



Jarrangbarnmi (Koolpin Gorge)

Welcome to Jarrangbarnmi. In this place stories of big water flow are in Jawoyn creation and geologists stories.

Jarrangbarnmi is an important site for the local Jawoyn people, and is protected under Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act, restricting the number of people allowed in the area, and as such, permits are required to enter this site.

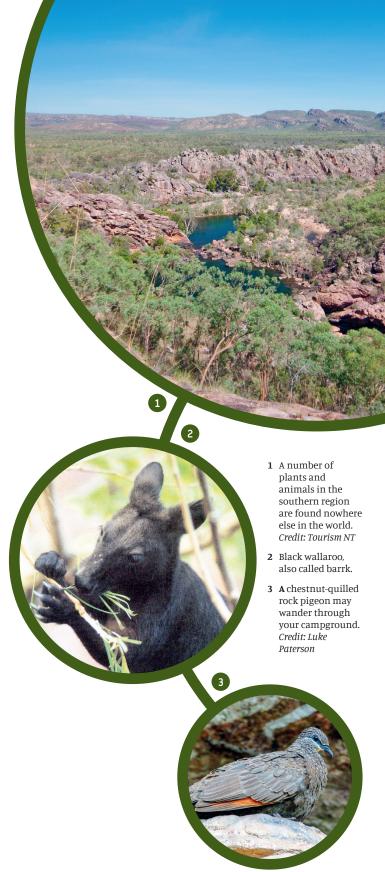
Jarrangbarnmi name comes from the Jawoyn word jarrang, meaning flood, or big water flow, and barn, meaning rift or gap. Jarrangbarnmi was created by the Jawoyn creation ancestors, and it is part of Buladjang country.

The landscape was created by Bula who then went to live under the ground. Bolung, Rainbow Serpent, lives in natural pools in this country too, and both of these powerful creation ancestors can cause earthquakes, storms, floods, and disease if they are disturbed.

Jawoyn practise care and respect while in Buladjang country and ask that you do too. Do not enter or cross the creek near the campground, and do not access the bank on the other side of the creek in this area. This is a sacred site and entry is prohibited under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 12.23. Please heed all signage and note some places away from the creek are also import cultural sites, and can only be visited by Mungguy.

Niwula Jarrangbarnmi na-turis waywo gerrung warrung-gan.gan gayakaya. Brerku. Nabay nya-wongar. Here at Jarrangbarnmi, tourist mob mustn't go close. That's dangerous. It's not allowed.

Sandy Barraway and Peter Jatbula, Jawoyn Wurrkbarbar clan









Jarrangbarnmi (Koolpin Gorge) walk

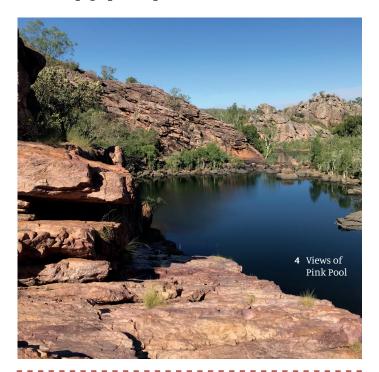
DISTANCE: 2 km return **TIME:** 1—2 hours

GRADE: Difficult, partly unmarked track

The walk starts approximately 400 metres before entering the campground. Follow the orange track markers to climb over a low ridge and make your way down to the vegetation pool where you boulder-hop across the creek and over to the pink pool. Scramble up to the black pool and enjoy the views. From here the track is unmarked. Be sure to know your limits and continue for overnight hikes only if you have been granted a bushwalking permit.

PERMITS FOR BUSHWALKING AND CAMPING

A permit and access key are required to visit, walk and camp at Jarrangbarnmi. Advance booking is essential and minimum fourteen days must be allowed for processing of the permit. No permit extensions can be authorised on site. You will need the **Koolpin 1:50,000 topographic map**.



FORMS TO DOWLOAD:

parksaustralia.gov.au/kakadu/do/walks/jarrangbarnmi-walk parksaustralia.gov.au/kakadu/plan/permits



5 Gouldian finches occur in the southern part of Kakadu. Credit: Australian Wildlife Conservancy



6 Vegetation Pool

PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

Speak with a Permits Officer at: T: **08 8938 11140** E: kakadu.permits@awe.gov.au



HERE AND ONLY HERE

The habitats of this area are similar to desert habitats where soils are shallow, low in nutrients, sandy, well drained, and exposed to wind with extreme heat. Plants and animals of the area have adapted to these arid conditions, but are geographically isolated from similar habitats.

Jarrangbarnmi has many rare and endemic species for this reason. Rare species are those which are uncommon or which have a very limited distribution, and endemic species are not found elsewhere.



KOOLPIN GUM (Eucalyptus koolpinensis)

A rare tree known from only two small populations near Jarrangbarnmi.



KAKADU DUNNART (Sminthopsis bindi)

A small carnivorous marsupial first collected by scientists in 1985. Only 20 individuals have ever been found.



HOODED PARROT (Psephotus dissimilis)

Found only in the dry open forest and woodland hill country of this area. It nests in termite mounds which incubate the eggs.

RARE OR ENDEMIC?



Chestnutquilled rock -pigeon

(Petrophasa rufipennis)
The pigeon lives in spinifex woodlands on the sandstone hills of the Arnhem Land plateau. They make loud clapping noises as they fly.



Banded fruit-dove

(Ptilonopus

cinctus) The fuit dove is only found in monsoon vine forests and tall dense paperbark forests fringing watercourses on the western Arnhem Land plateau.



Calaby's mouse (Pseudomys

calabyi) This little mouse was first collected in 1973 near Gunlom. Only 33 individuals have been recorded.



Black wallaroo

(Macropus bernardus) The Black wallaroo can be found in Arnhem Land plateau and outlier stone country.



Giant cave gecko

(Pseudothecadactylus lindneri) The Giant cave gecko is a large gecko only found in the stone country of western Arnhem Land and the Kimberley.



Carpenter frog

(Megistolotis

lignarius) The Carpenter frog is a ground-dwelling frog restricted to stone country between western Arnhem Land and the Kimberley. Its call resembles the sound of tapping on wood.



WATER SAFETY

KAKADU VISITORS ARE URGED TO UNDERSTAND THE FOLLOWING WARNING TO ENJOY A SAFE VISIT.

Kakadu National Park has many spectacular waterways and natural pools however they can be dangerous for swimmers. **Observe ALL safety warning signs**; be aware of your surroundings; remember the location of Emergency Call Devices (ECDs) in case someone needs help; and carry a First Aid kit with you.

Watch for changes in the weather. Some waterways may flash flood causing dangerously strong currents, and many of the waterways are home to crocodiles. Crocodiles hunt by staying submerged and can attack in knee-deep water. Always stay a safe distance from the waters' edge. Be careful when walking near waterfalls or rock pools which can be slippery, and may contain submerged rocks or tree branches that pose risk. Water in rock pools can be extremely cold and may induce shock, especially on hot days. The safest place to swim in Kakadu is in a public or hotel pool, and never swim alone.

LOOK AFTER THE PARK

- The important cultural and natural values of Jarrangbarnmi are protected by restricting access to a few people at a time. As one of the fortunate few, please respect this privilege and leave no trace of having been here. Please do not use sunscreens or repellents if you intend to swim as they pollute the pools and creek
- Fishing is not permitted in the southern part of Kakadu, including Jarrangbarnmi
- Do not approach, interfere with, or feed any wildlife
- Carry out your rubbish, including cigarette butts, fruit peel and tissues
- Use fuel stoves in preference to open fires
- If lighting a fire, collect firewood on the way to your camp rather than at the campsite. Use firewood sparingly
- Make sure your fire is extinguished properly when you leave
- Camp in the designated camping area. Camping and fires are not permitted in the gorge
- Whenever possible, use the toilets provided. While out walking, bury all toilet waste at least 15 cm deep and well away from the creek
- Generators are not permitted.

BE CROCWISE TO THE SECOND

LOOK AFTER YOURSELF

- Carry and drink plenty of water at least one (1) litre per person per hour.
- Keep to marked tracks.
- Take healthy energy food like fruit and nuts.
- Carry a First Aid kit and map.
- Wear sturdy footwear, a hat and loose, light clothing.
- Walk to your fitness ability and rest often, starting no later than 8.00 am to avoid the heat of the day.
- Tell someone where you are going, and your start, and finish time.

CROCODILES

Jarrangbarnmi is a crocodile management zone and rangers may remove estuarine (saltwater) crocodiles from the area. It is possible for estuarine (saltwater) crocodiles to move back into the gorge undetected. Do not enter the creek near the campground, or at the 'vegetation pool'. Obey all crocodile warning signs.

For more information contact

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SHARE YOUR KAKADU ADVENTURES!