

Gnangara Mound

Before watching the Gnangara Mound video, use google maps to identify the extent of the Gnangara Mound across Perth.

1. The Gnangara Mound interacts with a number of Perth's significant sites. These are: a large bush conservation reserve with tourist attractions: _____, a major river known as the Derbarl Yerrigan to Noongar people: _____ and a RAAF airforce base located at: _____

As you watch the Gnangara Mound video, complete the sentences by filling in the gaps.

1. The Waugal (_____) created all freshwater in the nyitting (_____).
2. When the Waugal came up from under the ground, it moved across the land, _____, _____ and _____ around. His body created water - the _____, _____ and _____.
3. One of the precious water sources the Waugal created is the _____, a huge _____, which is Perth's largest source of _____. Noongar people believe we are all obliged to look after the _____ and _____ because we are all part of one another.

Ground

1. Water in an aquifer is found between _____, beneath the surface of the earth.
2. Porous rock like _____, fills up with water when _____. We call this _____.
3. The Gnangara Mound stretches over _____ km² and is bound by landscape features which include an _____ in the east, the _____ in the west and river systems to the _____ and _____. More than half of Perth's population lives within the _____.

> **Comprehension Sheet**

of the Gngangara groundwater system.

4. The Gngangara mound is made up of 3 aquifer layers - the _____ aquifer, the _____ aquifer, which is around 120 million years old, and the deep Yarragadee aquifer.
5. The Noongar _____ and path finders (bidier) tell us that the Gngangara Mound is the oldest _____.

The Yarragadee

1. The Yarragadee Aquifer is culturally significant to the _____ people because _____ of the Waugal's wirrin (_____).
2. Noongar peoples' links to Gngangara Mound stretch back over _____ years, and their _____ to this place are very strong. The long-term wellbeing of their _____ depends, to a large extent, on the _____ and _____ of this place.
3. Traditionally, Noongar people collected water at places where the groundwater _____, for example _____ and _____. There are more than _____ Noongar _____ in the Gngangara mound area, most related to _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
4. Numerous hunting places and _____ (kaleeps) in the Gngangara Mound area can be traced back to the presence of _____.

Yeye

1. Groundwater from the Gngangara Mound supplies drinking water into the Integrated _____ (IWSS), which supplies water to people in _____, the _____ and the _____ and some parts of the _____.
2. Water Corporation understands the _____ of this site, and consults with Noongar people about how to _____ this precious resource, while protecting _____ and _____.





> Comprehension Sheet

3. Water is _____, and life is _____.

Following viewing of the video

1. What do you think your role is in protecting a valuable water source like the Gngangara Mound?

2. Why does Water Corporation, and why should we all, value Noongar knowledge of our water sources? _____

3. Do you feel an affinity (or closeness) to any part of our country, and why? _____

4. Do you think we could drink water straight from the ground, as Aboriginal people did?

Give reasons for your answer

Gnangara Mound

Before watching the Gnangara Mound video, use google maps to identify the extent of the Gnangara Mound across Perth.

1. The Gnangara Mound interacts with a number of Perth's significant sites. These are: a large bush conservation reserve with tourist attractions: **Whiteman Park**, a major river known as the Derbarl Yerrigan to Noongar people: **Swan River**, and a RAAF airforce base located at: **Bullsbrook**.

As you watch the Gnangara Mound video, complete the sentences by filling in the gaps.

1. The Waugal (**Rainbow Serpent**) created all freshwater in the nyitting (**creation time**).
2. When the Waugal came up from under the ground, it moved across the land, **stopping, resting and swirling** around. His body created water – the **rivers, wetlands and lakes**.
3. One of the precious water sources the Waugal created is the **Gnangara mound**, a huge **aquifer**, which is Perth's largest source of **fresh water**. Noongar people believe we are all obliged to look after the **water and our country** because we are all part of one another.

Ground

1. Water in an aquifer is found between **rocks and soil**, beneath the surface of the earth.
2. Porous rock like **limestone**, fills up with water when **it rains**. We call this **groundwater**.
3. The Gnangara Mound stretches over **2200km²** and is bound by landscape features which include an **escarpment** in the east, the **Indian Ocean** in the west and river systems to the **north and south**. More than half of Perth's population lives within the **catchment** of the Gnangara groundwater system.
4. The Gnangara mound is made up of 3 aquifer layers – the **superficial** aquifer, the **Leederville** aquifer, which is around 120 million years old, and the deep Yarragadee aquifer.
5. The Noongar **knowledge holders** and path finders (**bidier**) tell us that the Gnangara Mound is the oldest **Waugal home**.

The Yarragadee

1. The Yarragadee Aquifer is culturally significant to the **Noongar** people because **it is the deep sleeping place** of the Waugal's wirrin (**spirit**).
2. Noongar peoples' links to Gnangara Mound stretch back over **40 000** years, and their **spiritual ties** to this place are very strong. The long-term wellbeing of their **culture** depends, to a large extent, on the **health and sustainability** of this place.
3. Traditionally, Noongar people collected water at places where the groundwater **rose to the surface**, for example **wetlands and springs**. There are more than **300** Noongar **heritage places** in the Gnangara mound area, most related to **groundwater, river systems, lakes, wetlands and springs**.
4. Numerous hunting places and **camp**s (kaleeps) in the Gnangara Mound area can be traced back to the presence of **water**.

Yeye

1. Groundwater from the Gnangara Mound supplies drinking water into the Integrated **Water Supply System** (IWSS), which supplies water to people in **Perth, the Goldfields and the agricultural region** and some parts of the **South West**.
2. Water Corporation understands the **cultural heritage** of this site, and consults with Noongar people about how to **manage** this precious resource, while protecting **sacred and historical sites**.
3. Water is **life**, and life is **water**.

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.