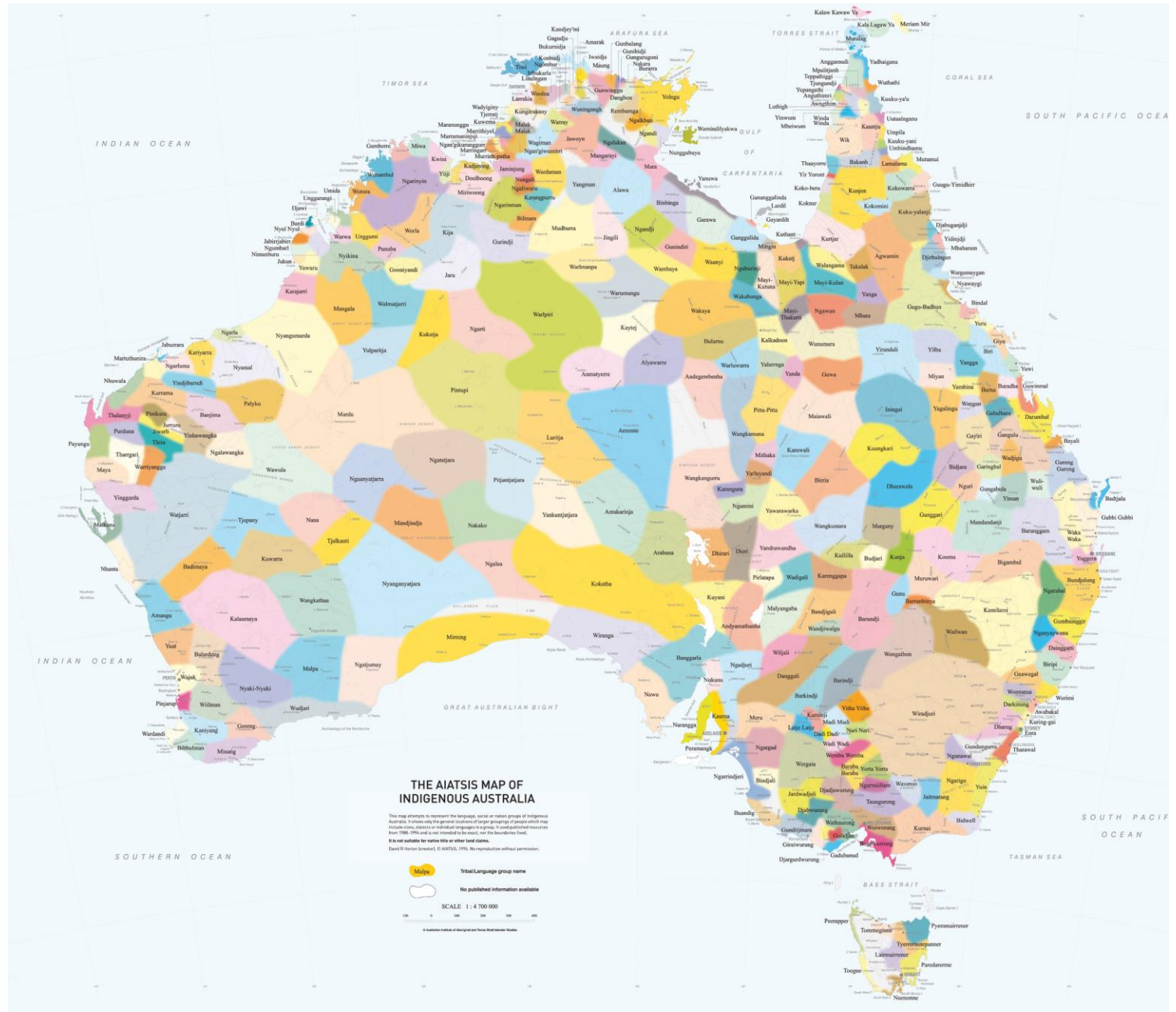


DEEP TIME IN NOONGAR COUNTRY

CASSIE LYNCH – PHD STUDENT



THE AIATSI MAP OF INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIA

This map attempts to represent the language, social or nation groups of Indigenous Australia. It shows only the general locations of larger groups of people which may include many dialects or related languages in a group. It is not suitable for nation title or other land claims.

David R. Horton (creator), © AIATSIS, 1994. No reproduction without permission.

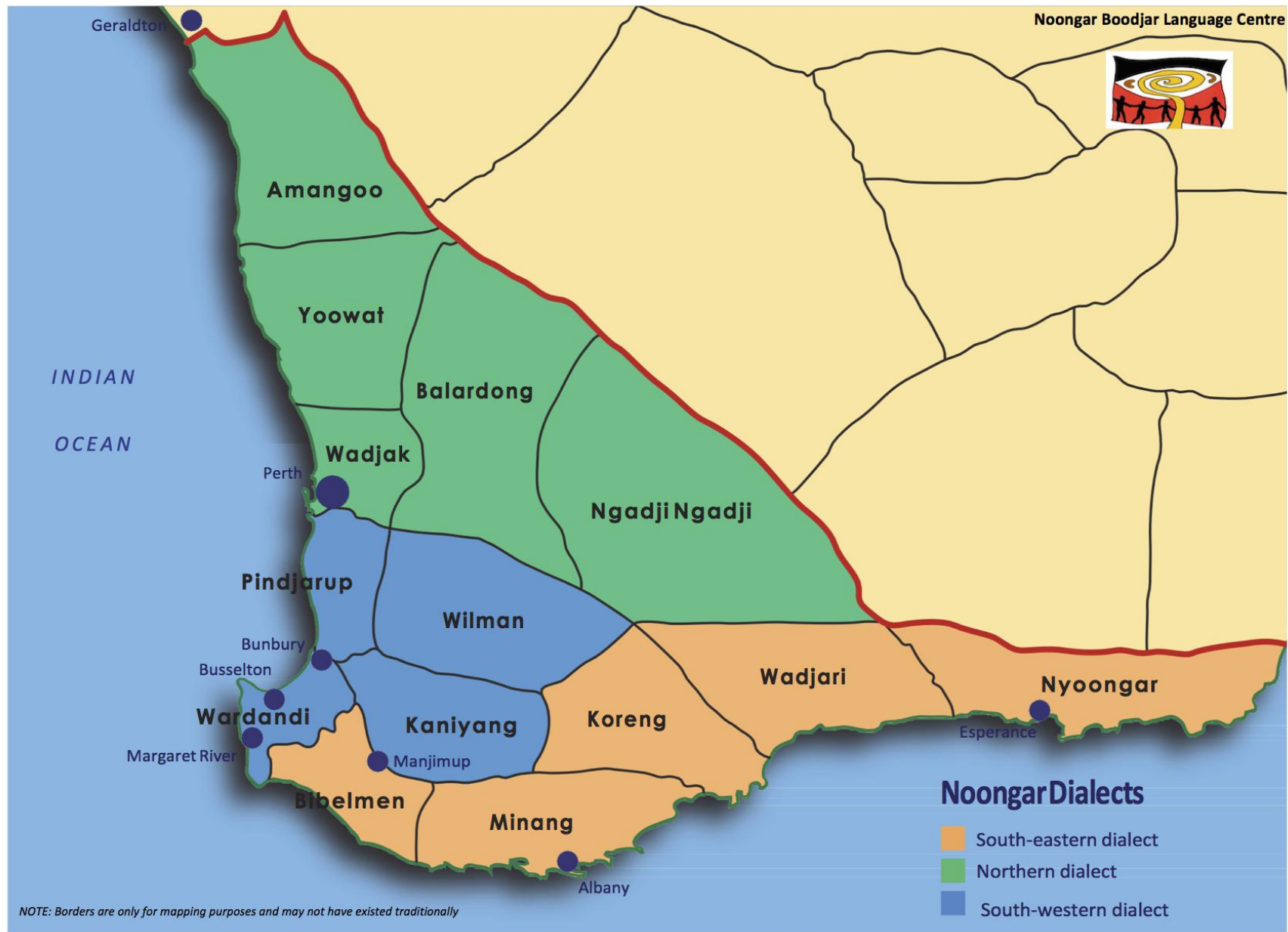
Mainly
 Tribal language group name
 No published information available

SCALE 1 : 4 700 000

0 100 200 300 400

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Peempep
 Toomattagan
 Pyemmainreer
 Tyemmatpaner
 Laimmreer
 Pandareme
 Toeger
 Namome

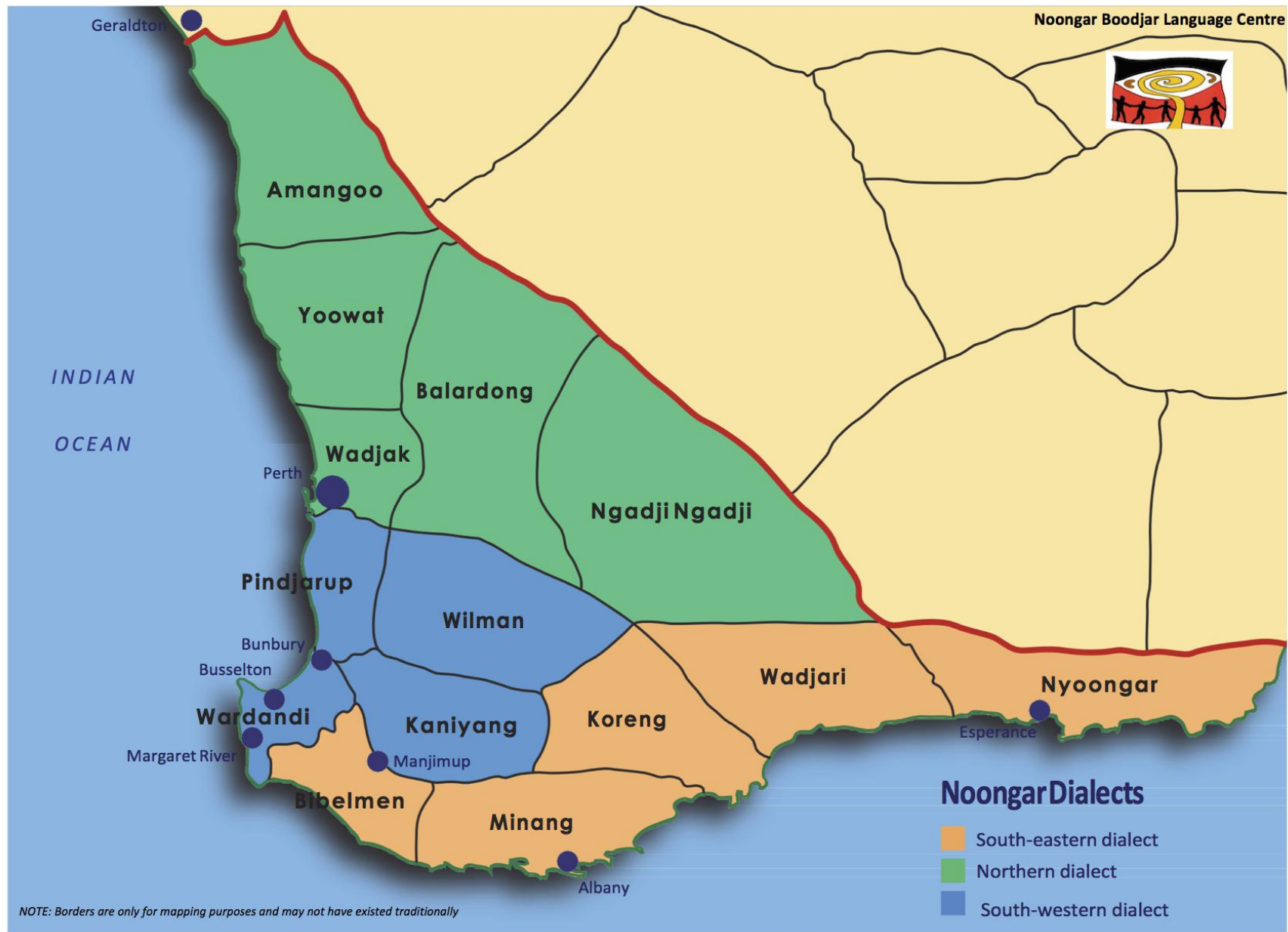










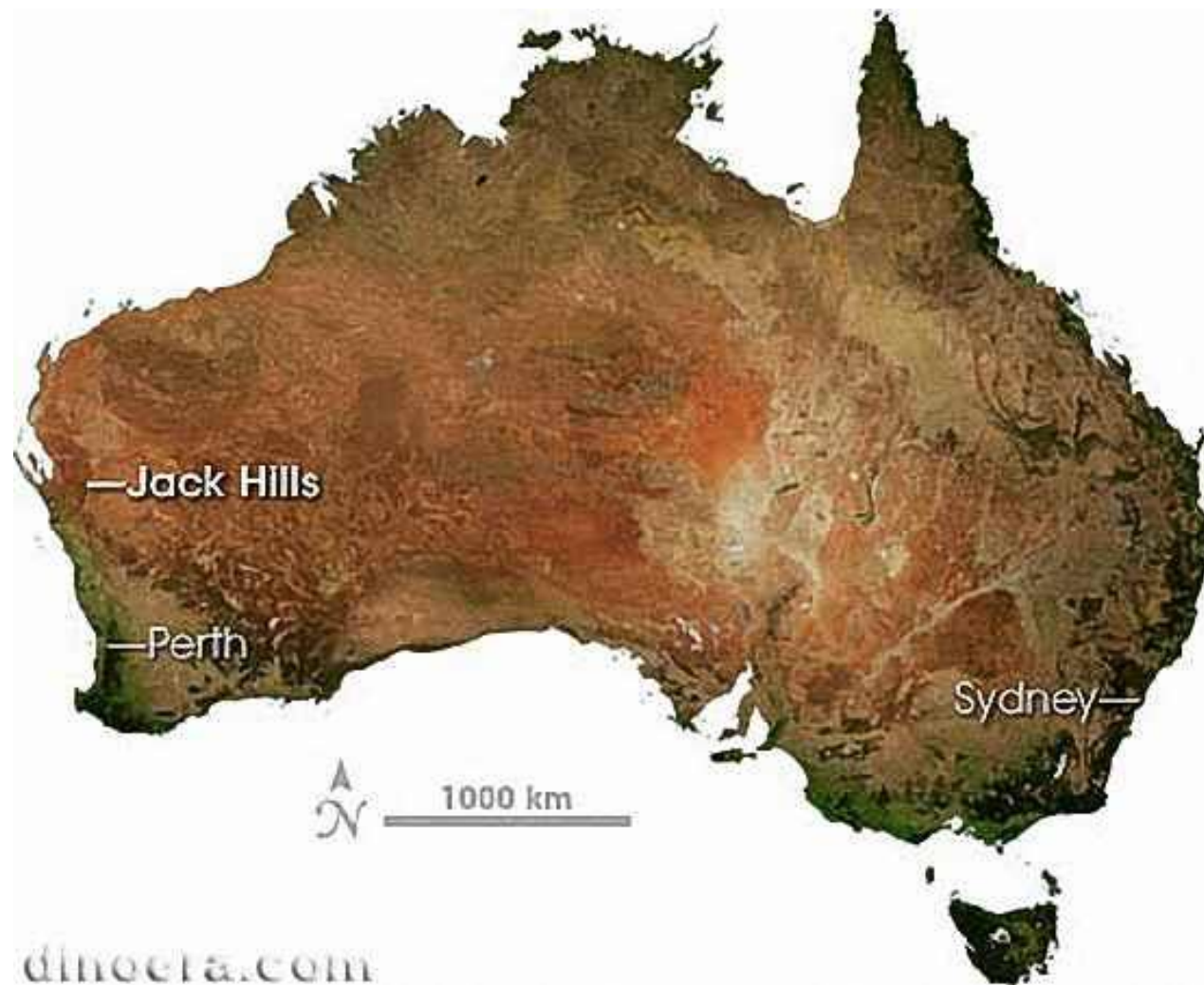


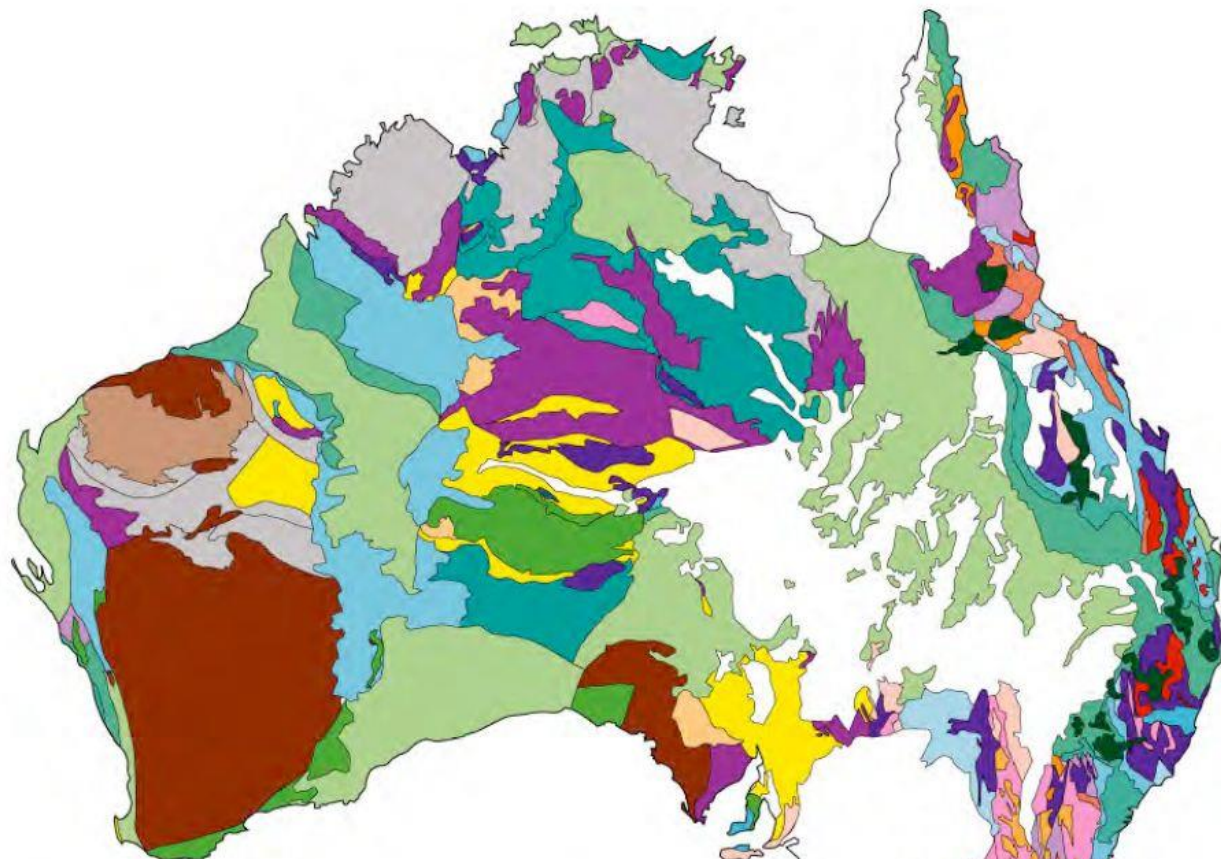


Devil's Lair - Wardandi Noongar Country, photo by WA Museum

Deep Time

Deep Time is geologic time, or earth time. It is periods of time measured in thousands and millions of years, even billions of years. It is the timescale used to describe natural processes such as tectonic plates moving, caves forming, glaciers cutting tracks through mountain ranges, and rivers digging canyons through rock.





PHANEROZOIC

65	Tertiary	basic volcanics
141	Cretaceous	
205	Jurassic	
251	Triassic	granitoid
298	Permian	granitoid
354	Carboniferous	granitoid
410	Devonian	granitoid
435	Silurian	granitoid
490	Ordovician	Kanmantoo Orogen
545	Cambrian	

PRECAMBRIAN

545	Neoproterozoic	basin
1000	Mesoproterozoic	basin
1600		complex
	Palaoproterozoic	basin
		complex
2500	Archaean	basin
		craton

Time Period



Earth Rocks by Age

Map by Sean Morrison

Geologic Data from "Generalized
Geological Map of the World and
Linked Databases, Geological Survey
of Canada, Open File 2915d, 1995

Nyitting

The Cold Times

“The freezing cold, near darkness time, long, long ago when there was nothing on the earth, it was flat and featureless”

Noongar Elder Dr Noel Nannup in *Nyoongar Boodja Koomba Bardip Kooratan* (2017)

- The final Ice Age of the Pleistocene, known as the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), occurred between 25,000 and 17,000 years ago. It was one of the most severe glaciations, with most of Europe and North America under glaciers. Nyoongar *boodja* was not covered in ice but it was cold and endured a 10,000-year drought, making life tough (Morrison and Morrison 1990).

From *Ngalak koora koora djinang (Looking back together)* by Nannup, Robertson, Stasiuk and Hopper (2016)

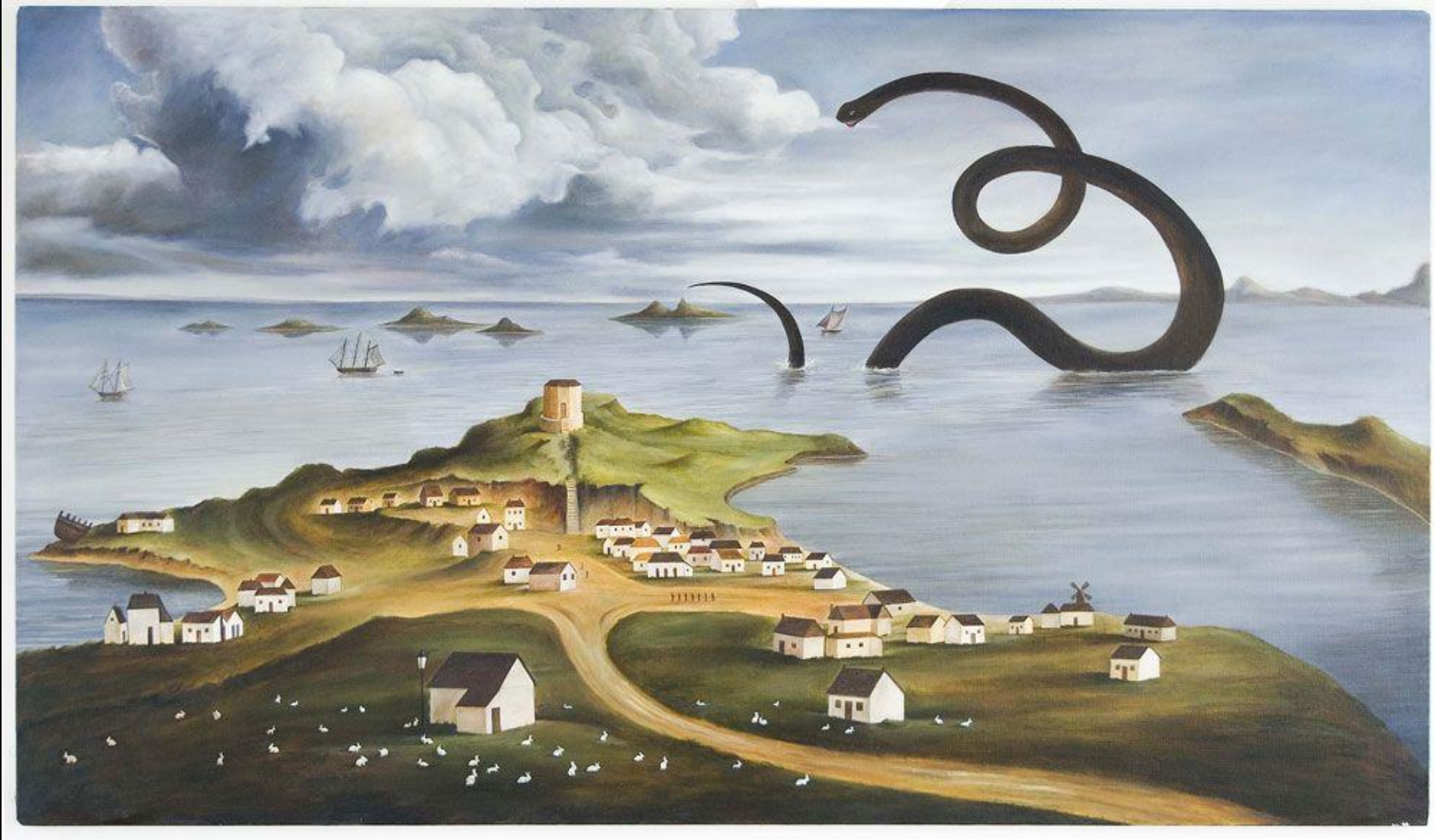
Nyitting/Nyetting – The Cold Times

- Nyitting – Long ago Cold Times/Time of Creation
- Nediny – ancient/old
- Nyidiny - cold
- Nyidiyang – Caucasian settler

*All words spelt using the Marribank orthography

Waardanak Boodja

Flood Story



Christopher Pease, The Round House, 2007, oil on canvas





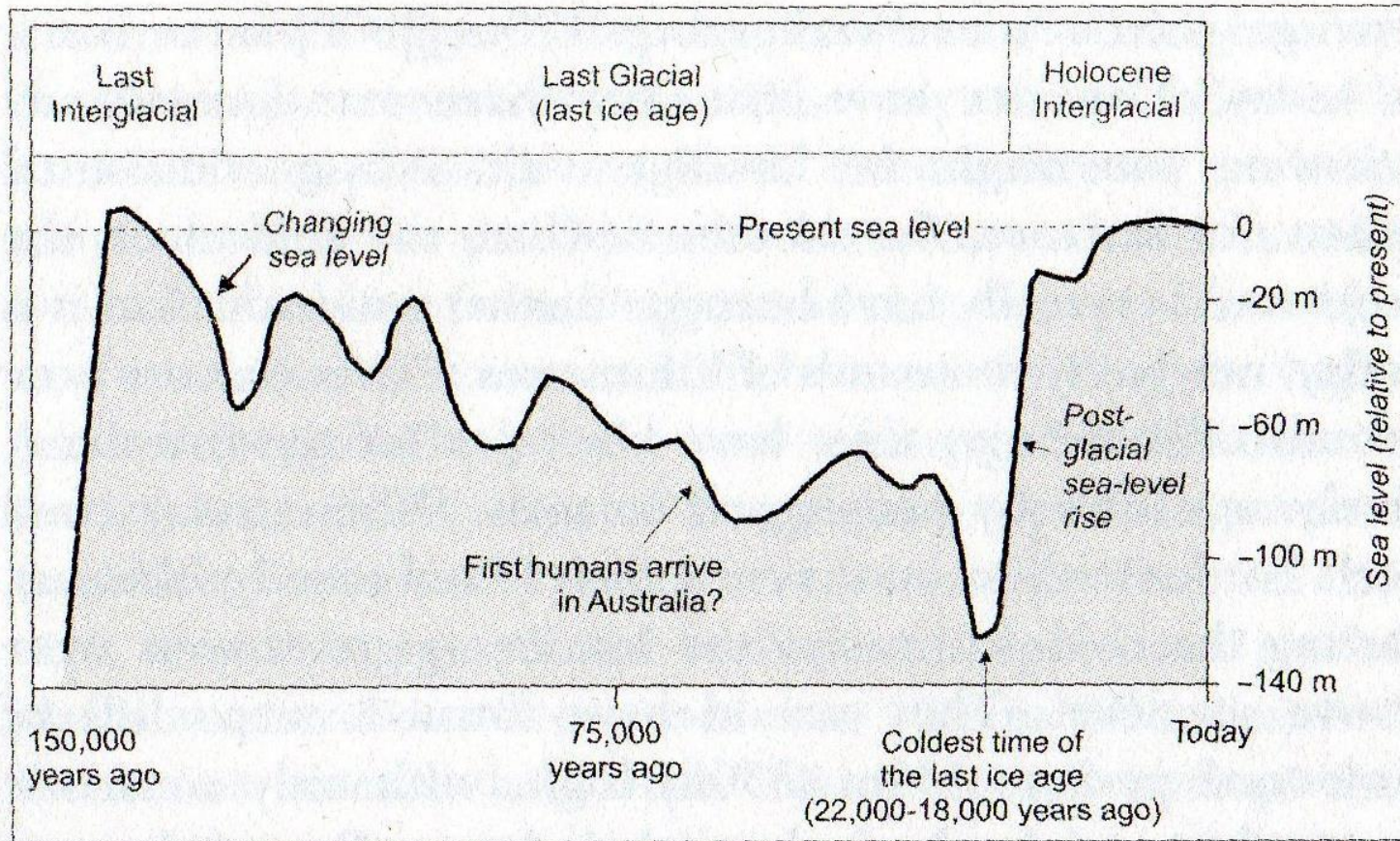
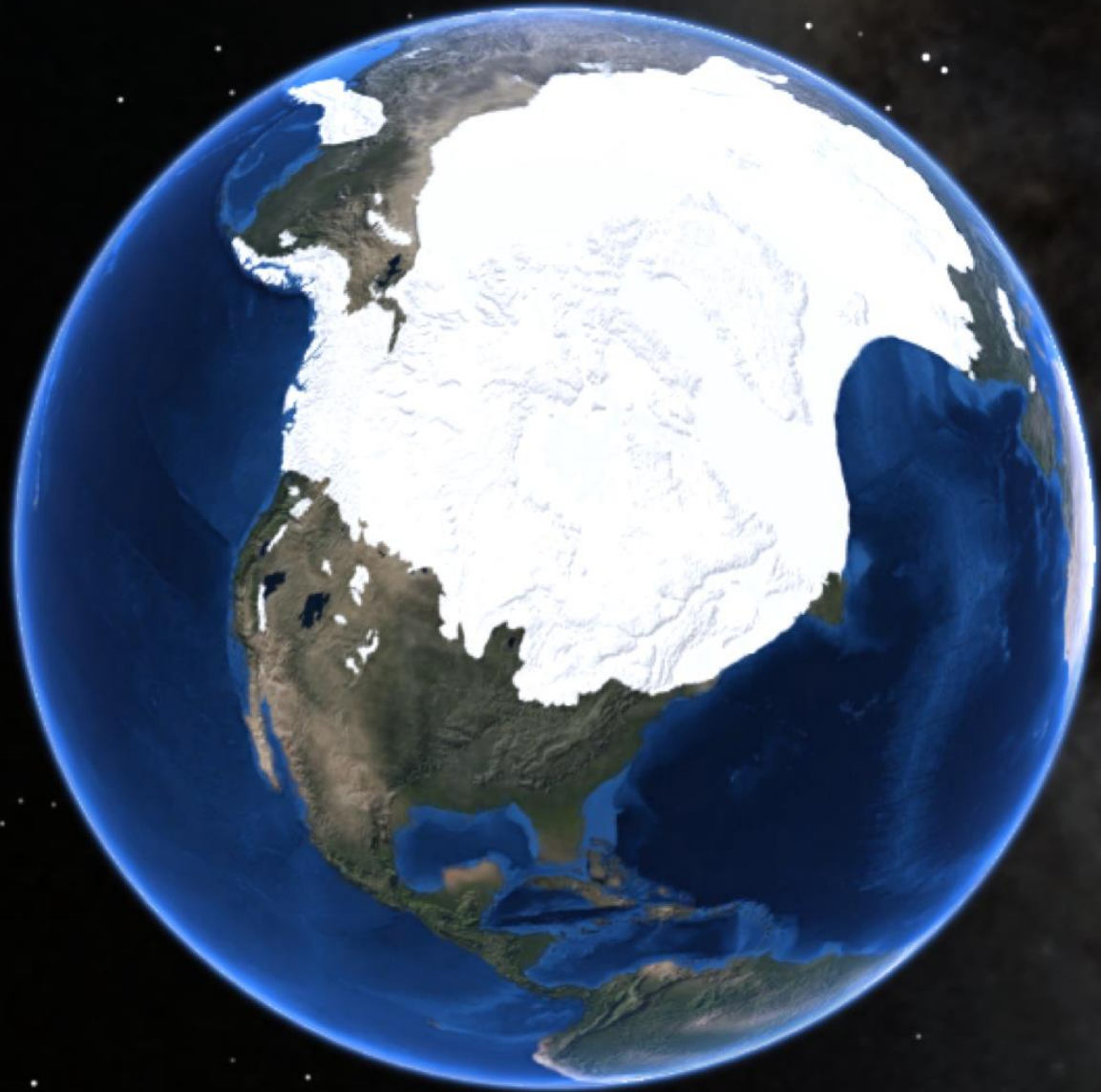
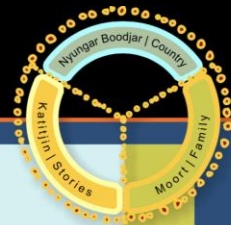


Figure 4.1 *Sea-level change over the past 150,000 years.*



Our Changing Coastline





“As the sea level rose, local groups like the Wati Nyiinyii could not fail to see what was happening: individuals thirty years old might have lived through the destruction of 1.6km of their coastal territory’ (Wright).”

Patrick Nunn, *The Edge of Memory* (2018)

A black and white close-up photograph of a shark's head, showing its eye, gills, and snout. The shark is facing right, and the image is set against a dark, uniform background. The lighting highlights the texture of the shark's skin and the details of its facial features.

Madjit

Yanga / Thankyou

