The Dreamtime is the Aboriginal understanding of the world and its creation. According to the local Nyoongars, a mythological Rainbow Snake called Waugal entered the ground where Parliament House now stands. The snake made its way through Mount Eliza, emerging at the spring, which feeds the Kennedy Fountain, and continued on to the sea, so creating the Swan River.

Mount Eliza, emerging at the spring, stands. The snake made its way through ground where Parliament House now stands. The snake made its way through ground where Parliament House now stands.

Snake called Waugal entered the Nyoongars, a mythological Rainbow creation. According to the local understanding of the world and its creation, the Rainbow Snake was a significant figure in Aboriginal culture. This snake is known as Waugal and is said to have entered the ground where Parliament House now stands, emerging at the spring that feeds the Kennedy Fountain, and continuing on to the sea, thus creating the Swan River.

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Boodja Gnarning Walk offers a unique experience that highlights the diverse methods of survival used by Nyoongar people to live off the land in the south-west of Western Australia. This walk is part of the Lotterywest Federation Walkway, offering a chance to learn about the local history and culture.

See artwork on the Lotterywest Federation Walkway as part of the Boodja Gnarning Walk. The Boodja Gnarning Walk offers a unique experience that highlights the diverse methods of survival used by Nyoongar people to live off the land in the south-west of Western Australia.

Visit the Aboriginal Art Gallery to purchase original Aboriginal artwork by Australian artists. Art is central to Aboriginal culture. It records the beliefs and stories from the Dreaming.

The Beedawong Meeting Place (meaning Celebration) designed by Nyoongar people to live off the land in the south-west of Western Australia. See map overleaf.

Roe Carpark

Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park is a bush discovery area where millions of years of natural history can be explored. The mia-mia structure draws upon the key architectural elements of the Dreaming, expressing this aspect of Aboriginal culture in a unique and interesting way.

The mia-mia structure marks the entry and will entice you to explore what lies beyond. This walk offers an encounter with Western Australia's famous beech trees, which are typical of the Swan Coastal Plain. This walk also features some of the other bushland fauna. An eye-catching open mia-mia structure marks the entry and will entice you to explore what lies beyond.

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The Dreamtime

Culture in Kings Park

Experience Nyoongar and continued on to the sea, so creating the Swan River, which feeds the Kennedy Fountain, Mount Eliza, emerging at the spring, stands. The snake made its way through ground where Parliament House now

Snake called Waugal entered the Nyoongars, a mythological Rainbow creation. According to the local

By Nyoongar people to live off the land in the south-west of Western Australia.

See artwork on the Lotterywest Federation Walkway

Boodja Gnarning Walk offers a unique experience that highlights the diverse methods of survival used by Nyoongar people to live off the land in the south-west of Western Australia.

Artwork celebrates the Centenary of Federation, Aboriginal Culture and the magnificent trees of the Swan Coastal Plain.

Located in the Banksia Garden. Discover why Aboriginal people scented these trees.

The Boodja Gnarning Walk offers a unique experience that highlights the diverse methods of survival used by Nyoongar people to live off the land in the south-west of Western Australia.

The mia-mia structure draws upon the key architectural elements of the temporary shelters built by Nyoongars and provides an opportunity to express this aspect of Aboriginal culture in a unique and interesting way.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander War Memorial

On 9 December 2000, Australia’s first State War Memorial for Indigenous Australians was unveiled here, commemorating those who gave their lives serving with the Australian armed forces and services in all conflicts since the Boer War.

Kings Park Bushland Nature Trail

This walk offers an encounter with Western Australia’s famous wildflowers, tens and billabongs living in the wild as they have done for millions of years. If you are lucky you might see a bobtail lizard or some of the other bushland fauna. An eye-catching open mia-mia structure marks the entry and will entice you to explore what lies beyond. The mia-mia structure draws upon the key architectural elements of the temporary shelters built by Nyoongars and provides an opportunity to express this aspect of Aboriginal culture in a unique and interesting way.

The Beedawong Meeting Place

Located in the Banksia Garden. Discover why Aboriginal people scented these trees.

The Boodja Gnarning Walk offers a unique experience that highlights the diverse methods of survival used by Nyoongar people to live off the land in the south-west of Western Australia.

Aboriginal Cultural Education

Aboriginal Cultural Places to Visit in Kings Park and Botanic Garden

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**Tuart**
Eucalyptus gomphocephala
The Tuart is the tallest tree on the Swan Coastal Plain, providing an important habitat for fauna. It was known by the early settlers as the Mt Eliza Gum. Trees were scarred by Aboriginal people who removed the bark or timber to make containers, shields and to build temporary shelters.

**Marri**
Corymbia calophylla
Known as the medicine tree, the red gum which oozes from the marri contains tanin, a known antiseptic agent. The liquid gum was traditionally used as a plaster for sores and wounds to prevent bleeding, infection and flies. For the treatment of stomach conditions, such as diarrhoea and dysentery, small quantities of the dried gum or kino were eaten, or dissolved in water. Marri blossom, which was collected and soaked in water to make a honey-sweet beverage, numbil, was relished by the Nyoongar.

**Goomal**
Common Brush-tailed Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula*
Possums usually nest in tree hollows and feed on leaves, flowers, fruits and insects. Possum fur was spun into long strands for balls and bands. The meat would then be cooked in hot coals or ashes eaten.

**Kalkardi**
Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*
The loud flute-like cackling is the distinctive song of the magpie. According to the Nyoongar story the magpie got its white feathers after fighting with the crow. Even to this day crows and magpies are never friendly to each other!

**Kondi**
Sho-me *Allocasuarina fraseriana*
During Makuru the male Sho-me is in full flower with a rusty brown hue. The branchlets were chewed to quench thirst and an infusion of the bark was used to treat diarrhoea. The wood was used for coolamon and other water carriers.

**Yongar**
Kangaroo
Kangaroos were once commonly seen in Kings Park but urbanisation has driven them out in recent decades. Nyoongars collectively hunted kangaroos by herding them using fire, loud shouting and beating the bush to drive the animals to their death over the steep escarpment of Karri Gorge. This annual drive (battue) provided a bountiful meat supply for the gathering clans. Kangaroos were highly valued for their nutritious meat; skins were made into cloaks and bags, sinew used for binding, bones for tool making. Bones for the children the art of tool making.

**Ngolark**
White-tailed Black Cockatoo
Calyptorhynchus latirostris
Also known as Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo. These straight species of hardwood trees, once known as Swan River Mahogany are uniquely Western Australian. They flower from September to February and provide a rich source of nectar for bees, birds and possums. The fruits are strong enough to be made into necklaces and hair ornaments. The wood was used for tools, and bone throwers to increase the distance a spear could be thrown.

**Jarrah**
Eucalyptus marginata
These straight species of hardwood trees, once known as Swan River Mahogany are uniquely Western Australian. They flower from September to February and provide a rich source of nectar for bees, birds and possums. The fruit is the size of a cricket ball and was used for tools and bone throwers to increase the distance a spear could be thrown.

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Time to collect seeds and bulbs for food.

When the Christmas Tree Flowers, it’s time to move to the coast.

When seeds turn a yellow-brown, it’s time to hunt fat kangaroo.

Time to collect roots and hunt small possums and kangaroos.