

# Korndiny Karla Boodjar (Bennett Brook)

As you watch the Bennett Brook video, complete the sentences by filling in the gaps.

- In which tourist park does Bennett Brook have its origins? .....
- Bennett Brook originates as a superficial aquifer in this park. Explain what a superficial aquifer is.  
.....
- Where would water come from to raise the water level of the aquifer to the point where it rises and fills the wetlands during winter? .....
- Bennett Brook, also known as Korndiny Karla Boodjar, means the big fire and camping place for ..... Noongar. It has spiritual ties because this is where the ..... (Rainbow Serpent) lives; in the ....., ..... and ....., It is the life stream of .....
- During ..... months, rain fills the brook which causes it to rise and fill the ....., local swamps, and ..... (lakes).
- Korndiny Karla Boodjar is home to fish, yarkan (.....), mussels, gilgie (.....), quenda and native water rats. They all keep the ..... healthy.
- Bennett Brook gave Noongar people ..... water and was created by the ....., which means this site is sacred to the ..... people.
- The Waugal still lives in a ....., deep in the still water of Bennett Brook.

## In past times

- Just next to Korndiny Karla Boodjar is ..... Hill, and both sites are still important ..... They are ancient kaleep (.....) and home to Noongar ancestral .....
- Wilgie (.....) was quarried from a hole in the bank of the river at this location.

## Comprehension Sheet

3. Sacred \_\_\_\_\_ were stored at \_\_\_\_\_. However, after Europeans settled in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, the sacred stones were moved to the \_\_\_\_\_ area.

### Karla boodjar

1. The karla boodjar (\_\_\_\_\_) stretched all along the banks of the brook towards \_\_\_\_\_ Reserve. Originally these parts were \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Whadjuk Noongar people dug \_\_\_\_\_ for fresh water and used traditional \_\_\_\_\_ for catching fish, gilgie, \_\_\_\_\_ and their \_\_\_\_\_ to eat. The deep cool pools also provided lots of \_\_\_\_\_ for eating.
3. A historical Noongar \_\_\_\_\_ ground is situated close to \_\_\_\_\_, and we are encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_ when in this area.

### Yeye

1. As more people came to live in the area around Korndiny Karla Boodjar, tributaries to the \_\_\_\_\_ were modified to become \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Yeye (today) the area is used for housing, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. However, the Whadjuk still use it for their purposes as well.
3. The land around Bennett Brook is still sacred to the Whadjuk Noongar people, linking them to the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of this site. This is why a \_\_\_\_\_ is being developed to continue their links to the sacred historical sites of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Pyrtton Bridge, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. This means Noongar people can still have access to these places and their \_\_\_\_\_.

### Following viewing of the video:

1. If Bennett Brook is no longer a source of food or drinking water for us, why is it important that we continue to protect it?
2. What are possible pollutant threats to the water quality of Bennett Brook?
3. How can you prevent pollutants entering your local body of water?

# Korndiny Karla Boodjar (Bennett Brook)

As you watch the Bennett Brook video, complete the sentences by filling in the gaps.

1. In which tourist park does Bennett Brook have its origins? **Whiteman Park**
2. Bennett Brook originates as a superficial aquifer in this park. Explain what a superficial aquifer is. **Superficial aquifers are located close to the surface and often express themselves as wetlands or lakes.**
3. Where would water come from to raise the water level of the aquifer to the point where it rises and fills the wetlands during winter? **The rain**
4. Bennett Brook, also known as Korndiny Karla Boodjar, means the big fire and camping place for **Whadjuk Noongar**. It has spiritual ties because this is where the **Waugal** (Rainbow Serpent) lives; in the **river, springs and streams**. It is the life stream of **Whiteman Park**.
5. During **winter** months, rain fills the brook which causes it to rise and fill the **wetlands**, local swamps, and **pinjar** (lakes).
6. Korndiny Karla Boodjar is home to fish, yarkan (**turtles**), mussels, gilgie (**small freshwater crustaceans**), quenda and native water rats. They all keep the **ecosystem** healthy.
7. Bennett Brook gave Noongar people **drinking** water and was created by the **Waugal**, which means this site is sacred to the **Whadjuk Noongar** people.
8. The Waugal still lives in a **cave**, deep in the still water of Bennett Brook.

## In past times

1. Just next to Korndiny Karla Boodjar is **Success Hill**, and both sites are still important **traditional meeting places**. They are ancient **kaleep** (**camping grounds**) and home to Noongar ancestral **spirits**.
2. **Wilgie** (**red ochre**) was quarried from a hole in the bank of the river at this location.
3. Sacred **stones** were stored at **Success Hill**. However, after Europeans settled in **Guildford** and **Bassendean**, the sacred stones were moved to the **Mundaring** area.

## Karla boodjar

1. The karla boodjar (**camping sites**) stretched all along the banks of the brook towards **Eden Hill Reserve**. Originally these parts were **swampy**.
2. The Whadjuk Noongar people dug **wells** for fresh water and used traditional **fish traps** for catching fish, gilgie, **birds** and their **eggs** to eat. The deep cool pools also provided lots of **mussels** for eating.
3. A historical Noongar **burial** ground is situated close to **Eden Hill**, and we are encouraged to **take care** when in this area.

## Yeye

1. As more people came to live in the area around Korndiny Karla Boodjar, tributaries to the **west** were modified to become **deep drains**.
2. Yeye (today) the area is used for housing, **pine plantations**, **Whiteman Park**, **tourism**, **livestock** and **vineyards**. However, the Whadjuk still use it for their purposes as well.
3. The land around Bennett Brook is still sacred to the Whadjuk Noongar people, linking them to the **past**, **present** and **future** of this site. This is why a **conservation corridor** is being developed to continue their links to the sacred historical sites of **Success Hill**, **Eden Hill**, **Pyrton Bridge**, **Whiteman Park** and **Bennett Brook**. This means Noongar people can still have access to these places and their **cultural connections**.

## Following viewing of the video

Answers have not been provided to these evaluative and inferential questions. Students are required to formulate a response based on research and understanding.?