

explore

REMEMBER TO TAKE ADEQUATE
PRECAUTIONS BEFORE SETTING OFF

- Carry a suitable map, orient yourself with a prominent landmark.
- Protective clothing, hat, sturdy footwear, sunscreen lotion, plenty of drinking water, light snacks.
- Take out what you take in – no litter please.

Red Kangaroo

The largest living marsupial in the world, the male Red Kangaroo can weigh up to 85kg. They are commonly found throughout central Australia and prefer to graze on open plains, rather than rocky hills. The male Red Kangaroo is rusty red in colour, while the female is actually a blue-grey colour and is often mistaken for a Grey Kangaroo. Other features are the boxed shaped head, white stripes on the sides of the muzzle, long pointed ears and heavy eyelids. The tail on a Red is light in colour.

Euro

A smaller species of Kangaroo than the Red, the Euro is often mistaken for the Grey Kangaroo. Euros are common on hills and mountains. Although there are many subspecies of Euros, the male is always darker than the female. Euros have thick fur and a rounded, stocky figure.

Western Grey Kangaroo

The Western Grey Kangaroo is medium in size compared to the Euro and Red Kangaroos. They are common in southern parts of Australia and are often found in thick scrub that provides shelter and camouflage. The Western Grey has a dark, rounded face and a pale grey belly. Grey Kangaroos have a dark tail which differentiates them from Red Kangaroos. They hop in an upright posture with their heads high and tail curved up. All Kangaroos are most active after dark and like to congregate on road sides, so take care when driving at night and always slow down when you see one.



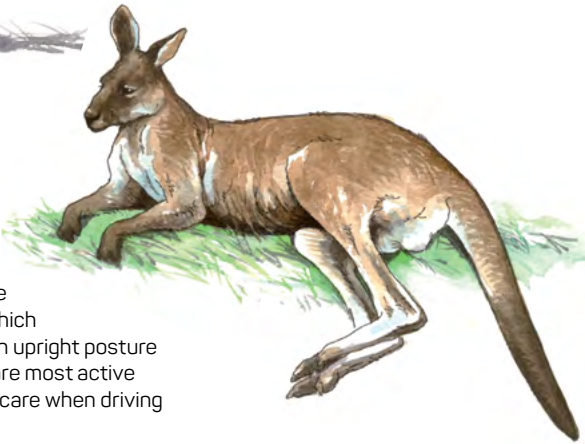
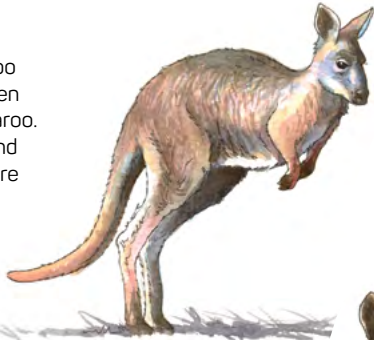
Emu

The Emu is Australia's largest native bird and is common in country regions on the mainland. They are shy but curious, can run up to 50km/hour and can even swim. Voice: male: deep grunts, female: loud thudding drumming.



Elegant Parrot

Found in the south east of South Australia as well as the Flinders Ranges and in the south west of Western Australia. Some have an orange belly. A similar species is the Blue-Winged Parrot, which has more blue on the wings. Voice: sharp 'tsit' and twittering while feeding.



Red-capped Robin

The small but bright robin is found mostly in southern mainland Australia, however some travel into tropical regions during the winter months. Locally they live in Native Pine, Sheoak, Mallee and in country gardens. Voice: insect like trill, 'dit-dit-drrr-it' and sharp 'tick'.



Spinifex

Spinifex (*Triodia* species) is a tough, spiky tussock grass that thrives on the poorest, most arid soils in the Flinders Ranges. Spinifex roots go down a long way: approximately 2-3 metres. Generally the roots develop from the same nodes as the shoots so that each shoot has its own personal water supply. The spiky leaves contain a lot of silica which makes them stiff and rigid. Spinifex seeds are produced after exceptional rainfall events and were an important source of food for the Aboriginal People of the Flinders Ranges. Dry spinifex is highly inflammable and is the most common flash point of fires caused by lightning.



Galah

This noisy bird lives throughout Australia except for dry deserts and dense rainforests. They usually nest in the hollows of living or dead trees and are very common during all seasons. Voice: high pitched 'chill chill' and harsher screeches.



Ringneck Parrot

This brilliant blue/green bird is found throughout inland eastern parts of Australia. Living in Mallee, Native Pine, Bullock bush and River Red Gums near watercourses, this brightly coloured bird is common in the Flinders Ranges. Voice: 'kling-kling-kling' or 'put-keep', put-keep'.



Whistling Kite

This species can be found throughout Australia, except for dry deserts. They are also found in Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia. They can often be seen soaring in circles searching for live prey and occasionally steal prey from other birds. Voice: a distinctive whistling, descending 'eeeeooo' and upward burst 'si-si-si-si'.



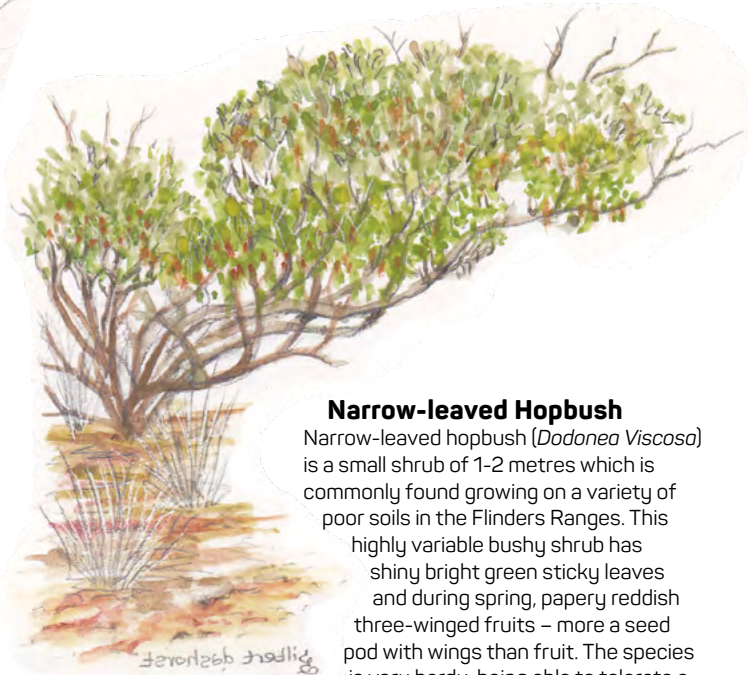
Cypress Pine

Cypress Pine (*Callitris columellaris*) is an attractive blue/green conifer that is common in the Flinders Ranges. The trees are well adapted to semi-arid conditions and are often the dominant species on the red/purple shales of the Bungeeroo Formation. The timber has a creamy white sapwood with the heartwood ranging from pale yellow to dark brown. Cypress Pine has high resistance to termite attack through the presence of natural substances in the wood (resin, guajol and callitrol). The relatively straight timber and termite resistance resulted in Cypress Pine being extensively used by early settlers for building and fencing.



Short-tailed Grasswren

This bird is endemic to the Flinders and Gawler Ranges. They are sometimes heard but rarely seen as they dash from one bush to another. The nests are built in clumps of porcupine grass. Voice: high pitched squeaks and buzzes.



Narrow-leaved Hopbush

Narrow-leaved hopbush (*Dodonea viscosa*) is a small shrub of 1-2 metres which is commonly found growing on a variety of poor soils in the Flinders Ranges. This highly variable bushy shrub has shiny bright green sticky leaves and during spring, papery reddish three-winged fruits – more a seed pod with wings than fruit. The species is very hardy, being able to tolerate a wide range of conditions, and is therefore widespread throughout Australia.

Wedge-tailed Eagle

This magnificent bird is found all over the country and, with a wing span of up to 2.8 metres, is Australia's largest bird of prey. They live as singles, pairs or in family groups. Voice: feeble, high pitched 'psheet-you' and screams.



Australian Raven

Common from the central regions to east coasts and southwest Australia. Ravens are often mistaken for crows that appear similar but are about two-thirds the size of ravens. Voice: loud and long, 'aah-aah-aaaaaahh' descending.



Cycle tracks

A cycle track links the cabins/homestead precinct to the caravan park/bush camping area. All access roads and station track may be used for cycling. Please leave gates as you find them. Trails range from one to ten kilometres. The walking trails are generally not suitable for cycling.



See www.rawnsleypark.com.au for more information



Bushwalking

There are seven marked walking trails on Rawnsley Park Station, ranging in length from 30 minutes to five hours return and in difficulty from very easy to moderately difficult. There are three separate starting points for the various walks.

START POINT: RAWNSLEY BLUFF CAR PARK

1. Rawnsley Bluff

DIFFICULT
Rawnsley Bluff (5 hr return) 12.6kms
Wilpena Lookout (4 hr return) 11.4kms
From the carpark the trail follows the creek bed for 600m before you begin climbing the foothills of the main range (Bonney Sandstone). The trail gradually steepens to a climb which brings you to Lone Pine Lookout. From here, the worst of the climb is over and the trail becomes less steep as you approach the summit.
Left fork: Wilpena Pound Lookout 600m. Provides an excellent view down the centre of Wilpena Pound.
Right fork: Rawnsley Bluff 1.5km. Survey Cairn constructed by Samuel Parry 1858. View to the south and east overlooking Chace Range.

2. Ferntree Falls

MODERATE (2 hr return) 5.2kms
Follow the Rawnsley Bluff track for 600m before branching off to the left. Pass through a low saddle before following a fence line that takes you to Ferntree Creek. Ferntree Falls flow only after heavy rain.

3. Twidale Top

EASY (45 min return) 2kms
The remnant flat-topped mesa is a good example of the erosion process that has shaped the Flinders landscape. Excellent views of Rawnsley Bluff escarpment and the caravan park and cabins.

START POINT: CARAVAN PARK OFFICE

4. Clem Corner

MODERATE (2 hr loop walk) 4.6kms
Follow the road past the first and second shower blocks before picking up the walking trail. Pass through the bush camping area before turning left through the gully to Clem Corner Lookout. Extensive views over the 'Hills of Arkaba' to the Elder Range. Return via the southern side of Ulowdna Range and Kangaroo Creek to starting point.

5. Kangaroo Gap Lookout

EASY (45 min return) 0.8kms
Follow the road downstream from the office to a small knoll that provides views to the Chace Range, Elder Range and Rawnsley Bluff.

6. Pines Cave

MODERATE (2.5 hr loop walk) 6.5kms
Follow the trail to Kangaroo Gap Lookout and continue across Kangaroo Creek through thick stands of native pine. At 1.8km the trail forks:
Left fork: Alison Saddle
Right fork: Pines Cave
The cave is a 6m rock hollow situated almost at the top of Ulowdna Range. Return via the ridge of Ulowdna Range.

START POINT: OFFICE

7. Alison Saddle

EASY (45 min return) 1.6km
Starts at the cabin's office, just past cabin number one and the stone fireplace. A gentle climb to Alison Saddle provides a surprising view of the country south to Hawker. Also an excellent spot to watch the sun set on Rawnsley Bluff. The trail continues to Pines Cave to give a two-hour loop walk if required.