



# kakadu<sup>®</sup>

NATIONAL PARK

## Burrungkuy (Nourlangie)

Welcome to Burrungkuy (Nourlangie Rock), known for its World Heritage rock art, colourful birdlife, and easy to access walks and lookouts.

At Burrungkuy (Nourlangie Rock) you can see how local Aboriginal people lived in this area through changing times. Environmental and social changes are reflected in the rock art and in the ground, where archaeologists have uncovered over 20,000 years of Aboriginal occupation. Burrungkuy is the name for the rocky parts, previously known as Nourlangie Rock, while the lower areas are known as Anbangbang.

### WALKS

A 1.5 kilometre circuit walk takes you through a wet season home for generations of Aboriginal people. Evidence of long occupation and changing times is to be found in the art sites and a large rock shelter. The lookouts reveal connections between people and landscape. A loop section of this walk is wheelchair accessible. The 12 kilometre Barrk sandstone walk over Burrungkuy presents a challenging walk. Precautions must be taken and the walk must not be attempted by the solo walker. To find out more, please refer to the Barrk Sandstone Walk fact sheet.

### REGION WALKS

Nawurlandja lookout offers world-class view across Anbangbang Billabong to Burrungkuy and the Arnhem Land escarpment, all year round. If you are in the area during the dry season, visit Anbangbang Billabong and enjoy the diverse birdlife and stunning views looking back toward Burrungkuy. To find out more, please refer to the Anbangbang factsheet.



- 1 View from Nawurlandja lookout.
- 2 Namarrkondjahdjam, lightning dreaming, from Kunwarddewardde lookout. From his place on the escarpment, Namarrkon watches for the first wet season storms.
- 3 Namarrkon, the lightning man, at Anbangbang gallery.

For more information or to plan your trip visit

[kakadu.gov.au](http://kakadu.gov.au)



Australian Government  
Parks Australia





4 Burrungkuy Loop Walk

## ANBANGBANG GALLERY

The paintings in this gallery and a nearby gallery were painted by Nayombolmi. Also known as Barramundi Charlie, Nayombolmi spent many years working for balanda (non-Aboriginal people). He returned to repaint these in 1964, shortly before he passed away. In 1962, before Nayombolmi's work, British naturalist Sir David Attenborough had photographed this gallery; those photographs show the top paintings were not present, so we know how old they are.

## WHEN WALKING

- 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.

## ANBANGBANG SHELTER

Aboriginal people have been coming home to this shelter for the last 6000 years. Occasional use dates further back to 20,000 years, when the climate of the area was drier and food more scarce. Over time objects discarded by people here have built up on the floor of the shelter. Archaeological excavations have revealed organic objects not usually preserved in the hot, wet climate of northern Australia, safe in the dryness of this shelter.

## LEGEND

	Walking track		Toilets
	Grade: Easy		Wheelchair access
	Parking		Emergency Call Device
	Lookout		
	Art site		

## CONSERVATION

Rock art is extremely important to the Aboriginal owners of Kakadu. It is also an important historic and scientific record of human occupation of the region.

Rock art can be damaged by many natural processes.

Boardwalks and handrails prevent both people and animals from touching and rubbing the paintings. Boardwalks also prevent dust from being stirred up and coating the paintings.

Pruning, clearing and controlled burning help reduce risks from wildfire and plants rubbing against the rocks. Rangers regularly remove nests and tunnels made by wasps and other insects.

## HOW CAN YOU HELP?

The thousands of people who visit the art sites each year pose the greatest, although unintentional, threat to the rock art.

To help protect the paintings please:

- Do not touch the paintings or interfere with the silicon drip lines which are installed to divert water away from the painting so they last longer.
- Keep to the walking tracks and behind fences and barriers.
- Do not enter prohibited areas.
- Penalties apply to anyone defacing or damaging an archaeological site or artefact.
- Drones are not permitted at Burrungkuy, or anywhere on park.

### For more information contact

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