CODES AND COLOURS FOR EACH LANGUAGE

KRIOL (K) WUBUY (NUNGGUBUYU) (NU) MARRA (M) ALAWA (A) WARNDARRANG (W)
NGANDI (NG) RITHARRŊU/WÄGILAK (RW) NGALAKGAN (NN) REMBARRNGA (R) **ENGLISH**

firesticks · NGUKURR LANGUAGE CENTRE · BLACKSHEEPSTUDIO · une University of New England

YUGUL MANGI RANGERS Land & Sea Management — caring for country — Wandarrang, Ritharrngu, Ngandi, Nungguburyu, Marra, Ngalakgan, Alawa

Yugul Mangi Faiya En Sisen Kelenda

Yugul Mangi Fire and Seasons Calendar

BUILD UP (September – November)

HOTWETHA/KOLWETHA (KRIOL)
WARLIRR-TDHI-NA (NGANDI)
AGALHAL-AḶIRR (WUBUY)
BANARRABANARRA (ALAWA/MARRA)
MIDIWARR (RITHARRŊU/WAGILAK)

OCTOBER

'After the cold weather comes rain. The wattle tree flowers are yellow. White flowers on the paperbark tell us it is time for sharks to be fat. Also tell us about men's ceremony.' - Ruth George

'Leichhardt's grasshopper, he comes out with first storms.' - Hazel Farrell

DIKDIK (K), DAJBIDAJBI/YARLAGAGA (M), DAPURRURRU' (RW), MA-JALMA (NG), ḎABURRURRUG (NU), DENYDENY (A), LETJLETJ (R), **(LEICHHARDT'S GRASSHOPPER)**

ALIGIDA (K), WARLAJANDAMA (M), MOKKO (R), LHARRAGUḶA (NU), **(SALT WATER CROCODILE)**

LANGGUNA (K), LANGGURNA (M), GUMAKKARL (R), ṆUṆMA (NU), **(MAGPIE GOOSE)**

DUBULDUBUL, MUKOI (K), A-JINMA (NG, A, M, R), MOKUY (RW), **(FRESHWATER SHARK)**

JIRRILMA (A, M, W), MA-JIRRILMA (N), MU-JIRRILMA (NU), SHAK TRI (K), **(WHITEWOOD)**

A-GARNDAWULH (NG), GAṆDAWUL' (RW), GARNDAWULH (R), WAMBARRARDA (M), **(ROCK WALLABY LIGHT COLOURED)**

Langguna (Magpie geese) migrate from Queensland, after the rain they lay their eggs and people collect the eggs. **Whitewood** (shark tree), **wattle** and paperbark flowering. This tells us the freshwater **shark** and **stingray** are fat. **Crocodiles** and **turtles** are laying their **eggs.**

SEPTEMBER

'Barra. That's the hot wind that comes in from the north around August, September. That wind tells us the season is changing, you can feel the heat too, the humidity changes, and when it is hot that certain month, bang! Everything stops.'
– Clarry Rogers

'The time to stop burning is when it gets very hot.' – Walter Rogers

'A hot burn, that is a 'nugudwan faiya' burn, that makes us unhappy. That is not right. Not only will the trees get burnt, it will stop the birds [wanting] to make their nest in there and even kill small lizards, the skink that climbs up the tree, kills the landscape.'
– Clarry Rogers

NUGUDWAN FAIYA (K), **(WILDFIRES)**
BAARRA (NU), **(NORTHWEST WIND)**

During September, women go **dabulun** hunting.

During August/September, rangers work on weed management and undertake boat patrols on the waterways. Willy willies and hot wind tell us that the hot weather time is coming. **Coolibah** is flowering.

AUGUST

'When the birds are singing and active it means warmer season is coming.' - Mrs C W Daniels

'When the green shoots come up, that's when we should stop burning.' – Anthony Daniels

BEWABED (K), JURIRR (M), DJURIRR' (RW), A-JURERRH (NG), DHILIBAY (NU), JURERRH (NN), JULMANJA/YUREWERR (A), JURERRH / JUWEH (R), **(GREAT BOWERBIRD)**

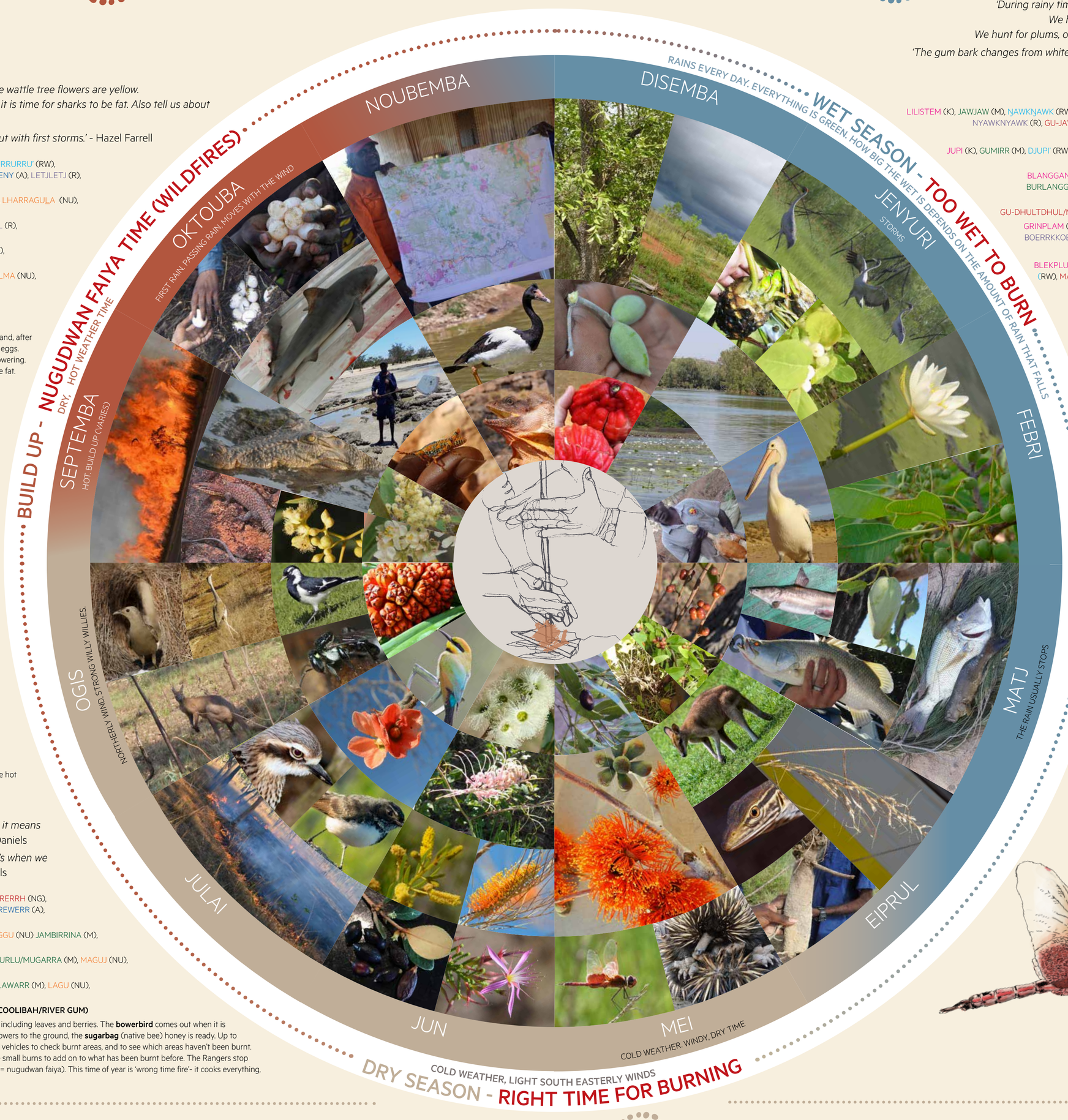
TERIKI (K), WALPPURRUNGGU (R), ALBURRUNGGU (NU) JAMBIRRINA (M), **(BUSH TURKEY)**

PINDEMIS (K), GUNGA (RW), DAYARR (R), BURRURLU/MUGARRA (M), MAGUJ (NU), **(COMMON SCREW PALM/PANDANUS)**

SHUGUBEG (K), GUKU (RW), RDARDA (R), NGULAWARR (M), LAGU (NU), **(NATIVE HONEY, SUGAR BAG)**

WARLAN (K), WAḶAN (RW, NU), WARLAN (M), **(COOLIBAH/RIVER GUM)**

During August, plants start to put out new growth, including leaves and berries. The **bowerbird** comes out when it is getting hot. When the plants have dropped their flowers to the ground, the **sugarbag** (native bee) honey is ready. Up to August, Yugul Mangi Rangers take quad bikes and vehicles to check burnt areas, and to see which areas haven't been burnt. If necessary, they undertake patch burns which are small burns to add on to what has been burnt before. The Rangers stop lighting large fires and start fighting hot fires (Kriol= nugudwan faiya). This time of year is 'wrong time fire'- it cooks everything, even small animals.



WET SEASON (December - March)

REINTAIM (KRIOL) A-NYALK (NGANDI) AGALHAL-AṆBANA (WUBUY)
DHULUḎUR (RITHARRŊU/WÄGILAK) MIJAL (MARRA)

'During rainy time, we eat preserved food, we still go hunting. We have meat, fish all the time- dry and wet time. We hunt for plums, other fruits, fish, kangaroo.' – Mrs C W Daniels

'The gum bark changes from white during a-nyalk to dark grey during Martdun' – Mrs C W Daniels

FLADWADA (K), WARAJARRA (M), **(FLOOD WATER)**

LILISTEM (K), JAWJAW (M), ṆAWKṆAWK (RW), WUMBAḎUNG (NU), JAWHJAWH (NN), YARLBUN (A), NYAWKNYAWK (R), GU-JAWHJAW MA DHADAM NGAK NGOWK (NG), **(LILY STEM)**

YARLBUN (M), DATTAM (R) AYAG (NU), **(LILY SEED)**

JUPI (K), GUMIRR (M), DJUPI' (RW), GU-JUPIH (NG), WUNGARRAGAGA (NU), JUPBIH (NN), YARRAGAGA (A), JUPPIH (R), **(BLACK CURRANT)**

BLANGGANGGA (K), BUḶANGGANGGA (NU), BULANGGANGGA (A), BURLANGGANGGA (M), GU-BURLURRUGAH (NG), GORROWON (R), **(WHITE CURRANT)**

GU-DHULTDHUL/MA-DHANGGIH (NG), DANGGIH (R), **(BILLYGOAT PLUM)**

GRINPLAM (K), MA-BARRAKARLH/MA-BERRGEH (NG), BIRRGI (RW), BOERRKKOEH (R), YURRMURU (M), MUYNJUJ (NU), **(GREEN PLUM)**

DERRENEH (R), **(RED APPLE)**

BLEKPLUM (K), GULINJA/WARNNGU (M), WUṆDAN (RW), WUJAL (RW), MA-WURNDANH (NG), WUUNG (NU), BALTJJA/WOM (NN), GUNINGIJI (A), WUJAL (R), **(BLACK PLUM)**

GUDARRGU (K, A), GUḎARRGU (NU), GUDARRGU/BURDURRGU (M), GUḎURRKU' (RW), BARNAMI (R), **(BROLGA)**

In November, Yugul Mangi Rangers receive their final **fire scar map** for the year. They review their burning and plan for next year, targeting areas which weren't burnt. After an area has been burnt in the early Dry Season, the rangers leave it for a couple of years. During the Wet Season, we collect bush tucker fruits including **black**, red and **white currant/berry, green, billygoat**, black and yellow **plum**, **red apple** and **wild banana**. We collect **water lily** stems and **lily roots** until July. We also collect the small white nut like a peanut without a shell and red dye. We catch **long-necked turtles** with bait during February, then in May and June we dig them out of the flood plain. **Brolgas** breed from February to May. During February, Yugul Mangi Rangers attend the Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (ALFA) meeting and plan for savanna burning. This includes preparing a fire management plan, consultation plan and payment information.

WUUJI (NU), GARDANY (R), YUBI (M), **(FOG)**

BARRAMUNDI (K), MIRRIJI (M), MIRRITJI (RW), NI-MIRITJJI (NG), MIRRITJJI (NN), YIMAYIRRI (A), MIRRITJJI (R), YINGGUḶBANDI (NU), **(BARRAMUNDI)**

NI-NGURRU (NG), NGURRU (R, M), NANGURRU (NU), **(CATFISH)**

A-GARNNGAL (NG), **(BLACK NAILFISH),** A-BARTJJARR (NG), GAṆṆAL (RW), BARLANBARLAN (R), WABILIMARR (M), **(YELLOW NAILFISH)**

Sometime in March, the rain usually stops. During the Run-off, all **fish** are fat and it is the best season to catch **barramundi.** Other fish include archer fish, **black bream, catfish,** freshwater cod, long tom, black and yellow nailfish. During March, the Yugul Mangi Rangers continue their fire management planning and undertake consultations with traditional owners, pastoralists and ALFA.

DRY SEASON (April- August)

KOLWETHA (KRIOL) MARTDUN (NGANDI) AGALHAL-MARIGA (WUBUY) DHARRATHARRA (RITHARRŊU/WAGILAK) MARDUN (MARRA) MARLUWURRU (REMBARRNGA)

JULY

'Burning makes it easier to hunt animals including goanna, wallabies, kangaroos, bush turkey.' – Yugul Mangi rangers

'Sometimes for burning, there is a bird. Very smart bird. He is called like chicken hawk or dirdijarr. He can pick up a stick and fly with that stick from a paddock into another paddock... light a new fire.' – Hazel Farrell

PIWI (K), ḎELILI (RW), MARLIPLIP (R), DILRDILGURRURRU (M) **(MAGPIE LARK)**

WIGURN (K), WATPAK (RW, R), WARRANJAL (M), WADBAR (NU) **(FERN LEAF GREVILLEA)**

The Yugul Mangi Rangers are busy doing their aerial and ground burning- this goes from May to July. When the **pandanus nuts** drop to ground, we know the salt water turtles are laying their eggs. We go turtle hunting when the floodplain is dry. After we burn, **bush turkey**, **wallabies, kangaroo** and wild cattle come in for fresh pick, as well as emu, goannas, **pokipain** (K) (echidna) (we collect them when they see them, they hide under rocks from fire) and ants (there are lots after fire, they go into ground during burning and hibernate for the wet season). Many plant seeds need fire to germinate - for example, **grevillea** and **woollybutt.** There is also a fire bird (brown falcon) that catches prey as it escapes the fire. These birds come in when there is a fire, they pick up burning sticks and spread the fire around. The **bush stone-curlew** calls at the night during Kolwetha.

JUNE

'We are doing cool burning now, right time burning.' – Julie Roy
'The right time to burn is when it is cool and the fire burns slowly... when we have heavy dew in the morning and the afternoon... The wind picks up usually midday and then we burn and that helps us push the fire along... The more time you burn when it is cooler, the more carbon credits you get.'
– Clarry Rogers

BARNIM GRAS (K) **(GRASS BURNING)**

BIRNBIRNDU (M), BERRERHBERRERH (R) **(RAINBOW BEE-EATER)**

DUMBUYUMBU (A, M, W) **(SANDALWOOD)**

DARGIBUJ (K), BARNAPPARNA (R) **(TURKEY BUSH)**

At this time of year, the kapok, **grevillea**, **kurrajong, turkey bush, stringybark** and many other plants are flowering. **Date plum** and sandalwood, which has a purple cherry and is used as a bush medicine, are fruiting. The jirdjirdug (striated pardalote), **mudlark, rainbow bee eater** and **willy wagtai**l come out. The feral gecko goes quiet. The Yugul Mangi rangers are still burning, and during June, July and August they undertake fire plot monitoring - several times after the burn to check for new leaves, flowers, tree growth, grass and fuel loads. The rangers collect seeds for the nursery. They monitor their burns using NAFI fire scars. Rangers monitor weeds after the wet season, including parkinsonia, mission grass, rubber bush and *Mimosa pigra*.

MAY

'The whistling tree- Casuarina- tells us cold weather is coming.'
– Norman Wilfred and Roy Natilma

'Once the plants stop flowering and the wind is blowing from the Gulf, south east breeze, then we know it is time to burn.' – Clarry Rogers

'Mainly traditional burning was straight after the rain. When the rain stops the best time that we learnt to light fire is to go out with the old people hunting and they told us, burn here and burn there, it is only small patch burn.'
– Winston Thompson

KOLWETHA WIN (K), MARIGA (NU) **(COLD WEATHER WIND)**

DREGINFLAI (K), MAGURRMAGURR (M) MEḶIMIḶI (RW), MERLEMERLEH (R), NGANGGA (NU), **(DRAGONFLY)**

WULIBAT (K), GAḎAYKA (RW), GUNGURRUH (R), WUNGGURRUN/YARLIRRIYARLIRRI (M), **(WOOLLYBUTT)**

RIBA WISILING TRI (K), BURUGURR (RW), GARARR (M), ARRAGIYN (NU), **(WHISTLING TREE)**

GANGGABARRI (K), JINGGURLILI (M), JINGGUḶIḶI (NU), DJÄNYI' (RW), **(CONKERBERRY)**

May is the windy, dry time. The cold weather is coming. There is heavy dew overnight and in the morning. The wind pushes out the ashes and after one week greens come out. When the grass is turning brown, young **dikdik** come out **(Leichhardt's grasshopper)**. We make a fire break around this area. The dragonfly comes out- it is the first sign cold is coming. Conkerberry fruit are good to eat.

APRIL

'The grass tells us things, that spear grass. When the seeds of the spear grass are falling down, that is when it is going towards Martdun, cold weather is coming... Dragonfly starts flying at cold time... Coming into Martdun, we hunt for echidna (in the hole), blue tongue lizards and wallabies.'
– Mrs C W Daniels

'Should not burn when there is still bush tucker available... if you burn the grass early, you kill your own food, your own natural food.' – Anthony Daniels

'Need to be careful about bush food. Too much burn off makes less bushfood.' – Irene Andrews

NOKAMDAN REIN (K), **(KNOCKEM DOWN RAIN)**

GUYIYA (K, M, NN, A), GUWIYA (A), JOTMO (R), **(DOG BALL BERRIES/DYSENTRY BUSH)**

JALMA (K, M, RW, A, R), MA-JALMA (NG), YAWOK (NN), **(CHEEKY YAM)**

JIWURRU (M), GANDIWULK (RW), GU-DHIWIRH (NG), YANYJUG (NU), JIWURRU (NN), YANBURRABURRA (A), **(NATIVE CASSAVA)**

At the end of the Wet Season, knockem down rain comes and the grasses point to the west. The **spear grass, wiyurlwiyurl and other grasses** drop their seeds. Fresh water turtles wait for water to drop down, then they lay their eggs, go back to water and hibernate. Yugul Mangi Rangers start cool burning (right way burning). The rangers burn around the outstations while Bush Fires NT help with firebreaks for the pastoral stations. Fuel transport is undertaken to main camp for the helicopter. All year round we collect jalma **(cheeky yam)** and **native cassava** in the rainforest.

YUGUL MANGI RANGERS TEACHING PHD STUDENT MICHELLE MCKEMEY ABOUT RIGHT TIME BURNING

YUGUL MANGI RANGERS USE AERIAL AND GROUND BURNING FOR FIRE MANAGEMENT

YANGBALA LADIES WITH EMILIE ENS AND MICHELLE MCKEMEY, INTERVIEWING ELDERS ABOUT FIRE AND SEASON KNOWLEDGE

YUGUL MANGI WOMEN RANGERS OUT ON COUNTRY DOING COOL BURNING

YUGUL MANGI BURNING

'We are showing, not even Australia, but worldwide that we are managing our country with the knowledge that has been passed down from generation to generation by our grandfathers and ancestors, and still is. Because we got modern, like using helicopter to burn, all season matches, drip torch, we are still using our same knowledge- when to burn, how to burn... We are doing the burning because our grandfathers did it before. Now they are gone, they taught us and we take note, now we are teaching our children, our future rangers, we are teaching them to take over our ranger program including fire. Fire management in our ranger program is very important because fire brings back life.'
– Clarry Rogers

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INDIGENOUS CULTURAL & INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The language and information, including its visual representation, contained in this publication includes the traditional biocultural knowledge, cultural expression and references to biological resources (plants and animals) of the peoples of the Ngandi, Wubuy (Nunggubuyu.), Ritharrnu/Wagilak, Marra, Ngalakan, Alawa, Rembarrnga, Warndarrang and Roper River Kriol language groups. The information is shared by Elders for the purposes of knowledge preservation, general education and language maintenance.

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PHOTOS

Catherine Whitehead, Julie Roy, Yugul Mangi Rangers, Emilie Ens, Michelle McKemey, Julie Burgher, Paul Freed, Dan McIntosh, Fir0002/Flagstaffotos, Stephen Barnett, Parks Australia, Keith Townsend, J.J Harrison, Antano, Mark Marathon, Peripitus, John Tann.

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