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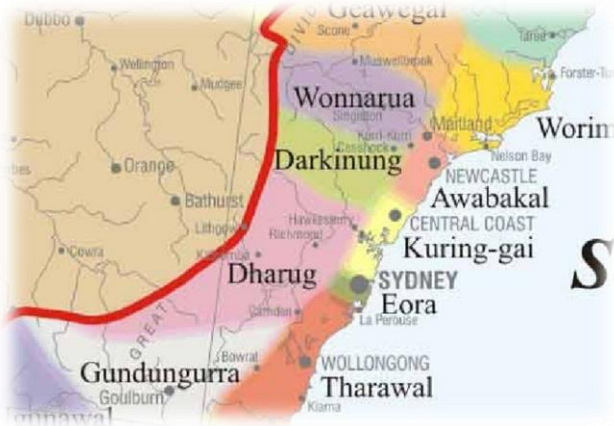
Valuing, managing & protecting Landscapes and Landforms



Name

Date:

Aboriginal Connections in the Blacktown Area



The traditional land of the Darug Aboriginal people stretches roughly from the coast, north to Wisemans Ferry, west into the Blue Mountains to Hartley, south along both sides of the Nepean River to Appin, and then east approximately along the Georges River to Botany Bay. This

broad and beautiful region, which includes the Cumberland Plain where Blacktown is located, has been home to the Darug for thousands of years. The three Clans of the Blacktown area included: Gomerigal - South Creek; Wawarawarry - Eastern Creek; and Warmuli - Prospect. Historical accounts and oral stories passed down by the Darug elders, speak of the Blacktown and Eastern Creek areas as being continuously occupied by Darug people. They made open campsites on higher ground with access to water sources such as creeks, billabongs and wetlands, and moved with the seasons to take advantage of plentiful plants and animals.



In 1802 The Native Institute, known as 'Black Town', was built at Plumpton to 'assimilate the Aborigines into European ways'. After this time the area was known as Blacktown.

The impact of white settlement meant that there was competition for land and resources. The displacement of Darug people from their traditional lands and practices following European colonisation (invasion) has meant many traditional stories and practices have been partially or wholly lost. The Darug cultural connections to Country in the Blacktown area are important with many local Darug people still living in the area today.

Tangible = real, able to be shown, touched, or experienced

Darug connections to Country are both tangible, and intangible. Tangible connections are physical representations of Darug life and culture, such as, stone tools, rockshelters, art sites, shell middens, burials, and scarred trees. Intangible connections include stories, lore, customs, associations, traditions, and social practices are as significant as tangible evidence.

Over the past several decades, archaeological surveys across the Cumberland Plain area including the Blacktown area have provided tangible evidence of Darug cultural activity. While it will never be possible to recover the stories that have been lost, tangible evidence of Darug life can show the connection and belonging to the land.

Here are some common Darug words :

Boomerang	hunting stick	Boree	log
Dilly	bag	Witchetty	bush grubs and insects
Womerah	throwing device	Burra	food, or mouth or eel
Burra	kangaroo	Mari	big, many
Mara Marra	very big	Yarra	fast river
Nowee	forest	Mogo	stone axe
Narrung	little or small	Doorai	gully and tree on fire
Kobbera	head	Bado	fresh water
Berril	finger	Doorai Doorai	many trees on fire
Maru	pathway or track	Matta	place of water
Tuga	dense forest	Cattai	swamy land
Deerubbin	hawkesbury river	Wattungulle	wattle tree
Can	snakes and lizards	Binyang	birds
Mogra	fish	Dingo	dog
Dubing	mosquito	Karuk	magpie
Kula	koala	Kung-gung	frog
Wirriga	goanna	Wombat	wombat
Burruga	bandicoot	Murri-yanaa	long walk
Gal	man	Galleon	woman
Eora	here	Corroboree	dance
Wiana	mother	Doorai Doorai	very thirsty
Marayong	emu	Bardo	two
Goalong	animals such as wallabies, kangaroos, possums etc.		

Answer:

1. The traditional lands of the Darug people stretch:

- north to _____ Ferry
- west into _____ Mountains
- south to A_____
- east to _____ Bay

2. Name the three clans of the Darug people

Which areas have been continuously occupied by Darug people?

3. The displacement of Darug people has had what negative impact?

4. How did the Blacktown area get its name?

5. Why was the *The Native Institute* built?

6. Name FOUR tangible Darug connections

7. Name FOUR **intangible** Darug connections

3.4 What are the economic values of landscapes and landforms?

3.4.1 Tourism

‘Economic’ is a word we use to describe how we, as humans, make money and spend money. Humans have used landscapes and landforms to dig out natural resources, but they can also be a valuable source of money in their natural state. As outlined in 3.1, landscapes and landforms hold aesthetic values and people are willing to spend money to enjoy them.

Tourism is when people travel to other places from where they live for recreation, pleasure, relaxation or education. Many landscapes and landforms are excellent tourist destinations and are important for local communities because of the money and jobs created for the local economy. For example, the Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef landform in the world and tourism was responsible for 91 per cent of the economic activity in the region. In 2012 over \$6.4 billion was spent by tourists and tourism was responsible for creating over 64 000 full-time jobs.

Adventure tourism

A type of tourism that attracts people to landscapes and landforms is adventure tourism. This is a trip that has at least two of the following:

- a physical activity
- occurs in the natural environment
- cultural immersion.

Many landscapes and landforms are a great place for people to enjoy adventure tourism by participating in activities such as rock climbing, mountain biking and hiking (figure 1). Adventure tourism activities are classified as ‘soft’ as most people can participate and ‘hard’ where significant skills and equipment are needed (see table 1). Economically, adventure tourism makes money at a local scale by directly benefiting local communities through the money spent on accommodation, eating out or guides. Adventure tourism often requires specialised equipment, such as skis, bikes or ropes, so, at a larger scale, it contributes to the national and global economy. For example, the hard adventure activity of climbing the landform of Mount Everest, the world’s highest mountain, cost on average US\$48 000 per person. The permit to climb is US\$11 000 and there is the additional cost of buying training, specialised equipment, airfare and tour guides.

Figure 1 Mountain biking is a popular form of adventure tourism that enjoys the aesthetics of landscapes and landforms and helps economies



TABLE 1 Types of adventure tourism activities

Activity	Category
	Hard: significant skill and effort Soft: some skill and effort
Backpacking	Soft
Bird watching	Soft
Camping	Soft
Canoeing	Soft
Caving	Hard
Climbing (mountain/rock/ice)	Hard
Hiking	Soft
Horse riding	Soft
Hunting	Soft
Kayaking/sea/whitewater	Hard
Mountain biking	Hard
Safaris	Soft
Scuba diving	Soft
Skiing/snowboarding	Soft
Surfing	Soft
Trekking	Soft
Walking tours	Soft

Source: World Tourism Organization (2014), AM Reports, Volume nine — Global Report on Adventure Tourism, UNWTO, Madrid.

Answer:

6. What is tourism?

7. Explain why adventure tourism relies on landscapes and landforms

8. How does adventure tourism directly benefit local communities?

9. Name FOUR activities that adventure tourists can participate in:

Table 1

Your Kings Canyon, NT Adventure Tour Itinerary

2 days, 3 nights

DAY 1

3:00pm check-in

After you have checked into your room, spend the evening enjoying the following activities...

From 3:00pm choose from:

- A cool dip in the resort's oasis pool
- Share stories and local indigenous culture
- Treat yourself to a Bush Tucker High Tea

6pm - Under a Desert Moon Dining Experience is a unique outback dining experience with a menu focusing on fresh local produce including native herbs exclusive to Kings Canyon Resort. The night starts off under the Southern Cross stars with canapé followed by a five-course menu featuring Australian inspired dishes by a lit bonfire while music plays softly in the background.

From 9 pm - • Live music, games, and chatting with other travellers at the Outback BBQ and Bush Centre

Day 2

From 6:00am: Buffet Breakfast available at Carmichaels' Restaurant

8.00 - 10.00am Guided Rim Walk - begins with a challenging 500-step climb. But it's worth every step. Upon reaching the summit, you will marvel at the breathtaking views of Watarrka National Park and into the canyon itself before descending into the green oasis of the "Garden of Eden". Morning tea provided

12.00 Lunch at any of our restaurants

2 00 -3.00pm Segway tour of Kathleen Springs

4 -6pm Karrke Aboriginal cultural tour showcasing the best of arid country traditions, food, culture and history.

From 6.30pm

- A la carte dining in the relaxed atmosphere of Carmichael's Restaurant
- Australian Movies at the Kurkarra Viewing Platform

Day 3

From 6:00am: Buffet Breakfast available at Carmichaels' Restaurant

8.00am -Quad Adventures —A guided tour of Kings Creek Station on your own 4-wheel quad bike Journey through the rugged outback taking in spectacular scenery. Learn about outback station life from the **stockmen guides**. Venture through the cattle country where you will often see cattle and, occasionally, feral camels, kangaroos, dingoes and wedge-tailed eagles. Lunch included.

3.00pm Helicopter Flight - Carmichael's Crag and George Gill Range Make the most of your trip by extending the Kings Canyon tour to take in the Watarrka Lookout, Kings Creek and fly along the spectacular cliffs of the George Gill Range to Carmichael Crag before returning via the Hidden Valley.

From 6.30pm:

- Sunset drinks at the Kurkarra Viewing Platform
- Pizza and all day café food at the *Thirsty Dingo Bar*
- Night Sky Tour

Day 4

From 6:00am: Buffet Breakfast available at Carmichaels' Restaurant

8.00am Depart

ACTIVITY

Examine the Itinery of the King's Canyon Adventure Tour (Table 1.)and answer?

10. List TEN things that you would need to pack for this tour

11. List FIVE goods the services you would need to pay for if you were to go on an adventure in Kings Canyon in the Northern Territory.

11. Explain how the following adventure activities might benefit local communities:

a. Karrke Aboriginal cultural tour

b. Quad bike tour

c. Segway tour

d. Helicopter tour

3.6 How are landscapes protected and managed?

3.6.1 The World Heritage Convention

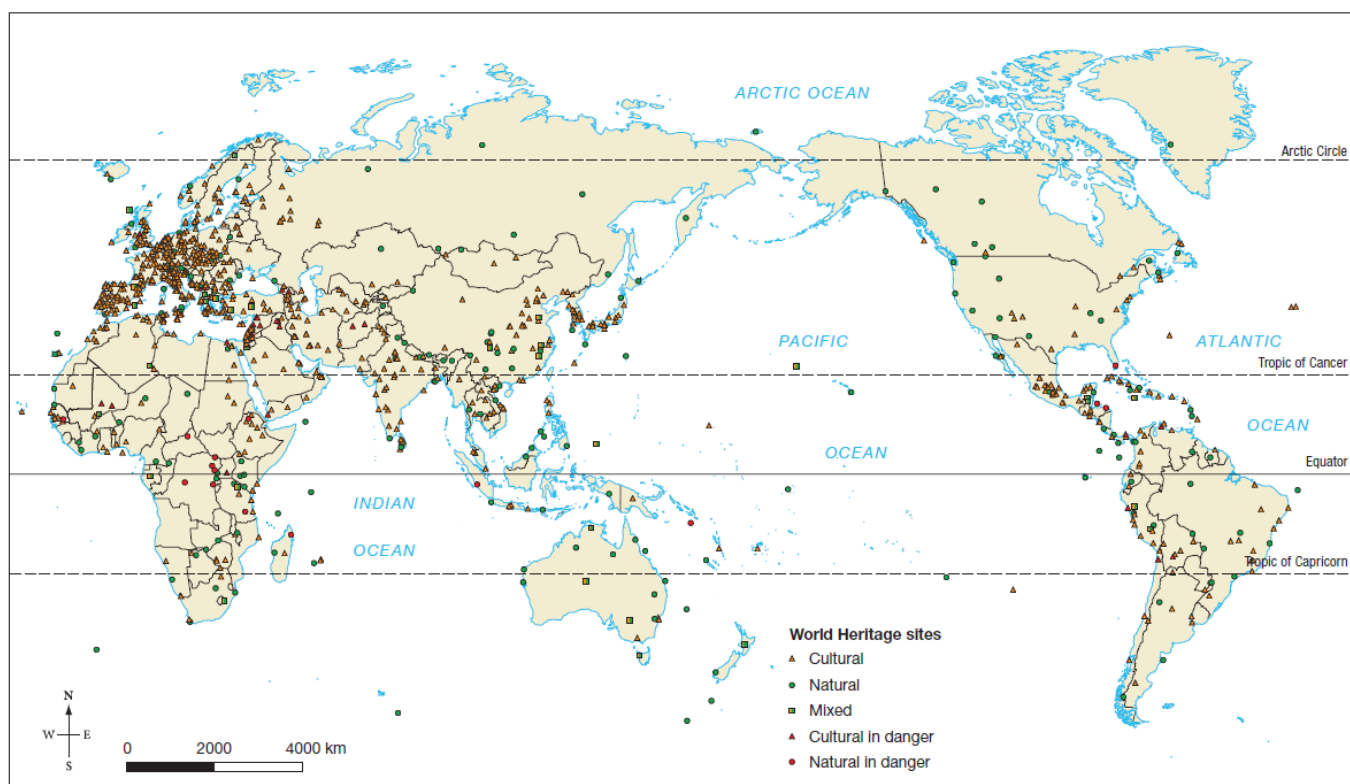
People have realised the value of landscapes and landforms, and the need to protect and manage them more effectively. This is so that they can ensure the landscapes and landforms continue to function in their natural state, as they are habitats for a variety of plants and animals, and so that future generations are able to enjoy them too. There are international agreements in place at the global scale to help protect these places and, at a local scale, governments have created areas that can be managed and protected by special laws that ensure the **sustainable** use of landscapes and landforms.

The World Heritage Convention is an international agreement that has been signed by 190 countries since 1972. This was recognition at a global scale that there are important parts of the physical and human environments that needed to be protected. The convention is overseen by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). The process begins by a country nominating a place inside its territories as a World Heritage site, then the World Heritage Committee assess if it matches at least one of the 10 set criteria (see table 1). If it adequately addresses the criteria, it is inscribed on to the **World Heritage List** and it will become a World Heritage site (figure 1). It is expected that the country the site is located in will take all precaution to protect and manage it. In some countries, once a place is put on the World Heritage List, their national and local laws protect it.

sustainable to use the environment now in such a way that it continues to support our lives and the lives of other living creatures into the future

World Heritage List a list of human and natural sites that have been approved by UNESCO as meeting the criteria of being a World Heritage site

FIGURE 1 The World Heritage List includes 1031 sites of significance.



Source: Copyright © 1992 - 2016 UNESCO/World Heritage Centre. All rights reserved

TABLE 1 The UNESCO Criteria for World Heritage sites

The 10 criteria for the selection of outstanding and/or unique World Heritage sites are summarised below. They should show:

Cultural sites

- i. human creative genius
- ii. exchange of human values, over time or within a culture
- iii. culture or civilisation that is living or has disappeared
- iv. building or landscape that illustrates significant stage(s) in human history
- v. human settlement representing human interaction with the environment, especially if vulnerable to extinction
- vi. events, traditions, ideas or beliefs

Natural sites

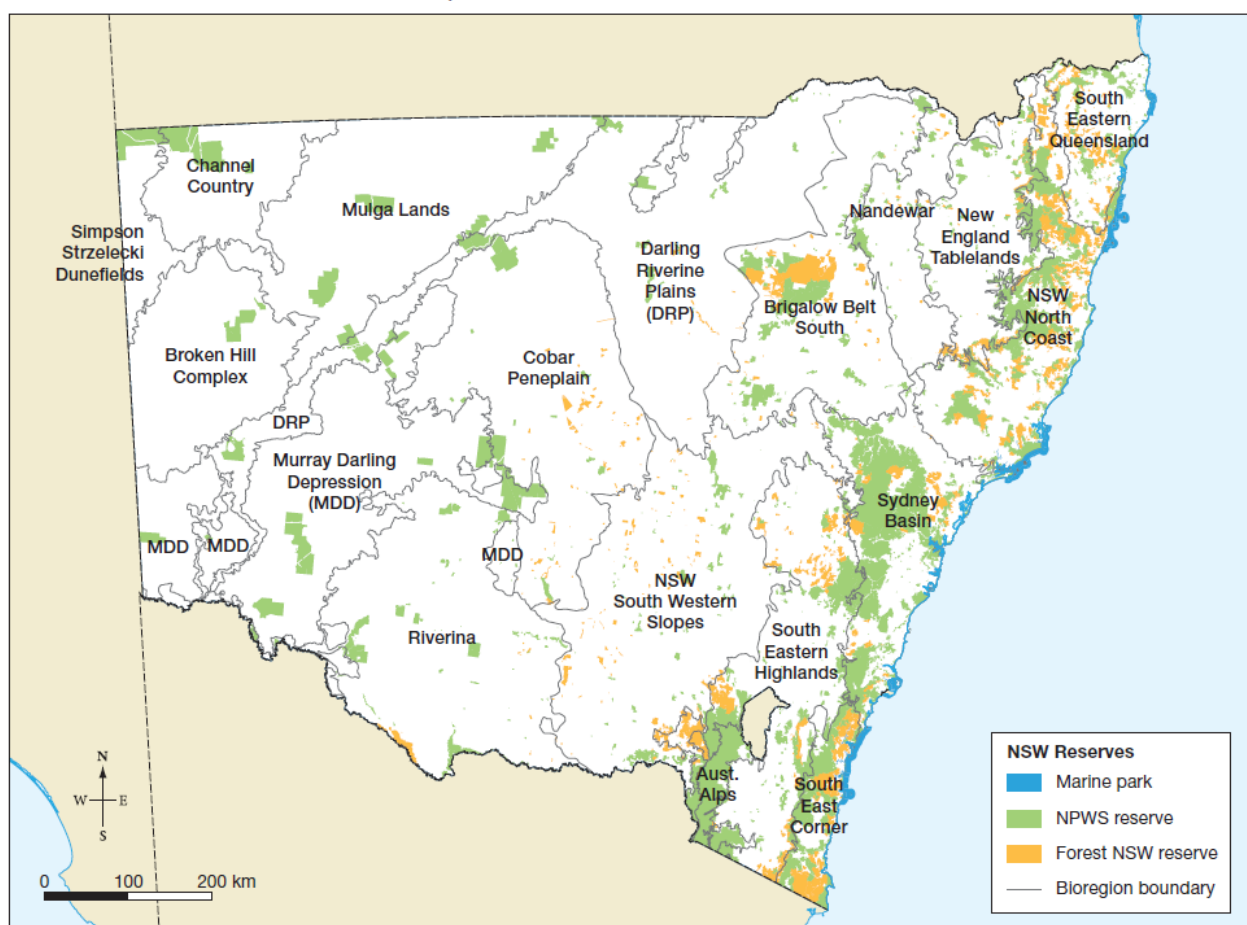
- vii. exceptional natural beauty and importance
- viii. major stages of the earth's natural processes such as landforms
- ix. ongoing processes in the evolution of living things and developing ecosystems
- x. important natural habitats for conservation of biodiversity

Source: UNESCO

National Parks and Reserves

At a national and state level, governments have created special places called national parks and reserves. These are places that are protected by law and have special rules on how they can be accessed and used. In NSW, Australia, the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) manages 850 national parks and reserves that cover over 7 million hectares of land (figure 2). This includes four World Heritage sites, a number of Australian National Heritage sites and 17 Ramsar wetlands (these are wetlands that have been ratified by the International Convention on Wetlands). There are different types of parks with different purposes that are managed by National Parks and Wildlife. These range from areas that are completely protected, with minimum human interference, to areas that allow many human activities. As each different landscape requires different levels of management, each national park has its own managers and strategies that best suit its needs.

FIGURE 2 Location of the 850 national parks and reserves in NSW, Australia



Source: Commonwealth Dept. of Environment, CAPAD 2014 (terrestrial and marine), IBRA7, NSW Forestry Corporation

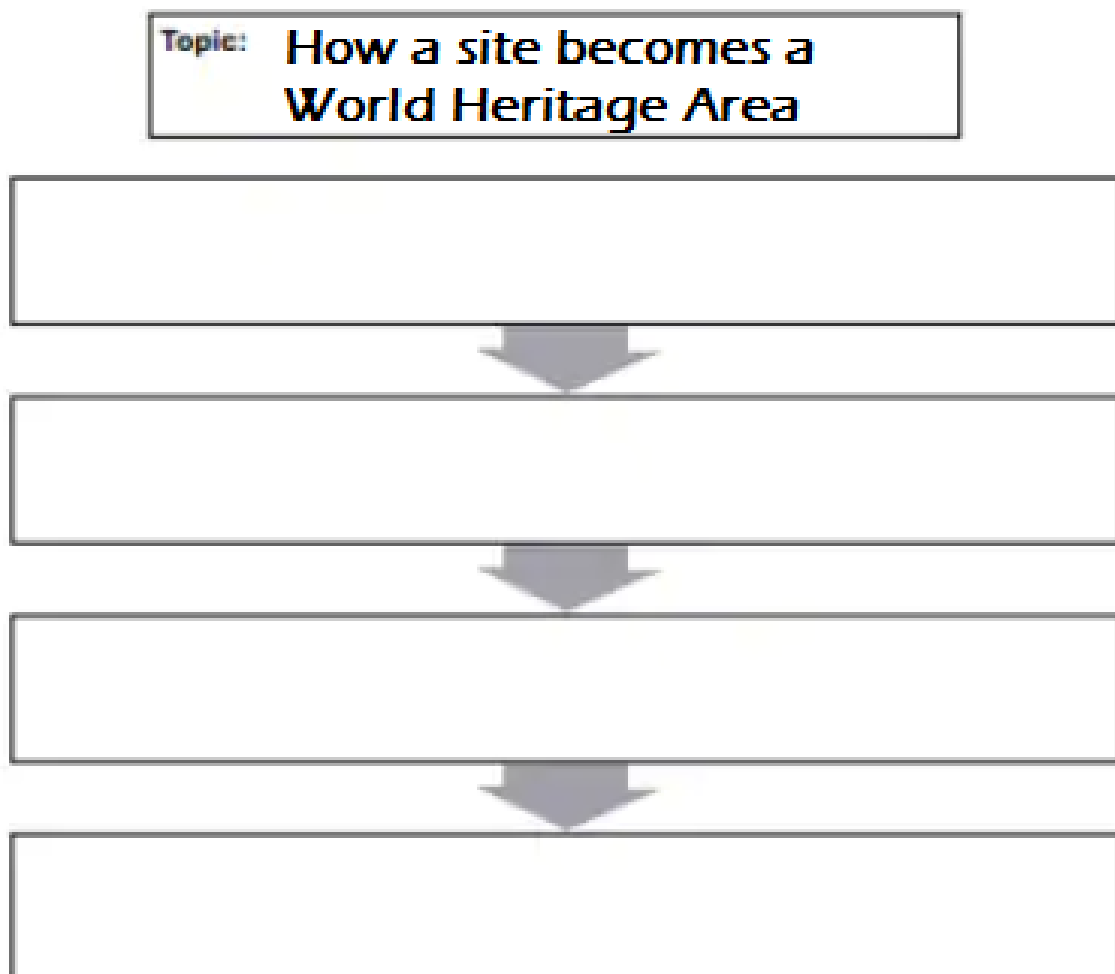
1. Why have people realised that landscapes and landforms need be protected and managed?

2 Give an example of a global scale strategy and an example of local scale strategy to protect and manage landscapes and landforms.

a. Global

b. Local

3 Complete the flow diagram below to shows how a site becomes a World Heritage Area.



Term	Definition
	the way you see yourself and the way others perceive you
	to use the environment now in such a way that it continues to support our lives and the lives of other living creatures into the future
	the value placed on something due to its beauty
	How we as humans make and spend money
	the emphasis placed on something for its importance and place in society, such as the inclusion of water in ruruas heritage and The Dreaming
	travelling to other places for recreation, pleasure, relaxation or education.
	In Aboriginal culture, it is the time when the Earth took on its present form, and cycles of life and nature began.
	the protection of plants and animals, natural areas, and interesting and important structures and buildings, especially from the damaging effects of human activity

Aesthetic value	conservation	cultural value	Dreaming
economic	identity	sustainable.....	tourism

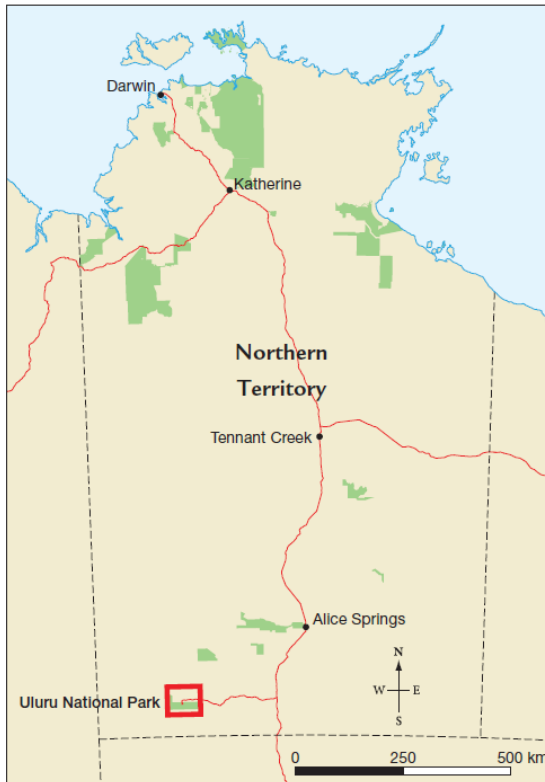
inselberg an isolated hill, knob, ridge, outcrop or small mountain that rises abruptly from the surrounding landscape

plateau an extensive area of flat land that is higher than the land around it. Plateaus are sometimes referred to as tablelands.

3.7 Kakadu – Australia's first World Heritage Area

To access this subtopic, go to your eBookPLUS at www.jacPLUS.com.au.

FIGURE 1 Location of Uluru



Source: Spatial Vision

3.8 Why is Uluru an iconic Australian landform?

3.8.1 Aesthetic value

Uluru is one of Australia's most famous and recognisable landforms. It is located very close to the centre of Australia in the south-west corner of the Northern Territory (figure 1). It is a large sandstone **inselberg**, a word that literally means 'island mountain'. It is 3.6 kilometres long, 1.9 kilometres wide and 348 metres high from ground level but it is 860 metres above the sea level as it is located on a **plateau**. Its perimeter measures roughly 9.4 kilometres.

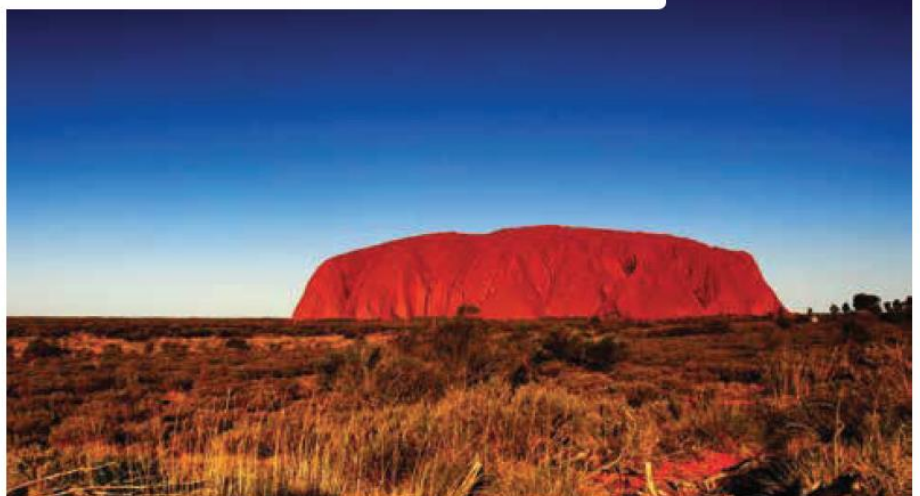
The colour of Uluru's rock face dramatically changes throughout the day. At sunrise, a popular time for tourists, it is flaming red (figure 2) then during the day it turns a red sandstone colour and at sunset it turns blue or violet. Its sheer size, shape and different colours have made this landform an inspiration and 'must see' place for its majestic beauty, awe and wonder.

3.8.2 Cultural and spiritual value

Uluru is a sacred place to the local traditional owners, the Anangu Aboriginal people. It has special meaning to them as they recount

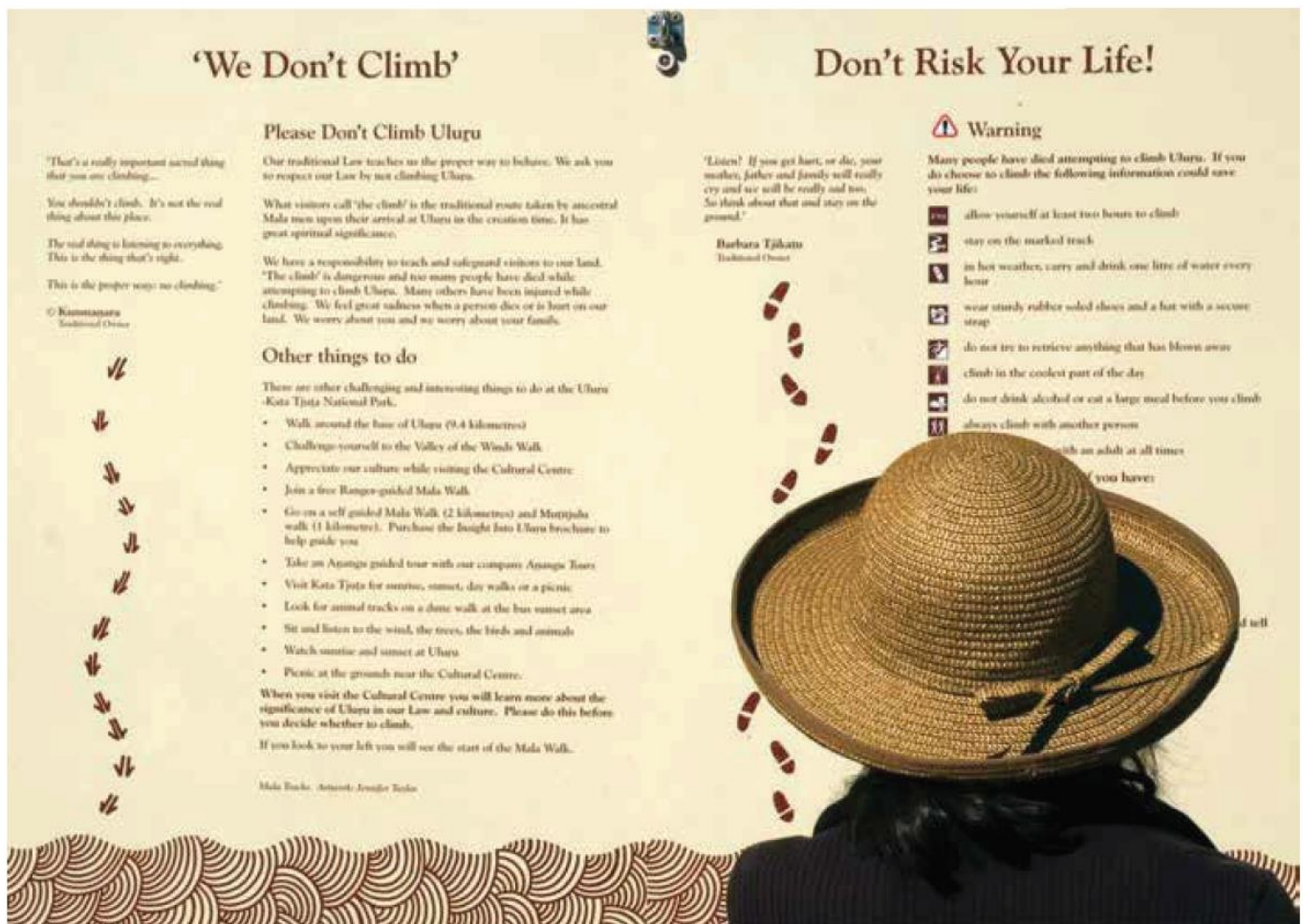
that their ancestors left behind the rock's many **fissures** and caves when it was created during the *Tjukurpa*, a name they give to their creation time. It is a site important to their spiritual beliefs with many ancient rock paintings of their ancestors inside the caves, and sacred rituals and ceremonies continue to be performed around the site. As it is a sacred place for Anangu, 'No Photography' signs are put up as a reminder to visitors to respect the Anangu's beliefs. Europeans have been visiting the site since the 1800s, and have enjoyed climbing the large rock for adventure and to appreciate the inselberg close up. However, as seen in figure 3, the Anangu have asked that they do not do this and many discussions over the years have focused on whether they should stop people climbing because of the cultural and spiritual importance of the site.

FIGURE 2 The beauty of Uluru's flaming red rock face at sunrise



fissure a long, narrow crack or opening in the face of a rock

FIGURE 3 Uluru is a sacred site and the Anangu request people do not climb this cultural and spiritual site.



3.8.3 Economic value

Regardless of its remote location, Uluru's uniqueness and beauty have made it a popular tourist destination making it an important source of money for the small community that live in the area. Over 257 000 people visited the region in 2014, and international guests made up 53 per cent of those who came. It is an isolated place, so tourists would stay an average of three nights and were spending \$2506 per trip. This contributed \$322 million to the economy as money was spent on accommodation, tour guides, airfares, eating out and paying to experience many cultural activities. Tourism also helps Indigenous people to earn an income whilst maintaining their link to the land. These cultural activities included guided tours of sites that are open to non-initiated people, viewing performances of songs and dance, campfire tours that demonstrate traditional hunting and gathering techniques, and the purchasing of the unique Aboriginal art.

FIGURE 4 Respecting sacred places



Activities

1. What type of landform is Uluru?

2. What is the name of the creation time of the Anangu?

3. Explain why Uluru is important for the Anangu

4. Refer to Figure 2 - Explain how we know this photo was taken at sunrise

Create a travel itinerary including costs of airfare, tours, accommodation and eating out.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]