



Kakadu
Tourism



Kakadu For Kids

**Learn about some of the plants,
animals and culture in Australia's
Kakadu National Park**

What is Kakadu?

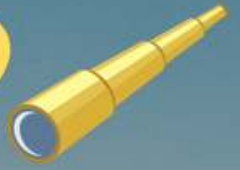


Kakadu National Park is owned and occupied by First Australians.

Kakadu is a really really really big nature park with wetlands, rivers and sandstone mountains called escarpments.

It has been home to many indigenous clans for over 65,000 years.

Where is Kakadu?



Kakadu is in the Northern Territory, Australia.
3 hours from Darwin - the Capital City of NT.

Kakadu's Culture

Kakadu Culture is passed down through story, dance, ceremony, song, paintings and games

Kakadu is home to more than 10,000 crocodiles!

Fun Facts

The word for goodbye is 'bobo' (pronounced bor bor)

There are 3 indigenous languages spoken in Kakadu; Kundjeyhmi, Kunwinjku and Jawoyn.

Want to learn more? Visit
Warradjan Cultural Centre & Bowali Visitor Centre

Kakadu Animals

Salt Water Crocodile



Ginga

Take extra care when fishing or walking along the waters edge. It is safest to assume that Ginga can be found in any body of water or mud holes.

Magpie Goose



Bamarru

Preservation of our wetlands is vital for the Bamarru to be able to live, breed and thrive in a healthy habitat. They nest amongst the grasses.

Green Ant



Kabo

Kabo nests have medicinal properties. Indigenous locals crush the nests and inhale the strong citrus-like aroma of the crushed ants. This helps aid breathing and clear the sinuses when sick. The larvae of green ants is also eaten - it is rich, creamy and nutritious.

Kakadu Animals

Agile Wallaby



Gonoborlo

Gonoborlo search for sweet grasses, root bulbs and fruit that has fallen from the trees such as an-duchme (green) an-dak (milky plum) and an-morlak (Kakadu plum).

Water Buffalo



Anabarru

Anabarru are not native to Kakadu, they were imported in the early 19th Century to feed the Australian settlements. These animals disturb the floodplain land and dirty the water. Coinda's waters took on a yellow tinge, hence the name, Yellow Water Billabong.

Termite Mound



Ngen-Ngen

Ngen-ngen are found around water courses where there is soft sand or red soil. These large mounds can grow to multiple metres in height and in the wet season, termites continue to build up their mounds in preparation for flooding or to escape rising water levels.

Kakadu Animals

File Snake



Nawarndak

Nawarndak are non-venomous, aquatic snakes found in Kakadu with skin rough like a nailfile. Eating Nawarndak is a traditional delicacy with its rich fat and eggs.

Pig Nosed Turtle



Warradjan

Found in Kakadu river systems, Warradjans feed on aquatic plants, small fish, insects and riverbank seeds and fruit that fall into the water. They are the largest of fresh water turtles in the region.

Bat



Guluban

Guluban is traditionally roasted in a gungede (ground oven). The flavour is strong and the meat is oily and rich. Gungede is a good way to cook a number of other bush meats such as wild pork, buffalo, emu and fish.

Kakadu Plants

Kakadu Plum



An-morlak

An-morlak fruit contains the highest concentration of vitamin C in the world, making them extremely beneficial for health and immunity. Traditionally, the indigenous would also roast an-morlak sap and boil its bark to treat skin conditions and sores.

Cluster Fig



An-marnawan

An-marnawan trees fruit throughout the year. You can tell they are soft, sweet and ready to eat when their colour turns pinky orange. Often the fruit may contain larvae or young fig wasps that pollinate the flowers and lay their eggs inside the globular fruits.

pandanus



An-yakngarra

An-yakngarra grow in Kakadu's swamps, billabongs, floodplains and open forest woodlands. Their stems can hold many litres of water to sustain the tree through the dry season and when cut open, it's flesh can be eaten for hydration and electrolytes. An-yakngarra leaves are also finely stripped and used in traditional weavings.

Waterlily



An-dem

An-dem root tubers and seeds are eaten either raw or cooked and can be ground into a flour to make bush bread. They have one large green leaf that floats on top of the water and a large pink-and-yellow flower which blossoms throughout most of the year.

Kapok



An-djedj

An-djedj drop their leaves to produce yellow flowers in the dry season. These flowers develop into green pods, which harden, turn brown and split open to release seeds attached to a fluffy cotton-like material called Kapok. The bush is a seasonal indicator that tells Bininj/Mungguy when food resources such as turtle and freshwater crocodile eggs are ready to harvest.



Klassroom Quiz

1. What native fruit is sought after for its high vitamin C?

2. What spiked plant is used in traditional weavings?

3. Non venomous snake with rough skin?

4. What is the largest fresh water turtle in Kakadu waterways?

5. How did Yellow Water Billabong get its name?

6. How many different languages are spoken in Kakadu today?



Klassroom Quiz

7. Where are Warradjan found in Kakadu?

8. What is a 'Crocodile' called in Language?

9. How long does it take to drive from Darwin to Kakadu?

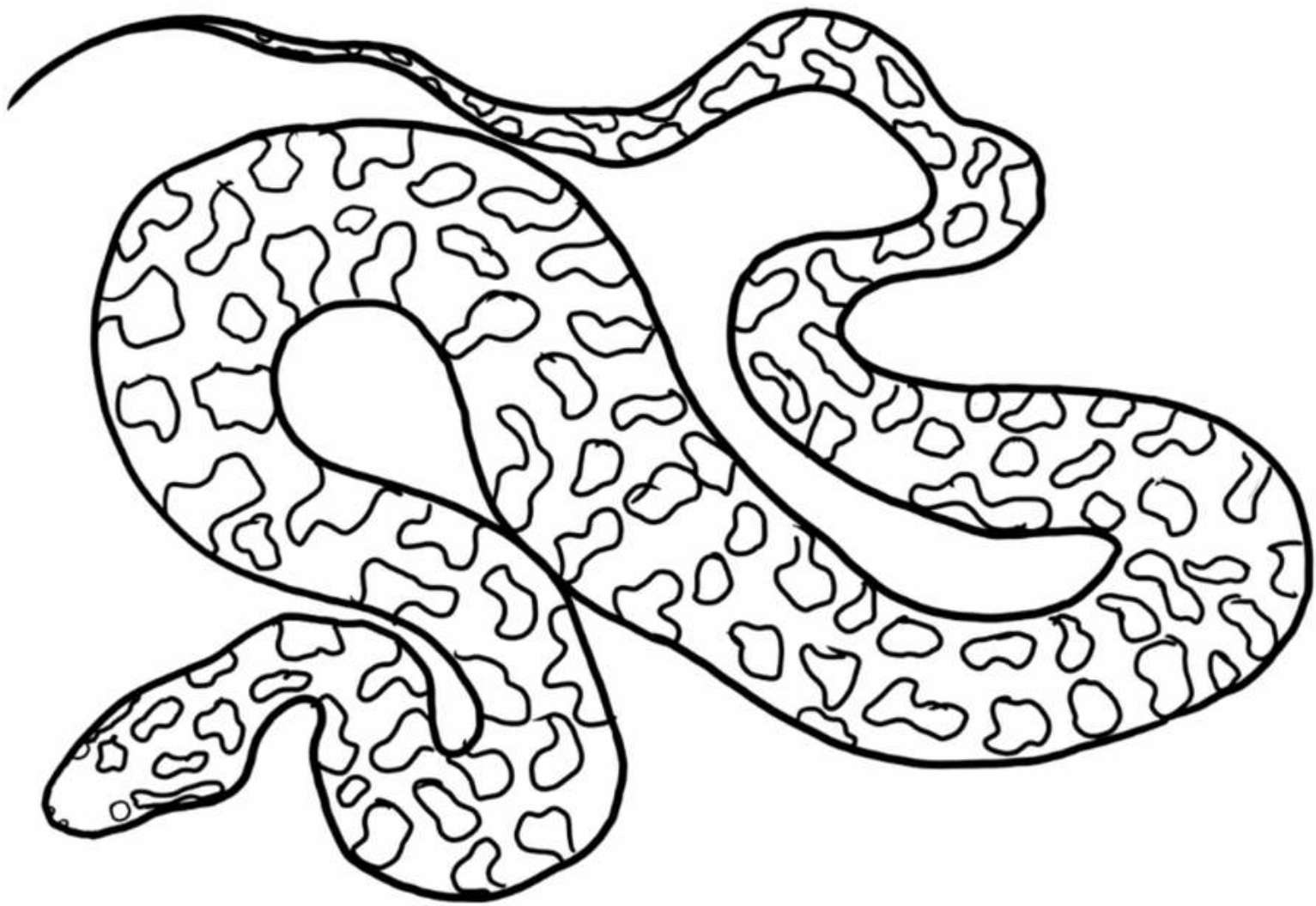
10. What plant is ground into a flour to make bush bread?

11. Which animal's nest is used for medicinal purposes?

12. How many years has Kakadu been home to the indigenous?

Kakadu Kids

Colouring In



Nawarrundak - file Snake