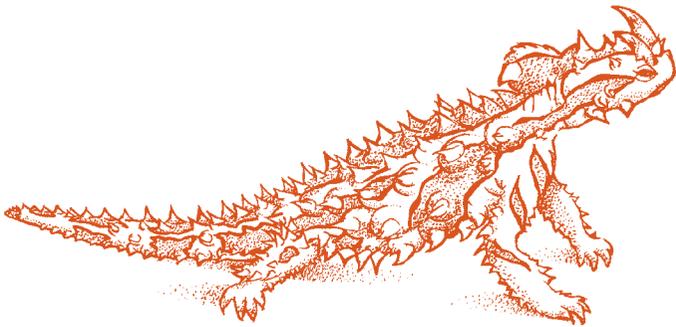


Pinkawillinie Conservation Park



Encompassing 132 000 hectares, Pinkawillinie Conservation Park features rolling white sandhills, adventurous four-wheel drive tracks and an abundance of native wildlife, including the amazing thorny devil and endangered malleefowl. Adjoining the spectacular Gawler Ranges National Park, this vast park provides visitors with an opportunity to experience unspoilt nature at its best.

How to get to the park

Two-wheel drive vehicles can access the park from Stringer Road, which begins at the Eyre Highway, 55 kilometres west of Kimba at the Buckleboo sign. On the northern side of the park, Stringer Road links with the Buckleboo-Kimba sealed road, approximately 12 km north-west of Kimba.

The park is accessible to 4WD vehicles via the historical Number 17 Stock Route, which bisects the park from the rugged granite Corrobinnie Hill to the Woolford Track.

The third access point is the Woolford Track, which traverses the northern area of the park from Buckleboo westward to farming land in the Wudinna area. This track should not be attempted during the summer months.

Visitors travelling on 4WD tracks should be well-prepared and have 4WD experience.

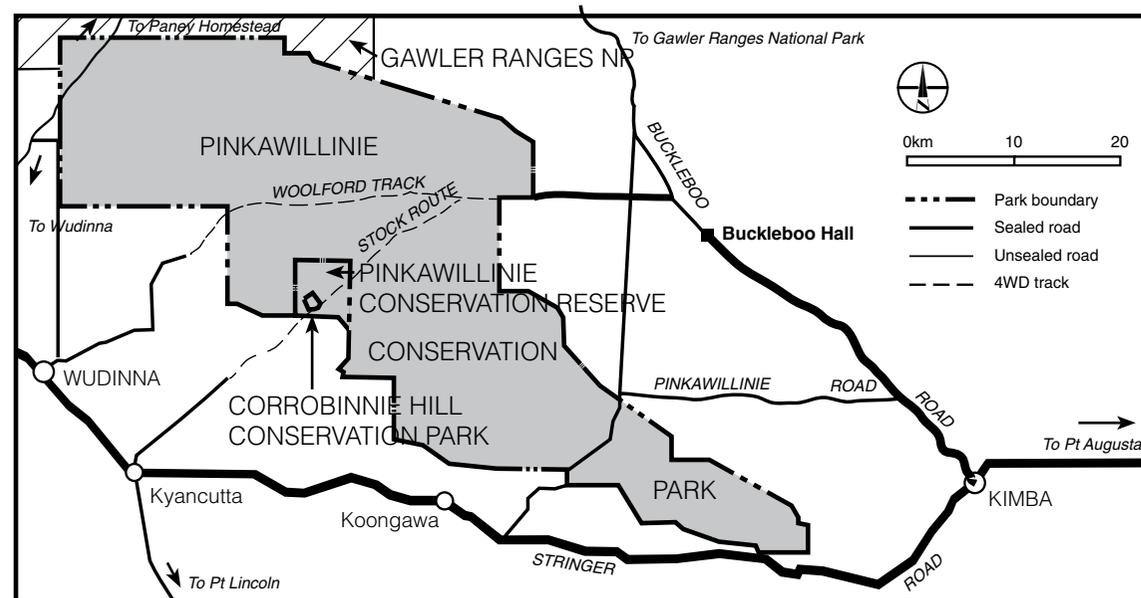
Facilities

There are no facilities in the park. Visitors should ensure they carry sufficient water, fuel and food for their entire stay and should advise a responsible person of the intended duration of their trip.

Things to do

Pinkawillinie Conservation Park and the surrounding Gawler Ranges offer a wide range of nature-based activities, including four-wheel driving, bush camping, bushwalking, photography and nature study. Look out for the unusually shaped granite rocks of Corrobinnie Hill, which sit within Corrobinnie Hill Conservation Park and can be accessed by 4WD from Kyancutta.

Healthy Parks
Healthy People



History

Pinkawillinie is an Aboriginal word with varying interpretations; the most commonly accepted being 'a place of many rabbit-footed bandicoot burrows'.

The first section of the park was dedicated in 1970, followed by a much larger portion in 1983, which lies to the north-west. The park is home to the historical Number 17 Stock Route, which dates back to the 1890s.

Plants

White sandhills dotted with porcupine grass, eucalypts and sand pine are the dominant landform in the park. A variety of shrubs, including hakeas, grevilleas and melaleucas, can also be found. Seasonal wildflowers, myoporums, santalums, casuarinas and western myalls dominate in the northern section.

Animals

Birdlife is prolific and includes parrots, wattlebirds, honeyeaters, wrens, babblers and birds of prey. The park is also home to the vulnerable malleefowl and, at night, visitors may hear the southern boobook owl, nightjar or tawny frogmouth.

Small rodents such as Mitchells hopping-mice, sandhill dunnarts and fat-tailed dunnarts also live in the park. Lizard species include the barking lizard, goanna and extraordinary thorny devil.

Best seasons to visit

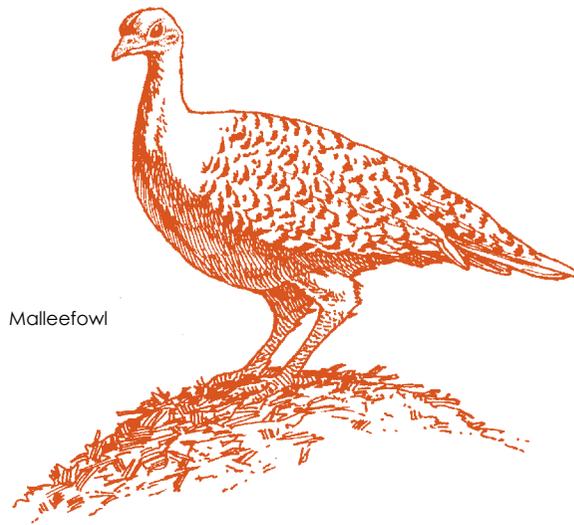
The best time to visit is between March and October, when the temperatures are mild during the day and cool at night.

National Parks Code

Help protect your national parks by following these guidelines:

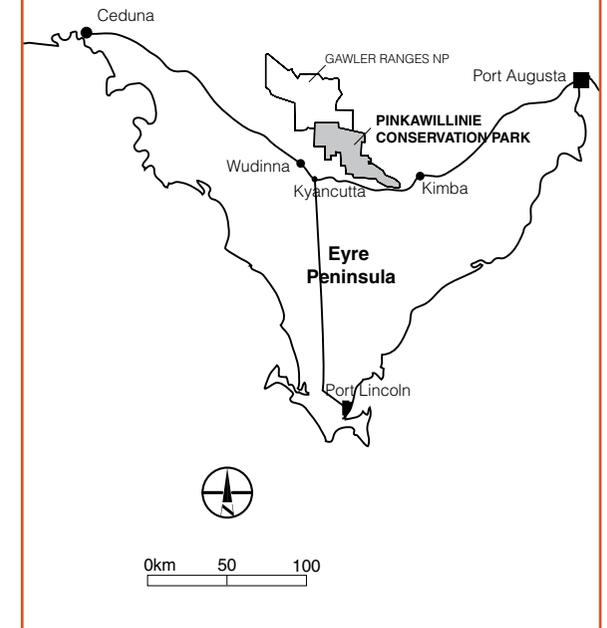
- Leave your pets at home.
- Take your rubbish with you.
- Observe fire restrictions, usually 1 November to 30 April. Check the CFS hotline 1300 362 361.
- Conserve native habitat by using liquid fuel or gas stoves.
- Respect geological and heritage sites.
- Keep our wildlife wild. Do not feed or disturb animals, or remove native plants.
- Keep to defined vehicle tracks and walking trails.
- Be considerate of other park users.

Thank you for leaving the bush in its natural state for the enjoyment of others.



Malleefowl

Location map



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