

Palya!

Welcome to *An*angu land



Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park



Australian Government
Director of National Parks



Uluru–Kata Tjuta
National Park is
Aboriginal land.
The park is jointly
managed by its *Anangu*
traditional owners and
Parks Australia. The park
is recognised by UNESCO
as a World Heritage Area
for both its natural and
cultural values.

FRONT COVER: Kunmanara
Taylor (see page 7 for a detailed
explanation of this painting)
Photo: Steve Strike

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PARK PASSES

3 DAY	per adult	\$25.00
ANNUAL	per adult	\$32.50
NT ANNUAL VEHICLE	NT residents	\$65.00
Children under 16 free		

PARK OPENING HOURS

MONTH	OPEN	CLOSE
Dec, Jan, Feb	5.00 am	9.00 pm
March	5:30 am	8:30 pm
April	5:30 am	8.00 pm
May	6.00 am	7:30 pm
June, July	6:30 am	7:30 pm
Aug	6.00 am	7:30 pm
Sept	5:30 am	7:30 pm
Oct	5.00 am	8.00 pm
Nov	5.00 am	8:30 pm

The park closes overnight
There is no camping in the park
Camping available at the resort

PLAN YOUR DAYS

Toilets provided at:



- Cultural Centre
- Mala carpark
- Talinguru Nyakunyjaku
- Kata Tjuta Sunset Viewing

CULTURAL CENTRE HOURS

Information desk	7.00 am–6.00 pm
Cultural or environmental presentation	8.00 am–5.00 pm
• Monday to Friday	10.00 am

FREE RANGER-GUIDED MALA WALK

• Allow 1.5 - 2 hours	8.00 am
• Meet at Mala carpark	

INFORMATION

Phone: 08 8956 1128

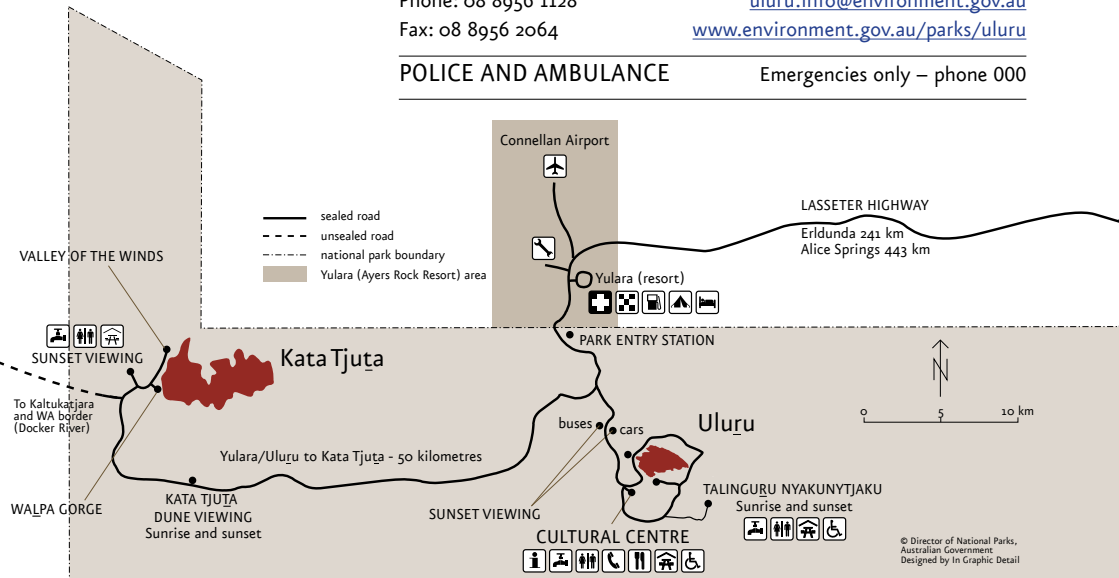
uluru.info@environment.gov.au

Fax: 08 8956 2064

www.environment.gov.au/parks/uluru

POLICE AND AMBULANCE

Emergencies only – phone 000



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Pukulpa pitjama Ananguku ngurakutu

Welcome to Anangu land

*Pukul ngalya yanama
Ananguku ngurakutu.*

- Yankunytjatjara welcome

*Pukulpa pitjama Ananguku
ngurakutu.*

- Pitjantjatjara welcome

This is Anangu land and you are welcome. Look around and learn in order to understand Anangu and also understand that our culture is strong and alive.

© Traditional owner

We, the traditional landowners of Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park, are Yankunytjatjara and Pitjantjatjara people. We speak our own language and teach it to our children. In our language we call ourselves Anangu (pronounced arn-ang-oo) and we would like you to use that word too.

This land was created by the creation ancestors. In their travels they left marks in the land and made laws for us to keep and live by. We hope that during your visit you will learn about some of our ancestors and culture. Please respect this knowledge and open your minds and hearts so you can really appreciate our enduring culture.

Uluru, Kata Tjuta and the land around them have always been very special places. Now this is recognised by their listing as a World Heritage Area for both the cultural and natural values. We think you will be inspired by the natural beauty and power of our land.

Together we welcome you to Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park. We hope you enjoy your visit and return home safely to your families to share the knowledge you have gained.

In 1985, after many years of hard work and negotiations, the title deed to Uluru–Kata Tjuta land trust was handed back to us (Anangu) by the then Governor General of Australia Sir Ninian Stephen. In turn we leased the land back to the Federal Government for 99 years.

Since 1985 we have been managing Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park together with Parks Australia. This process of working together has come to be known as ‘joint management’.

Opposite page:
Traditional owner
Barbara Tjikatu dances
the Kuniya dance for a
welcome ceremony

Handback ceremony, 26 October 1985





Tjunguringkula waakaripai

Working together

Board of Management

The Uluru–Kata Tjuta Board of Management (the Board) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*, has a responsibility to:

- prepare the plan of management for the park
- monitor the management of the park
- make management decisions consistent with the plan of management

The majority of Board members must be Indigenous persons nominated by the Anangu traditional owners of the park. The Board is comprised of twelve members as follows:

- four male and four female traditional owner representatives
- the Director of National Parks
- one representative from the Northern Territory Government, the Federal Minister for Tourism and the Federal Minister for the Environment

The park manager is responsible for implementing the management plan, Board decisions and the day to day management of the park. The park manager reports to the Board and the Director of National Parks.

Board of Management deputy chair Malya Teamay (left) and chair Harry Wilson





'Working Together' © Kunmanara Taylor

Photo: Steve Strike

The working together painting

The central circle represents Uluṛu–Kata Tjuṛa National Park. The twelve seated figures (the small 'u' shapes) are the members of the Board of Management - four male and four female *Anangu* (brown) and four non-*Anangu* (white). They have surrounded the park with a *yu*, a traditional windbreak. This is the protection that their decisions and policies provide both for the culture and the environment of the park, as well as for park visitors.

Waiting and listening to the Board's decisions are the *Anangu* and non-*Anangu* rangers. The *Anangu* rangers are barefoot, representing their close connection with the land and knowledge derived from many generations of looking after the land. The non-*Anangu* rangers wear shoes, representing their land management training and knowledge derived from western scientific traditions.

Surrounding all of this are two larger *yu* representing *Tjukurpa* (*Anangu* traditional law) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)*. These provide protection and support, working together to guide the management of the park.

Park-aku nintiringanyi

Learning about the park - both ways

Ananguku ngura nyangatja, Anangu Tjukurpa tjutatjara.
This is an Aboriginal place with much Anangu law.

Nganana panya Tjukurpa nyanga palula tjana-languru kulini.
We hear this law from others who know.

Kamilu, tjamulu tjana panya tjukurpa kunpu
Our grandmothers and grandfathers

kanyiningi ara kunpu kanyiningi,
held the law strongly, and held our culture
strongly,

munuya Anangu tjuta kunpu nyinangi.
and they lived strongly and happily.

Ka kuwari nyanga nganana tjungu nyinanyi piranpa tjuta
munu maru tjuta.

Now we are living together, white people and
black people.

Nganana tjungu waakaripai, piranpa munu maru palu
purunypa.

We are working together, white and black, equal.

Uwankara Ulurula munu Kata Tjutala tjukururu ngaranyi.
Everything at Uluru and Kata Tjuta still runs
according to our law.

Ranger tjuta patjitjara
national parkaku kanyini,
patji panya pulitjara.
Tjukaruru nyangatja. Nganana
national park tjukururungku
atunymankupai.

All the rangers wear a
badge on their sleeve, a
badge carrying the image
of our sacred place. This
is as it should be. We are
protecting this national
park according to our law.

© Traditional owner



Ngura atunymankunytjaku

World Heritage

Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park is internationally recognised as a World Heritage Area. It is one of the few properties in the world to be dual-listed by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for outstanding natural values and outstanding cultural values.

The park was first inscribed on the World Heritage list in 1987, when the international community recognised its spectacular geological formations, rare plants and animals and exceptional natural beauty.

In 1994, the park became only the second in the world to be acclaimed for its cultural landscape as well. This listing honours the traditional belief systems as a part of one of the oldest human societies on earth.

Parks Australia has a responsibility for protecting the park's World Heritage values. Traditional knowledge is combined with western science in caring for country.



Tjukurpa

Nintiringula kamila
tjamula tjanalanguru.
Wir^ugala nintiringu
munula watarkurintjawiya.
Nintiringula tjilpi munu
pampa nguraritja tjutanguru,
munula rawangku tjukurpa
kututungka munu katangka
kanyilku. Ngura nyangakula
ninti – nganana ninti.

We learnt from our grandmothers and grandfathers and their generation. We learnt well and we have not forgotten. We've learnt from the old people of this place, and we'll always keep the Tjukurpa in our hearts and minds. We know this place – we are ninti, knowledgeable.

© Traditional owner

Tjukurpa (pronounced 'chook-orr-pa') is the foundation of our culture. Just as a house needs to stand on strong foundations, so our way of life stands on *Tjukurpa*.

Tjukurpa has many deep, complex meanings.

Tjukurpa refers to the creation period when ancestral beings created the world. From this came our religious heritage, explaining our existence and guiding our daily life. Like religions anywhere in the world, *Tjukurpa* provides answers to important questions, the rules for behaviour and for living together. It is the law for caring for one another and for the land that supports us. *Tjukurpa* tells of the relationships between people, plants, animals and the physical features of the land. It refers to the time when ancestral beings created the world as we know it. Knowledge of how these relationships came to be, what they mean and how they must be carried on is explained in *Tjukurpa*.

Tjukurpa refers to the past, the present and the future at the same time. This knowledge never changes, it always stays the same.



Tjukuritja

None of the places we know existed until our ancestors, in the form of people, plants and animals, travelled widely across the land. As they travelled they formed the world as we know it, creating trees, rocks, caves, boulders, cracks, waterholes. These features are the physical evidence that these events really did take place, they are the *Tjukuritja*.

This land is still inhabited by the ancestors and their spirits. Their journeys across the land from place to place are called *iwara*. They are also referred to as songlines. You can follow the stories and songs of certain ancestors along *iwara*, sometimes for many hundreds of kilometres.

Janelle Forbes, Katie Curtis,
Brenda Dixon-Tjiweri and
Natalie Ray learning the
Mala dance

Photo: Sharon Wyatt



Our children and grandchildren now are learning all this from us so they can look after it too.

© Traditional owner

Teaching *Tjukurpa*

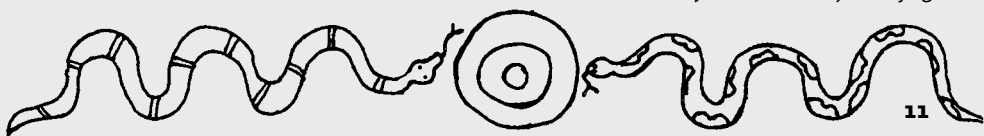
The details of the activities and travels of the ancestral beings have been taught to us in stories, songs, dances and ceremonies. When we travel across the land, we can see the *Tjukuritja*, the physical evidence of the activities of the ancestral beings and that they still exist in our land.

Our deep knowledge of the land and the behaviour and distribution of plants and animals is based on our knowledge of *Tjukurpa*. This knowledge is carefully passed on to young people. Some areas of *Tjukurpa* are only passed on to people who have inherited the right to that knowledge. With knowledge comes responsibility.

We would like to share some of this knowledge with you. In return, we ask that you take some responsibility for looking after this place during your stay.

To learn more, please visit the Cultural Centre.

Kuniya and Liru © Nyinku Tjingo

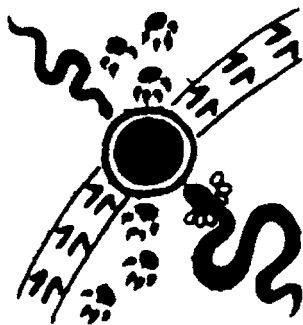


Cultural Centre-kutu warara pitjama

Visit the Cultural Centre first

This building is for all of us. Our beautiful Cultural Centre has Kuniya, the woma python woman, built within its shape. Her body is made of mud and the roof is her spine.

© Traditional owner



And this is truly our centre for Anangu and for all people.

© Traditional owner

A great introduction to Anangu culture

The Cultural Centre will introduce you to Anangu culture in a very special cultural and natural environment. It is an opportunity to add depth to your experience here. In particular, you will learn about Tjukurpa, the traditional law guiding Anangu and the foundation of our culture.

The Cultural Centre is located 13 kilometres into the park near the base of Uluru. Stop here first for a unique cultural journey.

The building

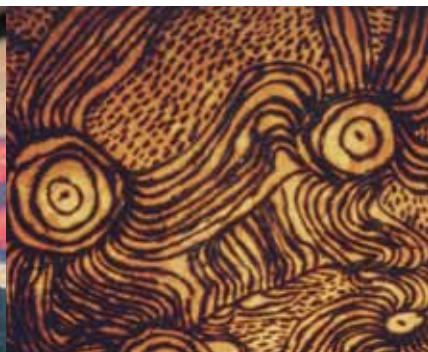
The Cultural Centre is a free-form structure built from locally-made mud bricks. It represents two ancestral snakes, Kuniya the woma python woman and Liru the poisonous snake man. Find out how the adventures and battles of these two ancestors helped create Uluru.

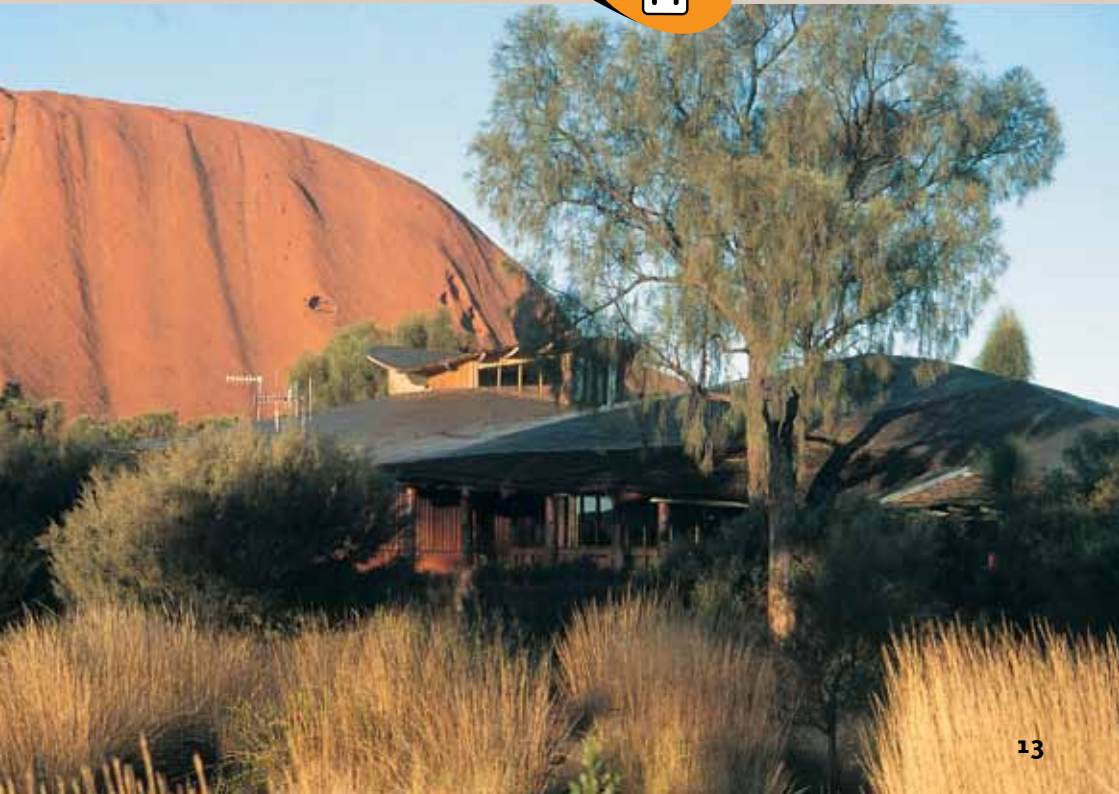
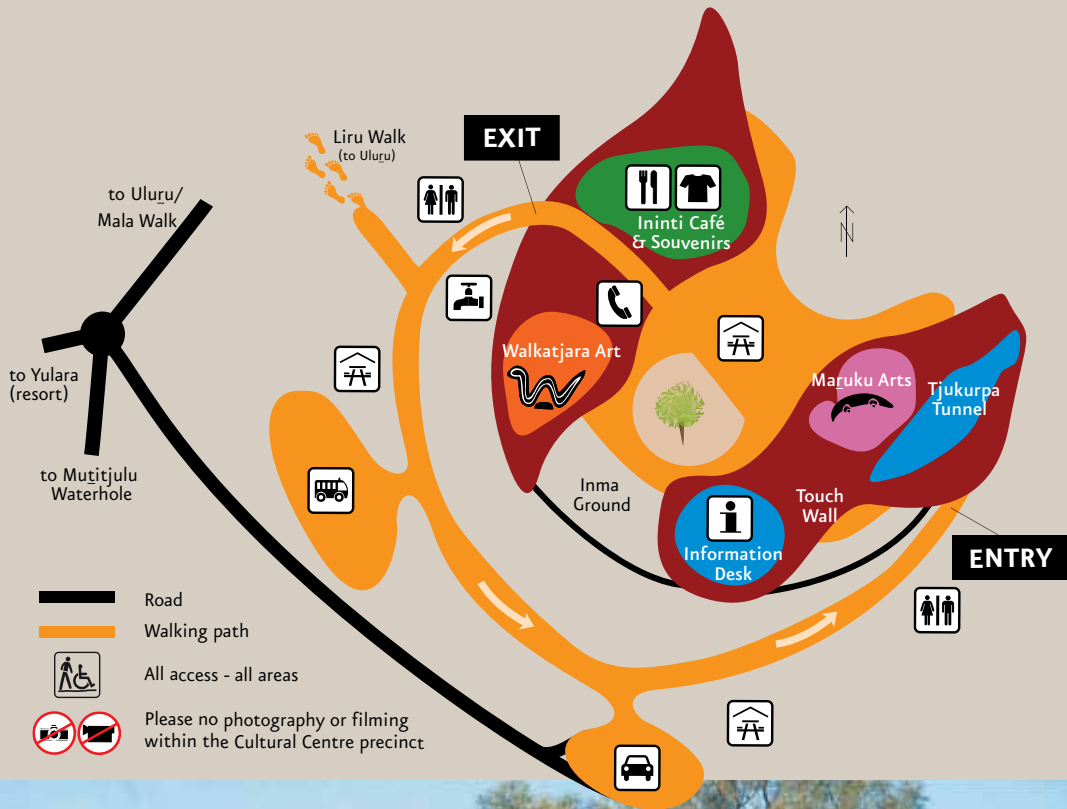
Facilities include all access toilets, picnic areas, gas barbecues and retail outlets for local artwork, souvenirs, snacks and refreshments.

Entry to the Cultural Centre is FREE.

DAILY HOURS

Cultural Centre	7.00 am-6.00 pm
Information desk	8.00 am-5.00 pm





Wanyu Ulurunya tatintja wiyangku wantima

Please don't climb Uluru

That's a really important sacred thing you are climbing... You shouldn't climb. It's not the real thing about this place. The real thing is listening to everything.

And maybe that makes you a bit sad. But anyway that's what we have to say. We are obliged by *Tjukurpa* to teach people what behaviour is appropriate. It has been the same for us since the beginning.

And all the tourists will brighten up and say, 'Oh I see. This is the right way. This is the proper way: no climbing.'

© Traditional owner

Cultural reasons

What visitors call 'the climb' is of great spiritual significance to us. As a guest on *Anangu* land, we hope that you will choose to respect our law and culture by not climbing. When you visit the Cultural Centre you will learn more about the significance of Uluru to us.

Safety reasons

Traditionally we have a responsibility to teach and safeguard visitors to our land. The climb can be dangerous and over 35 people have died while attempting to climb Uluru - many others have been injured. We feel great sadness when a person dies or is hurt on our land. Please read the safety information on the back of this guide before you decide whether or not to climb.

Environmental reasons

There are a number of significant environmental impacts. If you have a close look you can see the path is smooth from thousands of footsteps since the 1950s. This erosion is changing the face of Uluru.

Pollution, rubbish and waste is dropped or left behind by people who climb. When it rains, everything is washed off the rock and into the waterholes where native reptiles, birds, animals and frogs live and depend on that water.

Water quality tests have found significantly higher bacterial levels in the waterholes fed by runoff from the climb site compared to waterholes further away.



Ulurula tatintjaku tjinguru nguluringanyi

The Uluru climb can be dangerous

The climb is physically demanding.

Do not attempt it if you have high or low blood pressure, heart problems, breathing problems, a fear of heights, or if you are not fit. Please read the safety information on the back page.

For your safety

The climb is always closed:

- **OVERNIGHT**
See page 2 for park closing times
- **SUMMER** – from 8.00 am during December, January and February
- **HEAT** – from 8.00 am if the temperature forecasted (at 5.00 pm the day before) is 36°C or above*

The climb may also be closed with little or no notice:

- **HEAT** – if the actual temperature reaches 36°C or above*
- **RAIN** – when there is greater than 20% chance of rain within three hours*
- **RAIN** – when there is greater than 5% chance of thunderstorms within three hours*
- **WIND** – if the estimated wind speed at the summit reaches 25 knots or above*
- **WET** – when more than 20% of the rock surface is wet after rain
- **CLOUD** – when cloud descends below the summit
- **RESCUE** – during rock rescue operations
- **CULTURE** – if the traditional owners request closure for cultural reasons, for example during a period of mourning



Listen! If you get hurt, or die, your mother, father and family will really cry and we will be really sad too. So think about that and stay on the ground.

© Traditional owner

* in consultation with the Bureau of Meteorology

Uluru walks

Visit the Cultural Centre first to learn more about the ancestral beings and significance of the walks. You can then begin your walks with a deeper understanding.

Toilets are located at the Cultural Centre and near the Mala carpark.

BUS SUNSET



DUNE WALK

A great spot for sunrise!
A 360 degree view on top of a sand dune.

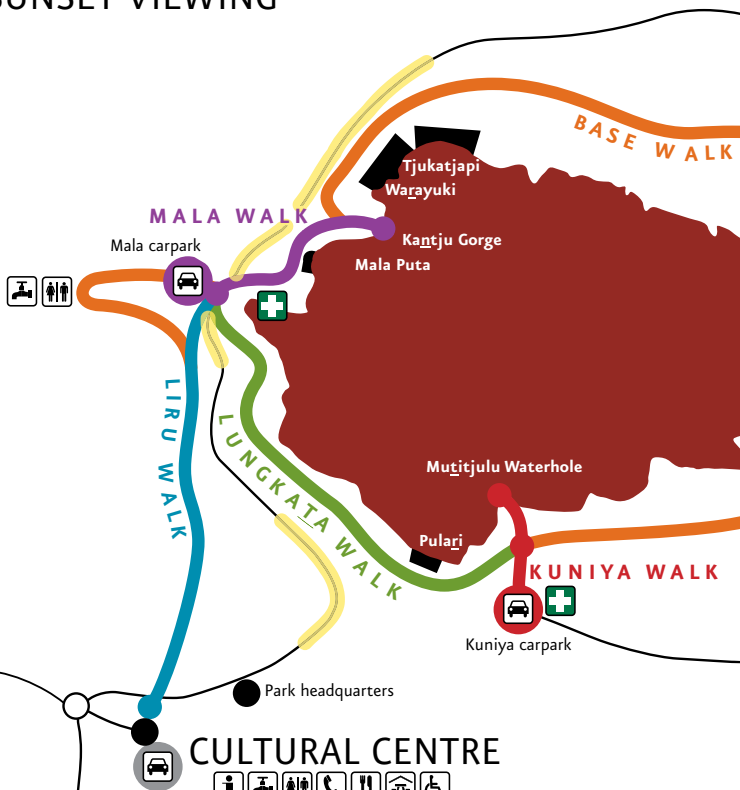
PLEASE NOTE:

The bus parking area is accessible to all vehicles until 4.00 pm daily. It is then reserved for buses and coaches for sunset viewing.

CAR SUNSET VIEWING



to Kata Tjuta/
Yulara (Ayers Rock Resort)



- Sensitive site
- Drinking water
- Emergency radio alarm
- Road
- No stopping on roadside

CULTURAL CENTRE

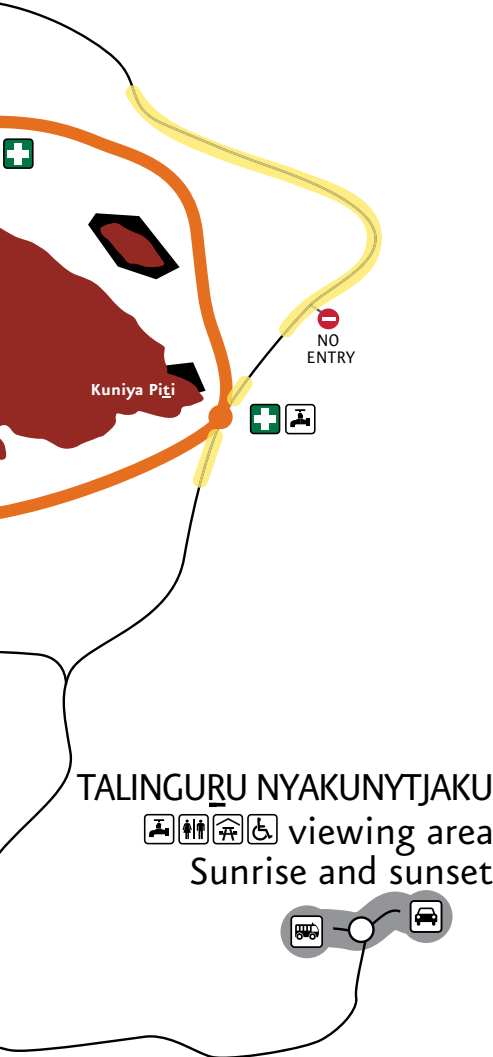


0 1 km



Cultural Centre

Photo: Tim Williams



Walking reveals the natural beauty and rich culture of Uluru. You will be following the footsteps of the ancestral beings that shaped the landscape. By choosing to walk around Uluru instead of climbing, you will be respecting Tjukurpa and Anangu wishes.

You can take the entire Uluru Base Walk, or just concentrate on one or more of its sections, depending on how much time you have, your level of fitness and if the weather allows.

Drink water, stay cool and walk safely. In hot weather walk only in the cooler morning hours finishing before 11.00 am. See back page for full safety information.

MALA WALK

to Kantju Gorge



Grade 1 - All access
2 km return, 1.5 hr

KUNIYA WALK to

Mutitjulu Waterhole



Grade 1 - All access
1 km return, 30-45 min

LUNGKATA WALK



Grade 2 - Easy
4 km return, 1.5 hr

LIRU WALK



Grade 2 - Easy
4 km return, 1.5 hr

DUNE WALK

from bus sunset



Grade 2 - Easy (sandy)
600 m return, 30-45 min

ULURU BASE WALK



Grade 3 - Moderate
10.6 km full circuit, 3.5 hr

All times are estimated for a moderate pace with some time to look, learn and enjoy.






Uluru Base Walk



Mala

Uluru walks

Uluru Base Walk


 Grade 3 - Moderate
10.6 km full circuit, 3,5 hr

In the morning it is recommended to start and finish at the Mala carpark. It would be even better if you begin by first joining the ranger-guided Mala Walk and continuing on afterwards. In the afternoon start from the Kuniya carpark.

Escape the crowds and take a meandering journey through acacia woodlands and grassed claypans. Discover the diverse plants, animals and geological features of the park. From Kuniya Pitj follow the snake-like grooves along the base of the rock where Kuniya journeyed to Muṯitjulu Waterhole. Encounter bloodwoods, native grasses and waterways.

The Base Walk is the best way to fully appreciate the natural and cultural beauty of Uluru.

Mala Walk to Kantju Gorge

 Grade 1 - All access
2 km return, 1,5 hr



This is where the *Mala* (rufous hare-wallaby) people camped when they arrived at Uluru in the beginning. There are examples of *Anangu* rock art along this walk and you can experience the sheer vertical walls and profound peacefulness of Kantju Gorge. A great sunset location in winter.

Liru Photo: Stanley Breeden



FREE RANGER-GUIDED MALA WALK

Meet Mala carpark @ 8.00 am

A Mala Walk is conducted daily by park rangers. Meet at the Mala Walk sign. A ranger will take you along the base of the rock, stopping to tell the story of the *Mala* people. Joint management of the park, rock art, and traditional *Anangu* culture will also be discussed.

Kuniya Walk to Muṭitjulu Waterhole



Grade 1 - All access
1 km return, 30-45 min

From the Kuniya carpark visitors can walk the short track to Muṭitjulu Waterhole, home of *Wanampi*, an ancestral watersnake. In the special times of rain, experience the magical waterfalls. In the warmer months watch for noisy finches and nankeen kestrels rocketing soaring on the thermals. For the keen bird watcher, you may spot nesting black-breasted buzzards or tawny frogmouths.

Here you can learn how *Kuniya* and *Liru* (the woma python woman and poisonous snake man) helped create Uluru. This is a living cultural landscape. *Kuniya* is still here. Her spirit is here. The art caves are still used by *Anangu* today. This is a special place.



Kuniya Photo: Stanley Breeden

Lungkata Walk



Grade 2 - Easy, 4 km return from Mala or Kuniya carparks
1.5 hr, dry-weather wheelchair access

Starting at Kuniya Walk learn about *Lungkata* (the blue-tongued lizard man) and why you should not take what is not yours. Learn how one of Uluru's first visitors discovered the dangers of climbing Uluru. During the summer months this is a great close-to-the-rock sunset location.



Kantju Gorge late afternoon

Liru Walk



Grade 2 - Easy, 4 km return, 1.5 hr
Dry-weather wheelchair access

This walk will take you between the Cultural Centre and the base of Uluru. The track winds through stands of *wanari* (mulga) and often displays colourful flowers after rain.

Lungkata Photo: Stanley Breeden



Kata Tjuta walks

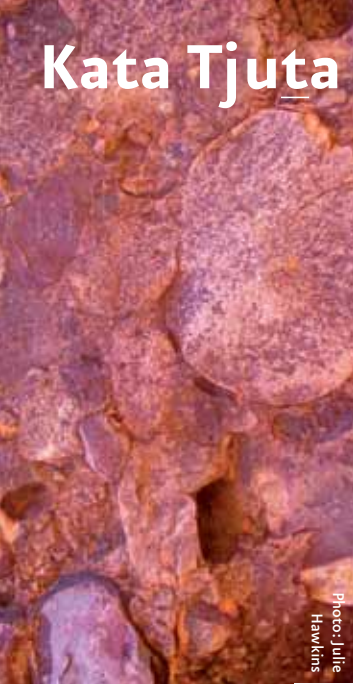


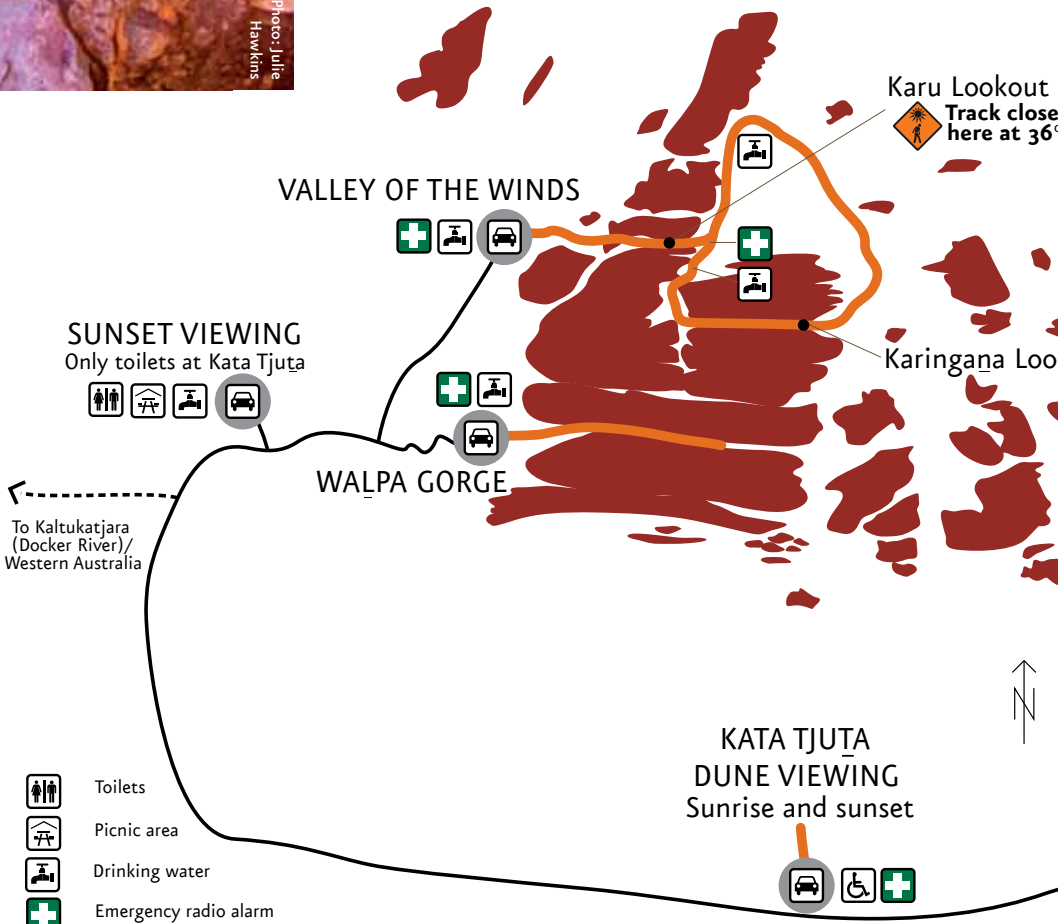
Photo: Julie Hawkins

Kata Tj_uta is *Pitjantjatjara* meaning 'many heads'. This spectacular landform is 50 kilometres from Uluru and Yulara.

This is an *Anangu* men's site and is sacred under *Tjukurpa* (traditional law). Everyone is welcome and encouraged to visit but as with all areas of the park, please stay on marked tracks.

A REMINDER - Visitors will need to exit the park by closing time (page 2). Please allow 45 minutes drive from Kata Tj_uta.

The only toilet facilities at Kata Tj_uta are at Sunset Viewing.



KATA TJUTA DUNE VIEWING



Grade 2 - Easy
600 m return • 30-45 min

Assisted wheelchair access (inclined boardwalk)

WALPA GORGE WALK



Grade 3 - Moderate
2.6 km return • 1 hr

VALLEY OF THE WINDS

Karu Lookout



Grade 3 - Moderate
2.2 km return, 1 hr

Karingana Lookout



Grade 4 - Difficult
5.4 km return, 2.5 hr

Full circuit walk



Grade 4 - Difficult
7.4 km full circuit • 4 hr

SUNSET VIEWING



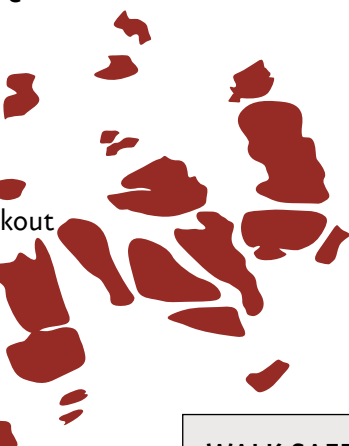
Grade 1 - All access

Photo: Julie Hawkins



d
°C

kout



WALK SAFELY

Wear sturdy footwear, sun protection and drink one litre of water per hour.

In hot weather we strongly recommend walking only in the cooler morning hours finishing your walks by 11.00 am.

→
To Yulara (resort)/
Cultural Centre/Uluru

VALLEY OF THE WINDS WARNING

Please be aware that the walk is steep, rocky and difficult in places. For safety reasons this walk is closed under the following circumstances:

- **HEAT:** the track beyond Karu Lookout is closed at 11.00 am when the forecast or actual temperature reaches 36°C or above.
- **RESCUE:** some rescue operations may require sections of the track to be closed. Follow safety directions.

CONSIDER PARK CLOSING TIME

You will need to leave the Kata Tjuta area 45 minutes before the park closes. Please see page 2 for closing times.

Kata Tjuta walks



Photo: Andrew Longmire

Walpa Gorge Walk

Kata Tjuta Dune Viewing



Grade 2 - Easy

600 m return • 30 min

Located 26 kilometres along the road to Kata Tjuta, this short easy walk offers a magnificent panoramic view. It is a relaxing place to sit and absorb this ever-changing landscape. At sunrise and sunset it is awe-inspiring.

Walpa Gorge Walk



Grade 3 - Moderate

2.6 km return • 1 hr

Walpa (windy) Gorge is a desert refuge for plants and animals. The rocky track gently rises to an ephemeral stream, passing rare plants and reaching a grove of spearwood. Walk within the sheer walls, experience the vast landscape.



Photo: Andrew Longmire



Sunset at Kata Tjuta Sunset Viewing (* see page 26)



Silhouette at sunset, Kata Tjuta Dune Viewing (** see page 26)

Valley of the Winds walks

Karu Lookout



Grade 3 - Moderate
1.1 km from the carpark

Closure point at 36 degrees Celsius

This track has some loose rocks to negotiate. Please mind your step and wear sturdy footwear. The view is breathtakingly surreal and worth the effort.

Karingana Lookout



Grade 4
2.7 km from carpark

This track takes you down into the valleys and creek beds. It is challenging with many steps and very steep in places but very worthwhile.

Full circuit



Grade 4 - Difficult
7.4 km full circuit • 4 hr

No commercial photography

The remainder of the Valley of the Winds Walk takes you far away from everyone and everything.

Sunset Viewing



Grade 1 - All access
Only toilets at Kata Tjuta

A perfect place for a picnic any time of the day. Watch the last rays of the day illuminate the very photogenic western face of Kata Tjuta.

Talinguru Nyakunytjaku walks

Place to look from the sand dune

All the plants, animals, rocks and waterholes contain important information about life and living here, now and for all time.

Anangu will always gain our knowledge from this landscape. We live in it and look after it the proper way.

This is *Tjukurpa*.

© Traditional owner

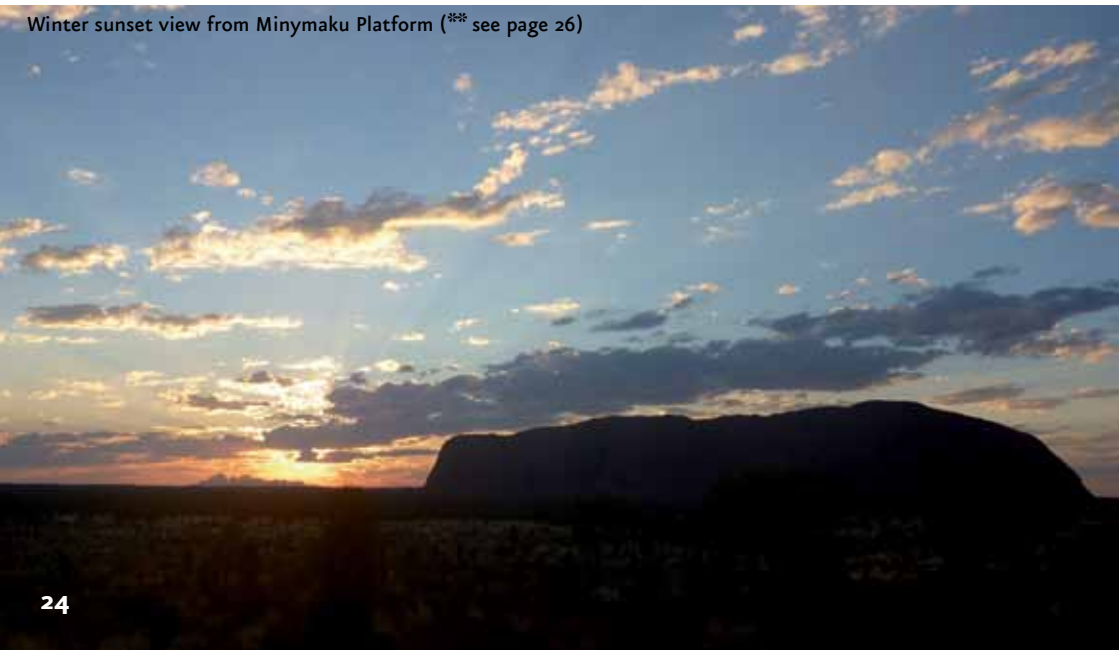
Anangu traditional owners welcome you to Talinguru Nyakunytjaku - place to look from the sand dune.

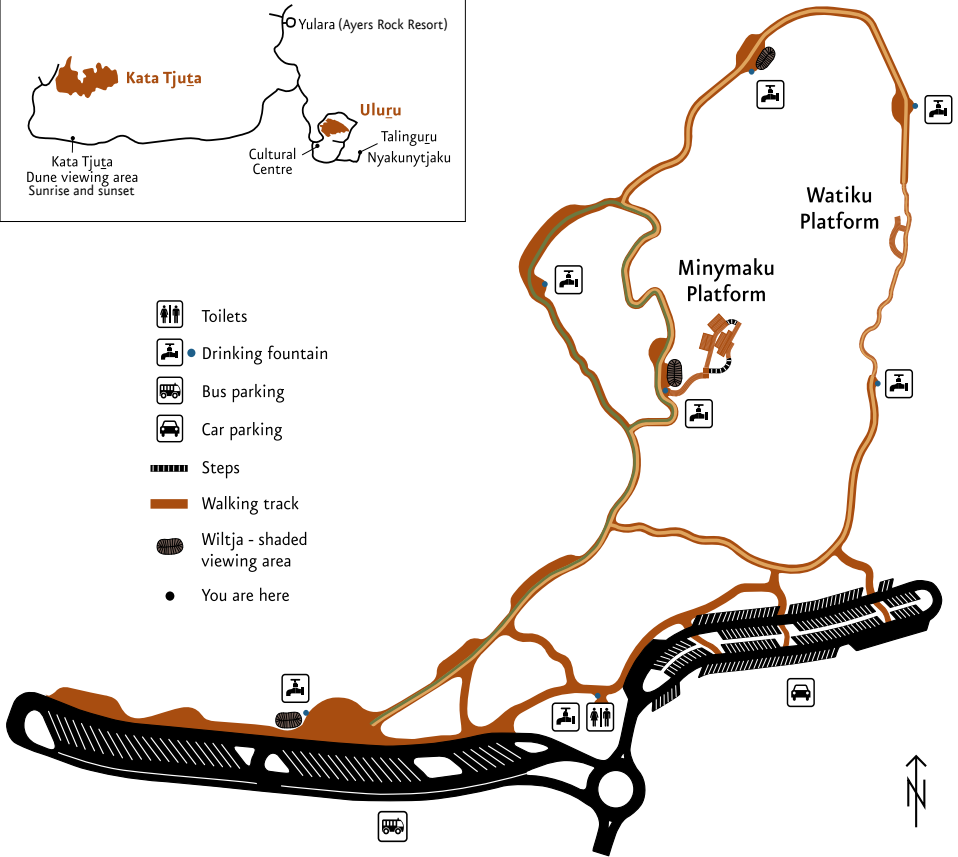
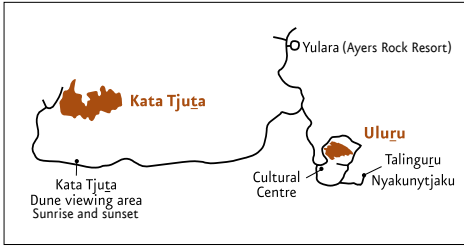
This destination offers stunning views of Uluru and Kata Tjuta from an angle never seen before.


Interpretive signs provide an opportunity to increase understanding and appreciation of *Anangu* culture and survival skills and to experience the park as a living cultural landscape.

Walk along the tracks and find your own spot to watch the sunrise. Have a picnic under the shelters, watch the sunset without the crowds. Experience the far horizons, space and colours of this breathtaking desert landscape.

Winter sunset view from Minymaku Platform (** see page 26)





 All areas at this destination are Grade 1 - All access

Minymaku Walk - Women's Walk

Grade 1 - All access
1 km return • 30-45 min

Everyone is welcome on this track to learn about women's business, such as how women collect and process bush foods and some of the games young children play.

Watiku Walk - Men's Walk

Grade 1 - All access
1.5 km return • 1 hr

Everyone is welcome on this track to learn how men make tools and use fire to hunt and look after the land.

Sunset and sunrise

What experience will you choose?



** Sunrise at Car Sunset

There are five viewing areas built specifically for experiencing and photographing this beautiful landscape. What experience are you looking for?

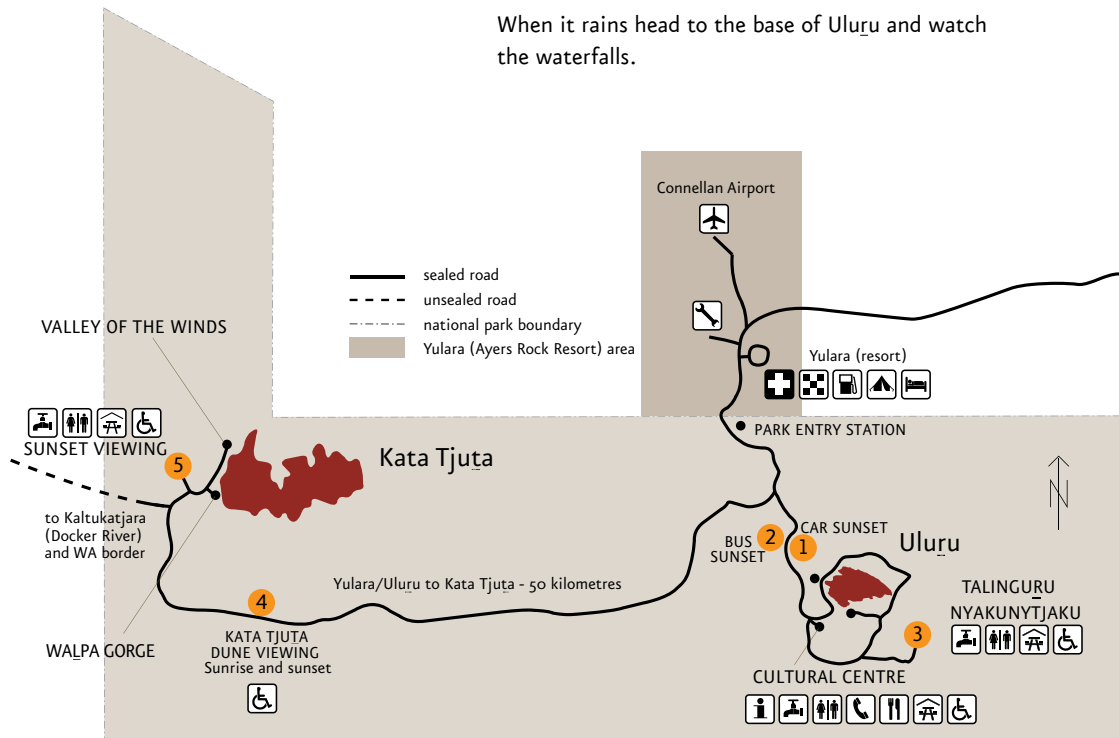
* Popular

Look for the single * asterisk for views you will recognise. These sunrise and sunset locations are popular for a reason - they are the best places to watch the colour changes on the red rocks.

** Dare to be different

To escape the crowds and capture a shot with a difference, look for the double ** asterisks. Or try the popular locations at the opposite time of day. The rocks will be silhouettes - especially stunning if there are some clouds to add colour and drama.

When it rains head to the base of Uluru and watch the waterfalls.





* Sunset at Car Sunset

Viewing areas

1 Car Sunset Viewing - views of Uluru

* The only location to watch the colour changes on Uluru at sunset.

** Visit this area at sunrise (photo page 26) for a silhouette shot.

This area is for cars only - buses please use Bus Sunset.

2 Bus Sunset and Dune Walk Viewing - 360 degree view of Uluru and Kata Tjuta

** A great alternate sunrise spot. Stay in the carpark to view Uluru as a silhouette or take the short, sandy walk to the top of the dune to see Uluru, Kata Tjuta and all the way to the horizon. The dune walk is unsuitable for wheelchairs.

PLEASE NOTE: The bus parking area is accessible to all vehicles until 4.00 pm daily. It is then reserved for buses and coaches for sunset viewing.

3 Talinguru Nyakuntjaku - 360 degree view of Uluru and Kata Tjuta

* This is the main sunrise viewing area for Uluru. You have the choice of three *wiljtas* (shelters), two viewing platforms and a few kilometres of walking track to find the perfect spot. Capture Uluru and Kata Tjuta in the same shot, marvel at the stunning 360 degree view of the surrounding landscape.

** A great alternate sunset location (photo page 24).

4 Kata Tjuta Dune Viewing - 360 degree view of Kata Tjuta

** A spectacular panoramic view of Kata Tjuta with Uluru on the horizon. Sun on the rocks at sunrise, silhouette at sunset (photo page 23). Brilliant, quiet, serene.

5 Kata Tjuta Sunset Viewing - views of Kata Tjuta

* At sunset watch the stunning colour change into the deepest red (photo page 22). Just remember that you will need to be outside the park boundary at closing time (see page 2).

Ngura atunymankunytjaku

Looking after the land

Nganana national park tjukaruru atunymankupai.

We are protecting this national park according to our law.

Anangu land management kept the country healthy for many generations. A lot of damage has been done since *piranpa* (non-Aboriginal) people arrived.

Today, we work together with park rangers and scientists to look after the land, plants and animals according to traditional law. We train the *piranpa* rangers in traditional land management. *Piranpa* rangers bring scientific knowledge to the park. Young *Anangu* are training to be rangers. They are studying science as well as learning from the old men and women.

We all have a responsibility to look after the land on which we live.

Photo: © Andrew Longmire



Culturally sensitive sites

Showing respect

There are some important sensitive areas around the base of Uluru. At these sites, the rock details and features are equivalent to a sacred scripture - they describe culturally important information and must be viewed in their original location. It is inappropriate for images of these sites to be viewed elsewhere.

Particular senior traditional owners are responsible for the stories and ceremonies associated with these sites. These are handed down from grandparent to grandchild as family inheritance.

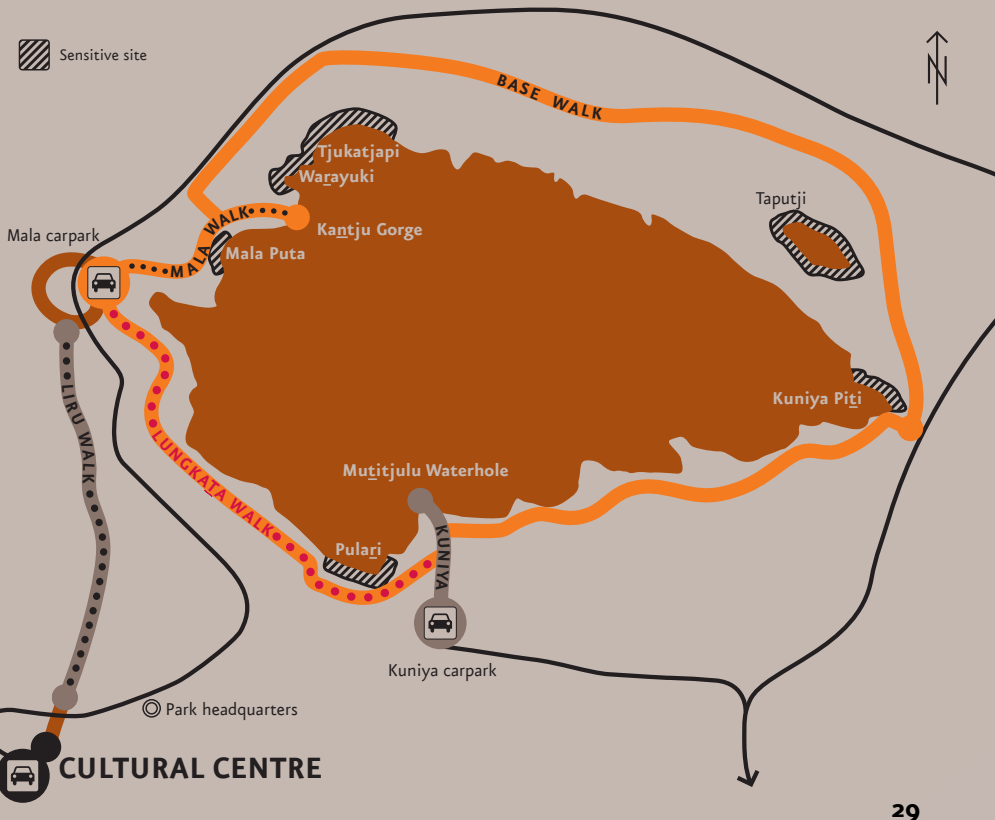
Under *Tjukurpa*, cultural knowledge is earned and with it comes great cultural responsibility. This has been the custom since the beginning of creation.

Visitors are encouraged to learn about this place and by not photographing or filming these areas you will be showing respect.



NO PHOTOGRAPHY
NO FILMING

 Sensitive site



About the geology

A western science perspective

Anangu belief

From the creation time, ancestral beings travelled across this landscape, shaping it as they went. See page 11 for a detailed explanation.

Uluru arkose sandstone



Kata Tjuta conglomerate



What type of rock is Uluru made from?

Uluru is made from a sedimentary rock called arkose sandstone, a coarse-grained sandstone rich in the mineral feldspar.

What type of rock is Kata Tjuta made from?

Kata Tjuta is made from a sedimentary rock called conglomerate - a mix of gravel, pebbles and boulders cemented together by sand and mud. It contains many minerals and other rock types, including basalt and granite.

Why do Uluru and Kata Tjuta stand above the surrounding landscape?

The theory is that Uluru and Kata Tjuta must have been harder than the rock surrounding them. The rock layers that eroded around them may have had more faults and fractures allowing increased weathering and erosion to occur.

What gives Uluru a red colour?

Weathering of Uluru gives the rock its red colour. The iron minerals in the rock are weathered by water and oxygen in a similar effect to iron rusting. The feldspar minerals within the arkose sandstone are also weathered and form clays which contributes to the colouring. The unweathered rock is a grey colour and can be seen inside the caves around Uluru.

How do caves and patterns form in the rock?

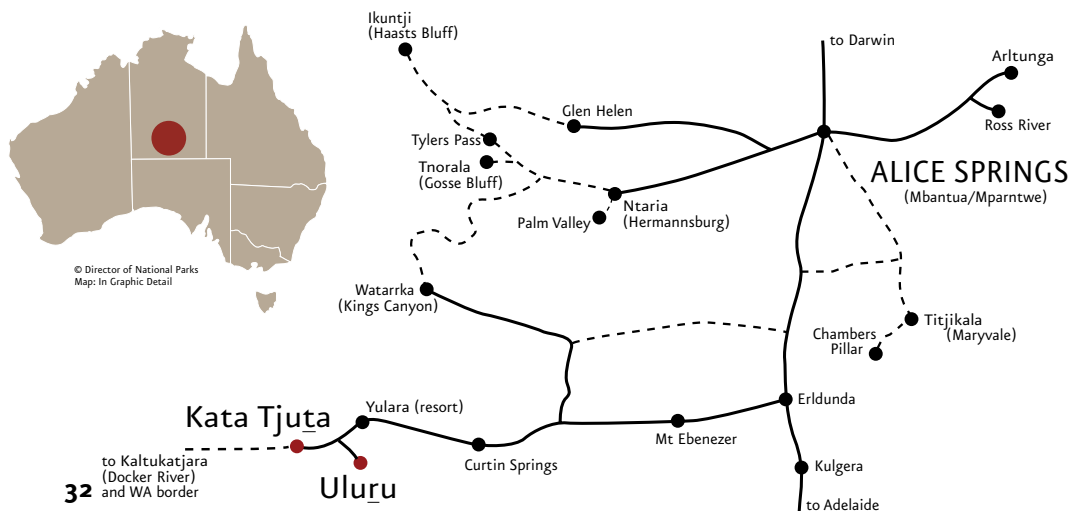
The major valleys of Kata Tjuta may reflect fractures that formed around 300 million years ago. Chemical weathering by groundwater widened the fissures, and rainwater runoff gradually formed the canyons we see today.

There are no major joints or fractures visible in Uluru. Rainwater runoff formed the steep valleys with potholes and plunge pools. There is still debate about how the caves at Uluru formed. The high caves may have begun with the flaking erosion of the rock surface, honeycombed out by wind and water over time.

Ara kutjupa kutjupa kulintjaku

General information

LOCATION	450 km southwest of Alice Springs by road
PARK SIZE	1325 km ²
ULURU HEIGHT	348 m above the plain 863 m above sea level
CIRCUMFERENCE	9.4 km
KATA TJUTA HEIGHT	546 m above the plain 1066 m above sea level
FAUNA SPECIES	21 mammals, 73 reptiles 170 birds, 4 frogs
FLORA SPECIES	Greater than 400
AVERAGE RAINFALL	307.7 mm per year
TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	Up to 47°C in summer Down to -7°C on winter nights
UV READINGS	Extreme most days



Anangu enterprises in the Cultural Centre

Cultural Centre Open 7.00 am–6.00 pm daily

Nintirinkupai Room (park information desk)



Open 8.00 am–5.00 pm

o8 8956 1128

uluru.info@environment.gov.au

www.environment.gov.au/parks/uluru

We can answer your questions and provide extensive information about the park. Presentations are conducted most weekdays between 10.00 am–12.00 noon and guided plant walks are conducted at 3.15 pm during the cooler months.

Activities subject to change without notice.

Uluru Aboriginal Tours

Reservations o447 878 851

contact@uluruaboriginaltours.com.au

www.uluruaboriginaltours.com.au



Uluru Aboriginal Tours is an Anangu owned and operated guide company. UAT has private, family, group, media and corporate touring options.

Ininti Café & Souvenirs



Open 7.00 am–5.00 pm

(closed Christmas, New Years Day and June 30)

o8 8956 2214

cafe@ininti.org.au

Enjoy light refreshments or a main meal with a magnificent view of Uluru. Ininti offers a selection of souvenir gifts, books, videos and clothing. It is recommended groups book in advance to avoid delays.

Maruku



Open 7.30 am–5.30 pm

o8 8956 2558

punu@maruku.com.au; www.maruku.com.au

Displaying traditionally crafted *punu* (wooden) tools and artifacts, paintings, jewellery, pottery and other crafts from Anangu artists in the Central Western Desert region.

Walkatjara Art Uluru



Open 7.00 am–5:30 pm

o8 8956 2537

gallery@walkatjara.com.au; www.desart.com.au

Walkatjara is owned and managed by local Anangu people from the community closest to the rock - Mutitjulu. We stock quality artworks made by local Mutitjulu artists.

Ngura pulkanya atunmananyi

Help us look after this special place

You are one of a large number of visitors the park receives every year. Minimising your impact will help protect this special place for the future.

ENJOY YOUR VISIT SUSTAINABLY

Stay on track - Each footprint in the sand may last many weeks and desert plants are fragile when disturbed. Walking or driving off track can spread weed seeds and collapse underground burrows. Please stay on roads and tracks.

Take only photographs - the rocks and sand belong here at this place. For a truly unique and beautiful souvenir, visit the art galleries at the Cultural Centre. You will be helping support local Aboriginal communities.

Protect plants - please do not use tree branches as fly swats! Ininti Cafe at the Cultural Centre sells fly nets and a natural fly cream. These products work against the flies and make an interesting souvenir.

Keep wildlife wild - please do not feed any wild animals. Your food can make them sick and they can lose their wild instincts.

Leave firewood outside - please do not bring firewood collected elsewhere inside the park. The wood may harbour unwanted pests and weed seeds.

Plan your day - toilets are only provided at the Cultural Centre, Talinguru Nyakunytyjaku, Mala carpark and Kata Tjuta sunset viewing area.

Yellow lines - protect roadside vegetation by not stopping where yellow lines are painted on the side of the road.

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) protects the parks natural and cultural World Heritage values. For a full list of regulations:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/>

For further information on regulations please talk to park staff and visit the park's Cultural Centre.

uluru.info@environment.gov.au

08 8956 1128

Commercial activity permits

Commercial activity of any type within the park requires a permit. This includes media, tours, filming, photography, artwork and sound recording.

Please contact the permits officer.

uluru.permits@environment.gov.au

Hot weather danger

Drink water, stay cool, walk safely

Each year park rangers respond to many incidents of heat exhaustion and dehydration. These conditions are life-threatening and can happen quickly if you do not take care.

The table below shows the average temperature range over a 24 hour period in the summer months of December, January and February.

PLEASE NOTE - hot weather also occurs outside summer months.

SUMMER FACTS

- 11.00 am-11.00 pm temperatures average above 30°C
- 4.00 pm is the hottest time of the day
- as the temperature rises, humidity falls and dehydration risk increases exponentially
- temperatures in the sun can be up to 15°C above official levels

BE PREPARED

- check the forecast at your hotel or at the park's Cultural Centre
- take all warnings seriously
- don't risk your life!



Hot weather danger limits



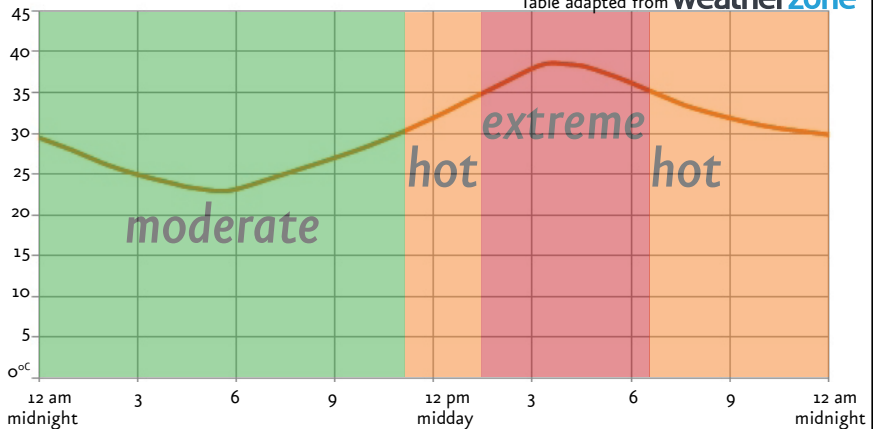
11.00 am - in hot weather, finish walks by 11.00 am. Heat-related incidents increase significantly after this time.



36°C - heat-related incidents increase significantly at and above this extreme temperature. Careful consideration of all activities is strongly recommended.

TYPICAL SUMMER DAILY TEMPERATURES AT ULURU

Table adapted from [weatherzone](#)^o



Tjukurpa atunmanamangku – ngurakutu wanka ankuntjaku

SAFETY IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY: Don't risk your life

That's a really important, sacred thing that you are climbing ... you shouldn't climb. It's not the proper thing.

© Traditional owner

Visit the Cultural Centre for more information.

If you feel ill or have been injured



Emergency radio alarm

Stay where you are and tell someone to contact a park ranger. Rangers can be contacted within park opening times by using an emergency radio alarm – see maps for locations.

Uluru

- Mala Walk carpark
- Base Walk (northeast track)
- Kuniya Pitjı water tank
- Kuniya Walk carpark

Kata Tjuta

- Kata Tjuta dune viewing
- Walpa Gorge carpark
- Valley of the Winds carpark
- Valley of the Winds Walk - T intersection

Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park is a beautiful but harsh environment. Heat exhaustion and dehydration are life-threatening and a danger here. In addition, our walks are isolated and can be rugged.

ENJOY YOUR VISIT SAFELY



Carry and drink one litre of water per hour in small regular portions



Wear sun protection - a hat with a secure strap, a shirt and sunscreen



Heat and dehydration risk. In hot weather finish walks by 11.00 am



Wear sturdy, appropriate footwear



Consider your health and fitness when choosing an activity



Stay on the marked tracks



Carry a park map with you at all times



If you do choose to climb Uluru, do not try to retrieve items that have dropped or blown away from the climbing track



Obey all safety directions, notices and warning signs



Heart attack or angina

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS • severe chest pain or down the left arm
• acute shortness of breath • pale, cold, clammy skin
• nausea and vomiting

MANAGEMENT • rest immediately in a sitting position
• loosen restrictive clothing • if thirsty, sip water slowly
• seek medical help urgently



Heat exhaustion and dehydration

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS • pale, hot, clammy skin • thirst • dizziness
• nausea • rapid breathing • headache • profuse sweating

MANAGEMENT • rest in the shade • cool down • sponge with cold water • sip water slowly • seek medical help urgently