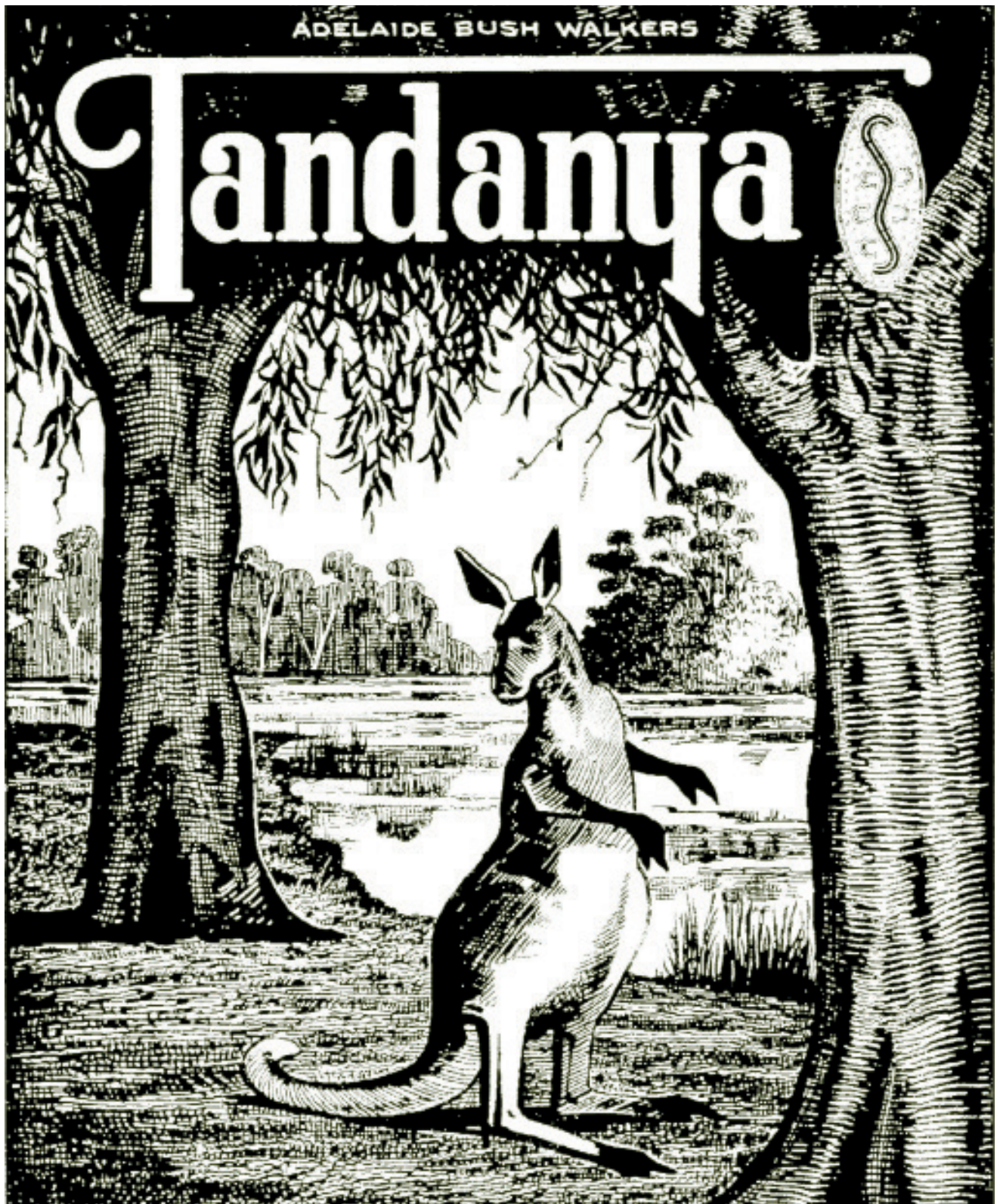


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Adelaide Bushwalkers Magazine

Volume 49 Number 2 Winter 2019



contents

- 6 GPS-based, Long-distance, Walking Trail
Ray Hickman
- 9 Mount Aspiring
Mal Watt
- 15 Flinders Island
Arthur Ward
- 19 Interview with new ABW President Romano Mihailovic
Roxanne Crook
- 20 Some thoughts of an ex-President
Trevor May
- 22 Leadership mentoring
Ben Campbell
- 24 Aboriginal Rock art in South Australia
Roxanne Crook
- 27 Lincoln National Park
Roger Kempson

To be wild is not to be crazy or psychotic. True wilderness is a love of nature, a delight in silence, a voice free to say spontaneous things, and an exuberant curiosity in the face of the unknown. — Robert Bly

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Close off date for next issue: 16 August 2019

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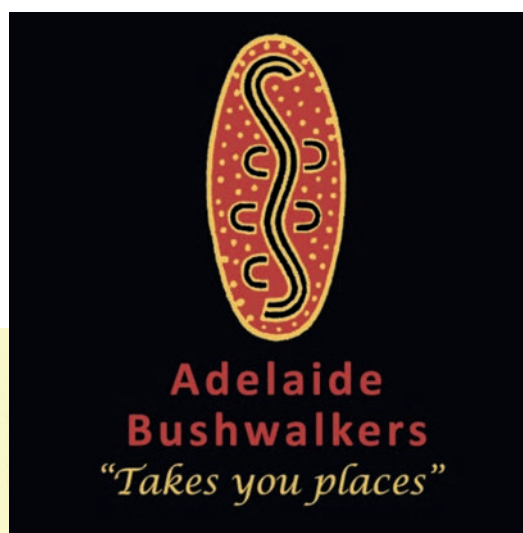
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Adelaide Bushwalkers

specialise in multi-day wilderness hiking with full packs and camping gear, along with other complimentary activities such as day walks, kayaking, cycling and social activities for our members.

Please use the contact details opposite.



Don't forget your ICE

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EACH WALKER IS TO CARRY AN EMERGENCY MEDICAL RECORD IN A SEALED ENVELOPE IN THE TOP POCKET OF THEIR PACK. ENSURE YOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT IS NOT ON THE SAME WALK/ACTIVITY.

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ABW club information

The club meets at the North Adelaide Community Centre,
176 Tynte Street, North Adelaide on the first Wednesday of each month at
7.30pm (February to November)

Annual subscription fees

Category	Normal	Student
Prospective Membership	\$60	\$30
Full Membership	\$60	\$30
Associate Membership	\$10	\$10
Family membership is no longer available for new members		

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Contact the Membership Secretary Bec Thomas on 0474 894 433
or via email through gohiking@adelaidebushwalkers.org
For privacy reasons, the names and contact details of other office bearers are no
longer published in the magazine. Please use the contact details above.

GPS-based, Long-distance Walking Trail – *Ray Hickman*



Cairn on top of Mt Hopeless



Introduction

The late Warren Bonython is credited with having inspired the establishment of the Heysen Trail through his walk from Crystal Brook to Mount Hopeless completed in the period May 1967-November 1968. Bonython wrote a book about his walk entitled 'Walking the Flinders Ranges'[†] and it has inspired many budding bushwalkers, including the writer, to take up walking in South Australia's wild places.

The Heysen Trail does not go all the way to Mt Hopeless. It ends in Parachilna Gorge a few kilometres west of Angorichina tourist village. The fact of Bonython's walk having gone on from Parachilna Gorge to Mount Hopeless has inspired quite a few people, including members of this club, to go 'Beyond the Heysen' and do their own walk to Mt Hopeless.

Sources of information

Doing Google searches using 'Parachilna Gorge to Mt Hopeless' and similar phrases will throw up links such as the following. <https://heysentrail.asn.au/trailwalker/article/walk-from-parachilna-gorge-to-mt-hopeless/>

<https://heysentrail.asn.au/trailwalker/article/yudnamutana-gorge-to-mt-hopeless/>

<http://jez-hiking.blogspot.com/2011/04/beyond-heysen-stage-3-mt-hopeless-to.html>

These links open webpages that provide accounts of walks and even refer to GPX files that record the actual path(s) walked. One way or another there is a lot known about getting, on foot, from Parachilna Gorge to Mt Hopeless. It might be that there is already a digital walking trail from Parachilna Gorge to Mt Hopeless available either free or by purchase. An attempt should be made to see what is already available but I suspect that whatever might have been done already will not be as good as what ABW is capable of producing over time.

Just a couple of people would be capable of producing a GPS-based walking trail from Parachilna Gorge to Mt Hopeless but it would likely be limited to a trail walked only once. A club like ABW has the potential to produce an initial trail that gets walked again and again with improvements being made on the repeat trips.

The power of a modern GPS

In the early days of walking in the Northern Flinders leaders navigated using a map and compass. Some were better at this than others. If a person had an early GPS then whenever he/she suspected they were not where they intended to be they could get the GPS out switch it on, wait up to 15 minutes for it to find the satellites and determine their position. Nobody tried to record tracks as they walked because the early GPS lost its satellites too easily. But being able to check your position now and again allowed more people to go wandering through places like the Gammon Ranges, Gawler Ranges and Mawson Plateau enjoying what they saw and pretty sure they could get themselves, and their companions, back home safely.

Today a GPS will cost a lot less, weigh a lot less and run a lot longer on a smaller set of



Left; Waterhole on Gammon Creek which runs out of the Park onto Yankaninna station

Top; Tindelpina Hut 2013

Below Left; Greenhill Well Hut 2013, both on Freeling Heights Station

batteries than the early 'clunkers'. It will be able to determine your position about a minute after it is switched on and it will maintain contact with satellites even when inside a pouch. Topographic maps can be loaded on to it.

This allows people to routinely walk all day with the GPS on and switched to Map. At any moment, by looking at the GPS, you can see where you are, the path you have followed to get there, and at the end of the day, save that path as a track.

A person will typically set out with a route loaded onto the GPS. This will, likely, have been created using a traditional topographic map (hard copy or on a computer) in conjunction with the map on the GPS and/or Google Earth.

While walking the GPS lets you see where you are in relation to the route and if the terrain forces you away from it (or you choose to move away from it) you can see that immediately. At any time you can mark a point on the route and the GPS will tell you the bearing to that point, the distance, and you can use your map (hard copy and/or on the GPS) to assess the terrain in between for obstacles. Of course, you should always be carrying a compass and traditional map.

This power of a modern GPS will not make a bad walks leader into a good one. It will not make leading walks a piece of cake requiring no effort. But it will give the walk leader options not previously available and it may provide a better reward for effort.

Getting the job done

If there is a commitment in ABW to develop the walking trail being proposed here I would suggest the following structure for the development.

1. Club members who have walked in the region be invited to make suggestions, based on their experience, about such things as, reliable water sources, points of interest worth visiting on side trips, potential difficulties and hazards, possibilities for accommodation and support for walkers (transport, water and food drops).
2. A working party be established to receive and organise suggestions as it plans an initial route for the trail to follow including side trips to high points and other points of interest.

3. The working party generates GPX files of routes for different sections of the trail and the different side trips.
4. The set of GPX files for routes is made available to walk leaders to use as guides for walks they lead. On these walks GPX files for the exact path followed is recorded along with any relevant comments or information. The leader provides the working party with the GPX file he/she has created and the related information when the walk has been completed.
5. As GPX files and information for track sections accumulate the working party reviews and organises them for efficient use. Other leaders are encouraged to repeat sections.

What could go wrong?

The GPS might malfunction but I have never known this to happen or even heard of it happening to someone else. You could fall over and smash the GPS but they are physically robust devices (much more robust than a compass) and this is very unlikely to happen. To guard against these unlikely mishaps have a second GPS along with the route/track loaded on it and have the old fashioned tools of compass and hard copy topographic map along too.

What are the chances of people getting lost?

Less than walking on a marked trail. If an inexperienced person leaves a marked trail they might not be able to find it again. Inexperienced people are more likely to set out on a walk on a marked walking trail than attempt to use a GPS-based trail. Even an experienced person might lose a marked trail if it has not been well maintained. Getting back on a physical trail can be difficult.

Will creation of a GPS-based trail have a significant financial cost for the club?

No. The trail will be created as a result of the club doing what comes naturally to it. All foreseeable costs will be those that members are used to meeting.

Walking on pastoral leases

The trail will mainly traverse pastoral leases except that it probably will go through the Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges National Park and Arkaroola. My experience with owners and managers of Pastoral properties has been that they are quite happy to have bushwalkers on the property unless there is a good reason for them not to be there e.g. shooters are on the property at the same time. They won't want bushwalkers camping near stock watering points and other infrastructure. If the project gets going then early in the piece the working party could make contact with Pastoralists, Park Rangers and Arkaroola to let them know the ABW intention and ask for feedback.

There are potential advantages for Pastoralists in the development of the proposed walking trail. They could get extra income from walkers using their accommodation and paying for other walk support.

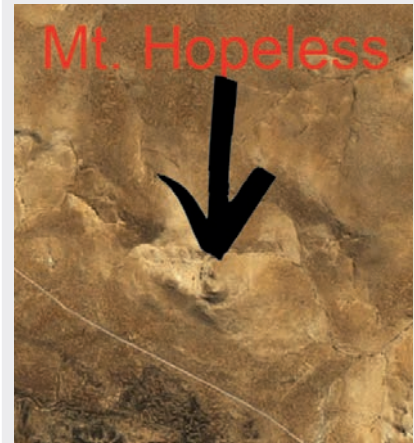
Conclusion

Any member interested in contributing to the creation of this walking trail can make their interest known to Walks Secretary, Lee Marling, any committee member or to Ray Hickman at raywen@bigpond.net.au.



Below; Aerial view,
Mt. Hopeless

Bottom; Beyond
the Heysen Trail



<https://heysentrail.asn.au/heysen-trail/beyond-the-heyson/>

Quote from article: Walk from Parachilna Gorge to Mt. Hopeless by Gavin Campbell

‘There is what could be called an “unofficial extension” of the Heysen Trail, going from the northern end of the Heysen Trail at Parachilna Gorge, to Mt Hopeless. The route is unmarked, and follows roughly the path taken by the Patron of the Friends, Warren Bonython AO, on his epic walk of the Flinders Ranges, which he and his companions completed in 1968, and is described in his book ‘Walking the Flinders Ranges’.’

<https://heysentrail.asn.au/trailwalker/article/walk-from-parachilna-gorge-to-mt-hopeless/>

† Book by Warren Bonython: Walking the Flinders Ranges, Adelaide: Rigby, 1971 (reprinted 2000, Royal Geographical Society of South Australia) ISBN 0909112258

Mt Aspiring National Park New Zealand – *Mal Watt*

A stunningly beautiful nine day walk in Aspiring National Park. Trevor Jones (walk leader) and Mal Watt, with Kathy Haskard joining in for the first two days for Gillespie Pass. Full route entering via Young River - about a two hour drive north of Queenstown and exiting via East Matukituki - about a one hour drive from Wanaka.

Day 1 Sunday 22/02/2019 From Wanaka, we had a pre-booked taxi to take us the one hour to Makarora, and decided to use a jet-boat option from there to the confluence of the Young and Makarora Rivers, rather than wade the wide Makarora, or walk another 7 km. It was a beautiful walk along the Young River - scenic with high mountains, waterfalls, open grassy plains, with a steep climb at one point.

Overall about 15 km casual tramp today over 8 hours with a 300 meter altitude increase by Young Hut, though would have done about 800m of up contours, as when you follow a river side you are always crossing up and down the side valleys and streams.

Young Hut was located on a hill side, with great views to a snow capped mountain range opposite. Only seven trampers in the hut overnight.

Day 2 Monday was a sunny day with fantastic scenery: snow capped mountains and wide valleys, waterfalls, flowers etc. Kathy and I went ahead of Trevor at the base of the ascent to Gillespie Pass as he went to explore an ice cave on the other side of the basin - I have a video of this blue speck wandering up the valley side. It was a tiring hike over Gillespie Pass (max. elevation 1600m), not technical - the walk up from Young Hut (elev. 740m)

was easy, but once you start ascending near the area called Young Basin, it is steep and “never ending” so it seems.

We had lunch around 1:30 on a saddle near our maximum elevation for the day, in glorious sunshine and fabulous views. The descent started out over steep barren slippage then gentle grassy pads with serious descents down the rough tracks.

On parts of the descent you had to be careful, especially on the initial scree slope, and later countless tree roots that are a feature of most forest sections.

Trevor and I arrived at the valley floor (Siberia Valley, 600m) at 5pm and Kathy sometime later favouring a knee and taking lots of photos. We decided to camp rather than go another hour to the Siberia Hut as planned, as this would save time on a day walk tomorrow.

Day 3 Tuesday involved both a day walk to Crucible Lake, and a tramp to the Kerin

Forks Hut, so it was a full day again. Kathy was going to make her way back out (there are a number of exit options in this area).

So, early Tuesday morning Trevor and I started a five hour return trip to Crucible Lake (elev. 1170m, about 5km each way). A steep climb over rainforest roots then a gentle valley floor climb until the talus/ scree dam wall of Crucible Lake.

On return to our campsite, as the sand flies were typical, that is, really annoying, blood sucking little b*****, Trevor and I decided to have a late lunch an hour on inside Siberia Hut before heading further.

Siberia Hut is located at the end of a valley and looking back down it to snow capped mountains was a beautiful sight. The hut has a great picture window view from the dining tables, a balcony and picnic table, in the warm sun I thought it was bliss. Your wallet and you can fly in and out from here by helicopter or plane, weather permitting, and a jet boat option is 2-3 hours away.



Lake Castalia, New Zealand



Rabbit Pass, New Zealand



Left; Ice tunnel in the national park

Above; Selfie of Trev. PS if anyone finds that hat, please let me know

The track from Siberia Hut to opposite Kerrin Forks Hut was a surprise - it is an old wide benched track created some time ago for horses and maybe carts when cattle roamed the valley and is well maintained by DOC - so no tree roots and rocks. The national park boundary is near Kerin Forks Hut and cattle are still grazing just outside the boundary.

You need to wade the Siberia River to get to Kerin Forks Hut, and the normal point (sign posted) was waist deep (per a walker we had met earlier), however we had been told of a shallow crossing 200m downstream from the jet boat landing site (which is itself 20 minutes further on from the normal deeper crossing point). So we added an extra hour to our walk to not risk our gear.

There was just four of us at the hut including the warden, and after dinner we all got together and chatted about philosophy and various podcasts that hut warden Jerry would download to pass some time.

Day 4 Wednesday - Before heading off to Top Forks Hut, we waited until 8:30 am for the warden to get his weather report which indicated at least two fine days after this morning's rain of supposedly 48 mm. Well, it did rain but not heavily, just consistently until lunch time.

The track up to Jumboland was okay (a breeze after the Gillespie pass), but then the track markers and the actual route deteriorated to nonexistence in places and there was poor track marking. I saw a pile of new star droppers near where we stopped for lunch, so assume DOC will be dealing with improvements as some point. The Wilkin River that we were following was swollen from the rain and we passed several tall triplets of waterfalls.

We plotted our own route on the river flats in the last few kilometres and avoided a 100m climb used when the river is really high. There were five trampers already at the hut, but leaving tomorrow.

Day 5 Thursday, we stayed a second night at Top Forks Hut (all to ourselves) and did an eight hour day walk to see three lakes: Diana, Castalia and Lucinda. Each was quite different, and as usual the views were great.

Back at the hut, Trevor used the ABW's InReach satphone to get a weather report sent by a friend in Adelaide. Fine days were forecast.

Day 6 Friday was our big day, very weather dependant - doing Rabbit Pass. Overall about 16km, with total climbs of about 2010m and total drops of 1830m, over 11 hours. The track starts climbing quite soon after Top Forks Hut (following the Wilkin River South Branch) and continues up most of the morning. As both Trevor and I still had impacts of colds we caught on this walk, we took it pretty slowly for the first three hours, most walkers would have gone faster I imagine.

The track scrub (through forest and above the tree line) has been cut on either side, making it a very clear route, but still some wet patches, and steep sections to deal with. It passes above Snow Bridge Gorge, and we stopped to admire from a height several ice caves at the base of a large dirty pocket of left over snow ice.

We stopped for lunch near the waterfalls at the top end of Waterfall Valley - "the" water fall has a 35m drop and a 90m drop, and there was also a 400 meter waterfall nearby. I regret now not going closer to the bases of these falls - but we were rather focussed on getting safely up what is known as Waterfall Face at the time and it was going to be a long day. The DOC strongly advise that the face climb is for experienced persons, to be done only in dry (ie dry snow grass) and calm conditions, so hence our concern on weather reports. The few orange poles at the bottom indicate where to start but after that only two cairns encountered, until an orange pole at the top - otherwise you have to look carefully for the correct worn route. Once underway, Trevor who was leading only had to search twice for the route. It took us 75 minutes to climb.

There is an old photo in Top Forks Hut with a dotted route shown, and I have represented the approximate route on my photo in a red line.

It is certainly an exposed route (100-200 meter fall if you slip), there is little to restrain you once you start slipping, particularly with a pack.

However that said, if you are used to heights and just focus on careful foot and hand placements (3 points of contact) at all times, it was not difficult from a technical point, you are mostly using a very

narrow footpad and using grass tussocks for handholds when there are no solid rocks, with occasional less than desirable options, and one or two technical bits to find good firm points so as to hoist yourself safely up a level.

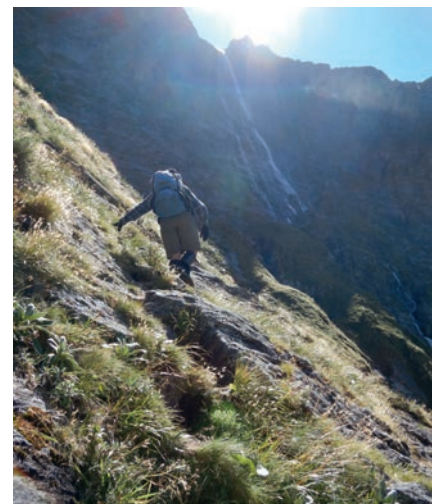
I certainly would not want to descend Waterfall Face - almost impossible to see a route it seemed to me, and I believe a much greater dependency on the snow grass. I don't recall much foot placement on snow grass going up, mostly exposed pad, the grass is used more as a last resort hand hold if there was no rock option. Once on top, there is a great view back down the waterfall valley and also the other side.

From the top of the waterfall you then descend a minor talus or scree slope to another valley floor and then follow an easy route and picturesque small creek/valley system around and up to Rabbit Pass (1400m) which we reached at 4:23 pm. The weather was a stunning blue sky with mostly no clouds, though not hot. Trevor and I took a joint "selfie" photo at Rabbit Pass (near a rock and cairn) and had a short rest. From the pass you come out onto a small plateau below mountain peaks and edged by a shear drop-off to the valley 600m below.

We still had to walk one and a half kilometres which go initially down and then go up and up following the shear cliffside, ascending another 200m, to the 1600m contour. Here (at 5:48pm) a big orange arrow on a star dropper indicated the start of the descent to the valley, now 800m below! It is a steep slippery talus slope, and the first 300m descends 200m! This was no fun, and a bit risky in places (I didn't want to send rocks down onto Trevor, nor go for a long roll myself).



Lake Diana



Climbing Waterfall face

At one point there was a rope in place that we used with some difficulty to shimmy down a slanting rock ledge and then drop down a couple of metres (we later saw some orange poles to our left that may have indicated a better path, but DOC had said that some poles had shifted with a slip, so who knows?). After the talus slope, there were grassy ridges leading us down, then more talus, until reaching the creek in the valley. On the descent, I can confirm that wet snow grass is slippery, as dew had formed towards evening.



Crucible Lake and Valley

Overall the 800m descent was over about 3km and took us about about 2 1/4 hours. As soon as we got to the valley floor and a flat grassy area, we gratefully dropped packs and set up camp for the night, it was 8:15pm when we arrived.

Day 7 Saturday. Another cloudless sunny day, but cold overnight, the stars were very clear and bright. We went to investigate an ice tunnel across the creek from our camp. The tunnel was maybe 50m deep and ended in a cascade waterfall but the tunnel will have continued well past that. The ice wall and ceiling were patterned in hexagons like a beehive, with its creek flowing along the tunnel floor.

The rest of the morning was tramping with wet shoes and socks down the valley as we had to cross the Matukituki River East Branch many times until Ruth Flat.

We decided to camp after arriving at lunch time, as the colds we had caught were still tiring us, and there was still a substantial climb ahead. On the east bank we found an existing camp area. It was a very warm afternoon, great for a wash and drying shoes and socks, but plenty of sandflies - it was a bit like a sauna in our tents and we stripped down to rest and listen to audio books to pass the time, until late in the day when the sun dropped behind Fastness Peak across the valley.

Day 8 Sunday. It was cold and clear night again and another sunny cloudless day to welcome us. We did not have to wade any creeks today - starting on a tussock grass pad for several kilometres until the ascent through rainforest to the 1000 meter contour above the tree line and had views of both Camerons Flat and Aspiring Flats. We continued along high up, until almost level with Junction Flat and then had a mostly straight down descent through rainforest (very few switchbacks), maybe a 600m descent and obviously a lot of tree roots.

There was another wire foot bridge just before camp (ie one cable to walk on with a cable each side to hold onto).

The sand flies were still a real pain, however Junction Flat was a nice location for a camp. Trevor used the satphone to reconfirm with the taxi company the time and place for tomorrow.

Day 9 Monday. We left early in fine and warm conditions but still in shadow. The first few kilometres are the usual rainforest, 10 to 20m above the Matukituki River East Branch with a couple of old wash-a-ways and a number of small creeks to step over and/or drink from, and a couple of nice beaches on the river.

You come out through an open plain of a farms, onto a dead-end road that leads to the Rob Roy glacier. We arrived an hour ahead of the agreed pickup time.



However, it turned out that the taxi went back to the jet-boat depot at Makarora rather than Camerons Flat—Trevor had a very slow SMS communication back and forth with the taxi company and by 2 pm we gave up. As the road is a dead-end it was quite busy with return vehicles. So almost the first car we waved down stopped and gave us a lift back to Wanaka. Trevor (and Kathy) flew back the next day, and Mal stayed to do some more tramping.



Route to Crucible Lake

Good to know

- Put all quarantine related stuff at the top of your pack.
- On landing in Queenstown, I declared all things to bio-security (food, boots, tent, gaiters, trekking pole, etc) and they took my word on food (needed to be dry, I had no meat, eggs, honey, orange peel) but they checked my boots, gaiters and the trekking poles and took the tent, poles and pegs away and disassembled all three layers of the tent (my groundsheet is normally attached) - so very thorough. Over all, about 50 minutes to wait for luggage, go through immigration and then bio-security.
- Note that I had spent a lot of time cleaning my gear back in SA of dirt, bugs, grass, seeds etc, and made a new ground sheet out of Tyvek as my current one was stained red from talcum powder like dust from Central Australia. I had also vacuum packed all my food for the walk (not a requirement), most of which I had dehydrated myself - all cooked in some form, apart from the likes of muesli and powdered milk. Warning, vacuum packed powdered milk included on the side with muesli goes rock hard, and won't easily dissolve again even in hot water, so I had chunky milk bits for 9 days.
- I also unpicked, cleaned and scrubbed gear before flying back to Australia, declared the gear, and with a slight "should I trust him" evaluation, I was passed quickly through biosecurity without having to unpack. At one stage on the walk I had countless dead sand flies that had accumulated into a corner of my tent, and of course gaiters got muddy, and some very annoying thistles if you brush against, that can stay with you.
- Clothes and protection: It rains (and storms), it gets hot, it gets freezing, beanie and/or buff, hat, sun screen, sand fly repellent, sunnies, scrub gloves (not just scrub, but rocks and tree roots to grab), warm water proof gloves optional.
- Queenstown outdoor stores were running low or out of the typical mid size gas canister.
- For me, one mid size canister was enough even without fancy burners/pots - just use a good wind screen, and do not run gas at full pelt. I boiled about 1.5L per day, and used a homemade pot insulator once boiled to retain heat for the rehydration period.
- Stay hydrated - no excuse - water from all the huts and side streams etc was drinkable, plenty of run-offs after rain, and due to snow melt there was always fresh water. We never treated the water, and generally carried very little water unless on ridges/ passes.
- If doing a lot of river crossing, socks and shoes collect sand - wash these out at the end of each day - better wet socks than sand paper in your shoes.
- First time I have had a cold on a hike, glad I had day-night cold tablets.
- Put sandfly repellent on as soon as you stop, especially wrists and ankles and other exposed places, and repeat (or retreat to tent).
- Those little foam ear plugs when sleeping in huts or hostels.
- Lightest hut shoes/flip-flops you can find or make - floors can be very cold, plus you want to get out of wet shoes even when camping.

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Tasmania's Flinders Island —Arthur Ward

With 1:100,000 Sht 8517 Alison, Peter, Ann and Arthur explored Bass Strait's Flinders Island in April. The island has eight reserves, including Strzelecki National Park. It is one of the remaining parts of the land bridge between the Australian mainland and Tasmania. This history, plus the wide range of habitats from mountains to open shrubland and coastal areas, means the island is highly diverse.



† The long narrow island spans 62 km north to south and 27 km east to west. About one-third of the island is mountainous, with Mount Strzelecki the highest peak in the south and a rugged granite mountain range running the length of the island. Its climate is amongst the warmest and most equable in Tasmania.

Though generally rather dry, the island's higher peaks attract cloud and rain while some deep gullies act as refugia from fire and drought.

Coastal areas are dominated by sandy dunes and the east coast is infiltrated by many lagoons with some forming extensive wetlands.



Far left; Hakea

Top; Castle Rock

Left; Mount Strzelecki Summit

†From 'Flinders Island, Tasmania: Bush Blitz Species Discovery Program, Commonwealth of Australia 2014'
— <http://bushblitz.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/TAS-Flinders-FINAL-REPORT.pdf>

The lower elevation coastal areas are covered with open shrub and heathlands and areas of land cleared for pasture, while the higher elevation vegetation is mainly eucalypt woodland, some wet eucalypt forest and a few remnant pockets of rainforest. While clearance of native vegetation on Flinders Island has resulted in the loss of much of the island's forest and wetland, the remnants are still extensive and largely fall within the reserves.

There have been two ABW trips to Flinders Island, one about 20 years ago organised by Helen Davies and David Evans, and one more recently led by John Bartlett.

Our trip aimed to explore as much as possible of interest to us in eight days with the likelihood that we won't have another chance.

We flew early to Melbourne's Tullamarine where we phoned for the free shuttle bus to Essendon Fields.

The Sharp Airlines flight to Flinders Island's Whitemark has limited luggage allowance, but we had time to drive our rental car to the supermarket before its Sunday 3:00 pm closure. Brunch was indulged in at the new 'Flinders Wharf', pizza ordered at the hotel and an excellent bakery located.

Below; Patriarch Sanctuary



Tasmania's Flinders Island



Left; From Lady Barron

Below left; Trousers Point granite boulders

Below right; Pillingers Peak from South East





Patriarch Sanctuary

Despite our late bookings which included Easter, we had excellent 2-bedroom houses near Walkers Lookout (we drove there) and the Lady Barron foreshore handy to the tavern, fuel and supermarket. Even most unsealed roads were in good condition but we walked if 4WD terrain was encountered.

The prolific Bennetts Wallabies and wombats caused us no hassles but we drove little after dark.

Most walking on Flinders was coastal, our highlight being at Trousers Point. The orange-red lichen on the granite rocks is spectacular there and at Red Bluff, North East River, Castle Rock, Port Davies, Lillies Beach, All Ports Beach, Sawyers Beach and Adelaide Bay.

There is historical interest at Wybalenna and at the excellent Furneaux Museum. An informative guide book came with our car and the Visitor Information Centre in Whitemark is excellent. Ask there re camping sites. The Tasmanian Parks & Wildlife Service is installing interpretive signs and some toilets at appropriate spots. Note that you need a Parks pass (which are free for Seniors). At the Patriarch Sanctuary we were able to hand feed the wallabies in the relative drought.

Very few other walkers were encountered during our stay except on Good Friday when about forty climbed the highest mountain, Mt Strzelecki, in perfect weather. On most other days the summit was obscured by cloud. The other obvious challenge is Pillingers Peak which stood out from both of our houses. Apparently the peak is a 3 hour return walk from the end of the 4WD track from the SE that we walked (1.5 hours return). We took 5 hours return from near sea level on Strzelecki.

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Adelaide Coastrek – hiking for wellbeing – Friday 20 September 2019

Teams of four | 30km or 60km hike | Fun, fitness, friends and fundraising

Beyond Blue is proud to partner with Wild Women On Top for **Adelaide Coastrek 2019**. Registrations close for the 60km trek in June and the 30km trek in August. Don't miss this opportunity - gather your tribe of four and *register now* to join us in hiking for wellbeing.

Explore the magic of South Australia's Fleurieu Peninsula – rugged coastline, spectacular bays, secret bush trails and historic sites – while challenging yourself alongside friends and raising funds for Beyond Blue to support mental health and wellbeing in Australia.

Coastrekkers can join the sunrise team trekking challenge covering 60 kilometres from Parsons Beach to Goolwa or join at Victor Harbour for the 30 kilometre scenic team trekking challenge.

Guided every step of the way from registration to celebrating in the Finish Village, Coastrekkers are supported by Wild Women On Top with a training program to help prepare for the big day, and fundraising support and resources from Beyond Blue.

<https://www.beyondblue.org.au/get-involved/fundraise-for-us/run-for-team-beyondblue/adelaide-coastrek>

Interview with new ABW President Romano Mihailovic

—Roxanne Crook

When did you join ABW?

1999

What prompted you to join ABW?

I had been in the scouts & army cadets through High School and enjoy the outdoors and outdoor adventures. Later I did some bushwalking in the Flinders Ranges. My daughter was also getting older and I was looking for a group I could join. I came across Adelaide Bushwalkers on the net and thought I'd check them out.

I walked in on one of their meetings and saw what appeared to be a bunch of old bearded tree huggers and I thought they're too old for me. However I decided to stay and ended up joining. Others have told me they've had a similar experience.

What do you remember about your first walk with ABW?

My first walk was a weekend walk along a section of the Heysen Trail from Cape Jervis to Tappanappa led by Lorraine Billet (who is no longer in the club).

My pack weighed 19kg and like all newbies I packed way too much, I brought tea towels & plates etc.

We had a campfire at Eagle Creek camp and I remember the others saying it was a late night as "we had stayed up late" and went to bed at 8:00pm.

Anyway, I went to bed and woke up at 1:00am in the morning thinking, what do I do now, I'm wide awake !!!

How many tents do you own?

At the moment, two. My first tent was hired from the club. It was a Walkabout tent from the scout shop. While it was heavy it was the perfect size for one person. Many others in the club have shared the



Northern Flinders Ranges —l to r Kerry Monroe, Martin Flood, Sammi Lanyon, Sean Bryant and Romano Mihailovic

same sentiment I then progressed to a Salewa Micra tent which was similar to the Walkabout

What tent are you using at the moment?

At the moment I'm using a 2 person St Agnes Copper Spur Ultralight tent I purchased through REI in the USA. I've only used it once but so far so good. However, I probably should have purchased the one person tent as the two person has two vestibules and is larger than I need.

How many packs do you own?

Six or seven of various sizes. At the moment I am using an Osprey which weighs about 2.2 kg and a Deuter which is 200g lighter at 2.0 kg. The Deuter is the one I used on my most recent mountaineering expedition in South America where weight was critical. My most comfortable pack is a One Planet McMillan which I've had for many years. It's tough as nails and I can carry 28 kgs. all day on a Tassie trip without feeling sore shoulders etc. The only downside is it weighs 3kg on its own.

What do you enjoy most about being part of ABW?

I enjoy the walking and the social side and company of the people I walk with sitting around the campfire while we 'chew the fat'. I also really enjoy the more demanding walks such as Federation Peak or the Western Arthurs in Tasmania.

What is your favourite bushwalking food?

Backpackers Pantry Spaghetti Bolognese and Backpackers Pantry Thai Chicken Curry.

What is the hardest walk you have ever done?

Bushwalking Federation Peak the first time, because of the heat. This is a walk I did with Dan Kitching and the walk from Lake Rosanne to Promontory Lake was done in temperatures in the high 30s. I remember we came across a group of walkers who had put up their tents for lunch just to get out of the sun. I also remember quite clearly we would have pitched our tents on a pile

of rocks before reaching Prom Lake but we had run out of water so we had to keep going. We arrived at Promontory Lake totally exhausted due to the heat and of course the very next day it poured - typical Tassie weather. ”

What other outdoor interest do you have?

Mountaineering. I would say Aconcagua in South America. Whereas in the Himalayas it was ‘easier’ going because Sherpas would carry your gear, in South America, because of the labour costs, you have to carry your own gear. I remember on my first trip I carried a pack weighing around 22kg at 6,000m. That was ‘hard work’.

What is your favourite place to go walking?

Bushwalking? That’s a toughie. Flinders, Tassie & New Zealand. I have very fond memories of all three. My first Tassie walk was the South Coast Track led by Stephen Boyle. This was my first experience of Tasmania and it still remains in my mind as a wonderful experience.

I also remember my first walk in New Zealand which included Trevor May, Gabrielle McMahon and Ross Buckley. We did the Heathy Track; some kayaking, and sightseeing through Milford Sound etc. A fabulous experience with absolutely wonderful company.

Mountaineering? I have a soft spot for the Himalayas.

What do you hope to achieve as President?

I hope to maintain and build on the good work previous committees have done. There are also a couple of ideas floating around that I need to discuss with the committee first.



Some thoughts of an ex-President—*Trevor May*

Adelaide Bush Walkers (ABW) was formed in 1946 following a public meeting of people interested in bushwalking. The first activity, a 24km overnight walk, started from the tram terminus at Mitcham with 15 men and 14 women taking part. The Club went on to be recognised for its wilderness walking capabilities and also the contribution it made to promoting bushwalking and to its development in South Australia.

I was walking as a scout in SA and interstate in the 1950s and 60s including some ventures as a 20+ year old into what was considered by many at the time to be the remote Flinders Ranges. While we were tinkering about up there I had no idea that there were ABW members doing some serious exploratory walking and even some mapping in the Flinders at around the same time. One of these has recently been recognised for his long term contribution by a Walking SA award. Our previous and intrepid patron, Warren Bonython, had been exploring the Flinders and further north for some years before and also had initiated the idea of the Heysen Trail.

During these times I and my cohort navigated using almost useless 1:250,000 topo maps, a compass and by just reading

the country. We had a great time, got lost and into scrapes occasionally, and learned to get through them. There were no mobile phones, GPS or PLBs and help might be at least 2 days walk away. In retrospect this was character and confidence building. I took a 30 year break from bushwalking to get married, live interstate and have a family. After that, having found myself at one of life’s cross roads, I found ABW, then in its 53rd year. I discovered bushwalking again and was very pleased to do so. Having no other distractions I got right into it.

ABW had retained its original, enthusiastic, adventurous, intrepid but also knowledgeable and competent capabilities and skills which I was very much a beneficiary of. I also enjoyed the company and friendships that I made. The knowledge of places to go, how to get there, where to find water and how to conduct activities competently and safely is embedded in the Club, is a great asset and is being consciously and actively maintained.

However, change is inevitable and there are significant changes taking place that ABW has been and is continuing to adapt to. The Internet, on-line access to Club information, social media, mobile phones,

GPS, better maps and PLBs are some of the more significant agents of change and no one needs reminding why. No need to also mention the advantages of lightweight and better walking gear. There is also much improved access to many, previously remote areas and, sometimes, a pub meal isn't too far away.

There are still plenty of wilderness walking opportunities in places like the Gammons, Mawson Plateau and the Flinders Ranges as well as interstate, especially in Tasmania and in NZ, just in this part of the world. These are not quite as daunting as they once might have been now that we have GPS and PLBs, as long as the batteries are OK. I still like to have a backup map in my pocket.

ABW is unique in that this type of extended 'wilderness' walking is what has been a clear and principle objective of the Club in addition to other less challenging and more relaxing activities. The Club does not have to apologise for or compromise on that. There are many day walking and 'glamping' clubs and commercial organisations out there for the people that like a walk but with some home comforts and support. How else do you learn to pack light, to cope if the weather turns foul or if you get 'geographically disconfobulated'. That experience is precisely how the skills are developed to deal competently with situations that might otherwise seem dramatic and cause panic.

Those skills make it possible to venture safely and with confidence into wilderness places and to enjoy them.

Another important aspect of extended walking is the overall capability of a group undertaking an activity. It will often be mixed in some respects but the group should work as a team and all members should have the minimum level of experience and capability required for that activity.

How do you manage this to ensure that the activity is going to be enjoyed by everyone and that the major commitment that everyone has made is not unduly prejudiced because one or more members are ill prepared in some way? This has been done through becoming a Club member, getting to know other members and leaders and being known by fellow members and building skills and knowledge and personal capabilities in the process.

Now, technically, a person can join ABW and register for an activity on-line without ever having attended a meeting. The last Club Committee has stipulated that any new or prospective member cannot join ABW or an activity on line without first attending a meeting and also meeting that activity leader. ABW should not have to apologise for that. Being 'experienced', as some prospective members might say they are, is a relative term in the very broad context of what is called 'bushwalking'.

This then leads to thoughts of future directions. Now you can be a fully functional member of many walking, cycling, chess, tennis or other clubs, as I also am, without ever attending a meeting but by just attending activities when it suits you. These clubs become an on-line resource which, in many cases, require minimal experience or commitment notwithstanding that of the volunteers who manage and administer the Club for you. ABW is, unsurprisingly, drifting in that direction to some extent with many members, old and new, keeping in touch on-line and just attending activities that suit them. My professional life in communications has included consulting on extending regional internet access. I understand how on-line membership can work effectively and its limitations. Does ABW need to have regular meetings and, if so, should they change? Do members value the camaraderie of being part of a common interest social group as well as participating

in its activities? How important is socialisation to ABW's extended group activities? How would ABW maintain its capabilities, knowledge and expertise in wilderness walking as an on-line entity? These are some things to consider, not barriers to moving forward.

As ABW approaches its 75th anniversary it has a respected and solid history and maintains a national reputation for bushwalking along with just a few other Clubs nationally. It is continuing to maintain its culture while adapting to the future. However ongoing, ad hoc adaptation may now be less effective than developing a forward plan which clarifies where ABW would like to be in 5 years' time and how to get there without just drifting along and reacting to change as and when required. Like a walk plan, it may have to change, but at least, if there is a plan and a direction, it can be amended.

The 75th anniversary celebrations are an ideal opportunity to celebrate, consolidate and plan ahead. The commissioning of the new trail (The Bonython Trail ?) north from the Heysen trail head at Parachilna is a very timely, worthwhile and tangible demonstration of what ABW is really all about, what it can do and what it actually delivers. It will be another significant ABW contribution to wilderness walking which it can be proud of. Members should consider what they expect of ABW in 5 years' time and get involved in making it happen. To paraphrase part of JFK's inauguration speech 'Think not what ABW can do for you but of what you can do for ABW'.

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Leadership Mentoring —Ben Campbell

“An Adventure for a leader, is can sometimes be a mis-adventure for the group”

Having been a participant on many ABW walks over many years, I have experienced several leadership styles, all unique, and all with strengths. I have found that by observing these styles, I have been able to consider what makes effective group leadership?

“An Adventure for a leader, is “can sometimes be a mis-adventure for the group”: This judicious counsel from John Callinan was first experienced on an extended navigation group walk in the Flinders Ranges with 14 other ABW members, which focussed my mind and challenged my ideas about what makes successful group leadership? Up until joining ABW, I was dedicated to solo walking, executing long days at fast pace with few rest stops or long breaks. This type of walking doesn't lend itself well to leading group walks. John's wise words have challenged my own ideas of leadership versus my preferred walking style and put both into perspective. When planning to lead group walks, I have had to resist the urge to live spontaneously, as I would normally do if I was walking solo.

Having served an extended apprenticeship with ABW as a participant, I felt it was time to contribute to the club by volunteering as leader, borrowing and learning from the various qualities of leaders I have walked with in the past. The qualities of leadership I have observed on ABW walks over the years have given me a toolkit of leadership skills to consider. The array of leadership styles and talents include - The meticulous, detailed planning and navigation of Lorraine Thomas; the consensus building



and effective time keeping of Lee Marling (“FIVE MINUTES!!”); the consistent yet challenging hill marches of Andrew Cope; the methodical consultation of John Callinan; the strategic thinking of Mark Proctor and the off-trail adventure seeking of Nino Fioretti and Trevor Jones. Interestingly, I have also observed some of these leadership preferences balancing each-other out on walks when group decisions, such as timing, contingencies and trail diversions have come to a head. These challenging team dynamics I have drawn inspiration from, realising that each leadership strength and style has a time and place, and makes the opportunity of leadership interesting and rewarding. I have found value in that all these styles of leadership, which serve various walks and group dynamics in different ways.

My philosophy and preference as a group walk leader is to design and co-ordinate walks that are fun, accessible for and enjoyable for the majority of members, and allow plenty of opportunity for relaxation



along the way. I have found that this philosophy is best served by finding walks that I have previously well-scouted, seeking out well marked and well-maintained trails, within reasonable access to services and accommodation. My first two walks were in Sturt Gorge and Belair, mentored by Lee Marling and Zach Rees. Both walks were effectively loop walks, joining local metropolitan conservation parks. The challenge was linking these well-used trails to accommodation facilities which would make them an ABW 'worthy' pack-carrying group adventures. This leadership opportunity has allowed me to realise that safe and comfortable adventures can be made in the most unlikely of places, even in our own city, which can be experienced in a less familiar way.

The club requirements for planning and safety has focussed my mind and encouraged me to experience new or unfamiliar walks first, prior to leading them with a group. This has allowed me to discover new areas, and seek out value in walks which can then be experienced by the group. Starting out planning relatively straight-forward walks, has allowed me to build confidence and develop my own leadership style. Future group adventures in the planning include the Buller Huts Trail in Victoria, Wilsons Promontory and the Overland Track in Tasmania, as well as local cycling adventures around McLaren Vale and the Adelaide Hills – perhaps even the Munda Biddi Trail in Western Australia. A recent trip to New Zealand has allowed me to scout-out possible adventures which would be suitable to lead several groups on multiple adventures of various difficulties, but with prior planning allowing comfort considerations and accessibility for the majority of club members.

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Aboriginal Rock Art in South Australia —*Roxanne Crook*

Last year as part of ABW's June long weekend bus trip, John Callinan took us to look for some ancient Aboriginal rock carvings that Warren Bonython AO mentioned in his 1971, book "Walking the Flinders Ranges". (Warren Bonython was ABW's club patron, the first person to walk the Flinders Ranges end-to-end and he came up with the idea of the Heysen Trail). Warren Bonython described "rock carvings 10 to 20 thousand years old made by an earlier race of Aboriginal people whereas the current race consisted fundamentally of rock painters"

The carvings are located in a tributary off of Oratunga creek, near Mt Elkington. The carvings are circles on a vertical rock wall on the side of the creek. It was amazing to get so close to something so old and our (uneducated) guess is that the circles meant waterhole or a camp/gathering of people.

Inspired by this trip I decided to look into what other Aboriginal art sites exist in South Australia.

My next trip was to the Yourumbulla Caves near Hawker. These took some time to find as the sign to the caves I remembered passing on previous occasions was missing. I followed the overgrown and indistinct path to the cave paintings. The wooden stairs to the first cave felt a bit rickety and dangerous and the viewing platform was missing some pieces of decking. The paintings are red (ochre) and black (charcoal mixed with animal fat) and are of emu and kangaroo footprints and tallies to count how many people had attended a gathering.



Aboriginal Rock Art in South Australia



Left; Mount Elkington

Right; Snake carving
Kaiserstuhl

Aboriginal Rock Art in South Australia

I had heard some rumours of an Aboriginal Cave painting in Cleland. As the cave was off track I decided to wait until summer (aka snake season) was over to try & find it. The cave (really more of an overhang) is quite something to look at, however the painting is most definitely a modern fake.



Above; Oratunga
Creek circles

Right above;
Looking for Cleland
cave painting

Right below;
Looking for rock art
at Kaiserstuhl

There are, however, over 70 recorded genuine Aboriginal rock art sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges, including at Blair and Horsnell Gully. Many of these are photographed and described in the book “Ochre Warriors” by Robin Coles. Over summer I attempted to find the cave painting and rock engraving at Kaiserstuhl in the Barossa Valley. After studying the clues to their whereabouts in the book and looking at satellite view in google maps for any prominent rocky outcrops, I spent several days of walking aimlessly around Kaiserstuhl from rock to rock, and in case you didn't know there are a lot of rocks at Kaiserstuhl! With a little bit of help, I eventually managed to find both the cave painting and the carving. My favourite being the large carving of a coiled snake. The carving is quite high up on the boulder. Was the ground level higher then?



Or did the artist have some sort of natural step ladder, such as a tree stump?

So the next time you see a cave or rock overhang, take the time to have a closer look & you never know you may find an ancient painting or rock carving.



Lincoln National Park —Roger Kempson

Lincoln National Park is a rugged peninsula encompassing some of the most beautiful un-spoilt coastline, offshore islands and wilderness experiences in the state. Granite headlands, scenic bays and sandy beaches fringe Boston Bay, the largest natural harbour in Australia. In contrast, the exposed southern coastline has massive wind-sculpted sand dunes, pounding surf and limestone cliffs.”



Left; Memory Cove

Above; Flinders Monument
on Stamford Hill

This trip was from 4 to 10 May 2019 and involved five day walks (ie, carrying day packs only). There were nine in our group: Roger Kempson (leader), John Bartlett, Arthur Ward, Ann Ward, David Evans, Helen Davies, Peter Woodlands, Jan Harrison and Helen Smith. Most had decades of membership of ABW and as our average age was around 74 we would be walking at a ‘relaxed’ (ie modest) pace! One other member was originally coming but had to cancel due to a fall while on a training walk.

We had four cars but only three were used for travel within the park due to the rough nature of some of the tracks: these were my new Pajero Sport (first time off the bitumen), Peter’s 45 year old Range Rover and Helen Davies’ Subaru Forester

—other visitors must have thought this to be a curious mix of vehicles as we travelled in convoy.

The park is on the south-eastern tip of Eyre Peninsula and is 680 km from Adelaide and takes 8 to 8.5 hours. Entry is 13 km south-west of Port Lincoln via Proper Bay Road. Including Memory Cove Wilderness Protection Area approximately 31,500 hectares are protected. At the western end it borders the Sleaford Mere Conservation Park which is nearly 700 hectares.

History

On 20 February 1802, HMS Investigator, under the command of Captain Matthew Flinders, rounded (what is now) Cape Catastrophe and anchored near Thistle Island. Master Thistle and seven others were sent to search for water—the wreck of their cutter was found later but nothing

of the men. Flinders ordered a copper plaque be placed at what is now Memory Cove in commemoration of the lost crew and named nearby islands after them. Only days later, on 25 February, Flinders anchored below Stamford Hill (named after a village in Lincolnshire) and in hot weather climbed to the summit through dense scrub. He recognized that there was underground water due to the height of the trees, particularly at the base of the hill, but was unable to access any.

Accommodation

Our group of nine was split between Donington Cottage (an early settlers cottage built about 1899 which has two bedrooms, bathroom and fully equipped kitchen) and September Beach Campground (Site 12 which can accommodate 3 cars and has a fire pit and

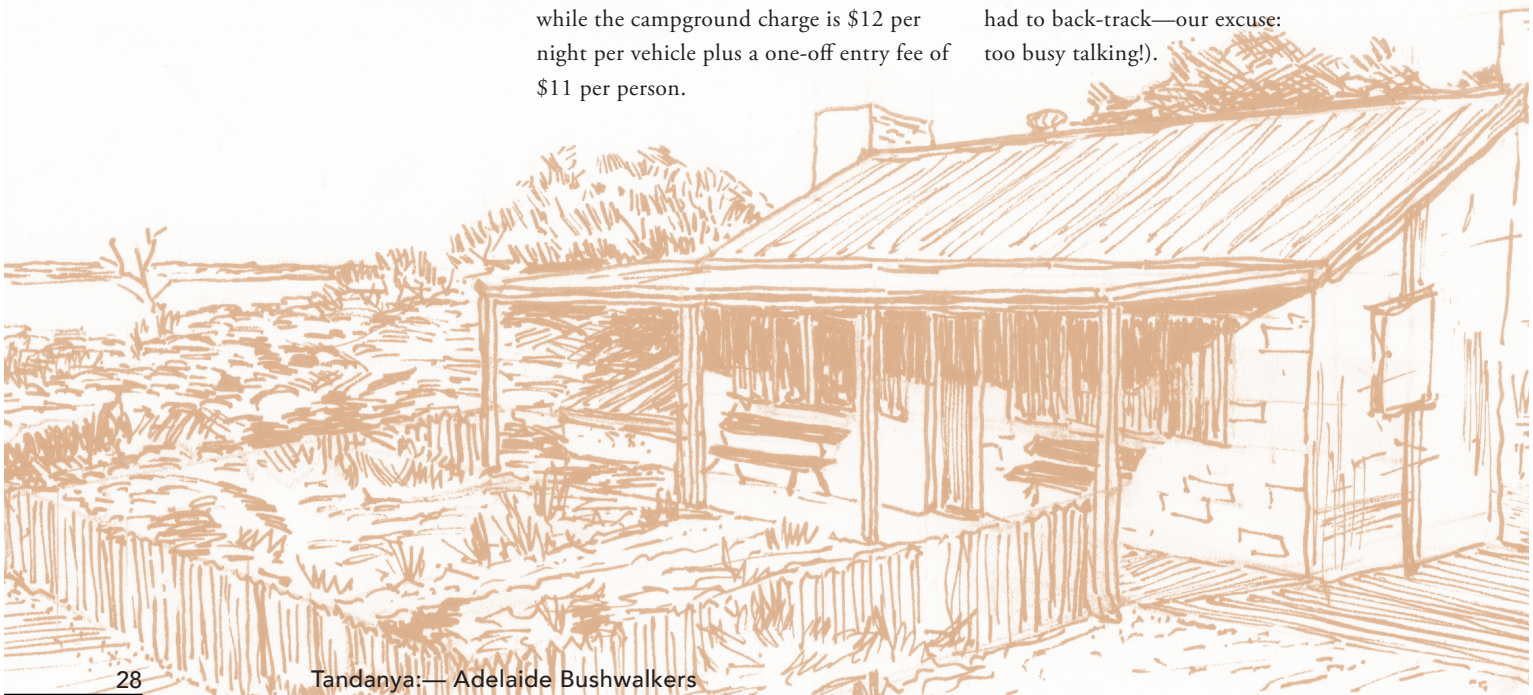


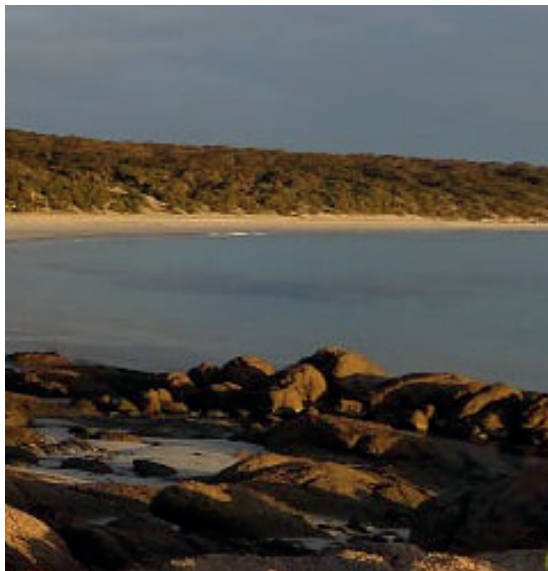
September Beach, photo by Ann Ward

nearby toilets). The cottage and campsite are about 27 km from the park entrance at the tip of Donington Peninsula, and as they are only 1.5 km apart the whole party could get together each evening. The cottage is run under a lease arrangement from National Parks and is \$104 per night (irrespective of number of occupants), while the campground charge is \$12 per night per vehicle plus a one-off entry fee of \$11 per person.

Maps

The brochure for the park is quite adequate as it includes a large map of the Investigator Trail with checkpoints 1 to 24 and colour-coded loop walks which come off it. Trails are easy to follow (but having said that, the whole party missed seeing a 90-degree turn arrow when doing the return walk along Sleaford Mere and we had to back-track—our excuse: too busy talking!).





Wanna dunes

Our Walks

There were five days of walking:

Day 1—Started at Cape Donington Lighthouse (the town of Donington, Lincolnshire, England, was the birthplace of Matthew Flinders) and did the Donington Loop Hike and part of the Fisherman's Point Loop Hike, highlights being the expansive September Beach, Yachties Beach and Carcase Rock.

Day 2 — Started at the park entrance and did an out and back walk along the edge of Sleaford Mere, a saline lake.

Day 3—mostly driving, out and back to Memory Cove (entry has to be pre-booked and a gate key, \$50 deposit, collected from the Port Lincoln Visitor Centre). Cars need to be 4WD, the last 20 km taking one hour. We walked for 30 minutes NE on a track along the coast from the cove. Magnificent scenery, highlight of the whole trip.

Day 4—Drove to the Stamford Hill car-park and climbed Stamford Hill for great views of Boston Bay (information boards along the route), then did the Stamford Loop Hike to Woodcutters Beach and back over Stamford Hill by the longer rougher route.

Day 5—Drove along Wanna Road to a car-park and walked SW to the Brian Clarke hikers hut and on to Wanna Dunes (large impressive sand dunes) on Sleaford Bay. With high winds and driving rain and hail we did not walk any further along the bay and returned to the cars the same way.



— Winter 2019

Donington Cottage sketch; John Bartlett

Some information on Donington Cottage:

It is at Cape Donington, Lincoln NP, Eyre Peninsula.

Named by Matthew Flinders in 1802 on his great voyage of discovery in HMS INVESTIGATOR. Donington was his home town in Lincolnshire.

Cottage was built late 19th Century and has been renovated a few times.



Top;
Sleaford Wanna
dunes

Left; Rainbow over
September Beach
campground

Above;
Donington Cottage
accommodation

Next page; hiking
September Beach



Things don't always go right:

(a) those in the cottage couldn't undo the padlock on the vehicle access track - discovered at end of the day's walk there was another padlock on the other side of the large post.

(b) The cottage key was accidentally locked inside so we drove to the Visitor Centre to explain ourselves - fortunately they had another copy which they smilingly handed over and we returned both on leaving.

(c) On the second day one member was feeling unwell and developed a rapid heart-beat that wouldn't stabilize—taken to Port Lincoln Hospital where the diagnosis was dehydration—after drinking much water patient was fine —a lesson that even in mild weather this problem [dehydration] can creep up on you.

Summary

A highly recommended area for bushwalkers of any ability from short walks to multi-day pack walks on the Investigator Trail (whole trail is about 93 km, allow 5 days) and loop trails that come off it. The trail continues to the north outside the park along the coast for a further 31 km via Tulka and Port Lincoln to North Shields. The section through Port Lincoln is called the Parnkalla Trail.



A DINKUM DUNNY TO BEAT ALL OTHERS...

In my working days as an architect with my own office, I was given a copy of the book "DINKUM DUNNIES" by the rep from Royal Doulton, at the time, manufacturers of sanitary fittings. The cover of the book had an outback dunny on it.

However, here is one to beat all others.

On a recent visit to Tasmania, Barbara and I stayed with bushwalking friends with two children who have a delightful property on the East coast near Bicheno. The property is bushland with direct access to a long beach. The holiday house on the property is liveable but incomplete at this stage, nor are the toilet facilities as you can see from the photo. The photo shows you the privy has everything (except privacy), including a view of the beach from the sitting position.

A short track through the bush leads to this facility, and a sign on a tree at the start of the track would be a useful improvement.

Note the following details:

- Roof to catch water for the small tank with tap.
- Liquid soap and hand washing bucket.
- Bin containing wood shavings, scoop and spare toilet roll.
- Toilet roll on post with a small bucket cover.
- Steps.
- When the wheelie bin is full, it's composted contents are buried, and another bin is installed.

Can anyone beat this magnificent throne?

—John Bartlett



**Adelaide
Bushwalkers**
"Takes you places"