

# 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 \_\_\_\_\_ km<sup>2</sup> 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.

- 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.
- The Noongar \_\_\_\_\_ and path finders (bidier) tell us that the Gngangara Mound is the oldest \_\_\_\_\_.

### The Yarragadee

- The Yarragadee Aquifer is culturally significant to the \_\_\_\_\_ people because \_\_\_\_\_ of the Waugal's wirrin (\_\_\_\_\_).
- 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.
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Numerous hunting places and \_\_\_\_\_ (kaleeps) in the Gngangara Mound area can be traced back to the presence of \_\_\_\_\_.

### Yeye

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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?

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

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

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

Give reasons for your answer

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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 **2200km<sup>2</sup>** 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.