



· B U N Y I P ·



Countless Bunyips lurk in the lakes, rivers and marshes of south-east Australia, large and fearsome aquatic creatures that often trap and devour humans. Although it has been sighted on many occasions and even hunted in the 19th century, its description varies greatly. Undoubtedly, a blood-curdling



scream that comes out of the water is attributed to him, as well as a large size and enormous strength, but there are discrepancies about his physiognomy. Most find it similar to a giant seal or dog, while others recall a being with a long neck and small head, and others point out a prehensile tail and even tentacles. The oldest surviving description, from 1845, suggests an oviparous animal (with huge eggs), deadly claws, powerful hind legs, a brightly colored chest, and a head similar to that of an emu. However, two years later the Koori captured a Bunyip and described its shape as “a huge starfish”. It is possible that this difficulty in describing bunyips is due to a voluntary capacity for transformation, or a natural process of metamorphosis.

In any case, it is considered a very dangerous being and representative of the wildest facet of nature, although for this very reason it can also have a protective role.





Bunyip is a **KOORI** creature  
Current population: 323.452



**T**he Koori culture is the term used to describe the traditions, customs and art of the Australian indigenous peoples who inhabit the state of New South Wales and Victoria, although there is a great diversity of tribes and languages under this name.

Like all Australian natives, they come from the migrations that arrived on the continent some 60,000 years ago, coming from Asia, when there was a land connection between the two continents, and



they were isolated from the rest of humanity for tens of thousands of years, evolving in a different way. completely independent. These are hunter-gatherer peoples, with a semi-nomadic life following the migrations of animals, but who also established semi-permanent villages near rivers and lakes.

The Koori culture is strongly linked to nature and is based on a deep respect and connection with the environment. The Koori have a great oral tradition and their tales and legends reproduce the worldview of the “Dream”, the immemorial sacred time when spiritual beings formed Creation.

The Koori were the first natives to be contacted by the British explorer James Cook in 1770, whom they rejected. They opposed the colonization of their land through various wars, but casualties in combat and disease decimated their population in just 20 years, with 80% of the natives dying.

Koori culture has been heavily influenced by changes and policies imposed by European settlers. Despite this, the Koori have managed to maintain their culture and identity, and today there are a large number of communities and organizations that work to preserve and promote Koori culture. Koori culture is a vital part of Australian history and culture and is valued and respected by all Australians.

