

# Narungga Nation Traditional Fishing Agreement

February 2021





Artist Janet Milera

**Artwork by Auntie Janet Milera**

*Auntie Janet Milera is Narungga woman who has been handed down stories and yarns from her elders that she is now able to show through art. Through her art, Janet expresses and teaches her cultural heritage and ancestral stories to the wider community. She has been painting for more than 10 years and she enjoys teaching the wider community about her culture. Janet says she has been extremely blessed to have been given many opportunities to display her artwork through the Traditional Fishing Agreement.*

*According to Auntie Janet Milera, the circle in the middle represents the Narungga people/community, even though all Narungga people may not all live on country they are still connected through bloodlines and the circle representing never ending or longevity. The dots represent all Narungga people. The sea flow of the water runs through the Narungga people and community as the Butterfish mob. The brown is our country with the Wawi (Female Red Kangaroo) and Garrdi (emu) standing on it. Wildu (sea eagle) flying over the sea and Widhadha (shark) in the sea. These totem animals also represent the four clan groups Kurnara (Wawi) North, Winderera (Garrdi) East, Dilbha (Widhadha) South, Warri (Wildu) West.*

# **Narungga Nation Traditional Fishing Agreement**

**February 2021**



**Government  
of South Australia**

Department of Primary  
Industries and Regions

# Narungga Nation Traditional Fishing Agreement

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# 1 Application of the agreement

The Narungga People have established Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation (NNAC) to manage on their behalf all matters relating to their asserted traditional ownership of and native title rights and interests in the waters of Yorke Peninsula as outlined in the Narungga Nations Native Title Claim.

NNAC has consulted with the Narungga People and the Narungga People have consented to and authorised NNAC to enter into this agreement on behalf of the Narungga People. NNAC enter into this agreement in the performance of its functions of managing the asserted traditional ownership of and native title rights and interests of the Narungga People in the waters pertaining to this agreement.

Aquatic resources (fish and aquatic plants) are owned and managed by the Crown in right of the State of South Australia on behalf of the community and future generations. Currently, fisheries, aquatic reserves, the regulation of fishing and processing of aquatic resources are managed in accordance with the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* (the Act). The Act recognises Aboriginal traditional fishing as a separate category of fishing which is defined as: *fishing engaged in by an Aboriginal person for the purposes of satisfying personal, domestic or non-commercial, communal needs, including ceremonial, spiritual and educational needs, and using fish and other natural marine and freshwater products according to relevant Aboriginal custom.*

## 2 Consistency with fishery management plans

The aquatic resources accessed by Aboriginal traditional fishers are also subject to a number of existing management plans, including those for recreational and commercial fisheries.

Commercial fisheries management plans include the multi-species Marine Scalefish Fishery and other commercial single species fishery management plans (e.g. Blue Crab Fishery). The provisions relating to the allocation of Aboriginal traditional access shares to many of these aquatic resources has been addressed in each plan. The access shares of key aquatic species prescribed in this agreement reflect the shares that have been allocated between fishing sectors in current fishery management plans.

Existing commercial fisheries that can access aquatic resources within the area of the Narungga Native Title Claim are;

- Abalone Fishery (Central Zone)
- Blue Crab Fishery
- Charter Boat Fishery
- Marine Scalefish Fishery
- Rock Lobster Fishery (Northern Zone)
- Sardine Fishery
- Spencer Gulf Prawn Fishery
- Gulf St Vincent Prawn Fishery
- Miscellaneous Fishery

Current Fishery Management Plans and supporting documentation can be accessed online at the website of the Department of Primary Industries and Regions [pir.sa.gov.au/fishing/publications](http://pir.sa.gov.au/fishing/publications)

This agreement has been developed as an interim arrangement between the Government of South Australia and the Narungga people until an Aboriginal Traditional Fishing Management Plan under Part 6 Division 2 of the Act is able to be developed and implemented between the Narungga people and the State.

## **3 Term of the agreement and review schedule**

This agreement is to apply for a period of five (5) years or until it is replaced by an Aboriginal traditional fishing management plan under Part 6 Division 2 of the Act unless the agreement is otherwise terminated. At the mid-term of the agreement and at the end of the five-year period, a review is to be conducted in accordance with the processes set out in Part 21 of this agreement.

## **4 Fisheries management in South Australia**

South Australia's fishery resources are community owned public resources. The South Australian Government has a fundamental role in managing these resources to ensure they are biologically sustainable and any economic and regional benefit arising from their exploitation is maximised for the benefit of the whole South Australian community, including recreational fishers, commercial fishers, Aboriginal traditional fishers and the wider seafood consuming public.

As these community-owned fisheries resources support a shared access fishery, there is a shared responsibility between Government (on behalf of recreational and traditional fishers) and the commercial industry for any management actions required to address issues of fish stock sustainability and commercial economic viability. The role of government centres around ensuring these fisheries resources are managed for long-term biological sustainability on behalf of all South Australians, maximising the community/societal benefits arising from their exploitation and ensuring access to the fisheries resources is fair and equitable for all sectors.

The South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) of PIRSA conducts research and publishes stock assessment reports for the commercial fishing industry, and PIRSA conducts regular recreational fishing surveys. These reports create a scientific basis for managing and ensuring sustainability of South Australian fisheries. PIRSA has developed a number of commercial management plans and high-level policy documents on allocation, harvest strategy development and co-management which support sustainable fisheries management.

There is a significant knowledge gap of the level of traditional fishing catch and effort both within South Australia and nationally. The development of culturally appropriate traditional fishing survey methodology, to gain a better understanding of resource use by traditional fishers to better inform allocation and policy development, has been identified across all jurisdictions as a key priority. The Fisheries and Research Development Corporation (FRDC) is seeking to address this issue through funding of a national project (FRDC Project Number: 2018-016) that aims to develop methods to capture Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander catch data at national, regional and local scales to better inform management decisions.

## **5 Narungga Aboriginal Nation**

### **5.1 A statement of the history of fishing by Narungga People**

Narungga people are the traditional owners of Yorke Peninsula. Fishing has always been and continues to be integral to Narungga identity. Narungga people's relationships to the fresh, estuarine and salt-water components of their country are considered as inter-related and fundamental to the understanding of their country as a whole.



Fishing is very important to the Narungga lifestyle and provides sustenance to Narungga people. Fish and other aquatic species are also vital to their cultural and spiritual lives. It is for these reasons, among others, that they consider themselves to be 'salt-water people'. Narungga people also believe that this lifestyle was crucial in relation to enabling them to survive the occupation of their lands by non-Aboriginal people.

Narungga people and their ancestors were the first people to earn sustenance from the aquatic resources of Yorke Peninsula's waters. The Narungga people assert that they were also the first peoples to establish a body of laws and customs to govern management and use of the aquatic resources of Yorke Peninsula, including the trade of such resources with other groups. As such, Narungga people also assert that all organisms in the waters of Yorke Peninsula are their property. Furthermore, Narungga people also believe that other species, apart from fish and shellfish etc., and aspects of their seascape/aquatic ecosystems are also culturally important and should be protected (e.g., Seaweed, Seagrass, Penguins, Shags, Seagulls, Beachworms, sand, sea and freshwater springs).

Narungga people have used and continue to use a variety of fishing methods. Methods used and species targeted may be seasonal in nature. For example, netting features in some of the earliest written descriptions of Narungga people. It also emerged as a factor in the 1934-1935 Royal Commission of the Fishing Industry. Netting continues to feature in the contemporary fishing activities and oral histories of Narungga people. Some species regularly targeted by net include (list not exhaustive) – Bream, Flathead, Flounder, Garfish (February to April), Leather Jacket, Mullet, Tommy Ruff, Snook and Whiting.

Similarly, spear-fishing is another example of a Narungga fishing method that features in early descriptions of Narungga fishing activities. Harpooning is the older method in this regard and is continued to this day (the method using spears pre-dates harpooning), however spear-fishing (with spear-guns) is now considered to be the more predominant method. The importance of spear-fishing, particularly for the Gyneburra (Butterfish/Dusky Morwong) [*Psilocranium nigricans*], remains as a fishing activity of great magnitude for Narungga people. The Gayinbara is also widely recognised by Narungga people as a fish with medicinal properties and as a food that promotes good health (in particular the fat of the Gayinbara). This species is very important to Narungga identity. It is for these reasons that Narungga people may also be referred to as the 'Butterfish mob', particularly by other Indigenous Australians. Apart from the Gayinbara, many other species are also regularly targeted by this method. These species include (list not exhaustive) – Bream, Flathead, Flounder, Leather Jacket, Mulloway, Snapper, Snook, Squid, Trevally, Whiting and Yellowtail Kingfish.

The collection of shellfish, particularly from the inter-tidal zone, has been and continues to form another important aspect of Narungga fishing activities. The long-term importance of shellfish in the Narungga diet is for example evidenced in the faunal remains on archaeological sites on Yorke Peninsula. Some shellfish regularly targeted include (list not exhaustive) – Abalone, Warreners, Periwinkles, Cockles, Limpets, Mussels, Razorfish, and Scallops.

Similarly, the collection of crustaceans from Yorke Peninsula waters such as Crabs and Southern Rock Lobster continues to be important and is also evidenced in the faunal remains on archaeological sites.

Another recognised fishing method used by Narungga people includes the use of fish-traps made with large stones (e.g. as reported in the area of Pine Point and as may be still evidenced in other areas of the peninsula). Such traps make use of tidal movements and allow for fish and crustaceans etc. to be caught as the tide recedes.

The use of hook and line has also been recorded as an important Narungga fishing method. Oral histories record the importance of this method. In particular, hook and line fishing has been and continues to be important for Narungga people in relation to both shore, jetty and boat fishing. Some species more commonly targeted by hook (and jig) and line include (list not exhaustive) – Bream,

Cuttlefish, Flathead, Garfish, Leather Jacket, Mullet, Mulloway, Rock Cod, Salmon, Snapper, Snook, Squid, Sweep, Tommy Ruff, Trevally, Whiting and Yellowtail Kingfish.

The above described fishing methods provide just a sample of the fishing activities of Narungga people. Such methods should not necessarily be considered as static or become over-codified as it is important not to prevent the further development of Narungga fishing traditions.

## 5.2 Description of contemporary Narungga Community

Many Narungga people live on Yorke Peninsula (particularly Point Pearce, Port Victoria, Maitland and Moonta). Other Narungga people have moved 'far and wide' to other regional areas and city centres around the country – Adelaide is noted as a city with a large population of Narungga people. It is also acknowledged that some Narungga people currently reside overseas.

A number of published versions detailing the genealogies of Narungga families exist. Narungga people also count in their community those Aboriginal families who have had a long-term connection with Narungga country (notably through Point Pearce Mission Station) and hence who have formed kinship relationships with Narungga people due to the colonial history and invasion of their land and waters.

Whilst those Narungga people who live on Yorke Peninsula are likely to fish more often, other Narungga people living outside of Yorke Peninsula also regularly return to Yorke Peninsula. Indeed, access to 'fresh fish' from the waters of Yorke Peninsula is considered as a cultural right and believed to be important for the well-being of past, present and future generations of Narungga people.

## 5.3 Influential Native Title case law – *Karpany v Dietman (2013) HCA 47*

Aboriginal traditional fishing rights as defined in the *Native Title Act 1993* were first asserted in the waters of the Narungga Nation in December of 2009, when Owen Karpany and Daniel Karpany, members of the Narungga People, were charged with violating the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* (SA) by possessing undersized Abalone and exceeding the daily recreational bag limit. The defendants were native title holders over the area they were fishing on, and argued that they were exercising their native title rights to fish for non-commercial purposes. While initially cleared, the prosecution appealed and the acquittal was overturned by the Full Court of South Australia. The defendants were granted leave to appeal to the High Court in 2013.

The defendants used s. 211 of the *Native Title Act 1993* to make their case. This section provides that where other laws require a licence or permit to be held to undertake certain activities (including fishing), the lack of a licence does not prohibit or restrict native title holders undertaking those activities for non-commercial purposes in the exercise of their native title rights (although native title holders are required to hold the licence/permit if it is for research, environmental protection, public health or public safety purposes). The High Court accepted the defence in this case, judging that the defendants were not subject to South Australian recreational fishing restrictions where those restrictions infringe on the enjoyment of native title rights to fish for domestic non-commercial use.

## 5.4 The Narungga Declaration

At the first meeting of the Narungga Nation, held on Bookayana (Point Pearce) on the 10 February 1996, the Narungga Declaration, written by Lester-Irabinna Rigney, Tracy Ritchie, Eileen Wanganeen and Klynton Wanganeen was presented "*For all our relatives and children*". The declaration defines and asserts the inherent rights and sovereignty of the Narungga people and their aspiration and goals.

## 5.5 The Buthera Agreement

The Buthera Agreement *between* Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation (NNAC) and the State Government of South Australia, signed by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation on 13 February 2018, is the first agreement of its kind between any Australian government and an Aboriginal group.

The Buthera Agreement lays the foundation for Treaty and includes capacity-building support for the NNAC to drive development, economic enterprise and collaborative engagement with government agencies on Gurrunda (Yorke Peninsula).

The following statement from the Background section of the Buthera Agreement outlines its aims and outcomes.

*Both parties wish to strengthen the relationship between the Narungga People and the State, and for their relationship to embody and enable the following outcomes (Outcomes);*

- 1. the State engages with the Narungga People in a manner respectful of Narungga People and their inherent dignity;*
- 2. Narungga People enjoy a sustainable economy deriving from diverse sources;*
- 3. the State respects the rights of Narungga People to maintain their culture including their connection with sites, their history, tangible and intangible property, ceremony, dance, song, language, ways of teaching and learning, and their right to develop and evolve their culture; and*
- 4. each party communicates honestly with the other and conducts itself in all dealings with the other party in good faith.*

*Under this Agreement the parties intend to establish a respectful and constructive relationship to assist Narungga People to secure cultural, social and economic well-being.*

One of the commitments outlined in the Buthera Agreement that the State Government are committed to working with the NNAC, is the establishment of a Traditional Fishing Strategy to facilitate traditional and cultural fishing access to Narungga traditional waters.

## 6 Area that the agreement applies to

This agreement applies to the waters adjacent to Yorke Peninsula as highlighted in Figure 1. The Narungga Sea Claim component of the Native Title Application<sup>1</sup> extends five (5) kilometres buffer seaward of the High Water Mark. The seaward boundary is ascertained from the High Water Mark of any islands contained within that zone and five (5) kilometres around Troubridge and Althorpe Islands.



Figure 1: Map of Narungga Nation (SC2013/012) Native Title Application as highlighted over Yorke Peninsula.

<sup>1</sup> Schedule 1 provides an external boundary description - (Attachment 'B') of the Narungga Nations #1 Native Title Claim (SAD62/2013, SC2013/002).

## 7 Objectives of this agreement

The purpose of the Narungga Nation Traditional Fishing Agreement is to ensure that members of the Narungga community are able to enjoy, exercise and maintain Aboriginal traditional fishing practices in a way that is sustainable. In addition, the agreement will help ensure that the Narungga people can manage their traditional fishing activities taking into consideration both traditional lores and customs, and the laws of the State.

The objectives of this agreement are:

**1. Sustainability**

Ensure, through conservation, preservation and fisheries management measures, that the living resources of the waters to which the agreement applies are not endangered or overexploited;

**2. Ecological Sustainable Development**

Provide for the management of Narungga Aboriginal traditional fishing activities in the area to which this agreement applies in accordance with the principles of ecological sustainable development;

**3. Cultural Knowledge**

Provide a framework for the continuance and enhancement of the culture of the Narungga people in relation to fishing, taking into account the relationship to land and waters that the Narungga people have with the area to which this agreement applies; and

**4. Cultural Protection**

Provide for the protection and enhancement of culturally important species, habitats, activities and practices within the waters to which the agreement applies.

## 8 Who can fish under this agreement

NNAC have been authorised by the Narungga People to manage the asserted traditional ownership of and native rights and interests in the waters of the Narungga Nation Native Title Application.

The persons who undertake fishing activities under this agreement are those living Aboriginal people who identify as Narungga and are recognised by the other Native Title Holders under Narungga traditional laws and customs as having rights and interests in the Native Title area as described in Schedule 2. It is not intended that persons, Aboriginal or otherwise, who have no connection to Narungga country be able to fish under this agreement.

The persons who undertake fishing activities in accordance with this agreement or the instruments that implement this agreement may only do so with the consent of NNAC as the Narungga Nation endorsed authoritative body to manage traditional fishing in the waters of the Narungga People until such time that they are replaced by a Prescribed Body Corporate.

## 9 What fishing activities does this agreement provide for

Outside of the following activities the taking of aquatic species for personal use will be defined as recreational fishing and as such will be subject to prescribed recreational size, bag, boat and possession limits under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* and Regulations. Subject to this agreement possession limits and commercial quantities provided for in the Act still apply.

The following Narungga traditional fishing activities are recognised under this agreement for those persons defined above in part 8 of this agreement:

### 1. 100m Mesh Net Use

The use of not more than two nets of a maximum length of 100 metres in the waters adjacent to the Point Pearce ALT lands from Chinaman's Well to Guggathie and Wardang Island during the period February to April in each year, each net for a maximum of twelve days during that period. The agreement will set out arrangements in relation to net dimensions and method of fishing, including a process of review within the term of the agreement.

### 2. 50m Mesh Net Use

The use of up to eight nets at any one time with a maximum length of 50 metres each in the waters adjacent to the Point Pearce ALT lands from Chinaman's Well to Guggathie and adjacent to the Cape Elizabeth lands from the water's edge seaward to a depth of 2 metres. This activity may occur throughout the year, except during the period February to April, when the maximum number of 50 meter nets must be no more than six at any one time. The agreement will set out arrangements in relation to net dimensions and method of fishing including a process of review within the term of the agreement.

### 3. Community Catch

The taking of species specified in the agreement from Schedule 3 as community/communal catch subject to input and output controls that limit annual catch and or effort specified in the agreement.

#### **4. Cultural Camps**

The undertaking of Aboriginal traditional fishing activities as part of up to twelve (12) cultural camps each year in the waters from Port Broughton to Troubridge Point. The fishing activities are to be regulated by a system established under the agreement. The fishing activities to be authorised must include using up to two nets of a maximum of 50 metres from the water's edge to a depth of 2 metres and the right to take benthic marine species from the intertidal zone.

#### **5. Fishing Methods**

The right to use traditional and non-traditional fishing methods as specified in the agreement. This does not include net catch which may only be done in accordance with fishing activities 1, 2, and 4 of this agreement.

#### **6. Inter-tidal Zone Access**

The taking of benthic marine species specified in the list in Schedule 3 in the intertidal zone adjacent to the Point Pearce Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT) lands from Chinaman's Well to Guggathie, Wardang Island and the Cape Elizabeth lands. This right is in addition to the right to take benthic marine species during the cultural camps specified in fishing activity 4 of this agreement.

#### **7. Unregulated Species**

The taking of all other culturally important species specified in Schedule 3 that are currently unregulated without restriction as to method or quantity. These rights may be subject to regulation should the broader access to these species become subject to management controls.

## **10 Net fishing**

Schedule 6 of the *Fisheries Management (General) Regulations 2017* prohibits the taking of fish by an unlicensed person in coastal waters by using a fish net.

This agreement, between the Government of South Australia and the Narungga people enables the following net fishing arrangements. This activity may be limited to specified waters.

### **10.1 Conditions**

The Minister may consider inserting conditions on this arrangement that may include some or all of the following:

- (a) A system for tagging nets. For example, the nets may be used if they have a tag issued by the Executive Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture. (The Executive Director will provide NNAC with 8 tags.) Provision will be made to issue a replacement in the event of a lost tag;
- (b) The marking of nets when in the water;
- (c) The restriction of waters in which the nets may be used;
- (d) The maximum length and allowable configuration of the nets. (50 m set nets; 100 m ring nets);
- (e) The nets must not be joined together and must be a minimum of 50 m apart from any other net;
- (f) The nets must not be towed behind a moving boat;
- (g) The number of nets that may be used at any one time as described in part 9 of this agreement;

- (h) The maximum allowable number of days on which the nets may be used. As described in part 9 of this agreement;
- (i) A minimum mesh size of 50 mm will apply to the nets;
- (j) The provision of catch and effort information to be provided to PIRSA in relation to fish taken by net;
- (k) The reporting of the intended use of the 100 metre nets to PIRSA (prior to using the nets);
- (l) Option for PIRSA or SARDI scientific officers to accompany Narungga fishers as observers when undertaking net fishing activities for garfish during the February to March period for scientific purposes. This will be by prior agreement with the Narungga people.

The agreement will exempt authorised fishers from specific area closures that are currently imposed under the *Fisheries Management (General) Regulations 2017*.

The agreement will not exempt the application of all statutory prohibitions, such as the prohibition on taking prawns in waters less than 10 metres (clause 117 of Schedule 6 of the *Fisheries Management (General) Regulations 2017*). Therefore, if prawns are taken as incidental bycatch in netting operations in waters less than 10 metres they must be immediately returned to the water. All regulations apply unless specifically exempted.

## 10.2 Net fishing principles

The principles to be applied in developing net arrangement notices are:

### 1. Sustainability

Aquatic resources must be protected from overexploitation;

### 2. Cultural Needs

The arrangements must be designed taking into account the specified cultural needs of the Narungga people. For example, net fishing plays an important educational role within the community and this should be facilitated to the extent possible in the arrangements;

### 3. Allocation

Consideration must be given to issues relating to allocation of access to the resource and the impact of any allocation on the commercial and recreational fishing sectors;

### 4. Traditional Fishing Identification

The arrangements must be able to be implemented in the field in a way that Aboriginal traditional fishing activities are easily identifiable (for example, through the use of approved tags and buoys).

### 5. Adaptive Management

Catch and effort may only be restricted further than the limits set out above in limited circumstances. For example, further restrictions may be imposed in response to the detection of or possibility of sustainability concerns.

### 6. Special Circumstances

If members of the Narungga people who are authorised to fish under this agreement also become the holder of a commercial fishing authority under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* for the same species, further monitoring and compliance arrangements may need to be implemented.



## 10.3 Net fishing arrangements

The arrangements to be implemented under this agreement are to enable the use up to eight nets at any one time by the Narungga people. These nets used may be a maximum of 50 metres long, however during February, March and April two of these nets may be 100 metres long. The 50 metre nets may only be used as static set nets set from shore. The 100 metre nets may also be used as a ring net.

The 100 metre nets may only be used in specified waters around the ALT lands at Point Pearce and Wardang Island. The 50 metre nets are to be used in specified waters around the Cape Elizabeth lands and the ALT lands, including Wardang Island. These arrangements are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Narungga Fishing Agreement Netting Arrangements

Period	Method	Length of net (m)	Max. No.	Time restrictions	Area of Operation
All year excluding February, March and April	Set net (Static net set from shore)	50	8	None	Waters adjacent to ALT lands at Point Pearce and Wardang Island and adjacent to the Cape Elizabeth lands, from the waters edge seaward to a depth of 2 metres.
February, March and April	Set net (Static net set from shore)	50	6	None	Waters adjacent to ALT lands at Point Pearce and Wardang Island and adjacent to the Cape Elizabeth lands, from the waters edge seaward to a depth of 2 metres.
February, March and April	Ring net	100	2	12 days for each net during period February to April. (Total = 24 net days.)	Waters adjacent to ALT lands at Point Pearce and Wardang Island.
NB – the nets may also be used for cultural camps.					

These arrangements have been negotiated so that the Narungga people can undertake netting activities targeting garfish during February, March and April. This is a traditional activity that provides food for the community and provides an opportunity to educate younger members of the community about fishing and other cultural practices and knowledge. The arrangements also provide for netting of other species using the 50 m set nets throughout the year. The species to be targeted by this method are Bream, Flathead, Flounder, Leather Jacket, Mullet, Tommy Ruff, Snook and Whiting. These species are also an important food source for the Narungga people.

Fish taken pursuant to authorised net fishing is not to be constrained by daily bag and boat limits. This catch is also distinct from the Narungga community catch arrangements set out below.

# 11 Community catch

This agreement provides NNAC to facilitate the take of specified species (Abalone, Snapper and King George Whiting, or other species from Schedule 3 as agreed by the parties) established under this agreement, for Narungga cultural purposes.

The agreement may include conditions relating to:

- 1. Catch Quantity and Minimum Size Limits**  
Limiting the quantity and minimum size limit of fish that may be taken and, if necessary, restrictions on the number of fishing trips during which it may be taken;
- 2. Prior Reporting**  
Requiring the provision of notification to PIRSA Fisheries prior to fishing.
- 3. Catch Report**  
Requiring the provision of catch and effort information to PIRSA;
- 4. Identification**  
Requiring any person undertaking fishing pursuant to the agreement to have a form of authorisation provide by NNAC, or some other form of identification.

## 11.1 Community catch principles

In determining the amount of fish that may be taken by the Narungga in accordance with the agreement in any year, the following principles must be considered:

- 1. Sustainability**  
Aquatic resources must be protected from overexploitation;
- 2. Cultural Needs**  
The amount of fish must be determined in a transparent way, taking into account the specified cultural needs of the Narungga peoples, including cultural camps;
- 3. Allocation**  
Consideration must be given to issues relating to allocation of access to the resource and the impact of any allocation on the commercial and recreational fishing sectors.

# 12 Inter-tidal rock reefs

The *Fisheries Management (General) Regulations 2017* prohibits the taking of a benthic marine organism in waters seaward of the line of Mean High Water Springs to a depth of 2 metres in the area of a rocky reef and its waters.

However, the Narungga people traditionally collect species from the inter-tidal zone. In particular, families often collect shellfish species from these waters, to be eaten or for use as bait.

This agreement, between the Government of South Australia and the Narungga people enables the lawful collection of any benthic marine species specified from rocky reefs in waters from high water mark to a depth of 2 metres. This activity may be limited to specified waters. Any organisms taken in the

agreement area will remain subject to any bag, boat or size limits that apply (unless taken as part of community catch arrangements).

## 13 Cultural camps

The agreement provides arrangements to support traditional fishing during cultural camps being conducted by the Narungga people. The fishing activities are to be undertaken in waters from Cape Elizabeth to Troubridge Point, from the high water mark out to a depth of 2 metres. The agreement will facilitate the conduct of up to 12 cultural camps each year. The camps can be up to a maximum of seven days and six nights each. The cultural camps arrangements may include the following activities and requirements:

### 1. Net Use

The use of 2 x 50 m nets. These are to be two of the nets used for other net fishing and must be tagged with one of the eight approved tags issued by the Executive Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture under this agreement.

### 2. Inter-tidal

The collection of benthic marine species listed in Schedule 6 from the inter-tidal zone.

### 3. Specified Species

The collection of specified species as part of community catch.

### 4. Prior Reporting

A requirement to provide notification to PIRSA prior to commencing a cultural camp. A form outlining this process can be found at Appendix 23.3.

### 5. Catch Report

A requirement to provide catch and effort information to PIRSA.

## 14 Agreement modification

Future modifications for catch and effort may be required under sustainability concerns within this agreement in limited circumstances. These are:

- (a) By consent of NNAC and the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development; or
- (b) If it can be demonstrated through scientific evidence that a fish stock is overexploited.

## 15 Agreement netting review

### 15.1 Terms

The Narungga Fishing Agreement provides a process for reviewing netting arrangements within the term of the agreement under the following conditions;

- (a) PIRSA will undertake a review at the mid-term point of the period of the term of the agreement and again before the expiration of the term of the agreement.

- (b) Will only be altered within its term by consent of the NNAC and the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development or with the respect to output or input controls if there is scientific evidence a fish stock is overexploited.

## **15.2 Timing**

The review should follow the second period during which 100 metres nets are used (February to April). This will ensure that catch and effort information from at least two years is available to take into consideration in the review. It will also allow time for the next stock assessment of garfish to be completed in accordance with the timetable set out in the Marine Scalefish Fishery Management Plan. The stock assessment can then be taken into account in the review.

## **15.3 Process**

NNAC and a representative of the Minister's Recreational Advisory Council and Wildcatch SA and/or other commercial fisheries representative bodies may be consulted in the process of reviewing the net fishing arrangements.

## **15.4 Assessment**

The review should assess the catch and effort information available in relation to net fishing by the Narungga people. In particular, it should assess the effectiveness of the nets for taking culturally important species.

## **15.5 Outcomes**

The review should determine if the objectives of the strategy are being achieved in relation to net fishing. If not, the review must make recommendations to the Executive Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture to better achieve the objectives. The recommendations should include ways of measuring the ongoing achievement of the objectives of the strategy.

# 16 Protection of culturally important species, areas and events

## 16.1 Culturally important species

Culturally important aquatic species are listed in Schedule 3, and many of the arrangements set out in this agreement relate to the take of those species. However, there are also species that are important to the Narungga people that are not species that are taken or eaten. The importance of these species to the Narungga People and therefore the need for cultural protection should be taken into account in the development of any future policy that affects these species or their habitat within the waters to which this agreement applies.

A short description of some of these species and their importance is set out in the Table 2 as a way of providing some examples of the variety of issues involved.

Table 2: Brief description of some of the significant marine species for Narungga Peoples.

Name	Cultural information
Dusky Morwong	The importance of spear-fishing, particularly for the Gayinbara (Butterfish/Dusky Morwong/ <i>Psilocranium nigricans</i> ), remains as a fishing activity of great magnitude for Narungga people. The Gayinbara is also widely recognised by Narungga people as a fish with medicinal properties and as a food that promotes good health (in particular the fat of the Gayinbara). This species is very important to Narungga identity.
Dolphin (all species)	Narungga name is <i>Yambu (Jampu, yump-poo)</i>
Puffer Fish / Toad Fish	Narungga name is <i>Dhanni-murdla (darni-mudlu, dunny-mood-loo)</i>
Seahorse / Seadragon / Pipehorse / Pipefish etc.	Known species to Narungga People – occasionally observed when spear fishing
Seal and Sea-lions	Narungga names recorded as – <i>Wadibarru (Wadibaru, Waddy-burroo)</i> and <i>Mulda (Multa)</i> . The seal is recorded as a ‘totem’ or ‘class’ that amongst other things describes the social organisation of Narungga People.
Shark (including Great White or White sharks)	Narungga recorded names are <i>Widhadha (Widat:a, Withut-too, Wilthuthu, Witata)</i> , <i>Gurada (Guratu, Kuratu, Goreta, Goorta, Goo-rat-too)</i> and <i>Papus</i> . Some historical sources and contemporary oral histories record the <i>Gurada (Guratu, Kuratu, Goreta, Goora, Goo-rat-too)</i> as the Carpet Shark or even the Banded Carpet Shark, however current usage may also refer to a shark of any kind. Sharks feature in a number of Narungga oral histories. While some Narungga people may eat the smaller sharks, White Sharks are not taken.
Sea-stars (all relevant species)	A colloquial recorded Narungga name is <i>Burdli (burlic, pul:budli)</i> literally meaning star.
Turtle (all relevant species)	Known species to Narungga people – occasionally observed.
Whale (all relevant species)	Recorded Narungga names are <i>Walbura (Wol-burro, Wul-burra)</i> and <i>Nhagura (Nagura)</i> . There are also known stories regarding the whale in Narungga culture.

## 16.2 Culturally important areas

All of the waters to which this agreement applies are important to the Narungga people who are the traditional owners of those waters. Further, Narungga people currently fish in all suitable waters around Yorke Peninsula. There are, however, some areas that have special significance to the Narungga people in relation to fishing. These areas include the waters surrounding the lands of Point Pearce (which include Wardang Island, White Rocks, Goose and Little Goose Island) – these waters are important for cultural and historical reasons (e.g. because of known and very important ‘Dreaming Stories’ and oral histories for the area as well as the historical circumstances which caused many Narungga people to be confined to the Point Pearce lands due to the colonial history and invasion of Yorke Peninsula and subsequent government policies which greatly restricted the movement of Narungga people).

In addition, the following list provides examples of other important contemporary and/or historical fishing areas for Narungga people that are outside the lands of Point Pearce (which include Wardang Island) – Chinaman’s Wells, Balgowan and the second and third beach areas north of Balgowan, Tiparra, Cape Elizabeth, Moonta Bay/Point Hughes, Tickera, Port Victoria, Point Rickaby, Bluff Beach, Port Minlacowie, Daly Head, Innes National Park/ Marion Bay region, Foul Bay, Troubridge Point, Oyster Bay, Port Vincent, Pine Point, Ardrossan, Tiddy Widdy, Price, Port Clinton, Black Point, Wallaroo and Port Broughton (this list is indicative only and should not be considered exhaustive). The importance of these areas as well as any other relevant fishing areas to the Narungga people should be taken into account in the development of any future policy that affects fishing or fish habitat in these waters.

## 16.3 Access to Aquatic Protected Areas and Reserves

### 16.3.1 Marine Parks

The *Marine Parks (Zoning) Regulations 2012* regulation 5 (b) states that the prohibitions and restrictions applying within a marine park do not apply to an Aboriginal person acting in accordance with an ILUA or Aboriginal tradition<sup>2</sup>. Traditional fishing activities identified and described under this agreement are therefore exempt from zoning arrangements within marine park areas. The Department for Environment and Water (DEW) will be provided a copy of this agreement for their reference.

## 16.4 Culturally significant events

For thousands of years Narungga people have had and continue to have strong connection to Guuranda (Yorke Peninsula) land and sea country. From time immemorial Narungga people have engaged in cultural ceremonies and celebrations. Due to the quick progression of colonisation on Guuranda and the forced removal of Narungga people from their traditional country, this has challenged and restricted Narungga people from having the right to practice tradition, ceremony and language that has been taught and passed on for generations. The Narungga people have since been reclaiming language, stories, traditions and practices which forms their identity, kinship and cultural connection. Narungga people continue to celebrate their people, their culture and country through various gatherings. These are important community events to continue to reinforce the cultural connection of the Narungga people back to their land and sea country.

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<sup>2</sup> *Marine Parks (Zoning) Regulations 2012* regulation 3 defines *Aboriginal tradition* as meaning traditions, observances, customs or beliefs of the people who inhabited Australia before European colonisation and includes traditions, observances, customs and beliefs that have evolved or developed from that tradition since European colonisation.

A short description of some of these events and their importance is set out in the Table 3 and not limited to as a way of providing some examples of the variety of cultural events important to Narungga.

Table 3: Brief description of some of the significant cultural events for Narungga Peoples.

Name	Cultural information
Gynburra Festival	Gynburra continues to reinforce the importance of our spiritual and cultural connection to our traditional lands, Guuranda (Yorke Peninsula). It is a celebration of the Narungga people and provides a calendar event of recognition and acknowledgement of our ancestors and our relationship to our country. Gynburra emanated from the ideals to ensure this significant event is inclusive to all Narungga people and further encourage the wider Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities to celebrate our wonderful culture.
Funerals	The passing of Narungga community members affects the immediate and wider community through the Narungga kinship structure.
Celebrations	Significant celebrations for Narungga community achievements and milestones that is inclusive for all Narungga people to attend. These celebrations have to be endorsed and approved by Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation.
Camps	Cultural camps are for the benefit of all Narungga people. Camps that are likely to be held either individually but not limited to men's, women's, elders, children's, Aboriginal nation groups, organisations.

## 17 Research strategies

The priorities for research to support the implementation of this agreement are:

- (a) Participation from Narungga in all aspects of research conducted on Narungga Country.
- (b) The development of an appropriate method for collecting catch and effort information about traditional fishing by the Narungga people.
- (c) Analysis of the impact of traditional fishing by the Narungga on key species as identified by Narungga for consideration.
- (d) The integration of the management of traditional fishing with the management of the recreational and commercial fishing sectors.

PIRSA will seek funding to pursue research opportunities on the basis of these priorities.

If research is conducted in accordance with these priorities, the outcomes of that research will be able to be used in developing arrangements under this agreement. When this agreement is reviewed in five (5) years, more sophisticated research priorities may then be able to be developed, as appropriate.

All research should be undertaken taking into account the Guidelines for Ethical Research in Indigenous Studies (2000) produced by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS).

## **18 Education and awareness**

### **18.1 Awareness of Narungga People about the agreement**

NNAC have a role in educating members of the Narungga community about the arrangements that apply under this agreement.

NNAC will pursue the following strategies for maintaining the awareness of Narungga community members of their entitlements and responsibilities:

- (a) Establish a committee that is responsible for fishing matters within the community.
- (b) Prepare (with PIRSA) and distribute an appropriate and easily understood by Narungga community guide about fishing limits and requirements.
- (c) PIRSA to assist NNAC to lead the education and awareness on the traditional fishing agreement to Narungga and the wider community

### **18.2 Awareness of Non-Narungga community about the agreement**

PIRSA has a role in ensuring that other fishing sectors and the wider community are aware of the arrangements that apply under this agreement. Other fishing sectors and the wider community should be aware that the Narungga people have traditional fishing rights that may be exercised under this agreement and that they also have corresponding responsibilities in terms of catch reporting and other regulations.

PIRSA will pursue the following strategies for maintaining the community's awareness of the arrangements under this agreement:

- (a) Ensure that reference to the Narungga Traditional Fishing Agreement is incorporated into all relevant commercial and recreational fishery management plans as those plans are progressively updated.
- (b) Ensure that all relevant commercial and recreational fishing management plans and policies integrate the management of Narungga Aboriginal traditional fishing activities under this agreement with the management of commercial and recreational fishing activities. In particular, arrangements in relation to allocation of access to aquatic resources must take into account the access that the Narungga have under this agreement.

## **19 Sea Ranger Program**

This agreement provides for the opportunity to explore development of a Narungga Nation community based Aboriginal Sea Ranger program by NNAC. The community based Sea Ranger program may include accredited training for Aboriginal Sea Rangers within each community. This would provide the means for participants to combine their existing knowledge and skills with new ones and to have them recognised within a formally accredited framework. It may then qualify them for specific and complementary roles as education/extension officers within the communities.



# 20 Ongoing administration of the Narungga Nation Fishing Agreement

## 20.1 Funding

Under the terms of the Buthera Agreement the State will fund the administration and implementation management agreements of the Narungga Fishing Strategy, which includes the development of a traditional fishing plan or agreement.

## 20.2 Consultative arrangement

In relation to this fishing agreement, NNAC will be the contact point for consultation with the Narungga people on fisheries management issues.

## 20.3 Monitoring and compliance

If a person undertakes fishing activities within the waters to which the agreement applies they will either be fishing as an individual or for community purposes, in accordance with arrangements established under this agreement.

The agreement (and the instruments that implement the agreement) set out the ways that NNAC can endorse a person/s to undertake traditional fishing activities for the purpose of providing for a community event (culturally significant event). A form for requesting endorsement for traditional fishing activities under this agreement can be found at Appendix 23.3.

If a person is found to be fishing in excess of Aboriginal traditional fishing limits or fishing without authority but the person does not have any way of showing that they have permission from NNAC to undertake community fishing, then the following steps must be followed:

- (a) Contact NNAC and enquire about whether the person is taking community catch in accordance with the agreement.
- (b) If the answer to (a) is no, compliance action may be taken against the person as an individual, if appropriate.
- (c) If the answer to (a) is yes, then NNAC must meet with the Executive Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture as the delegate of the Minister to discuss the monitoring and compliance arrangements under the agreement.
- (d) Following these discussions, the Executive Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture may determine that the matter will need to be referred to Fisheries Compliance to consider whether action should be taken against NNAC. If no compliance action is taken, the Executive Director may ask NNAC to provide a report to him to outline how monitoring and compliance with the agreement can be improved. Steps may be taken to implement these or other changes to improve compliance arrangements.

## 21 Review of Agreement

PIRSA will undertake an annual review of the agreement and before the end of its term in consultation with NNAC. The purpose of the review will be to determine if this agreement is to continue in its current form for another term to be determined or if a traditional management plan supported by the provisions of an ILUA will replace the existing management agreement.

This agreement is to be reviewed to measure the effectiveness of the agreement in achieving its objectives and the objectives of *the Fisheries Management Act 2007* in relation to:

- (a) Whether the objectives of the agreement are being achieved; and
- (b) How this is measured; and
- (c) Any recommendations for changes that will further pursue the objectives of the agreement

## 22 Suspension of termination of the agreement

This agreement includes provisions relating to the suspension or termination of the agreement. In particular, the agreement provides;

- (a) The agreement may be terminated by agreement between the Minister and the recognised Narungga native title body in the event that an ILUA and Traditional Management Plan is developed and implemented to replace this agreement.
- (b) The agreement may only be terminated by agreement between the parties to the agreement or where there has been a fundamental breach of the agreement and the Minister elects to terminate it under the clause (c). For the purpose of this clause a fundamental breach is:
  - (i) Where there has been a failure by the Narungga people to comply with the monitoring and compliance requirements of the agreement and the regime implemented under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* or portions of the agreement such as the agreement cannot be effectively administered either in whole or in part.
  - (ii) A fundamental breach is not constituted by a breach by an individual Narungga person/s who is prosecuted under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.
- (c) Where there is a fundamental breach of the agreement or portion of the agreement, the Minister may elect to terminate or suspend the operation of the agreement, or portion of the agreement.
- (d) If the Minister elects to suspend the operation of the agreement or portion of the agreement it must only do so after full consultation with the NNAC about the matters that have led to a fundamental breach in accordance with the process contained in the agreement and after giving notice to the NNAC as provided in the agreement.
- (e) Should the Minister suspend the operation of the agreement or portion of the agreement the period of suspension shall be for a period of six months from the time the notice is served upon the NNAC.
- (f) During the period of the suspension of the agreement or portion thereof:

- (g) The Narungga people shall not exercise any activities allowed by agreement relating to the suspension.
- (h) An action group comprising not more than two (2) representatives from each of the parties will be convened and will meet on a regular basis throughout the period of the suspension and use all reasonable endeavors to address the issues that have led to a fundamental breach of the agreement.
- (i) At the end of the suspension period the action group may recommend to the Minister that either:
  - i. Aboriginal traditional fishing be resumed in accordance with the agreement; or
  - ii. The operation of the agreement be terminated in accordance with clause (c).
- (j) The agreement be suspended for a further period of six months during which time the action group will make a further attempt to resolve the issues and clauses (f) and (g) will apply.

## 22.1 Process to be followed

A decision to suspend or terminate this agreement may only be made by the Minister administering the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.

If the Minister is considering suspending or terminating this agreement and the instruments that implement the agreement, the Executive Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture (on the Minister's behalf) will conduct a process to ensure that the Minister has all available information before him or her before making a decision. This process must include the following:

- (a) Formal notice to NNAC that the Minister is considering suspending or terminating the agreement or part of the agreement;
- (b) A written explanation of all of the reasons that the Minister is considering this action;
- (c) A reasonable opportunity for NNAC and any other members of the Narungga people to provide a written response to these reasons;
- (d) An opportunity for NNAC to meet with the Minister (or his or her representative) to discuss the issues;
- (e) An opportunity for all parties to the agreement to provide information in relation to the issues raised for the Minister's consideration.

## 22.2 Principles to be applied

The principles to be applied in conducting this process, considering the issues and making a decision are:

- (a) The agreement should only be suspended or terminated if there is a fundamental breach of the agreement.
- (b) What constitutes a fundamental breach is to be determined in the circumstances (taking into account clause (b) of section 22).
- (c) The collection of reliable catch and effort information is a fundamental requirement for the management of the fishery.

(d) Aquatic resources taken pursuant to this agreement must not be used for commercial purposes.

This is a priority issue and if this is of concern:

- i. NNAC must be able to demonstrate that reasonable steps have been taken to ensure that the use of aquatic resources taken pursuant to this agreement is not for commercial purposes; and
- ii. NNAC must have co-operated with PIRSA in the investigation of suspected illegal fishing activity by a member of Narungga.

## 23 Appendices

### 23.1 Acronyms and definitions

**ALT** - Aboriginal Lands Trust

**Cape Elizabeth Lands** – means a portion of the area known to the Narungga people as Tiparra, being the whole of the land comprised in –

- (a) Section C, Hundred Tiparra, Certificate of Title Volume 5206 Folio 997 (Tiparra Springs);
- (b) Section 553, Hundred Tiparra, Crown Record Volume 5772 Folio 151;
- (c) Sections 3 and 4, Deposited Plan 33745, Hundred Tiparra, Crown Record Volume 5751 Folio 48;
- (d) Allotment 2, Deposited Plan 33745, Hundred Tiparra, Crown Record Volume 5751 Folio 47;
- (e) Section 552 Hundred of Tiparra, Crown Record Volume 5762 Folio 727;
- (f) Section Hundred of Tiparra, Certificate of Title Register Book Volume 5066 Folio 248;
- (g) Section Hundred of Tiparra, Certificate of Title Register Book Volume 5171 Folio 301;
- (h) Section Hundred of Tiparra, Certificate of Title Register Book Volume 5171 Folio 47;
- (i) Section Hundred of Tiparra, Certificate of Title Register Book Volume 5171 Folio 46;
- (j) Section Hundred of Tiparra, Certificate of Title Register Book Volume 5171 Folio 45;
- (k) Section Hundred of Tiparra, Crown Lease Volume 585 Folio 124;
- (l) Section Hundred of Tiparra, Certificate of Title Register Book Volume 5097 Folio 68; and
- (m) Section Hundred of Tiparra, Crown Lease Volume 585 Folio 125;

**Chinamans Wells** – is all of the land comprised and described in Crown Record Volume 5920 Folio 316 Hundred of Kilkerran and that portion of Crown Record Volume 5920 Folio 315 Hundred of Kilkerran south from the point that it joins with Crown Record Volume 4761 Folio 211 Hundred Kilkerran.

**Community Catch** - means catch of those species identified in the Agreement over and above the recreational limits but not including net catch.

**ESD** - Ecologically Sustainable Development.

**Executive Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture** – is the head position of the Fisheries and Aquaculture division of PIRSA and the principal delegate of the Minister and includes his or her representative or delegate or a person acting in this position.

**Exemption** – an exemption from specified provisions of the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* issued by the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development or his delegate and published in the South Australian Government Gazette pursuant to section 115 of the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.

**ILSC** – Indigenous Land & Sea Corporation

**ILUA** - Indigenous Land Use Agreement

**Inter-tidal zone** - means the area between the mean high water mark and the mean low water mark (including inter-tidal rocky reefs to a depth of 2 metres) and the water and the subsoil under or airspace over this area.

**Minister** - means the Minister to whom the administration of the *Fisheries Management Act 2007 (SA)* is committed.

**MPA** - Marine Protected Area

**Native title claim** - means a native title claim under the NTA

**NNAC** - Narungga Nations Aboriginal Corporation

**Native Title rights and interests** - has the meaning given to it in the NTA

**NTA** - *Native Title Act 1993 (Cwth)*

**PBC** - Prescribed Body Corporate

**PIRSA** - means the Government Department responsible for the administration of the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* – currently the Department of Primary Industries and Regions and is used to include any future name of this Department.

**Point Pearce ALT Lands** - means all the land comprised and described in Register Book;

- (a) Certificate of title Volume 5838, Folio 948;
- (b) Certificate of title Volume 5840, Folio 991; and
- (c) Certificate of title Volume 5607, Folio 687

**Regulations** - means regulations made under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007 (SA)*

**SARDI** - South Australian Research and Development Institute

**Take** - has the meaning given to it in the *Fisheries Management Act 2007 (SA)*.

**The State** - means the Crown in the right of the State of South Australia and any of its Ministers, agencies, instrumentalities, employees, agents or statutory corporations formed by or pursuant to legislation enacted by the Parliament of South Australia

## 23.2 Glossary of common fisheries management terms

These terms are intended to be used for the purposes of this agreement only and are not intended to be inconsistent with fisheries legislation.

**Aboriginal traditional fishing** - Fishing engaged in by an Aboriginal person for the purposes of satisfying personal, domestic or non-commercial, communal needs, including ceremonial, spiritual and educational needs, and using fish and other natural marine and freshwater products according to relevant Aboriginal custom.

**Allocation** - Distribution of the opportunity to access fisheries resources, within and between fishing sectors.

**Aquatic plant** - An aquatic plant of any species, including the reproductive products and parts of an aquatic plant.

**Aquatic reserve** - An area of water, or land and water, established as an aquatic reserve by proclamation under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.

**Aquatic resource** - Fish or aquatic plants.

**Bag limit** - The maximum number of fish of a species that a recreational fisher can legally take in any 24-hour period commencing at midnight.

**Biodiversity** - The variability among living organisms from all sources (including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part) and includes: (a) diversity within species and between species; and (b) diversity of ecosystems.

**Biological stock** - Functionally discrete population that is largely distinct from other populations of the same species and can be regarded as a separate entity for management or assessment purposes.

**Biomass** - The total weight or volume of individuals in a fish stock.

**Boat limit** - The maximum number of a species that can be legally taken by recreational fishers on a boat per day or per fishing trip, as specified.

**By-catch** - At a broad level, fisheries by-catch includes all material, living and non-living, other than targeted species which is caught while fishing. It includes discards (that part of the catch that is returned to the water) and also that part of the catch that is not landed but is killed as a result of interaction with fishing gear.

**Catch** - The total amount (weight or number) of a species captured from within a specified area over a given period of time. The catch includes any animals that are released or returned to the water.

**Closures** - Prohibition of fishing during particular times or seasons (temporal closures) or in particular areas (spatial closures), or a combination of both.

**Co-management** - Arrangements between governments and stakeholder groups to allow joint responsibility for managing fisheries resources on a cooperative basis. Co-management arrangements can range from a consultative model where stakeholders have an advisory role to government, to an informative model where co-managers have decision-making powers.

**Commercial fishing** - Fishing undertaken for the purpose of trade or business.

**Commercial quantity limit** - A commercial quantity limit under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* is a prescribed number of fish for a species that represents what is considered a commercial quantity of that species. If a person has the prescribed amount of fish in their possession, then the onus of proof is reversed in any prosecution relating to having to satisfy that they obtained the fish legally and/or are not for commercial gain. It is assumed in the absence of proof that they were for the purpose of sale.

**Common property resource** - A resource that is determined to be owned by the community, or by the State on behalf of the community, and to which no individuals or user groups have exclusive access rights.

**Ecologically sustainable development (ESD)** - Using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased.

**Ecosystem** - All the plants and living organisms in a particular area considered in relation to their physical environment.

**Fish** - An aquatic animal other than an aquatic bird, an aquatic mammal, a reptile or an amphibian.

**Fishery** - A term used to describe the collective enterprise of taking fish. A fishery is usually defined by a combination of the species caught (one or several), the gear and/or fishing methods used, and the area of operation.

**Fishery dependent data** - Information collected about a fishery or fish stock by the participants of a fishery, e.g. catch and effort information from fishery log sheets.

**Fishery independent data** - Information collected about a fishery or fish stock by researchers, independent of the fishery, e.g. scientific surveys, observer reports.

**Gear restriction** - A type of input control used as a management tool to restrict the amount and/or type of fishing gear that can be used by fishers in a particular fishery.

**Habitat** - The place or type of site in which an organism naturally occurs.

**Harvest** - The total number or weight of fish caught and kept from an area over a period of time.

**Input controls** - A management tool that restrains fishing effort, includes restraints on who fishes (licence limitations), where they fish (closed areas), when they fish (closed seasons) and/or how they fish (gear restrictions).

**Logbook** - An official record of catch and effort data made by fishers. In South Australian commercial fisheries licence conditions make the return of logbooks mandatory.

**Marine park** - In South Australia, marine parks are a type of marine protected area proclaimed under the *Marine Parks Act 2007* with the primary aim of protecting and conserving marine biodiversity. South Australia's marine parks are zoned and managed for multiple use to protect and conserve marine biodiversity while providing for the ecologically sustainable use of suitable areas.

**Output controls** - Limitations on the weight of the catch (quota), or the allowable size, sex or reproductive condition of individuals in the catch.

**Overfished** - Spawning stock biomass has been reduced through catch, so that average recruitment levels are significantly reduced (i.e. recruitment overfished). Current management is not adequate to recover the stock, or adequate management measures have been put in place but have not yet resulted in measurable improvements. Management is needed to recover this stock; if adequate management measures are already in place, more time may be required for them to take effect.

**Population** - A group of individuals of the same species, forming a breeding unit and sharing a habitat.

**Possession Limit** - Possession limits restrict the quantity or total weight of fish that recreational fishers can catch and keep. Possession limits are a useful regulatory tool that prevents recreational fishers taking and stockpiling large quantities of fish.

**Precautionary principle** - This concept asserts that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation. In the application of the precautionary principle, public and private decision-making should be guided by: (i) careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment; and (ii) an assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options.



**Recreational fishing** - fishing other than commercial fishing or Aboriginal traditional fishing.

**Recruitment** - The addition of new individuals to a stock.

**Recruitment overfished** - The point at which a stock is considered to be recruitment overfished is the point at which the spawning stock biomass has been reduced through catch, so that average recruitment levels are significantly reduced.

**Ring net** – a mesh net that has floats on the head line and leads on the bottom line and is designed and constructed to encircle a school of fish. (As defined in the *Fisheries (General) Regulations 2007*).

**Seasonal closure** - Closure of a fishing ground for a defined period; used as a management tool, often to protect a particular component of the stock e.g. used to protect a stock during a spawning season.

**Set net** – a static mesh net set from shore.

**Socio-economic** - Relating to both social and economic considerations.

**Spatial** - Of or relating to space.

**Spatial closure** - A method of fisheries management that prevents fishing in a defined area.

**Species** - A group of organisms capable of interbreeding freely with each other but not with members of other species.

**Size limits** - A minimum or maximum legal size limit which determines the legal size at which a given species can be retained.

**Slot size limit** - Refers to a situation where both a minimum and maximum size limit has been determined for a given species.

**Stakeholder** - An individual or a group with an interest in the conservation, management and use of a resource.

**Stock** - A group of individuals of a species occupying a well-defined spatial range independent of other groups of the same species, which can be regarded as an entity for management or assessment purposes.

**Stock assessment** - A detailed analysis of stock status (abundance, distribution, age structure, etc.) to support the management of the species or fishery.

**Sustainable** - Stock for which biomass (or biomass proxy) is at a level sufficient to ensure that, on average, future levels of recruitment are adequate (i.e. not recruitment overfished) and for which fishing pressure is adequately controlled to avoid the stock becoming recruitment overfished. Appropriate management is in place.

**Target species** - A species that is, or has been, specifically targeted and is, or has been, a significant component of a fishery.

**Temporal** - Of or relating to time.

**Temporal closure** - Closure that is implemented to protect fish stocks during specific stages (time) of their life cycle (for example, while spawning).

**Threatened** - A species or community that is vulnerable, endangered or presumed extinct.

**Depleting** - Deteriorating stock—biomass is not yet recruitment overfished, but fishing pressure is too high and moving the stock in the direction of becoming recruitment overfished.

**Recovering** - Biomass is recruitment overfished, but management measures are in place to promote stock recovery, and recovery is occurring.

**Vulnerable species** - Under endangered species protection legislation, a species that will become endangered within 25 years unless mitigating action is taken.

## 23.3 Traditional fishing activity application form

Please complete all relevant section of the form. If additional space is needed, attach a separate page.

Completed applications to be provided to: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture:

GPO Box 1625, Adelaide SA 5001

Facsimile (08) 8204 1388

Email PIRSA.AboriginalTraditionalFishing@sa.gov.au

### Applicant Details

Name of Applicant: .....

Address: .....

Email: .....

Telephone number: ( ) .....

Fax number: ( ) .....

### Narungga National Aboriginal Corporation endorsement

NNAC endorse the proposed activity

Name..... Signature of .....

Date: .....

### Details of Proposed Activity

What traditional fishing activity do you propose to conduct under the agreement?

.....  
.....  
.....

What is the purpose of the proposed activity?

.....  
.....  
.....

Provide details of who will be undertaking the activity?

Name	Address

## Species and Fishing Gear

Provide details of what fish species will be collected?

Fish Species	Quantity

Provide details of what fishing gear will be used (*Diagrams or photographs may be attached to support your application*)

Gear	Description (optional)

## Location

Please detail the proposed location of activity:

.....  
.....  
.....

## Timeframe

What are the proposed dates of when the proposed activity will be undertaken?:

Commencement Date..... Concluding Date.....

## Additional Information (optional)

Please provide any additional information that may support your application.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## Signature

Name of Applicant ..... Signature of Applicant .....

Date: .....

## 24 Schedule 1 – Narungga Nation’s boundary description

Register Extract Attachment:

SAD62/2013 (SC2013/002)

External boundary description

Attachment 'B' of the application

25/03/2013

### Narungga Nation #1 Native Title Claim

#### External boundary description

The application area covers all the lands and waters within the external boundary described as:

Commencing at the intersection of the five (5) kilometres buffer seaward of the High Water Mark and the line joining Longitude 137.869708° East, Latitude 33.518051° South and Longitude 137.893533° East, Latitude 33.531282° South, also being a point of the southern boundary of Native Title Determination Application SAD6012/98 – Nukunu Native Title Claim (SC96/5) and extending generally south easterly and generally easterly along the southern boundary of that native title determination application passing through the following coordinate points:

Longitude° (East)	Latitude° (South)
137.893533	33.531282
137.895513	33.535870
137.904673	33.547292
137.915906	33.555454
137.930455	33.560781
137.934053	33.561765
137.940844	33.563623
137.948898	33.563627
137.961609	33.563633
137.969998	33.563637
137.981542	33.563643
137.998980	33.561879
138.033439	33.557639
138.055024	33.554103
138.068308	33.551627
138.080762	33.549860
138.101023	33.548764
138.125991	33.544801
138.132004	33.543847
138.147115	33.540537
138.169442	33.535932
138.199254	33.531794

Then again easterly along that boundary of again Native Title Determination Application SAD6012/98 – Nukuna Native Title Claim (SC98/05) to Longitude 138.207848° South, also being the north western corner of Native Title Determination Application SAD6001/100 – Kaurna peoples Native Title Claim

(SC00/1); then generally southerly along the western boundary of that native title determination application passing through the following coordinate points:

<b>Longitude° (East)</b>	<b>Latitude° (South)</b>
138.214452	33.536751
138.221554	33.560305
138.222017	33.612471
138.224553	33.621725
138.224526	33.653698
138.211267	33.692413
138.209185	33.748788
138.211707	33.773187
138.204739	33.783383
138.209833	33.797828
138.208820	33.808463
138.192556	33.843383
138.179848	33.865109
138.169181	33.900863
138.161553	33.908540
138.161559	33.922574
138.160545	33.931507
138.166144	33.940423
138.165639	33.948930
138.188030	33.968853
138.202789	33.984971
138.208899	33.999412
138.208401	34.024930
138.204842	34.030469
138.203829	34.040253
138.204852	34.053434
138.199266	34.076841
138.185034	34.104525
138.163691	34.156045
138.151485	34.163311
138.148443	34.185009
138.14221	34.191209
138.125553	34.204658

Then south westerly along the prolongation of that last line to a point five (5) kilometres seaward of the High Water Mark; then generally north westerly, generally south westerly, generally westerly generally northerly, generally easterly, again generally northerly, generally north easterly and generally north westerly along a buffer of five (5) kilometres seaward of the High Water Mark back to the commencement point.

Note: The five (5) kilometre buffer boundary is to be ascertained from the high water mark of any islands contained within five kilometres of the high water mark and five kilometres around Troubridge Island, Seal Island and the Althorpe Islands.

The area subject to this application excludes all land and waters subject to Native Title Determination Application:

- SAD6001/00 – Kaurna peoples Native Title Claim (SC00/1) as accepted for registration 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2001.
- SAD6012/98 – Nukunu Native Title Claim (SC98/5) as accepted for registration 17<sup>th</sup> January 2000.

## Note

### Data Reference and source

- Application boundary data compiled by National Native Title Tribunal based on sourced from the Department of Environment and Heritage (SA).
- High Water Mark is as defined by Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (SA).

## Reference datum

Geographical coordinates have been provided by the NNTT Geospatial Services and are referenced to the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94), in decimal degrees and are based on the spatial reference data acquired from the various custodians at the time.

## Use of Coordinates

Where coordinates are used within the description to represent cadastral or topographical boundaries or the intersection with such, they are intended as a guide only. As an outcome to the custodians of cadastral and topographic data continuously recalculating the geographic position of their data based on improved survey and data maintenance procedures, it is not possible to accurately define such a position other than by detailed ground survey.

Prepared by Geospatial Services, National Native Title Tribunal (22 May 2012)

# 25 Schedule 2 – Narungga Persons recognised within this agreement

The Native Title Holders are those living Aboriginal people who identify as Narungga and are recognised by the other Native Title Holders under Narungga traditional laws and customs as having rights and interests in the Determination Area who:

- (a) Are the biological descendants of the following Narungga apical ancestors:
  - i. A ‘full-blooded Narungga woman of the Wallaroo area’, married to Charlie Angie ([of]) China;
  - ii. King Tommy and a ‘full-blooded woman named Mary’ (‘Queen Mary’ married to King Tommy);
  - iii. Ben Simms (of Wallaroo)
  - iv. Maria (‘Aboriginal Narungga of Wallaroo), married to white jailer, surname ‘Hughes’, at Wallaroo;
  - v. S(t)ansbury ‘Narungga woman of Moonta’;
  - vi. Maryanne mother of Lena, John and Louisa; or

- (b) Are the descendants of the following people incorporated into Narungga society;
- i. Claude Smith;
  - ii. Edward Chester Senior (born circa 1878)
- (c) Are accepted by those listed at (a) as being adopted into the Narungga community under traditional law and custom, because of any of the following reasons:
- i. Birth in the claim area;
  - ii. Having a long term physical connection with claim area;
  - iii. Having a parent or grandparent born or buried in the claim area.
- (d) People who, though not Narungga persons, are;
- i. Spouses of Narungga persons; or
  - ii. People required by the traditional laws and customs for the performance of ceremonies or cultural activities.

## 26 Schedule 3 – Culturally important species

Table 4: Species that are taken by Narungga Peoples for food or other purposes

Common Name	Scientific Name	Narungga Name <sup>3</sup>
Abalone/Muttonfish (all relevant species)	<i>Haliotis</i> spp.	<b>birra</b> ( <i>pira</i> )
Black Cowrie	<i>Zoila friendii thersites</i>	<b>Maaru</b> <sup>#</sup> (murroo)
Black Periwinkle/ Pennywinkle	<i>Melanerita melanotragus</i>	<b>warana</b>
Blue Devil	<i>Paraplesiops meleagris</i> and <i>Paraplesiops alisonae</i>	n/a
Bream (all relevant species)	<i>Acanthopagrus</i> spp. and <i>Nematolosa erebi</i> <sup>#</sup>	<b>buda-budu</b> ( <i>buda-buto</i> , <i>booda-buttoo</i> , <i>badalultha</i> ) [bony], <i>urdududna</i> [silver]
Butterfish/Humpy Butterfish/ Hump Back Butterfish/ Dusky Morwong/Strongfish	<i>Psilocranium nigricans</i>	<b>gayinbara</b> ( <i>kainbara</i> , <i>gynbra</i> , <i>gynagburra</i> , <i>coynbinya</i> , <i>kaipulja</i> , <i>gaibuija</i> , <i>kangburra</i> , <i>gyndjburra</i> ,

<sup>3</sup> List includes alternative spelling and alternative names – square brackets indicate a particular species' name. Current orthography (from the NAPA language project) is printed in bold – additional spelling is in brackets. Names in parentheses indicate colloquial Narungga names. Fish of any kind may also be generally referred to as *guuya* (*gooya*, *kuja*, *coo-ya*, *guhyyar*, *kooyar*, *kuya*, *quea*) by Narungga. Similarly shells (particularly abalone) may also be generally referred to as *birra* (*pira*) by Narungga. An item with a '#' following it indicates that there may be limited sources, uncertain scientific reference or lack of information for this entry.



		<i>gynje-burra</i> ) (this term often relates to a butterfish of a large size), <b>nhudli</b> ( <i>nudli</i> , <i>noodlee</i> , <i>noordly</i> ) (butterfish with a bent tail/spine), <b>warimbru</b> <sup>#</sup> ( <i>worrimbru</i> )
Cartrut Shell/Winkle/Common Dog Whelk	<i>Dicathais spp.</i>	n/a
Catfish	<i>Cnidoglanis macrocephalus</i>	<b>awadji</b> ( <i>awaty</i> , <i>ower-jee</i> ) [ <i>estuary catfish</i> ]
Chiton	<i>Poneroplax albida</i>	n/a
Cockle/Pipi/Mud Cockle (all relevant species)	e.g., <i>Katelysia spp.</i> and <i>Donax deltoides</i> <sup>#</sup>	<b>bilil</b> <sup>#</sup>
Crab (all relevant species)	Order <i>Decapoda</i>	<b>gadanggala</b> or <b>gunggula</b> ( <i>gatankala</i> , <i>goon-gulla</i> , <i>kungula</i> , <i>gud-ung-ala</i> ) [blue swimmer]
Cuttlefish	<i>Sepia spp.</i>	<b>gall</b> <sup>#</sup> , <i>goon-der-ra</i>
Dory (all relevant species)	Family <i>Zeidae</i>	n/a
Drummer (all relevant species)	Family <i>Kyphosidae</i>	' <i>thoongka-guuya</i> '
Duckbill	<i>Scutus spp.</i>	n/a
Flathead (all relevant species)	<i>Platycephalus spp.</i>	n/a
Flounder (all relevant species)	Family <i>Pleuronectidae</i> and Family <i>Bothidae</i>	<b>dha yuguli</b> ; <i>ta:yukuli</i> , <i>ta-yukuli</i> , <i>ta:jukuli</i> , <i>thabarayoogooly</i>
Garfish (all species)	Family <i>Hemiramphidae</i>	<b>warndga</b> <sup>#</sup>
Groper/Bluehead	<i>Achoerodus gouldii</i>	<b>gadabibaldi</b> ( <i>gatapitparti</i> , <i>gutter-be-berty</i> )
Leather Jacket (all relevant species)	Family <i>Monacanthidae</i>	n/a
Limpet (all relevant species)	e.g., Family <i>Nacellidae</i> , Family <i>Patellidae</i> , Family	' <i>goonthy hat</i> '

	<i>Lepetidae</i> and Family <i>Lottidae</i>	
Morwong (all relevant species excluding the Dusky Morwong which is listed separately above)	Family <i>Cheilodactylidae</i>	n/a
Mud Oyster	<i>Ostrea angasi</i>	n/a
Mullet (all relevant species including estuarine and red)	Family <i>Mugilidae</i> Family <i>Mullidae</i>	<i>warta</i> [jumping], <i>millharta</i> , [travelling], <i>mil-da-murtoo</i> , <b><i>gadawari</i></b> ( <i>gatta worrie</i> ), <b><i>ballara</i></b> ( <i>bolara</i> ), <b><i>baldi</i></b> ( <i>paltie</i> )
Mulloway	<i>Argyrosomus japonicus</i>	<i>doong-garra</i> , <i>dungara</i>
Mussel (all relevant species)	Family <i>Mytilidae</i>	n/a
Nautilus Shell (all relevant species)	Family <i>Nautilidae</i>	<i>birra-ungky</i>
Octopus	<i>Octopus spp.</i>	<b><i>marawidji</i></b> ( <i>mar:awityi</i> , <i>murra-widgee</i> )
Parrot Fish/Wrasses (all relevant species)	Family <i>Labridae</i>	n/a
Pilchard/Australian Sardine	Family <i>Clupeidae</i> and Family <i>Engraulididae</i>	n/a
Razorfish	<i>Pinna bicolor</i>	n/a
Redfish/Swallowtail/Nannygai (all relevant species)	Family <i>Berycidae</i>	n/a
Rock Cod (all relevant species)	Family <i>Moridae</i>	n/a
Rock lobster	<i>Jasus edwardsii</i>	<b><i>gubba</i></b> ( <i>ku:pa</i> , <i>coop-a</i> ) [southern spiny], <b><i>dhannibadja</i></b> ( <i>danibutchcha</i> ), <b><i>warranggurna</i></b> <sup>#</sup> ( <i>woronguna</i> )
Rock Whelk (all relevant species)	<i>e.g., Cabestana spengleri</i> and <i>Thais orbita textilosa</i>	n/a

Salmon (all relevant species)	e.g., <i>Arripis truttaceus</i> and <i>Arripis trutta</i>	<b>gulyalya</b> ( <i>gulalya, coolallah, gool-ul-ya, kulalya</i> ) [Australian], <i>wittata</i> <sup>#</sup>
Scallop (all relevant species)	Family <i>Pectinidae</i>	n/a
Sea Urchin (all relevant species)	Class <i>Echinodea</i>	n/a
Shark (all relevant species excluding great white)	Class <i>Elasmobranchii</i>	<b>widhadha</b> ( <i>widat:a, withut-too, wilthuthu, witata</i> ), <b>gurada</b> ( <i>guratu, kuratu, goreta, goorta, goo-rat-too</i> ) (some sources record this as the carpet shark or even the banded carpet shark, however current usage may also refer to a shark of any kind), <i>papus</i>
Prawn/Shrimp (all relevant species)	Suborder <i>Natantia</i>	n/a
Snapper (all relevant species)	e.g, <i>Pagrus auratus</i> and Family <i>Sparidae</i>	<b>gadbari</b> ( <i>kadbari, gadburi, cud-burry, cood-berry, gatburie</i> ), <b>midaga</b> <sup>#</sup> ( <i>mittaga</i> )
Snook	<i>Sphyraena novaehollandiae</i>	<b>dhudna</b> <sup>#</sup>
Squid/Calamari (all relevant species)	e.g., <i>Sepioteuthis australis</i> and <i>Nototodarus gouldi</i>	n/a
Stingray/Fiddler/Skate (all relevant species)	Order <i>Myliobatiformes</i> , Order <i>Squatiformes</i> and Order <i>Rajiformes</i>	<b>mandibalda</b> ( <i>mandipalta, mundy-bulter</i> ) [smooth], <b>gadhara</b> ( <i>gad:ara, guthera, gud-der-ah, guddoo-la</i> ) [small], <b>mandildu</b> ( <i>mandiltu, mun-dilt-too, monditu</i> ) [large], <i>guddoo-la</i> [fiddler]
Striped Periwinkle/ Pennywinkle	<i>Austrocochlea spp.</i>	<b>warana</b>
Sweep (all relevant species)	<i>Scorpiis spp.</i>	n/a
Tommy Ruff / Australian Herring	<i>Arripis Georgiana</i> /Family <i>Arripidae</i>	<b>dhangra</b> [large], <b>guura</b> ( <i>kura</i> ) [small]

Trevally (all relevant species)	e.g., <i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i> / <i>Caranx georgianus</i>	<i>minthaya</i>
Trumpeter/Striped Perch (all relevant species)	e.g., <i>Pelates Octolineatus</i> and Family <i>Latridae</i>	n/a
Tulip Shell	<i>Pleuroploca australasia</i>	n/a
Warrener/Turbo shell	<i>Subninella undulata/torquata</i>	n/a
Whiting (all relevant species including Weedy Whittings)	Family <i>Sillaginidae</i> and Family <i>Odacidae</i>	<b>yardli</b> ( <i>yerdli, jardli, yard-lee, yurrd-lee, yud-lee</i> ) [spotted], <b>widba</b> <sup>#</sup> ( <i>witba</i> ) [silver], <b>wallaldu</b> ( <i>walaltu</i> ), <b>winggara</b> ( <i>wingera, wingara</i> )
Yellowtail Kingfish	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	n/a

Table 5: Those species that are collected by Narungga Peoples from inter-tidal rocky reefs

Common Name	Scientific Name	Narungga Name
Black Periwinkle/ Pennywinkle	<i>Melanerita melanotragus</i>	<b>warana</b>
Cartrut Shell/Winkle/Common Dog Whelk	<i>Dicathais spp.</i>	n/a
Chiton	<i>Poneroplax albida</i>	n/a
Duckbill	<i>Scutus spp.</i>	n/a
Limpet (all relevant species)	e.g., Family <i>Nacellidae</i> , Family <i>Patellidae</i> , Family <i>Lepetidae</i> and Family <i>Lottidae</i>	'goonthy hat'
Mussel (all relevant species)	Family <i>Mytilidae</i>	n/a
Rock Whelk (all relevant species)	e.g., <i>Cabestana spengleri</i> and <i>Thais orbita textilosa</i>	n/a
Scallop (all relevant species)	Family <i>Pectinidae</i>	n/a
Sea Urchin (all relevant species)	Class <i>Echinodea</i>	n/a

Striped Periwinkle/ Pennywinkle	<i>Austrocochlea spp.</i>	<b>warana</b>
Tulip Shell	<i>Pleuroploca australasia</i>	n/a
Warrener/Turbo shell	<i>Subninella undulata/torquata</i>	n/a

Table 6: Species that are not taken by Narungga Peoples

Common Name	Scientific Name	Narungga Name
Dolphin (all relevant species)	e.g., <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>Delphinus delphis</i>	<b>yambu</b> ( <i>jampu, yump-poo, yampu</i> ) [common dolphin]
Puffer Fish/Toad Fish (all relevant species)	Family <i>Tetraodontidae</i> and Family <i>Araconidae</i>	<b>dhanni murdla</b> , ( <i>darni-mudlu, dunny-mood-loo</i> )
Seahorse/Seadragon/ Pipehorse/Pipefish etc. (all relevant species)	Family <i>Syngnathidae</i>	n/a
Seal/Sea Lion (all relevant species)	e.g., <i>Neophoca cinera</i> and <i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	<b>wadibarru</b> ( <i>wadibaru, waddy-burro</i> ), <b>mulda</b> <sup>#</sup> ( <i>multa</i> )
Shark (great white/white shark)	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	<b>widhadha</b> ( <i>widat:a, withut-too, wilthuthu, witata</i> ), <b>gurada</b> ( <i>guratu, kuratu, goreta, goorta, goo-rat-too</i> ) (some sources record this as the carpet shark or even the banded carpet shark, however current usage may also refer to a shark of any kind), <i>papus</i>
Starfish (all relevant species)	Class <i>Asteroidea</i> and Class <i>Ophuroidea</i>	<b>'burdlli'</b> ( <i>burlie, pul:l, budli</i> )
Turtle (all relevant species)	e.g., <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i>	n/a
Whale (all relevant species)	e.g., <i>Eubalaena australis</i>	<b>walbura</b> ( <i>wol-burro, wul-burra</i> ), <b>nhagura</b> ( <i>nagura</i> )

# Notes



