum</i>), riverine.	3,350
906	Grasslands, high grass savannah woodland; bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.), Darwin stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>) and Northern woollybutt (<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>) over white grass (<i>Sehima nervosum</i>) and tall upland grass on sandstone.	1,488
914	Grasslands, high grass savannah woodland; Darwin box (<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>) and <i>Eucalyptus greeniana</i> over kangaroo grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>) and white grass (<i>Sehima nervosum</i>).	4,578

Poorly represented ecosystems subject to threat:

Savannah communities of which <i>Callitris intratropica</i> is a component.
Assemblages of permanent/ephemeral wetlands, damplands, and riparian habitat of the Kimberley region.
Plant assemblages of sand plain seepage areas between/near sandstone ridges.
Herbfields of sandstone pavements.
Perched spring-fed peat-based swamps on hill slopes of the Durack Range area.
Naturally protected valley systems of the Saw and Durack Ranges.
Flora and fauna assemblages of Lake Gladstone.

Note: the lack of study in some areas precludes statements about the level of reservation required.

Subregional constraints in order of priority

(see Appendix B, key g)

Economic Constraints: Land prices for pastoral leases.

Competing Land Uses: Pastoral production.

Other: Our knowledge of biodiversity patterns across the subregion's landscape does not have enough resolution to accurately define all acquisition priorities on the ground.

Bioregional and subregional priority for reserve consolidation

The Central Kimberley bioregion has a ranking priority under the preliminary bioregional NRS priorities of 1 (see Appendix D, and Appendix C, rank 4). However this may need to be reviewed in light of the declaration of the King Leopold Ranges Conservation Park. It can also be

argued that there is a bias in the reserve system because some ecosystems not reserved are those that are being grazed and have been grazed the longest and are often burnt the most often (or the most frequency x intensity). The ranking between the three subregions is the Hart subregion having the highest priority for investigation of possible reservation options and then the Pentecost subregion followed by the Mt Eliza subregion.

Reserve management standard

The bioregion is ranked at poor (i) to fair (ii) (see Appendix C, rank 5). Apart from the donkey control program undertaken by the Department of Agriculture (WA) there are no concerted feral animal control programs in place. There is limited strategic aerial burning prescribed. Extent of other threatening processes, for example weeds, yet to be determined. Due to uncontrolled stock access, changes are occurring within parks.

Conservation Estate	Rank ¹	Issues
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Conservation Parks		
King Leopold Range (Part)	ii	Location makes the park accessible. Full extent of threatening processes (fire, weeds, feral animals) need to be documented. Stock impact occurring.

¹Appendix C, rank 5

Off reserve conservation

Priority species or groups

- Threatening processes operate from the species to landscape level.
- Little is known of the status of critical weight range mammals in the Pentecost subregion.
- Action is required to identify appropriate fire regimes.
- The effect of fire and cattle on critical weight range mammals, granivorous birds and savannah composition and structure is of concern.
- Changed grassland structures are of concern.
- There is evidence that changes have, and continue, to occur for the balance between annual and perennial grasses.
- Landscape level threatening processes also bring about changes to the organic profile layer in soils, water infiltration rates and surface flow velocity after rain.

Appropriate recovery actions

Fire Management: Move to biodiversity driven approaches to fire management strategies. Avoid frequent, broad scale, hot, late dry-season burning in savannah.

Industry Codes of Practice: Need to define weeds priorities both in an agricultural resource sense and an environmental sense. Resources required for already identified State and regional weed strategies.

Capacity Building: Need organisational responsibility for Local adoption of strategies. Capacity building in pastoral industry and Aboriginal groups to optimise biodiversity and savannah productivity. Minimise loss of the mineral A horizon and protection of organic layers.

Feral Animal Control: Removal of feral stock from conservation estate and management of stock on other lands e.g. close order husbandry of cattle herds to prevent overgrazing. Eradication of feral animals especially cattle, donkeys and pigs.

Ecosystems and appropriate recovery actions

This is a general savannah issue and fire is the main driver in addressing this. The next most important, and linked, issue is grazing. Actions that are required are linked to management research and better-coordinated efforts between Government agencies, the pastoral grazing industry, Traditional owners and the broader community.

Existing ecosystem recovery plans

There are no recovery plans for Ecosystems at Risk in CK1.

- Impacts on rainforest patches of inappropriate fire regimes and specifically rainforest fire/cattle interaction is of concern.
- There have been changes to riparian zones due to the impact of changed fire regimes, grazing and the indirect effects from changed hydrology.
- Action is required to identify what is at risk and components of the biota at most risk then recommend and research appropriate management.
- Little is known of the distribution, status and impact of weed species.

Existing species recovery plans

The Action Plan for Australian Bats.
The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2000.
Action Plan for Australian Marsupials and Monotremes.
Gouldian Finch Recovery Plan.
Draft Kimberley Region Management Plan (various strategies).

Subregion priority for off reserve conservation

The priority for off park conservation in CK1 is (ii) (see Appendix C, rank 6), indicating that there is a large off park effort needed, resource constraints and limited community capacity.

Conservation actions as an integral part of NRM

Existing NRM actions

Legislation: Pastoral lease inspections are undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and leaseholders notified of any problems via the Pastoral Lands Board. Final scenario is that the Commissioner for Soil Conservation can institute formal proceedings if issues are not being addressed. The last is rarely undertaken.

Threat Abatement Planning as Part of NRM: Concerted and coordinated effort by the Department of Agriculture in the control of donkeys.

Capacity Building: Land Conservation District Committees established and provide a venue for discussion on conservation matters.

Integration with Property Management Planning, Catchment Planning and Landcare: Land Conservation District Committees provide an opportunity for integration of land management activities.

Feasible opportunities for NRM

Environmental Management Systems and Ecologically Sustainable Product Marketing: Research is needed on the mechanism and impacts of threatening

processes. Outputs of this should assess potential cost/effective solutions. There has been some development in the co-ordination of multiple research initiatives and communication of this; Environmental planning across tenure (weeds, fire and feral animals) coordinated through Land Conservation District Committees.

Legislation: Improved implementation of existing legislation.

Capacity Building: Improved communication required between all stakeholders and an acknowledgement of differing land management objectives.

Other Planning Opportunities: Shire plan incorporating biodiversity objectives incorporating an acknowledgement of the worth of the natural environment e.g. tourism including the cost of management such as making national parks accessible.

Integration With Property Management Planning, Catchment Planning and Landcare: Development of catchment and regional plans involving all stakeholders.

Impediments or constraints to opportunities

A limited financial resource is a major constraint. The number of people available to implement strategies is a constraint. There is a need to increase awareness of conservation values throughout the community.

Subregions where specific NRM actions are a priority to pursue

A more coordinated approach to land management would be to give priority to the Hart subregion and given

Sources

References cited

No.	Author	Date	Title	Publication Details	Pub. Type
714	Dostine, Peter	(1998).	Gouldian finch recovery plan, <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Parks & Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory, Darwin	R
258	Duncan, A., Barry Baker, G. and Montgomery, N.	(1999).	The Action Plan for Australian Bats.	Environment Australia.	R
298	Garnett, S.T. and Crowley, G.M.	(2000).	The Action Plan for Australian Birds.	Environment Australia, Canberra.	R
483	Maxwell, S., Burbidge, A.A. and Morris, K. (eds).	(1996).	The 1996 Action Plan for Australian Marsupials and Monotremes. Wildlife Australia Endangered Species Program Project Number 50.	Environment Australia, Canberra.	R
495	McKenzie, N.L., Johnston, R.B. and Kendrick, P.G. (Eds.)	(1991).	Kimberley Rainforests of Australia.	Surrey Beatty and Sons.	B

R = Report; J = Journal article; O = Other.

Other relevant publications

See reference numbers 018, 094, 100, 118, 132, 173, 551, 556, 626, 634, 635, 636, 637, 648, 692 and 693 in Appendix A.

the relatively small number of stakeholders could be achieved in the short term. The Mt Eliza subregion would be more complex followed by the Pentecost subregion. The rank for all subregions is (ii) (see Appendix C, rank 7), indicating that there are significant constraints to integrate conservation as part of production or development system.

Data gaps

Gaps in data needed for the identification of biodiversity values and management responses

Vegetation and Regional Ecosystem Mapping: Much finer scale (at 100,000:1 or better) vegetation/regional ecosystem mapping required for most of the widespread surfaces. This needs to align with soil maps and environmental geology maps and these do not yet exist at better than 1:250 000 scale.

Systematic Fauna Survey: No systematic quadrat based fauna and/or flora sampling programme across the subregion to provide a basis for modeling species distribution and status.

Floristic Data: Data is sparse. Some potential for adapting WARMS monitoring methodology.

Ecological and Life History Data: Lacking on the habitat requirements of fauna species.

Other Priority Data Gaps Include:

Further research is required on the conservation status of many fauna and flora taxa as well as the effects of threatening processes such exotic predators (cats), stock (cattle, donkeys and pigs), fire and weeds.