

APPENDIX 1 - TABLE OF PROBABLE PLANTS OF THE SYDNEY REGION BEFORE SETTLEMENT, THEIR D'HARAWAL NAMES AND USES

(see Chapter 2.2, p. 41)

<i>species - scientific name</i>	<i>common name</i>	<i>D'harawal name</i>	<i>use</i>
Turpentine-Ironbark Forest - "manda" Lower rainfall, Wianamatta Shale soils, inner western suburbs, trees 20-30m, open forest, dense understory, wildflowers and climbing vines. Pockets of "High Forest" on wetter sites.			
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	stringybark	bai'yali	firemaking
<i>Synocarpia glomulifera</i>	turpentine		
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	red mahogany	bourrounj	nectar from flowers
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	grey ironbark	mugga'go	shelter
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	grey box	kai'yeroo	spear making
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	broad-leaved ironbark	mugga'go	shelter
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	woollybutt	terri'yergro	boomerang making
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	white feather honeymyrtle	gurrendurren	nectar from flowers, wrapping, bandages, roofing, bedding etc
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	prickly-leaved paperbark	gurrendurren	nectar from flowers, wrapping, bandages, roofing, bedding etc
<i>Acacia falcata</i>		gitji	fish poison
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta green wattle	boo'kerrikin	seeds
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney green wattle	boo'kerrikin	seeds
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	common hop bush	(pituri?)	medicinal - toothache
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum	wallundurren	seeds
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	elderberry panax		tough timber for tools?
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	native sarsparilla	warra birra	twine
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	running postman	binnbim	twine

<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	wonga vine	wonga wonga	twine
<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	native cranberry	wugay	fruits
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	bearded heath	wugay	fruits
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	blackthorn	kerwan	medicinal - sunscreen
<i>Themeda australis</i>	kangaroo grass	garingali	attracted grazers
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	spear grass	garingali	attracted grazers
<i>Iomandra longifolia</i>	mat rush	pokulbi?	basket weaving
Cumberland Plain Woodland			
Gently undulating, driest part of Sydney, deep clay soils, little brushwood under well spaced trees, grassy groundcover, sandstone gullies dry rainforest with vine thickets and ferns			
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	grey box	kai'yeroo	spear making
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	forest red gum	burringoa	medicinal
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	woollybutt	terri'yergro	boomerang making
<i>Eucalyptus bauerana</i>	blue box	terri'yergro	boomerang making
<i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i>	Bostito's gum	kai'yergro	spear making
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	cabbage gum	boo'angi	woomera making
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	broad-leaved ironbark	mugga'go	shelter
<i>Eucalyptus eugenoides</i>	stringybark	bai'yali	firemaking
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow-leaved ironbark	muggago	shelter
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	broad-leaved apple	boonah	
<i>Toona australis</i>	red cedar		
<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	boobialla	boobialla	fruits
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	old man's beard	binnbim	twine
<i>Cayratia clematidia</i>	slender grape	binnbim	fruits
<i>Cissus opaca</i>	native grape	yarrung	fruits
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	swamp oak	dahlwah	place of safety under
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	white feather honeymyrtle	gurrendurren	nectar from flowers, wrapping, bandages, roofing, bedding etc

<i>Themeda australis</i>	kangaroo grass	garingali	attracted grazers
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	spear grass	garingali	attracted grazers
<i>dianella laevis</i>	flax lily	pokulbi	fruits, basket weaving
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	blackthorn	kerwan	medicinal - sunscreen
Castlereagh woodlands			
Poor soils from Tertiary alluvial sediments, flat country with narrow meandering drainage lines, heavily timbered,			
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow-leaved ironbark	muggago	shelter
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	broad-leaved ironbark	mugga'go	shelter
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	mugga	mugga'go	shelter
<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i>	drooping red gum	mai'andowri	medicinal
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	scribbly gum	mai'andowri	medicinal
<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	narrow-leaved apple	boonah	
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	white feather honeymyrtle	gurrendurren	nectar from flowers, wrapping, bandages, roofing, bedding etc
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	ball honeymyrtle	gurrendurren	nectar from flowers, wrapping, bandages, roofing, bedding etc
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	hairpin banksia	wattun goori	nectar, torch
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	finger hakea	bingawingul?	medicinal
<i>Leptospermum attenuatum</i>	paperbark tea tree	gurrendurren	nectar from flowers, wrapping, bandages, roofing, bedding etc
River flat forests			
Nepean-Hawkesbury River fertile floodplain freshwater 'back-swamps' with alluvial levees of tall trees with dense shrubs and vines under, pockets of low dense rainforest, sandstone gorges, occasionally saline groundwater.			
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	forest red gum	burringoa	woomera making
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	cabbage gum	boo'angi	woomera making
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney blue gum	kai'yeroo	spear making

<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>	Deane's gum	mai'andowri	medicinal
<i>Eucalyptus elata</i>	river peppermint	kai'yeroo	spear making
<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>	Camden white gum	Kai'yeroo	spear making
<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	broad-leaved apple	boonah	(peace-keeper)
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	rough-barked apple	boonah	(peace-keeper)
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta green wattle	boo'kerrikin (buri)	seeds
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney green wattle	boo'kerrikin (buri)	seeds
<i>Acacia filicifolia</i>		buri	seeds
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	sally wattle	marrai'uo (gitji)	fish poison
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river oak	dahlwah	shelter
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	swamp oak	dahlwah	shelter
<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>	water gum	wallaya	
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	grey myrtle		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	blackthorn	kerwan	sunscreen
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	spear grass	garingali	kangaroo food
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's love grass	garingali	kangaroo food
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	mat rush	warura?	basket weaving
<i>Gahnia</i>	sedge	guwirang?	edible roots and tubers, basket weaving
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	nettles		green vegetable
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	lilly pilly	lilli pilli	fruits
<i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>	tea tree	barunbarun	medicinal
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>		wugay	fruits
<i>cissus</i>	native grape	yarrung	tubers, fruit
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	sandpaper fig	tamnum	sandpaper
<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i>	corkwood	gulgagara	medicinal
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	wonga vine	wonga wonga	
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat berry	bundago	edible roots and tubers
<i>Pteridium esculatum</i>	bracken fern	gunggai	edible roots and tubers

Sandstone heaths, woodlands and forests - "manda"

Hawkesbury sandstone poor soils has evolved a rich and diverse sclerophyllous flora with tough spiky leaves, localised habitats respond to moisture, slopes, sun - so there is a range of open forests, sheltered gullies, shrubs and ground covers. 60-80 different species.

Heath scrub on shallow poorly drained soils, coastal:

<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	scribbly gum	mai'andowri	medicinal
<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i>	red bloodwood	bourounj	nectar from flowers, seeds
<i>Eucalyptus oblonga</i>	common sandstone stringybark	bourounj	nectar from flowers, seeds
<i>Eucalyptus luehmanniana</i>	mallee - yellow-top ash		water source
<i>Eucalyptus obtusiflora</i>	Port Jackson mallee		water source?
<i>Eucalyptus multicaulis</i>	mallee - whip stick ash		water source?
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	heath-leaved banksia	kuritja	nectar from flowers
<i>Angophora hispida</i>	dwarf apple	boonah	
<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>		dahlwah	shelter
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	dagger hakea, needlebush	bingawingul?	
<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i>	heath	wugay	fruits
<i>Kunzea capitata</i>	kunzea	gamba?	

Woodlands on ridge tops, exposed upper slopes

<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	scribbly gum	mai'andowri	medicinal
<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	scribbly gum	mai'andowri	medicinal
<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i>	red bloodwood	bourounj	nectar from flowers, seeds
<i>Angophora costata</i>	smooth barked apple	kajimboura	
<i>Eucalyptus oblonga</i>	common sandstone stringybark	bai'yali	firemaking
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	grey gum	mai'andowri	medicinal
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silver-top ash	mugga'go	shelter
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	old man banksia	wattun goori	
<i>Boronia ledifolia</i>	Sydney boronia	gambi?	
<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	mountain devils, honey flower	gambi	nectar from flowers

<i>Leptospermum attenuatum</i>	paperbark tea tree	gurrendurren	nectar from flowers, wrapping, bandages, roofing, bedding etc
Open forest on sheltered hillsides			
<i>Synocarpia glomulifera</i>	turpentine		
<i>Eliocarpus reticulatus</i>	blueberry ash	kwandong	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum		seeds
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	christmas bush		
<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>	geebung	tjibbong	fruits
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	apple berry	wugay	fruits
<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>	white spider flower	gambi?	nectar from flowers
<i>Smilax glyciphylla</i>	sarsparilla	yarrung	fruits
<i>Pteridium esculatum</i>	bracken fern	gunggai	edible roots and tubers
Open forest on exposed hillsides			
<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i>	red bloodwood	bourrounj	nectar from flowers, seeds
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>		kai'yeroo	spear making
<i>Angophora costata</i>	smooth barked apple	kajimboura	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black she oak	dahlwah	shelter
creek-side scrub and forest			
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	black wattle		
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	water gum	wallaya	
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	lilly pilly	lilli pilli	fruits
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	coachwood		
<i>Acacia elata</i>	cedar wattle	buri	seeds
<i>Smilax australis</i>	lawyer vine	binnbim	twine for binding
<i>Pteridium esculatum</i>	bracken fern	gunggai	edible roots and tubers
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>		bungwall	starchy rhizomes
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	maidenhair fern		

<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	wonga vine	wonga wonga	twine for binding
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	old man's beard	binnbim	twine for binding
Eastern Suburbs Banksia scrub Hawkesbury sandstone covered by sands and clay with wind blown sands between Moore Park and Bunnerong, estuarine silt along creeks, sclerophyllous heath, low shrubs, wildflowers, small soaks with concentrations of organic matter - variety of habitats and species.			
<i>Banksia aemulla</i>	wallum	wallum	nectar from flowers
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	old man banksia	watun goori	nectar from flowers, container for water
<i>Angophora costata</i>	smooth barked apple	kajimboura	
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	pigeon berry	wugay	succulent berries
<i>Eriostemon australasius</i>	pink wax flower	gamba?	
<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius</i>	wedding bush	gamba?	
<i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa</i>	grass tree	gallundalgadya	resin, nectar, shaft for fishing spear, thatch for gunya
<i>Goodenia stelligera</i>	star-haired goodenia	gamba?	
<i>Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus</i>	button grass	garinali	
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	crimson bottlebrush	gamba	nectar
Freshwater and estuarine wetlands - "kogarah" Habitats with poor drainage have plants which have adapted to less oxygen/more salt in water freshwater wetlands on the floodplains			
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	reed	bombora	edible roots and tubers, basket weaving
<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	tall spike rush	bombora	
<i>Triglochin procera</i>	water ribbons		
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	bullrush/cumbungi	wallungalin	
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	common rush	bombora	edible roots and tubers, basket weaving
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	snow in summer	gurrendurren	nectar from flowers, wrapping, bandages, roofing,

			bedding etc
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	prickly-leaved paperbark	gurrendurren	nectar from flowers, wrapping, bandages, roofing, bedding etc
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	swamp mahogany	bourounj	nectar from flowers, seeds
freshwater wetlands on coastal sands - "nadan"			
<i>Eliocharis sphacelata</i>	tall spike rush	bombora	edible roots and tubers
<i>Baumea</i>	twig rush	bombora	edible roots and tubers
<i>Juncus</i>	sedge/rush	bombora	edible roots and tubers
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	paperbark	gurrendurren	nectar from flowers, wrapping, bandages, roofing, bedding etc
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	native broom		
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	crimson bottlebrush	gamba?	nectar from flowers
<i>Callisemon linearis</i>	narrow-leaved bottlebrush	gamba?	nectar from flowers
<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	Prickly tea tree	barunbarun	medicinal
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	tick bush		symbol of love
estuarine wetlands - mangroves, saltmarsh			
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	grey mangrove		seeds
<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	river mangrove		salt
<i>Sarocornia quinqueflora</i>	samphire		young shoots, green vegetable
<i>Suaeda australis</i>	seablite		young shoots, green vegetable
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	sea rush	bombora	edible roots and tubers
<i>Sporobolus</i>	grass		seeds
<i>Zoysia</i>	coast couch		
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	swamp oak	dahlwah	shelter
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	swamp paperbark	butjor	nectar from flowers
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	sedge	bombora	edible roots and tubers

other useful plants			
<i>Thelymitra, caleenia spp</i>	Ground orchids	wagalldarra	tubers
<i>Leptomeria acida</i>	currant bush	wugay	fruits
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	cherry ballart	guwigan	fruits
<i>Discorea transversa</i>		bundago	tubers
<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	native rosella	kuritong	sticks for fire making
<i>figus (roots)</i>	fig	kuritjong	fibre for string bags,
<i>Rubus</i>	native raspberry	bundan	fruits
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	bungwall fern	bungwall	starchy rhizomes
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river she oak	dahlwah	bark canoes
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	native sarsparilla	warra birra	vine straps
<i>Amyema</i>	mistletoe	ban	fruits
<i>Persoonia</i>	geebung	tjibbong	fruits
<i>Macrozamia</i>	burrawang	burrawang	seeds - needed processing
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	native spinach	murrogil	leaves
<i>Brachychiton populenus</i>	kurrijong	kuritjong	seeds, water, fishing lines
<i>Livistonia australis</i>	cabbage tree palm	daranggarra	woven baskets, tinder for fire making
<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	gynea lily	kai'mia	
<i>dianella</i>	dianella	pokulbi	
<i>Pimela</i>		binnbim	twine for binding axe heads
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>		gallundalgadya yaygali	resin, shafts for spears, fire making

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APPENDIX 2: ANNUAL CYCLE PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS

(see Chapter 2.4, page 78)

I observe changes in plant life from walks in the bush close to my home - a dry eucalypt forest on the ridge above Eleebana - and the parkland on the lakes edge at Croudace Bay. Animal life is constantly observed around my house and garden - these are mainly the birds, insects and reptiles of a normal suburban garden - and, like a symphony in classical music, for me the seasons are marked by the background noises around me as I go about my daily life within my home.

Overture - the solo magpie serenade

At what seems to be the coldest and darkest time of the year in late July I anticipate that the cold weather will give way to a warming up once the magpie starts to carol during the early hours of the morning. He is signalling his territorial claim and serenading the local 'ladies' who are soon seen about collecting nesting materials (and watch out if he considers your passing by an intrusion on his territory!). It's time to leave contributions of hair and fluff out for all those busy builders - I often find a noisy miner's nest just above eye height in the smaller trees. The weather is windy, stormy and bitter with cold rain - what a time to be sitting tight exposed and vulnerable on the flimsy limb of a tree!

Another signal of change is the gradual addition of yellow to the greens of the bush as the early wattles bloom - *A floribunda*, *A. suavolens*, *A. decurrens*.

It is a time of anticipation - the gymea lilies are gradually revealing the pale pink inner blooms and on Eleebana ridge I watch as the bootlace orchid climbing to just above eye height produces flecks of yellow at the tips indicating buds. All those wildflowers burst into flower - hardenbergia, wonga wonga - bringing changes and subtle touches of colour to what has been a tonal green and unchanging scene.

Down by the lake and in the forests around Newcastle the she oaks flower and bronze, taking advantage of the windy weather to spread pollen wide.

Energetic first movement (presto) - the chant of the constant "peep peeping"

Around September the magpie has quietened down to attend to his nesting mate, but now the miner birds' offspring are asking for food - constantly. The only time that they interrupt their relentless peeping is when food is actually placed in their mouths by an attentive bevy of kinsfolk. Although this continues all spring and summer, they are the first birds in the garden to take advantage of the insects who are starting to emerge from a winter aestivation. The Lilly pilly is topped with flashy new red leaves.

At night at last the fledglings sleep, and the occasional calling and humming of courting tawny frogmouths can be heard. The possums cavort over the roof, through the trees and along the fence.

The bush on Eleebana ridge is a botanist's delight with a wide variety of blooms and the early creepers are gradually succeeded by an abundance of showy pea flowers in yellows and oranges. I watch as the dianella and orchids bud and

eventually bloom, and the early flowering wattles are forming seed pods - prickly moses, sweet wattle. The grass trees send up new green rubbery spikes and all the eucalypts are tipped with red from new growth. As the season warms the tree trunks colour, the bark splits and flies about as the winds pick up.

Around Newcastle the Gymea lily blooms fully unfold, in the Watagans the waratahs are blooming and by the lake the warrigal greens are lush in the wetter and shadier patches. Seeds planted soak up the warmth of the strengthening sun and sprout, growing visibly over the following weeks. And this is an opportunity to see the masses of flannel flowers at the seaside.

The magpie couple appear with their young - often twins - for a handout to supplement the insects winkled out of the leaf litter and lawn. (And don't they welcome an infestation of army grubs!) The prolific bottlebrush also wakens and blooms, attracting hordes of squawking lorikeets during the day and the first squabbings of flying foxes at night.

Now is the time that encounters with pythons and goannas warming up and feeding up after their winter sleep make walking in the bush so rewarding; as well as the bonus of finding a discarded skin. At home the blue tongue appears after a winter absence.

Interlude (strident) - the dissonant arrival of the whoop whooping cuckoos.

The harmony of this busy activity is interrupted by the jarring calls of the cuckoos flying in from the north - a sound that instils dread in the heart of any nesting birds, especially the currawongs and magpies.

The bush tucker fruits of summer are taking their turn to flower - dianella, wombat berry and bush heath plants. Grass tree spikes are clothed in white blossoms and surrounded by bees and honeyeaters. Notably the lilly pilli will bud and flower for a long time, but is quite vulnerable to wild weather. If the flowers are destroyed there will be no jam this winter!

Now the mopoke nests and the flying ants swarm, feeding magpies and miners and their young.

Second movement (allegro) - the drone of the shrill shrilling cicadas

It is the time of unsettled, stormy weather, humid and hot. The brightly golden silky oak and red Christmas bush colourings presage Christmas festivities - I usually manage to make the Xmas pudding on the hottest day of year so far. In my garden the native hibiscus begins to flower - delicate ephemeral short-lived blooms - but it is the swelling buds which I devote to jam making.

On the ridge the hyacinth orchids bloom and in time the native fruits and berries gradually appear - apple berry and some geebung and all those wattles have produced seed pods.

Outside during the daytime my path is marked by the skittering of basking skinks and they will come inside looking for water. The juvenile currawong and butcherbird young are fed on a plethora of flying insects - notably the cicadas and the christmas beetles which skit about in the lights and burrow down into the softer soils of our garden to lay eggs. We also watch the spiders building webs for amusement as we spend the mild evenings outdoors.

The red flowers of kurrijong trees reflect the heat of this time. Smoke palls over the horizon from bushfires across the lake and on a windy day blackened gum leaves carpet the foreshore.

Third movement (Andante) - the mawk-mawk (glug-glug) in unison of parrots feeding their young

The flocks of sulphur crested cockatoos, corellas and galahs that have congregated to take advantage of the seeding grasses have brought their young who follow them about persistently demanding a feed, and it is a sight and sound that only a mother can love! Ants, lizards and hunting birds carry off the carcasses of cicadas spent after their mating. At last the cuckoo chicks have grown up and head off with their characteristic whooping call. Flying foxes fuss over the abundant bottlebrush flowers.

On the ridge the bursaria spinosa blooms in white masses and all those spring wattles are seeding.

On the lake's edge sprouted mangrove seeds and nudibranch egg rings wash up. Golden orb weaver spiders' webs festoon the casuarinas and spiders that seem to get bigger and bigger sit amidst their wrapped-up larder.

Cadenza (adagio) - the virtuoso Lyrebird serenades

During May and June a visit to the Barringtons or the Watagans is an opportunity to witness the lyrebird's love song, ringing out in the mists of early morning and evening. The spectacle of the Wedge-tailed eagles mating flights can be appreciated on top of Mt Allyn.

This is the long season of lilly pillies which fruit on and on - time again for jam making. Forays into the bush reveal later bush fruits such as raspberries, black apples, figs, cranberry heath and bolwarra. Fungi begin to thrive in the humidity.

Finale (largo) - the monotone muffled hush hush of cold

At last comes the season for whale watching, indicated by the growth of the new Gynea lily stems with newly formed buds - when the stem reaches the same height as the outer leaves, the whales head north.

Now is the time when there is not much change noticeable in the bush, the odd spot of colour and variety is afforded by the fungi about in dewy cold morning mist, the flowering ironbarks with their red and pink blossoms and the not-so-obvious pale button-like flowers of the prickly moses. One event to keep track of is the progress of the tendrils of the bootlace orchid as it climbs the spotted gums. In my garden some semi-deciduous trees drop coloured leaves - Antarctic beech, hibiscus - and the banksia ericifolia spikes bloom golden.

Here is an opportunity to glimpse an echidna (or his scratchings at ant heaps) or a wombat or his noticeable scat 'statuettes' atop logs and stones. This is the time of year when they appear out during the day busy in the gentle winter sun.

Coda - All is quiet until that single pure riff of song from the insomniac magpie.

APPENDIX 3 - RESEARCH INTO THE REPRESENTATION OF TRADITIONAL STORIES

(see CHAPTER 3.1, p. 158.)

story title, outline of events and lesson	animal/plant species
"Yandel'ora: land of peace between peoples" [p.88]	
<p>The story occurs during a <i>"bunya"</i> festival, a time when Aboriginal people from all over Australia met to discuss laws, arrange marriages, strengthen bonds and settle disputes. On one level the story explains how the animals lost their ability to communicate with one another and why it is only the Lyrebird who can "speak all languages".</p> <p>On another level this story reveals the consequences of the actions of one of the delegates who was intent on disrupting the proceedings.</p> <p>It is a story about relationships, about truth and what happens when egos get in the way of good communication.</p> <p><i>Yandel'ora</i> refers to the area around Mt Annan.</p>	<p><i>Wiritjiribin</i>, superb lyrebird <i>Duluma</i>, salt-water crocodile <i>Djunguwaragal</i>, thylacine <i>Garal'ga</i>, black cockatoo <i>Bittoorang'burran</i>, red kangaroo <i>Kulun'aga</i>, finch <i>Bulla bulla</i>, butterfly <i>Gilinga</i>, toad <i>Kookaburra</i>, kookaburra <i>Wombat</i>, wombat <i>Wallaroo</i>, wallaroo <i>Muru'duwin</i>, silver eye <i>Burra</i>, grey kangaroo <i>Didi'jiri</i>, willy wagtail <i>Gaya'dari</i>, platypus <i>Wangali</i>, bandicoot <i>Naga</i>, bee <i>Wagal</i>, fish <i>Mara'yan</i>, spider <i>Yuran'yi</i>, duck <i>Bilima</i>, turtle <i>Magu'dan</i>, blue-tongue lizard <i>Kai'ray</i>, bush turkey <i>Dil'bung</i>, yellow-breasted robin <i>Managa</i>, wedged-tail eagle</p>
"Bundalook: How the birds got their colours" [p.54]	
<p>When the parrots wish to change their drab black feathers for something more colourful, <i>Guma'maari</i> is set the challenge of discovering a way to do this without breaking traditional law. She consults the flowers and finds the wonders of the rainbow.</p> <p>She learns that there are stories behind the way everyone appears, and why the black cockatoos are black, the white cockatoos have yellow beneath their wings.</p>	<p><i>Guma'maari</i>, eastern rosella <i>Bundalook</i>, rainbow lorikeet <i>Belah</i>, black cockatoo , sulphur crested cockatoo <i>Warra'birra</i>, native sarsparilla <i>Guda'yari</i>, christmas bell <i>Mitjinburi</i>, Midgin berry <i>Pokulbi</i>, dianella <i>waratah</i>, waratah <i>Boo'kerrikin</i>, wattle <i>Wagal'darra</i>, sun orchid</p>
"How the white waratah became red" [p.30]	
<p>This is one of the first D'harawal stories and it describes the transformation of the <i>Miwa gawaian</i>, the white waratah, into the red colour we see today.</p> <p>It is about duty and jealousy, and eventually forgiveness.</p>	<p><i>Wurrata</i>, (Red) waratah <i>Miwa gawaian</i>, white waratah <i>Mananga</i>, wedge-tailed eagle <i>naga</i>, bee</p>

"Diru'wun and Diru'wunan: Currawongs and Magpies" [p.74]	
When the Country is beset by drought, the Currawongs and Magpies cooperate to bring the rains. This story is about cooperative efforts and defines "drought" in D'harawal terms. We now understand why when the magpie sings and the currawong flies high in the sky, rain will follow.	<i>Diruwun</i> , currawong <i>Diru'wunan</i> , magpie <i>Boo'kerrikin</i> , <i>Acacia decurrens</i> <i>Kerwan</i> , <i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
"The Wattungoori" [p.44]	
Three kinds of people lived in the Country harmoniously, until a long drought caused the large hairy people to resort to violence and kidnapping. The problem was solved once they were imprisoned. A story that incorporates a warning to children to behave with respect and to adults against brutality, and advocates harsh but kind punishment. And a warning against chopping down trees!	<i>D'harawa'goori</i> , the People <i>Wattungoori</i> , hairy men/ banksia cone <i>Dooligah</i> , large hairy men <i>Kuritcha</i> , small hairy men/banksia bloom <i>Kuritjong</i> , Kurrajong tree
"Gudgad, the frog." [p.80]	
During drought the greedy frog takes all the water for himself and is only persuaded to release it once the clans join forces. Here is a solution to confrontation: humour, and a warning about sharing resources. When the kookaburra laughs, there will be rain within 3 days.	<i>Gudgad</i> , burrowing frog <i>Diruwun</i> , magpie <i>Marrai'gang</i> , spotted tail quoll <i>Guriwal</i> , pigeon <i>Mananga</i> , wedge-tail eagle <i>Wan'gali</i> , bandicoot <i>Wiritjiribin</i> , superb lyrebird <i>Gugagura</i> , Kookaburra
"Wiritjiribin, the first lyrebird " [p.94]	
During the first wild bushfire <i>Wiritjiribin</i> leads her clan to safety, only to perish in the flames herself, but to emerge later as the lyrebird.	<i>Wiritjiribin</i> , superb lyrebird
"Talara Tingi, how the flannel flower came to be" [p.102]	
During a time of extreme cold the flowers won't bloom or bear fruit, and it is up to Tiana to find a way to rectify the situation. With the help of fire, the flannel flowers came into being. The story points out the importance of all parts of the ecology, explains the form of the flannel flower, and asks that we listen	<i>Talara tingi</i> , flannel flowers <i>naga</i> , bee <i>Galu'dilinga</i> , honeyeater

to young people.	
"The Worrondirri and the Wirrimbirra " [p.104]	
Once the Nepean river flowed out through Sydney Harbour via the Parramatta River. This explains how that river course was changed by a mighty storm and subsequent flood. It is a warning to use power and teach wisely.	<i>Worrondirri</i> , Wollondilly-Nepean River <i>Wirrimbirra</i> , area around Camden
"Mull'goh, the black swan" (not included in publication)	
The black swan are disconcerted and suspicious of their white offspring, and plan revenge. Here is an explanation for the swan's black feathers, their white wingtips and why they always make their nests on water. It also points out the differences between the raven and the crow.	<i>Mull'goh</i> , black swans <i>Bubuk</i> , boobook owl <i>Goolay'yari</i> , pelican <i>Wugan</i> , raven <i>Wawaran</i> , crow <i>Diru'wun</i> , magpie
"Kai'mia" (not included in publication)	
Once the Georges River and the Cooks River flowed together out to sea through Cronulla. A tsunami and storm surge changed that, flooded the swamps that we now see as Botany Bay and made way for the formation of the Kurnell sand dunes. The Gymea lily came into being when some children were trapped in this maelstrom and is a testimony to the bravery of the hero. It teaches a lesson about respect for observing traditions and about perseverance and courage. It shows us that the nectar of the Gymea Lily will quench thirst and the stem will provide sustenance.	<i>Kai'eemah</i> , Georges River <i>Goolay'yari</i> , Cooks River <i>Kurunulla</i> , Cronulla <i>Kai'mia</i> , Gymea lily
"D'harmouy, the bronze-wing pigeon" illustration[p.84]	
At a time before the People learnt how to make fire, the keeper of the flame, the <i>D'harmouy</i> sacrifices his life to save the fire from intruders. It explains about responsibility, to ensure the good of the community over the needs of the personal. It contains information about the last surviving D'harmouy, who died in 1860.	<i>D'harmouy</i> , bronze-wing pigeon <i>bunyip</i> , ?? <i>worron</i> , coal <i>Mirral</i> , crested pigeon

APPENDIX 4 - GAMARUWAMUMU, TIMES OF THE DAY - PLANNING TABLE

(See Chapter 3.2, p. 175)

TIME	DREAMTIME	VISUALISATION	RESOURCES	COLOURS	ARTISTS/INSPIRATION
<i>Gugagara djanaba</i> (Pre dawn)	<i>Time of the Kookaburra Laughing</i>	Kookaburra silhouetted against a dark sky that is light at the horizon - as seen over an expanse of ocean	www. image of Garie Beach, photograph of early morning sky photo + specimen kookaburra laughing Branch from gum tree at Eleebana	Payne's grey Cobalt blue (deep) Winsor lemon Permanent rose	LIN ONUS: " <i>Ongoing adventures of X and ray (still looking)</i> " 1994-5. Neale, pl.45
	<i>Minyimulung - gather dew for medicine</i>	dew on plants (identified by their flowers)	Awabakal Nature Reserve, research drawings, Eleebana of Waratah, Melaleuca, Eriostemon, Prostanthera, flannel flower		silhouette against light on the horizon, moon, dark sky graded wash to pastel skyline.
<i>Bayabubu</i> (Sunrise)	<i>Binyang borpunja - Time of the birds waking up</i>	Sunrise sky with magpie singing in tree	Specimen of magpie at uni, images from research for "Dirwun and Diruwunan"	Payne's grey Prussian blue Cobalt blue (deep) Winsor lemon Permanent rose	ONUS: " <i>Twice upon a time</i> ". Neale, pl.13 GRUNER: " <i>Spring frost, Emu Plains</i> " Splatt, pl.61
	<i>Put the fires out.</i>	fire, burnt wood, smoking	Photograph of spent fire from RBG Sydney		Long soft shadows, high key pastels with skyline of trees, yellow glow.
<i>Widaburra</i> (Early Morning)	<i>Time of the kangaroos drinking.</i>	Waterhole, with kangaroo drinking	Creek bed – photograph from Blackbutt, field sketches of early morning Eastern grey, Blackbutt	Prussian blue Cobalt blue Yellow ochre Burnt sienne	ONUS: " <i>Archie Roach...</i> " 1996. Neale, pl.58 LONG: " <i>Spirit of the Plains</i> " 1897. Murray, p.29
	<i>Gather food.</i>	coolamon full of food (berries, tubers, leaves)	Previous field sketches: Billardia, Cherry ballart, Kurrajong, Heath berries, Dianella, eggs, tubers, Warrigal greens		Soft cool colours, blurred outlines, recession of trees in mist

TIME	DREAMTIME	VISUALISATION	RESOURCES	COLOUR	ARTISTS/INSPIRATION
Waranwarin wuruniri (mid morning)	<i>Time for teaching the children</i>	Spreading fig tree, sun peeping behind the middle branches marks drawn in the sand eg. animal tracks of kangaroo, goanna, duck	Fig tree at Lake Macquarie Art Gallery, field sketch Modified images from D'harawal rock engravings	Cobalt blue (deep) Cobalt blue Raw sienna Winsor lemon Burnt sienna	ONUS: " <i>Dogs on Lake Eyre</i> " 1989. Neale, pl.40 WITHERS: " <i>Bright Winter's Morning</i> " 1894. Splatt pl.36 Sharper shadows, brighter yellow sunlight, sense of freshness, cool blue sky.
Bawuwan darribi (Midday)	<i>Time of the short shadows.</i>	Looking up into tall trees with sun blazing down from directly above	Eleebana ridge trees - photograph, photographs of tall trees Barrington	Cobalt blue Raw sienna Winsor lemon Burnt sienna	NAMATJIRA: <i>Mt. Hermannsberg Series</i> , 1946. French, Pl.62 STREETON: " <i>The purple noon's transparent night</i> " 1896. Splatt, pl.42
	<i>Choose a camping spot.</i>	Gunya under construction	Photographs of Gunya from RBG Sydney		Short sharp shadows, pure hues, warm blues, stark contrasts between dark shadows and washed out highlights.
Nalawala dulban (Early afternoon)	<i>sit down in the shade time.</i>	Spreading angophora tree with clearing beneath, tracery of shadows on the ground tools laid aside	tree at Dudley Bluff - photograph field sketches and photographs of implements at Australian Museum	Cobalt blue (deep) Cobalt blue Raw sienna Winsor lemon Burnt sienna	ONUS: " <i>Fish, fern and rocks</i> " 1995. Neale, pl.57 CONDOR: " <i>Springtime, Richmond</i> " Sun's rays split into scene, contrast of hues, deep blue/purple shadows, warm blues.

TIME	DREAMTIME	VISUALISATION	RESOURCES	COLOUR	ARTISTS/INSPIRATION
Managanbi (Late afternoon)	<i>Time of gathering the fire.</i>	Scene of gum trees with fallen branches below, silhouetted against and reflecting the warm colours of a sunset, sun low behind branches.	Photograph taken on South coast of clearing at dusk	Cobalt blue(deep) Raw sienna Burnt sienna Permanent rose	ONUS: “ <i>New Age Toas</i> ” 1992. Neale, pl.31 MCCUBBIN: “ <i>Lost</i> ” Murray, p.17
		Inset: pile of dead branches	Pile of branches - sketched in studio		Warm colours in bush, deep undefined shadows, purples/oranges contrast, brooding cloud bank. Warm sunrays.
Barragula (Sunset)	<i>Time of telling stories.</i>	Darkening sky with glow of sun on the horizon with a lit campfire	Field sketches and photographs Campfire set up and sketched/photographed in field	Payne's Grey Cobalt blue (deep) Cerulean blue Winsor lemon Permanent rose	ONUS: “ <i>Goannas at sunset</i> ”1994. Neale, pl.49 DAVIES: “ <i>A summer evening</i> ”1896. Splatt,pl.39
	<i>Kookaburra tells the birds to go to sleep.</i>	Kookaburra laughing, with friend	Specimen of kookaburra, sketches from field		Concentrate on warm hues, soft shadows, glow of reflections of sun on trees
Nguwing kapo	<i>Time of the silence of the night.</i>	Nighttime scene of same tree as pre dawn, this time in moonlight.	Field sketch moonlight with moon Photograph of kookaburras asleep together	Payne's Grey Cobalt blue (deep) Burnt sienna	ONUS: “ <i>Floods and moonlight</i> ” 1993. Neale, pl.52 LONGSTAFF: “ <i>Gippsland Sunday night...</i> ”1898. Splatt, pl.44
	<i>Time to sleep.</i>	kookaburras			Warm blackness of dark, blues and silhouetted silvery whites in lit areas, soft shadows.

APPENDIX 5 - RESEARCH INTO ANNUAL SEASONAL INDICATORS' LIFE CYCLES AND REFERENCES

(see Chapter 3.2, p. 183)

<i>Murrai'yunggoray</i>	<i>Goray'murrai</i>	<i>Gadalung'marool</i>	<i>Bana'murrai'yung</i>	<i>Tugarah 'tuli</i>	<i>Tugarah'gunya'marra</i>
Cool, getting warmer	Warm and wet	Hot and dry	Wet, getting cooler	cold	Cold and windy
SEPT-OCT	NOV-DEC	JAN-FEB	MARCH-MAY	JUNE-JULY	AUG
NGOONUNI GATHER (Flying Foxes form "summer camps")	PARRA'DOWEE CALLS HIS CHILDREN TO HIM (freshwater eels abundant)	BURRA START HAVING THEIR BABIES (Eastern Grey Kangaroos give birth and mate again)	MARRAI'GANG SEEKS HER MATE (Spotted Tail Quolls courtship and mating)	BURRUGIN GATHER (Echidna trains form behind females)	WIRITIJIRIBIN BEGINS HIS MOUND (Lyrebird) BOO'GUL MATES AND DIES (Brown Antechinus)
WARATAH FLOWERS (Telopea speciosissima)	KAI'ARREWAN BLOOMS (Acacia binervia)	WEET'JELLAN BLOOMS (Acacia implexa)	LILLI PILLI FRUITS (Syzygium ssp)	BURRINGOA FLOWERS (Eucalyptus tereticornis)	MARRAI'UO and BOO'KERRIKIN FLOWER (Acacia floribunda, Acacia decurrens)
Time for major ceremonies	Do not camp near rivers because of flash flooding	Eat only fruit and seeds, meat can go off	Start to make (feather) cloaks and begin the journey to the coast	Gather nectar for ceremony/ medicine	Build shelters facing the rising sun, journey to highlands, plenty fish- mullet
ANIMALS					
<i>NGOONUNI, Grey-headed Flying Fox</i>					
Gather in camps to give birth, young carried by mum and suckled until able to hang by itself.	Young left in a crèche at night, suckled with mum by day. Alert, vocal and grooms itself.	Young learn to fly and have lost their milk teeth. They are taught to forage close to camp. Continue to roost by mum.	Males display, become territorial. Young leave their mothers, who mate.	Camps disperse to feed in smaller groups, food scarce.	Begin to fly in to camp.
<i>PARRA'DOWEE, Short-finned Eel</i> Migrate downstream to spawn, when fully grown - 6 month swim to Coral Sea - eggs hatch into leptocephali which drift on the currents towards E Aust (and NZ) for up to 2 years until they reach coastline where they change into glass eels - head upstream, darken and become elvers - males inhabit estuaries, females make their way up to headwaters e.g. past Warragamba dam wall. Eels are dormant in winter.					

<i>BURRA, Eastern Grey Kangaroo</i>					
Joey imitates mum and follows at heel but is still suckled and sleeps in pouch.	Joey is ousted from pouch, but still suckled from pouch. Burra mate.	Give birth - embryo clammers into pouch and attaches itself to a teat.	Pouch young growing, the only sign being a growing moving lump in mum's pouch. The older joey is gradually weaned.	Pouch young may poke its head from pouch.	Joey leaves pouch on short excursions.
<i>MARRAI'GANG, Spotted-Tail Quoll</i>					
Kittens learn to forage and hunt for themselves.	Eat young reptiles and frogs.		Female develops fat reserve about neck and yowls at night for male. Mates. Kittens born and suckle in pouch.	Kittens stay in pouch until they are too big and develop fur then they are suckled in den.	Kittens are weaned, play and wrestle outside den.
<i>BURRUGIN, Short-beaked Echidna</i>					
Young is suckled and carried in pouch until it develops quills.	Puggle is left in burrow and suckled every few days.	Weaned at 6 months old.	Puggle emerges into outside world, learns to forage at heel.	Female develops a 'pouch' and mates with the first in the 'train' of male echidna that follow her about.	Female lays one egg that is carried in pouch until it hatches. Puggle is then suckled.
<i>WIRITIJIRIBIN, Superb Lyrebird</i>					
Chick fed by mum in nest until it is left in a safe spot during the day.	Forage as small family groups, male moults.	Male practises his song and display now that his feathers are restored. Both male and female undergo a head and neck moult.	Female begins to make nest for next season.	Mate, egg laid and incubated for 40-50 days.	Egg is incubated. Male sheds tail feathers.
<i>BOO'GUL, Marsupial Mouse</i>					
Young are born, cling to mum's belly and carried about while suckling.	Young are weaned, taught to hunt and sent on their way.				Mate, with frenzy, males die.

PLANTS					
<i>MIWA GAWAIAN, Waratah</i>					
Flowers.	Flowers wither, new shoots grow from stem and lignotuber.	Buds develop and old flowers produce green seed pods.	Dormant, leaves colour and fall.	Seed pods dry and split, winged seeds disperse.	Buds swell ready to flower, leaves lose dullness and green.
<i>KAI'ARREWAN, Acacia binervia</i>					
Buds grow and yellow.	Flowers bloom.	Flowers wither, seedpods develop.	Green seedpods develop, new buds appear.	Seedpods brown, harden and fall, split open to eject seeds.	
<i>WEET'JELLAN, Acacia implexa</i>					
Seed pods brown burst and seed falls.	Buds swell and develop.	Flowers, some quite persistent.	New seedpods develop.		Green seedpods ripen.
<i>LILLI PILLI, Syzygium ssp.</i>					
New growth.	Buds, flowers.	Flowers wither, fruit begins to develop.	Fruits.	Fruits fall to the ground.	
<i>BURRINGOA, Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>					
Green new growth.	Gum nuts brown and open, scattering seeds.	Buds develop.		Flower.	Flowers wither and new seedpods develop.
<i>MARRAI'UO, Acacia floribunda</i>					
New growth, flowers wither and new seedpods develop.	Seed pods brown and split.		Buds develop, green.	Buds start to colour yellow.	Flowers.

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Seasonal Activities of other Flora and Fauna of South Eastern Australia:

	MURRAI YUNGGORAY SEPTEMBER- OCTOBER	GORAY'MURRAI NOVEMBER- DECEMBER	GADALUNG MAROOL JANUARY FEBRUARY	BANA'MURRAI'YU NG MARCH-APRIL MAY	TUGARAH TULI JUNE-JULY	TUGARAH GUNYA MARRA AUGUST
FLOWERS (in general)	New growth/ flowers bloom	Seeds pods/fruit develop	Seed/fruit developed	Seed dispersal	Buds start	Buds develop
INSECTS (in general)	Pollinate flowers	Mate and lay eggs, swarm	Larvae eat up	pupate		metamorphose
SPIDERS	Trap and prey on other insects/moths	Mate and lay eggs	Eggs hatch, spiderlings about	Wolf spiders carry spiderlings		
ANTS	Mating flights					
CICADAS	Emerge and sing	mate	Lay eggs and die	Grubs hatch / fall to ground		Larvae tunnel upwards
LOCUSTS	eggs hatch at 15°C	Eat grass and Pupate	swarm	Return North, lay eggs, die		
BOGONGS	Migrate south	Blown in by north west winds/ shelter	Inhabit alpine areas to escape heat	Return north to mate, lay eggs and die	Larvae hatch, eat herbs	Pupate, metamorphose
BUTTERFLY	pollinate	Mate, lay eggs	Larvae eat up	pupate		metamorphose
BEETLES		Mate, lay eggs, hatch eg Xmas beetle			Larvae underground	Scarabs Tunnel upwards
FROGS		Call and breed after rains	Metamorphose		TORPOR	
REPTILES						
SNAKES	Sunbake, feed up,	Active, high energy, mate	Lay eggs, hatch		Torpor: hide in burrows, under rocks	
BIRDS (in general)	Build nests, call, mate	Brood eggs, feed young	Train fledglings	Migrate/court	Songbirds display/breed	Arrive from North
MALLEE FOWL	Court, mate	Lay eggs	Incubate eggs, tend mound	Young hatch	Prepares mound	Dampens mound and it warms up
	Return from north	Renovate, mate and	Eggs hatch, chicks	Adults migrate then		

MUTTON BIRD	lay eggs	fed	fledglings			
PARROTS	Galah young abandoned		Enjoy seeding grasses			
EGRETS	Court		Cockatoos court			
HONEY-EATER	breed		Silvereye flocks fly north			
SWANS			Court			
RAPTORS			Nuptial flights	Mate, lay eggs, brood	sedentary	
EMUS	Lay eggs		display	Court, mate,		
SONGBIRDS				Mate, lay eggs, brood		
MARSUPIALS						
KOALA	Evict joey, ovulate every month for next 6	Howl and breed				
TAS DEVIL	cubs emerge from pouch	Cubs follow at heel	cubs independent, solitary	Mate, embryo born	cubs suckled	Cubs peep from pouch
POSSUM						Carry young on back
MAMMALS						
DINGO	Pups fed in den	Learn to hunt/territory	Pups Independent, solitary	mate	whelp	Pups suckled
WHALES		Whales return south with new family				Whales migrate north to breed
SHARKS					Sharks frequent E waters	

APPENDIX 6 - TIMETABLE FOR RESEARCH INTO ANNUAL CYCLE

(See Chapter 3.2, p. 183)

What? Where? When?

The work of finding, investigating and making field sketches and research drawings for this study needed to be scheduled according to places, times and availability of resources. The following is a plan of action:

ANIMALS

Eels:

- Detailed research and sketches (Fort 2002, Marvin 1997, McDowell 1980, Park 1986, Whitehead 1975)
- Sketch as many as possible to collage together from digital references
- Field sketches and photographs - Sydney Aquarium, Shortland Wetlands, Sydney Botanic Gardens, Blackbutt
- Detailed sketch from dead specimen, check coloration
- Collage images, working drawing, colour swatch

Kangaroo:

- Sketch of embryo at Aust Museum
- Research and sketches of an embryo from DVD (Aldenhoven 1992, Attenborough 2003, Graves 1990, Gordon 1967, Younger 1988)
- Research and joey images (Birks 1998, Breedon 1996, Dawson 1995, Dominico 1993)
- Field sketches and photographs - Reptile Park, Blackbutt

Tiger Quoll:

- Research sketches (Briedahl 1994, Coutts, Graves 1990, Gordon 1967)
- Field sketches and photographs at Blackbutt and visit to enclosure at feeding time, check coloration
- Draw habitat, fallen tree and forest skyline - Watagans
- Draw from photographs, experiment with wet-in-wet technique
- Collage of habitat, two quolls - working drawing,
- Colour swatches experiment with night-time colours

Echidna:

- Detailed sketches from specimens - The University of Newcastle, Australian Museum
- Research drawings (Parish, Stodart 1989, Rismiller 1999, Gordon 1967)
- Field sketches and photographs - Taronga Zoo, Reptile Park
- Draw habitat, ant's nest - Mt. Allyn, experiment with colours and textures of bare earth, stones and leaf litter
- Research sketches ants
- Draw from video (Parer, 1998), check "Puggle Post"
- Experiment with quills and shading, colour swatch
- Compose scene, working drawing

Lyrebird:

- Photographs - Royal National Park
- Research and sketches from references (Attenborough 2001, Smith 1968, Chisholm, Reilly 1988)
- Sketches from Aust Museum specimen
- Field visit to Healesville Sanctuary, Victoria - June, mating display time
- Colour swatch, free brush, pastel experiments
- Compose images of lyrebird scratching leaf litter

Antechinus:

- Field sketches - Taronga Zoo Nocturnal House
- Sketches from specimen - University of Newcastle
- Draw from DVD (Vandenbeld, 1988)
- Research information (Van Dyck, 2001, Coutts, www.tvwc.org.au)
- Make clay figures and diorama for forest floor
- Compose scene, working drawing, experiments with night-time colours

Flying Foxes:

- Research and sketches from references (Hall and Richards 2000, Morphy and Smith-Boles 1999, Breedon 1992, Grzelewski 2001)
- Sketches from specimen - University of Newcastle
- Field sketches and photographs - Sydney Botanic Gardens, Blackbutt, Reptile Park, Native Animal Trust - Sandra Penman, Holmesville
- Experiments with wet-in-wet watercolour, colour swatch
- Collage of images, working drawing.

PLANTS***Acacia binervia* - Kai'arrewan:**

- Field sketches - University of Newcastle, Dutchman's Beach, Mt Annan, Swansea south
- Herbarium samples
- Colour swatch and experiments with blue-grey leaf colour
- Draw new buds (Mar-May)
- Flowers (Oct-Nov)
- Seed pod (June-Aug)
- Information and research (Tame 1992, Maslin 2001)
- Design with story sky, experiments in watercolour

***Acacia implexa* - Weet'jellan:**

- Field sketches: University of Newcastle, Warners Bay, Mt Annan
- Herbarium samples
- Record new buds (Oct-Nov)
- Flowers (Jan-Feb)

- Seed pods (Mar-May)
- Burst seed pods (Sept-Oct)
- Information and research (Tame 1992, Maslin 2001)
- Collect seeds, plant and record growth of new plants

***Syzygium spp* - Lilli pilli:**

- Information about *Syzygium* species
- Information about bush tucker (Robins, 1996)
- Field sketches and photographs - University of Newcastle, Eleebana, Blackbutt, Mt Annan
- Herbarium samples
- Sketches of buds (Sept-Oct)
- Flowers (Nov-Dec)
- Fruit (Mar-May)
- New growth (Aug-Sep)
- Colour experiments

***Eucalyptus tereticornis* - Burringoa:**

- Field sketches and photographs - Croudace Bay, Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens, Mt Annan
- Herbarium samples
- Sketches of woodland - Salisbury, Mt Annan
- Lino-cut design, block and print
- Record buds (Jan-Feb)
- Flowers (June)
- Fruit (Sept-Oct)
- Gum nuts (Nov-May?)

***Acacia floribunda* - Marrai'uo:**

- Field sketches and photographs - Eleebana, Green Point
- Herbarium samples
- Record buds (Mar-May)
- Flowers (Aug)
- Seed pods (Sept-Oct)
- Juvenile growth (Dec)

***Telopea Speciosissima* - Waratah:**

- Field sketches and photographs - Ashfield, Watagans, Mt Tomah, Newcastle Wildflower Nursery
- Compile photographic essay (Nixon, 1997)
- Experiment with colours
- Buy, study and paint blossoms - Warners Bay Florist, Mt Tomah Gardens
- Design frieze from photographs

