

The Badjaling *Storybook*





“...very important to be a Nyungar, he knows the land and the seasons... he knows when the rain coming by the ants, gathering all the food before the weather breaks.”

- BASIL WINMAR

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History

“They have done all the recording, photographs and history of Badjaling.”

- MURRAY YARRAN

- 01 OLD BADJALING MISSION
- 02 BADJALING SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE
- 03 TIMELINE
- 02 SCHOOL
- 03 SIGNAGE
- 03 CAMPSITES



01

OLD BADJALING MISSION

The Badjaling Mission reserve was created in 1933 for the United Aborigines Mission and originally also included all the land contained in DEC Reserve 23758.

The reserve was the camping ground and home for about 30 Nyungar families from 1887 to 1954. It was used by local Nyungar people prior to colonisation for traditional hunting, food collecting and camping as it contained several freshwater sources. Nyungar people have continued to camp in the area from time to time even after people were officially moved to Quairading Reserve in 1954 when the mission closed.

Nyungar people formally moved back to the Reserve in 1980, the current housing being established in 1998.



02

BADJALING SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

SITE TYPE	SITE DESCRIPTION
Badjaling Tree	Planted in early 1940s by Granny McKay and her son Bob Mead at their camp, Jack McKay passed away under this tree.
Badjaling Hospital	Many of the informants were born at the hospital built in early 1900s.
Old Badjaling School	Plaque of attendees.
Soak/Well	Initially a soak found by Fred and Charlie Winmar. Turned into well and structure still visible.
Camping Grounds	Where Norman Yarran had his camp here while he was growing up.
Camping Grounds	Teddy and Jane (nee Blurton) Stack's camp site.
Camping Grounds	Lionel Yarran's campsite.
Camping Grounds	Camping Grounds south of railway line and reserve (currently CALM land). Ralph Winmar and family used to camp here at different times with many different people. Opposite Old Badjaling Mission/Reserve.

03

TIMELINE

My folks told me all about Badjaling and how they use to live. I think most of them are good memories of living in the camps. They had a lot of people living together, like you had different families living around each other. It was really good.

- MURRAY YARRAN



YEAR	EVENT
1920's	Early 1920's Tommy Kickett and Mary (nee Fleay) were the first to camp at Badjaling
1930	School for Badjaling children
1930	Lionel Yarran arrived and head of Aboriginal shearing team
1930	Miss Weir arrives at Badjaling to help Belshaw and McRidge
1930	160 people in the reserve and 37 children in school
1932	Quairading road boards calls for the segregation of Nyungar people onto a central reserve- objecting to the Badjaling reserve
1933	Four children come to live with the missionaries (June)
1933	Missionaries went on furlough
1933	Mr and Mrs Reichenbach went to Badjaling
1933-34	New school and church built-around this time the children at school went from 37-25 children
1934	New Years day 112 people attended sport in front of the mission house
1934	Silo collapsed spilling wheat (3rd Jan)
1934	Bill Winmar married Edna (11th June)
1935-37	Charles and Bertha Payne
1938	Wilfrid Douglas arrives, Lionel Yarran, Bob Mead, Granny and Jack McKay prepare things for Christmas morning
1938-39	38 Nyungar school children and new school teacher
1939	Truck stolen, barrel of wine stolen, drum of petrol missing
1945	Side of lamb cost 4 shillings
1948	Passing of Lionel Yarran, an outstanding figure in Badjaling History and was described as 'a man of imposing physical appearance' and known as 'Uncle Lionel'
1948	Passing of two children
1948	WA Government passed a bill in Parliament allowing Aboriginal Children to attend state schools
1954	Badjaling Mission closed down
1986	Back to Badjaling gathering
1990	Passing of Bill Winmar
1991	Hand over of the Badjaling reserve with a 99 year lease

04

SCHOOL

The Badjaling mission began when two Irish missionaries, Miss Mary Belshaw and Miss May McRidge started an Aboriginal school in a paddock in the middle of Dedaring farm (where there is an Aboriginal freshwater source), east of Badjaling in January 1930.

The first School was at Dedaring in middle of the Gordon's field but here the teacher suffered badly from 'sandy blight' and the men built a bough shed to help. Later the community moved the school to Quairading.

The school was built with bush wood and made from flattened kerosene tins and wheat sacks sewn together. Flattened petrol drums and large jam tins were used for furniture as were kerosene boxes which were used as desks and kerosene drums for seats. The children used brown paper to write upon.

"...we were the first five aboriginal kids to go to school..."

- BASIL WINMAR

Later this building fell into disrepair and a more sturdy building was built to also be used as a church. In 1939 a new teacher came bringing second hand readers, text books and bags of old clothes.

'My folks told me all about Badjaling and how they use to live. I think most of them are good memories of living in the camps. They had a lot of people living around each other. It was really good.'

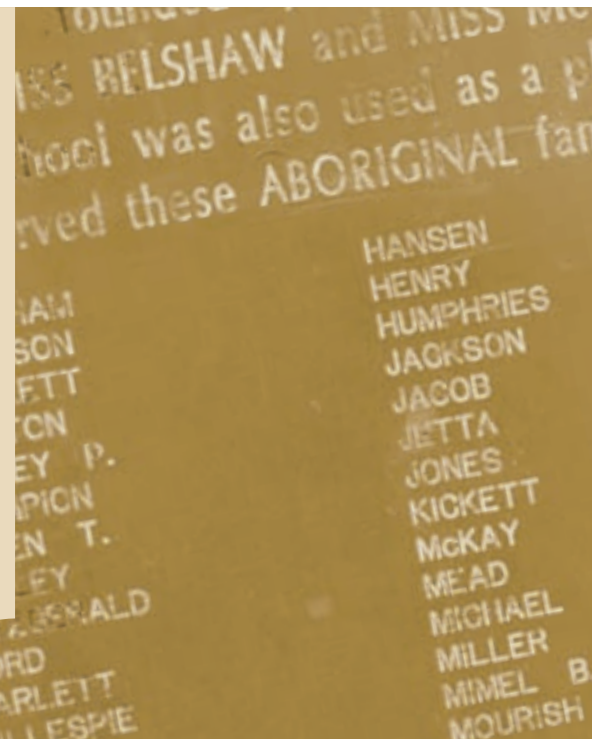


05

SIGNAGE

“All the elders are dying out and I don’t know everyones name, so for all the places that each family camped, they are going to put up their signage. And things that happened and things people remember.”

- MURRAY YARRAN



Basil, Winnie, Myrtle, Muriel and Wayne



Well signage being installed



School sign with Basil

06

CAMPsites

- Clem Yarran Campsite
- Arnold Pickett Campsite
- Jack McKay Campsite
- Bob Mead Campsite
- Mick Michael Campsite
- Teddy Stack Campsite
- Billy Garlett Campsite
- Harry Garlett Campsite
- Algie Kickett Campsite
- Billy Winmar Campsite
- Josephine Blurton Campsite
- Andrew Pickett Campsite
- Jimmy Miller Campsite
- Norm Yarran Campsite

Flora

“Were doing recording of the flora and fauna, a lot of different flowers and endangered species”

- MURRAY YARRAN, WWF FLORA SURVEY

01 WWF FLORA SURVEY

02 BUSHFOOD OF BADJALING



01

WWF
FLORA SURVEY

Flora surveys were conducted at Badjaling Community on the 23rd of September 2008 by WWF Australia, the community members of Badjaling and the Department of Water.

Jacksonia foliosa occurs on the site, which is at the southern edge of the species' range. In contrast, *Conostylis pusilla* is at the north-eastern edge of its range at this locality. The specimens collected at Badjaling contribute to a broader scientific understanding of the distribution of these species.

The specimen of *Billardiera fusiformis* that was collected at Badjaling is a distinct narrow leaved

variant of the species.

The specimen of *Synaphea spinulosa* that was collected also belongs to a distinct narrow leaved variant of the species. This variety is currently under consideration for recognition as a taxon in its own right. The variety of *Schoenus pleiostemoneus* collected is a non-typical variant with a ciliate (hairy) sheath. Another plant collected, *Trachymene pilosa* also belongs to an uncommon variant with short bristles.

- WWF FLORA SURVEY 2008



Australian Bluebell



Woody Pear



Toothache Bush



Lichen



Prickly Poison (*Gastrolobium* sp.)



Lichen



Wongup (Quandong)



Bwongka (*Banksia prionates*)



Winnie with Chocolate Bush

02

**BANKSIA
CUNEATA**

Banksia Cuneata

An Interim Recovery Plan is being developed for the *Banksia cuneata* ensuring that this threatened plant is conserved. It was declared as rare flora under the Wildlife Conservation Act in 1982. There are 12 natural populations and one translocated population totaling some 659 plants in the year 2005, 44% of these occur in the Shire of Quairading.

This plant is currently only occupying 7% of its original distribution and in 1982 there were 300 plants at Badjaling reserves alone. The main threats to the Badjaling Reserve population are senescence, lack of recruitment, drought stress, rabbit activity, weeds and inappropriate fire regimes.



Banksia Cuneata



Myrtle

“Rare banksia trees are fenced off”

- BASIL WINMAR



Muriel



FLORA LIST

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Jam Wattle
<i>Acacia latipes</i> subsp. <i>latipes</i>	Wattle tree
<i>Amphipogon strictus</i>	Greybeard Grass
<i>Amphipogon turbinatus</i>	Native grass
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Elegant Feathergrass
<i>Actinobole uliginosum</i>	Flannel Cudweed
<i>Actinostrobos arenarius</i>	Sandplain Cypress
<i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>	Rock Sheoak
<i>Austrodanthonia acerosa</i>	Wallaby Grass
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Elegant Feathergrass
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	Rough Speargrass
<i>Banksia prionotes</i>	Acorn Banksia
<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>	Australian Bluebell
<i>Blennospora drummondii</i>	Dwarf Beauty-heads
<i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i>	Swan River Daisy
<i>Calandrinia calypttrata</i>	Pink Purslane
<i>Calytrix leschenaultii</i>	Purple Starflower
<i>Conostylis pusilla</i>	Cottonhead
<i>Ceratogyne obionoides</i>	Wingwort
<i>Clematis delicata</i>	Clematis
<i>Comesperma integerrimum</i>	Milkwort
<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>colorata</i>	Dense Stonecrop
<i>Crassula exserta</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Dampiera lavandulacea</i>	Lavender Dampiera
<i>Desmocladius asper</i>	Little Curly Rush
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily
<i>Dodonaea pinifolia</i>	Hop bush
<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i> var. <i>aureum</i>	Common Popflower
<i>Grevillea hookeriana</i> subsp. <i>hookeriana</i>	Toothbrush Grevillea
<i>Grevillea integrifolia</i>	Entire-leaved Grevillea
<i>Ceratogyne obionoides</i>	Wingwort

<i>Hakea incrassata</i>	Marble Hakea
<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>	Tiny Sunray
<i>Lawrencella rosea</i>	Pink Everlasting
<i>Laxmannia paleacea</i>	Paper Lily
<i>Lepidobolus preissianus</i>	Curly Rush
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.	Sedge
<i>Leptospermum erubescens</i>	Pink Tea Tree
<i>Melaleuca carrii</i>	Paperbark
<i>Mesomelaena preissii</i>	Sedge
<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	Soft Millotia
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Foxtail Mulga Grass
<i>Olearia dampieri</i> ms.	Daisy Bush
<i>Patersonia drummondii</i>	Drummond's Patersonia
<i>Podolepis tepperi</i>	Delicate Copper-wire Daisy
<i>Podotheca angustifolia</i>	Sticky Longheads
<i>Podolepis canescens</i>	Bright Podolepis
<i>Ptilotus humilis</i> subsp. <i>humilis</i>	Mulla mulla
<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>	Lake Fringing Rhagodia
<i>Rhodanthe citrina</i>	Golden Sunray
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong
<i>Schoenus subflavus</i>	Yellow Bog Rush
<i>Stylidium dichotomum</i>	Pins and Needles
<i>Schoenus pleiostemoneus</i>	Sedge
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringed Lily
<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>	Native Parsnip
<i>Verticordia chrysantha</i>	Featherflower
<i>Verticordia picta</i>	Painted Featherflower
<i>Wahlenbergia preissii</i>	Annual Bluebell
<i>Waitzia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>	Golden Everlasting
<i>Verticordia acerosa</i> var. <i>preissii</i>	Featherflower
<i>Xylomelum angustifolium</i>	Sandplain Woody Pear

BUSH FOOD OF BADJALING

“This here is a toothbrush flower. You can break it up and eat the nectar. They are very rare but you can find a few plants in the Badjaling community.”

- WINNIE MCHENRY

EDIBLE FLORA

JAM WATTLE
Acacia acuminata
 Edible gum, seeds (flour), also used for clubs and spear throwers

FLAX LILY
Dianella revoluta
 Edible fruit (raw), edible roots (pounded and roasted)

QUANDONG
Santalum acuminatum
 Edible fruit, edible seed kernel (roasted)

CLIMBING FRINGE LILY
Thysanotus patersonii
 Edible tubers (raw or roasted)

TOOTHBRUSH GREVILLIEA
Grevillea hookeriana subsp. *hookeriana*
 Nectar



Toothbrush Grevillea



Fauna

“We used to catch turtles and fish in the fresh water.”

- WINNIE MCHENRY



- 01 FAUNA SURVEY
- 02 NATIVE ANIMALS
- 03 HUNTING



Tiliqua Rugosa (Bobtail Lizard)

01

FAUNA SURVEY

At a broad scale 8 major fauna habitats are expected from Badjaling Reserve according to previous vegetation mapping. These are:

- Acorn Banksia (*Banksia prionotes*) and Woody Pear (*Xylomelum angustifolium*) Low Woodland.
- York Gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*) Woodland with *Acacia acuminata*.
- *Allocasuarina heugeliana* Woodland.
- *Allocasuarina campestris* and *Melaleuca aff. uncinata* woodland and thickets.
- Acacia shrubland including *Acacia acuminata* with *Leptospermum erubescens*.
- Heath: dominated by *Melaleuca aff. uncinata*, *Olearia revoluta*, *Grevillea paniculata*, *Allocasuarina campestris* and *Eremaea pauciflora*.
- Salt Complex: Saline drainage with vegetation dominated by *Halosarcia halocnemoides*, *Melaleuca adnata*.
- Degraded areas and cleared farmland.



White-fronted Chat



Kara (Twig lining Trapdoor Spider) burrow



Yooran (Bobtail) Tracks



White-winged Triller



Kwiwok (Sacred Kingfisher)

Native Fauna of Badjaling

Australian Ringneck Parrot
 Bobtail Lizard
 Black-faced Wood Swallow
 Sacred Kingfisher
 Willy Wagtail
 Red-kneed Dotterel
 Red-capped Plover
 Pied Butcher Bird
 White-fronted Honeyeater
 White-winged Triller
 White-winged Fairy-Wren
 Yellow Rumped Thornbill
 Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
 Singing Honeyeater
 Spotted Harrier
 Striated Pardalot



Kalari (Western Bearded Dragon)



White-browed Babbler



Purple-crowned Lorikeet



Kawoor (Common Greenshank)

Species of conservation significance recorded from the Badjaling area included:

Marsh Sandpiper

(*Tringa stagnatalis*, EPBC Migratory, National listing)

Recorded in shallow water among samphire at Badjaling Nature Reserve.

Common Greenshank

(*Tringa nebularia*, EPBC Migratory, National listing)

Recorded in shallow water among samphire at Badjaling Nature Reserve.

Rainbow Bee-eater

(*Merops ornatus*, EPBC Migratory, National listing)

Recorded nesting at Badjaling Nature Reserve.

Redthroat

(*Pyrholaemus brunneus*)

Recorded at Badjaling Nature Reserve.

White-browed Babbler

(*Poecilodryas superciliosa*, DEC Priority 4)

Nests recorded in *Acacia acuminata*, *Banksia prionotes*, *Allocasuarina campestris* and *Xylomelum angustifolium* at Badjaling Nature Reserve.

Western Yellow Robin

(*Eopsaltria griseogularis*, threatened Wheatbelt species)

Recorded at Yoting Water Reserve.

Purple-crowned Lorikeet

(*Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*, threatened Wheatbelt species)

Recorded at Yoting Water Reserve.

Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*:

This species inhabits lightly wooded country. It is partly migratory, is generally common and are usually alone or occasionally in pairs. It has greatly declined in farmlands since the middle of the century. They feed on insects, reptiles, birds and small mammals and are known to feed on carrion.



Karrkany (Brown Falcon)



Crested Pigeon

Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes*:

This species inhabits lightly wooded country. It is moderately common to very common. This species was originally confined to the arid zone but has flourished with agriculture. It feeds on seeds and leaves, especially of introduced pasture plants and weeds, it also eats some insects. At this site two nests were recorded, both containing two eggs.



European Honey Bees (Feral)



Frog Burrow



Djakal-ngakal (Pink and Grey Galah)

Galah *Cacatua roseicapilla*:

This species is very adaptable and is able to live and breed in most parts of Australia as long as it has water and large trees in which to roost and nest. It feeds mostly on seeds of a wide variety of plants but will also eat the fruits, buds and even the galls on many trees and shrubs. This is another bird species that has thrived with the extra water and grain available since our farmlands have been cleared; it is self-introduced into the Wheatbelt, arriving in the 1960s.



Brown Honeyeater Nest

Brown Honeyeater *Lichmera indistincta*:

This species inhabits most wooded habitats and is attracted to flowering trees, shrubs and herbs. It is very common and seen in ones, pairs or small flocks. It feeds on nectar and insects. At this site two nests both containing two eggs were found and latter one of these nests contained two chicks. Fledglings were also recorded.



Dirl-dirl (Red-kneed Dotterel)



Brown Honeyeater Chicks

Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis*:

This species mainly inhabits lightly wooded country. This is another species that has increased its range since European settlement. They are usually in ones or twos and feed on insects, lizards, small snakes, small birds and some plant material. These birds were observed nesting high up in one of the York gums at this site.



Kwadalang (Butcherbird)



Mulga Parrot

Mulga Parrot *Platycercus varius*:

This species inhabits lightly wooded country near water. It is scarce to common and usually in pairs or small family groups. It feeds on seeds. This is another species that has benefited from agriculture and has moved into the Wheatbelt the first recorded sighting at Meckering was in 1930 and in Quairading soon after.



Nyingarn (Echidna)



Djidaarly (Grasshopper)



Kayibort (Black-faced Wood Swallow)



Yooran (Bobtail Lizard)



Birrongawu (Rainbow Bee-eater)

Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*:

This species inhabits lightly wooded, preferably sandy country near water. It is migratory to our Wheatbelt, coming to nest before returning to the Gascoyne and even Indonesia. It is scarce to very common and is seen in small flocks. It feeds on insects, mainly bees and flies. This species digs a hole in the ground to nest. On 27/09/09 one bird was heard. This would have been one of the first birds arriving for the breeding season.

Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus*:

This species inhabits open or lightly wooded country, including farmlands. They feed on lizards, small mammals and birds. They are usually seen as singular birds sometimes as pairs. They are another bird species that has benefited from agriculture. They are mainly non-breeding visitors and are common locally.



Black-shouldered Kite

Threats

I pulled up weeds till I had
no skin on my hands.

- WINNIE MCHENRY

01 WEEDS

02 FERALS

01

WEEDS

Weeds that threaten the native
flora at Badjaling include:

Aira cupaniana

Silvery Hairgrass

Vulpia myuros f. myuros

Silver Grass, Rat's Tail Fescue

Eragrostis curvula

African lovegrass

Juncus acutus

Spiny Rush

Oxalis sp.

Soursob

Artotheca calendula

Cape Weed

Gladiolus caryophyllaceus

Pink gladiolus



Herbaceous Weed



Silvery Hairgrass



Cape Weed



"That is why
I'm trying to
plant trees,
to give those
kangaroos some
protection."

- WINNIE MCHENRY

These photos shows that there are environmental weeds like Soursob spreading into Badjaling reserve via the diversion drain. Other weeds can be spread by vehicles, people, animals, wind and in this case, water.

In the lower photo you can see spiny rush that has made it's way into Badjaling.



Soursob

'look after this land and it will look after you'

- WINNIE MCHENRY



Juncus



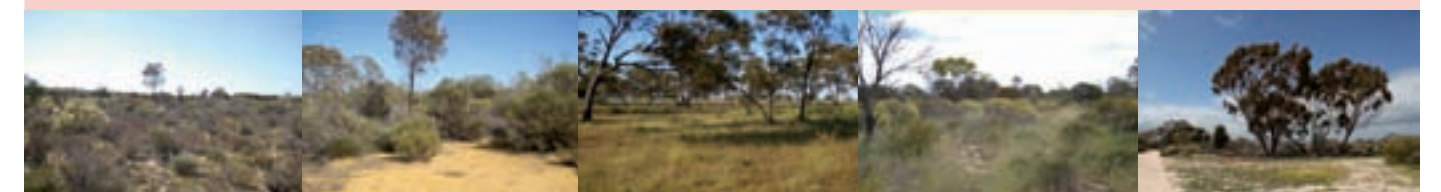
Corridor Management

The landscape would once have had a mosaic of different vegetation types but disturbance and changing land use has left isolated fragments of vegetation. Wildlife corridors or biodiversity corridors allows wildlife to respond to population pressure and move from areas of scarce food and water to areas of plenty.

Biodiversity corridors are areas of vegetation that allows animals to travel from one patch to another providing shelter, food and protection from predators. Wildlife corridors alongside cropland can help control insects by providing habitat for insect eating birds and also providing shelter, protection, food and breeding sites. They can be non-

continuous but they cannot be too far apart, as this enables species to cross areas.

Corridors can link connecting areas of remnant vegetation to protect and enhance biodiversity values. These can have varying degrees of value and significance dependant on the size, health, ratio of edge to core habitat and relationships to other vegetation remnants. They can occur at property level depending on the size and can be planned for wildlife so long as they have habitat connectivity. There are important factors concerning the connectivity of corridors and these include the type and quality of the habitat, potential for edge effects, animal mobility, predation pressure and competition.



02

FERALS

The community members of Badjaling can remember when there used to be black cockatoos and curlews in the area. They said they are gone because foxes eat the babies and the eggs. Feral bees are nesting in the holes and killing the baby black cockatoos.

- CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2008



Installing Camera Traps



Feral Cat



Rabbit



Rabbit Pellets

“...there are that many foxes around destroying wildlife and the feral cats... they brought foxes and rabbits...a lot of ground birds they disappeared.”

- BASIL WINMAR



Old fox trap found on site



Feral Foxes

Camera Traps

Camera traps are triggered by movement of warm objects or animals creating a shift in temperature in front of the camera's sensor. To maximise opportunities, cameras should be located with knowledge of target species, exploiting potential areas of movement of fauna and key areas such as the entrances to nest hollows and burrows. It is known that many species of animal (such as cats, foxes and echidnas) follow walkways or pathways (pads) created by larger animals such as kangaroos, and these animal walkways are plentiful at Badjaling Reserve.

A total of 10 camera traps were deployed at Badjaling Reserve for the surveys in 2009. Seven camera traps were set up in seven camera sites for the full period of approximately 4 weeks, with an additional three being set up for the final nine days. Most cameras were set to video mode but two took photos.

“Rabbit proof fence runs along the west side of Badjaling...”

- BASIL WINMAR

Ferals of significant threat

Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes*

This species was introduced in the 1960's and is now wide spread and common. They are opportunistic omnivores eating nearly anything they stumble upon, they are however predominantly carnivores killing any live prey they can.

House Cat *Felis catus*

This species was introduced with the first ships to reach Australia's shores; it is extremely adaptable and is now found all over Australia, including in deserts and on many of our islands. It has caused local extinctions of native fauna species in many areas, and is arguably the most serious of Australia's introduced predators.

European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

This species was also introduced and it now covers most of Australia. It thrives in sandy areas such as this with burrowing being easy and a plentiful supply of grasses and young trees and shrubs trying to grow.

Drain

“WNRM have worked in with the local council and they’ve been a go between for the council and us.”

- MURRAY YARRAN

- 01 HISTORY
- 02 DIVERSION
- 03 SALINITY

01

HISTORY

The Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority (AAPA) commissioned a Department of Water hydrology survey in 1991 to investigate the possible causes of flooding on the Badjaling Aboriginal reserve and to recommend possible solutions to any problems identified. A report by Jim Davies and Associates, JDA Consultant Hydrologists, was released in 1994 entitled *Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority, Badjaling Reserve Drainage Investigation, April 1994*.

The report noted a consistency between anecdotal and surveyed evidence that floodwater inundated the Reserve 20999 every year or every other year while the diversion drain created through

Reserve 20999 channelled 100% of the run-off from the adjacent agricultural lots. It assessed that the reserve area was subject to flooding prior to the construction of the diversion channel but reported that the creation of the diversion channel had heavily increased the amount of flooding on Reserve 20999. It advised that the drain was inadequate to cope with peak flows, surmising that progressive channelling of the creek-line by farmers upstream had increased the peak rate flow in the drain resulting in the drain and culverts being inadequate for the water flow occurring.

CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY
2008



Original course

02

DRAINAGE LINE

Nyungar spiritual beliefs strongly forbid any interference with waterways as they are considered sacred, falling within the spiritual jurisdiction of the Wargal, the sacred water spirit being. Nyungar culture states that misfortune may befall any disturbance or dissatisfaction of the Wargal. It is a spiritual and cultural imperative that the watercourse is returned to its original course.

CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY
2008

‘Our people have been fighting to have that drain moved for the past 35 years.’

- MURRAY YARRAN



“It was flooded here one year. It was a river.”

- WINNIE MCHENRY



‘...what we would like to do is to change [the water] back to natural course...’

- BASIL WINMAR

“What we’ve done is plant thousands of trees all around Badjaling with our boys in the winter. So it can start taking out all that underground water.”

- MURRAY YARRAN



03

SALINITY

Salinity is a term relating to various inorganic minerals or salts dissolved in a given volume of water. Primary salinity occurs naturally in the environment through natural processes. Secondary salinity occurs due to changed land use via human activity. In the JDA survey of 1994 for Badjaling salinity 'is occurring throughout the wheatbelt and the full effect of clearing for agriculture have probably not yet developed, so that further salinity is expected to occur. The time for the 68km² catchment to reach hydrologic equilibrium with the clearing which has occurred may be of the order of one hundred to two hundred years.'



"when they cleared too much land salt came up"

- BASIL WINMAR



"A cancer to the land, it eats it away"

- MURRAY YARRAN

"Water is going uphill and salt is coming back."

- WINNIE MCHENRY



Community

"I wanted to go back to the bush, not a retirement village. So I came out here to camp..."

- WINNIE MCHENRY

01 CONSULTATION

02 WATER TANKS

03 WELL

04 TRAINING

05 SEED COLLECTION



Winnie, Muriel and Myrtle

01

CONSULTATION

A heritage survey was conducted in 2008 in-conjunction with WNRM, the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC), the Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) and members of the Badjaling community. This survey included desk top research, discussions with various organisations and individual and group consultation with members of the Badjaling Wanders Aboriginal Association, relevant Nyungar Elders, native title claimant

representatives and residents in the survey area.

This report seeks to identify Aboriginal heritage sites in the survey area, to provide ethnographic information in relation to the water management issues and to report the comments made by the site informants in relation to their cultural heritage and preferred options for its protection and maintenance.



Cultural Heritage Survey 2008



02

WATER TANKS

“We had water tanks put in by WNRM and the following week when they finished, it bucketed down, it was running over in one week”

- WINNIE MCHENRY

“Rain water is the best water you can drink”

- MURRAY YARRAN



03

WELL

This was initially a soak found by Fred and Charlie Winmar. This was later turned into a well and the structure is still visible today.

“Nyungar people had carted water from the well and it was always full. It used to contain fresh water but became salty”

- CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY PARTICIPANT 2008



04

TRAINING

Heritage training

Heritage training was provided to members of the Wheatbelt NRM's Advisory group. This included training on the Aboriginal Heritage Act which was held at the Shire of Quairading. Site visits included visits to Kokerbin and Coarin Rock and an over night stay at Badjaling sleeping under the stars. During the visit to Kokerbin Rock and Coarin Rock the elders recounted Nyungar stories relating to the plants, animals and history of the sites.



Kokerbin Rock



An artefact found



Footprint Story

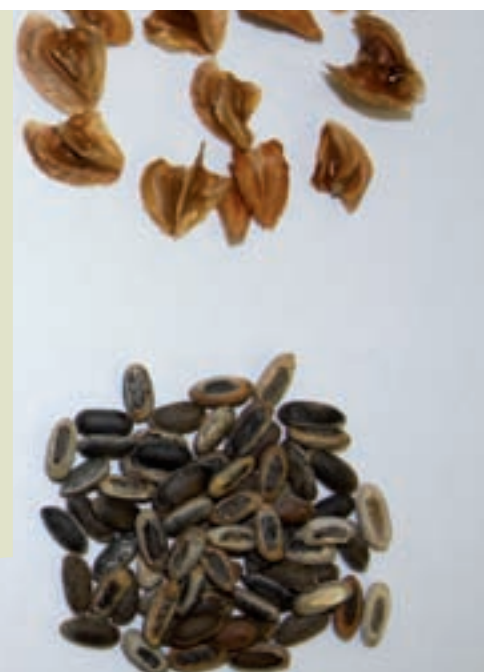
The Footprint Story

This footprint was made by a giant being called Jimba who terrorised the people. The people later chased him and he took off northwards and left this footprint in the rock. Now he is locked up in a cave and you can hear him calling, asking to be let out. The only way he can be let out is by a mabun man.

05

SEED COLLECTION

Seed collection training was provided to the members of the Badjaling community over two days in 2009. From these two events seed from ten different plant species were collected, sorted and cleaned. These seeds have now been seeded at a local nursery and once germinated they will be planted through out Badjaling reserve.



Winnie with Chocolate Bush



In this photo you can see the seedlings that have been grown from the seed that was collected at Badjaling in 2009. These seedlings will later be used in revegetation projects at the reserve.



Thanks



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The Badjaling
Storybook