

Podcast 55 – Australia's National Parks

Learn English while learning about daily life in Australia,
with Rob McCormack

Podcast Number 55 – Australia's National Parks

<http://traffic.libsyn.com/slowenglish/podcast55.mp3>

Hi,

In Australia, we have over 500 National Parks covering around 4% of the total area of Australia. National Parks are areas which are protected because of their special animals, plants or their unique landscape, or indeed all of these. They belong to everybody in Australia and are protected by law from normal human activity, such as farming or commercial development. These areas are strictly controlled by the government so that the people of Australia, and also those who visit Australia, can enjoy and explore these special places now and in the future. In this podcast, I would like to tell you a little about some of our fantastic national parks. We also have marine parks covering parts of the oceans around Australia, such as the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. I will talk about these in another podcast.

One of the most famous National Parks in Australia is the Uluru – Kata Tjuta National Park, where you can see Uluru, also known as Ayers Rock, which is one single gigantic rock, known as a monolith.



Uluru is 9.4 kilometres around the base and 348 metres high. It is also estimated to go around 2.5 kilometres underground. It is situated near the centre of Australia and is often called 'The Rock' by Australians. I haven't yet been to see Uluru but it is something I really want to do during my lifetime. I think it is great that it is protected as part of a national park. That's what National Parks are for. They allow these areas to be protected and properly managed, so they can be enjoyed and appreciated by everyone, including future generations.

But being protected does not mean that they are closed off. On the contrary, national parks are places to learn about, to explore and to appreciate what is special about Australia's unique natural beauty. Most of all, they are places for doing things.

For example, National Parks have walking tracks, cycling tracks, picnic areas, visitor centres providing information, lookouts and opportunities to see and observe the native wildlife and plants. They are also great places to go fishing, to go camping where that is allowed and also to stay in some of the great accommodation which has been built in some national parks. Some national parks allow people to experience the outback, something which is uniquely Australian. The Uluru

– Kata Tjuta National Park is one example. There are guided tours in some national parks so that you can really find out what is special about these places, from local people who really know their stuff. Or, in most cases, you can just go off exploring by yourself. There are national parks in all parts of Australia including the tropical north, the hot arid centre, the rainforest areas and the cold alpine regions. There are so many great parks, so I can only mention a few of the more famous ones in this podcast.

The Royal National Park is located just outside Sydney and is Australia's oldest national park. It was created in 1879 and is the second oldest national park in the world. Only America's Yellowstone National Park is older. 'The Royal' as many Australians call it, is around 150 square kilometres in size and adjoins the coastline outside Sydney. 'The Royal' is great for bushwalking, cycling, surfing, picnicking and camping.

Kakadu is also one of Australia's most famous national parks. It is Australia's largest national park on land, covering around 20,000 square kilometres. It is located in the far tropical north of Australia in the Northern Territory. It covers a wide range of coastal areas and estuaries, as well as floodplains and rocky outback country. Incredibly, this national park has around one third of Australia's bird life and around one quarter of Australia's freshwater and estuary fish species. It's huge and is about two thirds the size of Belgium, a country in Europe. It is especially important for the first Australians, the aboriginal people, who have lived in these rugged parts of Australia for over 50,000 years. You can see many examples of their ancient art on the rock walls, some of which could be the oldest art by humans on earth.

I haven't been to Kakadu National Park yet, so that is something I am looking forward to doing.

In Victoria, we have the Port Campbell National Park, which is

located on the south coast of my home state of Victoria. The Great Ocean Road travels along this national park. In this park are the 12 Apostles, which are sandstone rock formations, although there are actually only 8 now standing. These are like giant sandstone towers rising up from the water. This coastline is wonderful to see and I can remember travelling along this area of Victoria some years ago with my family. It's very popular with overseas tourists as well as Australians.

Some of the other famous national parks include the Flinders Ranges National Park in South Australia which has rugged mountains and gorges. The Purnululu National Park in Western Australia has the spectacular Bungle Bungle Ranges with their unique beehive shaped mountains. The Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park in the island state of Tasmania is famous for its wilderness areas including colourful wildflowers and plant life. The Daintree National Park in north Queensland is famous for its tropical rainforest.

Lastly, I would like to briefly talk about the national parks in Australia's alpine areas. They are the Kosciuszko National Park in New South Wales and the Alpine National Park in Victoria, covering together around 13,300 square kilometres. It is in these parks that you can ski for around 3 to 4 months during Australia's winter. In summer, they become wonderful places to go hiking.

This summer, my wife and I went to stay for a week in Mount Hotham in the Alpine National Park. Mount Hotham is a small alpine village 1861m high. We stayed in a holiday apartment which had wonderful views across the Australian Alps.



One morning we woke up to find ourselves above a blanket of clouds which covered the valleys below. It felt like we were in an airplane.



We love to go hiking so the major activity during our stay was to hike to the top of Mt Bogong, the highest peak in Victoria at 1986m. What a hike it was. We started at 8.30am and walked all day, taking rests when we needed them. Our walk went through quite thick forest, until we reached the heights where only snow gums grew with their beautiful white trunks. Lastly we walked above the tree line, where no trees can grow. We finally reached the peak at around 3pm.



Luckily, the weather was perfect, but it was still such hard work.



After a rest on the summit to take in the views, we headed back down. We finally arrived back in the car park at 8pm. We were absolutely exhausted but very proud of ourselves.

If you have a question or a comment to make, please leave it in the comments box at the bottom of this page. Or, you can send me an email at rob@slowenglish.info. I would love to hear from you. Tell me where you live, a little bit about yourself and what you think of my Slow English podcast. I will write back to you, in English of course. If you would like to take a short quiz to see if you have understood this podcast, you will also find it on my website. Goodbye until next time.

Rob

Podcast 55 Quiz - Did you

understand the podcast?

You can take the quiz as many times as you like.

Start quiz

Vocabulary

aboriginal = those people who have always lived in a country

accommodation = a place to sleep overnight. For example, a house or hotel

adjoins = next to

alpine = high in the mountains

ancient = very, very old

appreciated = when people really like something that is done for them

arid = dry

base = the bottom, the part closest to the ground

beehive = a place where bees live

belong = when something is owned

camping = when you sleep outdoors, usually in a tent

commercial development = when a business builds something

controlled = to manage or look after something

estimate = to guess

estuaries = flat areas of water on the land

explore = to go to a place to find out more about it

fantastic = very, very good

floodplains = places where a river flows onto the land during a flood

formations = the shapes that rocks make

future generations = your children and their children

gigantic = very, very large

gorges = very deep valleys with steep sides

guided tours = when something takes you to a place and tells you all about it

hiking = walking in the bush or forest

huge = very large

human activity = things done by people

indeed = another way of saying that something is really true

landscape = how the land looks. For example hilly or flat

lifetime = your whole life

located = where something is found

lookouts = a place high up where you can see a long way

managed = to take care of something, to make sure it works correctly

marine = in the ocean

mention = to talk about

opportunities = when you have the chance to do something

outback = those parts of Australia which are a long, long way from the cities

peak = the top of a mountain

properly = correctly

protected = when something is safe from being hurt or changed

rugged = rough

sandstone = stone made from sand, usually has layers

single = one

situated = where something is, it's location

strictly = when the rules must be followed

stuff = knowledge (in this case)

surfing = to ride the waves in the sea on a board

towers = something very tall

trunks = the bottom part of a tree

unique = means there is nothing else like this

village = a small town

wilderness = a place where no people live