



Explore our towns and local attractions and find some truly authentic great southern experiences.

Woodanilling E1

Woodanilling is a Noongar word meaning place of little fishes. The first settlers came to the area looking for pastures on which to graze their sheep. Later, cutters poured into the district and decimated the sandalwood tree population. In 1904 the railway station was the freight leader for the region, transporting mallet bark, sandalwood, grain, wool and goods for the local shops and businesses on steam trains.

- » Woodanilling Heritage Walk
- » Richardson's Store
- » Queeriarup Lake

Tenterden F7

The area was first settled in the 1860s when pastoralists started grazing sheep near Round Swamp. With its mild temperatures and good rainfall, it was ideal sheep country. The townsite is located on the Great Southern Railway line, and the siding was established in 1891 and shortly afterwards the government made land available for agricultural purposes in the area.

- » Lake Nunijup
- » St Mildred's Anglican Church

Tambellup F5

Tambellup's original settler was Mr Josiah Norrish, who took up property east of the present town site in 1872. Mr Norrish originally concentrated on sandalwood cutting but later became involved in sheep breeding. Following the opening of the Great Southern Railway line in 1889, settlers began to arrive and the townsite was declared in 1899.

- » Tambellup Heritage Trail
- » Corner Shop Museum
- » Gordon River Weir and Picnic Area

Rocky Gully C9

Rocky Gully was developed as part of the resettlement schemes post World War II along with Perillup and then later at Denbarker. Government bulldozers cleared the surveyed bush blocks and put down dams, they were boundary fenced and subdivided into paddocks. The blocks (perpetual leaseholds) – were allotted after careful vetting by the War Service Land Settlement Board to men with rural backgrounds. By 1952 the Rocky Gully-Perillup Settlement was well underway.

- » Frankland River Rest Area

Porongurup H10

A 15-minute drive east of Mount Barker brings you to the oldest mountain range in the world – the unique Porongurup. Over 1 billion years old, this ancient forest island is home to towering granite peaks, majestic stands of Karri trees and is surrounded by some excellent wineries. Renowned for its awesome natural beauty, wildflowers, colourful local characters and a huge variety of natural sightseeing attractions, the Porongurup is the complete tourism destination.

- » Granite Skywalk

Pingrup M1

The town of Pingrup was officially gazetted on 9 May 1924 and was named after Lake Pingrup which is close to the townsite. Pingrup is now part of the remarkable FORM Public Silo Trail.

- » The Grain Silos
- » Pink Lakes
- » Shearer's Hand Piece

Borden J5

Borden was gazetted as a town in 1916. The name was proposed by the Secretary for Railways as the name of a siding on the then-new Tambellup-Ongerup Railway. It was named after the Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, the 8th Prime Minister of Canada (1911-1920), although there is no record of why.

- » The Lily Dutch Windmill
- » Nudist Crossing, Amelup
- » Nighwell Mineral Springs

Broomehill Village F3

The town of Broomehill was established after the completion of the Great Southern Railway in 1889. Prior to this, Eticup, a coach stop on the old Albany Road (now Broomehill-Kojonup Road) was the only town in the area. At the gate of 'Eticup' farm there is a plaque identifying the layout of the town. It is hard to imagine that this once thriving community with stores, an inn, blacksmiths and dwellings, packed up and moved 8km east to establish the new town site of Broomehill.

- » Holland Track
- » Holland Park and Sheridan's Memorial Garden
- » Broomehill Museum

Cranbrook F7

In the late 1850s farming leases were bought in the area after an overland route was established between Perth and Albany. The Cranbrook area developed into a productive wool and agricultural area. In 1886 works began on a railway line to connect Perth to Albany. As the steam trains needed a regular water supply, the centre of the district was moved from Tenterden to Cranbrook for better access to a suitable dam catchment area.

- » Sukey Hill Lookout
- » Cranbrook Wildflower Walk
- » Cranbrook Museum
- » Pink Lakes

Frankland River C7

Frankland River was named by the surgeon Dr Thomas Braidwood Wilson in 1829. He named Frankland River after George Frankland (1800-38), who was the Surveyor General in Van Diemen's Land in 1829.

Today it is recognised as a premium wine region of Western Australia.

- » Frankland River Wildflower Walk
- » 27 Mile Dam Heritage Site
- » Lake Poorrarecup

Gnowangerup I4

The name Gnowangerup is derived from the Noongar word 'Ngow,' meaning Malleefowl. For thousands of years, the plains around Gnowangerup were home to the Goreng Noongars, evidenced by stone implements still found along the creeks. In the mid-nineteenth century, sandalwood cutters established camps in the area, but European settlement was slow until the completion of the railway line from Tambellup in 1912.

- » The Horsepower Highway
- » Gnowangerup Aboriginal Museum and Keeping Place
- » Gnowangerup Heritage Walk

Katanning F2

KAAT – NI – NG is a local Noongar word; kaat means head. It comes from the Dreamtime story of Mulka, a giant man whose body parts are embedded in country throughout the Great Southern Region. The head is here.

As the largest town in the upper Great Southern, Katanning has long been considered a meeting place, and continues to service many surrounding towns. Today it is also home to over 40 different nationalities of migrants attracted to the welcoming and hospitable nature of the town.

- » Premier Mill Hotel & Dome Cafe
- » Premier Mill
- » Kobeelya House
- » Katanning Saleyards

Kendenup G8

Kendenup was one of the original Great Southern Railway stations and the site of Western Australia's first gold mine. In the early years of European settlement the area was one of the largest established farming enterprises with a station running upwards of 30,000 sheep.

- » Kendenup Town Hall

Kojonup D3

Kojonup is a thriving country town that offers visitors the opportunity to experience Australia's rural way of life that is also steeped in history. Explore this bustling rural town with its historic buildings and friendly atmosphere. Discover the proud heritage and links to the traditional custodians of the region, the Noongar people, with a visit to the award winning The Kodja Place.

- » The Kodja Place & Visitor Centre
- » Myrtle Benn Flora and Fauna Sanctuary
- » Military Barracks
- » Centenary of Federation Wool Wagon

Mount Barker G9

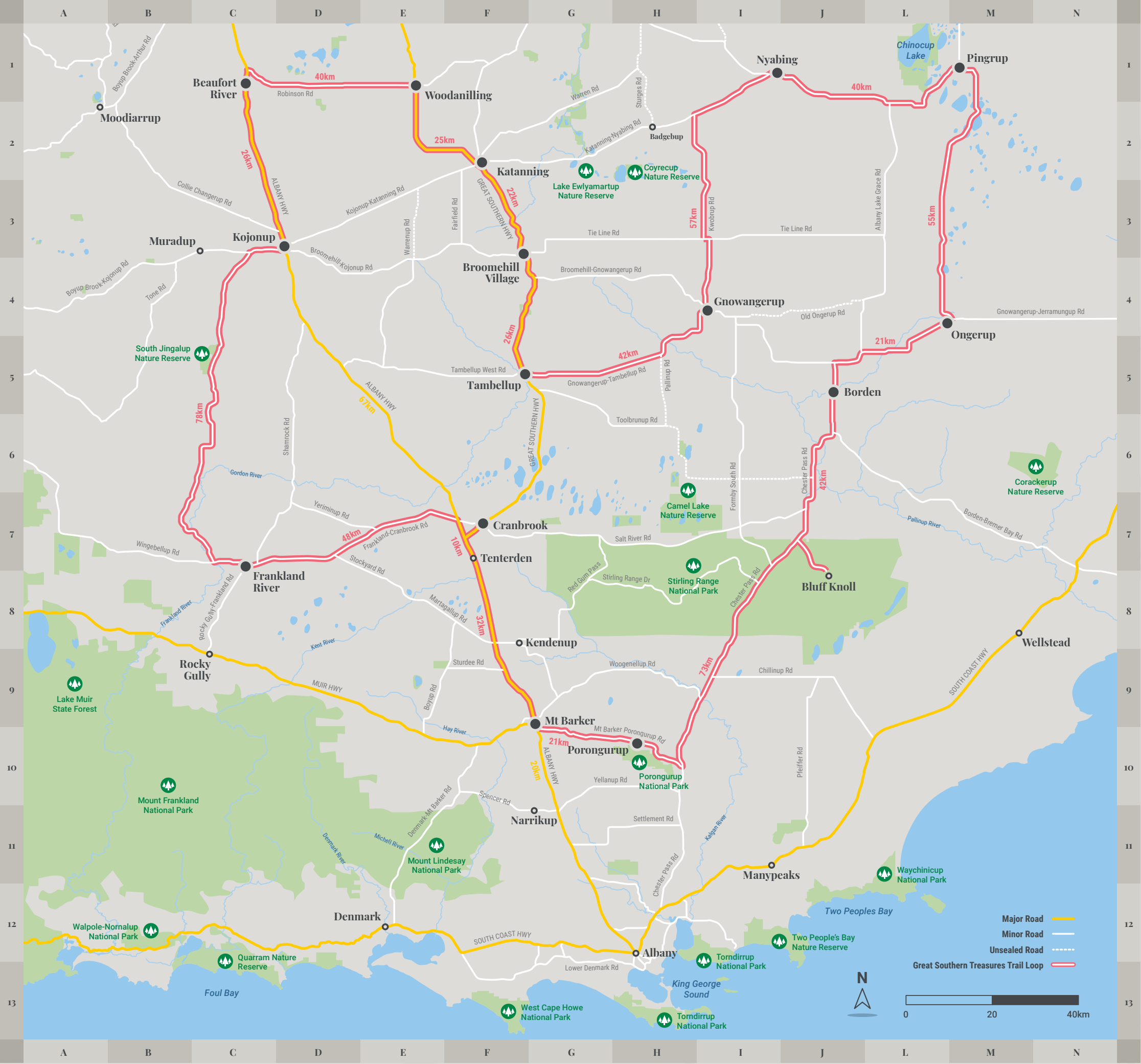
Mount Barker was first explored in late 1829, nearly four years after the establishment of the penal colony at Albany, and was named after Captain Collet Barker. The first settler was Sir Richard Spencer, the Government Resident in Albany, with a purchase of 1,940 acres in 1835 from Captain James Stirling who had been granted 100,000 acres in the area.

- » Mount Barker Railway Station & Visitor Centre
- » Old Police Station Museum
- » St Werburghs Chapel
- » Mount Barker Hill Lookout

Muradup C3

The small farming community of Muradup was once a thriving town with a school and general store. Many of the present farming families are descended from the pioneers of the district.

- » Agricultural Hall
- » Muradup War Memorial



Ongerup M4

The name Ongerup is derived from 'Yonga' the Noongar word meaning male kangaroo and 'up,' meaning 'place of'. Ongerup began to be settled in 1910 when the land was opened up to farming and surveyed into 1,000-acre blocks. In 1913 the Gnowangerup-Ongerup railway line was opened, connecting the fledgling community to Perth and settlement in the area gradually increased.

- » Yongergnow Australian Malleefowl Centre
- » Ongerup/Needilup District Museum

Nyabing I1

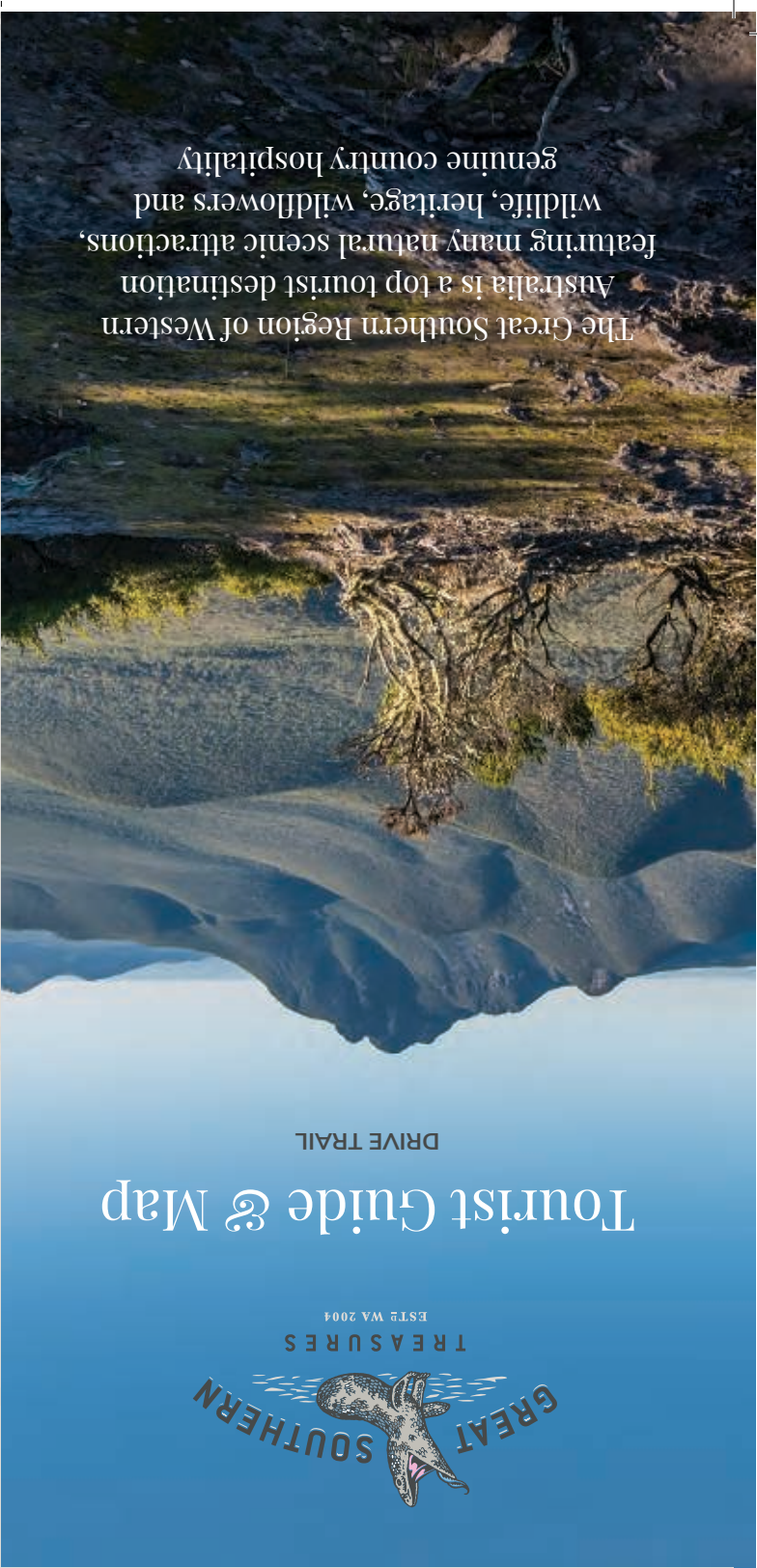
Nyabing was gazetted as a town in 1912 after the Katanning railway line was extended. Nyabing was originally known as Nampup, after the Noongar name given to the soak in the area.

- » Nyabing Creek and Chinocup Nature Reserves
- » Kwobrup Dam
- » Settler's Hall Museum

Narrikup G11

Located 20km south of Mount Barker, Narrikup is considered the birthplace of agriculture in the Shire of Plantagenet. Narrikup comes from the Noongar name of a nearby brook, and is thought to mean 'place of abundance'. The area was visited in 1829 by Thomas Braidwood Wilson, who camped the night on the banks of a stream some miles west of the current townsite. The drained swamps have been very productive over time with potatoes as a mainstay up until World War II when dairying became a major focus.

- » Narrikup Cricket Grounds



The Great Southern Region of Western Australia is a top tourist destination featuring many natural scenic attractions, wildlife, heritage, wildflowers and genuine country hospitality

Tourist Guide & Map



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Head to our website for a full list of accommodation, food, local attractions and town maps.

greatsoutherntreasures.com.au



Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development







## Top Attractions

You are spoilt for choice in the Great Southern region. Whether you love exploring historical buildings or climbing mountains, searching for wildflowers or stopping at wineries, there's plenty to see and do. Explore some of our most iconic attractions below.



### Yongergnow Australian Malleefowl Centre <sup>M4</sup>

This award-winning centre for community, culture and conservation focuses on the mallee and one of its most intriguing inhabitants, the endangered malleefowl. Visitors have the rare opportunity to view this magnificent bird in a 1,200m<sup>2</sup> natural habitat aviary.

[yongergnow.com.au](http://yongergnow.com.au)



### Trails

Trails offer a variety of ways to explore the Great Southern. Whether it's adventure, food or culture you are after, there is a trail for you.

[trailswa.com.au](http://trailswa.com.au)

- » Public Silo Trail
- » Mt Barker Food and Wine Trail
- » Southern Art and Craft Trail
- » The Holland Track
- » Woodanilling Heritage Walk
- » Tambellup Heritage Trail
- » Mt Barker Murals

### National Parks

National Parks are one of the best ways to explore the amazing flora and fauna of the region. The following parks offer scenic drives, great walks, and lovely areas for a picnic. An ideal time to visit is late spring and early summer (September to December) when the days become warmer and wildflowers are at their peak.

#### Stirling Range National Park <sup>H8</sup>

The brooding beauty of the mountain landscape, its stunning and diverse wildflowers and the challenge of climbing Bluff Knoll have long drawn bushwalkers and climbers to the Stirling Range National Park. The park encloses the only major mountain range with in the southern half of Western Australia. The rugged peaks, which rise to more than 1000 metres above sea level, feature stark cliff faces, sheltered gullies, magnificent views and a rich diversity of unique and colourful wildflowers. The park is one of the world's most important areas for flora with 1500 species, many of which grow nowhere else, packed within its boundaries.

#### Porongorup National Park <sup>H10</sup>

The massive ancient granite domes of Porongorup National Park rise 670 metres, giving exhilarating views of the landscape, especially from the Granite Skywalk suspended from Castle Rock. The park has a number of great walks, picnic areas and scenic drives.

#### Fitzgerald River National Park

Although not in our region, but just down the road, it is worth mentioning the Fitzgerald River National Park which is one the largest and most botanically significant national parks in Australia. Within the park are found nearly 20 per cent of Western Australia's flora species, many of which occur only within its boundaries. The park features a tantalising variety of landscapes to explore from rolling plains, colourful breakaways, rugged peaks and headlands to stunning bays and inlets. During winter, southern right whales shelter close to shore with their newborn calves.

[parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au](http://parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au)



### Wildflowers

The abundance and diversity of flora in the Great Southern is truly unique, due largely to our isolation, evolution and age.

Southwest WA has been named one of the world's 34 global diversity hotspots. There are 8000 species across the region (in contrast, the UK has only 1500 plant species), half of which are found nowhere else on earth.

Along with our botanical beauty, the region is home to unique mammals such as the honey possum and the numbat (Western Australia's fauna emblem); and endangered birds such as Carnaby's cockatoo and the rare western ground parrot.



### Skywalk <sup>H10</sup>

The Granite Skywalk is a suspended walkway that spirals around the huge granite outcrop of Castle Rock to the summit. There are upper and lower lookouts – with the upper lookout perching over the side of the rock, accessible by scrambling over rocks and climbing a ladder.

There are spectacular views of the park and across undulating farmland to Albany on the south coast, with views to Mt Gardner and Mt Many Peaks to the south-east. This remote engineering marvel provides safe access and simulates a rock climbing perspective when suspended on ropes.

[parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au/site/granite-skywalk](http://parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au/site/granite-skywalk)



### Wineries

The Great Southern region is known for its fine, cool climate wines. Riesling and Shiraz are the cornerstones of an environment that produces a wide range of distinctive wines from classic and emerging varietals. Many of these wineries are by appointment so please call ahead.

- |                    |                       |                         |                         |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| » Ferngrove Winery | » Gilbert Wines       | » 3 Drops Wines         | » Millinup Estate Wines |
| » Alkoomi Wines    | » Hawkers Ridge Wines | » Ironwood Estate Wines | » Abbey Creek Vineyard  |
| » Frankland Estate | » Plantagenet Wines   | » Duke's Vinyard        | » Mt Trio Vinyard       |
| » Arcadia Wines    | » Poacher's Ridge     | » Castle Rock Estate    | » Windrush Wines        |
| » Galafrey Wines   | » West Cape Howe      | » Zarephath Wines       |                         |

[greatsouthern treasures.com.au/attractions/wineries/](http://greatsouthern treasures.com.au/attractions/wineries/)



### HIGHLIGHT ATTRACTION

#### Bluff Knoll <sup>J8</sup>

Bluff Knoll is the third highest and one of the most spectacular peaks in Western Australia, reaching 1095m above sea level.

The trail features birdlife, reptiles, exceptional scenery and views of the Stirling Ranges and geological formations. And, thanks to its unique climate, over 1000 species of wildflowers and flowering plants thrive within the park including Mountain Bells and the Queen of Sheba Orchid.

The trail starts at the Bluff Knoll carpark and requires a moderate level of fitness. Allow 3 - 4 hours, with parts of the 6.5km tracks being long, rough and steep. Also be prepared for sudden cold changes in the weather on the mountain.

Park pass required. Facilities include a large car park, information shelters, picnic area, public toilets and water access points.

[parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au/park/bluff-knoll-car-park-trail-head](http://parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au/park/bluff-knoll-car-park-trail-head)

