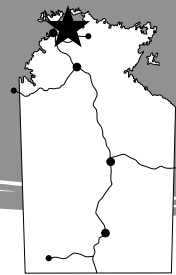


Djukbinj National Park



Fact Sheet



Djukbinj (*Jookbinj*) National Park offers a great scenic drive through a floodplain network of billabongs, from Scott Creek through to Twin billabong.

This Park protects a major breeding area for magpie geese, herons and egrets. It is a wetland of national significance due to its ecological and cultural values. The Park is part of the Adelaide River catchment, which is one of several connected catchments that make up the Top End's coastal wetlands.

Limilngan-Wulna people speak for this land and manage it in partnership with Parks and Wildlife.

Historically this area has been a hunting ground sustaining the *Limilngan-Wulna* people with traditional foods.

The introduction of water buffalo to the wetlands in the late 1880s saw their populations soar. This land became part of Marrakai Station, a pastoral property, until 1970.

The area supports huge numbers of waterbirds and was declared the Marrakai Flora and Fauna Reserve in 1978. In 1995 the Reserve was revoked and in 1997 the estate was declared Djukbinj National Park.

Access (see map)

Djukbinj is located approximately 80 km east of Darwin along the Arnhem Highway.

Ninety percent of the annual rainfall occurs between December and March. Access during this time is quite limited.

When to Visit

Better road access and cooler conditions makes between May

and October the best time to visit.

What to See and Do

Bird watching, photography and cycling are popular activities during the dry season.



Enjoy the unique cultural drive experience from Scott Creek through to Twin Billabong. The drive is approximately 24 kms one way.



Scott Creek - a dynamic creek system that supports a diversity of aquatic life. The early dry season is the best time to visit while the creek is still flowing to see the file snakes migrate upstream and the abundance of little fish.



Little Sister Billabong - lies next to the road. See the waterlilies blooming through the trees in the early Dry. This little billabong can dry up completely late in the Dry.



Calf Billabong - stop under a shady tree and view the billabong. A nice spot for a picnic lunch.



Twin Billabong - the largest of the billabongs, it shrinks and divides into two with the dry season winds.



White Stone Creek - a gentle spring-fed creek.



Biting Insects - are part of the wetland web of life. Mosquitoes can be a problem in the Park around sunrise and sunset. Wear protective clothing and apply insect repellent.



No Swimming - Saltwater Crocodiles inhabit the Park. Stay clear of the waters edge and heed all warning signs.

Safety and Comfort

- Observe park safety signs.
- Observe all crocodile warning signs.
- Carry and drink plenty of water.
- Ensure your vehicle is well maintained and equipped.
- Wear a shady hat, sunscreen and insect repellent.
- Wear suitable clothing and footwear.
- Carry a first aid kit.
- Avoid strenuous activity during the heat of the day.
- Beware of theft. Lock vehicles and secure valuables.

Please Remember

- Take your rubbish away with you.
- Keep to designated roads and tracks.
- All cultural items and wildlife are protected.
- Drones are not permitted in this Park.
- Pets are not permitted in this Park.
- Nets, traps and firearms are not permitted.
- Camping is not permitted.
- Check that your vehicle is not transporting pests like weeds and Cane Toads.



Blue-winged Kookaburra
Dacelo leachii

Parks & Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory

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