



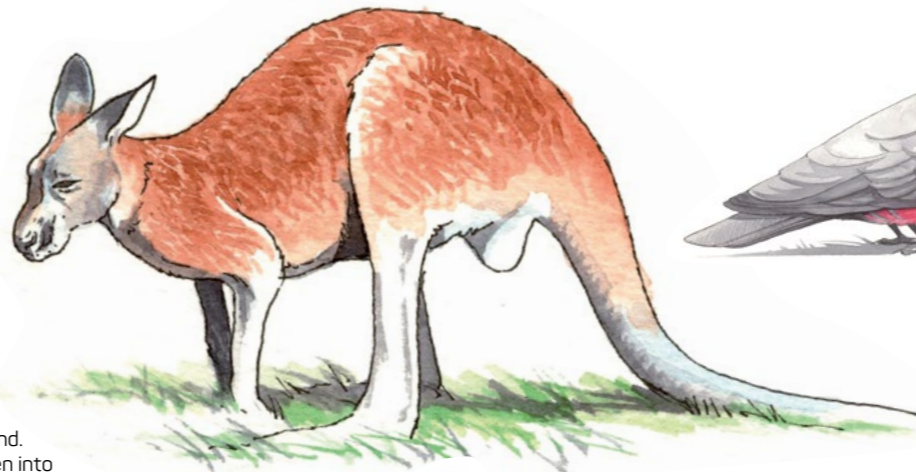
REMEMBER TO TAKE ADEQUATE
PRECAUTIONS BEFORE SETTING OFF

- 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 (*Macropus rufus*)

The giant of the plains of Rawnsley Park and the Flinders Ranges. In fact, "Big Reds" are the largest living marsupial in the world. Male reds can grow to 1.8m tall and can weigh more than 100kg. Average weight is about 85kg to 90kg. Often seen on the flat country between the Hawker Road and the Rawnsley Park cabin office. Also on the plains country under the Chace Range, the eastern boundary of Rawnsley Park Station. Male also called a Boomer. The female is actually a blue-grey color and is also known as a Blue Flyer. Red kangaroos breed all year round. Females can delay the birth of their joey until the previous joey has left the pouch – this is called embryonic diapause. Neonate emerges after 33 days, is hairless and blind. It climbs through thick hair on its mother's abdomen into the pouch where it fastens onto one of two teats. Stays in pouch for about 190 days.



Euro (*Macropus robustus*)

As its scientific name suggests, the euro is a very robust creature. Can be seen grazing in the lower hills country on Rawnsley Park, particularly in the late afternoon on the walking trail to Alison Saddle in the Ulowdna Range. Sometimes seen grazing near roadside on Hawker-Rawnsley Park Road. Although there are many subspecies of euros, the male is always darker than the female. Euros have thick fur, dark rounded ears and a compact stocky figure.

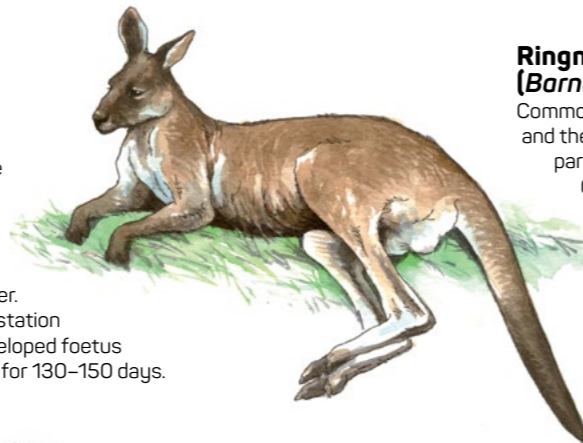


Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans*)

This beautiful parrot can be found on Rawnsley Park Station and across the Flinders. Often seen on the Wilcolo Walk (featured in Rawnsley's five-day and three-day guided treks) in Bunyeroo Valley. The Elegant Parrot is a slim parrot with golden-olive upperparts, yellow underparts and a two-tone blue patch on its wings (dark blue with a light-blue border). The face is yellow with a two-tone blue band that extends between the eyes, above the beak. The tail is blue with yellow outer feathers above, and wholly yellow below. Call: Sharp 'tsit' and twittering while feeding.

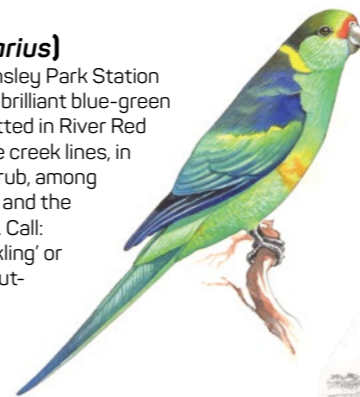
Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*)

Common on Rawnsley Park Station and throughout the Flinders. The Western Grey has a dark, rounded face and a pale grey belly. The kangaroo lives in large family groups of up to 15. The males compete for females during the breeding season. During these "boxing" contests, they lock arms and try to push each other over. Usually, only the dominant male in the group mates. Gestation period is 30-31 days, after which, the incompletely developed foetus (referred to as a joey) attaches to the teat in the pouch for 130-150 days.



Ringneck Parrot (*Barnardius zonarius*)

Common across Rawnsley Park Station and the Flinders. This brilliant blue-green parrot can be spotted in River Red Gums along the creek lines, in the mallee scrub, among bullock bush and the native pines. Call: 'kling-kling-kling' or 'put-kleep, put-kleep.'



Emu (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*)

Common across the Flinders Ranges. Often seen around Rawnsley Park cabins, Woolshed Restaurant and Caravan Park. Large numbers can be seen on the plains near Wilpena and north to Blinman. Emu can run up to 50kph. Once female lays eggs, the male incubates the eggs and looks after the chicks. The emu is Australia's largest bird and belongs to a family of flightless birds called Ratites. Call: Male deep grunting sound like a pig; female loud booming sound.

Red-capped Robin (*Petroica goodenovii*)

This beautifully coloured robin can be found in several areas on Rawnsley Park Station and across the Flinders, including the floor of Wilpena Pound. A good area to see them on Rawnsley Park is on the walk from Kangaroo Gap to Pines Cave, which passes through thick areas of native pine. Feeds on insects. The Red-capped Robin is the smallest red robin. It is distinguished from other red robins by the unique red cap in the male, and by the dull red cap in the female. Call: Insect like trill, "dit-dit-drrr-it" and sharp 'tick'.



Spinifex (*Triodia species*)

Spinifex is a tough, spiky tussock grass that thrives on the poorest, most arid soils in the Flinders Ranges and Rawnsley Park Station. Spinifex roots go down a long way: about two to three 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 flashpoint of fires caused by lightning.



Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*)

Can be found in large flocks on Rawnsley Park and throughout the Flinders. Usually nests in hollows of living or dead red gum trees along creeklines. The eggs are white and there are usually two to five in a clutch. They are incubated for about 25 days, and both the male and female share egg sitting duties. The chicks leave



the nest about 49 days after hatching. The average lifespan of galahs is about 40 years of age. Like most other cockatoos, galahs create strong lifelong bonds with their partners. Call: High pitched 'chill chill' and harsher screeches. Australian slang 'Galah': fool, silly person. Named after the bird of the same name because of its antics and the noise it makes.

Australian Raven (*Corvus coronoides*)

Found across Rawnsley Park and the Flinders Ranges. This cheeky and intelligent bird is often mistaken for a crow. Measuring 46-53 cm in length, it has all-black plumage, beak and mouth, as well as strong grey-black legs and feet. The upperparts are glossy, with a purple, blue or green sheen, and its black feathers have grey bases. The Australian raven is distinguished from the Australian crow species by its throat hackles, which are prominent in adult birds. Call: Loud and long. 'aah-aah-aaaaaahh' descending.



Whistling Kite (*Haliastur sphenurus*)

Common in the Flinders Ranges and across Rawnsley Park Station. They can often be seen soaring in circles searching for live prey and occasionally steal prey from other birds. The whistling kite's nest is a bulky platform made of sticks and lined with green leaves, placed in an upright fork of a tall tree. Pairs often re-use the same nest year after year, annually adding material until the platform becomes quite large. Females normally lay two to three bluish-white eggs which are sometimes covered with reddish-brown blotches; clutches of one to four eggs have been recorded. Call: Distinctive whistling, descending 'eeeeoo' and upward burst 'si-si-si-si.'



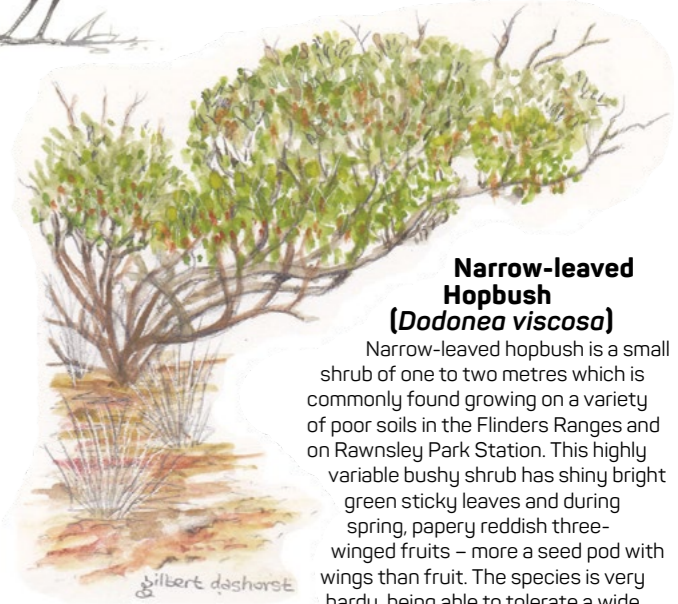
Cypress Pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*)

Cypress Pine is an attractive blue/green conifer that is common in the Flinders Ranges and Rawnsley Park Station. The trees are well adapted to semi-arid conditions and are often the dominant species on the red/purple shales of the Bunyeroo 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 (*Amytornis merrotsyi*)

This small bird is endemic to the Flinders Ranges and to the Gawler Ranges in the State's west. They are sometimes heard but rarely seen as they dart from bush to bush. Nests are built in clumps of porcupine grass. Regarded as vulnerable. Call: High-pitched squeaks and buzzes.



Narrow-leaved Hoppush (*Dodonea viscosa*)

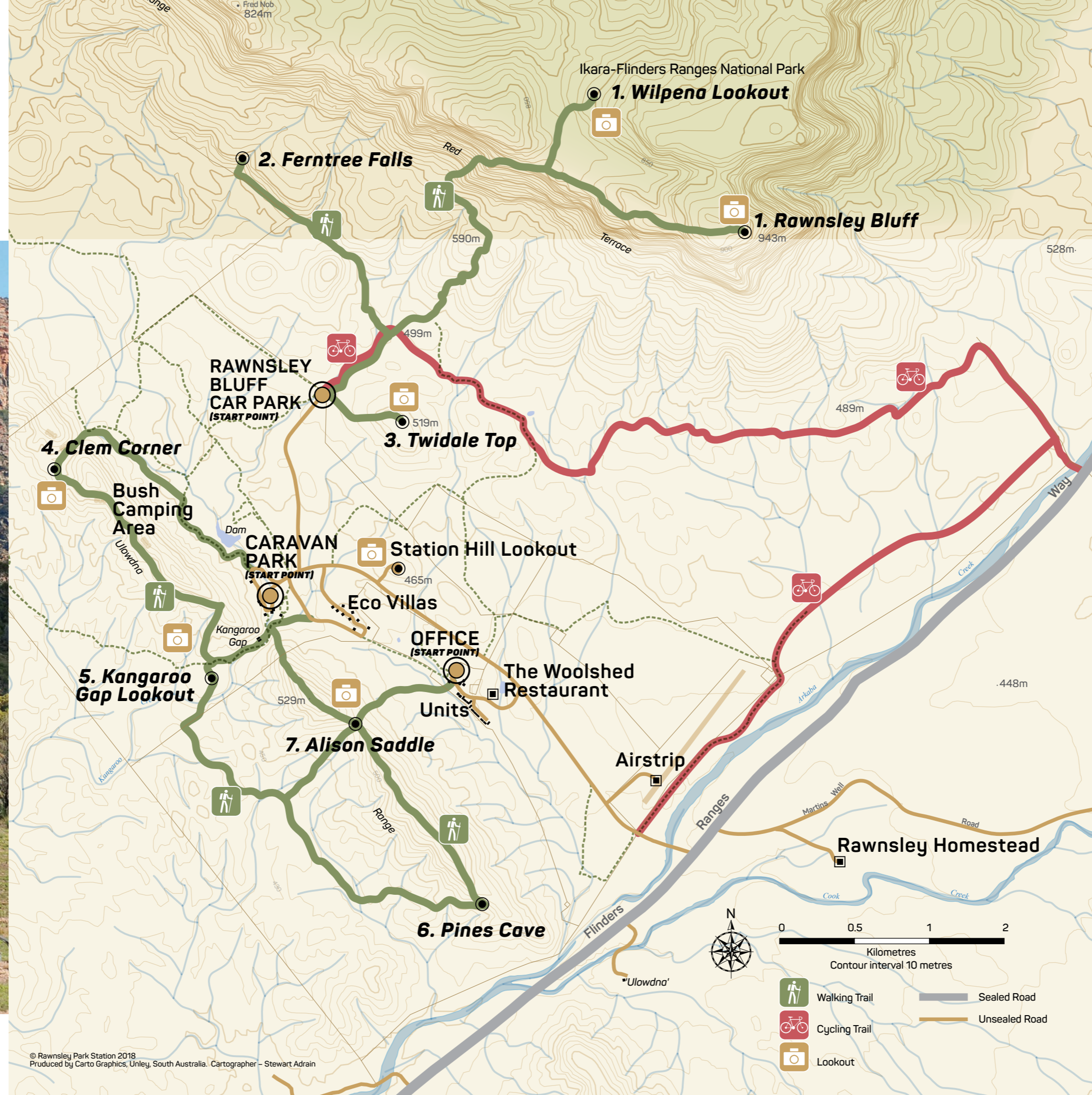
Narrow-leaved hoppush is a small shrub of one to two metres which is commonly found growing on a variety of poor soils in the Flinders Ranges and on Rawnsley Park Station. This highly variable bushy shrub has shiny bright green sticky leaves and during spring, papery reddish three-winged fruits – more a seed pod with wings than fruit. The species is very hardy, being able to tolerate a wide range of conditions. It is widespread throughout Australia.

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.