

Aboriginal people of the south west of Western Australia are known collectively as Noongar (meaning the people). The Noongar lived in and around the Denmark River and Nullaki (Wilson Inlet) within the Minang and Bibbulman territories to the east and west of Denmark.

Within easy walking distance from the Centre of Denmark, the Kwoorabup Walk Trail winds 2.5km along the Denmark River foreshore between the pedestrian bridge at the end of John Glade Lane and East River Road. Large karris, banksias and a rich variety of fauna live in the area.

The Kwoorabup Trail is part of the Kwoorabup Community Park and rehabilitated wetlands located on the Denmark College of Agriculture's farm adjacent to the Centre for Sustainable Living. The restoration of the river foreshore and wetlands is part of an on-going effort to conserve habitats and increase awareness of the cultural and environmental significance of the area to the Denmark community.

Take a self-guided walk and discover part of Denmark's environmental and cultural heritage.

In the beginning there was the earth around which the spirits roamed. Some spirits became trees, plants and stones. Others became birds, animals and fish and together they created the living earth and the oceans. Then to complete their work they created the Noongar. The Noongar were given the role of caring for the Boodja (land), just as we care for our mothers, for the land is the sustainer of life and the keeper of the spirit of nature. The spirit of Nature can be seen in all its glory around Kwoorabup and the Nullaki.

Minang and Bibbulman Elders

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The Kwoorabup Walk Trail



Proudly supported by:

Green Skills, the Department of Indigenous Affairs, Denmark College of Agriculture, Albany Heritage Reference Group Aboriginal Corporation, South Coast NRM Inc., Denmark Weed Action Group Inc., the Department of Corrective Services and LotteryWest.

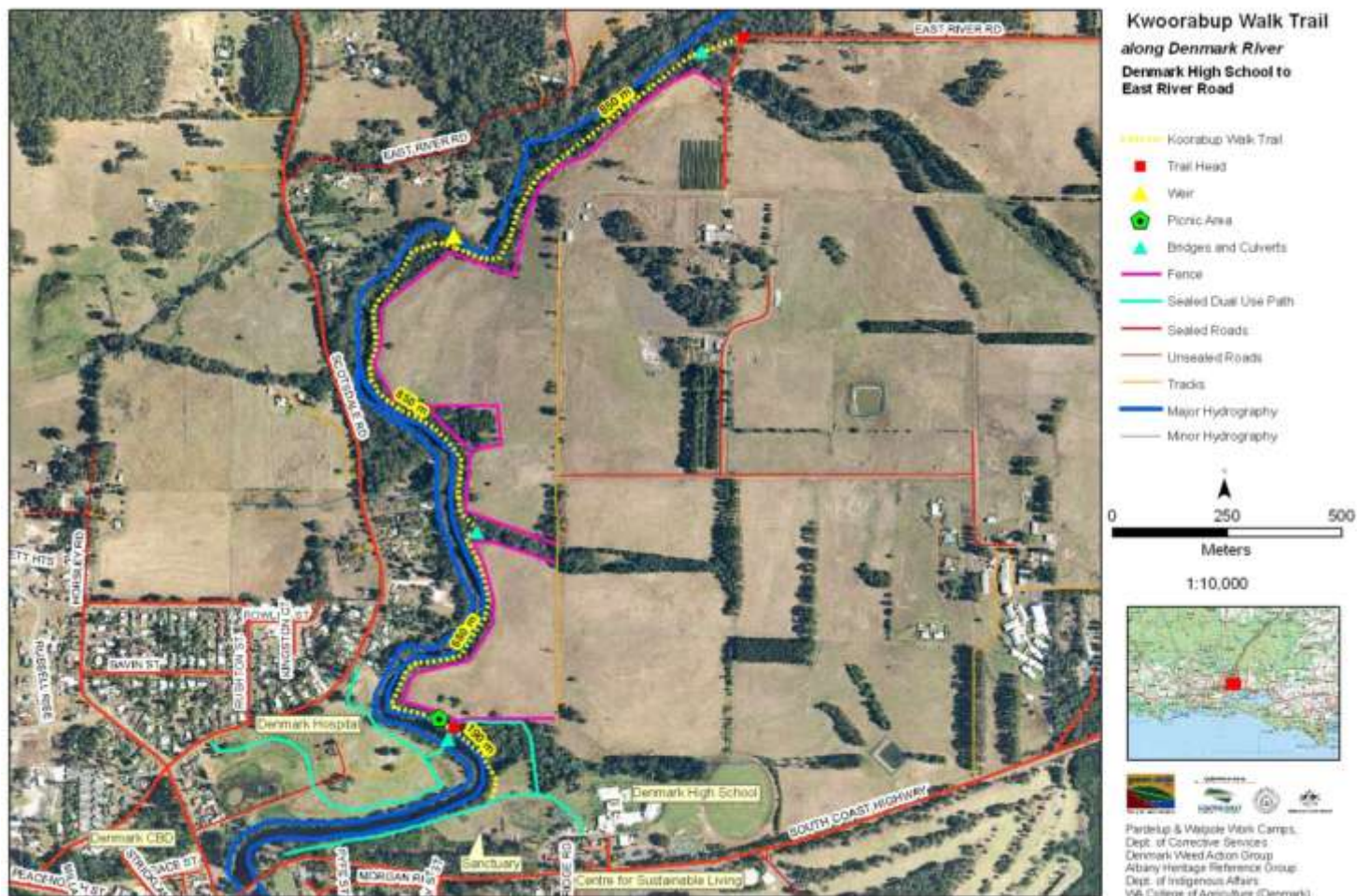
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THE KWOORABUP WALK TRAIL

Kwoorabup is the Noongar name for the Denmark River, a significant Aboriginal site and important part of Denmark's cultural and natural heritage.

The Kwoorabup Walk Trail links the Denmark River to a broader cultural landscape that includes Aboriginal sites in and around the Wilson Inlet.

The development of the Kwoorabup Trail was supported by a range of community groups and agencies, including Noongar Community Elders, the Department of Indigenous Affairs, Green Skills, the Denmark WA College of Agriculture, the Albany Heritage Reference Group Aboriginal Corporation, South Coast NRM Inc., Denmark Weed Action Group Inc., the Department of Corrective Services, Denmark Education and Innovation Centre and LotteryWest.



Kwoor is the Noongar name for the Western Brush Wallaby (*Macropus Irma*). Hence Kwoorabup, the name for the Denmark River, means place of the Kwoor, where the Wallaby was once found in wooded areas fringing the River. The Kwoor was once a prolific food source for Noongar people in the area but clearing and predatory foxes have reduced the number of Kwoor to isolated remnants in the south coast areas of Western Australia.

The Denmark River foreshore hosts a range of bush plants that are used as a traditional resource by Noongar people, including the paperbark, peppermints, sedges, soap bush, blue bells, ferns, bulbs and banksias and many others.



The Kwoor weighs about 7.7kg and has thick, soft, blue-grey fur. It has a black stripe down its back and black forepaws and toes. They are found in open forest and woodland and forage on seasonally wet flats and depressions with low grasses. They find shelter in thickets of scrub.

Please treat the Kwoorabup River with care.