

Local tree species have been re-introduced to this walk.

Tjak

[Quandong or native peach / *santalum acuminatum*]

Juicy fruits that ripen in *Djilba – Kambarang* can be eaten raw and the inner nut roasted.

Courtesy Walter and Adelpe King

Bardies in grass tree

©B & B Wells/Department of Environment and Conservation

Bor

[Grass Tree / *Xanthorrea preisei**]

* A very similar species, *X. drummondii*, is commonly found in the Avon Valley, however only *X. preisei* is commercially available.

One of the most versatile and useful plants in traditional Noongar culture.

Flowering stems were used to produce fire by friction methods and dried leaves made torches.

A black resin from the trunk provided glue to attach spear points to shafts.

Decaying trees are a source of *Bardies* [grubs] which were eaten raw or roasted.

Djiridj

[zamia palm / *Macrozamia reidlei*]

Large cone-shaped nuts of female plants were made edible after a lengthy process to remove toxins.

The nuts were buried for some weeks, soaked in water then roasted.

Courtesy Barbara Milson

Wornt

[Wandoo / *Eucalyptus wandoo*]

Rainwater is sometimes retained within the body of the tree, after seeping through dead branches.

Small openings could be made in the white bark to obtain a drink in times of *kep boort* [drought]. These were closed after *doorakiny* [drinking] by hammering bark into the hole.

Courtesy Walter and Adelpe King

Mangart

[Raspberry jam wattle/ *Acacia acuminata*]

Kwonart [seeds] were ground between stones to make flour that produced a type of damper or unleavened bread.

The tree also yields edible gum and *bardies* [grubs] can be found amongst the roots.

Courtesy Barbara Milson

Wilarak

[Sandalwood / *Santalum spicatum*]

Sandalwood trees grow as a root parasite on several other tree species, especially the *Mangart* or jam wattle.

Fruits, pods and seed kernels formed a valuable part of the traditional *Ballardong Noongar* diet being rich in oil and protein.

Paardyang

[Manna Wattle / *Acacia microbotrya*]

Kalyang [manna gum] was a nourishing staple food obtained from this tree.

It could be eaten fresh or stored and was also used as a bush medicine.

Courtesy Penny Hussey

Djaawit

[York Gum / *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *loxophleba*]

This tree provided wood for spears and implements.

The roots, gum and bark were also eaten.

Courtesy Barbara Milson

The Noongar year has natural divisions based on changes in weather conditions and seasonal cycles of flora and fauna.

Ngardanginy [hunting] animals and birds and *merany barang*

[gathering fruits and berries]

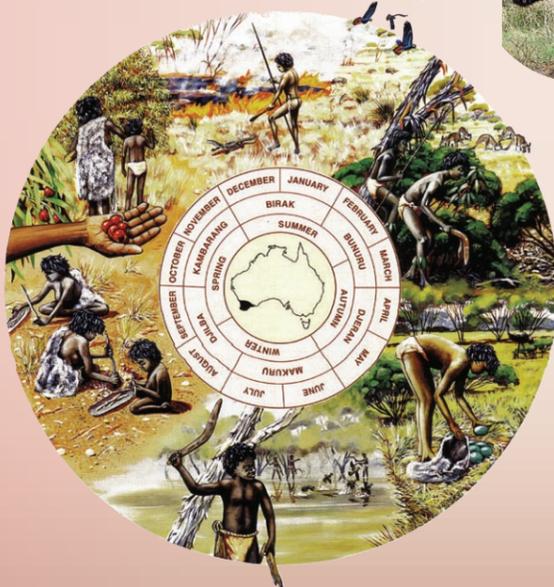
were all done in correct season,

this *katadjin* [traditional knowledge]

about *Budjar* [Country]

passed on by each generation.

Courtesy of and © Department of Environment and Conservation



The *bidi* [path] has six sections, each marked with symbolic ceramic *boya* [river-stones] made by the students of York District High School. Coloured with *warilgi* [natural ochres], they are decorated with pressings of local plants and form the *Noongar* words for each season.

Animals and birds important to the *Ballardong Noongar* people are symbolically depicted on the *boya*.

"When I was a kid you could find possums, you'd see them at night around the swing bridge, but you don't see any now"

Mr. Ivan Lawrence, Ballardong Noongar Elder



Koomal

[Brush-tailed Possum / *Trichosurus vulpecular*]

Courtesy John Clarke



Nyingarn

[Echidna / *Tachyglossus aculeatus*]

Courtesy Athol Douglas © Western Australian Museum



Yonga

[Western grey kangaroo / *macropus fuliginosus*]

Courtesy Sharon Bailey



Karda

[Racehorse goanna / *Varanus gouldii*]

Courtesy Christine Pert



"This karda, he used to live in a dry hollow tree and he used to come down and run up the tree. The old people said 'mind out, he'll run up you and sit on your head'"

Mrs. Pat Narrier-Narkle, Ballardong Noongar resident

(This species of lizard is well known for running vertically up any stationary object)

Yooran

[Bobtail lizard / *Tiliqua rugosa*]

Courtesy Dionne O'Driscoll



Dobitj

[Dugite snake / *psuedonaja affinis*]

Courtesy Ron Johnstone © Western Australian Museum



Warlitj

[Wedge-tailed Eagle / *Aquila audax*]

Courtesy Fir0002/Flagstaffotos
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wedge_tailed_eagle_in_flight.jpg



"The Warlitj symbolises for me how our people used to be, flying free all over this vast beautiful land. Soaring majestically looking for an enticing next meal with wings spread as it glides with the wind amongst the clouds and mountain peaks"

Michelle Bateman,
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander
Education Officer, York District High School.



Djidi- Djidi

[Willy wagtail / *Rhipidura leucophrys*]

Courtesy Leslie Bailey



"This bird, he was like a messenger bird to tell you someone was coming or something was about to happen"

Mrs. Pat Narrier-Narkle, Ballardong Noongar resident

Waitj

[Emu / *Dromaius novaehollandiae*]

Courtesy Leslie Bailey



Djoowi

[Tawny frogmouth owl / *Podargus strigoides*]



Manatj

[Corella or White cockatoo / *Cacatua galerita*]



Doornaat

[28 Parrot / *Barnardius zonarius*]

Courtesy Sharon Bailey

