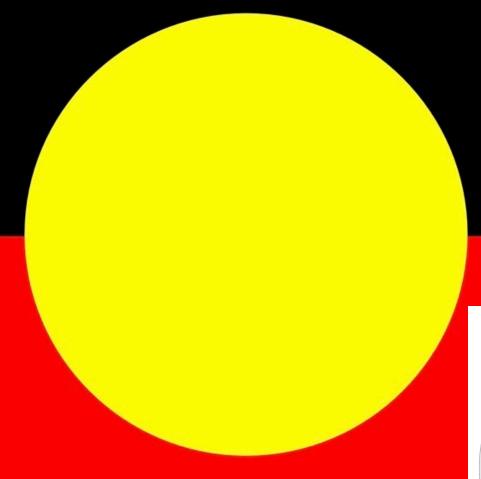
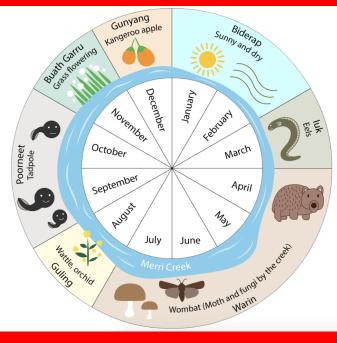
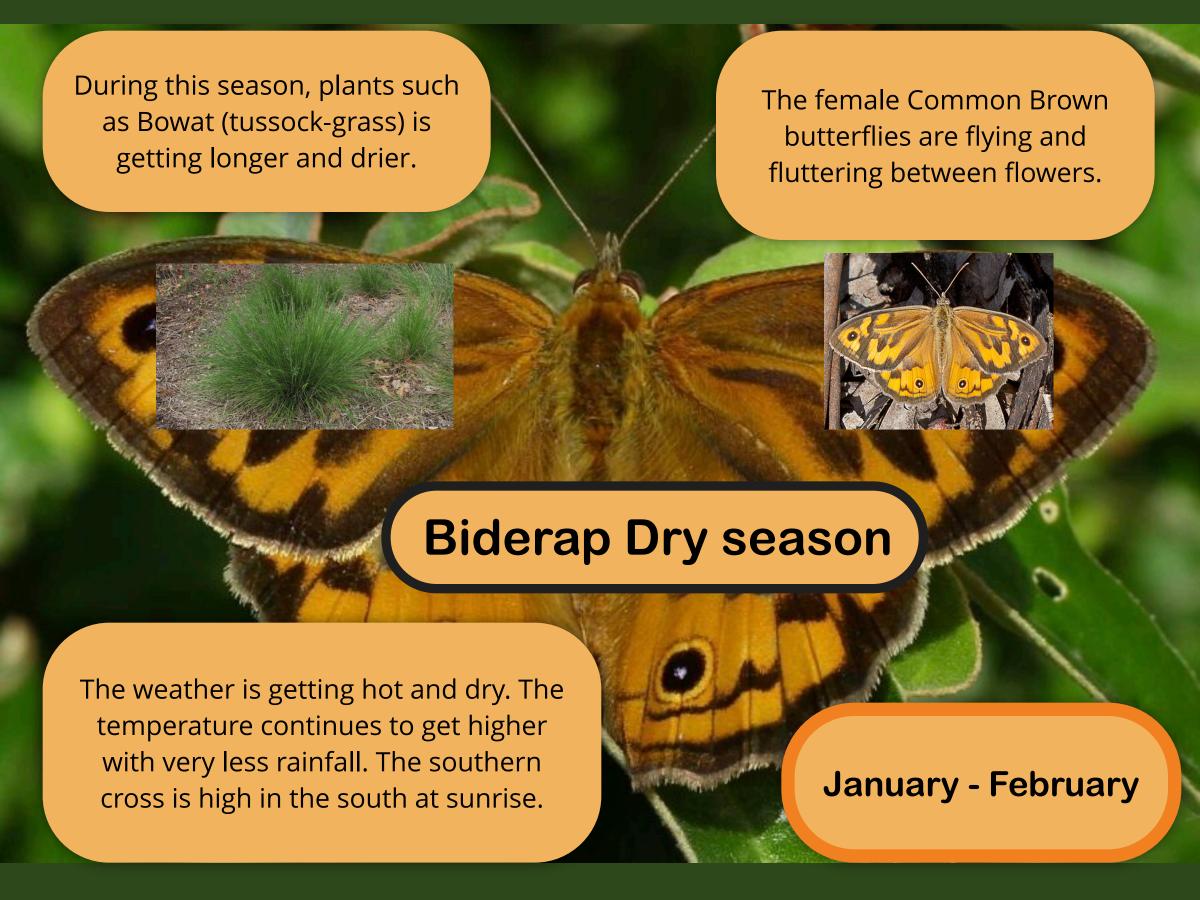
Aboriginal culture

The seasons - According to the Wurundjeri people







During this season, plants such as Binap (Manna Gum) is flowering.

The luk (Eels) are getting fat and ready to catch.

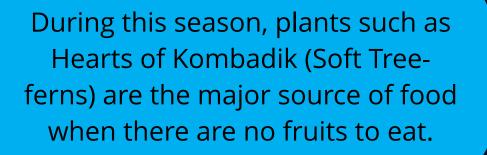




luk Eel season

The hot winds have ended and the temperature starts to get cooler. The days and nights are as short as each other. Lo-An Tuka, the Hunter is the star Canopus, is seen in the south at sunset.

March



The wombats come out of their burrows, during the day to bask and graze the warmth of sunshine. Bulen-bulen (Superb Lyrebird) males fan out their feathery tail to perform their courtship display, to attract the females.

Waring Wombat season

This season has cool and rainy days with misty mornings. The most wettest and coolest season with highest rainfall and lowest temperatures. The days are shorter and nights are longer. The constellation of Sagittarius rises in the southeast after sunset, to show the mid-point of cold weather.

April - July



During this season, the flowering of plants such as
Myrnong (Yam Daisy) are showing that the tubers are ready for eating.
The Flax-lilies are also flowering.

The Pied Currawong birds call loudly and often, while they are flying across the sky.

Bulen-bulen (Superb Lyrebird) males have finished courtship displays.







The temperature starting to rise but the rain continues to fall. The days and nights are of equal length like the luk (Eel) season.

September - October

During this season, Kangaroo Grass and Coranderrk (Victorian Christmas bush) are flowering and can be eaten. The Buliyong (bats) are very active at night by flying and chasing the insects. Balayang is also referred to as the bat. The male Common Brown butterflies come down to the flowers a lot during this season.



The weather is warmer but it still often rains. The Orion constellation can be seen in the western sky around sunrise.



November



