

1: Kakadu National Park Facts for Kids

Incredible Historic Images Of Northern Territory Crocodile And Buffalo Hunters On The Frontier Land Of Cyclones, Monsoonal Rains And Hot Summers The.

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 broilga. 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 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 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 Namarrgarn 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 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 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 films were shot here. Visitors are urged to exercise caution around crocodiles as they have been responsible for a number of fatal attacks. Recreational fishing is a popular activity inside Kakadu National Park. The main target species is barramundi and the most popular locations are Yellow Water, the South Alligator and the East Alligator River. Hunting is not allowed in Kakadu National Park. Visitors can experience Kakadu National Park with a recognised tour operator or they can drive themselves. Title to Aboriginal land in the park is held by Aboriginal land trusts. The land trusts have leased their land to the Director of National Parks for the purpose of a national park for the enjoyment and benefit of all Australians and international visitors. Traditional owners have also expected that having their land managed as a national park would assist them in looking after their land in the face of growing and competing pressures.

2: Kakadu National Park - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Gunbalanya (also spelt Kunbarlanja, and historically referred to as Oenpelli) is an Aboriginal community in west Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory of www.enganchecubano.com main language spoken in the community is Kunwinjku.

Situated in the Alligator River District the Mission provided accommodation, education, medical care and religious instruction to Aboriginal children. Dormitories for Aboriginal children operated at the Mission until the mid s. In control of Oenpelli was taken over by a local Aboriginal Community Council and it ceased to operate as a Mission. The Station was not officially proclaimed as an Aboriginal reserve until When Cahill and his family left the Station in the Government made the decision to pass control of the Mission to the Church Missionary Society. The Reserve that included the station, approximately square miles, was leased to the Church Missionary Society on a Mission Lease in Mrs Dyer began operating a school almost immediately. At the end of it reported that there were 28 girls and 30 boys staying in the dormitories and attending the school. The average number of children for the year was reported to be 16 girls and 18 boys. The following year an average of 30 - 40 children were attending the school. In addition to this, classes have been held for young men who desired to learn to read: The morning session was set aside for religious instruction. Clothing was supplied for the children: Girls receive a one piece dress of the same material made on the Mission. These are changed once weekly, and sent to the laundry. Boys employed as stockmen are issued with khaki shirt, trousers khaki or dungaree , riding boots and hat. These are also changed and laundered once weekly. The mistaken belief of the time that leprosy was highly contagious led to attempts being made to isolate those with the disease and separate them from the rest of the Mission population. Some, including some children, were sent to the Government run quarantine areas for people suffering from leprosy, Mud Island Lazarette and after Channel Island Leprosarium. Child endowment payments from the government to the Mission for each Aboriginal child resident at Oenpelli began in The then superintendent, Dick Harris, was moved to Groote Eylandt and his wife and children were evacuated south. Many men from Oenpelli were employed by the armed forces to assist in various capacities throughout World War II. During World War II the school at Oenpelli continued to operate on a reduced level with between 30 and 40 children in regular attendance. After the War many dormitories were reopened, but according to Harris, these were chiefly for young girls and by the late s even these had ceased to operate. It is interesting to note that a penciled comment in the margin of this report indicates the intention to close the dormitory. In a change in federal government policy from assimilation to Aboriginal self-determination brought change to Northern Territory Missions. The settlement became known by its Aboriginal name, Gunbalanya.

3: OENPELLI, GUNBALANYA, TOP END, NORTHERN TERRITORY, AUSTRALIA

Expansion of Oenpelli abattoir facility is planned 15 Meatworks' aim is to supply inexpensive, quality beef and buffalo meat to community stores servicing 1, indigenous people in Arnhem land and the island communities of Darwin

The landscape is a network of grassland, swamps and billabongs which are dotted with pink and lilac water lilies. A sandstone plateau rises up to metres above the plain. Monsoonal weather between December and April causes the plains to flood, and the area is accessible only by air. To the east and west of Gunbalanya extends the rocky Arnhem Land escarpment, which has been sculpted into dramatic caves and chasms over many centuries of wind and rain. This area is rich in a variety of fish, bird-life and game including emu, kangaroo, possum, flying fox, echidna, goanna, making it highly habitable for humans, and has been continuously occupied since the first Aboriginals came to northern Australia. Over thousands of years they have covered these caves with innumerable friezes of animals, hunting scenes, ancestor spirits and Dreamtime stories. The paintings were made using ochre, ash and clays. The paintings were both a form of communication and also part of religious ceremonies. They bear witness to thousands of years of unbroken Aboriginal culture and history. Many of these x-ray paintings provide instructions on how an animal is to be butchered after a hunt. The other imagery commonly found in the Gunbalanya region is believed by the Aboriginal people to be the work of Mimih spirits. These pictures generally depict stick-like human figures in action poses, such as running, dancing or throwing spears, sometimes in large groups, such as a hunting party or corroboree. The figures are painted in red, which is believed to be a mixture of ochre and blood. Language and Clans Gunbalanya is not a community of one clan, but is made up of a number of clans. Prior to the main Aboriginal groups living around the Gunbalanya escarpment were the Mengerr, Gagudju, Erre, Wuningak and the Amurdak. Each of these groups spoke their own language within their tribal lands and related to one another through the common Kunwinjku language. Currently there are around twenty-five clan groups including Maung, Ngumbur, Dangbon, Gundjehmi and Karik. Unbalange was a name given to the original inhabitants, but English speaking European settlers mispronounced the word, and it became, Oenpelli. Gunbalanya is the Kunwinjku name for the area. The traditional spelling Kunbarllanjnja is used as the legal trading name for the community council. The Manjoringunjg clan are the traditional owners of the land where Gunbalanya is sited. History Around buffalo shooters the first Europeans to arrive in the area came to the region, bringing tobacco, alcohol and sugar, which they traded with the indigenous inhabitants in exchange for access and buffalo hides. In 1865, one of the early buffalo shooters, Paddy Cahill moved to the present site of Gunbalanya, where he established a farm for cattle, growing fruit, vegetables and cotton. Cahill developed a deep interest and empathy with the Aboriginal people, studied their language and culture and sought to minimise their contact with other Europeans, especially missionaries. In 1870 Cahill was appointed as protector and manager of a reserve based on Oenpelli. In the Northern Territory government turned Oenpelli into an experimental dairy farm with Cahill as manager. At the end of World War I, industry disputes in Darwin brought an end to the dairy farm experiments, and the Federal Government handed management of Oenpelli over to the Church Missionary Society. The introduction of the self-determination policies of the 1970s saw the subsequent withdrawal of the missionaries and the eventual establishment of the Kunbarllanjnja Community Government Council, which is now part of the West Arnhem Shire Council. Art and the Art Centre In the early 1970s, Injalak Arts began in a small shed in Gunbalanya where some screen-printing was undertaken. By 1975 a new and larger building was constructed to house the art centre. The art centre is operated by an incorporated association and is run by local residents and artists. There are a large number of artists working with a diverse range of materials, including paintings on bark and paper, fibre products, limited edition prints, screen-printed fabrics, didjeridus and other artefacts.

4: Kakadu National Park - New World Encyclopedia

Welcome to Gunbalanya (Oenpelli) Gunbalanya is a small Aboriginal community 17km into Arnhem Land across the East Alligator River from the Border Store in Kakadu. Home to one of the NT's best Indigenous art centres, Gunbalanya makes an excellent add-on to a visit to Kakadu.

The aim of this article is to assist readers in identifying if their aboriginal bark painting is by Spider Namirrki. It compares examples of his work. If you have a Spider Namirrki bark painting to sell please contact me. If you want to know what your bark painting is worth to me please feel free to send me a Jpeg because I would love to see it. Email me Style Spider Namirrki painted bark painting in an archaic style full of power and spirituality. He deserves to be recognized as an important early artist. Many of his barks have irregular edges and an early collection date. He died just as barks were being commercially collected which accounts for why so few of his works are around. His older barks deal with figures from the spirit world called Mimih. Mimih are but potentially dangerous spirits of the stone country. The fluidity of his Mimih figures are like bark paintings from Crocker Island. He tended to paint on a brown-red background with figures in white detailed in red and yellow. His work exhibits a freedom and flow that I find highly desirable in a great bark painting. His early paintings show genitals and a freedom of pre-mission work. They relate to the myth of the tempted one. His animal barks include Kangaroos, crocodiles, snakes, birds, barramundi, and rays. These barks are squarer and have stick supports. Midjau Midjau and even Nongunyari. Biography Spider Namirrki was born around and died in He was a painter of rock shelters as well as barks. Kunwinjku, Kune, Dalabon, Gunjeihmi, Kundedjnjenghmi. Yiminy Traditional roles and responsibilities: Ceremonial leader of Gunapipi, Mardiyin, and Djabulurrwah ceremonies. Spider had five wives. His second wife Molly Nabarlambarl had one child Leanne. The third wife Wendy Djogiba had one child Mary. Spiders fourth wife Dukalwanga Namundja had one child Ivan Namirrki. Special Thanks to Bindi Isis Artist, activist, naturalist, teacher, mother. She provided biographical information about this fascinating Man.

5: An Untamed Territory : The Northern Territory of Australia | AustLit: Discover Australian Stories

A Collection of Early 20th Century Photographs An album with 28 silver gelatin prints depicting scenes of Aboriginal life at Oenpelli, Daly River and the Alligator River. Each approximately 8 x 14cm (3 1/8 x 5 1/2in). 1. On the quicksand, Lowtide in the Alligator River N.T. 2. Native cave, Debil.

Over 10 insects species Over plant species. Each landform has its own range of habitats. It is believed that million years ago, much of Kakadu was under a shallow sea. The prominent escarpment wall formed sea cliffs and the Arnhem Land plateau formed a flat land above the sea. Today the escarpment, which rises to meters ft above the plains, extends over kilometers miles along the eastern side of the Park and into Arnhem Land. It varies from vertical cliffs in the Jim Jim Falls area to stepped cliffs and isolated outliers in the north. The rock platforms of the plateau are dissected by a network of chasms and gorges. The top of the plateau is a harsh, dry place from which water drains away quickly. In most areas soil is scarce. The small patches of soil that are found consist mostly of coarse sand and leaf litter trapped in rock fissures or shallow depressions. Sparsely distributed pockets of woodland and open forest have developed on these coarse soils. Along the escarpment, creeks have etched deep incisions to form gorges in which tall monsoon forests have developed. Water seeping from rock walls and the deep alluvial soils provide an important micro-environment for plants and animals. Many animals rely on these areas for refuge during the drier months. The dominant plant species is *Allosyncarpia ternata*, a large, hardy evergreen that is restricted to the stone country of Kakadu and Arnhem Land region. 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. These lowlands comprise nearly 70 percent of the Park. The soils are shallow and often overlie extensive sheets of laterite ironstone and a thick profile of strongly leached rocks. During the wet season, water carried down from the Arnhem Land plateau often overflows from creeks and rivers onto nearby 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 2, million years. This landform is characterized 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. Kakadu is also considered to be one of the most weed free national parks in the world. The distinctly different geographical areas of Kakadu have their own specialized flora. The environment referred to as "the Stone Country" features "resurrection grasses" that are able to cope with extreme heat and long dry spells followed by periods of torrential rain. Monsoon forests often develop in the cool moist gorges dissecting the stone country. The southern hills and basins support a number of plants that are only found in Kakadu such as the *Eucalyptus koolpinensis* found near Jarrangbarnmi Koolpin Gorge. Lowland areas form a large proportion of Kakadu National Park and are mainly covered in eucalypt dominated open woodland with the ground layer consisting of a large range of grasses including spear grass, sedges, and wildflowers. The floodplains , which are inundated for several months each year, feature sedges such as spike rush as well patches of freshwater mangroves itchy tree , pandanus and paper bark trees *Melaleuca*. Varieties of water lilies, such as the blue, yellow and white snowflake, are commonly found in these areas. Estuaries and tidal flats are populated with varieties of mangroves 39 of the 47 Northern Territory species of mangrove occur in Kakadu that are important for stabilizing the coastline, serving as feeding and breeding grounds for numerous fish species

including the barramundi. On the tidal flats behind the mangroves, hardy succulents samphire, grasses and sedges grow. Isolated pockets of monsoon forest grow along the coast and river banks. These forests contain several impressive trees, among them the banyan fig, which can be recognized by its large, spreading aerial roots, and the kapok tree, which has a spiny trunk, large, waxy red flowers, and pods full of cotton-like material.

Fauna

Black-necked Stork in Kakadu National Park

The diverse environments of Kakadu National Park support an astonishing array of animals, a number of which have adapted to particular habitats. Some animals in the Park are rare, endangered, vulnerable or endemic. Responding to the extreme weather conditions experienced in the Park, many animals are active only at particular times of the day or night or at particular times of the year. About 60 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, are active in the cooler parts of the day and are easier to see. However, recent surveys have revealed a disturbing decline of nearly all mammal species throughout Kakadu, including once common and widespread species such as northern quolls. Some birds range over a number of habitats, but many are found in only one environment. To date, 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. Two species of crocodile occur in Kakadu: Freshwater Crocodiles are easily identified by their narrow snout and a single row of four large bony lumps called "scutes" immediately behind the head. Estuarine Crocodiles do not have these scutes and their snout is broader. The maximum size for a "freshie" is 3 meters 10 ft, whereas a "saltie" can exceed 6 meters 20 ft. Many remain dormant during rainless times. With the onset of the wet season, when the billabongs and swamps begin 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. Despite the fact that Kakadu supports more than 10,000 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. The climate is monsoonal, characterized by two main seasons: Humidity is relatively low and rain is unusual. During the "build up" October to December conditions can be extremely uncomfortable with high temperatures and high humidity. However, "build up" storms are impressive and lightning strikes are frequent. The Top End of Australia records more lightning strikes per year than any other place on earth. At Jabiru the average maximum temperature for October is 30°C. Most of the rain is associated with monsoonal troughs formed over Southeast Asia, although occasionally tropical cyclones produce intense heavy rain over localized areas.

Aboriginal rock art sites

Ubirr Rock Painting

The art sites of Ubirr, Nourlangie and Nanguluwur are internationally recognized 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: There several large rock overhangs that would have provided excellent shelter to Aboriginal people over thousands of years. 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 Namarrgarn Sisters. Many stories connected to Aboriginal rock art are highly complex and linked to other stories. Often the true meanings have been lost, but all have a purpose; to serve as a lesson or a warning to the young or to those passing through the area. Nourlangie is located in an outlying formation of the Arnhem Land Escarpment. There are a number of shelters within this large outcrop linked by paths and stairways. The shelters contain several impressive paintings that deal with creation ancestors. 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 example of "contact art" depicting a two-masted sailing ship with anchor chain and a dinghy trailing behind. Title to Aboriginal land in the Park is held by Aboriginal land trusts who have leased their land to the Director of National Parks. Traditional owners have also expected that having their land managed as a national park would assist them in looking after their land in the face of growing and competing pressures. The Kakadu Board of Management, which has an Aboriginal majority ten out of fifteen members, representing the Aboriginal traditional owners of land in the Park, was established in 1978. The Board determines policy for managing the Park and is responsible, along with the Director, for preparing plans of management for the Park. The Plan of Management is the main policy document for the Park and strives to balance strategic or long-term goals and tactical or day to day goals. Approximately one-third of the staff in Kakadu are Aboriginal people. Fire management East Alligator River Crossing. Fire is part of the landscape of Kakadu as the Park contains large areas of woodland and grassy plains that are subject to long periods of dry hot weather.

Oenpelli Gym. 30 likes. Local Business. See more of Oenpelli Gym on Facebook.

She ought to[,] according to what they told us. The three pounds that was [sic] enclosed I also got and will take back their value to your old friends[. I, as you may say am vegetating [sic] at Oenpelli; While yourself going like a machine, day and night. I can stand a fair amount of roughing it in the bush, but I fancy one week at your work would make a blithering lunatic of me. The whole of your questions I will answer as soon as I get back home[. I am sorry to say that spelling is my week point [sic! My father dying when I had just turned 13 [insert] thirteen [end insert] years of age, I have been in the bush ever since and the very little that I at present know, I have had to learn myself, and you know very well that the bush is a first class schoolmaster as far as nature is concerned, but grammer [sic] cannot be picked up with the natives â€” So you just go on and spell any of the words as you are doing, any of the words that I send you I try to spell phonetically and you must put them in their proper spelling â€” For instance I used to spell Oenpelli Owenpelly and etc[. I had sent in requisitions, and in some instances some of the goods have been cut out and one requisition had been shelved entirely so I want to know the reason and to point out the fact that when once the chance is lost it is very costly to get the thing to Oenpelli. One [sic â€” On] one occasion I sent Romula to Burrundie for a mail and a few small parcels, one of the land or survey departmental men took Romula to pilot him to Oenpelli and never troubled his head about my mail. I have had a deal of messing and humbug-ing with the Survey people. I had to lend them all my private saddles, and could not go any distance myself. I hope that I can have a good chance next year, and can get on build [sic â€” building] houses for all the natives and when I have got things to my own liking, I will try and get you some photos of the place. I have a nice room mosquito proof on one end of verandah, where we used to dine, I extended the verandah in width to 14 feet wide, so if you come along again, we will have a good skinning room. I have another crop of young pawpaws ready to be planted out as soon as I get back. The others are almost done, only two trees remaining. As soon as I get back home, I intend going shooting Buffalo, until I get sufficient beef to carry me over the wet season. I intend building four houses for the natives and enclose the lot with cyclone wire that is[,] if I can get the wire and plant the enclosure with pine apples, and other fruits. If they give me a free hand, I am not afraid of the future of the natives in my district. Dr Holmes examined two women and took photos of them, I fear that one is a Leper, you ought to ask the Dr for a photo of the women. I packed you a box and handed it to Brown Brothers to ship to you. One is a fine specimen, but the small one has been eaten a bit by weavels [sic], but you may be able to get it fixed up. I had two other females, but they got hopelessly ruined. I will try and get you a female later on. As soon as I get the blanks, I will try and get you two or three records. Mr Pickford is leaving Darwin on the 7th of next month and may be in Melbourne in January, I have asked him to call on you, he can give you a good deal of news of this part that will be of great interest to you. I am sending my son Tom for a trip to Sydney and to give him a year or two at school. I would like very much to leave him here, but I can get no place for [insert] fit for [end insert] him to stay at, now that his uncle and aunt will be away for six months. We all had letters from Miss Masson and she was very pleased with her trip to Oenpelli. Mrs C would have liked her to stay for a much longer time there. Mrs Cahill and Ruby were very much taken with Miss Masson, and they all had a wild gallop to catch the launch. In fact I think it only took them about 30 minutes to do the 7 miles. Oenpelli plains were looking their best when Dr Holmes and Mr Beckett [insert] were there [end insert] and they were very much impressed with the value of the country. Beckett said I was a great fool to part with the place, as in a very few years, it would be worth a fortune. Old Marealmark told me to tell you when I wrote you that she was still at Oenpelli, or in her own words, ["]You tell um Boss me here Boss, me wait you come back["]. I told old Jimmy Kul-un-gwutcher tribe that I was going away, and he replied, ["]You go, me all about go back my country, sit down, sleep, no more wantum, nuther one white fellow[". The son must on no account go into deep water, or join in a fishing party, until he has been painted with burned grass and washed down. Anyhow I had made a note of two or three things that I will get you as soon as I possibly can. Do you want any more sacred stones or sticks. I will try and get you some more painting, but I do not know

when I will be able to send them to you. The time between the last two boats, was over six months and the next may be even longer. When I get the answers to your questions I will despatch them via Burrundie as soon as possible. Mrs Cahill and Ruby were well when I left Oenpelli last sunday evening[,] I was a bit off color, but got seasick and developed a read bad cold, being hardly able to speak until today, I hope to be all right again in a few days. Trusting that this will find you well I remain.

7: Spider Namirrki | Sell Spider Namirrki | Early X Ray style Bark painting

Historic images have been released showing how hunters in the Northern Territory caught crocodiles and buffalo. They show how people survived during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Kakadu National Park is famous for the richness of its Aboriginal cultural sites. There are more than recorded art sites showing Aboriginal culture over thousands of years. The archaeological sites show that Aboriginals have lived here for at least 20 and possibly up to 40 years. This is an international list of places that have outstanding cultural or natural values of international significance. Kakadu was listed in three stages: Stage 1 in 1978, Stage 2 in 1981, and the entire Park in 1991. Most of the remaining land is currently under claim by Aboriginal people. The areas of the Park that are owned by Aboriginal people are leased by the traditional owners to the Director of National Parks to be managed as a national park. The Aboriginal traditional owners of the Park are descendants of various clan groups from the Kakadu area. Their lifestyle has changed in recent years, but their traditional customs and beliefs remain very important. About 10,000 Aboriginal people live in the Park; many of them are traditional owners. Park Management is directed by the Kakadu Board of Management. Establishment of Kakadu National Park was set up at a time when Australians were becoming more interested in national parks for conservation and in recognising the land rights of Aboriginal people. A national park in the Alligator River region was proposed as early as 1935. In 1978 the Australian Government took over the titles of various pieces of land that now makes up Kakadu National Park. Kakadu National Park was made a park in three stages between 1978 and 1991. Each stage of the Park includes Aboriginal land under the Land Rights Act that is leased to the Director of National Parks or land that is subject to a claim to traditional ownership under the Land Rights Act. In November 1978, the Land Trust and the Director signed a lease for the land to be managed as a national park. Stage One of the Park was declared on 5 April 1978. Stage Two was declared on 28 February 1981. The land claim was partly successful. In 1981, a land claim was made for the land in the Goodparla and Gimbat pastoral leases that were to be included in Stage Three of Kakadu. The other area to be included in Stage Three, the Gimbat Resumption and the Waterfall Creek Reserve, were later added to this land claim. The need to create the park in stages was due to the debate over whether mining should be allowed at Guratba Coronation Hill which is located in the middle of the area referred to as Sickness Country. In 1981, the land in Stage Three, apart from the former Goodparla pastoral leases, was given to the Gunlom Aboriginal Land Trust and leased to the Director of National Parks to continue being managed as part of Kakadu. The first surviving written account comes from the Dutch. Abel Tasman was the next explorer to visit in 1644. He was the first person to record European contact with Aboriginal people. Almost a century later Matthew Flinders surveyed the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1802 and 1803. During this time he named the three Alligator Rivers after the large numbers of crocodiles, which he thought were alligators. Rock art painting at Ubirr. In 1845 John McDouall Stuart travelled along the south-western boundary of Kakadu but did not see any people. The first non-Aboriginal people to visit and have long term contact with Aboriginal people in northern Australia were the Macassans from Sulawesi and other parts of Indonesia. They travelled to northern Australia every wet season, probably from the last quarter of the 17th century, in sailing boats called praus. They came to harvest trepang sea cucumber, turtle shell, pearls and other prized items to trade in their homeland. Aboriginal people helped in harvesting and processing the trepang, and in collecting and exchanging the other goods. There is no evidence that the Macassans spent time on the coast of Kakadu. There is evidence of some contact between Macassan culture and Aboriginal people of the Kakadu area. Among the finds from archaeological digs in the Park are glass and metal pieces that probably came from the Macassans, either directly or through trade with the Coburg Peninsula people. The British attempted a number of settlements on the northern Australian coast in the early part of the 19th century: They wanted to secure the north of Australia before the French or Dutch, who had colonised islands further north. The British settlements all failed for a variety of reasons, such as lack of water and fresh food, sickness and isolation. It is difficult to assess the impact of these settlements on the local Aboriginal people and the type of relationship that developed between them and the British. Certainly, some Aboriginals worked at the settlements. Exposure to new sickness was an ever-present danger. As in other parts of Australia,

disease and the disruption it caused to society devastated the local Aboriginal population. Buffalo hunters Water buffalo in the wetlands Water buffalo have had a big influence on the Kakadu region as well. By the the number of buffaloes escaped from early settlements had grown so much that hunting them for skins and horns was economically successful. Most of the buffalo hunting and skin curing was done in the dry season, between June and September, when buffaloes gathered around the remaining billabongs. During the wet season hunting stopped because the ground was too muddy to follow the buffalo and the harvested hides would rot. The buffalo hunting industry became an important employer of Aboriginal people during the dry-season months. Missionaries Missionaries had a big influence on the Aboriginal people of the Alligator Rivers area. Many of the people lived and went to school at missions. Two missions were set up in the region in the early part of the century. The Oenpelli Mission began in , when the Church of England Missionary Society accepted an offer from the Northern Territory Administration to take over the area, which had been used as a dairy farm. The Oenpelli Mission operated for 50 years. Others say that, although they might not have used the best methods to achieve their goal, the missionaries did care about the Aboriginal people at a time when wider Australian society did not. Salt water crocodile in Kakadu. Pastoralists The pastoral industry made started slowly in the Top End. Pastoral leases in the Kakadu area were progressively given up from , because the Victoria River and the Barkly Tablelands were better pastoral regions. In southern Kakadu much of Goodparla and Gimbat was claimed in the mids by three pastoralists, Roderick, Travers and Sergison. The leases were later passed on to a series of owners, who were all unsuccessful. In both stations were taken back by the Commonwealth and added to Kakadu National Park. There was a sawmill at Nourlangie Camp, begun by Chinese workers, probably before World War I , to cut stands of cypress pine in the area. After World War II there were a number of small-scale activities, including dingo shooting and trapping, brumby shooting, crocodile shooting, tourism and forestry. Nourlangie Camp was again the site of a sawmill in the s, until the cypress pines were cleared. In it became a safari camp for tourists. Soon after, a similar camp was started at Patonga and at Muirella Park. People were flown in to hunt buffalo, crocodiles and fishing. Crocodile hunters often made use of the bush skills of Aboriginal people. Using paperbark rafts, they would track the movement of a wounded crocodile and get the carcass for skinning. The skins were then sold to make leather goods. Aboriginal people became less involved in commercial hunting of crocodiles once night spotlight shooting started. Freshwater Crocodiles have been protected by law since and Saltwater Crocodiles since Mining The Ranger Uranium Mine. A number of short mining booms followed. The building of the North Australia Railway line helped the mining camps, and places such as Burrundie and Pine Creek became permanent settlements. The mining camps and new settlements drew many Aboriginal people away from Kakadu. No Aboriginal people are known to have worked in the mines but their access to alcohol and other drugs had a huge impact. Small-scale gold mining began at Imarlkba, near Barramundi Creek, and Mundogie Hill in the s and at Moline previously called Eureka and Northern Hercules mine , south of the Park, in the s. The mines employed a few local Aboriginal people. In uranium was discovered in the South Alligator River valley. Thirteen small but rich uranium mines operated in the following decade, at their peak in employing over workers. No Aboriginal people were employed at any of these mines. Early in the s large uranium deposits were discovered at Ranger, Jabiluka and Koongarra. The Australian Government began an inquiry into land use in the Alligator Rivers region. It also said that Jabiluka and Koongarra sites should be developed, and that a town be built to support the mines. The Ranger mine and the service town at Jabiru have had many impacts on Aboriginal people. Aboriginal people have different opinions about mining. The climate is monsoonal, with two main seasons: Humidity is relatively low and rain is unusual. At Jabiru the average maximum temperature for October is Mist in Kakadu on a billabong. Most of the rain is caused by monsoonal troughs formed over Southeast Asia. Sometimes tropical cyclones cause very heavy rain over small areas. Periods of torrential rain and long dry spells mean that Kakadu can change its appearance according to the season, so is a place deserving of more than one visit. Waterlilies such as the lotus flower abound in Kakadu National Park. Flora Kakadu has more than plant species, because of the different geological areas, landforms and habitats. Kakadu is also said to be one of the most weed free national parks in the world. The different geographical areas of Kakadu have their own specialised plants.

8: Paddy Cahill – Stories of Oz

Oenpelli is an Aboriginal community on the eastern border of World Heritage listed Kakadu National Park at the base of the Arnhem Land escarpment. Being part of Arnhem Land, travellers wanting to visit Oenpelli require a permit before visiting.

History of the park A national park was first suggested in the region in at a time when Australians were becoming more interested in declaring national parks for conservation and in recognising the land interests of Aboriginal people. Discussions continued over the next decade. During this time the name Kakadu was suggested to recognise Gagudju, an Aboriginal language which used to be spoken in the park. In a culturally-rich area of woodland known as Koongarra was added to Kakadu National Park protecting it forever. However, the first surviving written account comes from the Dutch. One of the two vessels under his command was the Arnhem. Abel Tasman was the next documented explorer to visit this part of the coast on his voyage from Cape York to Shark Bay in Then came Matthew Flinders. He surveyed the western shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria in and Flinders was not impressed with the country and he found the natives he encountered hostile. He does record more favourably his contact with Macassan fisherman. Between and he made a number of coastal voyages, during which he explored and named the three Alligator Rivers after the large numbers of crocodiles, which he mistook for alligators. He was generally unenthusiastic about the region, finding the country low, dreary and flat, although the mangroves supported vast numbers of waterbirds. He saw no Aboriginal people but noted their fires. He followed a creek down from the Arnhem Land escarpment, then went down the South Alligator before crossing to the East Alligator and proceeding north. Leichhardt showed remarkable skill in finding his way through unknown country. They were armed with small goose spears, and with flat wommalas. Although they were extremely noisy, they did not show the slightest hostile intention. One of them had a shawl and neckerchief of English manufacture; and another carried an iron tomahawk, which he said he got from north-west by north. In John McDouall Stuart travelled along the south-western boundary of Kakadu but did not see any people. In John McKinlay set out from Escape Cliffs on an expedition that lasted six months and is recorded as a complete fiasco. The party travelled south and east, possibly as far as the East Alligator River. Hampered by rising waters and boggy conditions caused by a severe wet season, they were forced to retreat. After killing and skinning their horses they built a raft using the skins and rafted along the river to the coast and on to Escape Cliffs. Visitors and settlers The first non-Aboriginal people to visit and have sustained contact with Aboriginal people in northern Australia were the Macassans from Sulawesi and other parts of the Indonesian archipelago. They travelled to northern Australia every wet season probably in late 17th Century in sailing boats called praus. Their main aim was to harvest trepang sea cucumber , but they also collected turtle shell, pearls, pearl shell, timber and buffalo horn for Asian markets Press et al. Aboriginal people were involved in harvesting and processing the trepang, and in collecting and exchanging the other goods. There is no evidence that the Macassans spent time on the coast of Kakadu but there is evidence of some contact between Macassan culture and Aboriginal people of the Kakadu area. Among the artefacts from archaeological digs in the Park are glass and metal fragments that probably came from the Macassans, either directly or through trade with the Coburg Peninsula people. The British attempted a number of settlements on the northern Australian coast in the early part of the nineteenth century, including Fort Dundas on Melville Island in , Fort Wellington at Raffles Bay in , and Victoria Settlement Port Essington on the Coburg Peninsula in They were anxious to secure the north of Australia before the French or Dutch, who had colonised many other islands. The British settlements were all subsequently abandoned for a variety of reasons, such as lack of water and fresh food, sickness and isolation. It is difficult to assess the impact of these settlements on the local Aboriginal people and the type of relationship that developed between them and the British. Certainly, some Aboriginal labour was used at the settlements. Exposure to new sickness was an ever-present danger. As in other parts of Australia, disease and the disruption to society it caused devastated the local Aboriginal population. Accounts from settlers at Port Essington tell of an influenza outbreak among the Aboriginal population in , which reduced them to such a

state of destitution and wretchedness that it aroused the pity of all who came in contact with them. As the season passed, the disease spread until it reached epidemic proportions, with many dying and the others too sick and weak to help themselves. Disease and other social consequences also took a huge toll on the population of the Alligator Rivers region. It is estimated that the area between the Adelaide and East Alligator Rivers supported an Aboriginal population of in pre-European times. There are now only about Aboriginal people living in Kakadu. Buffalo hunters By the s the number of buffaloes released from early settlements had increased to such an extent that commercial harvesting of hides and horns was economically viable. The first buffalo hunter to operate in the Alligator Rivers region was Paddy Cahill, who came to the area in the s intending to establish a cattle station and farm and to shoot buffalo for hides. He pioneered the practice of shooting buffalo from horseback. Most of the hunting and tanning was done towards the end of the dry season, when buffaloes congregated around the remaining billabongs. During the wet season hunting ceased because the ground was too muddy to pursue buffalo and the harvested hides would rot. The buffalo-hunting industry became an important employer of Aboriginal people during the dry-season months. Aboriginal men on foot were employed to stalk and flush the animals out of dense vegetation onto open floodplain, where shooters on horseback could run down the animals, shooting them in the spine. Hides were taken to local waterholes and cleaned before salting. Salting was primarily the task of Aboriginal women and was done repeatedly over a number of days. The hides were then dried, folded and transported to a river landing to await shipment by lugger to Darwin. Until World War 2 Aboriginal workers throughout the Northern Territory were paid in supplies, usually of the most basic kind-tobacco, flour and tea. Missionaries Missionaries had a big influence on the Aboriginal people of the Alligator Rivers region, many of whom lived and were schooled at missions in their youth. Two missions were set up in the region in the early part of the century. The Oenpelli Mission began in , when the Church of England Missionary Society accepted an offer from the Northern Territory Administration to take over the area, which had been operated as a dairy farm mostly under Paddy Cahill. The Oenpelli Mission operated for 45 years, the last few of which were severely disrupted by the availability of alcohol from the Border Store near Cahills Crossing Press et al, In responsibility for Oenpelli was transferred to an Aboriginal town council. The extent to which missions have influenced Aboriginal society is the subject of debate. Others argue that, although criticism can be levelled at the methods used to achieve their goal, the missionaries did care about the welfare of Aboriginal people at a time when wider Australian society did not and that without missions many more Aboriginal people would have perished Cole A number of Aboriginal people now living in the Kakadu area were sent to missions on Melville, Bathurst and Croker Islands. Their experiences were as different as the quotes below: The priests were mongrels. They used a fine belt from a Singer sewing machine to belt us over the backside, cutting us all up because we were late. The more I think about it, we were sent there to be changed, to get the Aboriginality out of us; there was no other reason.

9: Gunbalanya (Oenpelli) – Lauraine Diggins Fine Art

Museum Victoria holds significant collections of artworks by Australian Aboriginal artists dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This painting is from the large number of works commissioned after a visit to Oenpelli by the director of the National Museum of Victoria, Walter Baldwin Spencer in

Black-necked stork Kakadu National Park Brolga and magpie geese 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 bony 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 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 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 Namarrgarn 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 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 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 films were shot here. Visitors are urged to exercise caution around crocodiles as they have been responsible for a number of fatal attacks. Recreational fishing is a popular activity inside Kakadu National Park. The main target species is barramundi and the most popular locations are Yellow Water, the South Alligator and the East Alligator River. Hunting is not allowed in Kakadu National Park. Visitors can experience Kakadu National Park with a recognised tour operator or they can drive themselves. The Director manages Commonwealth national parks through Parks Australia, which is a part of the Department of the Environment and Energy. Title to Aboriginal land in the park is held by Aboriginal land trusts. The land trusts have leased their land to the Director of National Parks for the purpose of a national park for the enjoyment and benefit of all Australians and international visitors.

Old Protestantism and the new Life is a fatal disease Betrayal of spirit. The significance of medieval Christianity, by L. D. [i.e. T. White. High Court Case Summaries on Property (Keyed to Cribbet Casebook, Eighth Edition) My years with Ludwig von Mises Aipmt 2003 question paper with solutions Corporate risk management and pension asset allocation Yong Li Care of individuals with epilepsy Vol. VI-XI. pt. V. Foreign correspondence, 1473-1547. EEO Law and Personnel Practices Examination of Conscience 256 Index to Periodical Articles by and About Blacks, 1982 (Index to Black Periodicals) Selected interior brain systems: front views Learning, the P3, and the locus coeruleus-norepinephrine system Nieuwenhuis Unity and differences in religions II/tThe Lady in the Gray Cloak/t18 Institution of Education Animal and vegetable physiology, considered with reference to natural theology, by Peter Mark Roget . East India Company studies Yauh the inner exit The gay metropolis, 1940-1996 Middle-Earth Role Playing 3./tCalling what is not a spade a spade Wave propagation and underwater acoustics My Starless Night Montana 1948 full book The Tale of The Magic Okra Seeds The swing traders bible Tigers and Their Den Photographic atlas for anatomy physiology by hebert edition 14 All my loving piano Elementary geometry of differentiable curves Incongruent segments Americas most haunted Regulation is the wrong solution to the wrong problem Level five: the nature of mind Trumans Speech to the NAACP at the Lincoln Memorial: Critical infrastructures: a primer. John D. Moteff. ch. 2. Historical critical introduction to the philosophy of mythology