

Birak runs from December to January and is hot with easterly winds blowing during the day. During this season, Noongars would burn sections of scrubland to force animals into the open for hunting.

Bunuru is from February to March and very dry. During this season Noongars moved to estuaries to catch fish which formed a large part of their seasonal diet.

Djeran, from April to May, is when the weather becomes cooler with winds from the south-west. Noongars continued to fish during this season and also collected plant bulbs and seeds for food.

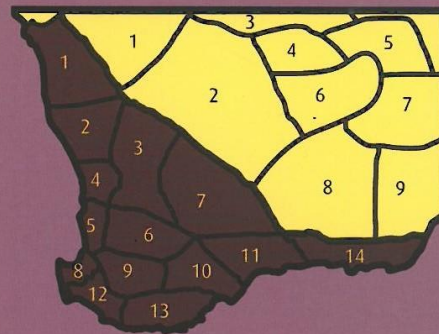
Makuru runs from June to July. During this time, Noongars moved inland to hunt once the rain had replenished inland water resources.

Djilba, from August to September, is when the weather becomes warmer. Traditionally, roots were collected and emus, possums and kangaroos were hunted for food.

Kambarang, from October to November, is when families moved onto the coastal plains where frogs, tortoises and freshwater crayfish were caught.

SEASONS

TINDALE TRIBAL BOUNDARIES



NOONGAR GROUPS

1. Amangu
2. Juat
3. Balardong
4. Whadjuk
5. Pindjarup
6. Wilman
7. Njakinjaki
8. Wadandi
9. Kaneang
10. Koren
11. Wudjari
12. Pibelmen
13. Minang
14. Njunga

OTHER ABORIGINAL GROUPS

1. Widi
2. Kelamaia
3. Koara
4. Ngurlu
5. Waljen
6. Maduwongga
7. Tjeraridjal
8. Kalaako
9. Ngadjunmaia

Aboriginal groups
of Western Australia's south-west

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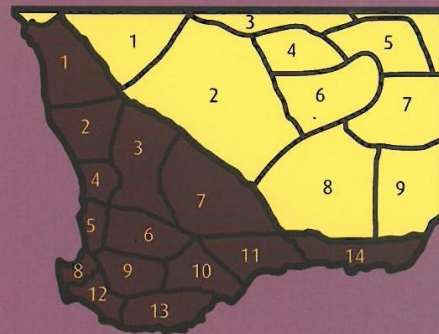
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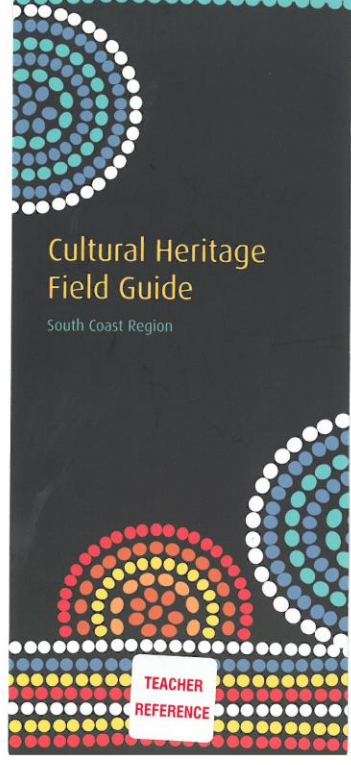
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CARING FOR OUR COUNTRY



Cultural Heritage Field Guide

South Coast Region

TEACHER REFERENCE