

One of the recently donated books, *Bella plants and animals*.

NEW BOOKS FOR NAIDOC WEEK

The annual NAIDOC Week celebrations are on again this year from 7 – 14 July with the theme *Voice. Treaty. Truth*.

The NAIDOC Week website states that “It’s that Indigenous voice that includes know-how, practices, skills and innovations - found in a wide variety of contexts,

such as agricultural, scientific, technical, ecological and medicinal fields, as well as biodiversity-related knowledge.”

A series of six books on indigenous knowledge have been donated by our colleagues in the Northern Territory Herbarium. The books include important biocultural knowledge and Aboriginal knowledge of the flora and fauna of Northern Australia. The books are on display in the Library for July.

AUSTRALASIAN PLANT CONSERVATION ARTICLE

An article titled *Reflections on Theme 6 – Do you need a safe deposit box? The importance of ex situ seed conservation in translocation*, written by National Coordinator of the Australian Seed Bank Partnership, Damian Wrigley, has been published in the latest edition of *Australasian Plant Conservation*.

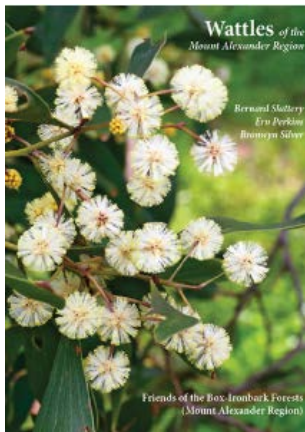
The informative article covers reflections from the 12th Australasian Plant Conservation Conference. Of particular interest is the mention of a presentation by former National Seed Bank staff member Caroline Chong on the successful collection and propagation of *Santalum acuminatum* for return to Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park.

HAKEA LAURINA

Gardening Australia has featured the Pincushion Hakea, *Hakea laurina* in the June edition of the magazine.

The plant’s distinctive inflorescence and fast growth rate were highlighted as positive features.

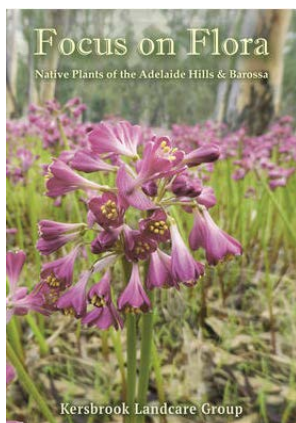
A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS



Wattles of the Mount Alexander Region/ Bernard Slattery, Ern Perkins & Bronwyn Silver
Castlemaine, Vic.: Friends of the Box-Ironbark Forests. 2018.
ISBN: 9780646983042
583.74809945 SLA

This new 112 page guide, *Wattles of the Mount Alexander Region*, helps the beginner to make a start. In plain language, and generously illustrated, it presents twenty-one *Acacia* species which flourish in the Mount Alexander region of central Victoria. A general introduction explains different features of wattles, helping in identification and appreciation of these tenacious and beautiful plants.

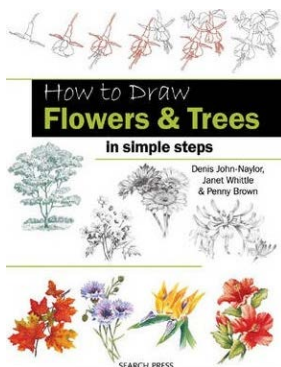
[Source](#)



Focus on Flora: native plants of the Adelaide Hills & Barossa/ Kersbrook Landcare Group
Stepney, SA.: Axiom. 2017.
ISBN: 978164768206
581.99423 FOC

Focus on Flora has been designed to be a useful tool for the identification of many of the plants of the region. It is for anyone who has an interest in the native vegetation, including landholders, naturalists, land managers, bush carers, tourists, bushwalkers, photographers, artists, and all who appreciate the bush. The region includes rocky hills and steep-sided gullies, broad valleys, creeks and rivers, gum flats, deep sandy stretches and clay areas. The natural vegetation reflects this diversity of landform and habitat.

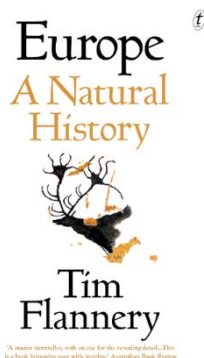
[Source](#)



How to draw flowers & trees/ Denis John-Taylor, Janet Whittle & Penny Brown.
Tunbridge Wells: Search Press. 2012. ISBN: 9781844488766
743.7 JOH

Whatever their skill level, artists will love the easy approach to flower and tree drawing in this extremely good value book. Observation is an important part of the drawing process, and this book is a wonderful resource for anyone wanting to understand the structure of flowers and trees, and all those who are keen to develop their confidence and techniques.

[Source](#)

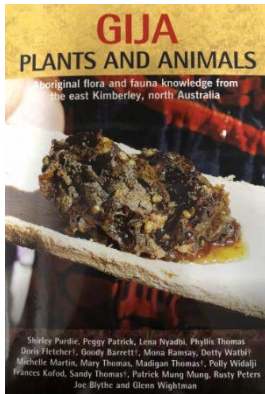


Europe: A Natural History/ Tim Flannery with Luigi Boitani
Melbourne: The Text Publishing Company. 2018. ISBN: 9781925603941
508.4 FLA *Kindly donated by Peter Wellman*

In *Europe: A Natural History*, world-renowned scientist, explorer, and conservationist Tim Flannery applies the eloquent interdisciplinary approach he used in his ecological histories of Australia and North America to the story of Europe. He begins 100 million years ago, when the continents of Asia, North America, and Africa interacted to create an island archipelago that would later become the Europe we know today.

[Source](#)

NEW BOOKS CONTINUED



GIJA plants and animals / Shirley Purdie et al.

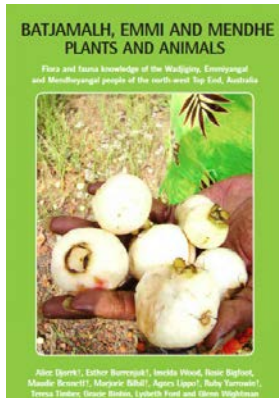
Batchelor, N.T.: Batchelor Institute. 2018.

ISBN: 9781743501306

578.60899915 GIJ

This book is the result of a study of Gija plant and animal knowledge conducted by biocultural knowledge custodians with a linguist and biologist. Gija names and uses of 215 plants and 247 animals are included along with specific names and common English names. Introductory chapters outline Gija knowledge of seasons, nomenclature for implements, weapons and tools, plant life-forms, and habitats and provide insights into Gija observations of country changes and concerns about country.

[Source](#)



Batjamalh, Emmi & Mendhe plants and animals / Alice Djorrk et al.

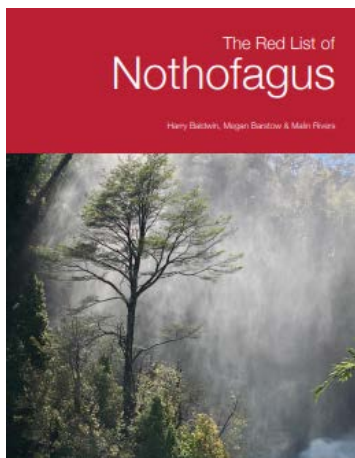
Batchelor, N.T.: Batchelor Institute. 2018.

ISBN: 9781743500606

578.60899915 BAT

The results of a study of Wadjiginy, Emmiyangal and Mendheyangal plant and animal knowledge conducted by biocultural knowledge custodians with scientific support are presented. Batjamalh, Emmi and Mendhe names and uses for 213 plants and 390 animals are included plus scientific names and common English names. The book has colour images of the authors and of some of the plants and animals of their country.

[Source](#)



The Red List of Nothofagus/ Harry Baldwin, Megan Barstow & Malin Rivers

Richmond, UK: Botanic Gardens Conservation International. 2018. ISBN:

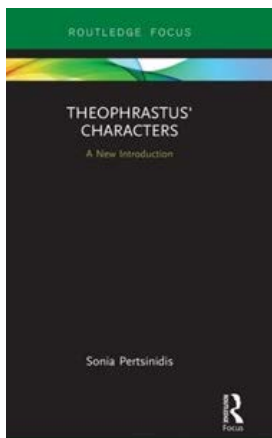
9781905164707

583.46 BAL

The Red List of Nothofagus includes conservation assessments for all 37 species of *Nothofagus*. Thirty percent of species are identified as threatened with extinction in the wild, with three Critically Endangered taxa, three Endangered species and five Vulnerable species. This ecologically important group of trees is threatened by habitat loss, wood harvesting and negative effects of climate change.

Download your free e-copy of the publication by clicking on the source link.

[Source](#)



Theophrastus' characters: a new introduction/ Sonia Pertsinidis

Abingdon, UK: Routledge. 2018. ISBN: 9781138244436

888 PER *Kindly donated by the author*

In May this year, Dr Sonia Pertsinidis, a lecturer at the ANU gave a well-received Thursday Talk entitled 'Classifying People and Plants: The Extraordinary Works of Theophrastus'. Sonia, introduced Theophrastus, the successor to Aristotle and a pioneering botanist in the fourth century BC. She discussed some fascinating similarities between Theophrastus' classification of plants and his classification of human types. In *Theophrastus' characters: a new introduction*, Dr Pertsinidis provides additional intriguing insights into the historical figure.

FEATURED E-JOURNAL : *Applied Ecology and Environmental Sciences*

Applied Ecology and Environmental Sciences aims to promote, share and discuss a range of new developments and issues across these varied disciplines.

It is a peer-reviewed, open access journal which publishes between two to six volumes a year. Articles are published to the web on an ongoing basis ensuring the latest research is available quickly.

Full text access from volume 1 2013, to the latest volume is available via the [Applied Ecology and Environmental Sciences](#) website.



FROM THE ANBG ARCHIVE : *Aboriginal people of the Canberra area*

Aboriginal people of the Canberra area

The original people of this area are the **Ngunnawal** (Nun-a-warl). Their land extended from Lake George across to the Shoalhaven River, south to Cooma and west to the Brindabella Mountains. Their main camps were around Lake George (called Wee-ree-waa), others were in the Black Mountain Peninsula, Pialligo and Tidbinbilla areas.

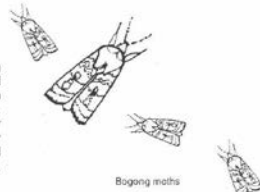
Plant foods such as native cherry and currant, young leaves of grass trees and tubers of orchids, lilies and yam daisies were collected by the women. These foods made up about 30% of the group's diet. Animals such as kangaroos, possums, water fowl and fish were hunted by the men to provide most food.

Local plants were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and objects for transporting goods as well as for building shelters and producing medicines, gums and resins.

Warm cloaks were made from possum skins.

The moth feasts.

Each summer the **Ngunnawal** people along with the **Ngarigo** people from the Monaro and the **Waigalu** from the Tumut area moved into the S.E. Highlands to feast on the Bogong moths. Between November and January each year these moths migrate to the highlands in their millions. They provided a protein-rich food source. The people celebrated with feasts, trading markets and initiations.



Moth hunting was carried out by the men, some of the moths were ground into a paste and carried in bark dishes back to the women and children in the valleys. Moths were also eaten whole after being roasted for 1-2 minutes.

Early Contact with Europeans.

The first Europeans, mainly farmers, arrived in the territory of the **Ngunnawal** in 1820. For 10 years there was little contact between the Aborigines and the Europeans. The farmers used the flat grassy land for sheep and the Aborigines used the land around the rivers and creeks, valleys and wooded foothills and mountains.

However as the demand for wool increased in England the sheep grazing industry expanded greatly and large numbers of European settlers moved into the area. The result of this was much greater contact between Europeans and Aborigines, this led to a greatly increased incidence of disease amongst Aborigines. Diseases such as smallpox, measles and influenza which were unknown in Australia prior to the arrival of the Europeans killed large numbers of Aborigines who had no immunity to them. Many of the **Ngunnawal** people had been forcibly removed from their land by the end of the 19th century.

The ANBG Archive collection is home to a number of items featuring Indigenous knowledge of native plants and animals.

In recognition of NAIDOC Week 2019, this month's item from the Archive is the 1995 brochure *Aboriginal people of the Canberra area*. The three page brochure provides a brief overview of the local **Ngunnawal** people, the annual moth feasts, early contact with European farmers, and bush tucker in what is now called the Canberra region.

According to the brochure, plant foods including the native cherry, currant, young leaves of grass trees and tuber of orchids, lilies and yam daisies were collected by local women and made up about 30% of the group's diet.

Information brochure from c.1995 about the local **Ngunnawal** people.