The name Jarrangbarnmi comes from the Jawoyn words *jarrang* meaning flood, or big water flow, and *barn* meaning rift or gap.

Big water flows are part of both the Jawoyn creation story and the story told by geologists for Jarrangbarnmi.

Jarrangbarnmi was created by the Jawoyn creation ancestors. It is part of Buladjang country. Bula created this landscape and then went to live under the ground. Bolung (Rainbow Serpent) lives in plunge pools in this country. Both of these powerful creation ancestors can cause earthquakes, storms, floods and disease if disturbed.


Sandy Barraway and Peter Jabula, Jawoyn Wurrkbarbar clan
ACCESS AND CAMPING
A permit and access key are required to visit, walk and camp at Jarrangbarnmi. Advance booking is essential and minimum 7 days must be allowed for processing of the permit. No permit extensions can be authorised on site.

For permits and permit information contact the Permits Officer on 08 8938 1140. Download forms at kakadu.permits@environment.gov.au

You will need the Koolpin 1:50,000 topographic map.
Gouldian finches occur in the southern part of Kakadu.

**JARRANGBARNMI (KOOLPIN GORGE) WALK**

**Distance:** 2 km return  
**Time:** 1 – 2 hours  
**Grade:** Moderate, unmarked track

Follow Koolpin Creek upstream to plunge pools and waterfalls. Cross the creek, but keep it in sight at all times. The end of this walk is not marked. You can follow Koolpin Creek for many kilometres.

**HERE AND ONLY HERE**

The habitats of this area are similar to desert habitats. The soils are shallow, low in nutrients, sandy, well-drained and exposed to wind and extreme heat. The plants and animals of the area have adapted to these arid conditions, but are geographically isolated from similar habitats. That is why there are many rare and endemic species at Jarrangbarnmi.

Rare species are those which are uncommon or which have a very limited distribution. Endemic species are not found elsewhere.

**The Koolpin gum (Eucalyptus koolpinensis)** is a rare tree known from only two small populations near Jarrangbarnmi.

**Kakadu dunnart (Sminthopsis sp. nov.)** is a small carnivorous marsupial first collected by scientists in 1985. Only 20 individuals have ever been found.

**The hooded parrot (Psephotus dissimilis)** is found only in the dry open forest and woodland hill country of this area. It nests in termite mounds which incubate the eggs.

**Chestnut-quilled rock-pigeon** (Petrophassa rufipennis) live in spinifex woodlands on the sandstone hills of the Arnhem Land Plateau. They make loud clapping noises as they fly.

**Banded fruit-doves (Ptilonopus cinctus)** are only found in monsoon vine forests and tall dense paperbark forests fringing watercourses on the western Arnhem Land Plateau.

**Colaby’s mouse (Pseudomys sp. nov.)** was first collected in 1973 near Gunlom. Only 33 individuals have been recorded.

**Black wallaroo (Macropus bernardus)** is endemic to the Arnhem Land plateau and outlier stone country.

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

**Carpenter frog (Megistolotis lignarius)** 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.
Great bowerbirds are often seen near the campground.

CROCODILES

Freshwater crocodiles (Crocodylus johnstonii) lay eggs in the warm sandy creek banks in August and September. Unlike estuarine crocodiles, freshwater crocodiles are generally shy but they can be dangerous if threatened or approached. Keep your distance.

Jawoyn are very respectful and careful while in Buladjang country and ask that you be also. Please:
- do not go ashore on the creek bank opposite the camping area. This is a sacred site and entry is prohibited under Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 12.23.
- stay by the creek. Some places away from the creek are important cultural sites and can only be visited by Jawoyn.

LOOK AFTER YOURSELF

Protect yourself from the sun - wear a hat and cover up with loose, light clothing.
- Protect yourself from biting insects - cover up with loose clothing.
- Wear sturdy footwear.
- Carry and drink plenty of water.
- On longer walks, have energy foods - fruit and nuts.
- Carry a First Aid Kit.
- Avoid walking in the heat of the day.

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 15cm deep and well away from the creek.
- Minimise damage to the creek banks by using the water entry points marked by wooden barriers. Generators are not permitted.

For more information contact:
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