

1: Our Logo | Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority

Burrungui (sometimes spelled Burrunguy, previously called Nourlangie Rock) is located in an outlying sandstone formation of the Arnhem Land Escarpment within the Kakadu National Park which is in the Northern Territory of Australia.

Reptiles[edit] Some species of reptiles have been recorded in Kakadu. Being cold-blooded, these animals rely on heat from an external source such as the sun to regulate their body temperature. Since the arrival of the cane toad in the park, many populations of reptiles have crashed. Reptiles which were once a common sight such as large goannas , eastern brown snakes , death adders and many others are now rare. Estuarine crocodile on the Yellow Waters. Two species of crocodile occur in Kakadu: Freshwater crocodiles are easily identified by their narrow snout and a single row of four large boney lumps called "scutes" immediately behind the head. Estuarine crocodiles do not have these scutes and their snout is broader. The maximum size for a freshwater crocodile is 3 metres, whereas a saltwater can exceed 6 metres. Many remain dormant during rainless times. With the onset of the wet season, when the billabongs and swamps start to fill with water, the night air is filled with the sounds of frogs such as the northern bullfrog and the marbled frog. As the water builds up, frogs and tadpoles have an abundance of food, such as algae, vegetation, insects, dragonfly nymphs, and other tadpoles. In the Magela Creek system alone, 32 species have been found. In comparison, the Murrayâ€™Darling river system, the most extensive in Australia, now supports only 27 native fish species. Although introduced fish have been found in most Australian waterways, none have been recorded in the park. Insects[edit] Despite the fact that Kakadu supports more than 10, species of insect, these creatures are often overlooked by visitors. Among the insect groups are grasshoppers , beetles, flies, termites , butterflies and moths , bees , wasps , ants , dragonflies and damselflies , caddis flies , non-biting midges and mayflies. The great variety of insects is a result of the varied habitats and relatively high temperatures throughout the year. Perhaps the most striking insect-created features in the park are the termite mounds. The mounds in the southern part of the park are particularly large and impressive. Brumby , or free-roaming feral horses Environmental problems and threats[edit] Kakadu has seen several invasive species that threaten the native habitat, particularly in recent decades. Introduced fauna including the water buffalo , wild pig and more recently, the cane toad have damaged habitat. *Salvinia molesta* has infested the Magela floodplain. Brumbies also inhabit areas of the National Park, including Yellow Water. Landforms[edit] There are six main landforms in Kakadu National Park: Each landform has its own range of habitats. The Mamukala wetlands Most of Kakadu was under a shallow sea approximately million years ago, with the escarpment wall formed from sea cliffs and Arnhem Land from a flat plateau above the sea. The outliers are essentially pieces of the Arnhem Land plateau that have become separated from the plateau complex by erosion. They were islands in the ancient seas that once covered much of Kakadu. The gently undulating lowland plains stretch over much of the Top End. The soils are shallow and often overlie extensive sheets of laterite ironstone and a thick profile of strongly leached rocks. Mamukala During the wet season water carried down from the Arnhem Land plateau often overflows from creeks and rivers onto nearby floodplains. Alluvial soils carried in the floodwaters add nutrients to the floodplains. Nutrient-rich soils along with an abundance of water and sunlight make the floodplains an area of prolific plant and animal life. During the dry season the water recedes into rivers, creeks, and isolated waterholes or billabongs. The southern hills and basins cover a large area in the south of the park, including the headwaters of the South Alligator River. Rocks here have been exposed from beneath the retreating Arnhem escarpment; they are of volcanic origin and are extremely old million years. This landform is characterised by rugged strike ridges separated by alluvial flats. The shape of the estuaries and tidal flats varies considerably from the dry season to the wet season. During the dry season tidal action deposits silt along the river beds and banks. During the wet season the river beds are eroded by the floodwaters and large quantities of fresh and saline water flow out across the tidal flats, where silt is deposited. The estuaries and tidal flats are home to an array of plants and animals adapted to living in the oxygen-deficient saline mud. The dominant habitats are mangrove swamps and samphire flats. Where freshwater springs occur along the coasts and river banks,

isolated pockets of coastal monsoon rainforests form. Aboriginal rock art sites[edit] Aboriginal rock painting of Mimi spirits in the Anbangbang gallery at Nourlangie Rock The art sites of Ubirr , Burrunguy Nourlangie Rock and Nanguluwur are internationally recognised as outstanding examples of Aboriginal rock art. These sites are found in rocky outcrops that have afforded shelter to Aboriginal inhabitants for thousands of years. The painting in these rock shelters were done for various reasons: Aboriginal rock painting at Ubirr Ubirr is a group of rock outcrops in the northeast of the park, on the edge of the Nadab floodplain. There several large rock overhangs that would have provided excellent shelter to Aboriginal people over thousands of years. Animals depicted in the main gallery include barramundi , catfish , mullet , goanna , snake-necked turtle , pig-nosed turtle , rock-haunting ringtail possum , and wallaby and thylacine Tasmanian tiger. There are also images of the Rainbow Serpent said to have created much of the landscape as well as mischievous Mimi spirits and the story of the Namargarn Sisters. Many stories connected to Aboriginal rock are highly complex and linked to other stories. Often the true meanings have been lost, but they all have a purpose which is usually to serve as a lesson or a warning to the young or to those passing through the area. Burrunguy, formally called Nourlangie Rock, is located in an outlying formation of the Arnhem Land Escarpment. There are a number of shelters in amongst this large outcrop linked by paths and stairways. The shelters contain several impressive paintings that deal with creation ancestors. Some of the stories connected to these artworks are known only to certain Aboriginal people and remain secret. Anbangbang Billabong lies in the shadow of Nourlangie Rock and is inhabited by a wide range of wildlife which would have sustained traditional Aboriginal people well. Nanguluwur is a small art site, near Nourlangie, which displays several rock art styles. These include hand stencils , dynamic figures in large head-dresses carrying spears and boomerangs, representations of Namandi spirits and mythical figures, including Alkajko, a female spirit with four arms and horn-like protuberances. There is also an interesting example of "contact art" depicting a two-masted sailing ship with anchor chain and a dinghy trailing behind. Human impacts[edit] Fishing in the Yellow Water Billabong Human impacts during the 19th and 20th century have been significant. Introduction of domestic Asian water buffalo from Southeast Asia has resulted in damage to the fragile floodplains and wetlands. Since then, buffalo have largely been eradicated from the area so the land is now rehabilitating itself. Crocodile hunting which has been banned since made a huge impact on crocodile populations. In the 30 or so years that they have been protected, however the crocodile population has recovered so successfully that some consider there to be an over population. Mining has an obvious impact on the landscape, but only one operational uranium mine Ranger remains. Mine operators are required to completely rehabilitate the area once the operation is wound down. Some small scale logging occurred in the early part of the 20th century, but little evidence of this remains. Tourism represents a significant human impact to Kakadu National Park with hundreds of thousands of visitors arriving annually. Infrastructure such as roads, tracks, interpretive signage and shelter, accommodation, telecommunications and other services must be provided to support this activity. Fire management[edit] Fire is part of the landscape of Kakadu National Park, as the park contains large areas of woodland and grassy plains that are subject to long periods of dry hot weather. The flora of the region has adapted to frequent fires. Fires in northern Australia are less threatening than in southern Australia as many of the trees are largely fire resistant while other plants simply regenerate very quickly. Controlled burning is practised by the national park in consultation with traditional owners who have used fire as a land management tool for thousands of years. Fire is an important hunting tool for Aboriginal people using it to flush out prey. The other benefit is that once the fire has gone through an area the tender shoots of the fast regenerating grasses attract wallabies into a clearly defined area. Birds of prey such as whistling kites also rely on fire to flush out small animals and are usually found in large numbers circling a fire front. Other species such as white-throated grasswrens have declined because of too many fires. Aboriginal people understand that fire is necessary to "clean up" the landscape and believe that many small fires are preferable to one large fire. Visitation in was , There are many beautiful waterfalls and gorges within the park that are popular with visitors, such as Maguk , Gunlom Falls , Twin Falls and Jim Jim Falls. Kakadu National Park has some of the best examples of Aboriginal rock art in Australia. The sites of Nourlangie and Ubirr are among the most visited locations in the park. No swimming sign Large saltwater crocodiles are also commonplace and visitors

are likely to see them at Yellow Water and East Alligator River so it was no coincidence that the "Crocodile" Dundee.

2: - Burrunguy by George Chaloupka

Nourlangie Rock topic. Burrungui (sometimes spelled Burrunguy, previously called Nourlangie Rock) is located in an outlying sandstone formation of the Arnhem Land Escarpment within the Kakadu National Park which is in the Northern Territory of Australia.

A minute hike up this ancient rock shelter opened up to the start of Angbangbang Art Gallery. Angbangbang Rock Gallery at Nourlangie Rock. Aboriginal drawings are found everywhere on the cliff sides. Boardwalks and handrails have been put up to prevent people and animals from touching and rubbing the art work. The boardwalks also prevent dust from accumulating on the rocks. Charcoal does not last long as it is not a mineral. Of all the paints, haematite lasts the longest. Dreaming To make the paint the Aboriginal people crushed the pigments on a stone palette and mixed it with water to make a paste. They made brushes from human hair, chewed sticks, reeds and feathers. The mixture is absorbed into the rock just like dye or ink on paper. Can you see a hand stencil on this rock? We admire the beauty and intricacy of the work, and then walk on to the next piece, just like in a museum. Most Aboriginal art sites were not intended that way. This rock was once used as a shelter from heat and rain. Nabalwinjbulwinj The single male figure is Nabalwinjbulwinj. He is a dangerous spirit who eats females after killing them by striking them with yam. Nabalwinjbulwinj on a cliff wall. He is responsible for the spectacular lightning storms that pass through the area every year. The band from his left ankle, joining his hands and head, and extending down to his right ankle represents the lightning he creates. The stone axes on his head, knees and elbows are used to split the dark clouds and create thunder. Namondjok Aboriginal people from different clan groups have different stories associated with Namondjok. Kinship laws dictate who Aboriginal people may and may not marry. Family group Beneath these three Creation Ancestors is a group of men and women. These kinds of stories are told to explain the layout of the land and act as a reminder of the sacred practices and beliefs of the Aboriginal people. Rock painting is rarely done by the Aboriginal people nowadays. Among the reasons for this is the fact that Aboriginal people no longer live in rock shelters, and there are fewer people with the necessary knowledge to paint at certain sites. Nevertheless, modern day Aboriginal artists continue to paint on bark, paper and other materials.

3: WikiZero - Nourlangie Rock

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Australian darter Mammals About 74 mammal species—marsupials and placental mammals—have been recorded in the park. Most of them inhabit the open forest and woodlands and are nocturnal, making it difficult to see them. Others, such as wallabies and kangaroos macropods, 8 species, are active in the cooler parts of the day and are easier to see. Among the larger more common species are dingoes, antilopine kangaroos, black wallaroos, agile wallabys, and short-eared rock wallabys. Smaller common mammals are northern quolls, brush-tailed phascogales, brown bandicoots, black-footed tree-rats, and black flying foxes. Dugongs are found in the coastal waters. Some birds range over a number of habitats, but many are found in only one environment. Waterbirds include large populations of magpie geese, wandering whistling ducks, green pygmy geese, comb-crested jacana, black-necked stork, Australian pelicans, little black cormorant, Australian darter, nankeen night herons, pied herons, black bittern, sarus crane and brolga. Being cold-blooded, these animals rely on heat from an external source such as the sun to regulate their body temperature. Since the arrival of the cane toad in the park, many populations of reptiles have crashed. Reptiles which were once a common sight such as large goannas, eastern brown snakes, death adders and many others are now rare. Estuarine crocodile on the Yellow Waters. Two species of crocodile occur in Kakadu: Freshwater crocodiles are easily identified by their narrow snout and a single row of four large boney lumps called "scutes" immediately behind the head. Estuarine crocodiles do not have these scutes and their snout is broader. The maximum size for a freshwater crocodile is 3 metres, whereas a saltwater can exceed 6 metres. Many remain dormant during rainless times. With the onset of the wet season, when the billabongs and swamps start to fill with water, the night air is filled with the sounds of frogs such as the northern bullfrog and the marbled frog. As the water builds up, frogs and tadpoles have an abundance of food, such as algae, vegetation, insects, dragonfly nymphs, and other tadpoles. In the Magela Creek system alone, 32 species have been found. In comparison, the Murray—Darling river system, the most extensive in Australia, now supports only 27 native fish species. Although introduced fish have been found in most Australian waterways, none have been recorded in the park. Insects Despite the fact that Kakadu supports more than 10, species of insect, these creatures are often overlooked by visitors. Among the insect groups are grasshoppers, beetles, flies, termites, butterflies and moths, bees, wasps, ants, dragonflies and damselflies, caddis flies, non-biting midges and mayflies. The great variety of insects is a result of the varied habitats and relatively high temperatures throughout the year. Perhaps the most striking insect-created features in the park are the termite mounds. The mounds in the southern part of the park are particularly large and impressive. Brumby, or free-roaming feral horses Environmental problems and threats Kakadu has seen several invasive species that threaten the native habitat, particularly in recent decades. Introduced fauna including the water buffalo, wild pig and more recently, the cane toad have damaged habitat. *Salvinia molesta* has infested the Magela floodplain. Brumbies also inhabit areas of the National Park, including Yellow Water. Each landform has its own range of habitats. The Mamukala wetlands Most of Kakadu was under a shallow sea approximately million years ago, with the escarpment wall formed from sea cliffs and Arnhem Land from a flat plateau above the sea. The outliers are essentially pieces of the Arnhem Land plateau that have become separated from the plateau complex by erosion. They were islands in the ancient seas that once covered much of Kakadu. The gently undulating lowland plains stretch over much of the Top End. The soils are shallow and often overlies extensive sheets of laterite ironstone and a thick profile of strongly leached rocks. Mamukala During the wet season water carried down from the Arnhem Land plateau often overflows from creeks and rivers onto nearby floodplains. Alluvial soils carried in the floodwaters add nutrients to the floodplains. Nutrient-rich soils along with an abundance of water and sunlight make the floodplains an area of prolific plant and animal life. During the dry season the water recedes into rivers, creeks, and isolated waterholes or billabongs. The southern hills and basins cover a large area in the south of the park, including the headwaters of the South Alligator River.

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The flora of the region has adapted to frequent fires. Fires in northern Australia are less threatening than in southern Australia as many of the trees are largely fire resistant while other plants simply regenerate very quickly. Controlled burning is practised by the national park in consultation with traditional owners who have used fire as a land management tool for thousands of years. Fire is an important hunting tool for Aboriginal people using it to flush out prey. The other benefit is that once the fire has gone through an area the tender shoots of the fast regenerating grasses attract wallabies into a clearly defined area.

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4: Nourlangie Rock - Wikipedia

Nourlangie Rock's wiki: Burrungui (sometimes spelled Burrunguy, previously called Nourlangie Rock) is located in an outlying sandstone formation of the Arnhem Land Escarpment within the Kakadu National Park which is in the Northern Territory of Australia.

5: Nourlangie Rock

Burrunguy, also called Nourlangie Rock, is the best known and most important feature of the Kakadu National Park, which comprises of the western edge and the surrounding lowlands of the vast Arnhem Land Plateau.

6: Managing Kakadu's cultural heritage

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7: Kakadu National Park - Wikipedia

Burrunguy, formally called Nourlangie Rock, is located in an outlying formation of the Arnhem Land Escarpment. There are a number of shelters in amongst this large outcrop linked by paths and stairways.

8: Namarrgon heralds arrival of Lightning Man | Parks Australia

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9: Nourlangie's Dreamtime Art Rocks! "Dancing With Shadows

A solitary boulder on Nourlangie Rock (Burrunguy) is a feather taken from Namondjok's head-dress by his 'sister', after they had slept together. The boulder is visible from Gunwarddewarde Lookout to remind others of what they had done.

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