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# **Establishment of a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Terrestrial Conservation Reserve System in Western Australia**

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# **Establishment of a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Terrestrial Conservation Reserve System in Western Australia**

## ***Introduction***

One of the key functions and priorities of the Department of Conservation and Land Management is to establish and manage a comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) conservation reserve system. This is one of our legislated responsibilities and is reflected in the Department's Corporate Plan.

The Department recently presented a policy paper on the establishment of a CAR terrestrial conservation reserve system to the State Government for consideration. In broad terms the purpose of the paper was to:

- outline the current state of development of WA's terrestrial conservation reserve system;
- seek formal endorsement of a policy to establish a CAR system; and
- give priority attention to the formal reservation of new national parks and other reserves in the south-west forests and the pastoral rangelands.

The Department's paper only addressed the terrestrial conservation reserve system. A policy paper on the marine system is being prepared in the coming months.

State Cabinet considered the issue in December 2002 and formally decided to:

- note that Western Australia's present terrestrial conservation reserve system does not meet the criteria of comprehensiveness, adequacy and representativeness;
- endorse the policy to establish a comprehensive, adequate and representative conservation reserve system for Western Australia;
- note that the establishment of conservation reserves requires a coordinated approach involving all relevant agencies;
- direct relevant agencies to give priority attention to:
  - establishing the 30 new national parks in accordance with the *Protecting our old-growth forests* policy and the forest management plan; and
  - converting pastoral leases already purchased for conservation reserve purposes into formal conservation reserves, resulting in the establishment of the proposed expanded Kennedy Range and Karijini National Parks and the reservation generally as conservation park of other areas.

The Department is required to report back to Cabinet in mid-2003 on progress in establishing the new national parks and other reserves in the identified priority areas.

The Department is also required to report to Cabinet on the program of bioregional surveys of the State, in terms of its current coverage and future directions.

Funding for the Department's land purchase program was also included in Cabinet's deliberations and will continue to receive attention in the normal Government budget process.

The information that was put together by the Department for the above purpose provides a useful overview of the current state of development of the terrestrial conservation reserve system, and I believe it will be of interest and use to many in the Department, as well as members of the Conservation Commission of Western Australia, and others. A summary has been compiled and follows.

Keiran McNamara  
A/EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### ***Background***

At 30 June 2002 Western Australia had a terrestrial conservation reserve system comprising 69 national parks (covering 5,095,200 hectares), 704,216 hectares in conservation parks, 10,825,039 hectares in nature reserves and 130,763 hectares in miscellaneous conservation reserves under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*. The total area of 16,755,218 hectares equates to 6.6% of WA's land area. In addition, 4,228,444 hectares of pastoral leasehold land had been acquired for conservation reserves as at 30 June 2002 but are yet to be reserved, and a further 698,000 hectares (mostly out of State forest) will be formally reserved in accordance with the forest management plan which implements the Government's *Protecting our old-growth forests* policy. Reservation of these areas will bring the total conservation reserve system to 21,681,662 hectares, or 8.5% of WA's land area. This does not include State forest, timber reserves and some miscellaneous lands also managed by the Department.

The reserve system plays a pivotal role in conserving WA's biodiversity, which is both rich and exhibits a high degree of endemism (i.e. plants and animals occurring nowhere else). The south-west of WA is recognised internationally as one of the world's 25 'megadiversity hotspots', and is the only such area in Australia and one of the few hotspots found in a developed country.

Off-reserve conservation measures such as conservation covenants, memoranda of understanding, the Land for Wildlife program and agreements with landholders under sections 16 and 16A of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* are also fundamentally important for biodiversity conservation, but are complementary to the formal conservation reserve system. The State Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (in preparation) will include strategies and mechanisms to promote off-reserve conservation measures. Furthermore, an increasingly important component of achieving a Statewide network of protected areas is through initiatives to jointly manage conservation values on Aboriginal lands – this is an issue also subject to current policy initiatives.

The system of parks and reserves also plays a key role in community wellbeing and the Statewide and regional economies through sustainable nature-based tourism and recreation. The majority of the State's tourism 'icons' are in our parks (e.g. Bungle Bungle, Karijini, Cape Range/Ningaloo, Monkey Mia, Pinnacles, Yanchep, Leeuwin-Naturaliste, south-west forests, Stirling Ranges, Tree Top Walk and south coast parks).

WA has the opportunity to create a system of parks and reserves that is truly world-class.

The Government's *Environment* policy includes a commitment that it will:

*incorporate a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve (CAR) system in the forested and high priority bioregions with the aim that all bioregions of the State be included.*

The Government's *Ecotourism strategy for WA* policy includes a commitment to:

*expand our existing reserve system to create a world-class network of interlinking national parks, marine parks and reserves.*

The Government's *Protecting our old-growth forests* policy commits to:

- *create 30 new national parks, including the 12 new national parks promised under the RFA, and 2 new conservation parks;*
- *create approximately 200,000 hectares of new reserves, in addition to the 150,000 protected under the RFA; and*
- *reinstate the 17 proposed reserves (54,000 hectares) revoked by the Government during the RFA.*

#### ***Attributes of a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Conservation Reserve System***

The terms 'comprehensive', 'adequate' and 'representative' (CAR) together describe the attributes of an ideal reserve system. These terms are defined in the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council 1999 Guidelines for Establishing the National Reserve System as:

- comprehensiveness – inclusion of the full range of ecosystems recognised at an appropriate scale within and across each bioregion;
- adequacy – the maintenance of the ecological viability and integrity of populations, species and communities; and
- representativeness – the principle that those areas that are selected for inclusion in reserves reasonably reflect the biotic diversity of the ecosystems from which they derive.

In addition to using the scientifically based CAR criteria, spectacular landforms and scenery as well as natural areas of high public use are also commonly included in parks and reserves.

#### ***Progress Towards a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Conservation Reserve System***

The objective of establishing a CAR conservation reserve system is reflected in a range of national and State policies and strategies, including *The National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity* (1996), the *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005* (June 2001) and *The Western Australian State Sustainability Strategy – Consultation Draft* (September 2002).

The national framework against which progress towards a CAR reserve system is planned and measured is the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA). Under IBRA WA has been divided into 26 bioregions (of which 8 are shared with the NT and SA)

and 52 sub-regions or provinces. Of the 26 bioregions in WA, 8 are ranked nationally as very high or high priority, 11 as moderate priority and 7 as low priority for further reservation to meet major gaps at a national scale in the reserve system. However even in regions ranked as 'low' at that scale, there are still additional areas warranting reservation to protect special values (e.g. threatened species and ecological communities), as well as areas of amenity or scenic value and community attachment.

The maps at Appendices 1A and 1B and the table at Appendix 2 show the current level of reservation at bioregional and province (or sub-bioregion) level. The current Statewide reservation level of 6.6% (or 8.5% if pastoral leasehold acquisitions and old-growth forest policy commitments are included) is significantly less than the 15% that is increasingly being seen as the benchmark figure. Furthermore, the current reserve system is highly uneven or 'biased', as it does not contain the full array of land surfaces or habitat types. For example, of the 878 vegetation associations mapped Statewide, only 167 are currently formally reserved at greater than 15%, 38 at 10-15%, 69 at 5-10%, 191 at 0-5% and 413 not at all.

Some background on the development of thinking about a comprehensive, adequate and representative conservation reserve system, and particularly about "target" levels for that system, is given below:

- In 1992 the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas identified that a minimum of 10% of each 'biome' should be preserved.
- *The National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity* (1996), signed by the Commonwealth and all States and Territories, included an objective to:

*Establish and manage a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of protected areas covering Australia's biodiversity.*

The National Strategy included an action to:

*Undertake a 10 year Commonwealth, State and Territory cooperative program, which includes the provision of adequate resources, to ensure that the terrestrial and marine protected area systems are comprehensive, adequate and representative.*

- The *Nationally Agreed Criteria for the Establishment of a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System for Forests in Australia* (a report by the joint Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council/Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture National Forest Policy Statement Implementation Sub-committee) (1997) (known as the JANIS report) established criteria for the reserve system in forest areas including:

*As a general criterion, 15% of the pre-1750 distribution of each forest ecosystem should be protected in the CAR reserve system with flexibility considerations applied according to regional circumstances, and recognising that as far as possible and practicable, the proportion of Dedicated Reserves should be maximized; and*

*Where forest ecosystems are recognized as vulnerable, then at least 60% of their remaining extent should be reserved.*

The WA Regional Forest Agreement (1999) was designed to result in the establishment of a reserve system in the south-west forests that met the JANIS criteria. The Government's *Protecting our old-growth forests* policy commits to add national parks and other reserves that exceed the JANIS criteria.

- The *Partnership Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia* for the Natural Heritage Trust (1997) included a national goal:

*To assist with the establishment and maintenance of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of reserves.*

It also included a national objective to :

*establish and manage new ecologically significant protected areas for addition to Australia's terrestrial National Reserve System.*

Additionally, in the context of establishing a CAR reserve system in Western Australia, the Partnership Agreement emphasized that *statewide strategic priorities for acquisition will be identified and pursued.*

- The *Gascoyne-Murchison Rangeland Strategy* (1997), endorsed by Cabinet, stated:

*It is estimated that 10 to 15 per cent of the Gascoyne-Murchison area will need to be in the reserve system to meet the national criteria.*

- The State of the Environment Report *Environment Western Australia 1998* included an objective:

*To ensure that by the year 2010, all ecosystems within Western Australia are adequately and comprehensively represented in the conservation reserve system and appropriately managed to ensure their viability.*

In the Government's response to the report, *Environmental Action* (1999), one of the actions was to *Establish a comprehensive, adequate and representative terrestrial conservation reserve system.* The response stated *This will result in development of a comprehensive, adequate and representative terrestrial conservation reserve system throughout Western Australia, subject to limitations resulting from prior land use decisions and taking account of social and economic considerations.*

- The State Government policy *Managing the Rangelands* (1999) included a commitment to protect the environment by *inter alia*:

*Identifying and establishing a comprehensive, adequate and representative conservation reserve system, representing the full range of land forms and biological communities.*

- *Bush Forever* (2000), which dealt with regionally significant bushland and associated wetlands in the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region plus the Wilbinga-Caraban area, included the policy objective:

*To establish a conservation system that is, as far as is achievable, comprehensive, adequate and representative of the ecological communities of the region.*

It also stated:

*Bush Forever is a 10 year strategic plan to protect some 51,200 hectares of regionally significant bushland in 287 Bush Forever Sites, representing, where achievable, a target of at least 10 per cent of each of the original 26 vegetation complexes of the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region.*

- The *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005* (June 2001), signed by the Commonwealth and five States and Territories including WA, included as a target:

*By 2005, a representative sample of each bioregion (as specified by the ANZECC action plan) is protected within the National Reserve System or network of Indigenous Protected Areas or as private land managed for conservation under a conservation covenant.*

- *Focus on the Future: The Western Australian State Sustainability Strategy – Consultation Draft* (September 2002) included as an objective:

*Protect all biodiversity values through appropriate legal means, supported by strategies and plans, including plans for the development and on-going management of a world class, comprehensive, adequate and representative system of national parks, nature reserves, marine parks and other conservation reserves, and plans for off-reserve conservation across the intervening matrix.*

It lists actions underway as including:

*Government continues to expand the conservation estate to achieve a comprehensive, adequate and representative conservation reserve system, including 30 new National Parks in the old growth forest areas.*

### ***Current Strategies to Improve WA's Reserve System***

Clearly there are significant gaps in WA's conservation reserve system and it is a long way short of meeting CAR criteria. Strategies to create additional reserves and move towards fulfilling CAR criteria include:

- the reservation proposals in the Government's *Protecting our old-growth forests* policy;
- purchase of pastoral leases particularly under the Gascoyne-Murchison Strategy;
- identification of whole and part pastoral leases that are required for conservation purposes and should not be renewed when leases expire in 2015;
- purchase of freehold remnant vegetation and wetlands in the south-west agricultural zone and on the Swan coastal plain, with a priority being given to threatened species and ecosystems, as well as bushland contributing to State Salinity Strategy outcomes;
- the reservation proposals for the Perth Metropolitan Region in *Bush Forever*;
- pursuit of Environmental Protection Authority Conservation Through Reserves Committee recommendations that remain unimplemented and have not been superceded; and

- pursuit of areas identified in State planning strategies, Department of Conservation and Land Management regional and area management plans, and as a result of biological surveys.

### ***Bioregional Surveys***

The Government's *Environment* policy includes a commitment to *complete the program of comprehensive bioregional surveys designed to establish an inventory of the state's terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity and to identify areas of significance for nature conservation*. The Department (often with the assistance of the WA Museum and scientists from other organisations) has a long-standing commitment to undertaking regional biogeographic surveys of the State. Since the 1970s, the Department and its predecessors have conducted and published major regional surveys of the Eastern Goldfields, Nullarbor, Kimberley rainforests, and the southern Carnarvon Basin. A survey of the Wheatbelt (as part of the State Salinity Strategy) is nearing completion. Other completed major surveys include those of the Great Sandy Desert, parts of the southern forests and numerous existing and proposed conservation reserves. The Pilbara biological survey is the current priority and commenced in July 2002.

### ***Reservation Process***

Identification of areas for reservation, and purchase of freehold or leasehold land where appropriate, represent only the first steps towards creation of national parks, nature reserves or conservation parks. Reservation of lands as national park, nature reserve or conservation park is, in accordance with the *Land Administration Act 1997*, made by an order and automatically vested under section 7 of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* in the Conservation Commission.

Before reservation occurs the Department of Land Administration generally requires advice of clearances or approvals from the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (in terms of its interests with respect to granted tenements, State Agreement Acts and prospectivity for minerals, basic raw materials and petroleum), water agencies and local government authorities, as well as meeting native title requirements.

In the case of the acquisition of a pastoral lease the consent of the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure is required, following advice from the Pastoral Lands Board.

Experience shows there can be long delays in reserving acquired areas.

### ***Reservation Priorities***

Further details of proposed reservations in the south-west forests and the pastoral rangelands are included in Appendices 3 and 4 respectively.

### ***Funding for Land Acquisition***

Total expenditure by the Department on land purchase for the formal conservation reserve system for the five years 1997/98 to 2001/02 has been \$27.70 million of which \$10.96



million has been provided by the Commonwealth Government through the National Reserve System Program of the Natural Heritage Trust.

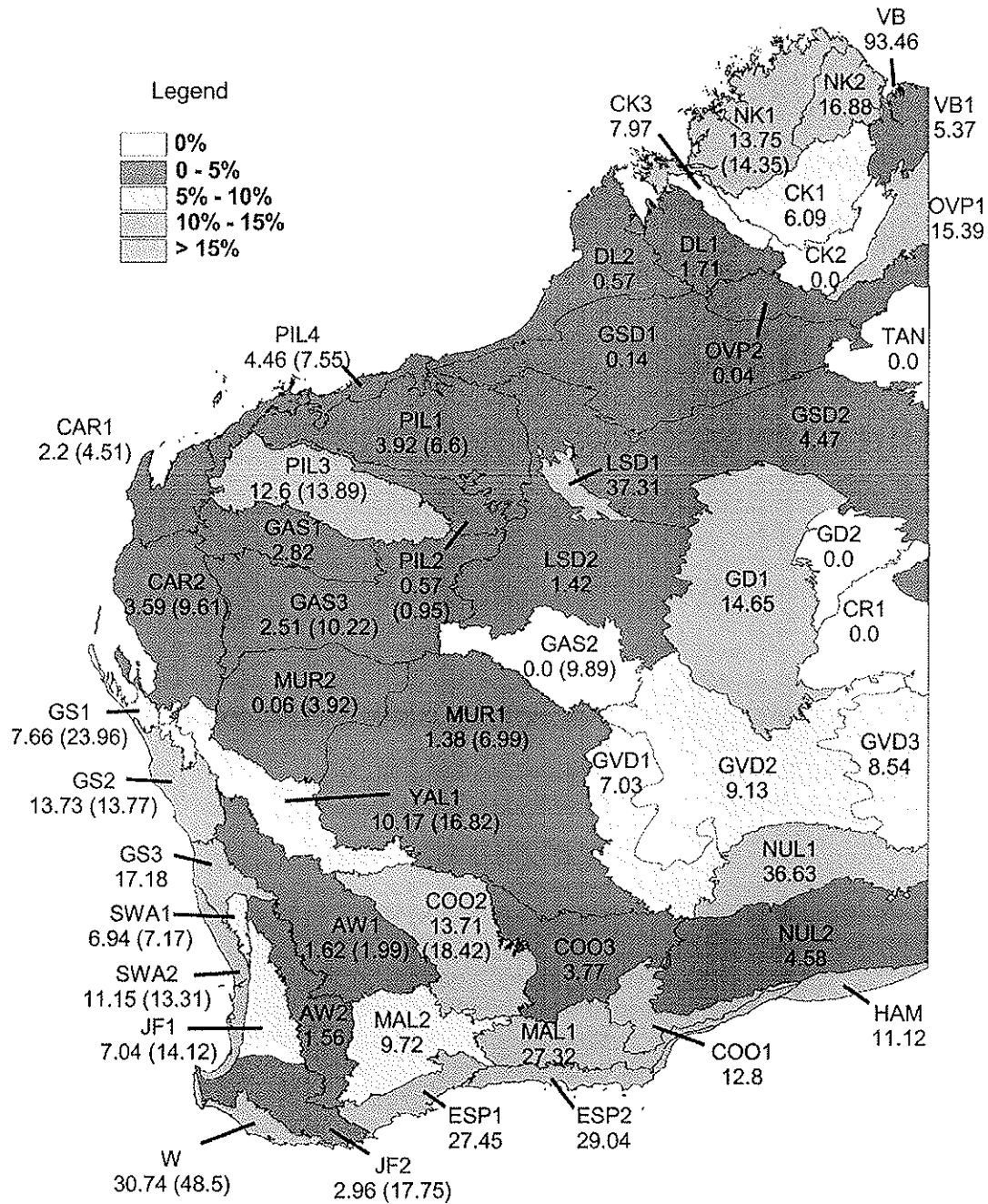
Funding for conservation land purchase under the Gascoyne-Murchison Strategy concludes at the end of the 2002/03 financial year.

### ***Costs of Management***

Areas incorporated in the State's conservation reserve system require ongoing management, for example to protect their biodiversity values, control weeds and feral animals, manage fire, and to provide for visitor access and facilities. Management costs are addressed as part of the normal Government budget process.

Recurrent and capital funding has already been allocated for management of the new national parks being created under the *Protecting our old-growth forests* policy, and recurrent funding has been allocated for management of lands purchased under the Gascoyne-Murchison Strategy.

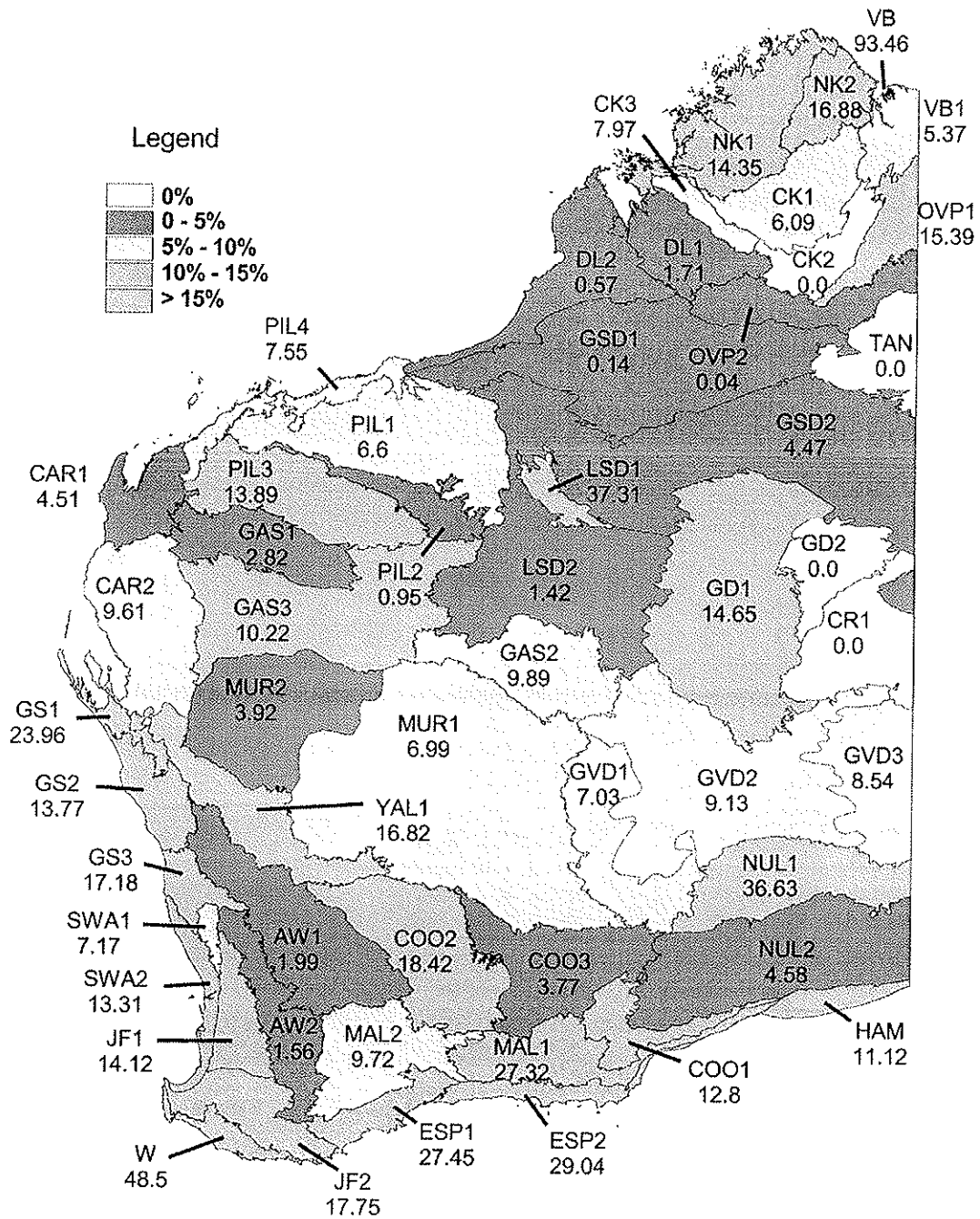
AREA PRESENTLY IN FORMAL CONSERVATION RESERVES  
BY BIOREGIONAL PROVINCE



Note:

- Province names are shown in Appendix 2.
- Figures in brackets show the area that will be reserved when old-growth forests policy areas and pastoral acquisitions are added.

AREA IN FORMAL CONSERVATION RESERVES BY  
BIOREGIONAL PROVINCE WHEN OLD-GROWTH FORESTS POLICY AREAS AND  
PASTORAL ACQUISITIONS ARE ADDED.



Note:  
Province names are shown in Appendix 2.

## APPENDIX 2

## EXISTING LEVEL OF RESERVATION FOR CONSERVATION

IBRA Region	Province	Area of province	Area in Reserves	% in Reserves	Area in old-growth forests policy and pastoral acquisitions	Projected % in reserves when old-growth forest policy areas and pastoral acquisitions are added
Avon Wheatbelt	AW1	6549900	106353	1.62	23730	1.99
Avon Wheatbelt	AW2	3004731	47015	1.56		
Carnarvon	CAR1	2362321	52027	2.2	54600	4.51
Carnarvon	CAR2	6047859	217323	3.59	364114	9.61
Central Kimberley	CK1	4414596	268650	6.09		
Central Kimberley	CK2	2333839	NIL			
Central Kimberley	CK3	957421	76297	7.97		
Central Ranges	CR1	4721056	NIL			
Coolgardie	COO1	1850399	236882	12.8		
Coolgardie	COO2	6034559	827284	13.71	284293	18.42
Coolgardie	COO3	5078207	191416	3.77		
Dampierland	DL1	3443117	58756	1.71		
Dampierland	DL2	4961056	28115	0.57		
Esperance Plains	ESP1	1579282	433507	27.45		
Esperance Plains	ESP2	1338594	388725	29.04		
Gascoyne	GAS1	3701480	104552	2.82		
Gascoyne	GAS2	4737268	NIL		468828	9.89
Gascoyne	GAS3	9707737	243581	2.51	748769	10.22
Geraldton Sandplains	GS1	828083	63429	7.66	135000	23.96
Geraldton Sandplains	GS2	1976234	271427	13.73	717	13.77
Geraldton Sandplains	GS3	1178154	202383	17.18		
Gibson Desert	GD1	12765013	1870241	14.65		
Gibson Desert	GD2	2925608	NIL			
Great Sandy Desert	GSD1	12365241	17845	0.14		
Great Sandy Desert	GSD2	17292739	773166	4.47		
Great Victoria Desert	GVD1	4760422	334874	7.03		
Great Victoria Desert	GVD2	12640528	1153571	9.13		

## APPENDIX 2 continued

IBRA Region	Province	Area of province	Area in Reserves	% in Reserves	Area in old-growth forests policy and pastoral acquisitions	Projected % in reserves when old-growth forest policy areas and pastoral acquisitions are added
Great Victoria Desert	GVD3	4478278	382420	8.54		
Hampton	HAM	1046954	116396	11.12		
Jarrah Forest	JF1	1905791	134131	7.04	134925	14.12
Jarrah Forest	JF2	2619436	77645	2.96	387210	17.75
Little Sandy Desert	LSD1	995140	371245	37.31		
Little Sandy Desert	LSD2	10138469	143953	1.42		
Mallee	MAL1	3426723	936130	27.32		
Mallee	MAL2	3997420	388485	9.72		
Murchison	MUR1	21218516	292386	1.38	1191760	6.99
Murchison	MUR2	7013091	3939	0.06	271198	3.92
Northern Kimberley	NK1	5966117	820513	13.75	35625	14.35
Northern Kimberley	NK2	2455909	414601	16.88		
Nullarbor	NUL1	5085054	1861730	36.63		
Nullarbor	NUL2	8705231	398739	4.58		
Ord Victoria Plain	OVP1	2174561	334564	15.39		
Ord Victoria Plain	OVP2	3347523	1494	0.04		
Pilbara	PIL1	8408258	329337	3.92	225705	6.6
Pilbara	PIL2	1882905	10761	0.57	7180	0.95
Pilbara	PIL3	5733235	722639	12.6	73825	13.89
Pilbara	PIL4	1899318	84627	4.46	58769	7.55
Swan Coastal Plain	SWA1	384977	26718	6.94	883	7.17
Swan Coastal Plain	SWA2	1133415	126333	11.15	24480	13.31
Tanami	TAN	3029222	NIL			
Victoria Bonaparte	VB	15060	14075	93.46		
Victoria Bonaparte	VB1	1865826	100123	5.37		
Warren	W	847385	260514	30.74	150502	48.5
Yalgoo	YAL1	4271033	434301	10.17	284331	16.82
TOTAL		253600291	16755218	6.60%	4926444	8.50%

## **RESERVATION IN THE SOUTH-WEST FORESTS - *PROTECTING OUR OLD-GROWTH FORESTS* POLICY**

The Government's *Protecting our old-growth forests* policy commits to create 30 new national parks, including the 12 new national parks promised under the RFA, and 2 new conservation parks in the south-west forests. It also commits to proceeding with the other conservation reserves promised in the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) and to reinstate previously proposed reserves that were revoked by the previous Government under the RFA.

The 30 new national parks proposed under the policy are:

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Helena Valley                          | 16. Walpole Wilderness Area – Unnamed |
| 2. Canning                                | 17. Greater Beedelup                  |
| 3. Pickering Brook                        | 18. Greater Kingston                  |
| 4. Mundaring                              | 19. Butler                            |
| 5. Hawke                                  | 20. Hilliger                          |
| 6. Wandoo                                 | 21. Jane                              |
| 7. Yelverton                              | 22. Greater Hawke                     |
| 8. Forest Grove                           | 23. Boorara-Gardner                   |
| 9. Margaret River                         | 24. Easter                            |
| 10. Milyeannup                            | 25. Greater Dordagup                  |
| 11. Blackwood River                       | 26. Lake Muir                         |
| 12. Wellington                            | 27. Boyndaminup                       |
| 13. Walpole Wilderness Area - Mt Roe      | 28. Greater Preston                   |
| 14. Walpole Wilderness Area - Mt Lindesay | 29. Tone Perup                        |
| 15. Walpole Wilderness - Unnamed          | 30. Wicher                            |

(Numbers 1 to 12 were proposed in the RFA)

The proposed new conservation parks under the policy are Hester and Kerr.

Boundaries of the proposed reserves are progressively being mapped and are subject to agency, community and stakeholder consultation prior to finalisation.

Most of the proposed parks and reserves will require the cancellation of State forest and/or class A reserves under the *Land Administration Act 1997*. Under section 9 of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* cancellations of State forest will require a motion or Bill to be passed by Parliament. Cancellation of some class A reserves will need to be tabled in Parliament or be by way of an Act in the case of conservation parks or class A nature reserves.

## PASTORAL RANGELANDS - RESERVATION OF PURCHASED LANDS

### *Gascoyne-Murchison Strategy*

The Gascoyne-Murchison Rangeland Strategy Steering Group report of March 1997 recommended support for the establishment and management by the Department of Conservation and Land Management of a representative conservation reserve system in the region. It noted that a large percentage of the lands used for pastoral production suffer from degradation, and that 10 to 15% of the region would need to be incorporated into the reserve system to ensure the long-term protection of biological diversity.

In April 1998 the Gascoyne-Murchison Rangeland Strategy (GMS) was announced by the then Premier and funds allocated to the Department of Conservation and Land Management for the acquisition of pastoral leases identified as being of high conservation value to add to the conservation reserve system. To 30 June 2002 the State, with assistance from the Commonwealth Government has purchased over 3.17 million hectares of land in the GMS region to add to the reserve system. The whole and part leases acquired under the program are listed in the following table.

### *Other pastoral leases*

Seven pastoral leases and two part leases that have been acquired in areas other than the Gascoyne-Murchison, or are within it but were purchased prior to the commencement of the Strategy, have yet to be converted to conservation reserve status. These are also listed in the following table.

### *Reservation process*

Areas purchased for conservation would normally be reserved as national park, conservation park or nature reserve and managed accordingly.

## PASTORAL LEASES ACQUIRED FOR CONSERVATION

	Area (ha)	Proposed tenure	Year of purchase
Gascoyne-Murchison Strategy Area			
<i>Whole Leases</i>			
Pimbee	98 612	Conservation Park	1998
Muggon	182 743	Conservation Park	1999
Earaheedy	321 818	Conservation Park	1999
Mooloogool	402 467	Conservation Park	1999
Waldburg	246 830	Conservation Park	1999
Lochada	114 581	Conservation Park	2000
Lake Mason	149 317	Conservation Park	2000
Lorna Glen	244 000	Conservation Park	2000
Cobra	136 724	Conservation Park	2000
Mooka	80 931	National Park (addition to Kennedy Range)	2000
Black Range	79 329	Conservation Park	2000
Nanga	174 597	Conservation Park	2000
Doolgunna	189 342	Conservation Park	2001
Narloo	14 998	Conservation Park	2002
Karara	109 291	Conservation Park	2002
<i>Part Leases</i>			
Pt Mardathuna	31 818	National Park (addition to Kennedy Range)	1999
Pt Middalya	13 582	National Park (addition to Kennedy Range)	1999
Pt Lyons River	11 013	National Park (addition to Kennedy Range)	1999
Pt Bidgemia	6 623	National Park (addition to Kennedy Range)	1999
Pt Williambury	21 061	National Park (addition to Kennedy Range)	1999
Pt Jimba Jimba	5 636	National Park (addition to Kennedy Range)	1999
Pt Minnie Creek	6 713	National Park (addition to Kennedy Range)	2001
Pt Mt Phillip	114 273	Conservation Park	2000
Pt Dalgety Downs	100 608	Conservation Park	1999
Pt Barnong	22 482	Conservation Park	1999
Pt Yaringa	19 396	Conservation Park	2001
Pt Boologoroo	14 899	Conservation Park	2001
Pt Twin Peaks	27 300	Conservation Park	2002
Pt Yuin	59 977	Conservation Park	2002
Pt Cashmere Downs	51 637	Conservation Park	2002
Pt Bulga Downs	112 290	Conservation Park	2002
Pt Wooleen	8 785	Conservation Park	2002
Total	3,173,673 hectares		
<i>Other</i>			
<i>Midwest</i>			
Burnerbinmah*	59 908	Conservation Park	1995
<i>Goldfields</i>			
Goongarrie	100 685	Conservation Park	1991
Jaurdi	284 207	Conservation Park	1989
Mt Elvire	154 267	Conservation Park	1991
<i>Kimberley</i>			
Charnley River	35 625	Conservation Park	1992
<i>Pilbara</i>			
Meentheena	225 705	Conservation Park	1999
Mount Minnie	110 921	Conservation Park	1999
Part Nanutarra	70 030	Conservation Park	1999



Part Mt Florence	13 423	National Park (addition to Karijini)	2000
Total	<b>1,054,771 hectares</b>		
GRAND TOTAL	<b>4,228,444 hectares</b>		

\* within Gascoyne-Murchison Strategy area.