

**Gooroo** is the freshwater mangrove (*Barringtonia acutangula*), whose bark is used as a poison to stun fish in small pools. A group will surround a pool and hit the trunk of Gooroo with a stick making bark fall into the water, turning it red. If someone present is the Dawa for that place, they will spear the first fish.

**Nyaadi** is a bulb like a big onion. During flooding time, certain people will collect and crush Nyaadi before throwing it into the river and billabongs. This ensures that the fish will grow fat all year round.

© Traditional Owners, CSIRO & Kimberley Land Council (2012).

The rain, wind and storms that arrive in Gooniyandi country come from four different directions, are generated by four different snakes, and are of four different skins: **Jangala**, **Joongoorra**, **Jawandi** and **Jawalyi**. The snakes have different tempers and bring different rains and storms. Jangala is the most powerful snake from the north.

The fat of **Galwanyi** (sawfish) is very soothing to Gooniyandi people, and heals their aches and pains. The soft meat is very good for children to eat.

**Balabi** is a gall that grows in the fruit of **Mawoorroo** (bloodwood trees). In the past Aboriginal stockmen relied on Balabi for survival, eating big mobs during long droves when there was no water.

**Limirri** is a wax that comes from spinifex. Ants collect the wax into clumps at the base of plants. It is ground up with water and used for connecting spear and axe heads with kangaroo sinew, and also for softening the mouth of didgeridoos.

When the red seeds of the **Jirndiwili** tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*) fall to the ground Gooniyandi people know that the Jangala rain will start soon. The Jangala snake makes this rain, and brings it in lightning and thick white clouds from the north, making the rivers run.

Compilation and production: Emma Woodward (CSIRO) 2012.  
Images: Kym Brennan (conkerberry), Jacinda Brown, David Morgan (sawfish), Emma Woodward.  
Design and layout: First Class in Graphic Design  
Gooniyandi knowledge: June Davis, Mervyn Street, Helen Malo, Isaac Chereh.

**Gooroo** is the freshwater mangrove (*Barringtonia acutangula*), whose bark is used as a poison to stun fish in small pools. A group will surround a pool and hit the trunk of Gooroo with a stick making bark fall into the water, turning it red. If someone present is the Dawa for that place, they will spear the first fish.

**Nyaadi** is a bulb like a big onion. During flooding time, certain people will collect and crush Nyaadi before throwing it into the river and billabongs. This ensures that the fish will grow fat all year round.

© Traditional Owners, CSIRO & Kimberley Land Council (2012).

The rain, wind and storms that arrive in Gooniyandi country come from four different directions, are generated by four different snakes, and are of four different skins: **Jangala**, **Joongoorra**, **Jawandi** and **Jawalyi**. The snakes have different tempers and bring different rains and storms. Jangala is the most powerful snake from the north.

The fat of **Galwanyi** (sawfish) is very soothing to Gooniyandi people, and heals their aches and pains. The soft meat is very good for children to eat.

**Balabi** is a gall that grows in the fruit of **Mawoorroo** (bloodwood trees). In the past Aboriginal stockmen relied on Balabi for survival, eating big mobs during long droves when there was no water.

**Limirri** is a wax that comes from spinifex. Ants collect the wax into clumps at the base of plants. It is ground up with water and used for connecting spear and axe heads with kangaroo sinew, and also for softening the mouth of didgeridoos.

When the red seeds of the **Jirndiwili** tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*) fall to the ground Gooniyandi people know that the Jangala rain will start soon. The Jangala snake makes this rain, and brings it in lightning and thick white clouds from the north, making the rivers run.

# Gooniyandi Seasons

## Mingayoorroo – Manyi Waranggiri Yarrangi

### Moonggoowarla – cold weather time

### Ngamari is female cold weather (cold days, cold nights)

### which turns to Girlinggoowa – male cold weather time (mild)

Goolboowa is the rain that falls after the monsoons have finished and as Ngamari (female cold season) starts.

Gawri (fish) are said to shut their mouths as the weather cools and the Moonggoowarla wind starts blowing from the east. This can be a hard time to catch fish.

Garn gi, the white currant (*Flueggea virosa*), is fruiting and ready to be collected. Jirboowa, the river fig (*Ficus coronulata*), is also ripe. The fruit falls into the water when the river flows for the second time, feeding turtles and fish. You have to be quick to get the fruit before the pigs and birds!

Wajarri, the boab tree (*Adansonia digitata*), is fruiting during Moonggoowarla. When the fruit is eaten when dry, Wajarri is good medicine for stomach upsets.

Jawandi is the last rain storm of the Wet and comes from the south. The 'knock-em down' rain comes now after the last big river flow of the wet. This storm is called loonggoora.

Galamboda, the favoured bush turkey, is fat now after eating grasshoppers during Yidiri. Ganyanyia (emu) and loonggoogoo (whistling duck) are also fat and good eating now.

Goordida, the bush orange (*Capparis umbonata*), fruits in the hot weather. The breeze carries the sweet smell of ripe Goordida allowing you to find the fruit. The leaves of Goordida are used for keeping babies and young children to keep them strong.

Gooribi, the bush banana (*Marsdenia viridifolia*), grows up big in the hot weather.

Yimarri, the black sand fig (*Ficus opposita*), is ripe and ready to eat when it turns purple-black.

Butterflies tell you Barabirri, the wild passion fruit (*Capparis*), is coming. When the red seeds of Jirndiwili fall on hooks, Jajaliyi (moon grubs) and big blue-wing grasshoppers are used for bait.

When the river and creeks are running (barabirri) (black bream) and Baga (barramundi) will run for the bait. Fish for Galwany (sawfish) are used for bait.

It is difficult catching Boonda and other bait fish at the beginning of Yidiri – can only get tiny baitfish or (cicadas) emerge, while Jajaliyi (moon grubs) come out after the first flood.

Barndiwili is the first rain storm that arrives from the north. It is associated with the Jangala skin group.

Yilangi, Galardiwa and other eucalypts to peel. The rain causes the bark of Blindi, Wajarri, Boongga, Thairgadi, collected now and roasted before eating.

Bawaboo the bush carrot (*Pterodroma plicata*) is collected now and roasted before eating.

When the rain that falls with no wind, thunder or weather cools and the Moonggoowarla wind starts blowing from the east. This can be a hard time to catch fish.

As the rain finishes, the wind changes direction – and Garrawoorda blows from the south. The water is high – it's a good time for fishing for Galwany (sawfish).

Wawanyi (goanna), Girwili (water goanna), Nyarlangarri (king brown snake), Yilimi (black-headed python) and Nganthanany (rock python) are all fat and ready for hunting.

Joornda, the bush onion (*Cyperus bulbosus*), is an important food that grows straight after the rain and can be dug up until hot weather time. Joornda attracts animals and a Gooniyandi person might use a special stone or python are all fat and ready for hunting.

Start digging for Boongga (yam), Jarrandi (bush carrot) and Birla (yam).

Collect the seed heads of Joomboowa and Garjari (lilies) and roast in the coals.

Goordida, the bush orange (*Capparis umbonata*), fruits in the hot weather. The breeze carries the sweet smell of ripe Goordida allowing you to find the fruit. The leaves of Goordida are used for keeping babies and young children to keep them strong.

Gooribi, the bush banana (*Marsdenia viridifolia*), grows up big in the hot weather.

Yimarri, the black sand fig (*Ficus opposita*), is ripe and ready to eat when it turns purple-black.

Butterflies tell you Barabirri, the wild passion fruit (*Capparis*), is coming. When the red seeds of Jirndiwili fall on hooks, Jajaliyi (moon grubs) and big blue-wing grasshoppers are used for bait.

When the river and creeks are running (barabirri) (black bream) and Baga (barramundi) will run for the bait. Fish for Galwany (sawfish) are used for bait.

It is difficult catching Boonda and other bait fish at the beginning of Yidiri – can only get tiny baitfish or (cicadas) emerge, while Jajaliyi (moon grubs) come out after the first flood.

Barndiwili is the first rain storm that arrives from the north. It is associated with the Jangala skin group.

Yilangi, Galardiwa and other eucalypts to peel. The rain causes the bark of Blindi, Wajarri, Boongga, Thairgadi, collected now and roasted before eating.

Bawaboo the bush carrot (*Pterodroma plicata*) is collected now and roasted before eating.

When the rain that falls with no wind, thunder or weather cools and the Moonggoowarla wind starts blowing from the east. This can be a hard time to catch fish.

As the rain finishes, the wind changes direction – and Garrawoorda blows from the south. The water is high – it's a good time for fishing for Galwany (sawfish).

Wawanyi (goanna), Girwili (water goanna), Nyarlangarri (king brown snake), Yilimi (black-headed python) and Nganthanany (rock python) are all fat and ready for hunting.

Joornda, the bush onion (*Cyperus bulbosus*), is an important food that grows straight after the rain and can be dug up until hot weather time. Joornda attracts animals and a Gooniyandi person might use a special stone or python are all fat and ready for hunting.

Joornda, the bush onion (*Cyperus bulbosus*), is an important food that grows straight after the rain and can be dug up until hot weather time. Joornda attracts animals and a Gooniyandi person might use a special stone or python are all fat and ready for hunting.

Joornda, the bush onion (*Cyperus bulbosus*), is an important food that grows straight after the rain and can be dug up until hot weather time. Joornda attracts animals and a Gooniyandi person might use a special stone or python are all fat and ready for hunting.

Joornda, the bush onion (*Cyperus bulbosus</*

**Gooroo** is the freshwater mangrove (*Barringtonia acutangula*), whose bark is used as a poison to stun fish in small pools. A group will surround a pool and hit the trunk of Gooroo with a stick making bark fall into the water, turning it red. If someone present is the Dawa for that place, they will spear the first fish.

**Nyaadi** is a bulb like a big onion. During flooding time, certain people will collect and crush Nyaadi before throwing it into the river and billabongs. This ensures that the fish will grow fat all year round.

© Traditional Owners, CSIRO & Kimberley Land Council (2012).

The rain, wind and storms that arrive in Gooniyandi country come from four different directions, are generated by four different snakes, and are of four different skins: **Jangala**, **Joongoorra**, **Jawandi** and **Jawalyi**. The snakes have different tempers and bring different rains and storms. Jangala is the most powerful snake from the north.

The fat of **Galwanyi** (sawfish) is very soothing to Gooniyandi people, and heals their aches and pains. The soft meat is very good for children to eat.

**Balabi** is a gall that grows in the fruit of **Mawoorroo** (bloodwood trees). In the past Aboriginal stockmen relied on Balabi for survival, eating big mobs during long droves when there was no water.

**Limirri** is a wax that comes from spinifex. Ants collect the wax into clumps at the base of plants. It is ground up with water and used for connecting spear and axe heads with kangaroo sinew, and also for softening the mouth of didgeridoos.

When the red seeds of the **Jirndiwili** tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*) fall to the ground Gooniyandi people know that the Jangala rain will start soon. The Jangala snake makes this rain, and brings it in lightning and thick white clouds from the north, making the rivers run.

Compilation and production: Emma Woodward (CSIRO) 2012.  
Images: Kym Brennan (conkerberry), Jacinda Brown, David Morgan (sawfish), Emma Woodward.  
Design and layout: First Class in Graphic Design  
Gooniyandi knowledge: June Davis, Mervyn Street, Helen Malo, Isaac Chereh.

**Gooroo** is the freshwater mangrove (*Barringtonia acutangula*), whose bark is used as a poison to stun fish in small pools. A group will surround a pool and hit the trunk of Gooroo with a stick making bark fall into the water, turning it red. If someone present is the Dawa for that place, they will spear the first fish.

**Nyaadi** is a bulb like a big onion. During flooding time, certain people will collect and crush Nyaadi before throwing it into the river and billabongs. This ensures that the fish will grow fat all year round.

The rain, wind and storms that arrive in Gooniyandi country come from four different directions, are generated by four different snakes, and are of four different skins: **Jangala**, **Joongoorra**, **Jawandi** and **Jawalyi**. The snakes have different tempers and bring different rains and storms. Jangala is the most powerful snake from the north.

The fat of **Galwany** (sawfish) is very soothing to Gooniyandi people, and heals their aches and pains. The soft meat is very good for children to eat.

**Balabi** is a gall that grows in the fruit of **Mawoorroo** (bloodwood trees). In the past Aboriginal stockmen relied on Balabi for survival, eating big mobs during long droves when there was no water.

**Limirri** is a wax that comes from spinifex. Ants collect the wax into clumps at the base of plants. It is ground up with water and used for connecting spear and axe heads with kangaroo sinew, and also for softening the mouth of didgeridoos.

When the red seeds of the **Jirndiwili** tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*) fall to the ground Gooniyandi people know that the Jangala rain will start soon. The Jangala snake makes this rain, and brings it in lightning and thick white clouds from the north, making the rivers run.

Compilation and production: Emma Woodward (CSIRO) 2012.  
Images: Kym Brennan (conkerberry), Jacinda Brown, David Morgan (sawfish), Emma Woodward.  
Design and layout: First Class in Graphic Design  
Gooniyandi knowledge: June Davis, Mervyn Street, Helen Malo, Isaac Chereh.

**Gooroo** is the freshwater mangrove (*Barringtonia acutangula*), whose bark is used as a poison to stun fish in small pools. A group will surround a pool and hit the trunk of Gooroo with a stick making bark fall into the water, turning it red. If someone present is the Dawa for that place, they will spear the first fish.

**Nyaadi** is a bulb like a big onion. During flooding time, certain people will collect and crush Nyaadi before throwing it into the river and billabongs. This ensures that the fish will grow fat all year round.

The rain, wind and storms that arrive in Gooniyandi country come from four different directions, are generated by four different snakes, and are of four different skins: **Jangala**, **Joongoorra**, **Jawandi** and **Jawalyi**. The snakes have different tempers and bring different rains and storms. Jangala is the most powerful snake from the north.

The fat of **Galwany** (sawfish) is very soothing to Gooniyandi people, and heals their aches and pains. The soft meat is very good for children to eat.

**Balabi** is a gall that grows in the fruit of **Mawoorroo** (bloodwood trees). In the past Aboriginal stockmen relied on Balabi for survival, eating big mobs during long droves when there was no water.

**Limirri** is a wax that comes from spinifex. Ants collect the wax into clumps at the base of plants. It is ground up with water and used for connecting spear and axe heads with kangaroo sinew, and also for softening the mouth of didgeridoos.

When the red seeds of the **Jirndiwili** tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*) fall to the ground Gooniyandi people know that the Jangala rain will start soon. The Jangala snake makes this rain, and brings it in lightning and thick white clouds from the north, making the rivers run.

Compilation and production: Emma Woodward (CSIRO) 2012.  
Images: Kym Brennan (conkerberry), Jacinda Brown, David Morgan (sawfish), Emma Woodward.  
Design and layout: First Class in Graphic Design  
Gooniyandi knowledge: June Davis, Mervyn Street, Helen Malo, Isaac Chereh.