

ADELAIDE BUSH WALKERS

# Tandanya



[www.adelaidebushwalkers.org](http://www.adelaidebushwalkers.org)

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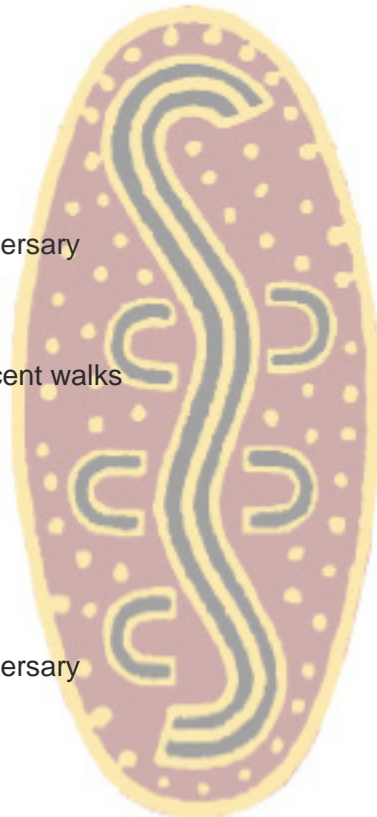
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*“Always remember that you are absolutely unique. Just like everyone else.”  
– Margaret Mead*

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Close off date for next issue: 21st February 2018

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Explore,  
Make friends,  
Get fit

# Adelaide Bushwalkers



Joining the Adelaide Bushwalkers takes you to new places you may never have heard of, off the beaten track, and to have new experiences, develop leadership skills, gain confidence and new skills and make amazing friendships.





## Wanderings Of The Wednesday Walkers

John Bartlett

Alpacas guarding sheep from foxes,  
observed on a Wednesday walk

### North Adelaide Community Centre

As reported by Mark Proctor in the Winter 2017 edition of this fine publication, ABW has an agreement with North Adelaide Community Centre to arrange for North Adelaide people to join as guests two Wednesday walks every six months. At the time of this issue when two joint walks have been complete, it is too early to tell whether the joint venture is successful.

### Strathalbyn Trip

Alan McLean organised three days of walking in the hilly, mainly grazing country behind Strathalbyn, and using the local caravan park as a base. Amongst other grazing animals in the area were prime Angas beef, and the Angas surloin steak I had at the excellent Victoria Hotel was one on the best ever.

### Trips Planned For 2018

I am planning three days of walking in the Monarto/Lavender Federation trail area near Murray Bridge in April, and Roger Kempson is planning a six day trip in two adjoining parks North of Olary and West of Broken Hill in May.

### 20th Anniversary Of Wednesday Walkers

See Frank Hall's article in this edition.

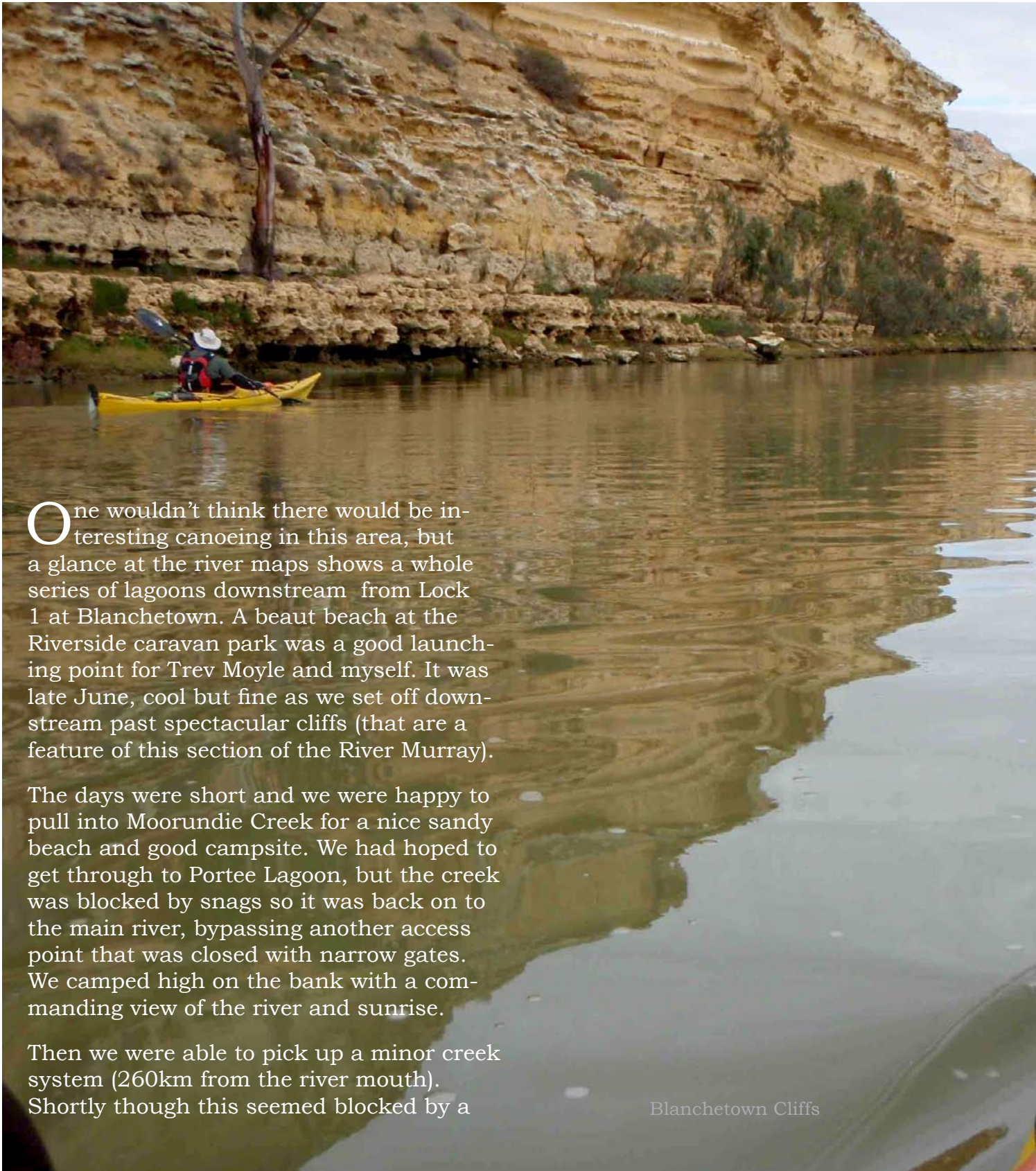
More information will be posted on the ABW website in due course.

As always, any club member is welcome to join a walk planned by the Wednesday Walkers



# Blanchetown Backwaters

By David Wattchow



One wouldn't think there would be interesting canoeing in this area, but a glance at the river maps shows a whole series of lagoons downstream from Lock 1 at Blanchetown. A beautiful beach at the Riverside caravan park was a good launching point for Trev Moyle and myself. It was late June, cool but fine as we set off downstream past spectacular cliffs (that are a feature of this section of the River Murray).

The days were short and we were happy to pull into Moorundie Creek for a nice sandy beach and good campsite. We had hoped to get through to Portee Lagoon, but the creek was blocked by snags so it was back on to the main river, bypassing another access point that was closed with narrow gates. We camped high on the bank with a commanding view of the river and sunrise.

Then we were able to pick up a minor creek system (260km from the river mouth). Shortly though this seemed blocked by a

Blanchetown Cliffs





fallen tree but Trev was undeterred and balanced out across the log, maneuvering the boats through a gap. The creek continued, barely a blade deep at times and widening out into lagoons. Carp abounded in the shallow waters, leading to a startling experience by exploding in the water when contacted by the canoe.

The creek joined the main river just above Swan Reach and we paddled upstream for a kilometer or so till another minor creek was entered. There was good camping along this creek – except it was corella heaven but they did quieten down at night, and somewhat scared off by Trev’s powerful head torch.

The creek was blocked by a pipe, but Trev was able to float the boats through, then tow mine to shore. Where the top end of this creek joined up there was an old barge, reminiscent of times past. We completed a circuit back onto the main river, exploring access to Portee Creek downstream, but it was all closed off and “Trespassers Prohibited”, so we sought a different riverbank (and view) to camp early. It was cold, so we cranked up the fire.

We were sharing evening meals and Trev came out with some “Rogan Josh” on one occasion. This was pretty hot and had a corresponding laxative effect – or was that the “mexican curry”!! My meals were bland in comparison.

We were able to get access to Portee Creek via a cut channel (not marked on the map) at 267 k from the rivermouth (these markers are rather intermittent, and not entirely accurate – or the map is inaccurate). We had previously gone down Portee creek, negotiating a number of barriers until it was blocked off. Now we went up the creek – again encountering barriers and roads, but able to sidle underneath them till we reached a large shallow lagoon. We did not run out of water, but as waterbirds were standing in the lagoon it indicated how shallow it was and after 4 kms or so of paddling we turned around.



We rejoined the main river and seemed to make slow progress. I blame the current, which was appreciably flowing, along with a slight headwind. We looked at various camps, but eventually settled on a high riverbank with tussocky grass. This proved ultimately beneficial as shortly after main course the heavens opened up, and dinner was terminated and we retreated to the tents.

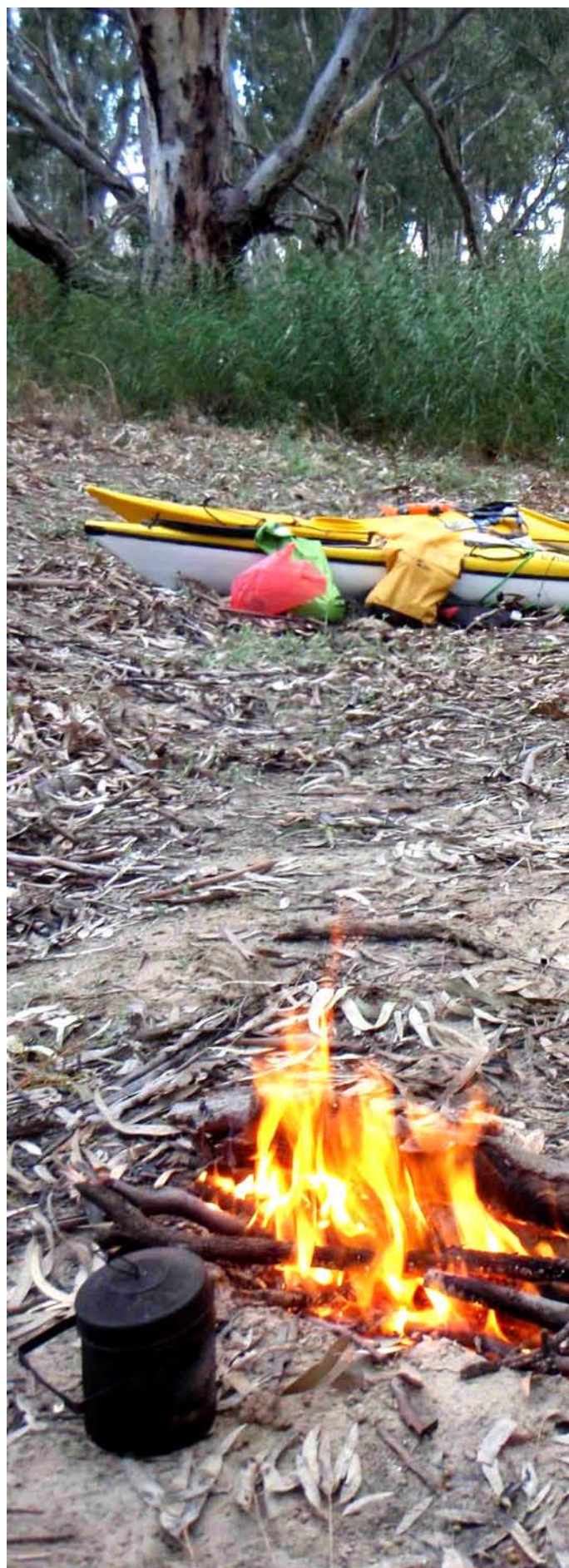
It rained all night, and there was nothing to do but snuggle down into one's sleeping bag and listen to the rain pattering on the tent fabric.

Fortunately it cleared by the morning, and determinedly I got a fire going. It was rather feeble though – but enough for the all important toast!! We now had a tail breeze back to Blanchetown, stopping off at a large sand bar we had seen on the way down.

A curious egret hopped onto the coaming of my kayak as we were packing up. Thus completed an interesting exploration of infrequently travelled waterways south of Blanchetown. A combination of fine days and early camps (short days) made for a memorable trip.



Mowed grass



Moorundie camp





Murray River below Blanchetown



Lock One Blanchetown



Old punt



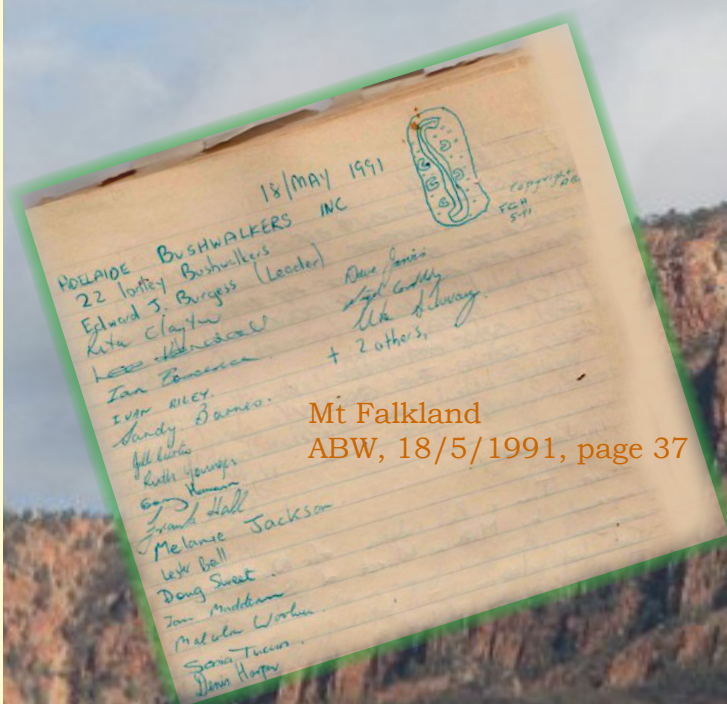
Through the pipe



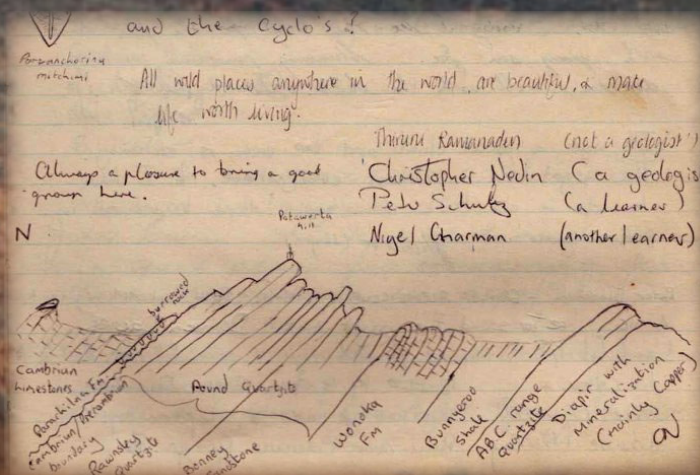
# Log Book Excerpts

by Bruce Marquis

Cleft Peak  
ABW entry, 30/



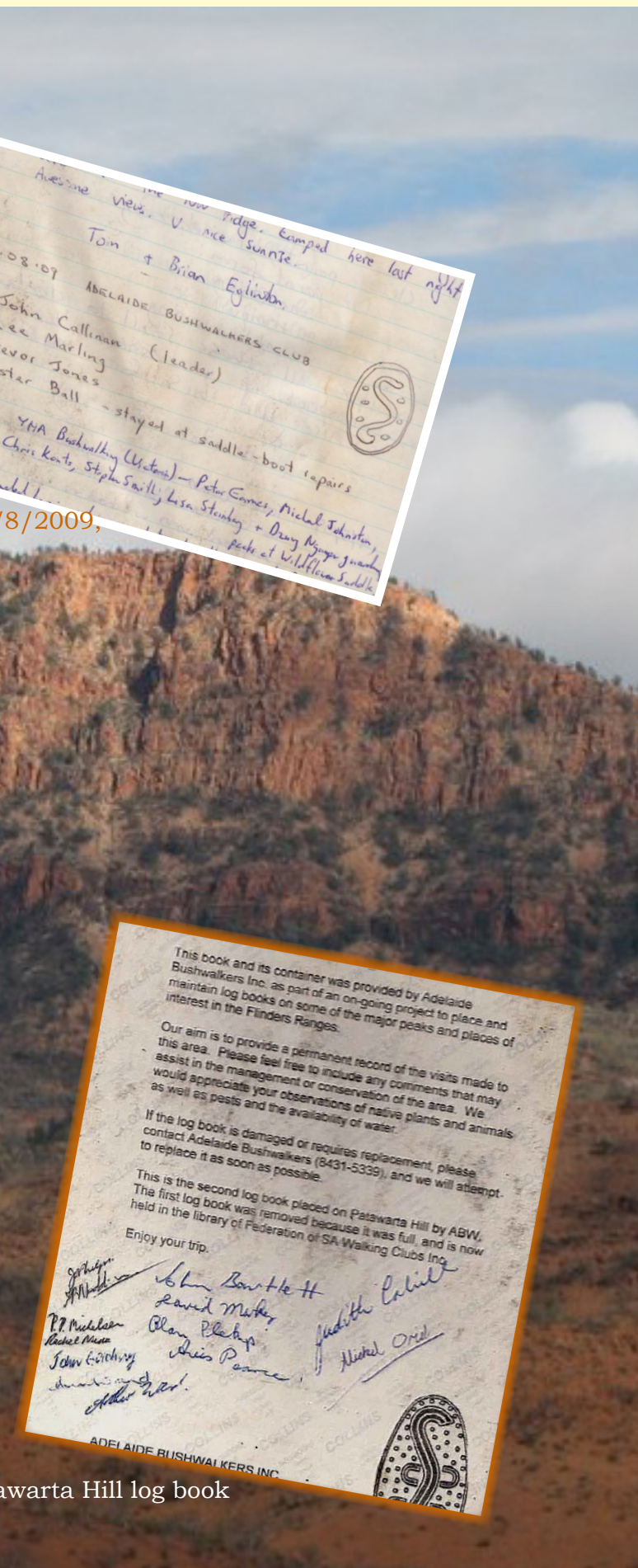
Mt Falkland  
ABW, 18/5/1991, page 37



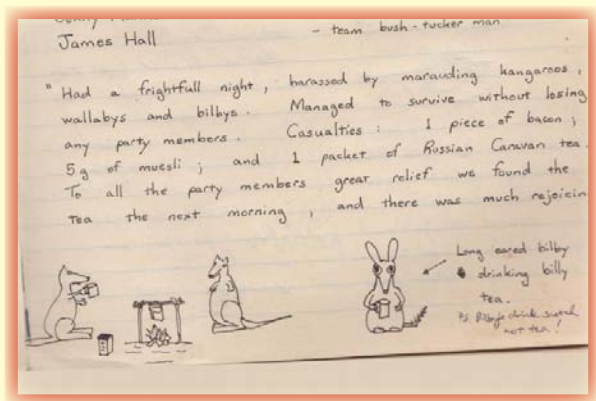
Mt Patawarta Hill  
Notes from a geologist, 4/12/1991, page 46

Background image:  
Cleft Peak



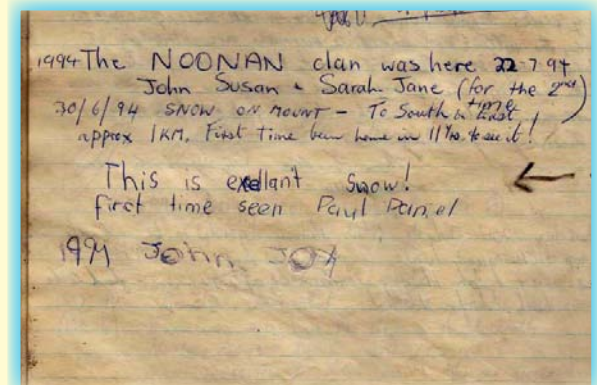


Patawarta Hill log book



Cleft Peak

Long eared bilby, 01/09/1990, page 3



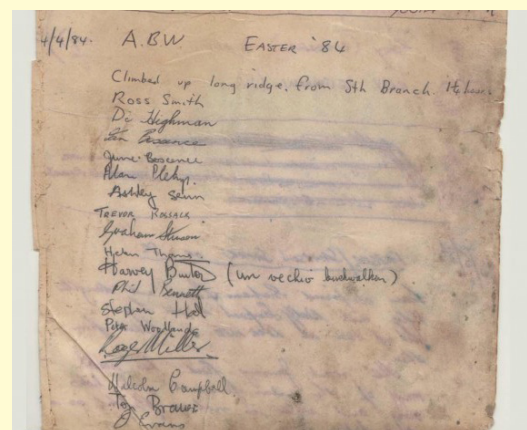
Mt Brown

First experience of snow by the Noonan family, 30/6/1994, page 74



Cleft Peak

Team X-Treme, 14/5/2009, page 175



Cleft Peak

ABW entry, 4/4/1984, page 39



# Coastal Walking

By John Bartlett



Living near the sea, walking along the coast has become one of my favourite pastimes. About 11 years ago, My wife Mary and I built a house at Brighton, about 800 metres from the beach. Mary died seven years ago, so I live with just my lovable companion Snowy who is a small, white Maltese cross. He was nearly two when I moved to Brighton, and he has accompanied me on most of my walks in this area.

Walking is my main method of keeping myself fit and active. Having had a few health issues involving surgery in recent times, I have found I recover quickly from surgery, and both my doctors and I have expressed the view that my recovery was aided by good health and fitness.

Like all dogs, Snowy loves to go for a walk, so when it is appropriate, I take him on my walks, thus he is a long distance walker for his size, or more precisely, a long distanced trotter. "This walking that Snowy and I do is good for him and good for me" I often say, and Snowy will look at me with his big brown eyes and say "yes Dad, I think so too". In fact, Snowy is a good incentive for me to keep walking for pleasure and fitness. When Snowy passes on, I will have to discipline myself to keep up the walking.

Snowy is a plucky little fellow. He likes other little white dogs, so when he and these other small dogs meet on the beach, it is easy to imagine the tail-wagging and sniffing that goes on. However, his pluckiness comes into play when he is confronted by big dogs, particularly boisterous black ones that choose to bother him. "No nonsense from you, Mate" says Snowy. Following a few snarls and a rapid advance from Snowy, they retreat gracefully. Incidents such as these put a smile on not only my face, but also on the amused faces of the owner of the other dog, and passers-by who have watched the goings on of my little whipper-snapper of a dog.







Sketch: John Bartlett

My little walking companion has some other hates when walking with me on street footpaths or the promenade at the beach. It's children or teenagers on skateboards and scooters that he hates, and it's the noise they make on the paving that send him crazy.

On Saturday and Sunday mornings when the weather is kind, there are always large numbers of people and dogs along the stretch of coast that Snowy and I frequent, thus adding further interest to the walks. Near to where the beach ends, there are three things of interest apart from a boat ramp, a sailing club, a caravan park and a surf lifesaving club.

The first point of interest is a pair of Norfolk Island Pines planted in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by George Strickland Kingston, one of South Australia's founding fathers and his two sons. Second is a spring used by the indigenous people before white settlement, and the third is a coffee shop, a nice stopping point for Snowy and me for

a rest and a good cup of coffee during or after a walk.

"We've been here before – the lady here always give customer's dogs a treat" said Snowy one day, and sure enough, the lady obliged. "It's about time we had a rest. Dad. Sometimes you forget about my little legs, and how tired I get" Snowy continued. "Yes, Snowy, I too need to rest more at my age" I said to him.

Beyond the Southern end of the beach, a clifftop walking track continues for some distance, thus adding another dimension to coastal walking. As I walk along this track, Snowy trots along behind me, frequently stopping to sniff something or cock his leg.

I have done a lot of solo walking, but these days, I enjoy the company of my bright little white dog. As I write this story, Snowy snoozes on his cushion under my desk, waiting for my next move, whether it be to the kitchen, or to put on my walking shoes.



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\*In Store Only Excludes GPS, Watches, PLB's, Scouting Products & Sale Items



# Walk



Top and below: Deep Creek, Mark Darter walk, 17 June, 2017



# Snapshots



Hidden Gorge 2017

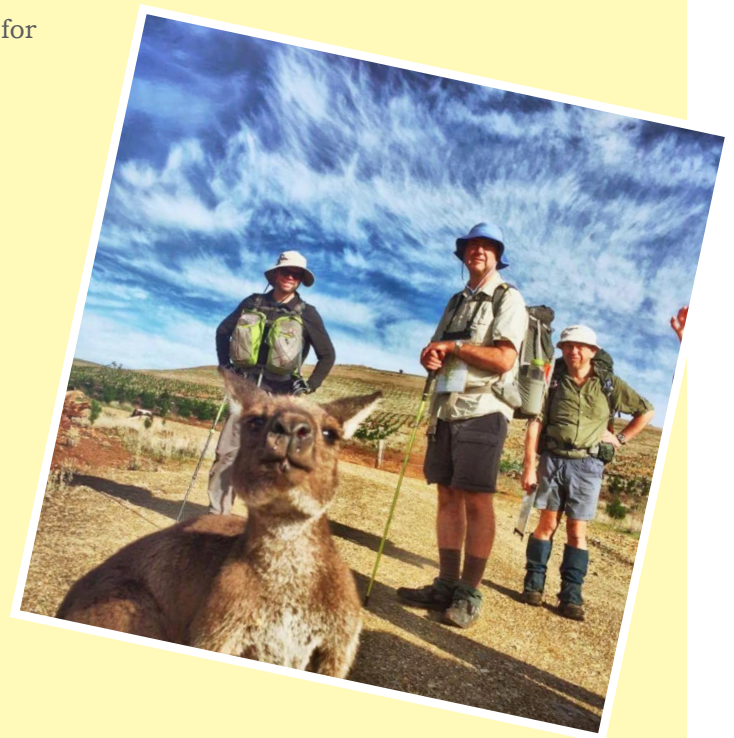
## A Collection Of Snaps From Recent Walks

by Bruce Marquis





Sammi Lanyon '3 day walk spectacular' July 2017.  
The photo was taken at the Dutchman's stern peak for morning tea.



Andrew Cope Bundaleer Forest  
walk 2017

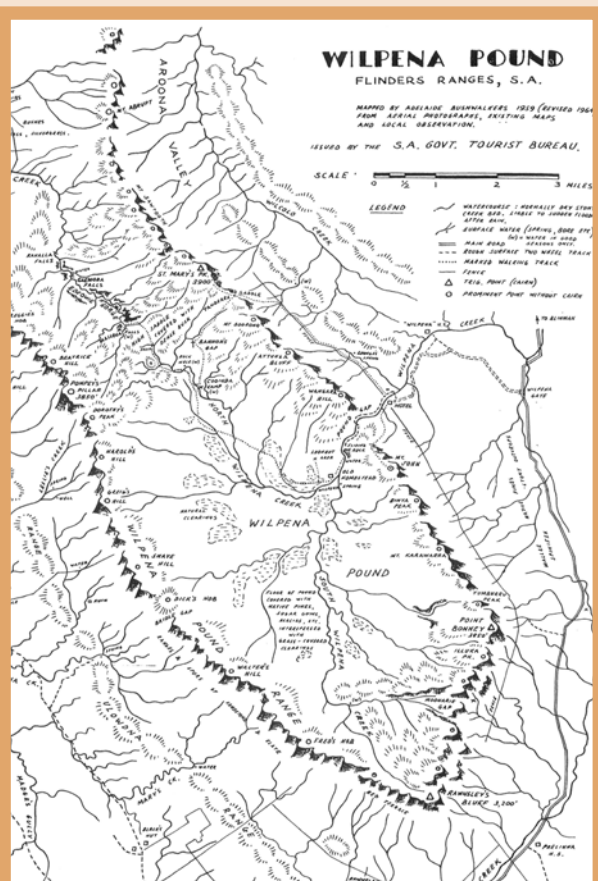


Rawnsley Bluff, Wilpena Pound,  
Parachilna to the Pound walk 2017





Parachilna to the Pound Walk, 2017

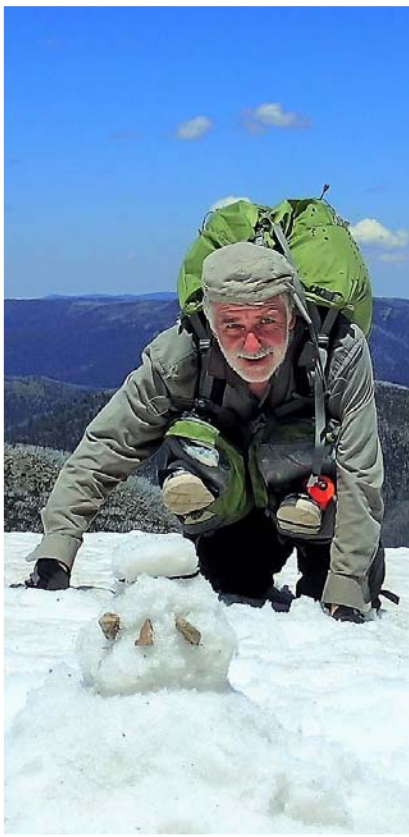


Adelaide Bushwalkers once produced a detailed map of Wilpena Pound, in the Flinders Ranges. It included creeks, ridges, tracks, prominent features and water supplies. The map was printed and used by the Tourist Bureau. ( 1957 )



St Marys Peak climb, 2017





Colin and Snowman Mt Hotham, November 2017

The Australian Alps Walking Trail, Walhalla to Mt Hotham, Victoria. Part 1 of three sections, Nov 2017.

260kms over 17days (1 rest day)

16,260m ascent

12,976m descent



John, Lorraine and Colin on Mt Howitt, 2017



Rope assisted climb through the Chimney in a thunder-storm, 2017

Colin on the Crosscut Saw





# Adelaide Canoe Club

by Bruce Gregor



Bruce Gregor is a member of ABW and the Adelaide Canoe Club. At the October general meeting and most people in the conversation thought the clubs have a lot in common (not competition) so an article in Tandanya about the canoe club would be a great idea.

“Bushwalking on water” is how kayaking is often described, and when you are skimming across a mirror-flat stretch of water with the seabed gliding beneath you, you can see the appeal!

Kayaking and canoeing has gained in popularity over the last 20 years with advancements in design, variety of craft, and availability. The Adelaide Canoe Club focusses on recreational kayaking and canoeing, and also has several members participating in canoe polo.

The Club has Australian Canoeing Accredited instructors and guides who lead the publicised programs, and train other members in areas of equipment, technique, Eskimo rolling, and rescues. Safety is a high priority for the Club, and high focus is placed on minimising risk by interpreting the weather forecast and sea conditions.

For anyone new to kayaking, the Club can provide advice on purchasing the right equipment for the types of paddling that is to be undertaken and the budget available. Club members bring their own boats to the predetermined point for the Club activity. Most trips tend to culminate in replenishing lost calories at a local café or bakery!

The Club offers a program of paddling activities which runs throughout the year and caters for a

range of outings. These include:

- Half to full day trips, mostly along the metropolitan coast or on local rivers
- Weekend trips, either from a car-accessible campsite or kayak self-sufficient camp
- Extended river or sea trips for those members with approved skills and experience.

Common day paddles include Seacliff to Hallett Cove, Largs Bay to Outer Harbour, exploring the mangroves near Garden Island, circumnavigating Torrens Island, or touring the Coorong.

Weekend trips can involve successive day-trips exploring the surrounds of an island or inland waterway from a car-accessible campsite. Alternatively they may involve progressive paddling from one campsite to another over several days, carrying all camping gear and provisions aboard. Typically these trips are to the Riverland, the SA peninsulas or the Coorong.

Extended trips are for the more experienced



paddlers, with expeditions lasting up to five days across greater distances and may involve open water crossings. Typically these trips go to Kangaroo Island or other island groups off the SA peninsulas.

Other activities members can participate in include social dinners, radio courses, training days and come-and-try days.

So if you are looking for a new social activity that keeps you fit with minimal impact, and takes you to some of the most stunning parts of SA, try the Adelaide Canoe Club!

For more info on the Adelaide Canoe Club check out our website at: <http://adelaide.canoe.org.au/> or find us on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/adelaidecanoecub/>



## ABW Wednesday Walkers 20th Anniversary

by Frank Hall

On Wednesday, 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1998, the first walk of the above group was held in Belair National Park, and attracted 14 members, one four year old potential member and Tilly, a Labrador Retriever. The concept of this group was the brainchild of June Boscence and Frank Hall, both Honorary Life Members. The aim was to cater for the increasing number of retired members as well as students and part-time worker members.

Walks were planned for the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Wednesdays in the month with a break over Xmas and New Year. At present, about 35 members walk regularly including six or the original group. The walks are of 3-4 hours duration with some all day walks of 4-5 hours. On the half day walks, the leader provides morning tea for a gold coin donation.

Other trips of up to 7 days have been held over the years to places such as Rawnsley Park, Arkaroola, The Grampians, Chambers Gorge, Yorke Peninsula, The Great Ocean Walk, Kangaroo Island and many others.

On Wednesday, 28<sup>th</sup> March 2018, we will celebrate the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary with two walks in Belair National Park.

Walk No. 1 will be from 8.30am to 11.30am, and Walk No. 2 will be from 9.30am to 11.30am.

Meeting place is Belair Golf Course carpark off Upper Sturt Road (UBD Grid Ref 143 E16). At the conclusion of the walks, we have booked for lunch at the Belair Country Club Bistro

For more information, please contact the organisers:

Frank Hall	8278 2043 or
0402 812 717	

June Boscence	8387 2446
Margaret Young	8358 4262 or
0405 977 650	



# How to dispose of gas canisters?

by Bruce Marquis



<https://thesummitregister.com/recycling-isopro-canisters/>

I was hoping to write an article informing everyone how to properly dispose of gas canisters. Unfortunately I have not discovered a satisfactory solution or recycling depot that understood. They all thought I was talking about large camping gas cylinders. I have reproduced an article by MSR as an example. Please forward suggestions.



Isobutane canisters are made of painted steel and plastic valves. Technically they can be recycled as mixed metal. Unfortunately, the process is more complicated than just throwing your spent canister in a bin. Fuel canisters can only be recycled in areas where mixed metal is accepted, and they can only be processed when properly prepared beforehand. Here's how to make your fuel canister recyclable:

1. Make sure the canister is totally empty. You should use all the gas for cooking – it's better to burn the hydrocarbons than release them. Of all the stoves on the market, the Reactor is probably the best at using the last drop of fuel in the can.
2. If you think there could be some gas left you can purge it by attaching your stove, inverting it, and opening the valve. This will allow any remaining gas to leave the canister. Make sure you're clear of any potential flame or source of sparks while doing this.
3. Once you're sure the canister is empty, you need to puncture it so it meets recycling requirements. You don't need a special tool to do this – just puncture it with a can opener or a sharp object like a screwdriver or an ice axe. Don't use a saw because it can create sparks that will ignite remaining fuel. You don't need

to remove the valve to meet mixed metal requirements.

4. Now, deposit your canister where mixed metals are accepted.
5. This last step is the tricky part. Very few curbside recycling programs handle mixed metals, and even fewer recognize and recycle fuel canisters. Check your local recycling program before you put them in the bin. You can always drop them off at a metal recycling center if there's one in your area, these places almost always handle mixed metals. If you're not sure what to do, contact your local recycling authority for advice.
6. Remember, just because the canister is picked up by your curbside program doesn't mean it will be recycled – many recyclable items are thrown away because they aren't clearly identified. If you have any doubts, we recommend you deliver your canisters directly to a metal recycling center. That's the best way to make sure your canisters are recycled.
7. Good luck, and happy recycling!

**Recycling MSR IsoPro™ Fuel Canisters  
May 16, 2016 by MSR Team**

*Originally Published on 10/7/2013*

## Sierra Club, 'Mr Green'

Hey Mr. Green, How Can I Recycle My Camp Stove Fuel Canisters?

By Bob Schildgen | May 4 2015

Hey Mr. Green,

I have been trying to find out how best to dispose of or recycle the small canisters that we use for our camp stove (the ones a bit fatter than the size of a jar of pasta sauce). Even our local hardware store didn't seem to know. Do you know?

—Donna, San Francisco

Until recently, it was impossible to recycle those old canisters for the simple reason that nobody wanted to risk having the gas left in them blowing up or starting a fire. But now—good news for campers—you can heat up the pasta sauce at your campsite and enjoy it even more. Jetboil, a major manufacturer of canisters, has introduced the CrunchIt Butane Canister Recycling Tool. The \$6 CrunchIt allows you to puncture your empty canister so it can be safely crushed at a recycler. Avert disaster and make sure all the remaining gas is expelled before you apply the tool (low canister pressure means it will take longer to burn off leftover fuel). Once you've punctured the canister, you should also dent or crush it to further communicate that it's been drained.

Find the nearest recycler that takes them by going to Earth 911, then typing in "steel" and your ZIP code.

If you want to stay away from single-use canisters altogether, consider choosing an MSR stove with refillable fuel bottles.—Bob Schildgen

<https://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/2015-3-may-june/green-life/hey-mr-green-how-can-i-recycle-my-camp-stove-fuel-canisters>



Jetboil tool to puncture canisters

Walter Underwood  
October 21, 2010 at 7:03 am

That tool is massively over-engineered and too slow to use. Use a puncturing can opener, the church key if you are at home, your Scout knife if you are on the trail.

This is much easier with PowerMax canisters, because they are aluminum. Coleman provided a "green key" to poke the hole, after which they are recyclable aluminum.

## Eggstele, Trad climber, Kings Beach, Lake Tahoe, May 4, 2009 - 10:02am PT USE A MULTI-GALLON REFILLABLE PROPANE TANK!

Those little bottles are an environmental disaster and always run out half way though cooking your meal or heating water for your coffee.

It is ludicrous that anyone with any bit of a conscious about the environment or their hard earned money would use those throw away tanks!!

Unless you have traveled to your destination by plane, there is no excuse to not invest in a refillable propane bottle.

AS CLIMBERS, WE SHOULD ALL EXPECT BETTER EARTH STEWARDSHIP OF OURSELVES!!

Kudos to Yosemite for investing in the recycler. I know a lot of people have traveled on planes and the portable canisters are their only option.

<http://www.supertopo.com/climbers-forum/850265/Where-to-recycle-camp-fuel-canisters>



# Recycling gas canisters- some conversations from the internet

<https://www.ed.ac.uk/estates/waste-recycling/how/aerosols>

## Aerosols and gas canisters

Cans containing propellants, gases, liquids or aerosols under pressure.

Aerosols

Aerosol cans are designed to contain liquid or gas, packed under pressure with a propellant. Full or partially filled cans could explode if exposed to heat or punctured, for example, as a result of compacting in a waste vehicle or compactor.

Aerosol cans should not be pierced or squashed before disposal.  
At a glance: Recyclable? Possibly; Hazardous?, Potentially; Uplift required?, Potentially

Step by step

Did/do your cans contain a hazardous substance (including medicines)?

Aerosols with hazardous content should be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Do your cans still have contents?

Full or partially-used (or still pressurised) aerosols/gas canisters should be disposed of as hazardous (chemical) waste.

Is the can completely empty?

If the can normally operates with a nozzle but is completely empty, remove the nozzle and place the can into a Mixed Recycling container (orange lid). Do NOT pierce it.

Is this a single-use canister?

If your can is the kind that are pierced automatically as part of the process of using them (e.g. some kinds of camping gas canister), and are now spent/vented and empty, then they can be recycled via our metal recyclers. Please collect a box full and contact the Waste & Recycling Team for uplift.

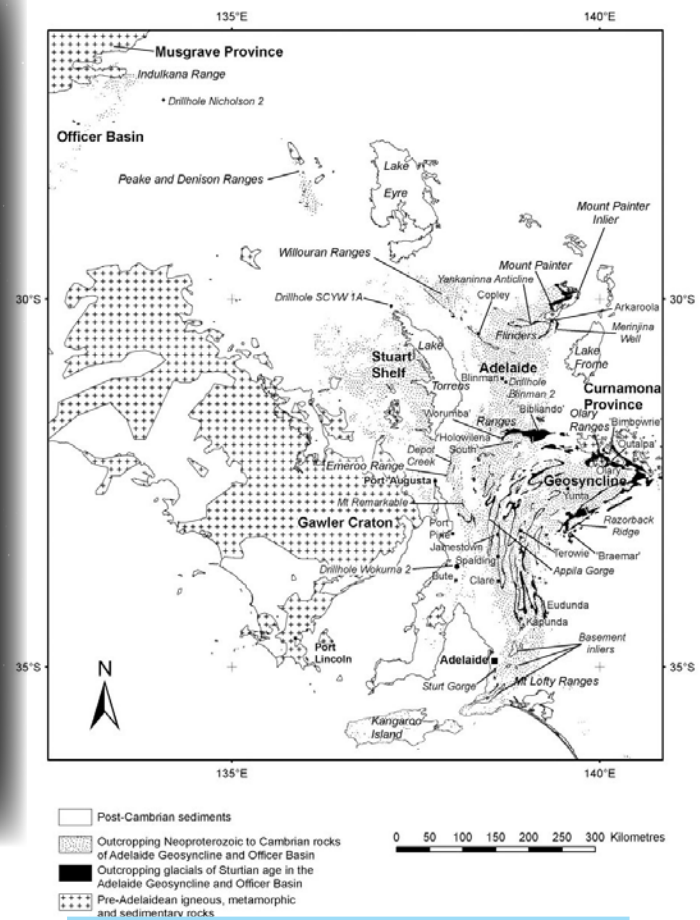
Tom Murphy  
October 21, 2010 at 6:57 am  
basic science education ?  
OK, let's start with the fire triangle  
Fuel - Oxygen - Ignition Energy.....residual fuel  
in canister - our atmosphere - hammer or screw-  
driver causing a spark  
Certain types of can openers, like the kind I used  
to use to open pineapple juice cans, allow the  
canister to be punctured in a slow and controlled  
manner thereby limiting the potential for a spark.  
So, I disagree with the opinion that a person re-  
luctant to use a hammer and screwdriver to puncture  
a fuel canister is uneducated or suspicious  
<https://sectionhiker.com/iso-butane-canister-disposal-and-recycling/>



# 'Snow Ball Earth' Glaciation Evidence Near Adelaide

by Bruce Marquis

Take a day walk back into deep time



Dark regions are outcrops of Sturtian glacial deposits



The green areas are the proto continents upon which the major landmasses we now know as Australia and Africa were built. These cores came together to form the ancient supercontinent Rodinia the location of which along the equator may have triggered the Sturtian global glaciation

On the margins of the metropolitan area in Sturt Gorge Recreation Park is evidence of a momentous series of climatic events over 700 million years ago in a time period called the Sturtian which turned the earth into a giant ice ball. The Sturtian glaciation was perhaps multiple glaciations, during the Cryogenian Period and lasted perhaps 50 million years. The Sturtian is named after the Sturt River Gorge, near Bellevue Heights, South Australia.





View of Adelaide with Sturt Gorge in the foreground. In the Sturtian age 710 million years ago the ice was possibly a kilometer thick and stretched from horizon to horizon and lasted 50 million years. As the glacial sediments have been eroded and deformed over time only limited outcrops occur



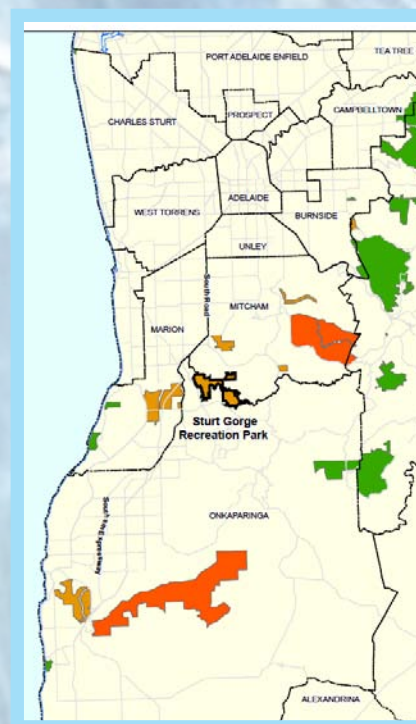
Glacial tillite



The Sturtian snowball earth occurred around 710 Ma and like the Marinoan snowball event soon after its sedimentary deposits are found on virtually every continent. It is commonly referred to as “Sturtian”, after glacial sediments in South Australia described in 1908 by the geologist Walter Howchin.



original source image: <http://www.earth.northwestern.edu/people/seth/Export/midcontinent/rodinia.pdf>



Sturt Gorge Recreation Park management Plan, 2008, Dept. Environment and Heritage



Nuccaleena Formation is a 'cap-stone' sedimentary deposit indicative of the end of the Marinoan glacial period

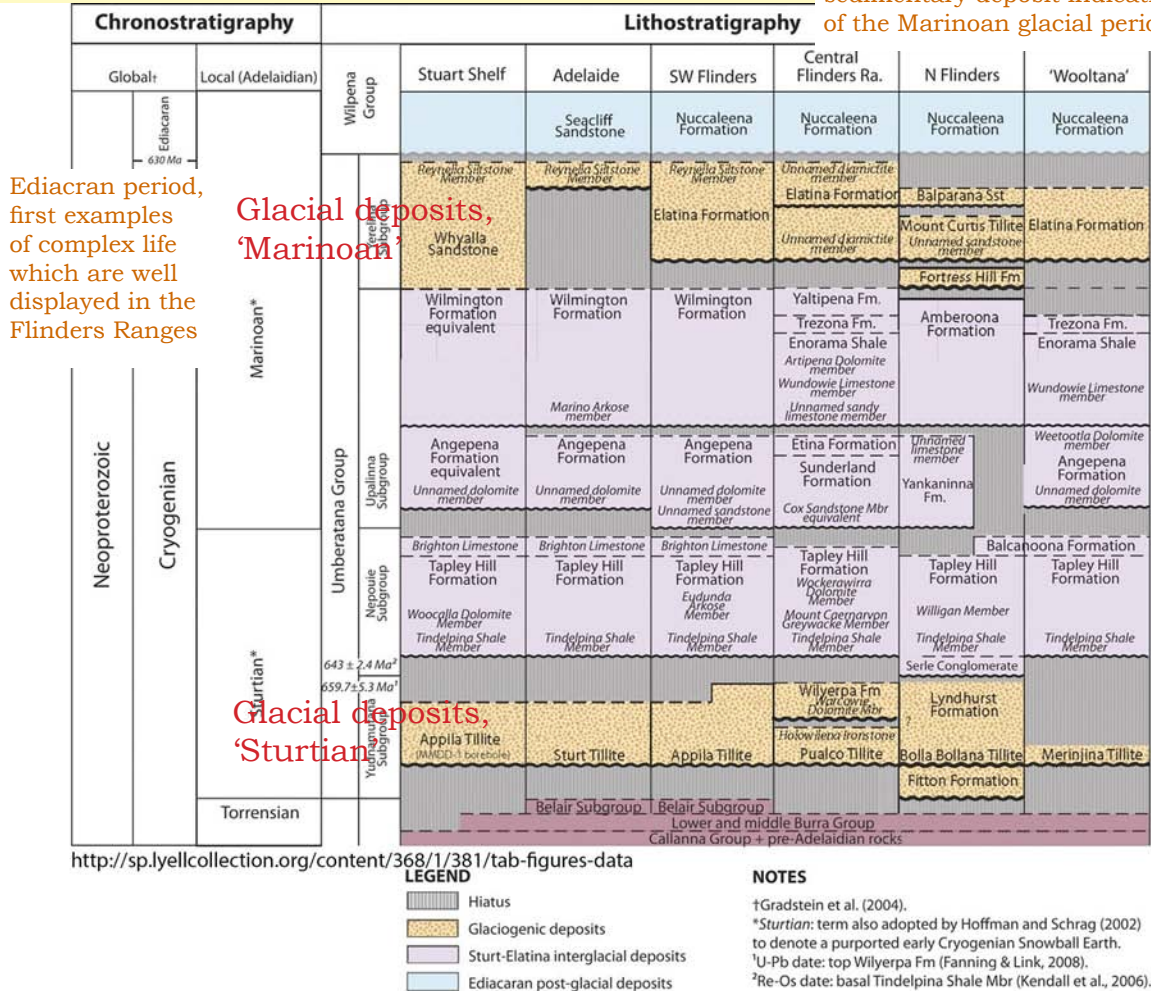
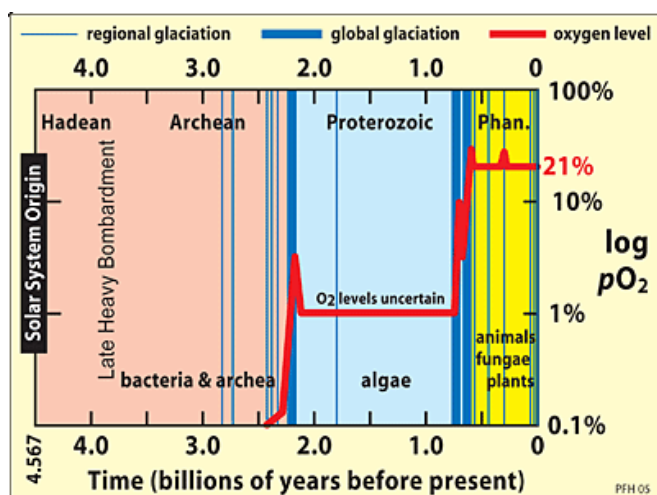


Diagram illustrating the geological layers relevant to the Snowball Earth events



A number of unanswered questions remain, including whether the Earth was a full snowball, or a "slushball" with a thin equatorial band of open (or seasonally open) water.

The snowball-Earth episodes occurred before the sudden radiation of multicellular bioforms, known as the Cambrian explosion. The most recent snowball episode may have triggered the evolution of multicellularity. Another, much earlier and longer snowball episode, the Huronian glaciation, which occurred 2400 to 2100 Mya, may have been triggered by the first appearance of oxygen in the atmosphere, the "Great Oxygenation Event".

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