

The paintings on each plaque are by Margaret Hodgson, the originals hang in the Display room.

Blackbutt, *Eucalyptus pilularis*, ngandaamga. Thick rough bark from the Blackbutt was used to make boats and houses.

Lomandra, *Lomandra longifolia*, bunduljin-gawgay was used to make baskets and rope. The fleshy base of the stalk can be chewed for a starchy food.

Smooth barked apple, *Angophora costata*, jandayga The red sap (keno) has good medicinal quality. The tree burls made great water coolamons.

Kangaroo Grass, *Themeda australis*, jugi-jugi Jugi-jugi is good animal food with large edible seeds.

Wallum Beard-Heath, *Leucopogon pimeleoides*, nyam-nyam The fruit is tiny but sweet, plentiful in spring and summer.

Pink Bloodwood, *Corymbia intermedia*, wuuban.ga A very significant tree in Gumbayngirr country: the red sap (keno) was used to heal weeping skin wounds, the keno stopped the bleeding, and the tannin has a healing property. Red bloodwood is also an important ceremonial tree for men. The tree that grows here in the Botanic Garden is over 500 years old.

Swamp Water Fern, *Blechnum indicum*, gamiiny giya-bading Fern roots were gathered, partly dried in the sun, then roasted and pounded, the flour rolled into small balls and cooked on the coals. (Johnny cakes).

Grey mangrove, *Avicennia marina* var. *australasica* baru-baruga: The cobra worms found in mangrove logs, and the mangrove crabs were good sources of protein. The bark of large mangroves made good bark shields and coolamons.

Bracken fern, *Pteridium esculentum*, gamiiny. The sap at the base of the stem was used as a medicine for bites and stings. All parts of bracken fern are very poisonous, the fronds were used as a picnic blanket to keep ants away.

Square-leaved Grass Tree, *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, garraan.gurr jaagaga. Resin collected from a small cut in the trunk was used for joining axe heads to handles; stalks used as fire rubbing sticks and fish spears. Nectar from the flowers (dip the stalk in drinking water). As a compass: moss always grow on the southern side, and the flowers always come out on the northern side.

Coast Banksia, *Banksia integrifolia*, Wurindaga The cobs make great cooking fires, and fire can be carried in the cobs for a few days. Wood was used to make canoes. Flowers make copious nectar and soothe sore throats.

Black she-oak, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, nu-luumga. An excellent timber tree for building a shingle roof, and popular for firewood.

Broad-leaved paperbark, *Melaleuca quinquinervia*, balawunga Bark used to line baby carriers, baskets and coolamons, to thatch roofs, wrap injured limbs (supportive and antiseptic), to wrap sharp axes and fish. Laid over meat on hot stones the bark keeps in heat and moisture. A 'calendar plant': when in flower the bream are running and the possums are fat and sweet!

Creek Sandpaper fig, *Ficus coronata*, gaagunyga. Sandpapery leaves used to finish wooden tools, axes and spears. Delicious fruit!

NORTH COAST REGIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN COFFS HARBOUR

Garlambirla Creek Walk

The North Coast Regional Botanic Garden acknowledges the traditional owners of this land, the Gumbayngirr people, past and present.

The Gumbayngirr Elders recognise that the spirits of the old people remain here still and care for this land.

The Garlambirla Plant Walk

On 19th October 2012, the new 1.5 km. Aboriginal plant walk was officially opened, and renamed the Garlambirla Plant Walk (Garlambirla refers to the area of Coffs Harbour). The walk features endemic plants that were important resources for the Gumbaynggirr people.

In living memory this site has been a significant living area for Gumbaynggirr people. Fringe dwellers to the fledgling village of Coffs Harbour, most of the people lived at the 'old camp', now known as Fitzroy Oval, "out of sight and out of mind" from the early settlers. The Botanic Garden site was a sillage and solid waste disposal area at that time.

Now one of the foremost regional Botanic Gardens of NSW, the Aboriginal heritage has been acknowledged, and the Gumbaynggirr people involved in the creation of this walk.

Garlambirla plant walk starts in the Prime Display Area, follows the pergola leading to the picnic area, then continues along the creek finishing at the northern end of the Rainforest.

Each plaque along the walk carries the image of "The Old Camp", a painting created by **Tony Hart**, local Gumbaynggirr artist and elder, the original of which hangs in the Display Room.

Ceramic tiles along the pergola walk leading to the picnic area:

Tony Hart worked with local Aboriginal school children to create images of local plants and animals on the clay tiles set into the path leading to the picnic area. The Gumbaynggirr name is included on each tile.

Echidna - **mujaay** ‘

Kangaroo - **nunguu**

Square-leaved grass tree - **garraan. gurr**

Kookaburra **gaagum**

Banksia **guny juuga**

Tea tree **nguruumga**

Crab (generic crab) **ngaduun**

Crinkle bush (generic bush) **wawaa**

Koala **dunggiirr**

Asparagus (generic vine) **jugiil**

Crab (generic crab) **ngaduun**

Saw sedge **murruul yurrul**

Red belly black snake **dungguuny**

Swamp turpentine **bulurrga** ‘

Red blood wood **girrugumga**



Water dragon magaam

Wild parsnip **junuy daam**

Willy wag tail **ganyjarr- ganyjarr**

Sarsaparilla:(generic sweet vine) **yibaang girrgurr**

Fish (edible) **yamaarr**

Goanna **gumgali**

Lilly pilly- **jijiman** and emu **gugaamgan**

Turtle- **ngurlaa**

Blue tongue lizard **wandarrga**

Bat (micro) **girrimarring**

Echidna - **mujaay**

Magpie - **ngaambul**

The Old Camp—painting by Tony Hart

