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"the mount barney guide."

A guide to bushwalking in the Mt. Barney area of South-East Queensland, covering Mts. Barney, Ballow, Maroon, May, Ernest and Lindesay.

Published by the University of Queensland Bushwalking Club.

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"THE MOUNT BARNEY GUIDE" is a publication of the University of Queensland Bushwalking Club.

Editor: Ralph Carlisle

Maps: Marie Kelly, D. Campbell, John Markwell, John Siemon.
Map 3a of Mt. Maroon National Park is reproduced by courtesy of the National Parks Association of Queensland.

Photos: Graham Jurrott, Russ Bauer

Art Work: John Markwell

Cartoons: Jolyon Parslow

Printed by Planet Press Pty. Ltd., 188 Barry Pde., Valley. Ph. 52-7828

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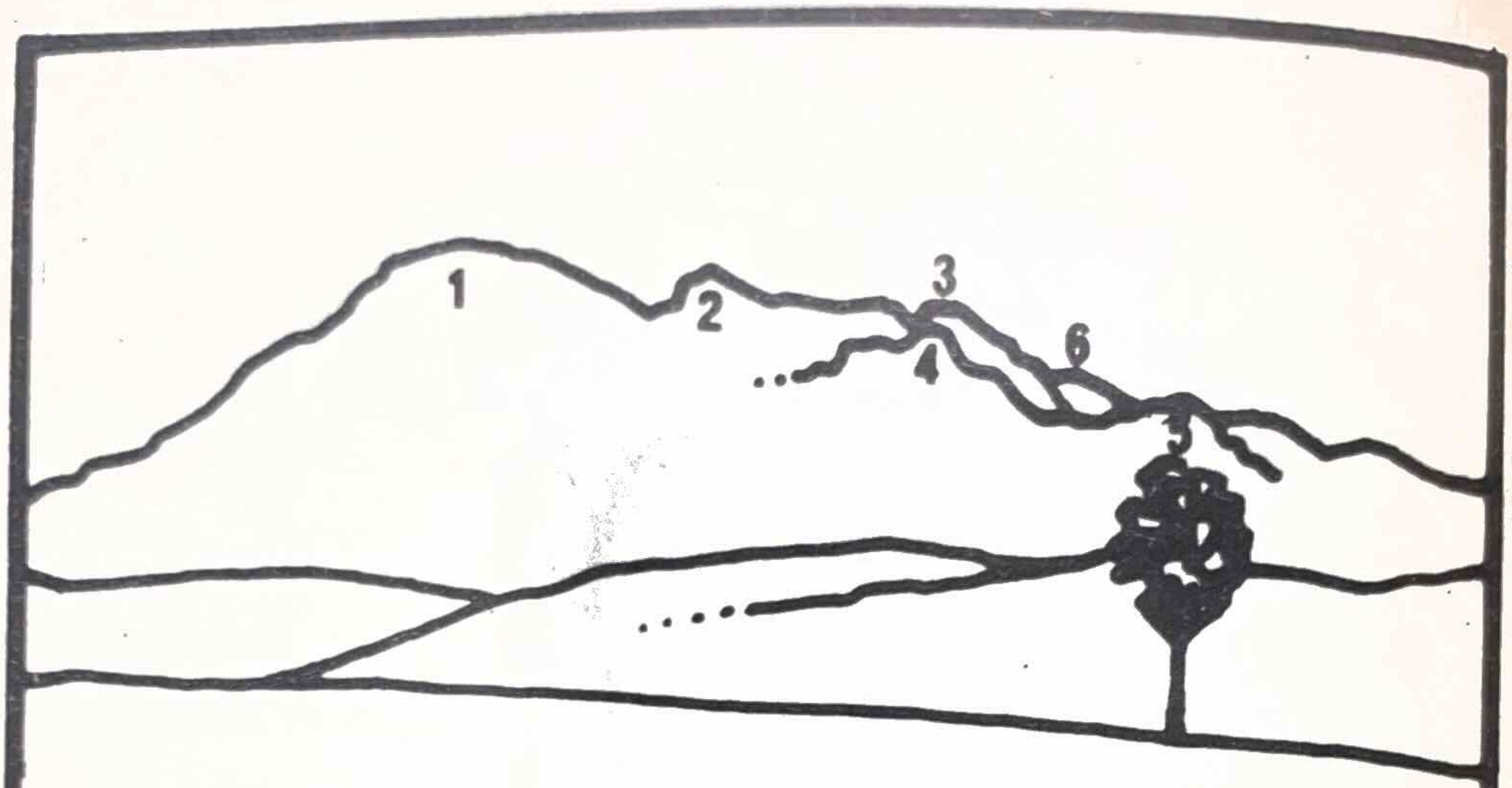


1. East Peak

2. North Peak

3. Leaning Peak

4. Isolated Peak

5. Tom's Tum

6. Midget Peak

INTRODUCTION

This book has been produced by the University of Queensland Bushwalking Club as a guide for bushwalkers to the Mt. Barney area of S.E. Queensland. The mountains covered are Barney, Ballow, Maroon, May, Ernest and Lindesay. The central feature of the area is Mt. Barney which lies on a spur of the McPherson Range, just north of the Queensland-N.S.W. border, some 50 miles in from the coast.

You might wonder why a whole book can be devoted largely to one mountain. Barney is not so much a mountain as a massif; it has two major peaks (both over 4,400 feet) and seven minor ones. There are about twenty ridges and gullies which are routes to the summits; it would take at least a week to cover most of these and trips to the immediate neighbours would take another few days. The sheer bulk of Barney and the abundance of walks it provides are sufficient to make it popular with bushwalkers. Yet among S.E. Queensland walkers, Barney is more than popular; it is regarded with an attitude akin to worship. Just why this should be so would require a very complex answer. For myself, part of the enchantment of Barney lies in its beauty of form. From the east, there is the regular beauty of Eagle's Ridge where peak after peak rise one upon the other to East Peak; yet from other angles, Barney is chaos - peaks, gullies, ridges, all carelessly thrown together in a seemingly unresolvable mess.

Barney dominates the area, both in size and personality. May and Ernest are small and visited only for the views of Barney. Lindesay, with its multi-tiers of cliffs is spectacularly impressive but provides little walking. Maroon is often visited only for a day-walk but deserves more interest. Only Ballow, with its great arc of peaks and 3-4 days of walking can compete with Barney for attention.

The prime purpose of this guide is to describe the many routes up Barney and its neighbours. Descriptions have been limited largely to guiding the walker to the route proper, after which he must find his own way. Where a walker may lose considerable time by negotiating obstacles the hard way or by taking a wrong turning, extra directions are given. The walking guides have been provided by members of UQBWC, as named at the end of each. In general, I have limited my intrusion as editor to eliminating overlap between descriptions and adding extra information from minor sources. As a result, there is considerable diversity in the style of writing and the detail of information provided.

There are also articles on the geology, flora, fauna, history and names of the area. Although they can be but brief outlines of their particular topics, they will add new dimensions to bushwalkers' appreciation of

the mountains.

It was intended that the article on flora would be written by Mr. Lindesay Smith, Senior Botanist with the Department of Primary Industries. Mr. Smith visited Mt. Barney on 12th September, 1970, to collect specimens for this article and while in the upper reaches of Rocky Creek, he collapsed and died. UQBWC wishes to express its deep regret at this tragic accident and to offer its condolences to Mr. Smith's family.

On behalf of UQBWC, I would like to thank all contributors to this guide, especially those who wrote the special articles mentioned above. Thanks also to our advertisers for their support; I hope that readers will reciprocate by patronizing these firms.

For myself, I would like to thank John Siemon for considerable help in organising things (especially most of the maps), Geoff Brownlie and others who did special trips to Barney to gather details of routes, our printers, Presstige Press, for the great interest shown in the project, and everyone else who helped in any way.

Any comments, suggestions or questions regarding this guide should be directed to UQBWC, C/- University of Queensland Union, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, 4067.

RALPH CARLISLE,
September, 1970

THE AREA

The Mt. Barney area is situated adjacent to the Queensland-New South Wales border, about 70 miles south-south-west of Brisbane and 50 miles inland from the coast (Map 1). Between Mt. Barney and the coast are the Lamington and Springbrook National Parks. To the north-west, on the Great Dividing Range, is the Cunningham's Gap National Park.

The Mt. Barney, Mt. Maroon and Mt. Lindesay National Parks cover a large part of the area, although several peaks occur outside the Parks. The Mount Barney National Park, which also includes Mt. Ballow, was declared late in 1947. The Mt. Maroon National Park was gazetted before World War II and extended to include Mt. May in 1961. Mt. Lindesay lies in its own National Park while Mt. Ernest is in a State Forest. All three National Parks were formed as a result of pressure by the National Parks Association of Queensland.

Topography

The area is bounded in the west and north by Burnett Creek, by the Queensland-New South Wales border in the south and the Mt. Lindesay Highway to the east. In the Mt. Barney National Park the main peaks are Mt. Barney - East Peak (4443 feet) - and West Peak (4449 feet) - and Junction Peak (4200 feet) (part of Mt. Ballow).

Mt. Maroon (3161 feet) and Mt. May (2700 feet) are the principal peaks of the Mt. Maroon National Park. Mt. Lindesay (a National Park) is 3918 feet. Mt. Ernest (3150 feet), Campbell's Folly (2126 feet) and Mt. Gillies (over 2500 feet) are outside the park boundaries.

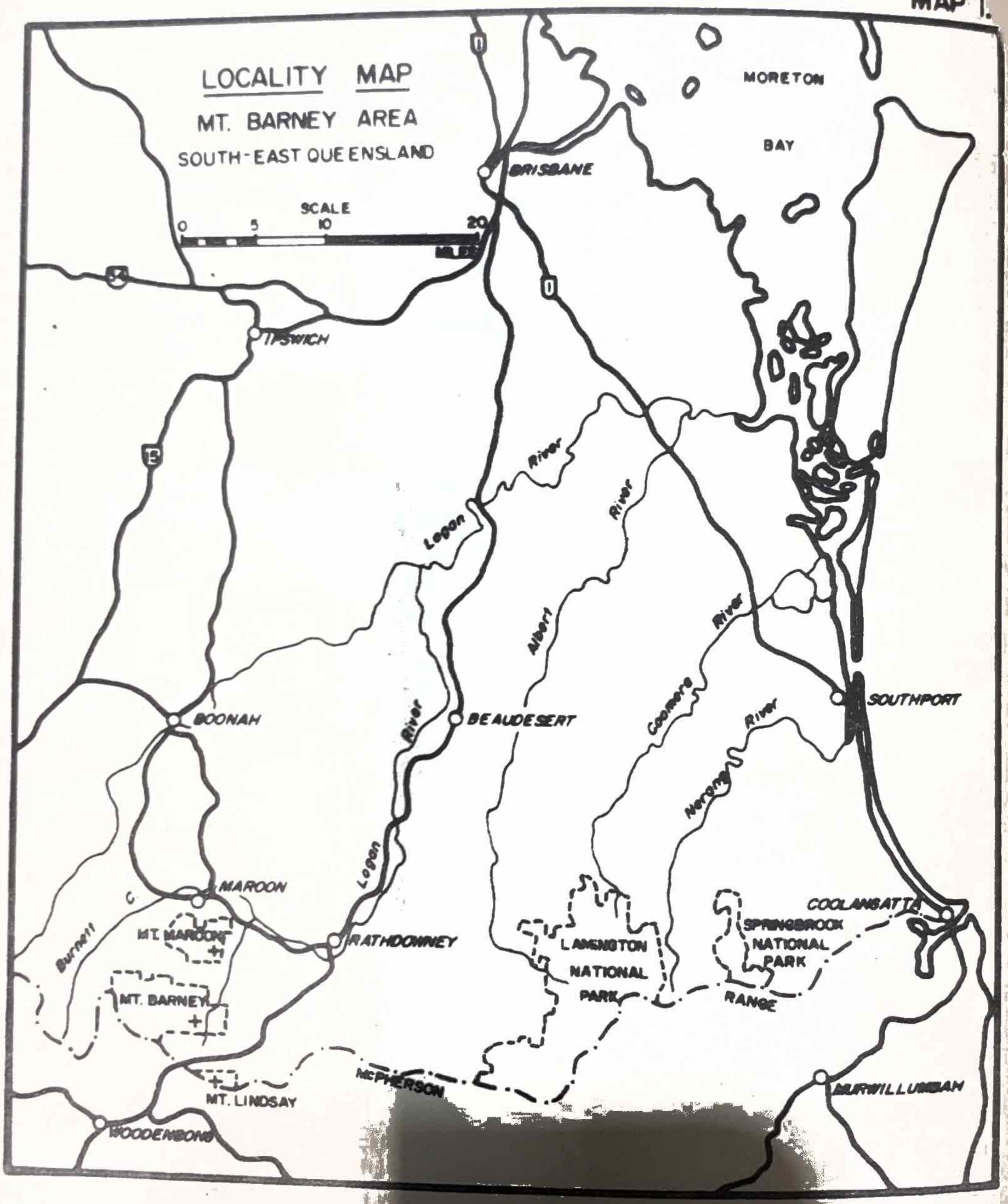
The general level of the surrounding country is about 700 feet above sea level.

The state border lies atop the McPherson Range, on which and to the north of which the mountains concerned lie. The Mt. Ballow - Mt. Maroon spur is drained by Burnett Creek on the north side and by Mt. Barney Creek on the south side. The Mt. Barney spur is separated from the Mt. Ernest spur by Cronan Creek. Cronan and Mt. Barney Creeks flow into the Logan River which rises on the southern side of Mt. Ernest and flows north past the termination of the spurs before being joined by Burnett Creek.

Access

From Brisbane, the Mt. Lindesay Highway is followed via Beaudesert to Rathdowney, a distance of 63 miles from Brisbane. The Highway is followed for about 5.5 miles past Rathdowney before taking the road toward Barneyview. From the road junction at the end of the bitumen 4.2 miles from the Highway, a gravel road is followed for a further 1.7 miles south-

MAP 1.


LOCALITY MAP
MT. BARNEY AREA
SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND
SCALE
0 5 10 20
MILES
BRISBANE
MORETON
BAY
IPSWICH
Logan River
Albert River
Coomera River
Nerang River
BOONAH
BEAUDESERT
SOUTHPORT
MAROON
Logan River
Burnett
RATHDOWNEY
MT. MAROON
MT. BARNEY
LAMINGTON NATIONAL PARK
SPRINGBROOK NATIONAL PARK
RANGE
COOLANGATTA
MT. LINDSAY
McPHERSON
MURWILLUMBAH
WOODENBONG

ward to a road junction, from which the road to the west crosses the Logan River and leads via farm tracks to Drynan's Hut (private) some 2 miles distant and the road to the south leads to Cronan's Hut.

From Drynan's Hut the north side of Mt. Barney and Mt. Maroon are accessible. The road continues past the hut to the Lower Portals (a gorge on Barney Creek from which many walks start) but generally it is too rough for most vehicles. Walking directions from the hut to the Lower Portals is given on p.18. In wet weather, it may be advisable to leave vehicles before the first creek crossing.

On the road to Cronan's Hut, vehicles are generally taken only as far as the first ford (which is of the Logan River) because immediately beyond this is Yellowpinch, a steep hill over which the road is in very bad condition. It is about an hour's walk along the road from the ford to the hut. Cronan's Hut is an old Forestry hut, now unroofed. From the ford and Cronan's Hut, the southern side of Barney and Mt. Ernest are accessible.

Mt. Lindesay is situated some 16 miles south of Rathdowney, immediately to the east of the highway which bears its name. Mt. Gillies, Campbell's Folly and Mt. Ernest can also be reached from the highway.

The northern and western parts of the area can be reached from Brisbane via Ipswich and Boonah. Taking the Cunningham Highway (Route 15) a turning is made 3 miles south of Ipswich toward Boonah which is some 55 miles from Brisbane. About 17 miles south of Boonah towards Maroon Village, take the turnoff to the right. (Alternatively, take the right-hand turn .7 mile past Rathdowney and continue another 13 miles to the above turnoff, about 1 mile past Maroon Village.) This road runs roughly S.W. for about 3 miles before turning N.W. near a farmhouse on the left. Just after the farmhouse, take the sharp left turn. This rough road goes for about two miles along a creek valley, climbs a very steep ridge (this may be the limit of access for some vehicles), and runs along another ridge before doing a hairpin left-turn and descending steeply to Yamanra Creek. The track continues downstream past Grace's Hut (private) to the junction of Yamahra Creek and Barney Creek. Generally, vehicles are taken only as far as the hairpin bend.

To reach the western side of Mount Ballow, turn right about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles past Boonah (towards Maroon), right $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on and continue on this road (which follows Burnett Creek) for about 5 miles to a junction where the right-hand road runs N.W. Leave the cars here if climbing Minnage's Mountain.

To climb Mount Maroon from the north, take the turn to the south $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles past Maroon (if coming from Boonah) or 11 miles past Rathdowney

(on the road to Maroon Village). Follow this road for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a lagoon with an adjacent farmhouse.

The various roads in the immediate vicinity of the Mt. Barney area are shown in detail in Map 4.

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CLIMATE

Two main sets of weather conditions prevail throughout south-east Queensland. The climate in the Mt. Barney area is in accordance with these two types of conditions, there being only slight differences brought about by the higher altitude of the mountain.

The summer months are characterised by a north-easterly to south-easterly wind flow, higher temperatures, and higher rainfall. Low altitude five- to eight-eighths cloud cover is frequently associated with a south-easterly wind flow, together with increased precipitation. This type of weather can persist for several weeks on end, making walking conditions somewhat unpleasant, and hindering navigation also. Less protracted phenomena are electrical storms. These are most frequent in the early summer months from October to December. They can strike any time between midday and midnight, and can result in quite high wind velocities and torrential precipitation. As in anywhere in coastal Queensland, the occasional cyclonic disturbance can have a marked effect on prevailing weather conditions. These, depending on the proximity of the centre of the cyclonic depression, can produce very high wind velocities, high precipitation, and thick low cloud.

The winter months are characterised by predominantly westerly to south-westerly wind flow, lower temperatures, lower rainfall and reduced cloud cover. A strong westerly or south-westerly wind almost invariably ensures cold, dry, cloudless days in the area, providing enjoyable walking conditions. Periodic cold fronts often affect the area during the winter months, resulting in cold conditions with high altitude cloud and light drizzle.

For reference, a table of temperature, rainfall, cloud cover and rain days data has been included. These have been provided by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology from the rainfall recording station at Rathdowney, and the climatological station at Beaudesert. The precipitation, rain days and cloud cover would be greater at Mt. Barney (by virtue of altitude) than at Rathdowney and Beaudesert. An altitude correction of $3\text{-}4^{\circ}$ F decrease for every 1,000 feet altitude should be applied to the temperature data.

I.R. REEVE

WEATHER DATA

ELEMENT	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
RATHDOWNEY (altitude 315')													
*RAINFALL (Points)	493	471	372	208	172	224	177	130	156	266	344	492	3505
BEAUDESERT (altitude 150')													
+TEMPERATURE °F													
Mean Maximum	90	88	85	85	73.5	70	69	71.5	74.5	82	90	91	
Extreme Max.	98	102	98	97	85	77	77	81	85	98	109	102	
Mean Minimum	67.5	65	65	55	51	43	43	45	46	54	58	62.5	
Extreme Min.	56	56	55	45	32	28	28	30	33	43	45	54	
+CLOUD COVER													
9 am (eighths)	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	5	
3 pm (")	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	
+RAIN DAYS	10	12	7	3	11	3	4	8	5	10	5	7	

* Average of 56 years

\+ Average 1968-1970

N.B. A rain day is a day on which precipitation is greater than 1 point.

HISTORY

1. ABORIGINES

The Ugarapul tribe of aborigines lived in the foothills of Mt. Barney before the white man came. They were probably only a hundred or so in number, and as they wandered over the lowlands from Cunningham's Gap to Mt. Barney and Mt. Lindesay, their density was about one per square mile - fairly high compared to less fertile regions. They normally lived as small family groups of about six. They wore little clothing. For sleeping they used kangaroo-skin mattresses and possum-skin rugs. Their huts of various shapes and sizes, were covered with grass.

In the journals of Fraser and Cunningham there are references to aborigines at Mt. Barney. Near the bottom of Logan's ridge Fraser "met with a tribe of natives in the way, who, as usual, took to their heels on our approach." Natives had also been seen at Round Mountain, between Beaudesert and Rathdowney, but they were so afraid that one of them plunged into the icy waters of the Logan to avoid the explorers.

These natives at Round Mountain had been roasting chestnuts at their campfires. The chestnuts, the fruit of the "black bean" or Moreton Bay chestnut (Castanospermum australe), were the staple food of aborigines throughout the Moreton Bay District. Many fine specimens of this tree may still be seen on the banks of the Logan River and its tributaries, but the nuts should never be eaten without thorough cooking.

Other foods eaten by the aborigines in the Logan River basin included kangaroo, emu, koala, possum, flying squirrel, flying fox, duck, parrot, quail, mountain crayfish, goanna and goanna eggs, turkey and turkey eggs, and snake. Vegetables included palm shoots, rushes, wild yam, wild figs, strawberries and raspberries, and macrozamia nuts.

It appears that the aborigines seldom, if ever, climbed to the top of Mt. Barney. They referred to it as Bugera-Bugera, meaning "Keep Away". Surveyors and forestry workers have since assigned many aboriginal words to mountains, waterfalls and creeks, but these are not usually the original names for these features. The two main peaks of Mt. Barney are desigrated as Dooayrdin and Yahndaddan on the Lands Department map, but these names were evidently assigned by surveyors.

2. EXPLORERS

Oxley was the first explorer to observe Mt. Barney. Standing on the top of Mt. Crosby in September 1824, he recorded the bearing of the west peak of Barney.

Logan visited Mt. Barney in June 1827. Travelling on foot from Ipswich, he climbed Mt. French and Mt. Toowoonan, and then he camped in a native hut on the banks of Burnett Creek to shelter from heavy rain. He next camped on the banks of the Logan River, near the present bridge on the road to Drynan's hut. On 13th and 14th June he made two attempts to climb Mt. Barney (which he mistook for Mt. Warning). His second attempt was the more successful, and he reached the top of a peak possibly Isolated Peak.

Logan returned to Mt. Barney with Cunningham and Fraser in 1828. Setting out from the same campsite on the Logan on 3rd August at 6 a.m., they climbed Logan's Ridge. Logan alone reached the summit of East Peak, the others having abandoned the attempt about 1000 feet below. The following day Logan explored the route through Collins Gap across the present state border; the route is now followed by the Mt. Lindesay Highway. Names bestowed by the explorers included Mt. Lindesay (now called Mt. Barney), Mt. Hooker (now Mt. Lindesay), Mt. Clanmorris (now Mt. Maroon) and MacPherson's Range (the range running north-east from Mt. Glennie).

3. SETTLERS AND SURVEYORS

On the southern side of the border ranges, Wiangaree (near Kyogle) was settled in 1838. Owing to the penal settlement at Brisbane, no free settlers were then permitted on the northern side of the ranges.

In preparation for the opening-up of the Moreton Bay District to free settlers, Governor Gipps sent Surveyor Robert Dixon from Sydney in 1839 to survey the whole district. He was accompanied by two assistant surveyors, R.T. Warner and C.C. Stapylton.

Stapylton was murdered by aborigines on 31st May 1840 near Rathdowney. He had sent most of his men to build a rough bridge on Running Creek, and only two, Tuck and Dunlop, remained with him at the camp. Two aborigines, Merridio and Neugavil, killed Stapylton and Tuck and wounded Dunlop. The murderers were hanged in Brisbane on 2nd July 1841.

Dixon's map of the Moreton Bay District was published in 1842. As Cunningham's map had been mislaid, Dixon assigned the name Lindesay to Cunningham's Mt. Hooker, and gave the name Barney to Cunningham's Mt. Lindesay (after Lt-Col. Barney, Private Secretary to Governor Gipps). He also named Mt. Gipps at this time.

From 1842, settlers flooded into the Moreton Bay District. The first station to be established in the Logan district was Mt. Martin (now Mundoolun), occupied by William Humphrys. By 1846, large grazing runs were based at Melcombe (now Maroon) and Telemon (Innisplain). Mean-

while, south of the border ranges, Unumgar was established at the foot of Mt. Glennie. About 1852 James Collins of Mundoolun ventured through the ranges and married Mary Glennie of Unumgar. In 1853, James Glennie cut a track through the jungle east of Mt. Lindesay and took a large wagon through, thus pioneering a mail route between the Logan and Richmond rivers.

After the separation of Queensland from New South Wales in 1859 Francis Roberts, Surveyor of Roads in Queensland, carried out a border survey. He started in August 1863, by cutting a track from Mt. Lindesay to Mt. Glennie. By 4th July 1865 he had completed the survey from Wilson's Peak to Point Danger.

4. COMMUNICATIONS

From 1863-1872 a weekly coach service carried mail from Brisbane to Casino via Mt. Lindesay. This service was operated by Cobb and Co., and paid for by the Queensland and New South Wales governments. In 1889 the railway was extended from Logan Village to Beaudesert. In 1903 the Beaudesert Tramway, operated by the shire, was opened from Beaudesert to Rathdowney; later a branch of the tramway was constructed to Lamington. It served the timber and dairying industries, and for some years it ran at a good profit. The large cattle runs were gradually being resumed, divided up, and sold to farmers. Dairy farms were developed right up to the foothills of Mt. Barney, while timber-getters worked high on its ridges.

The tramway closed in 1944, but by that time the standard-gauge line to Casino had duplicated much of the route, and the Mt. Lindesay Highway (then known as the New England Highway) had been developed as the main inland highway to Sydney.

5. BUSHWALKERS AND CONSERVATIONISTS

Bushwalking has been a popular pastime for farmers and city folk alike since at least 1880, when parties are known to have climbed Mt. Lindesay. Mt. Barney was probably also frequented, and the access roads were once more numerous and in better repair than they are today.

On 26th December, 1928, Lyell Vidler was killed while climbing on Mt. Lindesay.

The National Parks association used to organize large camps for conservationists. One such camp was held at Mt. Ernest for four days in the winter of 1931. It was attended by the state's leading botanists, zoologists, etc, and the campfire was over 100 feet long.

The first ascent of the east wall of Mt. Barney was achieved in

1967 by John Tillack, Don Groom and Les Wood.

With the decline in the dairying industry, many farmhouses are vacant, and schools have vanished from the area. Conservationists can be thankful that the dairyman no longer covets the rain-forest, and that there is now a zone of only partially-used land surrounding the national parks. Perhaps the time is now ripe for the enlargement of the parks. But at the same time, the means of access to the mountains should be improved; without farms, there may soon be no roads.

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J.G. STEELE

The Rev. Dr. J.G. Steele is a Lecturer in the Physics Department at the University of Queensland. He is the author of a book "Explorers of the Moreton Bay District", to be published by the University of Queensland Press.

We are cutting it down brutally,
when it is useful to us,
but all the same, when we want to be purified,
we go there, we go to the forest.

Yevgeny Yevtushenko "Nature"

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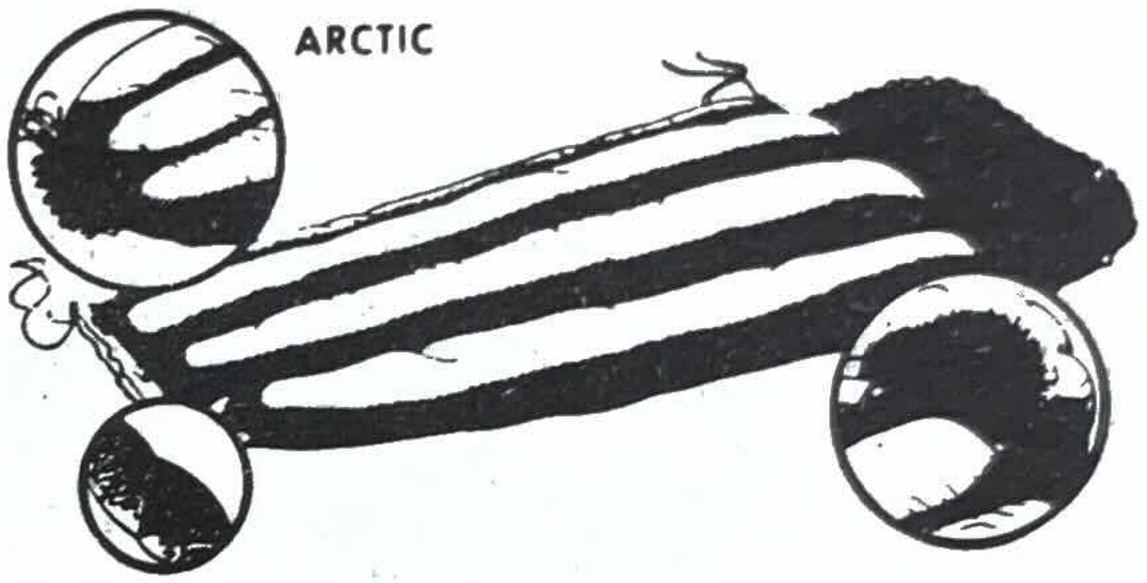
ARCTIC



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GEAR AND FOOD

Since the climate in S.E. Queensland is mild, there are no special requirements for clothing and other gear; clothing need only be light and such as to suit personal requirements. A hat is good sense in summer, especially on ridges where there is little cover. There is little prickly vegetation which would require long sleeves and trousers. Boots are to be preferred to sandshoes but this depends on individual taste. NEVER wear hob-nailed boots in the area; there is too much open rock which makes this a difficult if not dangerous practice. Rubber soles are a MUST. An oiled anorak or similar waterproof gear is always handy; a tent is appreciated in wet weather if you want to carry one. Even in summer, it may be cold enough on the peaks to require a jumper.

For food, the usual considerations apply - weight, food-value and keeping-ability. Remember that you will be climbing a lot so aim for lower weight and higher food-value than you might normally carry. It can be very hot in summer, so be extra careful that food will not go off in the heat.

Generally, water is available in Barney Gorge, Barney Creek and Cronan's Creek except in the driest of seasons. Water flows past the Barney Hut, but if it is dry, go upstream about twenty yards.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

The Queensland Federation of Bushwalking Clubs has instituted the Federation Mountain Rescue Service (FMRS) to deal with emergencies such as bushwalkers being lost or injured. Its focal policy is to operate as a community service with the Police or Civil Defence Departments in any area.

TO ACTIVATE THE SERVICE, RING THE WOOLLOONGABBA (Brisbane) POLICE STATION 32 0431

The Police will notify FMRS. A search group will be formed from bushwalkers and others available in Brisbane; this search group will contain a rescue squad with special skills and experience in rescue work.



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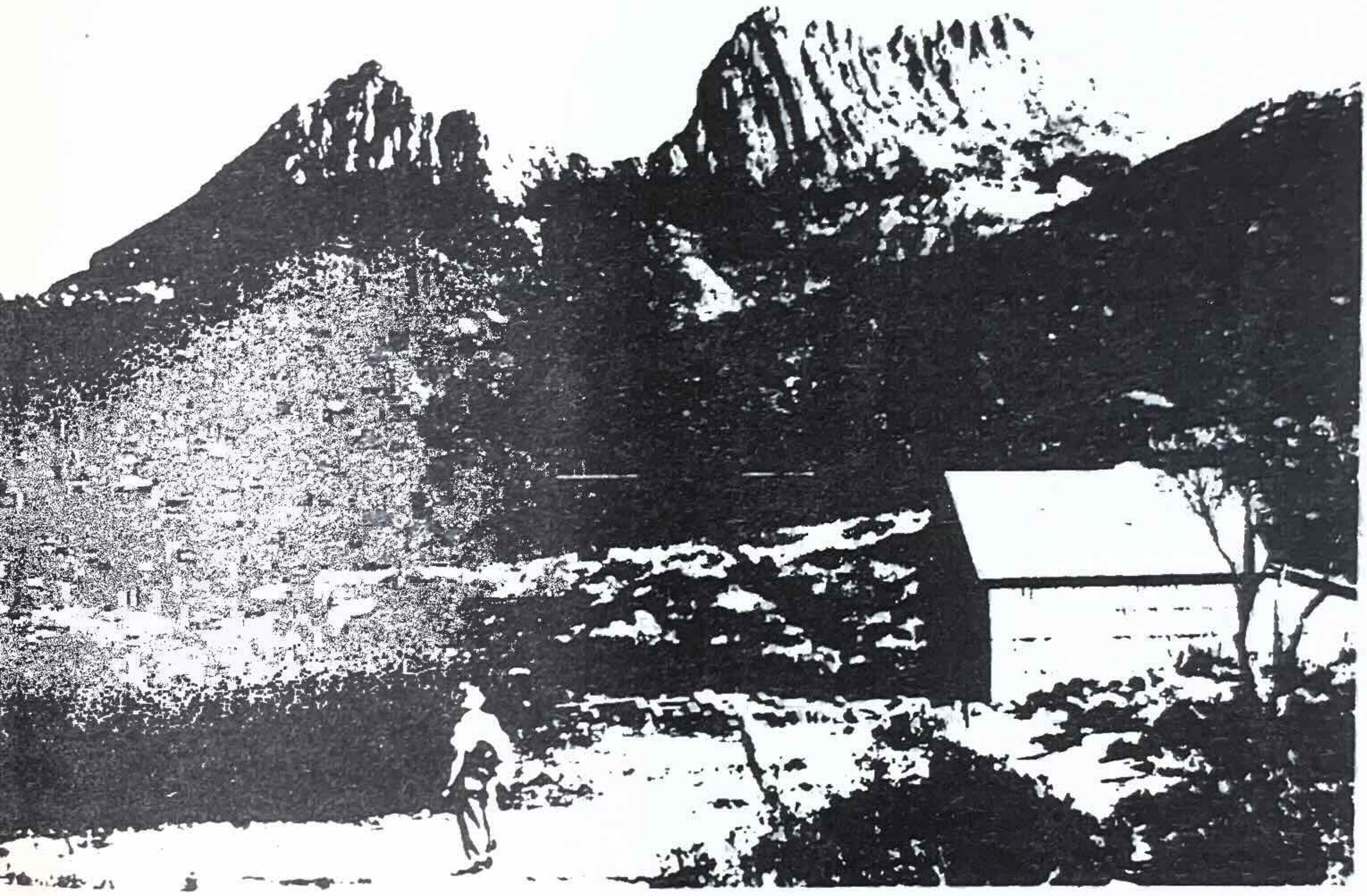

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BUSHWALKING ROUTES

General

Most of the area covered in this guide is part of Mt. Barney, Mt. Maroon and Mt. Lindesay National Parks. As such, it is necessary to follow all National Park regulations which, among other things, prohibit picking flowers or plants, hunting animals or birds, carrying firearms, collecting gemstones or minerals or allowing domestic animals in a National Park. ALL litter must be removed from the parks and a PERMIT is necessary for camping. These permits are available from the Forestry Department, 388 Ann St., Brisbane.

The best way to get an overall picture of the area (other than by a prolonged visit) is to study relevant maps and photos. There are several major points to note:-

Mt. Barney has two major peaks - East and West - which are connected by a saddle lying about a thousand feet below them. There are several other peaks, the ones most commonly referred to being North, Leaning and Isolated. Numerous ridges radiate from the two summits, many having distinct subsidiaries joining at the lesser peaks. From the East-West saddle, Barney Gorge runs west of north to Barney Creek. (Note the distinction between Barney Gorge and Barney Creek; also that Mt. Barney's waterfall lies on neither of them.)

Curving round the northern and western side of Mt. Barney is Barney Creek, which passes through two small gorges, the Upper and Lower Portals. On the south side of Barney is Cronan Creek.

Barney is connected to the McPherson Range by Barney Spur. Mt. Ballow is a series of peaks lying on a more westerly spur of the McPherson Range, and this spur continues to form Mt. May and Mt. Maroon. Part of Mt. Ballow is a distinct arc with Focal Peak as a central point. Mt. Ernest lies south-east of Barney on a short spur of the McPherson Range, while Mt. Lindesay lies on the range proper.

Most of the walking routes will be described as starting from certain particular points, these being:-

The ford immediately before Yellowpinch and Cronan's Hut for the south and south-east sides of Barney and Mt. Ernest,

Drynan's Hut and the Lower Portals for the northern and north-eastern sides of Barney and Mt. Maroon,

Grace's Hut and the Upper Portals for Mt. Ballow and the western side of Barney.

For details of road access to these places, see p. 4.

Another major reference point is the East-West Saddle. There are two closely spaced campsites here - Rum Jungle and the Barney Hut. The Hut lies next to the creek which runs down Barney Gorge. It is easily visible during the descent of East Peak. From the Hut, follow the track on the western side to Rum Jungle campsite. Rum Jungle is a small patch of rain forest, isolated from similar vegetation. From Rum Jungle campsite, there are tracks leading to the Hut (north side), South Ridge (south-east corner), Eden Creek (south-west corner) and West Peak (west side). This saddle is the most frequently used camping area on Barney with the result that it is heavily polluted and firewood is scarce; Rum Jungle in particular has a distinctly foetid odour. The whole area drains into the creek running past the hut so the creek is likely to be polluted, especially in winter. It is now UQBWC policy for its members to minimize camping in the saddle and the club urges all other walkers to do the same.

Part of the problem of pollution in the saddle arises from the large number of people who climb South Ridge (also called Peasant's Ridge) to the Hut for a day-trip. As a result, a deep track has been worn on South Ridge and there is considerable erosion in places. UQBWC recommends that South Ridge be not used as a normal route on Barney and that it be used only in emergencies. To descend South Ridge, take the track leading from the south-east corner of Rum Jungle campsite; the track initially rises and runs to the east before descending the ridge. From the bottom, a distinct track runs to Drynan's Hut.

For those unacquainted with the word, 'scunge' is the word for thick vegetation which is difficult to pass through; 'scungebashing' is the act of passing through such vegetation. 'Raspberry' applies to similar vegetation, especially if it has thorns and prickles.

There are log books on East and West Peaks and in the Barney and Catholic Huts.

Descriptions

Since many walks start from somewhere on Barney Creek, a complete description of the creek upstream from Drynan's Hut is given here. Some of the information given here will be repeated in the relevant places.

Barney Creek would be the most used access route to the northerly side of the mountain. There are two usual starting points, both fairly accessible by road.....Grace's Hut near the Upper Portals, and Drynan's Hut to the north-east of the mountain.

As Drynan's is the furthest point downstream we are concerned with, it makes a good starting point. From here, the route to the Lower Portals is either via the rough road or via the creek. It is more usual to start along the creek and so avoid climbing the steep ridge to the west of Drynan's Hut. To follow the creek, take the road past Drynan's Hut for about 200 yds until it forks. The left branch is the road in to Lower Portals while the right branch leads to a rather large swimming hole. Climb the slabs on the south bank only as far up the hill as is necessary to negotiate the rocky outcrop, which juts out into the creek. To continue upstream, either traverse the hill on this level, or descend into the creek bed.

Stay on the south bank to the spot where a large rock blocks the bank and if on creek level, negotiate this by means of the fig roots growing on it. Once past this, descend to the creek (if still on the hill) and keep going upstream until the creek swings away to the south, then proceed across the creek and the flood plain on the northern bank. At the far end of this area, cross the creek again and a cattle yard should be in sight. Just past this the road can be regained and followed along the creek, until the Brisbane Catholic Bushwalker's Hut is seen on the south bank. From here it is about 800 yds to the Lower Portals, which is an excellent swimming hole.

To continue upstream, there is no way through the Portals, so it is necessary to climb the ridge to the north of the Portals. If you wish to proceed up the creek, descend the ridge, which meets the creek above the Portals, but to save time, it often is easier to head N.W. for a time on the ridge, then taking the ridge running S.W., i.e. parallel to Barney Creek, and descending when necessary, by any of the southern ridges. This ridge will eventually take you all the way to the Upper Portals.

If you should choose to take the Creek route above the Lower Portals, you will find the creek quite open and pleasantly slabby with numerous swimming holes. Good speed can generally be made except in very wet weather.

The creek runs generally just west of south, with two major tributarys coming in from the south. The first is the one which drains the Moonlight Slabs area, between Leaning Peak and Isolated Peak (N.E. Rock). Mt. Barney Waterfall, at the mouth of this creek is very spectacular in wet weather. The second drains the area between the short and long ridges of Leaning Peak.

From here the creek turns sharply N.W. and then S.W. again to the mouth of Barney Gorge. In fact navigating in Barney Creek is easy if an accurate map e.g. the Forestry Map, is used, and the bends in the creek are noted.

After the Gorge, only Barrabool Creek from the south is of any size. This is about 1 mile past the Gorge. Barney Creek decreases in size past here, but is fairly open all the way to the Upper Portals.

The Upper Portals are usually negotiated on the ridges on the northern side. Once past the portals, Yamahra Creek flows in from the north. Grace's Hut is on this Creek. South-east from this junction is the main ridge onto Gwyala Peak (Tweedale on some maps). This is a very long ridge, but is a better proposition than some of the other ridges higher up Barney Creek.

Barney Creek is still rather large at this point and greater speed can be made by keeping to the banks and cutting across the base of the ridges rather than by trying to "rock-hop".

The only large tributary from here on is Ballow Creek from the west, about 2 miles above the Upper Portals. This Creek is a good access route to the Mt. Ballow area if one likes "rock-hopping", but is faster as a dowr route, due to some areas where the creek is blocked with large boulders.

From this junction on, the creek is quite open to the T Junction from which the ridge can be taken to Gwyala, but the forest is quite thick in this area. There are numerous good campsites along this stretch of the creek.

Times for the various distances are as follows:-

From Drynan's Hut to the	Lower Portals	1 hr
" Lower Portals to the	Barney Waterfall	$\frac{3}{4}$ hr
" " " " "	Barney Gorge	$1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs
" " " " "	Barrabool Creek	3-4 hrs
" " " " "	Upper Portals	5 hrs
" Upper Portals to	Ballow Creek	2 hrs
" " " "	T Junction	5 hrs

These should only be taken as a very rough guide, as the speed of individual parties can vary

NOEL EBERHARDT

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(a) Barrabool Creek. Barrabool is a rather elongated mass to the northwest of the West Peak of Mt. Barney. It can be approached from West Peak, or from Barrabool Creek, a tributary of Barney Creek. The latter is usually considered an "Up" route.

MOUNT BARNEY NATIONAL PARK

MAP 2.

SCALE
1/2 0 1 2
MILES

MT. PHILIP
Sunday Creek
Box Creek
To Boonah
GRACE'S HUT
Yamahra Creek
Storm Creek
DRYNANS HUT
MOWBURRA PK
BALLOW
DOUBLE PK.
Cedar Pass
MONTSERRAT LOOKOUT
FOCAL PK.
MOUNT
Ballow Creek
Upper Portals
Lower Portals
Falls
TOM'S TUM
ISOLATED PK
To Rathdowney
JUNCTION PEAK
BIG LONELY
Barrabool Creek
Barney Creek
Barney Gorge
MIDGET PK.
LEANING PK.
Rocky Creek
River
BARRABOOL PEAK
NORTH PK.
HUT
CAMP SITE
NOTHOFAGUS MT
WEST PK.
EAST PK.
GWYALA PK.
T Junction
Mt Barney
SAVAGE PT.
BARNEY SPUR
BURRAJUM PK
YELLOWFINCH
Eden Creek
Logan
Creek
HUT
Cronan
McPHERSON RANGE
Tracks - position approximate
National Park Boundary
Redrawn from MT BARNEY Forestry Map
Magnetic North
JES 12.8.70



Key to Map 2

(a) Barrabool Creek

(b) Long Barrabool Ridge

(c) Short Barrabool Ridge

(d) Unnamed creek

(e) Midget Ridge

(f) Barney Gorge

(g) Long Leaning Ridge

(h) Short Leaning Ridge

(i) Moonlight Slabs

(j) Eagle's Ridge

(k) North-East Ridge

(l) Unnamed ridge

(m) Unnamed creek

(n) North Ridge

(o) Rocky Creek

(p) Logan's Ridge

(q) South-East Ridge

(r) Mezzanine Ridge

(s) South (Peasant's) Ridge

(t) Eden Creek

(u) Savage's Ridge

(v) Barney Spur

From the Upper Portals, Barrabool Creek is the first large creek on the right, about half a mile downstream on Barney Creek. Coming upstream, it is the first large creek on the left, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles past the junction of Barney Gorge with Barney Creek. However, as the creek rises to Barrabool Peak, the rainforest becomes excessively thick, and it is better to follow one of the ridges (b) or (c).

NOEL EBERHARDT

(b) & (c) Long and Short Barrabool Ridges. To gain access to the Barrabool ridge, proceed up the creek to the major Y junction. From here there are two alternate ridges ... the one between the branches of the creek is more direct and very steep. This is the recommended ridge (c). An alternate route is to proceed up the western branch (b) and ascend the ridge between the next Y junction on this branch. This is a less direct route and much slower.

The direct ridge climbs steeply and is only lightly covered with scrub. A day should be allowed for the trip from the Lower Portals to the top of Barrabool with a reasonably fast party. Campsites are available on the summit and in the Barrabool-West Peak saddle. Water can usually be obtained by dropping off to the southern side of the saddle.

From here, the summit of West Peak is gained by way of the ridge which at first is fairly open, but near the top, the low growing scrub is fairly dense. The journey across West Peak to the hut in the East-West saddle takes about 2 hrs.

NOEL EBERHARDT

(d) The left branch at the first fork of Barrabool Creek is a route onto the upper section of Midget Ridge. At first the creek is fairly open, but later becomes very narrow and filled with scrub. The climb onto Midget is steep and uninteresting. Not a route to be recommended. Alternatively, climb west from the higher reaches of the creek to the West Peak - Barrabool Saddle.

NOEL EBERHARDT

(e) Midget Ridge. This ridge runs roughly north from West Peak to Barney Ck. and makes an easy and enjoyable down route from Barney Hut or West Peak itself. The ridge is forested along its entire length - with thick growths of gum saplings in the upper parts gradually merging into dry open sclerophyllous forest in the lower parts - but there are many good views to

the east and west from a number of rocky outcrops and from the summit of Bippoh (Midget) Pk. Especially good views are obtained of the west face of Leaning Pk. There is no water on the ridge.

In descending from the Barney Hut area, it is possible to traverse around the eastern and northern slopes of West Pk. but in view of the thickness of the vegetation it is probably easier to follow the track from Rum Jungle to the summit of West Pk. From West Pk. initially keep well to the east to avoid taking the ridge running out to Barrabool. Below Bippoh Pk. the ridge divides; take the left ridge if going to the Upper Portals and the right one for the Lower Portals. When bypassing any obstacles on the right-hand ridge, move to the west as the slopes here are invariably more gentle than the cliffs on the eastern side. The foot of the right branch of the ridge lies immediately to the west of the junction of Barney Ck. and Barney Gorge Ck. and thus may easily be found if one desires to ascend by this route. However the ascent of Mt. Barney from the north is easier via the Barney Gorge.

Time for descent from Barney Hut about 4 hrs.

DAVID BAYLISS

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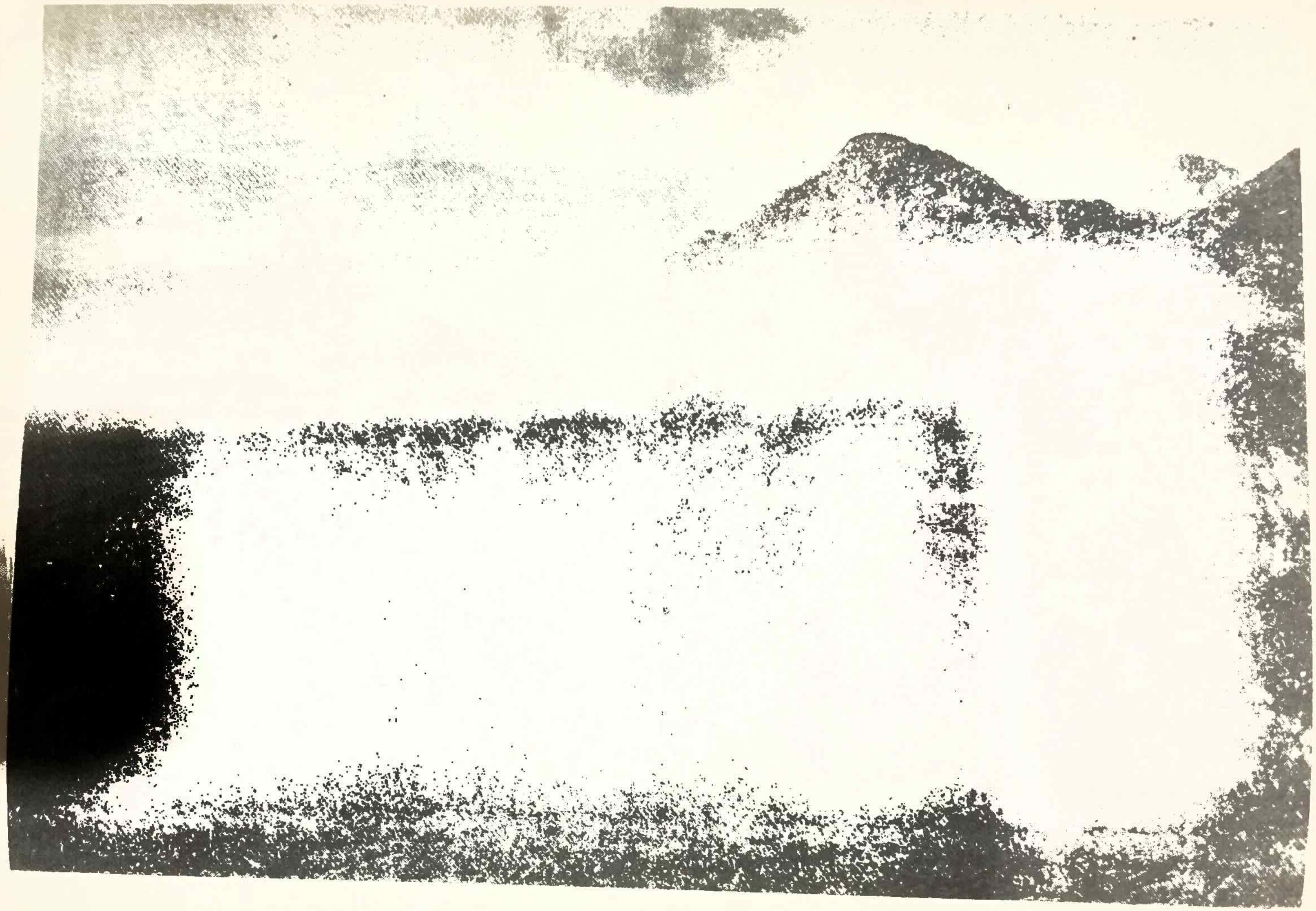
The next few routes can be approached from the Lower Portals. To negotiate the Lower Portals, climb the ridge on the north bank of the creek. There is a distinct track leading from the campsite immediately before the Portals. If you intend to use the Moonlight Slabs or Short Leaning routes, descend the ridge immediately on the other side and follow the creek to the appropriate turn-off. For routes further upstream (Long Leaning, Barney Gorge, Midget's Ridge), you can follow the creek; but it is shorter to keep following the ridge to the first prominent hill, about half a mile from the Portals (both ridge and hill are clearly marked on the Forestry Map). From the hill, walk west over a small valley to the next hill and down a ridge to Barney Creek, just downstream from its junction with Barney Gorge.

(f) Barney Gorge. This is the best non-ridge route on Barney and can be travelled up in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours although many parties take much longer. It is a spectacular route with two great advantages - one is a excellent swimming-pool and lunch spot at the bottom, and secondly it leads straight to the East-West Saddle at its top end. The Gorge has two or three places that require care: One is a waterfall near the bottom where the creek swings from a north-west to north direction which can be by-passed by a fairly easy chimney on the east side or a hazardous slab slope on the west side. The second difficult patch, about halfway up, must be carefully traversed on the east side and after this, one has opportunities of enjoying the climb and the views of the peaks almost immediately above; Midget, Leaning and North Peaks are all prominent.

JOHN MINTER ("Heybob" Vol. 4)



Aerial view looking part of northern side of Mt. Bar[illegible] Barney Creek in foreground and Barney Gorge on right hand side. Mt. Lindsay in background.

(g) Long Leaning Ridge. From the junction of Barney Creek and Barney Gorge, there are two approaches to Long Leaning:-

(1) Walk up the ridge which starts on the immediate downstream side of this junction.

(2) Go straight up the dirt and rock wall which rises from Barney Creek 50-100 yards downstream from the junction.

The first difficulty is encountered about half a mile on to the ridge where climbers are confronted by an abrupt ridge which is surrounded at the base by trees. From here, there are two ways of proceeding:-

(1) Via an extremely difficult one-pitch climb which may involve the use of pitons at the extreme right-hand edge of the ridge.

(2) Through a strip of scunge as low as possible on the left and a 60 ft. traverse across a slab of rock to another strip of scunge at the foot of a climbable cliff. A rope may be useful here.

The ridge becomes a fairly narrow razorback. Less than an hour's walk brings you to a huge rock outcrop, marked on the Forestry Map as a slight bend in the ridge. Although this "huge rock outcrop" could be fairly easily climbed, it is considered easier to traverse round into a gully on the southern side of the ridge. Follow the gully, fairly close to the outcrop at first, and then drop down across the gully to some fairly easily found rock slabs. Walking up these is preferable to scunge-bashing up the gully. The gully ends just above the rock outcrop which the route avoids. From above the outcrop, good views can be had to the north and the grass tree on Leaning is visible for the first time.

Now proceed straight up the ridge just to the right of a small gully. In less than an hour, the Short Leaning Ridge is reached and details of the climb from there are given in the next section which is on that ridge.

NORM KELK

(h) Short Leaning Ridge. From the Lower Portals, follow up Barney Creek (negotiate the portals by crossing the ridge to the right) until a creek comes in from the left. This creek has a waterfall on it (Mt. Barney's Waterfall) which is visible from Barney Creek. This takes about half an hour. Go up by the right hand side of the creek to get to the top of the falls. Short Leaning Ridge is that on the right hand side (west) of the creek. The ridge has some good rock slabs which are easily climbed. Long Leaning Ridge joins from the right. Some of the slabs above this point may be tricky.

A minimum of 120 feet of rope is needed to abseil off Leaning Peak. There are two abseil points, one of a higher group of trees which would

need a 150 foot rope and a lower tree for a 120 foot rope. It is a fairly easy climb down to the lower tree, though in wet weather it is advisable to do at least two abseils - one from the top point to the lower tree and then from there to the bottom. After the abseil, scramble up the other side and across to North Peak. It is possible to camp on top of Leaning Peak.

MARION SPEIRS

(i) Moonlight Slabs. From the top of Mt. Barney's Waterfall (see previous route), follow up the watercourse. The going is open but the great open slabs reported in UQBWC Magazine 1961 appear to be mythical. Leads directly to the Isolated-North Saddle. Time: 2-3 hours from the Catholic Hut to the Saddle. No reliable water above Barney Falls.

ALAN BESWICK

(j) Eagle's Ridge. This is considered the premier ridge of Barney. The long ascent produces a gradual unfolding of superb views. Eagle's Ridge is normally reached from the Lower Portals, as it is from here that the whole length of the ridge can be covered. A fast party can do the ridge in a day with an early start; a rope may be helpful. Slow parties may have to camp in the Isolated-North Saddle.

Start about quarter of a mile upstream from the Catholic Hut on the south side of Barney Creek. From here, any of the spurs lead on to the ridge. There are a number of knolls on the ridge (the largest is Tom's Tum) before Isolated Peak. All these bumps can be negotiated by going down one side (usually the eastern) rather than going straight off the end which usually requires abseiling.

Cut around the top of the gully on the east side of Tom's Tum and come up to the Tom's Tum-Isolated Saddle. Coming off Isolated, there is a fairly obvious track leading from the summit to the shoulder. To come off the shoulder, take a more southerly direction than the line of the ridge. If the way ahead becomes too steep, backtrack (say 40 yards), then take a more southerly route. Drop down to the level of the Isolated-North Saddle then skirt around the base of the rock to the saddle.

From this saddle, the slabs direct to North Peak are negotiable with only slight difficulty. Leaning Peak may be reached by dropping off the north side of the saddle for a considerable distance and skirting the base of Leaning Peak to reach the Leaning Ridge route. An alternative route is the Comino Ledge on the north face of Leaning but this is recommended for experienced rock-climbers only.

Follow the track from North to East Peak, then go west off East Peak to the Barney Hut. It is possible to go direct from North Peak to the Hut,

but the way is scungey. There is a good campsite in the East-North Saddle. See North Ridge (n).

DOUG COOK

(k) North-East Ridge. N.E. Ridge leads directly to Isolated Peak. To reach the bottom, follow the road from Drynan's Hut over the first ridge past the hut. The road descends steeply immediately after the top of this ridge then levels out before veering to the right to descend further. At this point, there is a junction with a rough track which continues straight ahead. Follow the ridge carrying the track; after about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, the ridge turns at right angles to the left and runs roughly parallel to Eagle's Ridge. After another $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, the ridge turns to the right, towards Tom's Tum. Continue straight ahead and cross one gully to get to the bottom of N.E. Ridge. On approaching the top of the ridge, a traverse to the left will take you on to the southern shoulder of Isolated Peak.

RALPH CARLISLE

(l) The ridge immediately to the south of N.E. Ridge leads directly to the southern shoulder of Isolated. To reach the bottom, follow the same directions as for N.E. Ridge, but cross two gullies instead of one. The second of the two knolls on the ridge might be climbed directly along the line of the ridge, but the bottom ten feet are difficult. An alternative is to follow the cliff round to the right for about a hundred yards before climbing. As you climb, generally move out to the nose of the knoll until you reach the line of the ridge. Because of this cliff, the ridge is most suited as an up-route. There are magnificent views of North and Logan's Ridges; the echoes are tremendous. Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours from road junction to Isolated.

RALPH CARLISLE

(m) To ascend by the next creek, approach as for N.E. Ridge, but cross four gullies instead of two; this leads directly to the Isolated-North saddle. Less than two hours from road junction to saddle. Water should be available after rain.

RALPH CARLISLE

(n) North Ridge. This ridge is definitely a good up route. To reach the ridge, proceed from the ford before Yellowpinch to Rocky Creek, by crossing the ridges leading to the base of Logan's Ridge. This is best accomplished by taking the timber track to the right just before the ford and head-

ing west. When the first clearing is reached, the track goes straight ahead, but another track diverges right and climbs the ridge. Follow this track as far as possible, then head north until a large creek is reached. This is Rocky Creek.

By far the simplest method of climbing North Ridge is to head up Rocky Creek until North Ridge becomes quite a definite ridge on the right. This is around a landslide area in Rocky Creek. Then climb onto the Rocky Creek side of the ridge and traverse along it. It is possible to travel along the crest of the ridge, but it is broken by three small pinnacles, which tend to slow progress as height is gained and then has to be lost. Also, the descents of these pinnacles can be difficult, so when in doubt, traverse around on the Rocky Creek side of the ridge.

When close under the cliffs on the S.E. face of North Peak, a slabby gully runs up to a break in the cliff-line on the east face of North Peak. Climb this, and the summit of North Peak is readily accessible.

North Ridge is an easy day trip for an average party, with perhaps one of the better campsites on Barney, to be found in the East-North Saddle at the end of it. Water should be carried from Cronan's Creek as Rocky Creek is usually dry in it's lower course. At the top, water is obtainable in the East-North Saddle if you walk about 100 yds downstream in the direction of Barney Gorge.

NOEL EBERHARDT

(o) Rocky Creek. Rocky Creek flows east between North Ridge and Logan's Ridge, and is best used as a down route. It is found by heading down from the lowest point of the North-East saddle, and an obvious track may be followed through the scrub in the upper part of the gully. About half way down, the track leads out into an open rockslide area which may be followed down to the junction with another creek to right. This slabby creek has a good open view up to East Peak, and it is possible to follow this creek up and skirt left on to Logan's Ridge and thus to the summit. From here down the creek bed is followed, and in one place a rope would be handy as the water course is sometimes steep and could be slimy in wet weather. From the bottom of Rocky Creek, it is possible to head to the right over the open forest ridges to Cronan's Creek, or follow Rocky Creek down towards Drynan's Hut. Where Rocky Creek flows through the ridge behind Drynan's Hut there is an interesting set of portals. Travelling down through these it becomes impossible to retreat, and a swim is necessary. Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to creek.

GEOFF BROWNLIE

(p) Logan's Ridge. Logan's is considered the technically hardest of Barney's ridges, but do not be overawed by this. It is recommended that walkers have some rockclimbing experience before attempting this ridge. A rope is also recommended.

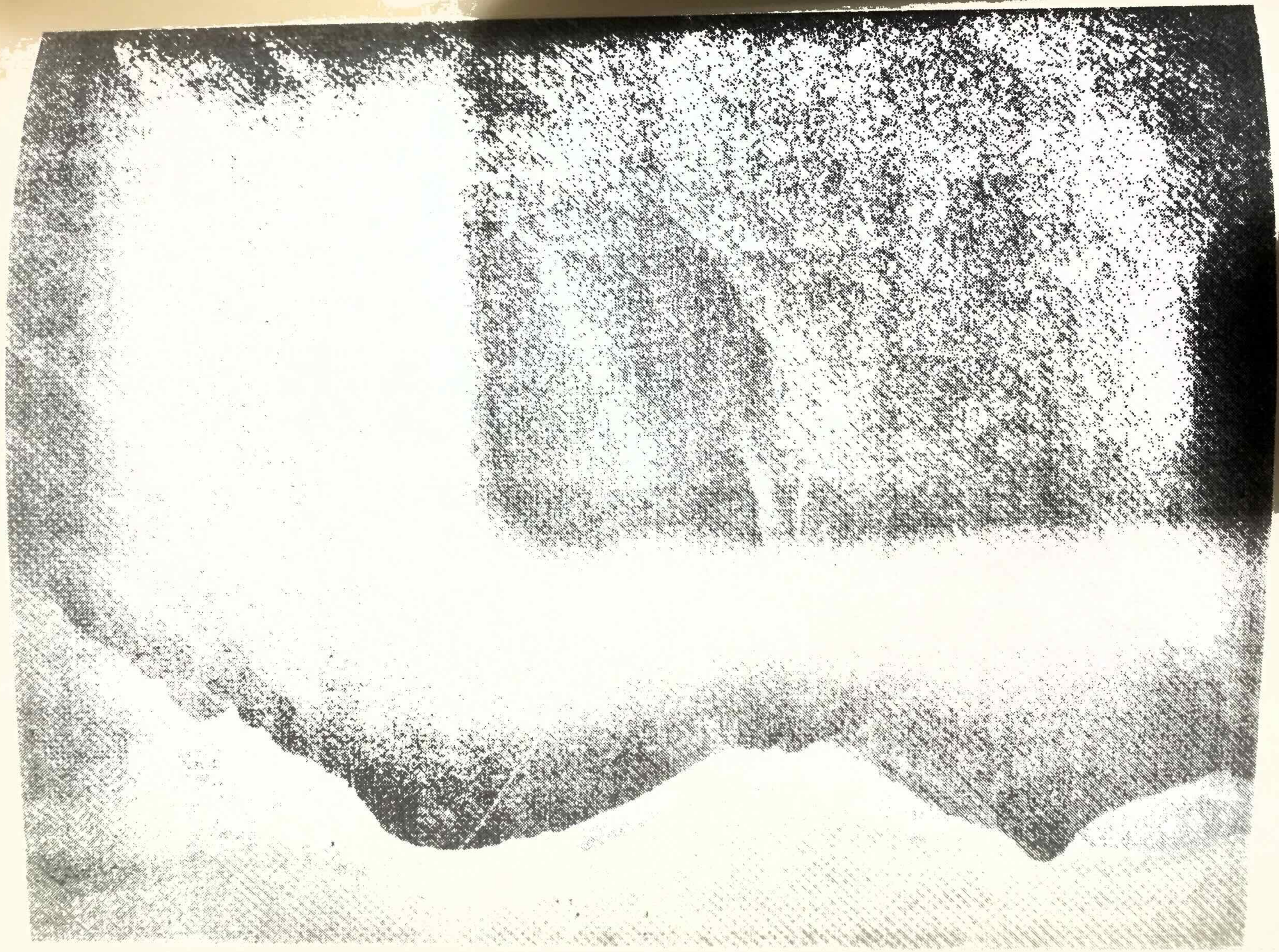
From the first creek crossing on the road to Cronan's Hut, follow up the creek a fair distance, past some white cliffs on your left, till a small flood plain appears on your left. This is at the base of a hill. Cut across this plain with the creek on your right. Follow a narrow, treacherously loose track, well above the creek which now runs through a small gorge. Follow the track past where the creek forms a good swimming hole until you can get back down into the creek proper. At this point, cross the creek (a small cairn marks the spot.) Follow the creek upstream on the right-hand side for about fifty yards till you come to a lantana-choked tributary. Follow the right hand side of this tributary till you reach a prominent coal-seam. From this point, you should be able to see the rocks on top of the hill you traversed around. Cross to the other side of the creek and follow up the ridge (steep and narrow in parts). The rocky section of the ridge occurs soon after it joins with another ridge on the right.

The rocky section tends always to the right. Keep on top of the rock as much as possible; when in doubt, go right but if you reach very steep slabs, you are too far right. Where the ridge runs into gullies, go up the gullies and tend left at the tops. At the top of the second gully is a good view of East Face. At this point, go up the rock rather than go right. There should be signs of a track here. At the top, scungebash through on to the track (from S.E. Ridge) which leads to the summit of East Peak. Time: 4-5 hours. There are several other ways (e.g. from Rocky Creek) to find Logan's Ridge.

SUE SPEIRS

(q) South-East Ridge. This provides easy, direct access to East Peak, without any real technical difficulty. From the first ford on the Logan R., continue along the road over Yellowpinch and cross the Logan again at a concrete causeway. From here, take the ridge immediately to the west. As you climb, the views of the East Face and Logan's Ridge off to the right are quite spectacular. The last few hundred feet of the ridge are rather steeper and a couple of chimneys should be used to negotiate the cliff-lines (no ropes should be needed). Time for ascent: $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. There is no water on the ridge.

In descending this ridge, a common error is to proceed directly downwards south from the summit. This leads to some steep slabs and these are followed by a scunge-filled creek. To avoid this, take the first easy ridge to the left (south-east). There are numerous ridges leading off the main ridge; all of these eventually lead to Cronan Creek and the road,



but some end very steeply in thick scunge. It is best to remain on the main ridge; note that the main ridge takes a more easterly direction near the junction with a southerly-directed ridge. Time for descent: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ROD TIMMINS

(r) Mezzanine Ridge. From Cronan's Hut, take the right-hand track at the junction soon after the hut. Follow this track for about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile until it turns sharply right. At this point a vague timber track heads left up a slight rise and a very old washed out track follows the crest of the ridge to the right. The latter is the start of Mezzanine Ridge. The track first goes over the top of a knoll, and after the saddle, rock is soon reached. It is best to climb on to the rocky top of the ridge as soon as possible, as at this stage it is a razorback. The razorback is quite spectacular, being only a few feet wide in places, but is quite easy to climb. Continue for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, when the razorback ends in a slight drop which requires care. From here on the ridge is followed to high in the saddle between East and West Peaks. The going is hindered only by the sometimes thick vegetation, and the large outcrops of rock at the top of the ridge are skirted to the left. From the top, East Peak may be climbed direct, or the creek followed down to the Barney Hut. Time: 3 hrs.

GEOFF BROWNLIE

(s) South Ridge is discussed on p.16.

(t) Eden Creek. This creek is a convenient down route from the East Peak-West Peak saddle. Take the track from the S.W. corner of the Rum Jungle campsite into the gully between West Peak and the start of South Ridge. The route is through pleasant open rainforest, with a great number of ferns and Piccabeen Palms. The branch of the creek which flows from the West Peak-Savage's Point saddle is soon encountered coming in from the right. Few views of the ridges above are seen on any part of the route down. Near the bottom, the creek has many pleasant pools and cascades. At this point the banks are rather viney, making progress along the creek difficult, but by climbing on to the top of Savage's Ridge, (only about one hundred feet at this stage), the timber tracks may be followed to Cronan's Creek. Eden's Creek could also be used as an up route, starting from the lower part of Savage's Ridge. Time: 3 hrs from Cronan's Hut to Saddle.

GEOFF BROWNLIE

(u) Savage's Ridge. From Cronan's Hut, go left at the junction soon after the hut, and stay on the road till the second creek crossing after the hut. There is a fork in the road, just before the third creek crossing (which is Eden Creek). Take the right branch which passes through a patch of lan-

tana and crosses Eden Creek before ascending Savage's Ridge. The several knolls on the ridge should provide no obstacle. From Savage's Point, the views of East and West Peaks are distinctively different. The final ascent of West Peak is via the West Peak Chimney. This is a steep gully rather than a chimney; inexperienced may have trouble but a rope should not be necessary. The Chimney may be avoided by going north through dense undergrowth until the Barrabool-West Saddle is reached from where West Peak can be easily climbed.

RALPH CARLISLE

(v) Barney Spur. Finally, Burrajum and Barney Spur provide us with the longest route to Barney, both from the point of view of time and distance. This is also recommended as an up route as then the best part of the journey comes at the end, in the walk from Burrajum to Savage's Point and West Peak. Burrajum can be reached quite easily from Cronan Creek by following the road for at least one mile past Eden Creek before taking any ridge to the right. To travel direct to Burrajum, stay on the road till it does an almost 180° turn to the left, then take the ridge to the north. The Woodenbong 1:50,000 Military map indicates that this road continues to very high on the spur. Continued climbing from the end of the road would bring you out on top of the spur, about a mile south of Burrajum.

Barney Spur may be approached from Ballow by continuing along the McPherson Range at the Big Lonely turnoff, over Nothofagus and along the range to its junction with Barney Spur. This point is marked by a surveyor's peg A105 which is reputedly easy to find. There is a good campsite about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile before A105, near peg A114 which may be very difficult to find. The positions of these pegs are marked on the Mt. Barney Forestry Map. From Junction Peak to A105 is about a day's walk.

Barney Spur may be approached from Mt. Ernest by continuing along the crest of that mountain till it reaches the McPherson Range where you turn right (A35) to walk about half a mile to A105.

These directions for Barney Spur have been compiled from maps and very sketchy trip reports; I have not personally checked any of them so do not take them as any more than bare outlines.

RALPH CARLISLE

MT. BALLOW

Below are descriptions of two different trips that can be made on Mt. Ballow. They overlap slightly and the various parts can be interchanged if desired.

* * *

The most direct route onto Ballow is by the ridge which runs South-west directly behind Grace's Hut. This ridge is of moderate steepness, and is in open forest almost to the first crest, where a small belt of rain-forest is found. This can be skirted by going around to the north, or alternatively, one can go through it for about 50 yds to emerge once again, into open forest. The crest of the ridge is now followed westward, with the forest changing to Beech trees, with groves of Walking-Stick Palms. Only occasional patches of raspberry are encountered.

An excellent view is obtained from the rocky outcrop on Mowburra Peak, with views of the Main Range and the Mountains north to Brisbane. From here, the ridge turns south-west with no outstanding points of interest until Double Peak is reached. There is a rather uncomfortable campsite here, for 4 or 5 people. Once again, there are magnificent views.

The descent of the Southern end of Double Peak can be rather tricky, but proceed along the eastern side of the crest, until the small cliff-line is reached, then descend to the east by a small but prominent gully, and traverse around the base of the cliff-line.

The climb to Junction Peak is long with some patches of raspberry in places. The Eastern ridges off the first crest on the north ridge of Junction provide a good down route to Ballow Creek, which is excellent for rock-hopping. Care must be taken if proceeding north from Junction Peak, not to descend these ridges, rather than the ridge which leads to Double Peak.

With a reasonably early start an average party should make the summit of Mowburra by lunch time, and from here to Double Peak should not take more than 2 hours. For people who enjoy rock-hopping, the trip down Ballow and Barney Creeks is excellent. An average party doing a round trip from Grace's Hut should not take more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ days. There are no sources of water easily accessible from the summit ridge of Ballow, so a large water bottle is a necessity on this trip.

NOEL EBERHARDT

The Mt. Ballow area has much to offer the bushwalker: for example, from Double Peak there are unobstructed views of the Main Range or. one side, and Mt. Barney on the other; Montserrat Lookout gives some of the best views of Mt. Barney from any angle, and beautiful beech forests cover Junction Pk. and the McPherson Range. There is little bare or steep rock (unlike Mt. Barney) and the vegetation offers little resistance or hindrance to the walker so that fast progress can be made. Water can be a problem and occasionally a machete is required.

Mt. Ballow is the name for a long ridge running from Junction Pk.

of the McPherson Range via Double and Durramlee Pk. to Mowburra Pk. in the N.E. A comfortable three day trip is described which enables one to visit most of the peaks of Mt. Ballow and other interesting places in the area. A number of shorter or longer variations of this trip can easily be worked out.

From Grace's Hut, Mowburra Pk. can be ascended by taking the ridge directly behind the hut but a more interesting, though somewhat longer route, onto Mt. Ballow is as follows. From Grace's Hut walk down the valley of Yamahra (Back) Ck. for about 70 yds until a small tributary on the southern side is reached. Cross the tributary and strike up the ridge on its eastern flank: an hour's walk through open, grassy forest brings you to Montserrat Lookout, a bare rock dome offering marvellous views to the east and south. Beyond Montserrat Lookout, on the zigzag ridge to Focal Pk., the patches of grassy forest become less frequent and rain forest predominates. From Focal Pk. drop down to Cedar Pass where water may always be obtained in the lily-filled gullies only a few minutes to the west. A long steep ridge leads onto Mt. Ballow just on the N.E. side of Durramlee Pk. - a day's walk from Grace's Hut. A good view is obtainable from a piece of bare rock on the northern side of Durramlee, about 50 ft below the summit.

From here it is an easy walk along the top of Mt. Ballow to Double Pk. Some views can be had from the first peak but proceed to the second (lower) peak and you will be astounded - a bare razorback allows panoramic views of the east and west. To get off Double Peak is not easy since the second peak is surrounded by cliffs on three sides. However, on the eastern side, about 20 yds past the end of the bare razorback, is a grass-filled gully. Go down the gully until it peters out and then traverse S.W.: a sloping rock ledge brings you to the face of the cliffs.

A long gradual slope through delightful beech forest eventually levels off at Junction Pk. from which you head down the ridge running out to the conspicuous Nothofagus Mt. The first bump after the first saddle is where you leave the McPherson Range and the beech forests and head initially S.E. (and later N.E.) along the ridge to Big Lonely. Because this ridge gradually swings to the N.E., be careful not to continue S.E. or you will follow the ridge that runs S.E. into a tributary of Ballow Creek. From the low saddle before the climb up to Big Lonely water can always be obtained by following the stream bed on the eastern side: water should be found within 10 minutes of the saddle. Towards the eastern end of Big Lonely the rain forest merges into very dry eucalypt forest - here also a tor standing on a sloping rock slab enables one to get above the vegetation and enjoy a marvellous view. From Durramlee Pk. to Big Lonely is a day's walk.

After Big Lonely the ridge drops and drops down to Ballow Ck., near which the dry forest changes rapidly into thick rainforest. A short rockhop

down Ballow Ck. soon leads to Barney Ck. Travel down Barney Ck. and up Yamahra (Back) Ck. to Grace's Hut as described elsewhere. From Big Lonely down to Grace's Hut is about 5 hrs.

This trip could be done in the reverse direction but is psychologically easier in the described direction.

DAVID BAYLISS

It is also possible to continue along the McPherson Range from Junction Peak, over Nothofagus Mountain to Barney Spur and thence to Savage's Point and West Peak (see p. 32).

Minnage's Mountain

Minnage's Mountain is a prominent peak on the main western ridge on Mt. Ballow, which joins the main mass at Junction Peak.

The ridges leading to Minnage's and then onto Ballow provide a fairly easy, but long, route onto the mountain. About 1 day should be allowed to the summit of Ballow. Campsites are available on the open forest summit of Minnage's, but there is no readily available source of water. Leave the road at the junction mentioned on p. 5. Any of the adjacent ridges on the eastern side lead directly to Minnage's. An alternative route is White Water Gully; little is known about this route. It may be very scungey near the top. The gully is noted for bellbirds. Follow the right hand branch from the above junction for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a creek just past a sawmill. This creek passes up through White Water Gully.

NOEL EBERHARDT

Gwyala (Tweedale) Peak

Gwyala Pk. is of little intrinsic interest to the bushwalker but may be visited for the following reasons:-

1. to see what's there
2. it lies on the watershed between Barney and Barrabool Cks.
3. it forms part of a long ridge joining Barney Spur to the upper reaches of Barney Ck.
4. It is centrally situated in the Barney-Ballow Massif.

The ridges leading to Gwyala are densely forested with either dry sclerophyllous forest or rain forest; in either case there is dense undergrowth requiring frequent use of a machete and resulting in slow progress. Ascent of the peak via any of the creeks seems inadvisable since these are very densely vegetated and there is always a steep rise from the source to the peak. The lack of water on the ridges means that water must be carried.

Probably the easiest ridge to use is the one starting on the eastern side of the junction of Barney and Ballow Cks. In travelling upstream along Barney Ck. this junction is easily recognized (a) by the horizontal rock slabs to the east and (b) by the fact that Ballow Ck. is the next major tributary after Yamahra (Back) Ck. The best views (such as they are) on this ridge are from the grassy summit of the unnamed peak about 800 yds N.W. of Gwyala. This route can be used for descent but be careful where the ridge divides (keep to the western side of the crest). In descending, the start of this ridge is not obvious but a compass bearing of about 270 degrees (due W.) will lead you onto it. Time for ascent about 4 hrs.

One other ridge provides a relatively quick descent from Gwyala but is not recommended for the ascent because (a) the foot of the ridge is difficult to locate and (b) the ridge is steep and thickly vegetated. This route runs initially N.E. from Gwyala and then turns north down to Barrabool Ck. Once again a compass bearing is necessary to find the top of this route. Care in navigation is needed in the first 500 yds because of the undergrowth and the change in direction of the ridge. Time for descent about 2 hrs.

Fireflies are very common at the foot of the ridge and there is one surprisingly good campsite on the western bank of the creek.

Those wishing to follow Barrabool Ck. downstream should note that there are at least three high waterfalls (over 50 ft) which must be skirted or abseiled over.

DAVID BAYLISS

MT. MAROON

General. Mt. Maroon is a mountain mass to the north of Mt. Barney and about 1,000 ft lower at 3,500 ft. Good views of the area can be obtained from the summit. The mountain is roughly triangular shaped on top with rocky masses in the north, north-west and southern corners and a large swampy depression in the middle. The mountain has a gently sloping western side and a line of cliffs to the north and east. Wildflowers are a notable feature in spring.

All the routes to be described are fairly easy and an average party should be able to climb and descend by any one of them in a day. Water should be carried except immediately after rain.

There are three commonly used routes on Maroon:-

(1) The Western Slope. This side of the Mountain provides a gentle but long climb to the summit. The going is easy over large rock slabs interspersed with patches of rather stunted scrub. Water is sometimes available

after wet weather but it is wise to carry some from Barney Creek.

The best access to the western slope is provided by an old track which starts at Drynan's Hut, proceeds northwards through the stockyards to the bank of Barney Creek and then runs upstream on the southern bank for about 200 yds. Here it crosses Barney Creek and proceeds northwards along a tributary. Head along this track till another cattle yard is reached at a creek junction.

By proceeding along the eastern branch of the creek here, the bottom of a rather large waterfall is reached. These falls are spectacular after rain but are dry for most of the year. To climb Maroon, retrace your route downstream for about 200 yds then climb out of the creek on the eastern bank and head up the slabs.

If you don't wish to visit the falls, proceed up the hill behind the stockyard and traverse round the cliff flanking the eastern branch of the creek. This brings you to the top of the falls. Cross the creek and proceed straight up and on to the mountain.

(2) The Eastern Side. Access to this route is by the road which approaches Maroon from the north-east side of Maroon from the Rathdowney-Maroon village road (see p.5 and Map 3A). From the end of this road, a prominent ridge can be seen rising to the southern corner of the mountain. There are two pinnacles on this ridge.

There are two possible routes - up the ridge over the pinnacles or via the gully between this ridge and the main mass of the mountain to the north. Care must be exercised in this gully as it is very steep in the upper section and filled with loose rocks. These routes are both more difficult than the western route. There is never any water available on either.

(3) Maroon Gap. Maroon Gap lies between Mounts Maroon and May. There is an old track running from Drynan's Hut through the gap to the road leading to the Grace's Hut road (see p.5 and Map 3A); this track is marked on the Dugandan 1:63,360 Military Map but not on the Mt. Alford 1:50,000 Map. From Drynan's Hut, follow the track as for access to the western slope of Mt. Maroon. The track continues past the stockyard (at the creek junction below the falls) through the gap before descending a long ridge to reach the road near a farmhouse. If approaching from the north, the farmhouse is about two miles past the junction of this road with the Boonah-Maroon Village road.

NOEL EBERHARDT

MT. MAY

Mt. May lies on a continuation of the spur that forms the main part

Map 3a

MTS. MAROON & MAY.

Scale in miles:

1 0 1 2 3

North

W. E S

Burnett Creek

Maroon

mauns

track

track

Mt. Maroon 3161'

NATIONAL PARK

Mt.May 2750'

falls

Logan River

Mt Barney Creek

Drun r's Hi

drawn JM

MAP 3b

MT ERNEST

McPHERSON

National Park Boundary

Magnetic North

To Woodenbong

Border Gate

Logan River

Highway

To Rathdowney

Mt Lindesay

RANGE

MT LINDESAY

1/2 0 SCALE 1 2

MILES

MOUNT LINDESAY NATIONAL PARK

Redrawn from MT BARNEY Forestry Map

ES 12-8-1970

About half-way through the rain forest mentioned above, near the base of the cliffs is Vidler's grave. In the cliff above this grave, there is a chimney which Lyell Vidler attempted to climb solo; he fell and was killed. Since he had told no one of his intention to try the chimney, his body was not found for 5 days and he was buried near the base of the chimney. Vidler's Chimney was eventually climbed in 1953 by Jon Stephenson and party.

RALPH CARLISLE

ROCKCLIMBING

This section will just indicate some of the possibilities for rock-climbing in the area. Further information if desired can be obtained through UQBWC.

Barney: East Face - a 1,200 ft climb between Logan's Ridge and S.E. Ridge; first ascended in 1967.
Leaning Peak - the north face.

Lindesay: The major cliff-line on Lindesay completely surrounds the mountain. There are only two known routes up these cliffs (see section on Mt. Lindesay) so there is plenty of scope for new climbs.

Maroon: The eastern face.

GEOLOGY

The Mt. Barney area was mapped in detail by P.J. Stephenson during the period 1952-1954 (Stephenson, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1959). Studies indicate that the Mt. Barney central complex is part of the ? Tertiary volcanic province of South-East Queensland, and shows striking similarities to many of the Tertiary complexes of Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The Mt. Barney area is made up of a series of Carboniferous and Mesozoic sediments which have been forcefully intruded by the ? Tertiary igneous rocks that collectively make up the Mt. Barney Central Complex. Structurally the area is a dome - sediments having been thrust up by the intrusion of what is now Mt. Barney.

The oldest rocks of the area are the Middle Carboniferous 'Mt. Barney Beds' - basically a series of feldspathic sandstones and shales of marine origin. These rocks are exposed at the surface immediately adjacent to the Mt. Barney Granophyre, and can easily be examined in Mt. Barney Creek upstream of the Upper Portals. Younger sediments of Mesozoic age were deposited above the Mt. Barney Beds, and these are part of very widespread formations which cover a large part of South-East Queensland and adjacent New South Wales. They are of freshwater origin, and in this area outcrop around the older Mt. Barney Beds. This relationship can be examined downstream of Grace's Hut, where the Carboniferous sediments disappear northward under the younger Mesozoic rocks. These sediments together make up the "country rock" into which igneous material was intruded. They were deformed during the intrusion - the degree of deformation decreasing away from the igneous bodies.

A considerable period of time elapsed between the deposition of the youngest Mesozoic sediments of the area, and the intrusion of the igneous bodies during the ? Tertiary. The intrusion was not a single event - rather a series of five events each with a distinct centre. The centres are broadly co-linear, presumably following some deep-seated flaw in the earth's crust. The line of centres runs from Minnage's Mountain in the west, via Focal Peak and Mt. Barney to Mt. Gillies in the east. Stephenson considers the order of emplacement to be from 1 to 5 - as shown on Map 4.

Centre 1 was the centre of the active phase which produced the Mt. Barney Granophyre, the Barrier Granophyre and several rhyolite sills. The Mt. Barney Granophyre dated by Webb et al (1968) at 23.4 million years (Miocene), is the nucleus of the complex, and its forceful intrusion was responsible for the formation of the Barney Dome. The Mt. Barney Granophyre is remarkably homogeneous, except near the margin where contamination by the country rock is evident. It is essentially a coarse-grained granophyre containing potash feldspar and quartz phenocrysts, fine plates

of Mt. Ballow. It is 2,700 ft high with a minor peak of 2,600 ft. For access, follow the Grace's Hut road from the junction near the farmhouse (see p.5 and Map 4). About a half a mile past the farmhouse, take the ridge running south. Alternatively, follow the road along the creek, S.E. up the spur till it turns S.W. to climb further. The major peak lies N.E. from this bend. The vegetation is open on the mountain; there is no water.

MT. ERNEST

The summit of Mt. Ernest and the higher parts of this ridge offer magnificent views of Mt. Barney and Barney Spur. The ridge is covered with open, grassy forest except where it is too rocky. There is no water on the ridge.

From Cronan's Hut cross Cronan Ck. directly behind the hut and proceed roughly S.W. either through or around a patch of lantana. Pick up the foot of the ridge within 100 yds of the creek. The ridge rises in a series of steps with steep sections followed by relatively easy walking. Eventually the base of the tilted rock columns is reached and the route becomes a delightful rock scramble. Near the summit of Mt. Ernest, when the slope steepens, traverse to the west into a broad scree-filled gully which brings you out very close to the top. Time for ascent about 4 hrs.

DAVID BAYLISS

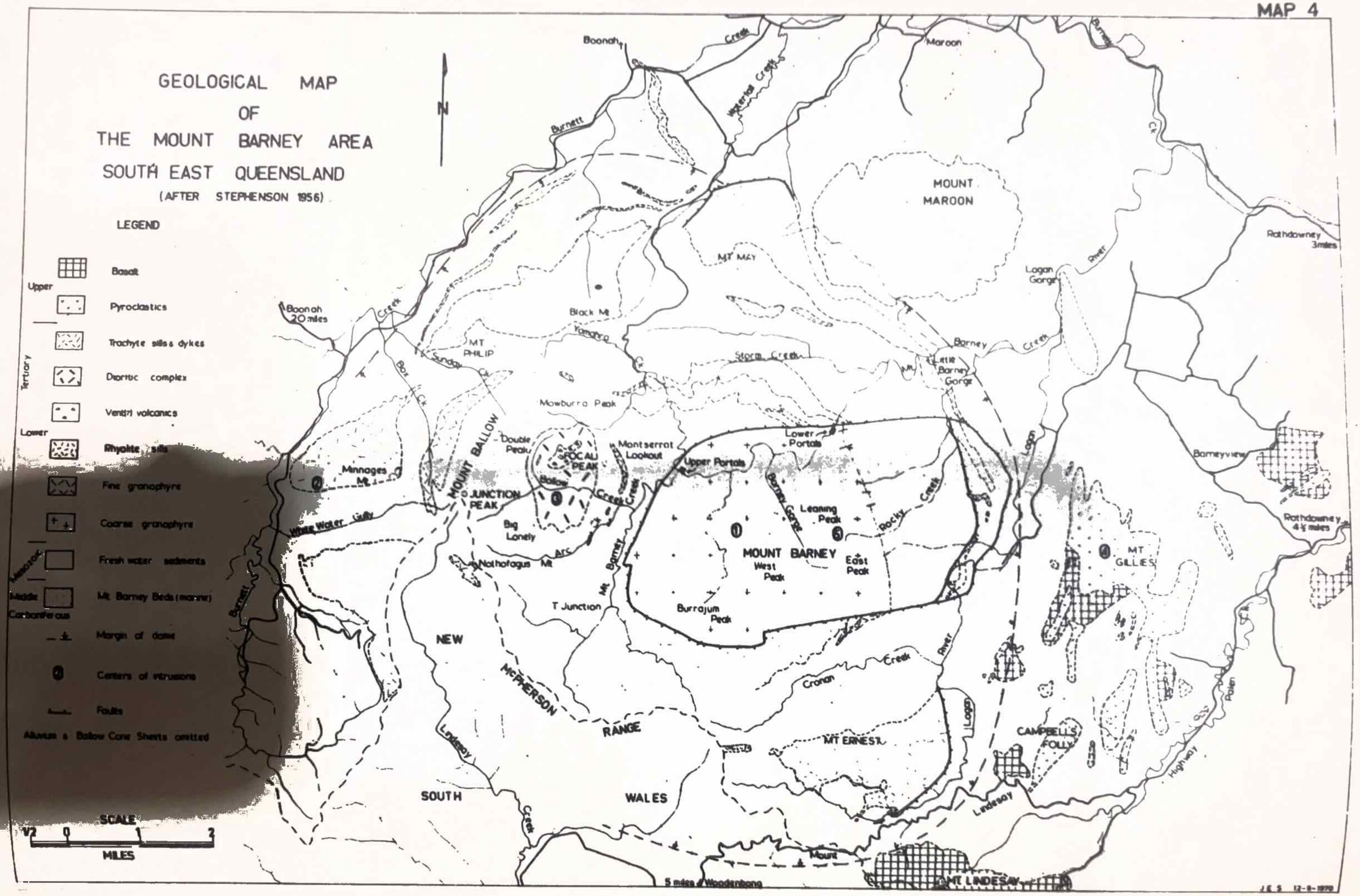
It is possible to follow the crest of Mt. Ernest (very scungey) to the McPherson Range and thence to Mt. Barney (West Peak) via Barney Spur (see p. 32).

MT. LINDESAY

Mt. Lindesay is a relatively isolated peak of the McPherson Range straddling the Queensland-N.S.W. border. It has two major cliff-lines which give it a distinctive layered appearance.

Leave the Mt. Lindesay Highway at Mark on Map 3 (ref. 712655 Woodenbong 1:50,000 Military Map), and follow the main ridge (in a south-easterly direction) up to the first (minor) cliff-line. Traverse right into the gully and climb the cliffs at the head of the gully. Traverse left over the ridge and into the rain forest. Continue through the rain forest till you come to the remains of the old rabbit fence on the next major ridge. Follow the fence up to the base of the cliff. This climb is 250-300 feet; a rope is recommended for inexperienced climbers or in wet weather. From the top of this cliff, follow the ridge to the next cliff, which should be followed round to the left till a suitable route up is found. Thick vegetation on the summit restricts views.

MAP 4


GEOLOGICAL MAP
OF
THE MOUNT BARNEY AREA
SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND
(AFTER STEPHENSON 1956)
LEGEND
Upper
Basalt
Pyroclastics
Tertiary
Trachyte sills & dykes
Diorite complex
Lower
Ventral volcanics
Rhyolite sills
Fine granophyre
Coarse granophyre
Fresh water sediments
Middle
Mt Barney Beds (marine)
Carboniferous
Margin of dome
Centers of intrusions
Faults
Alluvium & Ballow Cone Sheets omitted
SCALE
1/2 0 1 2
MILES
N
Boonah
Maroon
Burnett
Waterfall Creek
MOUNT MAROON
MT MAY
Rathdowney 3 miles
Logan Gorge
Boonah 20 miles
Black Mt
Yamahra
MT PHILIP
Sunday Ck
Box Ck
Storm Creek
Barney Creek
Little Barney Gorge
Mowburra Peak
MOUNT BALLOW
Double Peak
FOCAL PEAK
Montserrat Lookout
Lower Portals
Upper Portals
Minnages Mt
JUNCTION PEAK
Big Lonely
Ballow Creek
Barney Gorge
Leaning Peak
Rocky Creek
White Water Gully
Nothofagus Mt
Arc
MOUNT BARNEY
West Peak
East Peak
Mt Barney Creek
T Junction
Burrajum Peak
Barneyview
Rathdowney 4½ miles
MT GILLIES
NEW
McPHERSON
RANGE
Cronan Creek
MT ERNEST
CAMPBELLS FOLLY
Lindesay Creek
SOUTH
WALES
Mount
MT LINDESAY
5 miles Woodenbong
Highway
Palen
J E S 12-8-1970

Key to Map 2

(a) Barrabool Creek

(b) Long Barrabool Ridge

(c) Short Barrabool Ridge

(d) Unnamed creek

(e) Midget Ridge

(f) Barney Gorge

(g) Long Leaning Ridge

(h) Short Leaning Ridge

(i) Moonlight Slabs

(j) Eagle's Ridge

(k) North-East Ridge

(l) Unnamed ridge

(m) Unnamed creek

(n) North Ridge

(o) Rocky Creek

(p) Logan's Ridge

(q) South-East Ridge

(r) Mezzanine Ridge

(s) South (Peasant's) Ridge

(t) Eden Creek

(u) Savage's Ridge

From the Upper Portals, Barrabool Creek is the first large creek on the right, about half a mile downstream on Barney Creek. Coming upstream, it is the first large creek on the left, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles past the junction of Barney Gorge with Barney Creek. However, as the creek rises to Barrabool Peak, the rainforest becomes excessively thick, and it is better to follow one of the ridges (b) or (c).

NOEL EBERHARDT

(b) & (c) Long and Short Barrabool Ridges. To gain access to the Barrabool ridge, proceed up the creek to the major Y junction. From here there are two alternate ridges ... the one between the branches of the creek is more direct and very steep. This is the recommended ridge (c). An alternate route is to proceed up the western branch (b) and ascend the ridge between the next Y junction on this branch. This is a less direct route and much slower.

The direct ridge climbs steeply and is only lightly covered with scrub. A day should be allowed for the trip from the Lower Portals to the top of Barrabool with a reasonably fast party. Campsites are available on the summit and in the Barrabool-West Peak saddle. Water can usually be obtained by dropping off to the southern side of the saddle.

From here, the summit of West Peak is gained by way of the ridge which at first is fairly open, but near the top, the low growing scrub is fairly dense. The journey across West Peak to the hut in the East-West saddle takes about 2 hrs.

NOEL EBERHARDT

(d) The left branch at the first fork of Barrabool Creek is a route onto the upper section of Midget Ridge. At first the creek is fairly open, but later becomes very narrow and filled with scrub. The climb onto Midget is steep and uninteresting. Not a route to be recommended. Alternatively, climb west from the higher reaches of the creek to the West Peak - Barrabool Saddle.

NOEL EBERHARDT

(e) Midget Ridge. This ridge runs roughly north from West Peak to Barney Ck. and makes an easy and enjoyable down route from Barney Hut or West Peak itself. The ridge is forested along its entire length - with thick growths of gum saplings in the upper parts gradually merging into dry open sclerophyllous forest in the lower parts - but there are many good views to

of biotite, and iron oxide. The present outcrop is broadly elliptical, although this is largely due to faulting.

The Barrier Granophyre is the name given to a roughly arc-shaped intrusion of granophyre which lies to the east of the Mt. Barney Granophyre. This arc is now fragmented by faulting, and its contacts with the country rock are vertical or nearly so. The Barrier Granophyre is petrographically similar to the Mt. Barney Granophyre, except that it is finer grained.

Rhyolite sills make up several of the mountains in the outer portions of the area, principally Mt. May, Mt. Phillip, Mt. Maroon and Mt. Ernest. The sills are of very variable thickness, and intrude Mesozoic country rock on the flanks of the Barney Dome. The rhyolites are buff coloured, and consist of potassium feldspar and quartz phenocrysts in a finely crystalline granophyric groundmass.

Centre 2 was the intrusive centre of the event which resulted in the emplacement of the Minnage's Mountain Granophyre to the west of Mt. Barney. This is a tabular body with a generally north-west dip of 25°-35° (broadly conformable with the adjacent country rock). The rock is notably different from the Mt. Barney and Barrier Granophyres, being composed of zoned sodium feldspar and pigeonite in a granophyric matrix.

Centre 3 is located on what is now Focal Peak. It was the centre of activity for a very diverse series of intrusions - including cone-sheets and ring dykes. The immediate area of Focal Peak is composed mainly of dioritic rocks, with the upper slopes of the Peak composed of volcanic rocks which appear to form a capping to the intrusive diorite. A discontinuous oval ring of granophyre surrounds Focal Peak. This ring dyke has a diameter of some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and forms part of Nothofagus Mountain, the ridge on which Montserrat Lookout is situated, and the lower western slopes of Mt. Ballow. Dolerite intrusions are also found around Focal Peak over an area of some 9 square miles. These intrusions known as the Ballow Cone Sheets, are from 3 feet to 5 feet thick, and dip consistently towards Focal Peak at angles of 25°-60°. These cone-sheets are the youngest rocks associated with Centre 3.

Centre 4 lies to the east of Mt. Barney, and is represented by the rugged Mt. Gillies. The rocks associated with Centre 4 are intrusive vent rocks - fluidal rhyolites, rhyolitic tuffs and agglomerates. These rocks occur in elongate belts which mark the site of original volcanic vents.

Centre 5 has no visibly igneous rocks associated with it. It is the centre of a closed circular fault, The Barney Ring Fault, which bounds the Mt. Barney Granophyre on three sides, and continues east to enclose a block of country rock. Stephenson considers it to be the result of forceful intrusion of the Barney Granophyre.

To the south-east of Mt. Barney a horizontal succession of basalt - rhyolite - basalt lavas formed Mt. Lindesay during the Tertiary. The rhyolite was probably derived from Mt. Gillies, some five miles to the north.

Topographical Control By Geology

The topography of the area is markedly controlled by the geology, and in particular by the diversity of rock types, their resistance to erosion and joint and fault patterns. Stephenson (1956) has described some of these controls.

The resistance to erosion of the acid igneous rocks is shown by the mass of Mt. Barney, and the numerous dykes and sills intruded into the sediments which stand out as rocky ridges and peaks. The granophyre dyke of the Barrier Ridge which runs northward on the west bank of the Logan River deflects the eastern creeks of Mt. Barney northward. Where water courses cut across the structure of acid intrusions gorges are formed as in Rocky Creek and Mt. Barney Creek.

Sills form the prominent line of ridges extending from Little Barney Gorge north-west to Mt. May and Mt. Phillip. A trachyte sill in Mt. Barney Creek immediately below the Lower Portals runs west to Yamahra Creek with rocky topography. Where sills dip at angles of 20° or more cuestas are formed as on Mt. Ernest which has a gently dipping south flank and a cliffed north face, formed by the columnar jointing in the sill.

On Mt. Gillies irregularities in the deposition of pyroclastic rocks are reflected in the confused ridges with jagged and impressive scenery.

Jointing control is particularly marked in the directions of many creeks as in the straight sections of Mt. Barney Creek above the Yamahra Creek junction. The eastern buttress of East Peak and Logan's Ridge on Mt. Barney are controlled by two sets of acutely angled joints to give knife edged buttresses. Major joint patterns control the east face of East Peak and Leaning Peak and the south face of West Peak.

The upper parts of Fletchers Creek and Sunday Creek on Mt. Ballow are governed by dykes, and where these creeks run through the granophyre miniature straight walled canyons are developed due to the weathering out of the dykes. Rocky Creek and Barney Gorge flow parallel to the dominant joint direction, but owe their location to basalt dykes.

Burnett Creek follows the trend of the Burnett Creek Fault for over four miles. Mt. Barney Creek runs parallel to the Barney Ring Fault for over two miles below T-junction. About a half-mile above the Upper Portals the creek enters the granophyre, following the gorge for three miles before leaving the granophyre by the Lower Portals. Below the Lower Portals, the creek swings away from the fault, crossing Mesozoic sediments approx-

of biotite, and iron oxide. The present outcrop is broadly elliptical, although this is largely due to faulting.

The Barrier Granophyre is the name given to a roughly arc-shaped intrusion of granophyre which lies to the east of the Mt. Barney Granophyre. This arc is now fragmented by faulting, and its contacts with the country rock are vertical or nearly so. The Barrier Granophyre is petrographically similar to the Mt. Barney Granophyre, except that it is finer grained.

Rhyolite sills make up several of the mountains in the outer portions of the area, principally Mt. May, Mt. Phillip, Mt. Maroon and Mt. Ernest. The sills are of very variable thickness, and intrude Mesozoic country rock on the flanks of the Barney Dome. The rhyolites are buff coloured, and consist of potassium feldspar and quartz phenocrysts in a finely crystalline granophyric groundmass.

Centre 2 was the intrusive centre of the event which resulted in the emplacement of the Minnage's Mountain Granophyre to the west of Mt. Barney. This is a tabular body with a generally north-west dip of 25°-35° (broadly conformable with the adjacent country rock). The rock is notably different from the Mt. Barney and Barrier Granophyres, being composed of zoned sodium feldspar and pigeonite in a granophyric matrix.

Centre 3 is located on what is now Focal Peak. It was the centre of activity for a very diverse series of intrusions - including cone-sheets and ring dykes. The immediate area of Focal Peak is composed mainly of dioritic rocks, with the upper slopes of the Peak composed of volcanic rocks which appear to form a capping to the intrusive diorite. A discontinuous oval ring of granophyre surrounds Focal Peak. This ring dyke has a diameter of some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and forms part of Nothofagus Mountain, the ridge on which Montserrat Lookout is situated, and the lower western slopes of Mt. Ballow. Dolerite intrusions are also found around Focal Peak over an area of some 9 square miles. These intrusions known as the Ballow Cone Sheets, are from 3 feet to 5 feet thick, and dip consistently towards Focal Peak at angles of 25°-60°. These cone-sheets are the youngest rocks associated with Centre 3.

Centre 4 lies to the east of Mt. Barney, and is represented by the rugged Mt. Gillies. The rocks associated with Centre 4 are intrusive vent rocks - fluidal rhyolites, rhyolitic tuffs and agglomerates. These rocks occur in elongate belts which mark the site of original volcanic vents.

Centre 5 has no visibly igneous rocks associated with it. It is the centre of a closed circular fault, The Barney Ring Fault, which bounds the Mt. Barney Granophyre on three sides, and continues east to enclose a block of country rock. Stephenson considers it to be the result of forceful intrusion of the Barney Granophyre.

To the south-east of Mt. Barney a horizontal succession of basalt - rhyolite - basalt lavas formed Mt. Lindesay during the Tertiary. The rhyolite was probably derived from Mt. Gillies, some five miles to the north.

Topographical Control By Geology

The topography of the area is markedly controlled by the geology, and in particular by the diversity of rock types, their resistance to erosion and joint and fault patterns. Stephenson (1956) has described some of these controls.

The resistance to erosion of the acid igneous rocks is shown by the mass of Mt. Barney, and the numerous dykes and sills intruded into the sediments which stand out as rocky ridges and peaks. The granophyre dyke of the Barrier Ridge which runs northward on the west bank of the Logan River deflects the eastern creeks of Mt. Barney northward. Where water courses cut across the structure of acid intrusions gorges are formed as in Rocky Creek and Mt. Barney Creek.

Sills form the prominent line of ridges extending from Little Barney Gorge north-west to Mt. May and Mt. Phillip. A trachyte sill in Mt. Barney Creek immediately below the Lower Portals runs west to Yamahra Creek with rocky topography. Where sills dip at angles of 20° or more cuestas are formed as on Mt. Ernest which has a gently dipping south flank and a cliffed north face, formed by the columnar jointing in the sill.

On Mt. Gillies irregularities in the deposition of pyroclastic rocks are reflected in the confused ridges with jagged and impressive scenery.

Jointing control is particularly marked in the directions of many creeks as in the straight sections of Mt. Barney Creek above the Yamahra Creek junction. The eastern buttress of East Peak and Logan's Ridge on Mt. Barney are controlled by two sets of acutely angled joints to give knife edged buttresses. Major joint patterns control the east face of East Peak and Leaning Peak and the south face of West Peak.

The upper parts of Fletchers Creek and Sunday Creek on Mt. Ballow are governed by dykes, and where these creeks run through the granophyre miniature straight walled canyons are developed due to the weathering out of the dykes. Rocky Creek and Barney Gorge flow parallel to the dominant joint direction, but owe their location to basalt dykes.

Burnett Creek follows the trend of the Burnett Creek Fault for over four miles. Mt. Barney Creek runs parallel to the Barney Ring Fault for over two miles below T-junction. About a half-mile above the Upper Portals the creek enters the granophyre, following the gorge for three miles before leaving the granophyre by the Lower Portals. Below the Lower Portals, the creek swings away from the fault, crossing Mesozoic sediments approx-

imately parallel to the dip.

In the Mt. Ballow area, Focal Peak is the centre of a very strong drainage pattern. The Peak is conical and rises more or less evenly from the arc shape of Ballow Creek and its eastern tributary. Only low ridges connect the peak to the adjacent ridge systems, made up of the broken ring of the Big Lonely ridge, the Double Peak ridge and the Montserrat Lookout ridge. The concentric stream pattern results from the distribution of the Ballow Cone Sheets.

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C.F. SWARBRICK

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GLOSSARY

Basalt	Fine grained basic volcanic rock.
Carboniferous	A geological Period, from 345-280 million years ago.
Cone Sheets	A composite igneous intrusion in the form of inverted cones dipping inwards towards a common focus.
Diorite	A coarse grained intermediate igneous rock.
Dolerite	A medium grained igneous rock of basaltic composition.
Dyke	An intrusion of igneous rock in the form of a sheet that is not parallel to the bedding of the surrounding rock.
Granophyre	Generally a medium to fine grained igneous rock of granitic composition in which quartz and feldspar crystals are intricately intergrown.
Mesozoic	A geological Era. From 230-63 million years ago.
Rhyolite	A fine grained acid volcanic rock of granitic composition.
Sill	A dyke that is parallel to the bedding of the surrounding rock.
Tertiary	A geological Period. From 63-1 million years ago.
Trachyte	A fine grained intermediate volcanic rock of dioritic composition.

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Dr. P.J. Stephenson did much bushwalking in S.E. Queensland in the late 1940's-early 1950's. He is now Associate Professor of Geology at the James Cook University of North Queensland.

FLORA

Information on the flora of the Mt. Barney area is limited to unpublished reports of the University of Queensland Science Students' Association expeditions to Mt. Barney and Mt. Ballow. As presented, the information covers particular areas, but it can be adapted to cover the entire area.

The eastern Mt. Barney area.

The ecology of the Mt. Barney area appears to present comparatively little variation; the forest flora being predominantly of the open eucalypt type throughout, with more or less isolated patches of a more luxuriant vegetation approaching the status of true rainforest where local soil and moisture conditions are more favourable. The elevation of Mt. Barney ensures a fairly high rainfall at least on the upper slopes, and where these are not so steep as to provide rapid drainage small local areas of rainforest, or potential rainforest have been developed. This added elevation also serves to ensure a fairly abundant and continuous water supply to the numerous small creeks which feed the Logan River, and hence indirectly controls the development of narrow fringing rainforests which are to be found along some of these waterways.

From the western bank of the Logan, the ground rises fairly quickly through low, although usually quite steep ridges up to the foothills of Mt. Barney itself. These ridges are composed mainly of rocky outcrops of sandstone, and a very stony, well drained soil which supports almost universally the open Eucalypt type of vegetation. In the valleys where there is usually a small creek, the local accumulation of soil and plant detritus, together with the better moisture conditions supports a somewhat more luxuriant vegetation. Shrubs and scramblers such as Lantana camara, Hoya australis and Smilax australis often form a thick tangled network up to ten or twelve feet high. Lantana appears to be the only one of these which leaves the water courses to any extent and spreads over most of the ridges, but the lack of moisture on these slopes is evidenced by its progressive stunting with increased elevation. On the lower slopes adjacent to the creeks, Blue Gums (Eucalyptus tereticornis) Scrub Box (Tristania conferta) and Turpentine are predominant.

Proceeding from the lower slopes up the ridges, the undergrowth rapidly disappears, and the clumps of Lantana become very widely dispersed. The principal trees are the Yellow Stringybarks (Eucalyptus carnea and E. acmenioides), Tallow-wood (E. microcorys), Red Bloodwood (E. gumifera), White Bloodwood (E. trachyphloia), Grey Gums (E. propinqua and E. major), Ironbarks (E. racemosa and E. decepta), Scribbly Gums (E. micrantha), Scrub Box (Tristania conferta) and Forest Oak (Casuarina torulosa). To a

lesser extent Spotted Gum (E. maculata), Moreton Bay Ash (E. tessalaris) and Narrow Leafed Grey Gum (E. seeana) are present. Beneath this rather open canopy numerous small seedlings of Acacia spp. appear to be held in a rather stunted condition. Toward the crests of the ridges, the Eucalypts become somewhat more widely spaced and the dominant species are Spotted Gum, Moreton Bay Ash and Ironbarks. The Forest Oaks exhibit a well defined preference for the middle slopes, above the moist basal areas but below the upper drier regions where the Spotted Gum predominates. Here the trees attain a uniform height of about 30 to 50 feet. The ground cover is sparse and consists mainly of grasses and herbs.

The actual foothills of Mt. Barney are not very different from the above mentioned ridges, except that they are generally less steep, and in some places the country opens out into flatter areas where there is an abundant grass cover. Spotted Gums and Moreton Bay Ash are the dominant trees. On some slopes the Eucalypts are largely replaced by a much lower vegetation, the cover being composed partly of Leptospermum citratum, Banksia integrifolia, Acacia cunninghamii, A. linearis and A. adunca.

The vegetation along the banks of the Logan River constitutes a fringing rainforest. The most common trees are the River She-oak (Casuarina cunninghamii) and the Apple Tree (Angophora subvelutina). Several species of Ficus occur along the banks together with Lantana camara and Cassia laevigata which forms fairly dense thickets in some places. In the drier gullies to the east of the Logan River several species of wattle occur, the principal being Acacia cunninghamii and A. falcata.

Orchids grow in profusion in the Barney area. Over twenty species have been noted on the drier eastern slopes alone. Many types of mosses and ferns are known in the area.

Mt. Ballow area.

Near Minnage's Mountain on Burnett Creek, the stinging tree Laportea gigas is common, with stinging nettles and several species of fern forming a thick undergrowth. As the gullies become steeper on the northwest side of the mountain, the Brisbane Box (Tristania conferta) is common together with Casuarinas and Grey Gums (Eucalyptus propinqua). The bat's-wing coral tree (Erythrina vespertilio) is common in this area. Toward the top of the mountain open Eucalypt forest is encountered with Blue Gums (E. tereticornis), Bloodwoods (E. gumifera) and some Casuarina torulosa. Stringybark, Bloodwoods and Casuarinas occur at the top with a cover of blady grass.

At Gorge Rock, Bloodwoods, Ironbarks and Red Stringybarks are the dominant trees with an undergrowth of blady grass. Some Black Boys or grass trees (Xanthorrhoea) are present on the rocky areas. Wild raspberry

(Rubus sp.) and lawyer vines (Calamus muelleri) cover the broken rocky areas.

In Burnett Creek, vegetation consists mainly of open Eucalypt forest, in part cleared and cultivated. The trees consist mainly of wattles, stringybarks and Moreton Bay Ash with some Blue Gums and Brisbane Box. Where basaltic dykes occur, some rainforest is found.

Rainforest is present in the Double Peak-Junction Peak area. It consists of heavily- and dark-foliaged trees, an abundance of lianas and many buttressed trees e.g. Ficus. The forest margin is densely covered with such scramblers as Lantana camara and Rubus sp. Inside the forest, the commonest types are Hoop Pine (Araucaria cunninghamii) and many strangler figs (Ficus sp.). Practically all trees are covered by mosses which grow prolifically over the lower foliage and fallen timber. Staghorns (Platycerium grande), elkhorns (P. bifurcatum) and birds-nest ferns (Asplenium nidus) are very common. At times, the peaks are clothed in fog and on the southern slopes towards the border, the rainforest gives way to beech forest (Nothofagus moorei). The summits of the ridges away from the rainforest are covered with stunted trees and wattles. Lichens are plentiful on exposed rocks and trees.

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FAUNA

This brief guide to the animals that are likely to be encountered in the Mt. Barney area is not intended to be a complete list of the animals occurring nor does it claim to be a comprehensive field guide for the identification of the animals encountered. For the bush walker who wishes more information references are included at the end of each section.

A great deal of pleasure can be obtained by watching the behaviour of animals in their natural habitat, but this needs time and to many a bush walker time spent sitting is time wasted. Binoculars are also invaluable particularly for birds and mammals, and a small pocket notebook is essential for the recording of color patterns, behaviour and habitat notes which can be used to track down the identification of the animal on return to civilization.

Mammals

The majority of mammals are either nocturnal or very secretive and therefore infrequently seen. The most notable exceptions are the wallabies and kangaroos several species of which may be encountered. Other mammals sometimes seen abroad during the day are the echidna, platypus, hare, and dingo.

Platypus (Ornithorhynchus anatinus). In creeks where it spends most of the day in holes in the bank. May be seen in the early morning or late afternoon.

Echidna or Spiny Ant-eater (Tachyglossus aculeatus). Body covered with quills. Occurs in eucalypt forest and spends most of the day half buried in leaf litter. May occasionally move about during the day. Food - mainly termites.

Grey Kangaroo (Macropus giganteus). The largest of the macropods likely to be encountered though may be confused with the wallaroo. General color grey, lighter on belly and with no facial markings, end 1/3 of tail black. Occurs in open forest either singly or in groups of 2 and 3.

Wallaroo (Osphranta robustus). Similar in size to grey kangaroo but much shaggier in appearance and tends to be a darker grey almost black in the male. Tail black in the male and grey at base changing to light yellow (c.f. grey kangaroo) at tip in the female. Occurs either alone or in small groups in open forest particularly near rocky areas.

Whiptail or Prettyface Wallaby (Wallabia parryi). A slender wallaby with body colour silver grey, belly pure white. Head has a very prominent white face stripe from muzzle to under eye. White hip stripe. Very long tail, pale with black tip. Occurs in open forest usually in small groups 4-12.

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Brush or red-necked Wallaby (Wallabia rufogrisea). Body colour greyish brown with many hairs silver tipped, rufous tinges on shoulders, may have white hip stripe and a dark patch behind the elbow. Tail colour light and may have black tip. Pronounced black stripe running up nose to between ears, and a diffuse creamy white face stripe. Occurs in open forest and around cultivation. Usually seen alone.

Black-striped Wallaby (Wallabia dorsalis). Similar to red-necked wallaby but has a prominent black stripe running down middle of back to rump. (W. rufogrisea may have trace of black stripe on shoulders). Occurs in thickets in eucalypt forest and on edge of rain forest, usually alone.

Swamp Wallaby or Stinker (Wallabia bicolor). Body colour dark brown-black with yellowish suffusion. Tail black for full length but sometimes with pale tip, may have black stripe behind elbow. Face has yellow or orange face stripe. Occurs in all habitats except rain forest, usually alone.

Rock Wallaby (Petrogale penicillata). Body colour grey shading to brown on rump, black stripe behind elbow. Black stripe on forehead. Stocky build and with long bushy floppy tail very distinct from the curved tail of other macropods. Occurs on rocky outcrops or cliffs, often seen singly but others usually in vicinity.

Rednecked Pademelon (Thylogale thetis). General colour dark brown all over with red on the back of the neck and shoulders. Size small. Tail short and almost naked and rat-like. Occurs in rain forest and usually heard thumping on the ground when disturbed. In the evening comes out to feed in grassy clearings.

Rufous Rat-kangaroo (Aepyprymnus rufescens). General colour reddish-brown flecked with lighter hairs, absence of any distinct markings, fur coarse. Tail same colour as body. Stands about 12 inches high. Occurs alone in open forest.

Hare (Lepus europaeus). Introduced from Europe and often common in open forest and around cultivation. Can be distinguished from the rabbit (also introduced but not in Mt. Barney area) by its longer legs and the tail which is held down when hopping. Usually flushed from long grass.

Dingo (Canis familiaris australis). Very similar to the domestic dog except that it tends to be reddish-brown, its ears remain erect and the tail is brushy. It has a very springy lope and yelps instead of barking.

The nocturnal mammals are most likely to be seen around the camp at night unless one goes hunting for them with a spot light.

Of the rat or mouse-like animals the true rodents with their large chisel-like front teeth can easily be distinguished from the marsupial mice

which have long pointed snouts and teeth rather like those of a dog. Two native rats (Rattus fuscipes and Melomys cervinipes) occur in the rain forest. R. fuscipes is similar to the domestic rat and has the scales on its tail arranged in an annular pattern. M. cervinipes is a much prettier rat with the scales on its tail in a mosaic pattern and tends to be more of a tree dweller. The introduced house mouse (Mus musculus) may be found wherever there are buildings. It is smaller than the rats and has a very distinct notch on the tips of the upper gnawing teeth when viewed from the side. Antechinus stuartii is the marsupial mouse found in the rain forest with the possibility of other species in the eucalypt forest. The most likely marsupial mouse to be found in the eucalypt forest is Sminthopsis murina which can be distinguished by its very narrow feet, less than 3mm. The marsupial mice are small carnivors and two other larger marsupial carnivors may be seen. The tuan or brush-tailed phascogale (Phascogale tapoatata) lives in the eucalypt forest, is about the size of a rat, and has a very pronounced black brush at the end of its tail. The tiger cat (Dasyurops maculatus) is the size of a cat and is spotted including the tail which distinguishes it from other marsupial cats which have no spots on the tail.

Two species of bandicoot occur, short-nosed bandicoot (Isoodon macrourus) in the eucalypt forest and the other, long-nosed bandicoot (Perameles nasuta), in the rain forest. The short-nosed bandicoot has short rounded ears which do not reach the eye if folded forward while the long-nosed bandicoot has much larger ears which cover the eye if folded forward and it is a much lighter brown in colour. Both dig characteristic conical pits in their search for insect larvae.

The remaining marsupials are all arboreal though some will come down onto the ground.

Common Brush-tailed Possum (Trichosurus vulpecula) is grey in colour and has a long bushy black tail. It occurs in open forest particularly where there are large trees. The mountain brush-tailed possum (Trichosurus caninus) is very similar but much heavier in build and only lives in the rain forest and its fringes. It has shorter rounded ears about 1 inch long which distinguishes it from the common brush-tail which has prominent ears about 2 inches long. The ring-tailed possum (Pseudocheirus peregrinus) is a smaller reddish possum which has a long tapering tail with no brush on the end and usually with a white-tip. It is found in rain forest and along creeks where there is fairly dense foliage. The koala (Phascolarctos cinereus) lives in the eucalypt forest and will only be seen when spot lighting or occasionally during the day sleeping in the crotch of a branch.

Three or four marsupial gliders almost certainly occur in the area. The greater glider (Schoinobates volans) lives in tall eucalypt forest and rarely comes down close to the ground. It is about the size of the common brush-tailed possum but has a long, very bushy tail which hangs like a bell

rope, its ears are furry rather like those of a koala. Two smaller gliders, the sugar glider (Petaurus breviceps) and the squirrel glider (Petaurus norfolcencis), are difficult to tell apart. They are both the size of a rat with fluffy grey fur and fluffy tails. If seen in eucalypt forest it is most likely to be the squirrel glider and in the rain forest the sugar glider. The pygmy glider (Acrobates pygmaeus) is the size of a mouse and has a tail rather like a feather. Occurs in open forest.

About fifteen species of bat may also occur, but unless caught they are more or less impossible to identify. The only two which are easily recognised are the two common flying foxes, the grey-headed (Pteropus poliocaphalus) and the little red (Pteropus scapulatus), which are usually heard and occasionally seen feeding in the trees at night, or seen in their camps during the day. The grey-headed can be recognised by its general greyish colour with a red neck band, and the little red by its uniform reddish colour.

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BIRDS

The following is a list of birds likely to be recorded for the area during a full year. The expected habitat, and status of individual species in south eastern Queensland is shown by a series of symbols. Notes of identification are difficult to present for the moving observer, for whose use the list is intended. Suffice it is to say that many rain forest species are heard but not often seen; hence the importance of learning the common calls of this group. If good, clear views are obtained of an individual bird, reference to a standard work such as An Australian Bird Book, A.J. Leach, (easily carried by the bushwalker) should provide the answer. Otherwise, notes on plumage, behaviour and calls made on the spot can be checked with an expert upon returning home.

1. Woodland and open forest. 2. Wet sclerophyll. 3. Rain forest. VC - very common; C - common; MC - moderately common; U - uncommon; R - rare; VR - very rare; SU - status unknown; SM - summer migrant; WM - winter migrant; L - localised to restricted habitat or area.

List of birds

EAGLES-GOSHAWKS, ETC.

Black-shouldered Kite 1, 2, 3 C

Crested Hawk 1, 2 U
Square-tailed Kite 1 VR
Whistling Eagle 1, 2, 3 VC
Grey (White) Goshawk 2, 3 U
Brown (Aust.) Goshawk 1, 2, 3 U
Collared Sparrowhawk 1 U
Australian Little Eagle 1, 2, U
Wedge-tailed Eagle 1, 2, 3 MC

FALCONS-KESTRELS

Peregrine Falcon 1, 2 R
Little Falcon 1, 2 U
Nankeen Kestrel 1, 2, VC
Brown Hawk

MOUND BUILDERS

Brush Turkey 2, 3 MC

BUSTARD QUAILS

Painted Quail 1 R

PIGEONS-DOVES

Red-crowned Pigeon 2, 3 CSM
Wompoo Pigeon 3 U
Topknot Pigeon 2, 3 U
White-headed Pigeon 2, 3 U
Brown Pigeon 2, 3 C
Green-winged Pigeon 2, 3 MC
Common Bronzewing 1 R
Wonga Pigeon 2, 3 U

LORIKEETS

Rainbow Lorikeet 1, 2, 3 VC
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet 1, 2, 3 VC
Little Lorikeet 1, 2, 3 C
Blue-browed Lorilet 2, 3 SU

COCKATOOS

Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo 1, 2, 3 MC
Glossy Black Cockatoo 1, 2 R
Red-tailed Black Cockatoo 1, 3 U
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo 1, 2, 3 MC

PARROTS

King Parrot 2, 3 MC
Crimson Rosella 2, 3 C
Eastern Rosella 1, 2 MC
Pale-headed Rosella 1, 2 VC

Little Cuckoo-Shrike 1, 2 U
Barred Cuckoo-Shrike 2, 3 U
Cicada-bird 1, 2, 3 CSM
Varied Triller 2, 3 C

QUAIL THRUSHES-BABBLERS
Spine-tailed Logrunner 3 C

AUSTRALIAN WARBLERS
Superb Blue Wren 1 C
Red-backed Wren 1 C
White-throated Warbler 1, 2 C
Brown Warbler 2, 3 C
Striated Thornbill 1, 2 U
Little Thornbill 1, 2 MC
Brown Thornbill 1, 2, 3 C
White-browed Scrub Wren 2, 3 C
Large-billed Scrub Wren 2, 3 C

OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS
Rose Robin 2, 3 MC
Northern Yellow Robin 2, 3 C

FANTAILS
Grey Fantail 1, 2, 3 C
Rufous Fantail 2, 3 CSM
Willy Wagtail 1, VC

MONARCH FLYCATCHERS
Leaden Flycatcher 1, 2 CSM
Black-faced Flycatcher 2, 3 CSM
Spectacled Flycatcher 2, 3 USM
White-eared Flycatcher 2, 3 R

WHISTLERS-SHRIKE-THRUSHES
Golden Whistler 1, 2, 3 C
Rufous Whistler 1, 2, 3 C
Grey Shrike-thrush 1, 2 C
Rufous Shrike-thrush 2, 3 MC

SHRIKE-TITS
Eastern Shrike-tit 1, 2, 3 U
Eastern Whipbird 2, 3 C

SITTELLAS
Orange-winged Sittella 1, 2 U
White-headed Sittella 1, 2 MC

CUCKOOS
Oriental Cuckoo 2, 3 USM
Pallid Cuckoo 1, 2 CSM
Brush Cuckoo 2, 3 MCSM
Fantailed Cuckoo 1, 2, 3 C
Horsfield Bronze Cuckoo 1, 2, 3 C
Golden Bronze Cuckoo 1, 2, 3 MC
Koel 2, 3 CSM
Channel-billed Cuckoo 2, 3 CSM

HAWK OWLS
Powerful Owl 3 R
Barking Owl 1, 2 R
Boobook Owl

BARN OWLS
Barn Owl 1, 2 U
Masked Owl 1, 2 R

FROGMOUTHS
Tawny Frogmouth 1, 2, 3 C

OWLET-NIGHTJARS
Owlet-Nightjar 1, 2, 3 MC

SWIFTS
Spint-tailed Swift 1, 2, 3 CSM
Fork-tailed Swift 1, 2, 3 USM

KINGFISHERS
Azure Kingfisher 3 C
Kookaburra 1, 2 VC
Forest Kingfisher 1, 2 C
Sacred Kingfisher 1, 2 C

BEE-EATERS
Rainbow-bird 1, 2 C

ROLLERS
Dollar-bird 1, 2 CSM

PITTAS
Noisy Pitta 2, 3 UL

SWALLOWS-MARTINS
Welcome Swallow 1, 2, 3 VC
Tree Martin 1, 2, 3C

CUCKOO-SHRIKES
Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike 1, 2 VC

AUSTRALIAN TREE-CREEPERS

White-throated Tree-creeper 1, 2, 3 C

FLOWER-PECKERS

Mistletoe-bird 1, 2, 3 C
Spotted Pardalote 1, 2, 3 C
Yellow-tipped Pardalote 2 SU
Striated Pardalote 1, 2 R
Black-headed Pardalote 1, 2 VC

SILVEREYES

Eastern Silvereye 1, 2, 3 VC

HONEYEATERS

Brown Honeyeater 1, 2 C
Scarlet Honeyeater 1, 2 C
Lewin Honeyeater 2, 3 C
Yellow-faced Honeyeater 1, 2 C
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater 1, 2 UL
White-naped Honeyeater 1, 2 U
White-throated Honeyeater 1, 2 U
Eastern Spinebill 2, 3 MC
Bell Miner 1, 2 CL
Noisy Miner 1 C
Red Wattlebird 2 UWM
Blue-faced Honeyeater 1, MC
Noisy Friarbird 1, 2 C
Little Friarbird 1, 2 C

GRASS FINCHES

Red-browed Finch 2, 3 VC

ORIOLES

Olive-backed Oriole 2, 3 C
Southern Figbird 2, 3 C

DRONGOS

Spangled Drongo 2, 3 C

MUD NEST BUILDERS

Peewee 1 VC

WOODSWALLOWS

White-breasted Woodswallow 1 MC
Masked Woodswallow 1 U
White-browed Woodswallow 1 U
Dusky Woodswallow 1 MC

AUSTRALIAN MAGPIES

Pied Currawong 1, 2, 3 C
Pied Butcherbird 1, 2 VC
Grey Butcherbird 1, 2 VC
Black-backed Magpie 1 VC

BOWERBIRDS

Green Catbird 2, 3 C
Regent Bowerbird 2, 3 MC
Satin Bowerbird 2, 3 C

BIRDS OF PARADISE

Paradise Riflebird 3 UL

CROWS-RAVENS

Australian Raven 1, 2 R
Australian Crow 1, 2, 3 VC

References

Caley N.W. 1954. What Bird is That. Angus and Robertson

Leach, J.A. 1958. An Australian Bird Book. Whitcombe and Tombs.

Vernon, D.P. 1968. Birds of Brisbane and Environs. Queensland Museum.

Elks, R. Field List of Birds of Queensland's South-East Corner.

REPTILES

It is pointless to attempt to even list all the reptiles that may occur in the Mt. Barney area but a few of the more common ones are given.

Snakes

Rough-scaled snake (Tropidechis carinatus). A dark green narrow bodied snake that grows to 3 feet and has large strongly keeled scales. It is the most likely snake seen in the rain forest.

Tiger snake (Notechis scutatus). Colour brownish grey and may or may not have creamish coloured bands. When disturbed it extends its neck and body in a similar manner to a cobra. Usually found around swamp areas or amongst rocks.

Common black snake (Pseudechis porphyriacus). Glossy purplish black with red to orange lower sides and belly.

Brown tree snake or Doll's eye snake (Boiga irregularis). A reddish coloured nocturnal snake with a very large eye, head very distinct. Usually seen in trees both in rain and open forest.

Bandy-bandy snake (Vermicella annulata). Strikingly banded black and white, grows to 30 inches. When alarmed will arch the middle part of its body from the ground. Nocturnal.

Carpet python (Morelia spilotes variegata). Colour brownish with intricate pattern of banding. Usually 8-9 feet long. Most often seen coiled on a rocky ledge or branch sunning itself. Not poisonous, kills its prey by crushing.

Lizards

Probably the most likely one to be encountered is the bearded-dragon (Amphibolurus barbatus) which is very widespread in Australia. When disturbed it will spread its frill, open its mouth wide and puff up its body, a display posture which makes the animal look larger and fiercer. Grows to 2 feet. A smaller edition of the bearded dragon is the tree dragon or Jacky lizard (Amphibolurus muricatus) which only grows to 13 inches and runs on its hind legs to the safety of a tree. Both occur in open forest. The lace monitor (Varanus varius) is the goanna occurring in the open forest. It is both a rapid runner and a good tree climber. The water dragon (Physignathus lesueurii) may grow to a length of 3 feet and is found along water courses. When disturbed readily dives into the water and remains submerged. Runs on its hind legs like the Jacky lizard.

The skinks are smooth scaled lizards which gives them a shiny appearance. The land mullet (Egernia bungana) is a large black skink that grows up to two feet. Adult glossy black but juvenile has white spots on its side. Occurs in rain forest and fringes. The bluetongue lizard (Tiliqua scincoides) is a fat stumpy lizard that grows to 20 inches, colour grey with brown transverse bands and a blue tongue. Occurs in open forest. The smaller pink tongue lizard (Tiliqua gerrardii) has a pink tongue and a tapered tail, that of the bluetongue is stumpy. Occurs both in rain forest and open forest and will move about on warm nights. White's skink (Egernia whitii) has very distinct white spots on the side and grows to 8-12 inches, found under logs in open forest. A smaller skink Lygosoma tennuis is mottled black and white, rather than having white spots, and lives in hollow logs and under rocks in rain forest and its fringes. The water skink (Lygosoma quoyii) has bright longitudinal striations, and lives along creeks into which it may dive when disturbed. Burton's legless lizard (Lialis burtonis) has a very pointed snout and ear openings, both of which distinguish it from a snake, and completely lacks legs.

Geckos are nocturnal lizards which are soft bodied and no definite scale patterns.

Chelodina longicollis or the common long-necked tortoise has a neck which extends 4-5 inches beyond the shell. It occurs both in creeks and well away from them. Found at low altitudes.

Reference

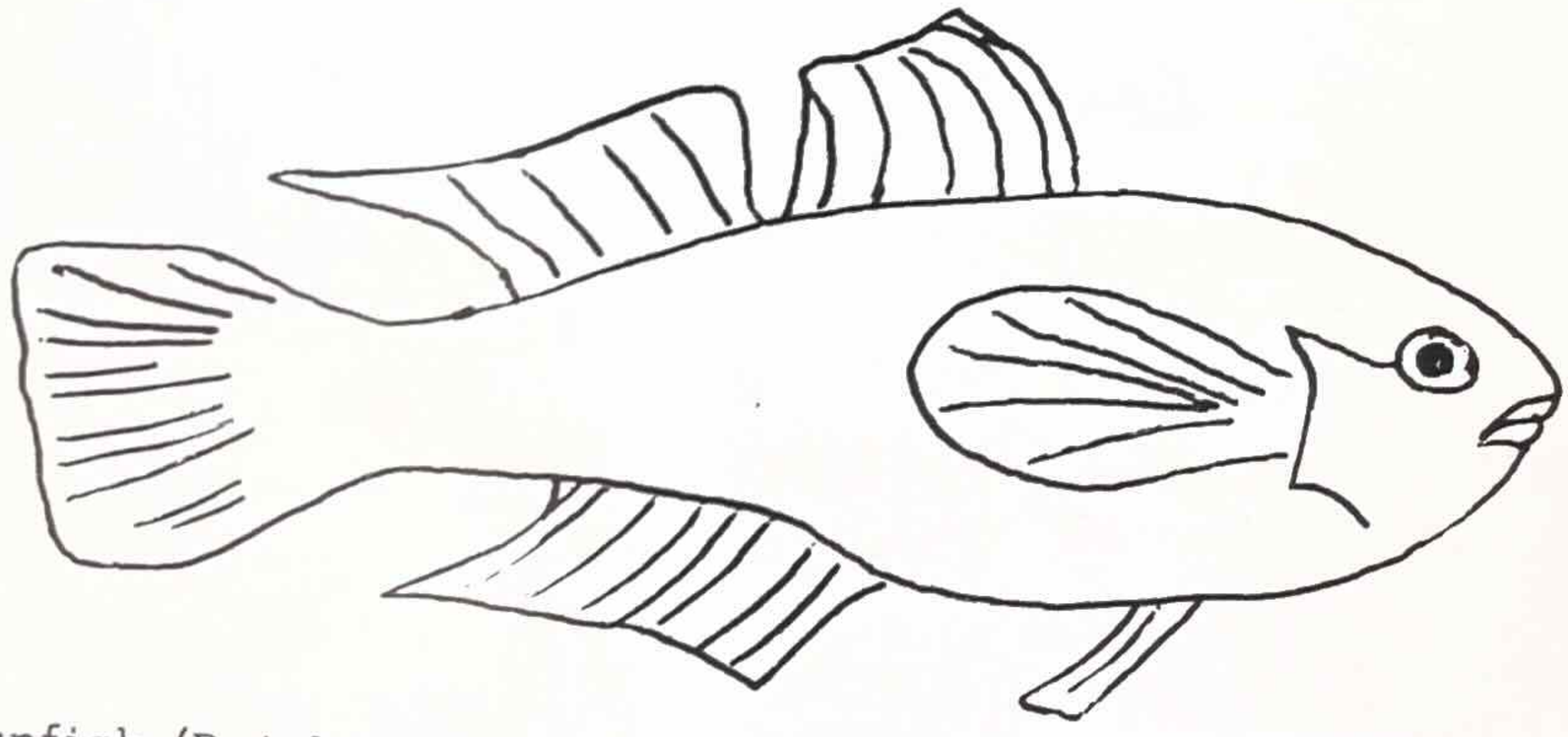
Kinghorn, J.R. 1956. The Snakes of Australia.

Worrell, E. 1963. Reptiles of Australia. Angus and Robertson.

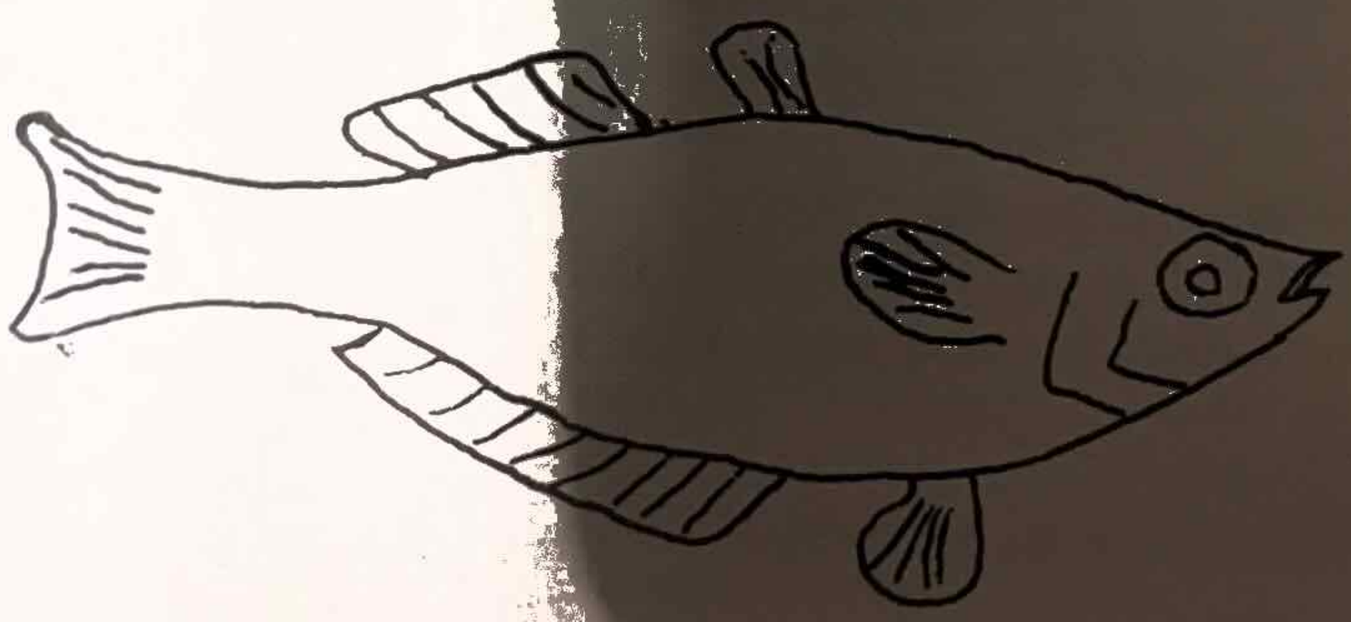
Covacevich, J. The Snakes of Brisbane. Queensland Museum.

Fish

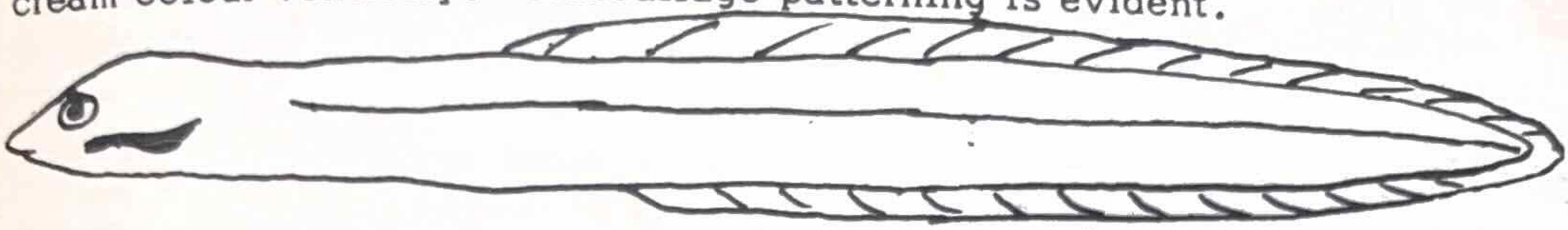
Gudgeons. Several species may be present in water holes, still ponds and less turbulent waters. May burrow in mud - "mud" gudgeons. Commonest is Carassiops galii - small ($2\frac{1}{2}$"), with large scales. Variable in colour - usually olive-green dorsally and white ventrally.



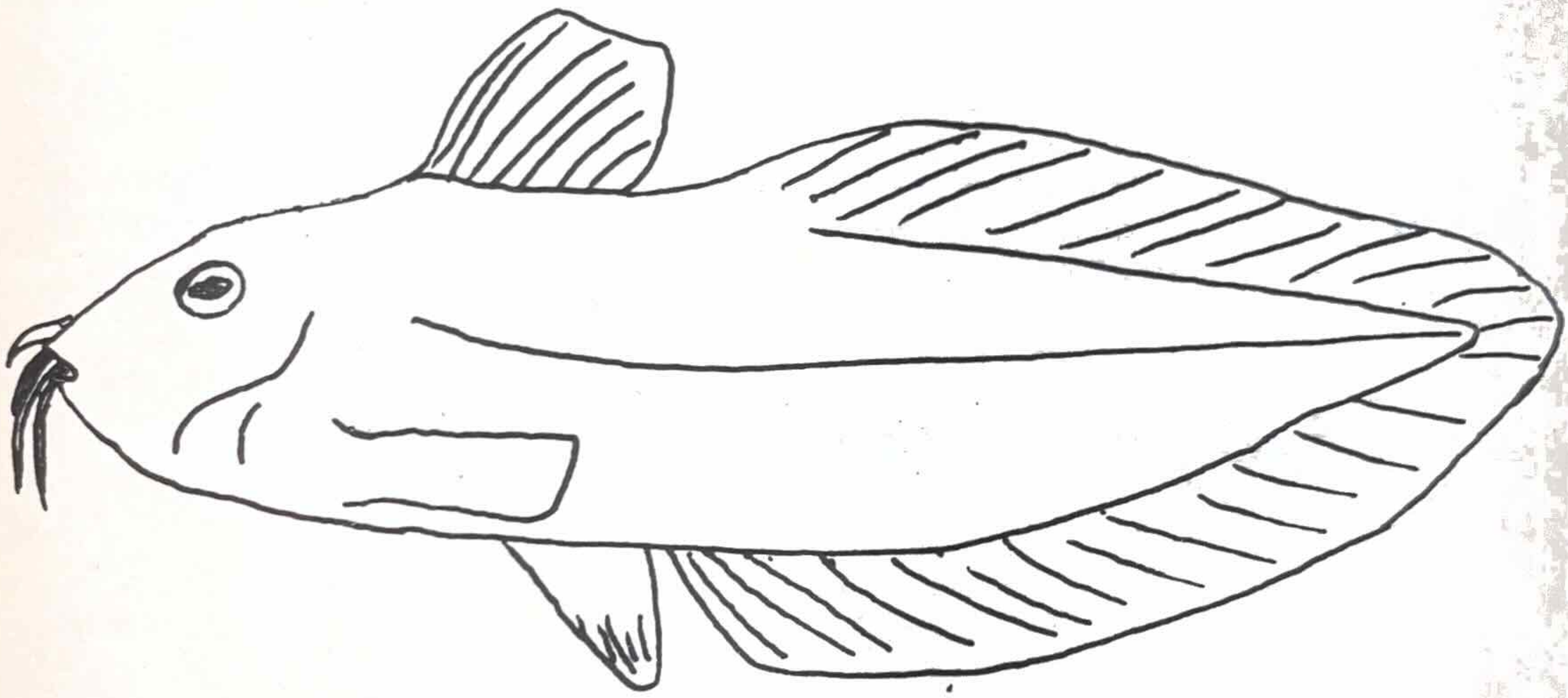
Sunfish (Rainbow fish). Found in still, shaded, sandy pools. Length 3". Commonest species is Melanotaenia nigrans. Light brownish with a broad blackish bar along each side, banded above and below by a pale mauve bar. Fins very pale yellow.



Eels. Most common species is Anguilla reinhardtii. Found in shallow water among stones. Colour is usually an olive green dorsally, and a cream colour ventrally. Camouflage patterning is evident.



Catfish. Most common species is Tandanus tandanus. Found in large, still ponds in which there is an abundance of water weeds. Colour is brown to olive green, sometimes mottled, lighter below.



Bullrouts. Species found if Notesthes robusta. Found among weeds bordering rocky bottom areas. Colour is dull yellowish, densely marbled with dark brown or grey. May grow to 14". Not common, and is very inconspicuous owing to excellent camouflage. Closely related to the stonefish, it possesses venomous spines along its back. If stung reassure patient and seek medical help.

Reference

Whitley, G. 1960. Freshwater fishes of Australia. Jacaranda Press.

Crustaceans

The most spectacular of the crayfish is the bright blue Euastacus sulcatus which has been recorded from Lamington National Park, Tamborine Mountain and the Springbrook Plateau. Although not recorded from the Mt. Barney area it may occur there. A similar crayfish which only has patches of pale blue or white on the body is Euastacus cunninghami which is record-

ed in the streams west of Cunningham's Gap. A smaller uniform brown crayfish which may be common in stagnant pools is Cherax dispar. There are also a number of rather shrimp like crustacea (macrobrachians) which have a pair of very elongate legs. Attached to the freshwater crayfish is a tiny leech-like animal with tentacles, called Temnocephala, which is not a parasite but feeds on minute particles in the water.

Reference

Riek, E.F. 1969. The Australian Freshwater Crayfish (Crustaces: Decapods: Parastacidae), with descriptions of new species. Australian Journal of Zoology vol 17 pp 855-918.

J.W. WINTER

Mr. Winter is on the staff of the Zoology Department of the University of Queensland. He wishes to acknowledge the help received in writing this article from R. Elks, C.R. Johnson, P. Ogilvie and S. Williams.

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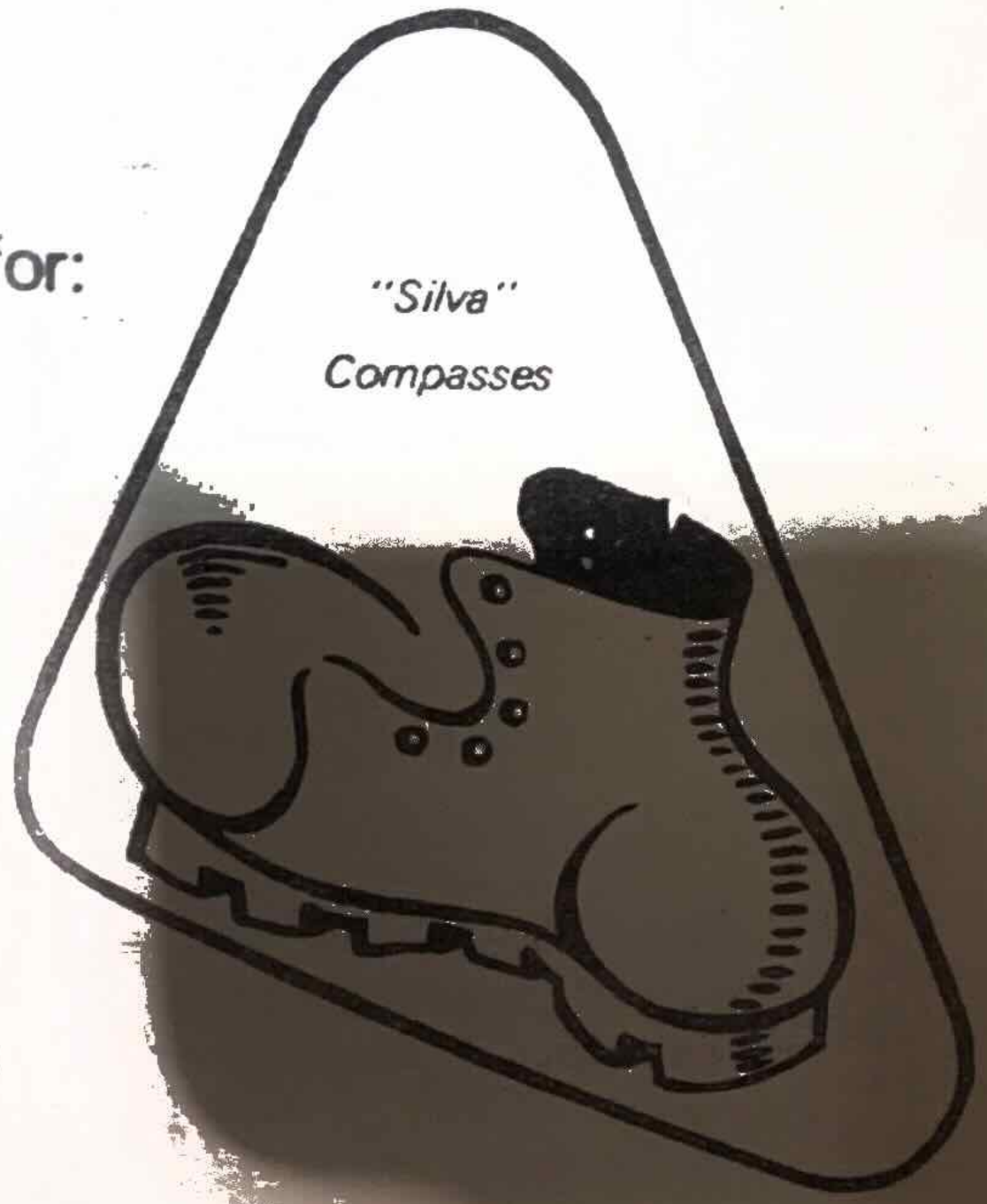

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PLACE-NAMES IN THE MT. BARNEY AREA

Introduction

This article deals with places at or near Mt. Barney, or places easily visible from it, which were named by explorers. Many of the original names given by the explorers have been superseded, since the surveyors in 1839-1842 applied new names to some places. Cunningham's map had been mislaid, and some place-names mentioned in his reports were inserted in the new maps, but attached to the wrong features.

The list below is arranged alphabetically by present-day names and each paragraph is set out as follows:

Present-day name (discoverer, date of discovery)
Original name (person responsible for name, date of naming);
explanation of the name.
Other names....etc.
Present-day names....etc.

In the case of the expedition of Logan, Cunningham and Fraser in 1828, the discoveries have been credited to Logan as the leader of the expedition. All three contributed place-names, and it is usually possible to decide which of the three was responsible for any particular name; if doubt exists, the name has been ascribed to Cunningham as the best surveyor in the party.

At the time of compiling this article, the explanations of some of the present-day names were not known to the author.

A name that has been deliberately omitted from the list is Blantyre Head, which Fraser applied to Leaning Peak, but Cunningham applied to North Peak and also to Isolated Peak. As Blantyre is a town near Glasgow, the name could have been contributed by either Fraser or Logan. The hills close to the junction of Barney Creek and the Logan River were known as Lloyd's Hills, but are now nameless.

MT. BARNEY (Oxley, 1824)
Mt. Lindesay (Cunningham 1828); after Sir Patrick Lindesay (1788-1839), O.C. of the 39th Regiment, 1827-1836. The 39th, known as the "Buffs", were in charge of the penal settlement at Moreton Bay from 1824 to 1826, when they were replaced by the 57th Regiment.
Mt. Barney (Dixon, 1842); after Lt.-Col. Barney, private secretary to Governor Gipps.

BOONAH (Logan, 1828)
Rattray's Plain (Fraser, 1828); according to Cunningham, it was named "after a relative of Mr. Fraser." Rattray is also a town in

Perthshire, Scotland, near Fraser's birthplace.

BURNETT Creek (Logan, 1827)
Benvie R. (Logan 1828); after Benwee Head, in the north-west of Ireland, near Sligo, birthplace of Logan's wife (see Upper Logan Valley).

COLLIN'S Gap (Logan 1828)
St. George's Pass (Logan, 1828).
Collin's Gap; probably after the Collins family of Mundoolun.

Mt. CORDEAUX (Oxley, 1824)
Mt. Cordeaux (Cunningham, 1828); after William Cordeaux (1792-1839) of the Commissariat Department of N.S.W., 1817-1833 (Land Commissioner 1825-1830).

Mt. DOUBLETOP (Cunningham, 1827)
"a remarkable double-headed mount" (Cunningham, 1827).

Mt. EDWARDS (Oxley, 1824)
Mt. Bannister (Oxley, 1824); after Saxe Bannister (1790-1877), Attorney-General of N.S.W., 1824-1826.
Mt. Edwards (Cunningham, 1828); probably after Lt. George Edwards of the 57th Regiment, now best-known for the report on Logan's death that he wrote at Brisbane Town in 1830.

FLINDERS' Peak (Flinders, 1799)
"High Peak" (Flinders, 1799); describing its appearance as seen from Moreton Bay, and so designated on Flinders' chart.
"Peak of Flinders" (Oxley, 1823); after Matthew Flinders (1774-1814), navigator and explorer. Note that the two descriptions of the peak were not really names, but by 1828 the present name had become official.

Mt. FRASER (Cunningham, 1828)
Mt. Fraser (Cunningham 1828); after Charles Fraser (1788-1831), Colonial Botanist of N.S.W., 1821-1831, who had accompanied Logan and Cunningham to Mt. Barney, and laid out Brisbane's Botanic Gardens in 1828.

Mt. FRENCH (Logan, 1827)
Mt. Dumaresq (Logan, 1827); after Henry, William and Edward Dumaresq, brothers-in-law to Governor Darling, and public servants in N.S.W. and Van Diemen's Land, 1825-1831.
Mt. French (Logan, 1827); probably alludes to the French origin of the name Dumaresq. Logan renamed it on hearing of Cunningham's Mt. Dumaresq on the Darling Downs.

Mt. GLENNIE (Logan, 1828)

Coke's Head (Cunningham, 1828); probably after Thomas William Coke (1752-1842), first Earl of Leicester. On the same occasion, Cunningham named a mountain north-west of this "Mt. Burrough", probably after Sir James Burrough (1750-1839), British Judge. Both formed part of Cunningham's Macpherson Range.

Mt. Glennie (Dixon, 1842); after the Glennie family of Unumgar, a few miles to the south.

Mt. GREVILLE (Logan, 1827)

Mt. Greville (Cunningham, 1828); after Robert Kaye Greville (1794-1866) of Edinburgh, botanist and colleague of Hooker.

KNAPP'S Peak (Logan, 1828)

Hughes Peak (Cunningham, 1828); after Cunningham's friend, Lieutenant Hughes, of the Royal Staff Corps.

Knapp's Peak (see Sugarloaf).

Mt. LINDESAY (Logan, 1827)

Mt. Hooker (Cunningham and Fraser, 1828); after Sir William Jackson Hooker (1785-1865), Regius Professor of Botany at the University of Glasgow, and director of Kew Gardens, London.

Mt. Lindesay (Dixon, 1842); (see Mt. Barney).

LOGAN River (Logan, 1826)

Darling River (Logan, 1826); after Sir Ralph Darling (1775-1858), Governor of N.S.W., 1825-1831.

Logan River (Darling, 1826); after Captain Patrick Logan (1791-1830), Commandant of the Moreton Bay Settlement, 1825-1830.

McPHERSON Range (Oxley, 1824)

"Coast range of Mt. Warning" (Oxley, 1824).

McPherson's Range (Cunningham, 1828); after Major McPherson of the 39th Regiment. This name was applied to the range extending a few miles north-east from Mt. Glennie (q.v.), but Dixon in 1842 applied the name to all the border ranges.

Mt. MAROON (Logan, 1827)

Mt. Clanmorris (Logan, 1828).

Mt. MINTO (Logan, 1827)

Minto Craigs (Fraser, 1828); Minto is a town in Roxburgh, Scotland (see Teviot Brook).

Mt. MITCHELL (Oxley, 1824)

Mt. Mitchell (Cunningham, 1828); after Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1792-1855), Surveyor-General of N.S.W., 1828-1855.

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Mt. Mitchell (Cunningham, 1828); after Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1792-1855), Surveyor-General of N.S.W., 1828-1855.

MOUNT ALFORD Township (Logan, 1827)
Dulhunty's Plain (Cunningham, 1828); after the Dulhunty family, one of whom, Lawrence Vance Dulhunty, had been Superintendent of Convicts at Brisbane Town, 1825-1826, and accompanied Lockyer on his voyage up the Brisbane River in 1825.

PALEN Creek (Logan, 1827)
Glen Lyon (Fraser, 1828); after Glen Lyon in Perthshire, Scotland, where Fraser was born. However, Cunningham applied the name to Firdon Creek, N.S.W.

SPICER'S Peak (Cunningham, 1827)
Spicer's Peak (Cunningham, 1827); after Peter Beauclerk Spicer, Superintendent of Convicts at Brisbane Town, 1826-1839.

SUGARLOAF (near Boonah : Logan, 1828)
Knapp's Peak (Cunningham, 1828); "after an esteemed friend attached to the Department of the Surveyor-General in this Colony."

TAMROOKUM (Innes, 1827)
Innes Plain (Logan, 1828); after Lieut. L.J. Innes of the 57th Regiment, Acting Engineer at Brisbane Town in 1827. Not the present Innisplain.

TEVIOT Brook (Logan, 1827)
Teviot Brook (Fraser, 1828); after the Teviot River in Roxburgh, Scotland (see Minto Craigs).

Mt. TOOWOONAN (Logan, 1827); after Lieut.-Col. Shadforth (1771-1862), C.O. of the 57th Regiment, to which Logan belonged.

UPPER LOGAN Valley (from Beaudesert upwards : Innes, 1827)
Vale of Erris (Logan, 1828); after Erris Head in the north-west of Ireland, near Sligo, birthplace of Logan's wife (see Burnett Creek).

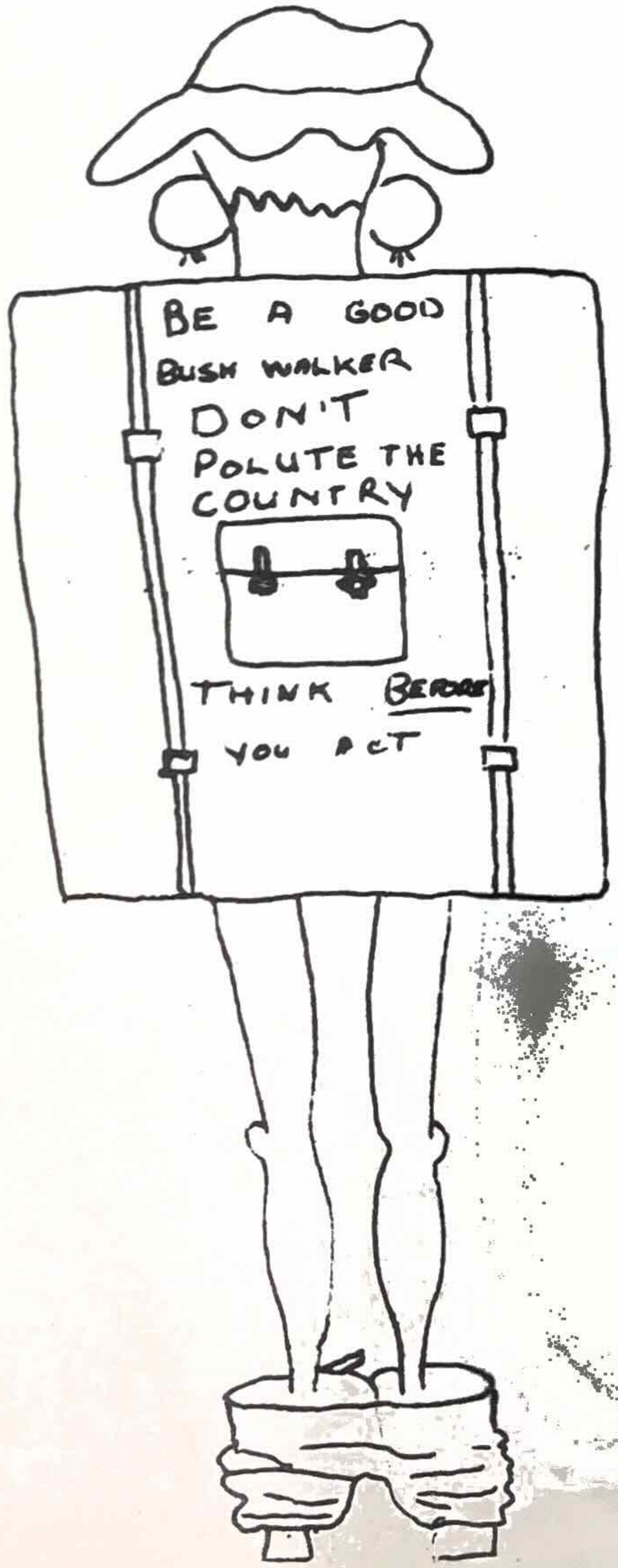
VERESDALE (Logan, 1828 or Innes, 1827)
Letitia's Plain (Logan, 1828); after Logan's wife.

Mt. WALKER (Oxley, 1824)
Mt. Forbes (Oxley, 1824); after Sir Francis Forbes (1784-1841), Chief Justice of N.S.W., 1824-1837. Forbes visited the Brisbane River late in 1824, but later Oxley named the mountain Mt. Strombo (Cunningham, 1828); Cunningham climbed this mountain in 1828. He soon realized that it was actually Mt. Forbes and dropped the name Strombo.

Mt. WARNING (Cook, 1770)
Mt. Warning (Cook, 1770); a warning of the reefs in the vicinity of Point Danger.

WILSON'S Peak (Oxley, 1824)
Wilson's Peak (Logan, 1827); after a friend, possibly Captain Wilson, Director of Public Works in Sydney.

J.G. STEELE



MAPS

FORESTRY MAP MT. BARNEY. 1 inch to ½ mile. Covers Barney, Ballow, Ernest, Lindesay. Not contoured, but shows all ridges, creeks and peaks very clearly. Highly recommended for bushwalking. Available Forestry Department, Brisbane.

LANDS MAP PARISH OF PALEN. 1 inch to ½ mile. Covers whole area. Shows limits of National Parks and road access, but almost no detail of ridges. Not very useful. Available Lands Department, Brisbane.

MILITARY MAPS

Old series 1; 63,360 (1 inch to 1 mile)

DUGANDAN. Covers Maroon and May. Contoured, but detail tends to be lost on steep slopes.

LINDESAY. Covers Barney, Ballow, Ernest and Lindesay. Hachured; poor detail, and grossly wrong for Barney-Ballow.

New series 1:50,000. 20 metre contour interval.

MT. ALFORD (sheet 9441-IV). Covers Maroon and May. Contoured; good detail.

WOODENBONG (sheet 9441-III). Covers Barney, Ballow, Ernest and Lindesay. Contoured; good detail except that Leaning Peak is not shown (it should be near ref.698723). Also, Rocky Creek is not the one marked as such but the one rising at ref.704716.

New series 1:100,000.

LINDESAY. Scale too small for bushwalking, but it covers a very large area and is good for road access and depicting surrounding country. Military maps available at Lands Department and Watson & Ferguson.

Addresses of map-retailers:

Forestry Department
Ann St.,
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Map Room,
Lands Department,
Executive Building,
George St.,
Brisbane 4000

Watson Ferguson & Company,
221 Stanley St.,
South Brisbane