Camping
Permits are required for all canoe camping and are available from the Nitmiluk Centre. Camping is permitted only in the designated areas in the 4th Gorge (Smitt Rock), 5th and 9th Gorges.
• Toilets are provided on the northern side of the river at the 4th Gorge, 5th Gorge and on the southern side of the river at the 6th Gorge camping areas.
• Camping fees apply.
• All litter/waste must be brought back and taken away with you.
• NO WOOD FIRES. However fuel stoves e.g. gas or spirit-burners can be used.
Fishing
If you intend to fish be aware of the following regulations.
• The use of any bait is not permitted within the park. Lures only.
• The minimum legal size for Barramundi is 55cm.
• A daily bag limit of 5 fish and a maximum of 5 in your possession at any time.
Barramundi
Lates calcarifer
Barramundi can grow to over 1.5 metres long and 60kg in weight, the Barramundi is one of the largest and best known fresh water fish. Silvery all over in appearance, they have a pointed head with a protruding lower jaw. Nearly all Barramundi are born in streams with rocky or sandy bottoms.

Safety - Heat & Sun
Keep to the right hand side. Give way to tour boats. Keep clear of tour boat mooring points. Boarding boats is prohibited.

Rules of the Waterway
Keep clear of tour boats. Keep to the right hand side. Give way to tour boats. Keep clear of tour boat mooring points. Boarding boats is prohibited.

For your Safety
DO NOT attempt to ride the rapids. Carry canoes around the edge of rapids. Be aware of slippery rocks. Climbing and diving off rocks and ledges is prohibited.

Remember you are in an isolated area, DO NOT TAKE RISKS. In the event of an emergency, help can be sought by:
• Contacting any of the tour guides.
• Contacting patrolling Rangers.
• Using an Emergency Call Device (Locations shown on map).
Little Black Cormorants are all black. Bills and bringing it back to the surface. Little Pied Cormorants dive from the surface of the water to feed, grasping prey in their beaks. These birds are very common throughout the Gorge. These birds can be considered dangerous to humans, they may bite if provoked or teased.

Wildlife Observation Hints
To catch a glimpse of the spectacular wildlife in the gorges you must be quiet and patient. Animals seek shelter from the heat in shady places, like the sub gorges. Most wildlife is active early in the morning and late afternoon. Remember - keep your distance, respect their space and do not feed native wildlife.

Darter

A small deciduous tree which grows to approximately eight metres high. Its features include: Striking red flowers on long stems, it also has unusual four sided fruits. The tree and fruits are regarded as poisonous. When pounded the bark is used as a fish poison by Aboriginal people.

Freshwater Mangroves

Barringtonia acutangula

A small deciduous tree which grows to approximately eight metres high. Its features include: Striking red flowers on long stems, it also has unusual four sided fruits. The tree and fruits are regarded as poisonous. When pounded the bark is used as a fish poison by Aboriginal people.

River Pandanus

Pandanus aquaticus

Growing up to four metres high, this distinctive clumping palm has prickly, elongated leaves, 1.2 - 1.8m in length and 3 - 7cm wide. The fruit is green, turning yellow-orange when ripe, globular in shape and 10 - 15cm in diameter. As the name suggests River Pandanus is always associated with fresh water streams and is very common throughout the Gorge. Aboriginal people eat the white inner flesh of the fruit and the leaves are used to make string.

盐树

Pandanus aquaticus

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Look for Freshwater Crocodiles restings on logs!

Saltwater Crocodile

Crocodylus porosus

have been known to enter the Gorge system during the wet season (Oct-May). Extensive surveys for Saltwater Crocodiles are carried out by Rangers prior to the river being opened to canoeing and swimming. Any animals detected are captured and removed.

Freshwater Crocodile

Crocodylus johnstoni

Australia has two species, both of which are found in the Top End. Saltwater Crocodile Crocodylus porosus - have been known to enter the Gorge system during the wet season (Oct-May). Extensive surveys for Saltwater Crocodiles are carried out by Rangers prior to the river being opened to canoeing and swimming. Any animals detected are captured and removed.

Freshwater Crocodile

Crocodylus johnstoni

If you are lucky enough to spot one of these creatures, you should keep your distance, especially near nesting sites. Although they are not considered dangerous to humans, they may bite if provoked or teased.

Saltwater Crocodile

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Turtles

Northern Snake-necked Turtle

Chelodina rugosa

Both of these turtles are present in the Gorge. When extended the head and neck of the Northern Snake-necked Turtle are longer than the rest of the body. The Short Necked Turtle, as the name suggests, has a much shorter neck, and can be identified by the pale salmon coloured strips running along the side of the head. You may see them popping up for a breath or sunning themselves on rock ledges or fallen logs.

Mertens’ Water Monitor

Varanus mertensi

This lizard grows up to 1 metre in length and has distinctive light cream to yellow spots and narrow cross-band markings. They are extremely strong swimmers and can remain submerged for long periods of time. You often see them sunning themselves on rock ledges close to the water’s surface.

White Bush Apple

Syzygium jorfe esp. potamophilum

A large tree growing to 30 m high, its bark is papery, flaky and reddish in colour. The dark leathery leaves often have a bluish sheen. They feature snowy white flowers and cream-white apple like fruits. Occurring on banks of permanent freshwater streams they can also be found in monsoon forests. As well as some fish and turtles feeding on the fruit, the white apple when ripe is eaten by Aboriginal people.

Silver-leaved Paperbark

Melaleuca argentea

A tall spreading tree 10 - 20 m high with slender branchlets and silvery-green leaves. Its soft, papery, layered bark is creamy white to grey in colour. Aboriginal people use it for many purposes including; shelters, bedding, rafts and many more. The cream to greenish profusion of flowers are eaten by flying foxes and are visited by native bees for their nectar and pollen.

Dusky Leafnosed-bat

Hipposideros ater

Growing up to 6.5 cm long and weighing up to 11 grams these tiny bats leave their roosts after sunset in search of food. These bats can be recognised by their large rounded ears, they are light grey with a pale underbelly.

Fairy Martin

Hirundo ariel

Fairy Martins look like small swallows and migrate to the gorge every year to breed. They build bottle- shaped mud nests in rock over-hangs and caves. Much of their day is spent in flight gathering insects. These birds can be viewed in a rock under cut at the end of the Second Gorge.

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