



Legend

- Yinhawangka Healthy Country Plan Area
- Towns
- Homesteads
- Main Roads
- Railroads
- Freshwater Bodies
- Rivers and Creeks
- Neighbouring Native Title Groups
- Eastern Guruma
- Eastern Guruma - Area B
- Jurruru People Part A
- Rocklea Excision
- Tenure
- Crown Reserves vested in Local Government
- Freehold Land
- National Park
- Other Crown Reserve
- Pastoral Lease
- Unallocated Crown Land
- Unvested Crown Reserve

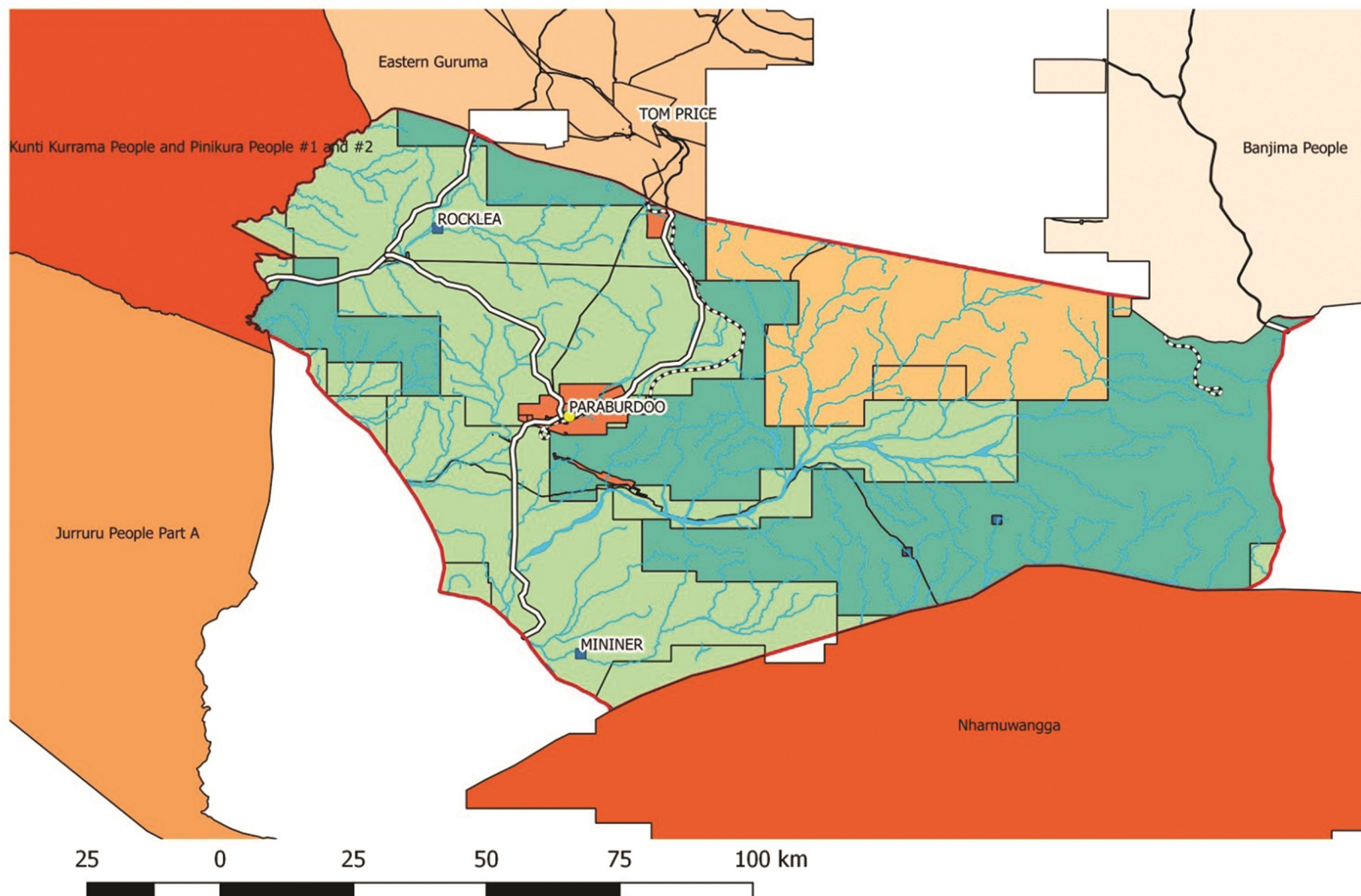


Figure 2: Tenure Map Yinhawangka Healthy Country Plan

THE AREA COVERED BY THIS PLAN

The Yinhawangka Healthy Country Plan covers all the areas to which the Yinhawangka People are the traditional custodians (see Figure 2) comprising:

- Yinhawangka Part A WAD340/2010 (4,699.83 km²);
- Yinhawangka Part B WAD216/2010 (5,413.71 km²) Native Title Claim Areas; and
- Approximately 1,820 km² within Karijini National Park which, while not part of the Native Title Claim Areas, is part of Yinhawangka Country.

Within Yinhawangka Country are parts of the Angelo, Ashburton and Hardey River catchments, the Kunderong Range and Mount Vernon. Pastoral stations within the area include parts of Rocklea, Turee Creek, Mininer, Mt Vernon, Cheela Plains and Ashburton Downs.

A number of iron ore mines operated by Rio Tinto Iron Ore (RTIO) (Paraburdoo, Eastern Ranges, Channar and West Angelas), and the town of Paraburdoo are within Yinhawangka Country, including the infrastructure (roads, railways, bore fields) associated with them. Some of these mines have been operating for decades, while new mines are also proposed. Areas around the partly rehabilitated Mount Olympus (gold) Mine, are now owned by Northern Star Resources and gold mining may recommence on those areas in the future.

There are still large areas of Unallocated Crown Land (UCL), although most of this is also under mining exploration or other mining tenements. These areas are largely unmanaged (see Figure 2).

The land under different tenures and management practices differs greatly in health or condition, from highly disturbed to a more natural condition. The nature and severity of the future threats is also different. We have therefore used the different tenures as the basis for “management zones”. The zones are Nyimili Range, West Side and areas of special cultural significance; Karijini National Park; Unallocated Crown Land (UCL); Rocklea Pastoral Station; other pastoral stations; and mining and town sites (Figure 3).

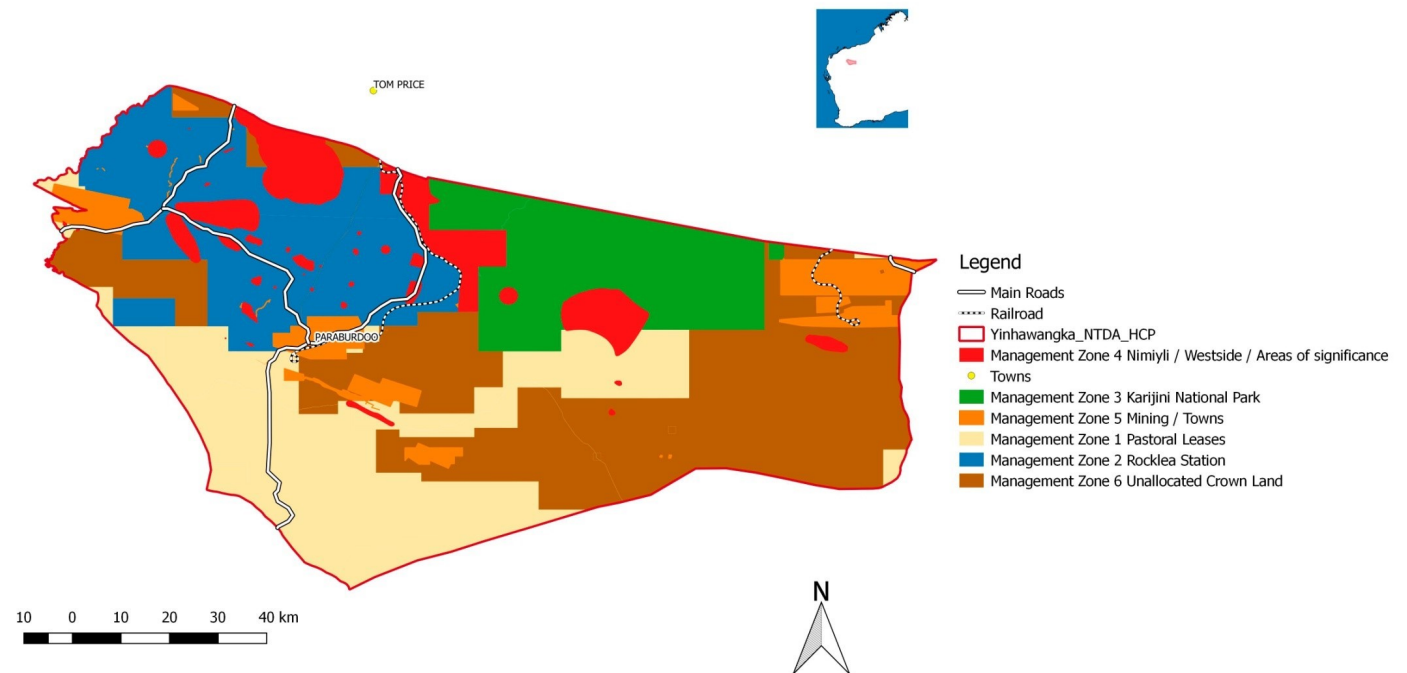


Figure 3: Management Zones



Figure 6: Yinda



Figure 7: Bush Plants



Figure 8: Parntakura (Bush Turkey)

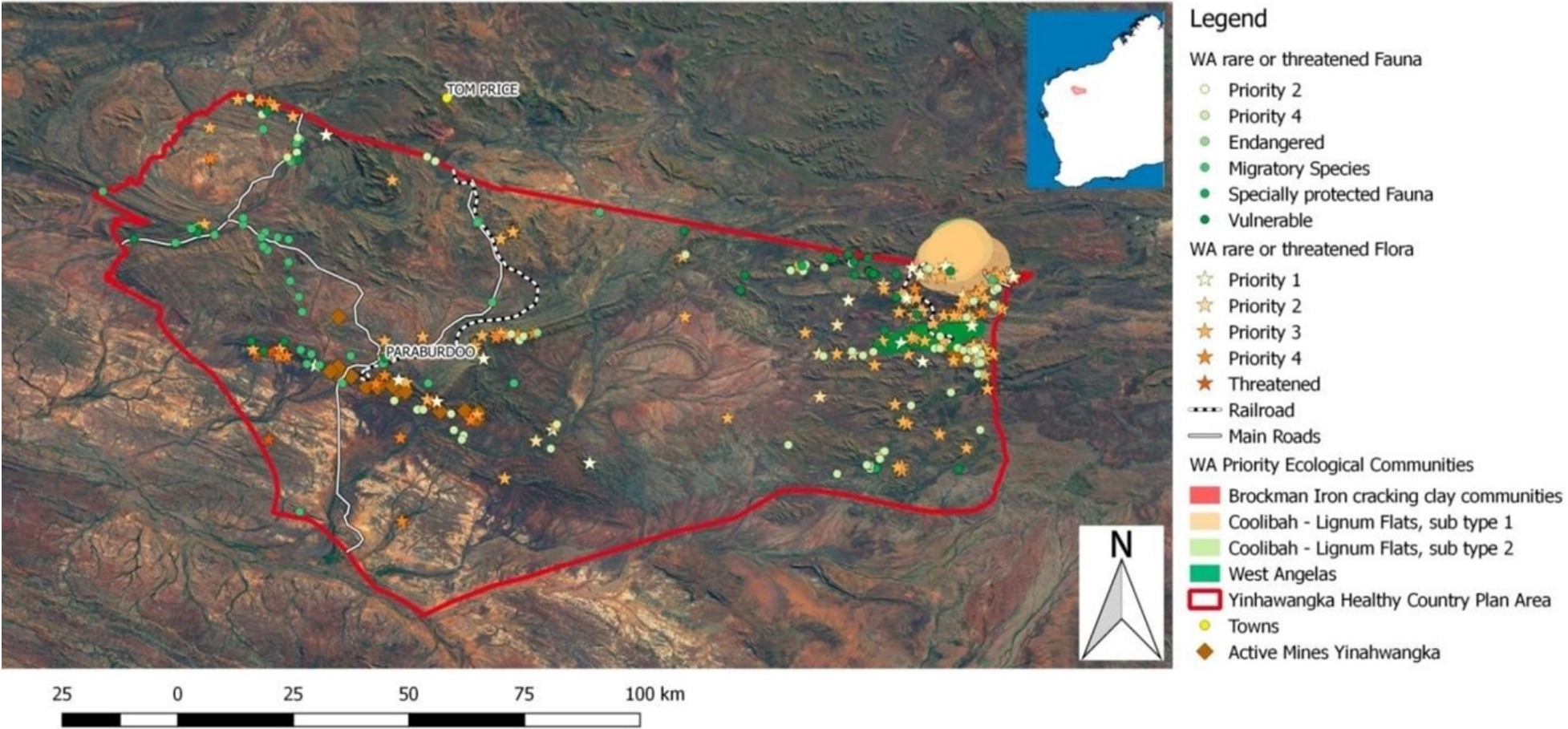


Figure 9: Threatened and Priority Flora, Fauna and Ecological Communities



Figure 10: Grinding Stone

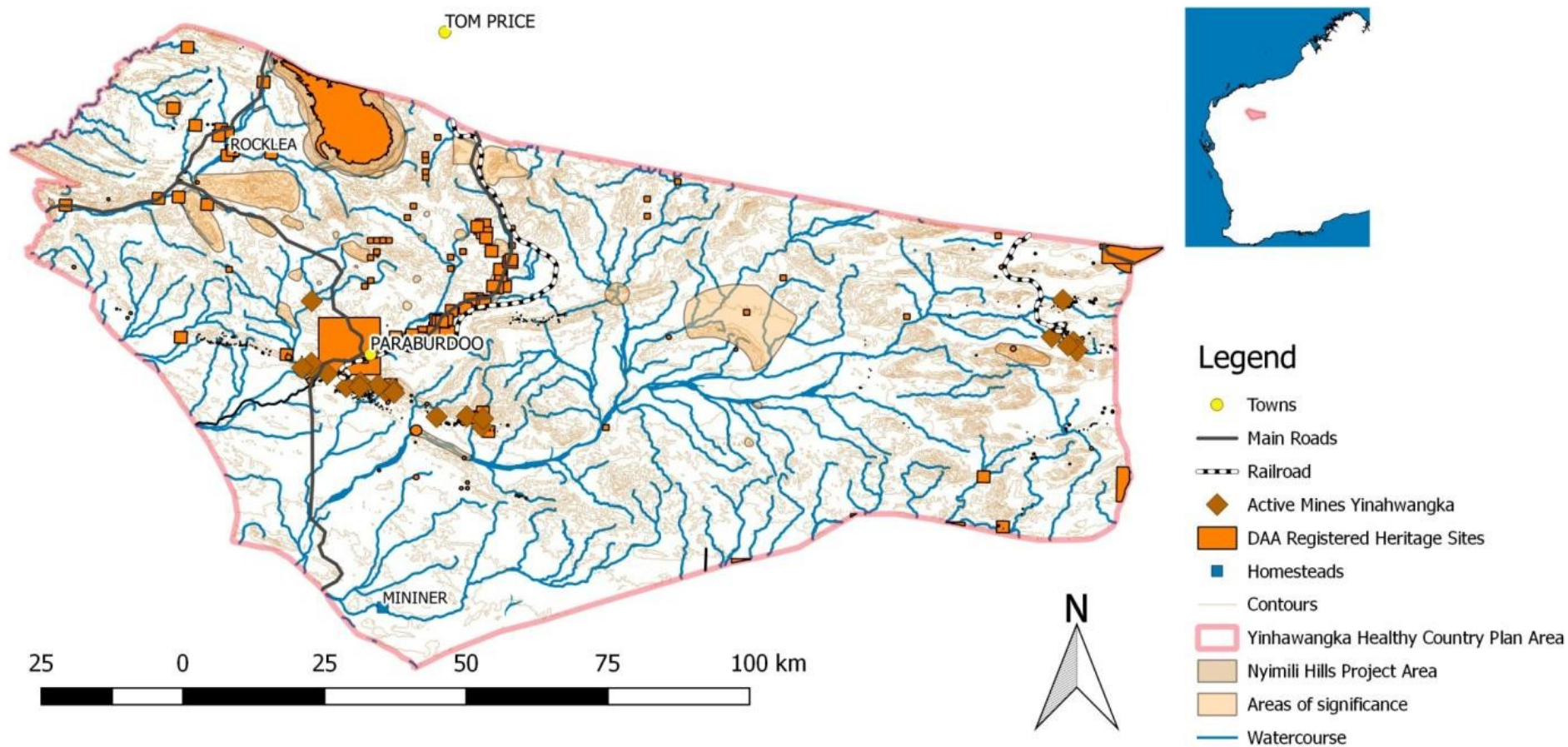


Figure 11: Significant Cultural and Heritage Sites



Figure 17: Trampling damage from Cattle and Horses

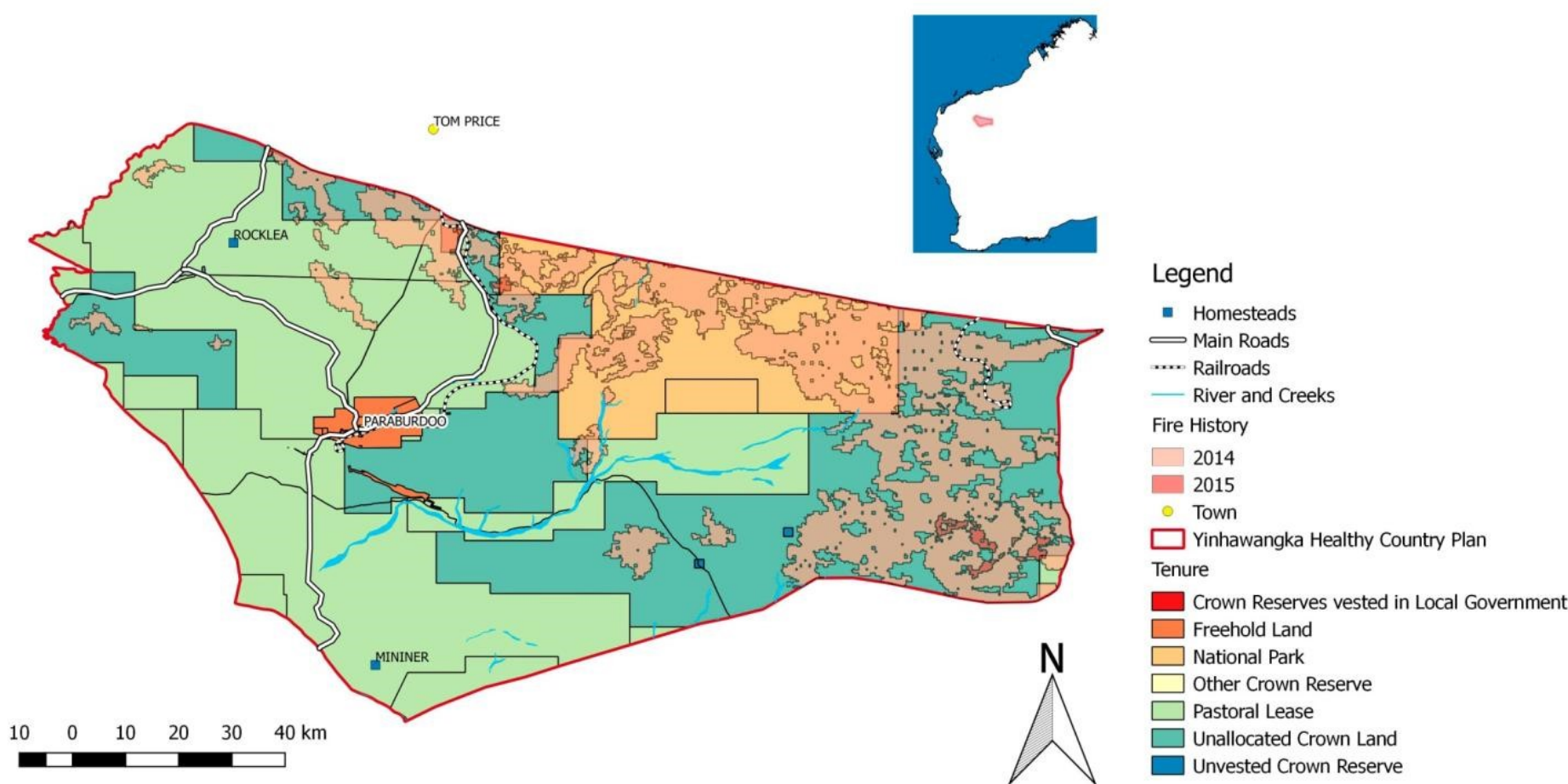


Figure 18: Fire History 2014/15 across Tenure

Healthy Yinhawangka Country, Strong Yinhawangka Spirit, Strong Future for Yinhawangka Country and People.

Yinhawangka Country will have good water
with all the living things that water supports.
All the plants and animals that we need for food and medicine
will be healthy and abundant.
Our knowledge and our cultural practices will be
shared and maintained by our People.
We will work together with pride in our Country
to manage fire and other problems, and
build a strong future for the next generations.

"It is important to always remember and work towards achieving our vision"