



. Y H I .

Yhi is described as a radiant and luminous female figure who embodies the sun and life. Her presence is manifested as a warm light that illuminates the world and gives life to everything she touches. She is depicted with shining golden skin and hair that resembles rays of sunlight, emphasizing her connection to life energy and creation. As she walks the earth, her radiance not only provides light, but causes plants to blossom and life to spring forth with each step.



Yhi is the creator of all living things. After the creation of the world, she was awakened by a whistling sound, and when she opened her eyes, light flooded the world. As she walked the earth, plants and flowers sprang up beneath her feet. Searching for something that could dance, she encountered evil spirits beneath the earth who tried to stop her, but her warmth turned them into insects. She continued her journey until she awakened various creatures from the ice caves with her light, creating the animals. Yhi also gave each creature its characteristics and blessed the world with the changing seasons.

In the Gamilaraay culture, Yhi represents the life force and the eternal cycle of life, death, and rebirth. It is a symbol of hope and renewal, and its history reflects the deep connection between nature and spirituality. The worship of Yhi emphasizes the importance of light and warmth as sources of life, and its presence in mythology underscores the fundamental role of the sun in creating and sustaining the world.



Yhi is a **GAMILARAAY** creature

Current population: 13.000



The Gamilaraay are an Aboriginal people who for thousands of years have lived in the regions of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, on the plains and along the rivers of eastern

Australia. They were one of the four largest indigenous peoples of Australia.

Traditionally the Gamilaraay were a nomadic people whose economy was based on hunting, fishing and gathering. Women played a key role in gathering food such as roots and fruits, while men hunted and fished. They lived in family groups organized into clans, with a social structure based on the division of functions by sex and age, but without private property or a political elite.

The Gamilaraay religion is deeply spiritual, with an emphasis on belief in spiritual beings, ancestors, and mythological figures who control the forces of nature. Like other indigenous cultures, Gamilaraay cosmology reflects an interdependence between humans and the natural world, with ceremonial practices that honor this relationship.

Today, the Gamilaraay continue to struggle to preserve their language, culture, and territory. Although contact with European colonizers brought great challenges, including the loss of land and the imposition of new forms of government, the Gamilaraay keep their cultural identity alive through community efforts such as revitalizing their language and strengthening their presence in politics and the Australian indigenous movement.

