



Nalderun Education Aboriginal Corporation Curriculum Resource

Resource Title	Kulin time [seasons of the year]
Aboriginal Protocols	
Person	Aunty Julie McHale
Mob Group/Country	Trawlwoolway
Content Country	Kulin
Curriculum Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection of weather to seasons VCGGK039 • Experience weather and seasons VCGGK011 • Ways weather and seasons are described VCGGK053 • Weather and seasons and the ways in which different cultural groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, describe them VCGGK067
Year Levels	
Pedagogies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Links, Non-verbal
Ways of Assessing	
First Nations Education Academics that back your reasons	
Any other info / comments	

IUK

(March)

Iuk (eels) are really fat and ready to harvest.



Yulong (manna gum) is flowering.



Days and nights are equal in length.

Kulkan Bulla (Orion) is due south at sunset.



Moom-oom-barar (native bees) are seen flying to and from their hives



WARING

(April-July)

Misty mornings and cool rainy days.

Knorre Knorre (wombats) emerge when there is sun and eat the new shoots of grasses.



Goonang-a (lyrebirds) perform courting dances.



Kombadik (tree fern shoots) are eaten.

Days are short and nights are long.

The constellation of Yerrer Det Kurrk (Sagittarius) rises in the southeast after sunset, indicating the mid point of cold weather.

Djinup (cockatoos) are noisy and seen flying high and low.

GULING

(August)

Cold weather is coming to an end.

Bom (orchids) are coming out.

Path-eron (caterpillars) of the common brown butterfly are feeding on grasses during the nights.



Wykalk (silver wattles) are flowering.

Goonang-a (male lyrebirds) perform the last of their courtship dances.

Knurrmbul-moom (koalas) begin mating. The males bellow at night.



Yarbookar (birds) are seen making their nests.

The star Djuit (Arcturus) is seen on the northwestern horizon soon after sunset.

POORNEET

(September-October)

Temperatures are rising but the rain continues.
Poorneet (tadpoles) can be seen in water holes.



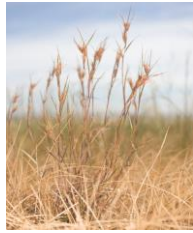
Pied currawongs call loudly and often.



The flowering plants like the Murnong (Yam Daisy) are flowering, showing it is time to dig for the yams.

Days and nights are equal in length.

BUATH GURRA



(November)

The weather is warm and it is often raining.

Wuulot (kangaroo grass) is flowering.

Yarranmullawit (bat) start chasing and catching
toombak (insects) in flight.



Ballambar (Common Brown Butterfly) males are flying.



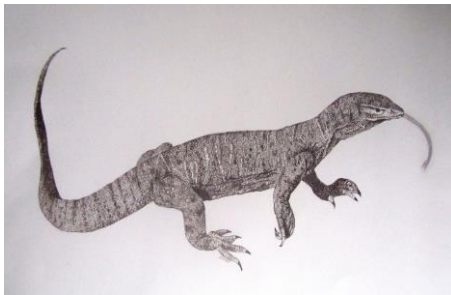
Korranderak (Christmas Bush) is flowering.

Kulkan Bulla (Orion) is settling in the west just before
dawn.

MEAKITCH

(December)

Yorkoon (goanna) are on the move.



Yarranmullawit (bats) are catching insects.

Days are long and nights are short.

Fruits appear on the Meakitch (Kangaroo-apple).



Bulart (Native Cherry) is fruiting.

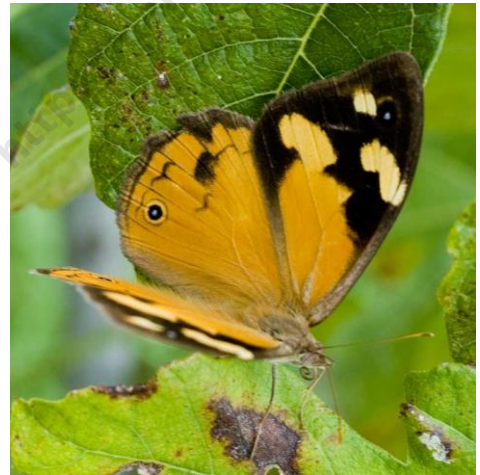
Warepil (Eagle) are breeding.

BIDERAP

(January-February)

Hot, dry weather. Very little rainfall.

Ballambar (female Common Brown butterflies) are flying.



Walurk (tussock grass) is long and dry.



Tchingal (The Southern Cross) is high in the south at sunrise.