Welcome to the Aboriginal Lands of Kakadu National Park, a jointly managed Commonwealth Reserve.

VISITOR GUIDE

14 day Park Pass $25 per person
THINGS TO DO IN KAKADU

Some of the great experiences in Kakadu are:

- Aboriginal rock art sites and shelters at Ubirr, Nourlangie (Burrunguy) and Nanguuwur
- Displays and helpful staff at Bowali Visitor Centre and Warradjan Aboriginal Cultural Centre
- Bird watching at internationally significant Ramsar sites
- Lookouts at Mirrai, Budjmi, Bukbukluk and the art sites
- Walks in different habitats throughout Kakadu (see regional maps and Park notes for details)

FREE RANGER GUIDED ACTIVITIES

From May to October allow time to join free art site talks, guided walks, slideshows and cultural activities provided by park rangers and traditional owners. See the What's on Guide for details or visit http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/kakadu/

Kakadu covers nearly 20,000 square kilometres. Distances between sites can be long so allow plenty of time for driving.

Roads are accessible by 2WD unless otherwise indicated. For site access information refer to the Road and Access Report available at Bowali Visitor Centre and http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/kakadu/
Park Passes

Entry is by Park Pass for $25 per person, valid for 14 days. Under 16 years and Northern Territory residents are free.

Park Passes may be purchased at:

Tourism Top End
Cnr Bennett and Smith Street Darwin
Aurora Kakadu
South Alligator
Bowali Visitor Centre
Kakadu National Park

Goymarr Interpretive Centre
Mary River Roadhouse
Kakadu National Park

Gagudju Lodge Cooinda
Kakadu National Park


Park Pass checks take place throughout the park, and penalties apply for non-payment.
The name ‘Kakadu’ comes from an Aboriginal floodplain language called Gagadju, which was one of the languages spoken in the north of the park at the beginning of the twentieth century. Although languages such as Gagadju and Limilngan are no longer regularly spoken, descendants of these language groups still live in Kakadu. Aboriginal languages used in the Park today include Kunwinjku from the north-eastern region, Gun-djeihmi from the central region and Jawoyn from the southern region.

“Our land has a big story. Sometimes we tell a little bit at a time. Come and hear our stories, see our land. A little bit might stay in your hearts. If you want more, you can come back...”

JACOB NAYINGGUL
MANILAKARR CLAN

Welcome to Country

The Aboriginal traditional owners welcome you to Kakadu National Park. We are happy and proud to share this special place with you. We hope you take the time to look and feel the country, to experience the true essence of this land. Take care and return safely to your family and friends and share the memories and stories you will learn from our country.
Language, ceremonies, kinship and caring for country are all aspects of cultural responsibility that have passed from one generation to the next, from the Creation Time.

Bininj/Mungguy believe that during the Creation time important ancestral beings, known as the first people or Nayuhyunggi, journeyed across the landscape creating the features and landforms, plants, animals and the generations of Bininj/Mungguy we see today. The land and its people have always been linked.

A living cultural landscape

Kakadu is a living cultural landscape. Generations of Bininj/Mungguy have lived on and cared for this country for tens of thousands of years. Their spiritual connection with the land is globally recognised in Kakadu’s World Heritage listing, which honours one of the oldest living societies on earth.

“People need to come here and relax, sit on the country, feel the spirits of this country, and go home and feel the same way.”

NATASHA NADJI, BUNET CLAN

Fallen kalafajorn pandanus nuts
The Rainbow Serpent was a major creator being. She created passages through rocks and formed waterholes in the Kakadu landscape. She split rock faces and created ranges of hills, helping form the habitat for all beings.

The Rainbow Serpent is a powerful ancestor, known by many Aboriginal groups throughout Australia. The Rainbow Serpent played an important role in the conception of Bininj/Mungguy and their cultural obligations to care for country. She is also part of the life cycle of plants and animals and the seasonal changes.

The many stories and sites associated with the Rainbow Serpent are often linked to water and places where she travelled across country, leaving behind features in the landscape. Bininj/Mungguy believe she is still present today, resting, and should never be disturbed.

Along with the Rainbow Serpent, Creation Ancestors came in many different forms. Other important beings include Bula (Jawoyn Ancestor), Namarrgon (Lightning Man) and Warramurrungundji (Earth Mother).

In the Kakadu region alone, the Rainbow Serpent has many different language names. To the north of the park she is known in Gun-djeihmi as ‘almudj’ and in Kunwinjku she is ‘ngalyod’. In Gagudju she is referred to as ‘nama`redjurr’, further south Jawoyn speakers say ‘bolung’, and to the north-west she is known in Limilgan as ‘lulydjudjan’.

The Kakadu National Park logo is a traditional image used to depict the Rainbow Serpent. This cultural design was chosen to represent the local Aboriginal traditional owners and the broader Aboriginal community. It symbolises cultural unity across many clans and many languages throughout the region. The serpent’s image is a constant reminder of her power and presence in the landscape. More importantly, she is a reminder to Bininj/Mungguy custodians and the next generations about their obligations to care for country.

Artwork by Gabriel Maralngurra
Artwork by Gershom Garingar
Artwork by Abel Naborlhborlh

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Rock art

Mimi spirits were the first of the Creation Ancestors to paint on rock. They taught some Bininj how to paint and other Bininj learned by copying Mimi art. At the end of their journeys, some Creation Ancestors put themselves on rock walls as paintings and became djang (dreaming places). Some of these paintings are andjamun (sacred and dangerous) and can be seen only by senior men or women; others can be seen by all people.

Bininj/Mungguy artists continue to paint on bark, paper, canvas and fabric. In some cases, the act of painting puts artists in touch with their Creation Ancestors — a powerful experience.

Kakadu’s rock art (gunbim) represents one of the longest historical records of any group of people in the world. More than 5,000 art sites tell of the Creation Ancestors and the changes in the landscape over thousands of years. Look for naturalistic paintings of animals, for traditional X-ray art, and for paintings of the first European contact.

The act of painting is generally more important than the painting itself, so many older paintings are covered by younger ones.

“In Dreaming painting, use special paint, ochre, blood. Come back with that feeling. Ceremony painting is not for everyone to see. Top business you can’t see it. Go through your body and give you knowledge. Dreaming. You might dream. Good one.”

BILL NEIDJIE BUNDJ CLAN
Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the variety of life – the different plants, animals, insects and all other life forms, and the ecosystems of which they are a part. Kakadu’s stunning biodiversity is internationally recognised in its listing as a World Heritage Area.

Covering nearly 20,000 square kilometres, Kakadu is one of very few places World Heritage listed for both its cultural and its natural values. Its enduring natural values stem from its exceptional beauty and unique biodiversity, its variety of landforms, habitats and wildlife.

The protection and conservation of biodiversity is an important part of the management of this special place.

Kakadu is home to 68 mammals (almost one-fifth of Australia’s mammals), more than 120 reptiles, 26 frogs, over 300 tidal and freshwater fish species, more than 2,000 plants and over 10,000 species of insects. It provides habitat for more than 290 bird species (over one-third of Australia’s birds). Its internationally important wetlands are a major staging point for migratory birds.

Some of these species are threatened or endangered. Many are found nowhere else in the world and there are still others yet to be discovered.

The Creation Ancestors gave Bininj/Mungguy a kinship system linking people to all things and the cultural responsibility to look after them all. They have always understood the biodiversity of country and their traditional ancestral knowledge is a vital part of managing Kakadu’s rich environment.
Crocodiles

Crocodiles are the world's largest living reptiles. They are also one of the most ancient, having existed unchanged for nearly 200 million years. There are more than 20 species of crocodilians in the world. Two species occur in Australia: the freshwater and the estuarine (saltwater) crocodile.

“...we still hunt our turtle, goanna or file snake. We used to swim in the water, but not this time because the croc's everywhere, ginga.”

YVONNE MARGARULU
MIRRARR CLAN

1. Ginga Estuarine crocodile
2. Madjarrki Freshwater crocodile

FRESHWATER CROCODILES

Freshwater crocodiles (Madjarrki, Crocodylus johnstonii) are only found in Australia, where they live in freshwater rivers, creeks and plunge pools, such as Maguk and Gunlom. Freshwater crocodiles are usually shy animals but can become aggressive if disturbed, so do not approach them.

ESTUARINE (SALTWATER) CROCODILES

Estuarine crocodiles (Ginga, Crocodylus porosus) are also found in India, South East Asia and Papua New Guinea. Often called 'salties', they live in freshwater and estuarine areas, such as floodplains, billabongs, gorges, rivers and coastal waters. Estuarine crocodiles are aggressive. They have attacked and killed people in Kakadu. For your safety, please obey all crocodile warning signs – do not enter the water and keep away from the water’s edge.

INCREASING CROCODILE NUMBERS

Between the 1940s and 1960s, crocodiles were hunted to near extinction for their skins. By 1971, both species were fully protected. The estuarine crocodile population has recovered dramatically and they continue to move further inland into freshwater rivers, billabongs and creeks in search of new territory. This has changed how Bininj/Mungguy live on country and has also increased the risk of visitors interacting with a crocodile. In some visitor areas access is only available after park staff have trapped and removed any estuarine crocodiles that have moved in during the wet season. These areas, known as crocodile management zones, are extensively surveyed at the start of each dry season to ensure the risk for visitors is reduced. Traps remain in place for the entire dry season as estuarine crocodiles may move in at any time. Detailed crocodile safety information is on page 48. Please read the crocodile warning signs, consider their information carefully and obey all safety directions.
Landscapes and habitats

Within the vast landscapes of Kakadu, there are 6 main landforms. Each landform and the habitats it contains has a range of plants and animals. As you move through Kakadu, take the time to explore and appreciate the diversity of the areas you visit — each one is truly unique.

SAVANNA WOODLANDS
Woodlands make up nearly 80 per cent of Kakadu. Appearing to consist mostly of eucalypts and tall grasses, they may seem lifeless at first glance. However, the woodlands support a greater variety of plants and animals than any other habitat in Kakadu.

MONSOON VINE FORESTS
Monsoon vine forests occur in small, isolated patches. Fruit-eating birds and flying foxes connect the plants in these isolated pockets by dispersing pollen and seeds as they move from pocket to pocket.

SOUTHERN HILLS AND RIDGES
The hills and broken ridge lines in the south of Kakadu are the result of millions of years of erosion, creating a diversity of habitats and the presence of plants and animals that do not occur anywhere else.

STONE COUNTRY
The dominant sandstone escarpment of the Arnhem Land Plateau ranges from 30 to 300 metres high, and includes the rock shelters and outliers around Ubirr and Nourlangie. In some areas the escarpment erodes by up to 1 metre every thousand years.

TIDAL FLATS, MANGROVES AND COASTLINE
Almost 500 square kilometres of coastal and estuarine areas, most lined with mangroves, form important nurseries for many fish including barramundi. These wetlands, including floodplains, billabongs, rivers, coasts and estuarine areas, are recognised internationally as being significant for migratory birds.

FLOODPLAINS, RIVERS AND BILLABONGS
Floodplains undergo dramatic seasonal changes. Following wet season rains, a sea of shallow freshwater spreads out for hundreds of square kilometres. As the floodplains start to dry, waterbirds and crocodiles seek refuge in the remaining wet areas such as Yellow Water and Mamukala wetlands.
Six seasons of Kakadu

Throughout the year, Kakadu’s landscapes undergo spectacular changes. Bininj/Mungguy recognise up to six different seasons, as well as subtle variations that signpost the transition from one season to another. This knowledge of nature is fundamental to the culture of Kakadu and its people. Bininj/Mungguy have lived with the changing landscape for tens of thousands of years, adapting and using the land for food, shelter and general well-being.
To experience the real essence of Kakadu please slow down, take your time, absorb our relationship with the land, and embrace nature the way we do.

**Yegge:**
Cool weather time, May to June
The wetlands are carpeted with water lilies. Drying winds and flowering Darwin woolly butt tell Bininj/Mungguy to patchwork burn the woodlands to encourage new growth.

**Banggerreng:**
Harvest time, April
Clear skies prevail. The vast expanses of floodwater recede and streams start to run clear. Most plants are fruiting and animals are caring for their young.

**Gadjewy:**
Monsoon, December to March
The heat and humidity generate an explosion of plant and animal life. Spear grass grows to over 2 metres tall and creates a silvery-green hue throughout the woodlands.

**Wurrgeng:**
Early dry season, June to August
Most creeks stop flowing and the floodplains quickly dry out. Magpie geese, fat and heavy after weeks of abundant food, crowd the shrinking billabongs.

**Gurrung:**
Hot dry season, August to October
Hunting time for file snakes and long-necked turtles. White-breasted wood swallows arrive as thunderclouds build, signalling the return of Gunumeleng.

**Gunumeleng:**
Pre-monsoon, October to December
Streams begin to run, water birds spread out as surface water and new growth becomes widespread. Barramundi move from the waterholes downstream to the estuaries to breed.
Reducing the risk of wildfires:
Please help prevent wildfires. Make sure your cigarette butts and matches are out and put them in rubbish bins, not on the ground. Clear the area around your campfire and ensure it is fully extinguished before you leave. Use fuel stoves to cook.

The role of fire

Aboriginal people have burned country for tens of thousands of years. The ancestors gave them a cultural obligation to look after and clean up country, a duty handed down from generation to generation. Signs in nature told them of the time to burn, a time when minimal harm would be done to country but huge benefits would be gained.

Their ongoing traditional management of country is recognised in Kakadu’s World Heritage listing.

Balanda (non-Aboriginal people) are now starting to realise the value of this age-old Aboriginal knowledge. In some areas where no burning took place, noticeable harm was done. Now that traditional burning is back, the landscape is once again abundant with native flora and fauna. These days, conservation managers across the top of Australia are using traditional patch burning in the cooler weather to prevent wildfires, to repair country and to encourage biodiversity to recover.

“This earth, I never damage. I look after. Fire is nothing, just clean up. When you burn, new grass coming up. That means good animal soon, might be goanna, possum, wallaby. Burn him off. new grass coming up, new life all over.”

BILL NIDJIE, BUNGT CLAN
Bowali VISITOR CENTRE

Bowali (Bor-warl-ee) is a Gun-djeihmi name for the local area and creek on land owned by the Mirrar clan. The building's design was inspired by an Aboriginal rock shelter.

Information staff are available to help you plan your Kakadu visit. Every half hour, there is an audio-visual presentation, giving different perspectives on Kakadu. The habitat display and library have detailed information about Kakadu and how much there is to see and do.

The Marrawuddi Gallery promotes Aboriginal fine art by artists from Kakadu and the wider region. Refreshments are available from the Anmak An-me Café. Bowali Visitor Centre is open from 8.00 am to 5.00 pm daily (except Christmas Day).

Tel: (08) 8938 1120
Email: kakadunationalpark@environment.gov.au
See area map on page 5.

Warradjan

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL CENTRE

The shape of this building represents a Warradjan, which is a Gun-djeihmi name for pig-nosed turtle. This cultural centre is on land owned by the Murumburr clan.

Developed by Bininj/Mungguy, the display provides detailed information about local Aboriginal culture to help you gain an understanding of the connection Bininj/Mungguy have with their families and their land. Traditional owners ask that you do not take photographs while you are inside Warradjan.

During the dry season, cultural activities are scheduled here. Contact Bowali Visitor Centre for further information.

The Warradjan Gift Shop has a selection of arts, crafts, books, clothing, cards and light refreshments. Warradjan is open from 9.00 am to 5.00 pm every day. See area map page 5.

Arts and crafts

For Bininj/Mungguy, art is an expression of cultural identity and connection to country. Traditional paintings with ochres are commonly done on paper and canvas – a more sustainable practice than on bark, which is used less often now. Didgeridoos, clap sticks, carvings and hunting tools are made from different bush timbers. Women have a long tradition of collecting plant fibres and bush dyes which are woven into ornaments such as baskets, mats and jewellery pieces. Another increasingly popular art form is screen printing traditional and contemporary designs onto fabrics.

Visitors can buy arts, crafts and artefacts made in Kakadu or neighbouring Arnhem Land from a number of different outlets within the region.
Ranger talks and cultural tours

Kakadu offers visitors a unique opportunity to connect with Aboriginal culture through a range of tours designed to enlighten and inform.

RANGER GUIDED WALKS AND TALKS

During the dry season visitors can join rangers for free activities throughout Kakadu, including daily art site talks, walks, cultural activities and night-time slide shows. These activities provide you with a chance to gain an insight into Kakadu's diverse natural life and the culture and traditions of Bininj/Mungguy.

Attending talks: Please respect the experiences of others by moving through or passing by talks very quietly. Commercial tours and their clients are most welcome to join talks; however, we would encourage checking with the ranger guide on site as space is limited at some sites.

What's On Guide: To find out more, pick up a Guide from the Bowali Visitor Centre, from Kakadu's hotels and commercial camping grounds; from Tourism Top End outlets in Darwin city; or from services en route to Kakadu on the Arnhem and Kakadu Highways, such as the Bark Hut Inn or the Mary River Roadhouse or online at: www.kakadu.com.au

More information on a variety of subjects including language, geology, rock art and walks is available in the Kakadu National Park Notes. Park Notes are available on the web at http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/kakadu/

INDIGENOUS CULTURAL TOURS

Animal Tracks Safari: Aboriginal culture and wildlife, featuring bush food gathering and cooking. Tel: (08) 8979 0145 Email: kakadu@animaltracks.com.au 
www.animaltracks.com.au

Ayal Aboriginal Tours Kakadu: Experience wildlife and Aboriginal rock art with a local Aboriginal guide. Tel: 0429 470 384 Email: bookings@ayalkakadu.com.au
www.ayalkakadu.com.au

Djbalukgu Association cultural 4WD & boat tours: Experience culture and scenery aboard the Arnhemlander 4WD Tour and the Magela Cultural and Heritage Tour. Cruise the East Alligator River aboard the Guluyambi Boat Tour for breathtaking views of the surrounding area. Tel: 1800 895 179 Email: info@kakaduculturaltours.com.au
www.kakaduculturaltours.com.au

Kakadu Culture Camp: Experience Aboriginal culture and a unique night wilderness boat cruise (private bookings only). Book Trek Arnhem Land or a Luxury 4WD Private Charter for a unique wilderness tour. Tel: 0428 792 048 Email: bininj@kakaduculturecamp.com
www.kakaduculturecamp.com

Kakadu Gorge and Waterfall Tours: Spectacular adventure taking you off road to see the best of Kakadu. Tel: (08) 8979 0145 Email: reservations@gagudjulodgecooinda.com.au
www.gagudju-dreaming.com

Wurrgeng Cultural Walk: Intimate guided walking tours with one of Kakadu's traditional owners. Tel: (08) 8979 0145 Email: reservations@gagudjulodgecooinda.com.au
www.gagudju-dreaming.com

Yellow Water Cruise: Nature and culture cruise on Yellow Water wetlands. Tel: (08) 8979 0145 Email: reservations@gagudjulodgecooinda.com.au
www.gagudju-dreaming.com

OTHER TOURS BASED IN KAKADU

Kakadu Air: Scenic flights over Kakadu. Tel: 1800 089 113 Email: info@kakadutours.com.au
www.kakaduair.com.au

Kakadu Fishing Tours: Fishing tours on some of Kakadu's most breathtaking waterways. Tel: (08) 8979 2025 Email: ssummerton@dodo.com.au

Lords Kakadu & Arnhemland Safaris: Day tours to Arnhem Land and private touring in Kakadu. Tel: (08) 8948 2200 Email: lordssafaris@bigpond.com
www.lords-safaris.com

The Scenic Flight Company: Scenic flights over Kakadu. Tel: (08) 8979 3432 Email: info@aaacharter.com.au
www.scenicflight.com.au

Top End Explorer Tours: 4WD day tours and private charters to Jim Jim Jim Falls, Twin Falls and other exciting Kakadu visitor sites. Tel: (08) 8979 3615 Email: info@kakadutours.net.au www.kakadutours.net.au

Yellow Water Fishing Safaris: Fishing tours on Yellow Water wetlands. Tel: (08) 8979 0145 Email: reservations@gagudjulodgecooinda.com.au
**Bushwalking**

Walking is a great way to experience Kakadu. There are many walks throughout the park, including a wide variety of short and easy day walks as well as some longer, more challenging full-day walks for those who are fit. Check seasonal conditions and access.

Extended overnight bushwalks are also available. However, these require a high level of experience and can be far more physically demanding. For these reasons, a permit is required for anyone wishing to do an overnight bushwalk. Advance planning is essential, as is the ability to navigate using a topographic map and a compass. The routes are unmarked, and extend through remote and rugged country with variable climatic conditions.

It is important to prevent dehydration. Make sure you always take plenty of water and make sure you read the visitor safety information on pages 48 and 49.

You can get further information on permits by contacting the Permits Officer on (08) 8938 1140 or by emailing kakadu.permits@environment.gov.au. Permits may take up to 14 days to process.

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“Walking is good. You follow track... you sleep, wake in morning to birds, maybe kookaburra. You feel country.”

BILL NEIDE BUNN CLAN

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**Boating and fishing**

Boating on Kakadu’s waterways can be dangerous due to strong currents, sand bars, submerged logs and crocodiles. For this reason use of non-motorised vessels (canoes) is prohibited.

Please let someone know where you are going and what time you expect to be back. In tidal areas always carry life jackets, water, oars, flares, torch, tool kit, extra fuel, EPIRB and a satellite phone. Refer to the Northern Territory Marine Act signs for more detailed safety information. Boating is prohibited in certain areas – check at the Bowali Visitor Centre for details.

Concrete boat ramps are located at the South Alligator River near the Arnhem Highway, the East Alligator River, Yellow Water, Mardugal and Jim Jim Billabong. Unsealed boat ramps are located at Waldak Irnmbal and Muirella Park.

**Always remember; crocodiles occur near boat ramps.**

For your safety, be alert for crocodiles at all times.

- Keep away from the water's edge and do not enter the water.
- Take extreme care when launching and retrieving boats.
- Do not reach into the water to bring up a fish; use a landing net.
- Do not clean fish or bleed fish in or near the water's edge, as this may attract crocodiles.
- Remove all fish and food waste, which attract crocodiles. See pages 16, 17 and 48 for more information on crocodiles in Kakadu.

**Avoid spread of salvinia**

Salvinia is a free-floating aquatic fern native to South America. It was originally imported as an aquarium plant. It reproduces very rapidly by growing from small fragments. The areas between Yellow Water north to the South Alligator River, and the Magela Creek from Mudginberri to Nankeen Billabongs have been closed to boating as a quarantine measure. If boating near Salvinia please help stop this weed from choking Kakadu’s wetland areas. Check your boat, trailer and car and remove any salvinia before moving on.
“If you respect the land, then you will feel the land. Your experience will be one that you cannot get anywhere else in the world.”

Brian Barueli | Murrakbarbar Clan

The seven regions of Kakadu
Central to this area is the South Alligator River. The entire river and its catchment are contained and protected in Kakadu National Park.

**South Alligator region**

**ACCOMMODATION**

**Aurora Kakadu Resort:** Motel rooms, tent sites, powered and unpowered van sites, restaurant, store and guest pool. Reservations recommended. Tel: (08) 8979 0166

**Bush Camping Areas:** $5 fee (adults) collection box. Basic toilet facilities at Waldak Irrmbal (West Alligator Head), Free; Two Mile, Four Mile Hole, Red Lily Billabong, Bucket Billabong and Alligator Billabong. No toilet available. Check seasonal access. Drinking water is not available. Rubbish bins are not provided, so please bring rubbish out with you.

**SERVICES**

**Aurora Kakadu Resort store:** Sells petrol, diesel, food and souvenirs.

**MAIN ATTRACTIONS**

**Mamukala (Mar-moo-car-lar) wetlands:** Check wet season access. Mamukala is beautiful all year but at its most dramatic in the late dry season (September – October) when thousands of magpie geese congregate to feed. An observation platform allows you to view the birdlife and a mural illustrates the seasonal changes that occur through the year. There is also a 3 km walk adjacent to the wetlands. Allow 1 to 2 hours for the full walk.

**Gu-ngarre (Goong-narr-ee) walk:** Check wet season access. Starts at the large banyan fig tree near the Aurora Kakadu Resort and features a 3.6 km circular walk through monsoon forest, woodlands and along the margins of Anggardabal Billabong. Allow 2 hours.

**IF YOU HAVE MORE TIME...**

South Alligator River and picnic area: Picnic tables and barbeque areas near the South Alligator bridge on the Arnhem Highway and boat ramp at the northern end of the carpark (See page 31 for more boating information).

Off the highway: (Dry season only)

There are 2 major four-wheel drive tracks in the area: the Waldak Irrmbal (West Alligator Head) track (which accesses Two Mile Hole, and Four Mile Hole) and the Red Lily Billabong, Bucket Billabong and Alligator Billabong track. Both tracks lead to destinations suitable for boating, bird watching and camping. Please read the crocodile information on page 48.
Jabiru region

Jabiru is the main township in Kakadu, providing a range of essential services for visitors, and a gateway to all parts of the park and Arnhem Land.

**IF YOU HAVE MORE TIME...**

**Bowali bike and walking track:** Starts opposite the Gagudju Crocodile Holiday Inn in Jabiru. A 4 km return rammed earth path winds through woodlands to the Bowali Visitor Centre. Allow 30 to 45 minutes each way.

**Iligadjarr (Illy-gar-jarr) walk:** (Dry season only.) Starts at the Malabanjbanjdju or Burdulba Camping Areas and features a 3.8 km circular walk across a small grassy floodplain and along Burdulba Billabong. Allow 2 hours.

**Tours:** Several land-based tours depart from Jabiru. Scenic flights, which depart from both Jabiru East and Cooinda, provide an awe-inspiring bird’s eye view of Kakadu and its many and varied habitats. See page 29 for tour booking information.

**SERVICES**

In Jabiru there is a service station, supermarket, newsagent and post office (Commonwealth Bank agency), Westpac Bank, travel agent, medical centre and chemist (Tel: (08) 8979 2018), police, public telephones, swimming pool, library (internet), hairdresser, golf course, restaurant, café and bakery.

**MAIN ATTRACTIONS**

**Bowali Visitor Centre:** The Bowali Visitor Centre contains a wealth of information about Kakadu including a theater, library and interpretive display. Staff are available to help you plan your visit.

Open daily: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. Tel: (08) 8938 1120.

**The Marrawuddi Gallery:** Stocks Aboriginal arts and crafts, books and gifts. Refreshments available from the Anmak An-me Café. Open daily from 9:00 am-4:00 pm (wet) / 8:30 am-5:00 pm (dry).
**East Alligator region**

In the shadow of the magnificent Arnhem Land escarpment, discover rainforest, stone country, rock art, extensive floodplains and the beautiful East Alligator River.

**IF YOU HAVE MORE TIME...**

- **Bardedjilidji (Bar-de-jill-eed-gee) walk:** (Check wet season access.) Starts at a small carpark 500 m from the upstream boat ramp and features a 2.5 km walk through layered sandstone outliers. One of Kakadu’s most interesting short walks. Allow 2 hours.
- **Manngarre (Marn-narr-ay) rainforest walk:** (Dry season only.) 3 circular walks, from 0.6 km to 1.5 km, through monsoon rainforest beside the East Alligator River. Allow 1 hour for the 1.5 km walk.
- **Cahills Crossing picnic area:** (Check wet season access.) Features riverside picnic tables and a viewing platform over the East Alligator River.
- **Sandstone and river bushwalk:** (Dry season only.) Starts off the Bardedjilidji walk and features a 6.5 km marked circular walk which takes you past Catfish Creek, floodplains, billabongs, sandstone outliers and the East Alligator River. Allow 4 hours.

**ACCOMMODATION**

- **Managed Camping Area:** $10 fee (adults) collected on site. Showers, toilets and generator zone at Merl. Check seasonal access.

**SERVICES**

- **The Border Store:** Sells food and drinks, fishing gear, souvenirs and takes bookings for commercial tours. Open during the dry season. Tel: (08) 8979 2474.

**MAIN ATTRACTIONS**

- **Ubirr (Oo-beerr):** (Check wet season access and opening times.) A 1 km circular track takes you past several fascinating Aboriginal rock art sites. A moderately steep, 250 m climb takes you to the top of a rocky lookout that offers superb views over the Nadab floodplain, particularly beautiful at sunset. Allow at least 1 hour. Open April 1 to Nov 30 from 8.30 am – sunset. Dec 1 to March 31 from 2.00 pm – sunset. During the dry season, rangers provide informative talks about Aboriginal art and culture several times a day. See the What’s On Guide for details.
- **East Alligator River:** (Check wet season access.) Just east of Merl Camping Area and the Border Store, a tidal river forms the boundary between Kakadu and Arnhem Land. The Guluyambi boat cruise operates during the dry season and on Magela Creek during the wet season. Guides explain aspects of local Aboriginal culture while you travel slowly along the waterways. See page 29 for tour booking information. Boat ramps are located upstream and downstream of Cahills Crossing. See page 31 for more boating information.
**Nourlangie region**

Burrunggui (Boor–oon–goy) is the Gun–djeihmi name for the upper section of Nourlangie. Anbangbang is the name for the lower section of the rock and surrounding area.

**Main Attractions**

- **Nourlangie (Burrunggui):** Features a 1.5 km circular walk that takes you past an ancient Aboriginal shelter and several outstanding art sites. A moderately steep climb to Gun-warddehwardde Lookout provides impressive views of Kakadu’s escarpment and Nourlangie. During the dry season, rangers provide informative talks several times a day. See the What’s On Guide for details. Open daily until sunset.
- **Kakadu Culture Camp:** Operates during the dry season at Muirella Park. Night spotlight boat cruise on Djarradjin Billabong with interactive cultural activities. Bookings 1800 811 633.
- **Anbangbang (Arn-barng-barng) Billabong:** (Check wet season access.) A 2.5 km dry season circular walk with Nourlangie forming an impressive backdrop, this is one of Kakadu’s most attractive billabongs. Allow 1 hour.
- **Nawurlandja (Now-oo-larn-ja) Lookout walk:** A 600 m climb up a moderately steep slope offers views of the escarpment, Nourlangie and Anbangbang Billabong. Allow 40 minutes.
- **Nanguluwur (Narng-oo-loo-war) art site walk:** A 3.4 km return walk through woodlands leads to a quiet Aboriginal rock art site. Allow 2 hours.
- **Gubara (Goo-bar-rar) Pools walk:** (Check wet season access.) A 6 km return walk past sandstone cliffs to shady monsoon forest pools. A pleasant place to spend the heat of the day. Allow 4 hours.

**Accommodation**

- **Kakadu Culture Camp:** Night cruise and cultural experience with a local Aboriginal family at Muirella Park (Djarradjin). Reservations essential. Private bookings only. See page 29 for booking information.
- **Managed Camping Area:** $10 fee (adults) collected on site during the dry season. Muirella Park (Djarradjin) has showers, toilets and is a no-generator zone. Check seasonal access.
- **Bush Camping Area:** $5 fee (adults) collection box. Basic toilet facilities beyond Muirella Park (Djarradjin) at Sandy Billabong. Check seasonal access. 4WD recommended. Drinking water is not available.

**IF YOU HAVE MORE TIME...**

- **Bubba (Boop-bar) walk:** (Dry season only.) Starts at the Djarradjin (Muirella Park) Camping Area, featuring a 3.5 km circular walk through several wetland habitats. Allow 2 hours.
- **Mirrai (Mirr-eye) Lookout walk:** A moderately difficult 2 km return walk to a platform lookout on top of Mount Cahill. A steep climb. Allow 1.5 hours.
- **Sandstone Barrk walk:** Branching off the Nourlangie lookout track, just past the main gallery, this is a difficult 12 km walk through the sandstone country of Nourlangie, past the Nanguluwur art gallery and back to the Nourlangie car park. See the Barrk Walk Park Note available from Bowali Visitor Centre. Allow 6 to 8 hours.
- **Please read the crocodile and dehydration information on page 48.**

**Rock art at Burrunggui (Nourlangie):**
The local Aboriginal name for Yellow Water is Ngurrungurrudjba (Noor-roong-oo-rooj-bar). The world-famous wetlands are not to be missed.
**Jim Jim Falls and Twin Falls Gorge region**

(DRY SEASON, 4WD ONLY). Spectacular all year – see this area from the ground in the dry season, and from the air in the wet season.

**Accommodation**

Managed Camping Area: $10 fee (adults) collected on site. Showers, toilets. No generators at Garnamarr Camping Area. Check seasonal access.

**Main Attractions**

- **Jim Jim Falls Plunge Pool:** (Dry season only, 4WD.) Turn east off the Kakadu Highway 43 km south of the Bowali Centre. Engage 4WD, travel 50 km. Allow 2 hours one-way. Please adhere to speed limits and drive safely. The last 10 km of track includes areas of soft sand. Features a 2 km return walk through monsoon forest and over boulders to a deep plunge pool surrounded by spectacular 150 m high cliffs. During the dry season the waterfall stops flowing. Allow 1 to 2 hours. *Estuarine crocodiles have been known to move into the Jim Jim Falls area. Please read the crocodile information on page 48.*

- **Twin Falls Gorge:** (Dry season only, high clearance 4WD, snorkel recommended.) From Garnamarr travel 8 km towards Jim Jim Falls, turn right and travel a further 11 km to Twin Falls. Engage 4WD. The last section involves a deep water crossing at Jim Jim Creek. Allow half an hour from Jim Jim Falls, one way. Please adhere to speed limits and drive safely. Access to Twin Falls is by a boat shuttle service and a walking track over boulders and sand, and a boardwalk. Tickets for the boat shuttle can be purchased at the Bowali Visitor Centre, Twin Falls or commercial outlets. Allow 2 hours. *Swimming is prohibited in Twin Falls Gorge as estuarine crocodiles may occur here.*

**If you have more time...**

- **Budjmi (Booj-me) Lookout:** (Dry season only.) A moderately steep 1 km return walk to the top of a rocky outcrop, which provides great views of the escarpment cliffs. Allow 45 minutes.

- **Plateau above Twin Falls:** A steep 6 km return walk to the plateau, with good views and pools along Twin Falls Creek above the falls. For further information contact Bowali Visitor Centre.

- **Barrk Marlam Bushwalk:** This marked day walk branches off the Jim Jim Falls Plunge Pool track. It is a very steep, difficult 6 km return walk through the rugged stone country typical of the Arnhem Land Plateau. Allow 4 to 6 hours.

- **Commercial tours and flights:** 4WD tours are available in the area during the dry season. During the wet season Jim Jim and Twin Falls can be viewed via a scenic flight. See page 29 for booking information.
Mary River region

The Jawoyn people believe that powerful Creation Ancestors rest here and they should not be disturbed. This area offers spectacular bushwalks with powerful waterfalls in the wet and sparkling waterholes in the dry.

**ACCOMMODATION**

Goymarr Interpretive Centre (Mary River Roadhouse): (Just outside Kakadu.) The Mary River Roadhouse is owned by the Werenbun Aboriginal Corporation. Motel rooms, backpacker accommodation, powered van sites and camping. Telephone (08) 8975 4564 (road house) 89754048 (interpretive centre).

Managed Camping Area: $10 fee (adults) collected on site. Showers, toilets and generator zone. BBQs in day use area at Gunlom. Gravel road. Check seasonal access.

Bush Camping Areas: $5 fee (adults) collection box. Maguk, Gungurul and Kambolgie. Drinking water is not available. Check seasonal access for Maguk and Kambolgie. Basic toilet facilities, BBQ areas and picnic tables. Drinking water is not available.

**SERVICES**

Goymarr Interpretive Centre (Mary River Roadhouse): Visitor information, food, stores and fuel.

**MAIN ATTRACTIONS**

Gunlom (Goon-lom): (Gravel road; check wet season access). A popular camping area located near a clear plunge pool and waterfall. A 2 km return steep climb takes you to the top of the waterfall and a lookout with great views over southern Kakadu. A 2.5 km return walk leads to Murrill Billabong and South Alligator River from the camping area.

Yurmikmik Walks: (Gravel road; check wet season access.) A series of interconnected walking tracks, which provide a wonderful wet season experience. The individual walks are: Boulder Creek Walk (2 km return); Yurmikmik Lookout Walk (5 km return); Motor Car Falls (7.5 km return); and Kurrundie Creek Walk (11 km return - permit required).

**IF YOU HAVE MORE TIME...**

Maguk (Mar-gook) Plunge Pool*: (Gravel road, dry season only; 4WD recommended.) A 2 km return walk through monsoon forest and along a sandy and rocky creek leads to a small waterfall and clear plunge pool. Allow 1 to 2 hours.

*Estuarine crocodiles have been known to move into Maguk. Please read the crocodile information on page 48.

Bukbukluk Lookout: Picnic tables and a 400 m return walk to a lookout with views over the old Goodpara Station.

Jarrangbarnmi: (Dry season only, 4WD.) Bush camping beside Koolpin Creek. Access by permit only. Permits can be organised through the Permits Officer, Kakadu National Park (08) 8938 1140. Please read the crocodile information on page 48.

Gimbat picnic area: (Dry season only, 4WD.) A shady picnic area situated near Guratha (Coronation Hill) and the South Alligator River.

Gungurul (Goong-u-rool) Picnic and Camping Area: Gungurul is accessible all year by 2WD vehicles, caravans, campervans and coaches. There are picnic tables and basic toilet facilities. A 4 km return walk leads you to a branch of the South Alligator River and up a moderate climb to a lookout with views over the South Alligator Valley. Allow 2 to 3 hours.

Waterhole at the top of Gunlom
**Visitor Safety**

**CROCODILES**
Estuarine (saltwater) crocodiles are dangerous. They have attacked and killed people. They inhabit most areas of water in Kakadu National Park including floodplains, freshwater billabongs, creeks, rivers and coastal areas. In most locations, crocodile warning signs tell you not to enter the water and to keep away from the water's edge. Obey signs warning of crocodiles. If you do not see a warning sign, assume that crocodiles are present.

**CLIFFS**
Climbing rock ledges and cliffs and walking or standing near cliff edges can lead to serious injury or death, especially when rock surfaces are wet. Keep well away from all cliff edges.

**WHAT TO WEAR**
During the heat of the day, you will be most comfortable in loose covering clothing which is cool but protects you from sunburn and insect bites. Use sunscreen and wear a wide brimmed hat and sunglasses. Mosquitoes can carry viruses such as the Ross River virus, so if they are biting, use a repellent. Use sunscreen and wear a wide brimmed hat and sunglasses. Mosquitoes can carry viruses such as the Ross River virus, so if they are biting, use a repellent.

**PREVENTING DEHYDRATION:**
Limit your activity to the cooler parts of the day (mornings and late afternoons) and drink plenty of water. Most people need between 4 to 8 litres of water per day so start drinking water early (coffee, tea and alcohol don’t count!). For every hour you walk, carry at least 1 litre of water per person.

**DEHYDRATION SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:**
Early symptoms include feeling thirsty, excess sweating, headache, dizziness and nausea. If dehydration continues, it can result in seizures, a loss of consciousness and even death.

**FIRST AID:**
- Lie the person down in a cool shaded area.
- Give them water in small quantities at a time (creek water is alright if you have no other water).
- If the person cannot keep the water down, or does not recover quickly, seek medical assistance.
- Contact the medical centre at Jabiru on (08) 8979 2018.

**PLEASE KEEP KAKADU’S WILDLIFE WILD.**
Do not feed or approach any wildlife as it may become aggressive or disturbed. Observe from a safe distance and only use camera flash when necessary.

**SWIMMING IN KAKADU**
Due to the risk of estuarine crocodiles in the park, the only public place we recommend you swim is in the Jabiru swimming pool. Some visitors choose to swim at their own risk, in selected natural plunge pools and gorges such as Gabara, Maguk, Jim Jim Falls, Gunlom, Jarrangbarnmi (Koolpin Gorge) and in creeks on the plateau above Twin Falls, Jim Jim Falls and Gunlom. These areas are surveyed for estuarine crocodiles prior to opening each dry season. There remains some risk that estuarine crocodiles may move into gorges and plunge pools during the dry season. **Please obey the crocodile warning signs in each plunge pool and gorge area and consider their information carefully.**

**DRIVING HINTS**
Top End roads can be hazardous. Plan ahead and allow sufficient time for travel. Slow down! Roads can become slippery in the wet. During the dry, dust from other vehicles can obscure your vision. When using 4WD tracks, put your vehicle into 4WD. Read your vehicle instructions: many vehicles need their front wheel hubs physically locked before engaging 4WD from the driver’s seat. At flooded crossings read the signs, look at depth markers and observe how quickly the water is flowing, before deciding whether to cross. Sometimes it is safer to wait until the water recedes. Remember, crocodiles may be present.

In the event of fires, make sure you park your vehicle in cleared areas rather than in flammable long grass. Use vehicle headlights if driving through heavy smoke, and drive slowly. If stopping, park well off the road and use hazard lights. Do not park on bridges or causeways at any time. Always check road access, by contacting the Bowali Visitor Centre on (08) 8938 1120 or visit www.kakadu.com.au/access.

Watch out for wildlife. Every year, hundreds of our native animals are killed or injured on our roads. Drive slowly, look well ahead for animals on the road and try to avoid driving at night. Use your horn to alert wildlife on the road. Look carefully for large feral animals such as horses, pigs and buffalo.

**EMERGENCY CALL DEVICES (ECDs)**
Emergency Call Devices (ECD) are found in remote locations throughout Kakadu. Instructions for use are written on the ECD. These are for emergency calls only. See maps for detailed locations. ECDs are located at: Koolpin, Maguk, Jim Jim Falls car park and plunge pool, Top of Jim Jim Falls, Graveside, Ubirr, Nourlangie, Gunlom, Twin Falls, West Alligator Head, Northern Information Bay, Twin Falls Boat Landing, Top of Twin Falls, Motor Car Falls.
**Itineraries**

The secret to discovering Kakadu is taking your time. With time comes stories, secrets and sights never imagined. It is impossible to appreciate the full breadth and beauty of the park in a fleeting visit – plan to stay at least 3 to 5 days. If you can afford the time, spend a week or more.

**DRY SEASON**

**Day 1:** Mamukala wetlands/Bowali Visitor Centre/Manngarre rainforest walk/commercial boat cruise/Cahills Crossing picnic area/Ubirr art site and sunset lookout.

**Day 2:** Scenic flight from Cooinda or Jabiru Airstrips/Nourlangie art site/Anbangbang Billabong walk/Warradjan Aboriginal Cultural Centre/commercial boat cruise, cultural tour or guided bush tucker walk. See page 29 for tour booking information.

**Day 3:** Gunlom Plunge Pool and Lookout or Jim Jim Falls and Twin Falls (self drive or commercial tour).

**WET SEASON**

**Day 1:** Bowali Visitor Centre/Nourlangie art site/Nawurlandja Lookout walk/Nanguluwur art site walk.

**Day 2:** Mirray Lookout walk/Scenic flights from Jabiru Airstrip/Warradjan Aboriginal Cultural Centre/commercial boat cruise.

**Day 3:** Yurmikmik walks or Barrk bushwalk or Gubara Pools walk.

**Note:** Visitors entering the park from the south are advised to follow these itineraries in reverse order. Please check wet season access for suggested sites.

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**Cultural ways**

Bininj/Mungguy culture has its own set of social behaviours and customs, which are considered good manners. Please consider these while you are in Kakadu.

- Show respect by not entering restricted areas. They may be sacred sites, ceremonial sites, burial grounds or even someone’s home.
- Traditionally, Bininj/Mungguy do not greet each other every time they meet. However, most Bininj/Mungguy are used to non-Aboriginal people doing so and may expect a ‘hello’.
- Many Bininj/Mungguy do not use personal names as freely as non-Aboriginal people do and often address each other by kinship terms.
- Bininj/Mungguy appreciate privacy. It is good manners not to enter living areas and not to take photographs of Bininj/Mungguy without permission.
- Some Bininj/Mungguy find constant eye contact uncomfortable.
- In Bininj/Mungguy culture it is important to listen carefully and consider the response carefully before giving an answer.
- It is polite to say goodbye when leaving. The Bininj/Mungguy word for goodbye is Boh Boh (pronounced bor bor).
- In Bininj/Mungguy culture it is often not appropriate to use the names or display images of deceased people.
- Areas in Kakadu may close at short notice for cultural purposes at the request of traditional owners.

**Pronouncing Bininj/Mungguy names:**
Unlike English, the spelling system used to record local Aboriginal languages is very consistent. So once you have learnt the alphabet, it is quite easy to pronounce words by sounding them out. The Aboriginal Language Park Note details the Gun-djeihmi alphabet. It is available online at: www.kakadu.com. In this guide, English approximations for some names are given in brackets.

**Kakadu is jointly managed:**
Kakadu’s traditional owners have leased their land to the Director of National Parks to be jointly managed as a national park. Joint management is about Bininj and Balanda working together, solving problems, sharing decision making and exchanging knowledge, skills and information. Overall direction is provided by the Kakadu Board of Management which has an Aboriginal majority representing the traditional owners.
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