



THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND BUSHWALKING CLUB – Hey Bob Volume 12, 1970

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		or Queensiand 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, Ralph Carlisle. Art Work: John Markwell Cartoons: Jolyon Parslow

Cover Photo: An aerial view of Mt. Barney from the north. Taken by Graham Jurrott.

Eagle's Ridge near the Catholic Hut. By John Siemon

EDITORIAL

Last year, 1969, saw U.Q.B.W.C. undergoing a period of apathy among its members – meetings and bushwalks had small attendance and were noted for inactivity. However, in 1970, the club has had a resurgence of activity especially in walking – older members have been stirred by the disbandment motion of last year's AGM, the new members are plentiful, many are keen and some notoriously fast.

Highlights of the year included the repeated attempts (finally successful) to find the abseil point off Springbrook to the Cougals. The club maintained its record of at least one overdue trip per year. For the May vac., a party of fifteen went to the Budawang Ranges, south of Sydney and returned to rave about the Mountain of the Shrouded Gods, Monolith Valley, the Seven Gods. The Susie O'Donnell Memorial Mystery Trip was inaugurated in the Border Loop railway tunnel. I lost count of the number of marriages and engagements in the club. A fertile year.

On the debit side, non-walking activities have been carried out almost solely by a small group of older members. As a result, the displays for Expo. Uni. and the SQCC Conservation Exhibition suffered in quality and there was no Commem. float. Even 'Heybob' and the accompanying Barney Guide were written and produced by mainly the same group of people. This situation would result partly from the large number of new members, most of whom would not feel sufficiently confident to involve themselves in these affairs. But it is possibly fair criticism that the committee has not been properly in tune with the body of the club, both in sensing the inclinations of the majority of members and in creating enthusiasm for these activities.

The point raised here is that of why people join UQBWC. Obviously, the prime reason is to bushwalk, but what then is the place of these 'extra-curricular' activities in the structure of the club? Whatever the answer, it lies with club members of the time and any future committee should ensure that it has sufficient backing from the club to ensure that any task embarked upon can be completed in a proper manner. Otherwise, the committee is only making work for itself, and the club may gain a reputation for being undependable.

Another feature of the club's year is a greater awareness of pollution problems, especially as they affect the areas we visit. It was resolved (among other things) that members should carry out all non-burnable rubbish from bushwalks back to civilization. Many members, both old and new, have been loathe to do this. Such an attitude is irresponsible and immature. Even at the risk of friction, walkers on a trip (especially the leader) should insist that all rubbish be collected and carried out by its owners. The role of the club in the wider problems of conservation is limited largely to financial and moral support of such bodies as the South Queensland Conservation Council and the Save Cooloola Committee. However, this does not prevent UQBWC members from becoming active participants in these bodies.

And finally, 'Heybob' itself. The first half of 'Heybob' Volume 12 is a guide to the Mt. Barney area which has also been printed separately for sale outside UQBWC and to members of later years. It is hoped that the informative nature of the Barney Guide will make it of considerable interest to bushwalkers outside the club. This will help to fulfil one of the club's roles – that of stimulating interest in bushwalking in the community. It also makes it more economical for the club to produce 'Heybob'. Depending on the success of the Barney Guide, further guides may be produced in future years, for example, on the Lamington-Springbrook area and the Main Range. If such projects are pursued, they will help to provide a high-quality 'Heybob' for the club. Otherwise, the quality of 'Heybob' will have to be reduced, for it has become a time- and money-consuming monster which is a luxury at the present quality.

I do not advocate scrapping 'Heybob'. The club needs a record of its activities written by and for its members; of this, I am convinced, having read all the past 'Heybobs' while editing this one. Despite the short time since the inception of 'Heybob', the tales, reminiscences and philosopising in the older volumes have already mellowed with age and have a legendary flavour without which the club would be the lesser. The technical quality of 'Heybob' has increased considerably since the first in 1959; from printing by stencil on low-quality paper with black, unadorned covers to offset printing on a fine paper with photos, maps, artworkand high-quality paper. No one denies the desirability of these improvements, but they are costly. Incorporating 'Heybob' with a guide of wide interest spreads the cost and makes it more economical to print. If a guide is not to be produced, then the technical quality of 'Heybob' must be lowered to avoid its becoming a financial burden to the club.

Ralph Carlisle



Southern view of Mt. Barney from Mt. Lindesay, showing West and East Peaks, with Mt. Ernest in foreground.



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 multitiers 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 (42 00 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-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. [New page is page 21.] 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 is Hut, the southern side of Barney and Mt. Ernest are accessible.

Mt. Linde say 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 0.7-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 Yamahra 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 13½ miles past Boonah (towards Maroon), right 1½ 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 tum to the south 1½ miles past Maroon (if coming from Boonah) or 11 miles past Rathdowney (on the road to Maroon Village). Follow this road for about 1½ miles to a lagoon with an adjacent farmhouse.

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



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 characterized 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 3-4° F decrease for every 1,000 feet altitude should be applied to the temperature data.

I.R. REEVE

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Mean Minimum	67.5	65	65	55	51	43	43	45	46	54	58	62.	0	
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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 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 designated 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 1928. 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 settles, 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). Meanwhile, 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) hadbeen 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 rainforest, 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 II

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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 Bush and Mountain Search and Rescue Service (FBMSRS) 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 FBMSRS. 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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BUSHWALKING ROUTES

General

Most of the area covered is this guide is part of Mt. Barney, Mt. Maroon and Mt. Lindesay National Parks. As such, it is necessary to following all National Park regulations which, among other things, prohibit picking flowers or plants, hunting animals or bids, 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 southeast 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. [New page number is page 10.]

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 comer), 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 into 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 down 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.
From Lower Portals to the Barney Waterfall	¾ hr.
From Lower Portals to the Barney Gorge	1¼ hr.
From Lower Portals to the Barrabool Creek	3-4 hrs
From Lower Portals to the Upper Portals	5 hrs.
From Upper Portals to Ballow Creek	2 hrs.
From Upper Portals to T Junction	5 hrs.

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

Noel Eberhardt

Barrabool Creek. Barrabool is a rather elongated mass to the north-west of the West Peak of Mt.
 Barney. It can be approached from West Peak, or from Barrabool Creek, a triburary of Barney Creek. The latter is usually considered a "Up" route.



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
- (1) 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 largest creek on the right, about half a mile downstream on Barney Creek. Coming upstream, it is the first large creek on the left, about 1½ 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. and 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

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 2½ hours although many parties take much longer. It is a spectacular route with two great advantages – one is an 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)

- g. Long Leaning Ridge. From the junction of Barney Creek and Barney Gorge, there are two approaches to Long Leaning:
 - a. Walk up the ridge which starts on the immediate downstream side of this junction.
 - b. 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:

- a. Via an extremely difficult one-pitch climb which may involve the use of pitons at the extreme right-hand edge of the ridge.
- b. 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 Camino 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 ¾ mile, the ridge turns at right angles to the left and runs roughly parallel to Eagle's Ridge. After another ¾ 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

I. 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: 2½ 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 heading 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 halfway 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: 2½ 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 rock-climbing 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 a scent: 4½ 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 de scent: 2½ 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 about³/₄ 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 about¹/₂ 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 thetop, 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. [New page is page 21].



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 track's 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 lantana 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 degrees 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 rainforest is found. This can be skirted by going around to the north, or alter- natively, 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 around trip from Grace's Hut should not take more than 2½ 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 Everhardt

The Mt. Ballow area has much to offer the bushwalker: for example, from Double Peak there are unobstructed views of the Main Range on 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. 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) [New page is page 34].

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. Camp sites 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 [New page is page 12]. 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 1½ 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 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 theridge 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 northeast side of Maroon from the Rathdowney-Maroon village road (see p. 5 and Map 3A) [New page is page 12]. 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.

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) [New page is page 12]; 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 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) [New page is page 12]. 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). [New page number is page 34].

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 [New page is page 40] (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.

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 centers are broadly co-linear, presumably following some deep-seated flaw in the earth's crust. The line of centers 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. [New page is page 43].

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 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 2½ 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 westbank 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 degrees 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 appropriately parallel to the dip.

In the Mt. Ballow area, Focal Peak is the centre of a verystrong 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 sallow Cone Sheets.

J.E. Siemon

C.F. Swarbrick

John Siemon and Chris Swarbrick are both geologists on the staff of the Geological Survey of Queensland.

GLOSSARY

Pacalt	Eine grained basic volcanic rock
Basall	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.

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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 er 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 camea 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 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 Leptosperrnum 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 north-west side of the mountain, the Brisbane Box (Tristania conferta) is common together with Casuarinas and Grey Gums (Eucalyptus propingua). The bat's-wing coral tree (Effihrina vespertilio) is common in this area. Toward the top of the mountain open Eucalypt Forest is encountered with Blue Gums (E. tereticornis), Bloodwoods (E. gurnifera) and some Casuarin 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), elkhoms (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 behavior 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 (Omithorhynchus 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 Anteater (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.

Brush or red-necked Wallaby (Wallabia rufogrisea). Body colour greyish brown with many hairs silver tipped, rufous tinges on shoulder, 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 Wallagy (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 red- dish-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 reddishbrown, 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 spotlight.

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 Melomy scervinipes) 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 (Trichosuru 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 norfcencis), 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 rainforest the sugar glider. The pygmy guide (Acrobates pygmaeus) is the size of a mouse and has a tail rather a feather. Occurs in open forest.

About fifteen species of bat may also occur, but unless caught they 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 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.

References

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Troughton, E.	1965	Furred Animals of Australia. Angus and Robertson.

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 southeastern 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 – localized 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-brewed 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

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

FROG MOUTHS

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 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 Thornhill 1, 2 U Little Thornbill 1, 2 MC Brown Thornhill 1, 2, 3 C White-brewed 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

STRALIAN TREE-CREEPERS

White-throated Treecreeper 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

HONEYETERS

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

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

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.

1. Snakes

Rough-scaled snake (Troidechis 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.

2. 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 (Egemia 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 blue tongue 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 (Egemia 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 which extends 4-5 inches beyond the shell. It occurs both in creeks and well away from them. Found at low altitudes.

Reference

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Worrell, E.	1963.	Reptiles of Australia. Angus and Robertson.
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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 on 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 recorded in the streams west of Cunningham's Gap. A smaller uniform brow crayfish which may be common in stagnant pools is Cherax dspar. 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 tiny leech-like animal with tentacles, called Temnocephala, which is not a parasite but feeds on minute particles in the water.

Reference

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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.



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 placenames 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 placenames, 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. MITCH (Oxley, 1824)

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; 63360 (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 1:50000. 20 meter 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 assuch but the one rising at ref. 704716.

New series 1:100000.

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., Brisbane 4000

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

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



EXPATRIATE JOTTINGS ON A HUT

Denis Townsend

The Barney Hut must be destroyed, or the majority of its users re-educated. While the latter plan is by far the more desirable, the former is a more immediately practicable solution to the problems that have arisen over the last few years through the huge influx of visitors to the area.

Several years ago, following a massive after-exams assault on the mountain by dozens of would-be bushies, who were co-opted as porters to convey materials to the hut site, a few souls, more marked for their enthusiasm rather than building skill, put together the prefabricated bits and pieces of the latest structure to fill the role of "The Barney Hut". This work was spread over a huge number of weekends: a period hazily remembered now as a pot-pourri of: - night ascents of South Ridge by moonlight – meteor showers and screech owls – sun reflecting aluminium and insect collecting in the cool rainforest – sand washing and sunbathing – mixing concrete and preparing huge gastronomical delights – the creek dry and in flood – fizzy orgies and more sedate claret occasions – hay fevered descents of Cox's Canyon – countless visitors – all ready to lend advice, a few to lend a hand. Finally – "consummatum est" – but it was we, rather than the structure, that were finished. A shelter it was, but still incomplete: bunks unfinished, inefficient chimney, many draughts, and countless other annoying trivia to be attended to. Still, it was there, and we were pleased with what had been achieved.

Then came the people. The occasional party from one club or another and assorted smaller groups and individuals that made their way around the mountain gave way to huge throngs of composition varying from mountaineer to "Sunday-tourist". The more accessible track, on South Ridge, became deeply entrenched by repeated use, while at the same time the incidence of litter between Cronan Creek and the hut area increased markedly. Under each accessible rock, endemic faunas were displaced by paper-clad faeces where such were not otherwise disposed of under leaf litter. Quickly, the shallow soil cover reached its saturation point of buried wastes. All else is rock.

At the time of my last visit, the hut area and Rum Jungle could at best be described as "bloody unpleasant places to camp". Saddest sight of all was the hut falling to ruin, with little attention paid to it since its construction – a new fireplace, o, yes, less smoke in the hut now, but what of the holes in the wall (etc.)? I dare not comment beyond this on the of surrounding area. A further problem in all this is the fact that the ease of access to this wasteland has facilitated further penetration to the adjacent peaks and ridges on which, campsites, initiated by those appalled by the conditions of the hut are, have, by greater use, tended in the same shocking direction of decline as the more frequented area below.

A question must be asked – "Is the hut necessary?" Why, in fact, build a hut anywhere? There are many good reasons; I will give three major ones:

- 1. Shelter
- 2. Facilitation of access to an area
- 3. Localization of the effects of human ingress

Applied to the Mt. Barney Hut, reasons 1 and 2 are not sufficient justification for its existence, or that of any other hut in the Barney area. My reasons for this statement are chiefly climatic and topographic. The relatively mild variations in weather in S.E. Queensland and the small area of the Barney-Ballow massif are insufficient reasons for its maintenance as either a shelter – numerous campsites are available or can

be made with relative ease (a few areas excepted) – or as a base for further penetration into the more remote parts of the area. It is convenient, true, but, disadvantages considered, it is an expensive luxury.

Justification, it would seem, rests upon point 3. In a similar way to that by which a track or established route minimizes the area effected by passage of man, a hut, ideally, localizes a combination of shelter, water and fuel with a place to dispose of wastes and litter as effectively as the situation permits, rather than relying on sheer size of the dispersal area to solve the problem.

The Barney Hut, in its present state fails in this purpose for two reasons. More obviously, it and Rum Jungle do not provide facilities for disposal of litter and body wastes, both essential if an area is as frequently used as this one. Logistic problems arise in coping with either of these matters, and while the first can be solved by the personal conveyance of non-burnable litter out of the area – the BEST disposal method – the problem of dealing with human wastes remains uppermost. The shallow soil cover, where any at all is present, precludes the digging of latrines, and the end result of the almost indiscriminate deposition of body wastes around the area is, in that small catchment, the eventual pollution of the small creek that runs beside the hut and down into Barney Gorge.

The problem is made worse by the freedom of access to the area for People Who are not sufficiently aware of or concerned about the long-term (sensu pato) and the much maligned "tourists". The need for pertinent education or re-education of these people is obvious but such a scheme is fraught with difficulties in initiation and maintenance of a form of education Programme. The chief difficulties are the same apathy and indifference that hinder, if not prevent, any attempt at arousing general awareness of important matters relating to our physical and intellectual environment. At best, re-education is a long-term plan, that will leave by time-delay, a trail of situations beyond repair in its wake. What of N O W?

Advantages weighed against disadvantages lead me to conclude that the best answer to the problems surrounding the use of the Barney Hut is, along with a programme of environmental education, the restriction of access to that part of Mt. Barney by one or more of the following:

- a. Vigilance in maintaining, by honorary rangers, if necessary, a system of "permits to camp" and even of hut fees, all of this following a general Federation-controlled cleanup of the area and the establishment, if possible, of some sanitary provision arrangements. In all, this is a logistic nightmare.
- b. Limitation of ready access to the area by a lockable gate key granted by application to somebody e.g., Forestry Dept. on the Beaudesert side of Yellow Pinch. This is a less severe alternative to the collapse of a part of Yellow Pinch to leave only foot access beyond to Mt. Barney. For "Search and Rescue" reasons, a road to the bottom of South Ridge may be a good thing. I really don't believe that this step alone would solve the bulk of the problem in hand. The people deterred by this would, proportionately, be insignificant as the bulk of the blame for the despoiling of the area must be laid chiefly on the "semi-tourist" walkers and bushwalkers themselves.
- c. The razing of the Barney Hut. While, at first appearing extremist in intent, it is to me, the most satisfactory solution, with or without the incorporation of (a) and (b). For reasons outlined earlier, I consider the Hut to be unnecessary and not fulfilling its purpose, and further, that such alterations and additions that would render it suitable, are, logistically, out of the question at the present time. Without the hut, there would be a need for more serious consideration in planning

a day trip, let alone an overnight stay in the area. I cannot see either of solutions (a) and (b) coming into being though I would be happy to see a solution along these lines.

Optimism and idealism aside, the problem is NOW, and the most satisfactory solution appears to me to be the destruction of the Barney Hut. As one of its builders and a lover of the Barney-Ballow area, I would regret its loss what it meant to myself and to so many others, but I have no compunctions in suggesting its downfall, because of what it has become.

GOOLOOIA – NORTH END

Geoff Brownlie

Map Cooloola Military 1:50000

Access Follow the Bruce Highway to Pomona turn-off 3 miles past Cooroy, take the Kin Kin riad and then take the road to Gympie via Wolvi. Turn right at the Como Forestry station and follow the right branch after 1 mile. Do not branch from the main through road for the first 7 miles, but then take the right turn. Eventually, Coops Corner is reached at (217625). Take the easterly road until the bridge on Tewah Creek is reached at (243628) and leave cars here.

Those present Bob Dyne, Geoff Brownlie.

From the bridge we followed the track leading in an easterly direction towards the higher dunes. There were many wildflowers out, even in July, and wallaby tracks everywhere. Good views are obtained back towards the Noosa River. At the junction (283643), the left branch, ignoring a road running across our path halfway up the ridge, and so reached the top of the dunes. The sand can be heavy going, but thankfully the most you ever have to climb is a few hundred feet. The ridge is well wooded with tall eucalypts and she-oaks and the bird life is prolific (only feathered variety unfortunately). We wanted to check out Broutha Scrub, so we went left at (290643). This track leads through some pleasant semi-rainforest before leading back into the open scrub. About here we became slightly disoriented but followed a vague track to the right and eventually ended up following a road through Broutha Scrub.

This place is really beautiful with tall trees, palms, strangler figs, and all the other rain forest growth. There is, unfortunately, a fair amount of viney undergrowth, so one tends to degenerate and stick to the track. We tried to find Broutha Waterhole, but it wasn't where we reckoned it would be, so it probably doesn't exist. We had some fun bashing around the rain forest for a while though. It is impossible to believe that the area could be restored to its former beauty if mined. We had lunch on the ridge near Tramway Scrub (300663) then wandered along the track leading towards the ocean. It is rather difficult to navigate accurately, as the tracks sometimes seem to go in the wrong direction and views are often obscured by trees. When you can see any distance, everything is so featureless that you cannot take bearings. We continued southeast toward the coat, following the tracks the tracks, and finally reached the bend in the road at (332624). There is a good view to the south from here looking along the top of the sand ridges to Noosa Heads in the distance. From here we nipped down to the ocean.

The beach along here is quite interesting, mainly because of the traffic on it. An unwary bushwalker could easily get un over. Also, there is a remarkable quantity of garbage all the way along the beach, ranging from plastic buckets to dead beer bottles – obviously a popular fishing and camping beach. Fresh water is no problem as water flows over the beach from the base of the dunes in many places. You could either hitch-hike to Kings Bore or walk if still keen. Kings Bore is identified by the general lowering of the sand hills behind the beach, an old shack, the water springs, and the road coming out onto the beach. We camped here after being told five minutes earlier by some blokes that there's no bore onto this beach, or any tracks coming down onto the beach "because he's been coming here for years and never seen anything like that". It's not a bad camp site, though, if you don't mind sand with your steak or pog. We woke to see a terrific sunrise from the comfort of our sleeping bags and had a few words with the driver of a Cudgen R.Z. truck.

There are some good coloured sand patches close to the bore, and we spent some time exploring. We then followed the track back northwest from here, coming across a track leading north to a "freshwater lake" as the sign said. Finally, we reached Lake Cooloomera, which is a couple of hundred yards across, but surrounded by thick reeds. We started off walking out towards the water on the thickly matted dead reeds, then noticed the sun glinting off water under our feet. At this stage we beat a hasty retreat. We then headed back towards the Bowl Logging area by the obvious track and checked it out. There is only open forest in the depression, but it is worth a visit.

From here, one can head down Frankis Gulch from the junction at (295589). The wattles and she-oaks make this a pleasant walk. There is a mining company camp at the bottom of the Gulch, but it is best ignored. From the north-south track at (267618), we set off towards the car. There is much leg scratching scunge on the ridges, but the creeks are bordered by wide stretches of grass – thick grass, about 4 feet deep and rather hard to push through and continuing right to the edge of the creek. As the creek is very silent, you suddenly find yourself nearly falling into same. Also, the grass hides lots of little holes full of water and other such exciting things. After wandering around the swamp for a while and checking out a couple of creeks which we reckoned should not have been there, we finally managed to find the car.

This trip is definitely recommended for those who want to see the rain forest areas of Cooloola, for some of the area covered could possibly be mined. There are almost as many mining company survey pegs as there are trees. However, the Government has conservation interests at heart – not far from a sand mining company peg on the beach is a sign "State Forest. Removal of coloured sands prohibited. Help preserve Queensland for all people."
HOW TO GET LOST BETWEEN BINNABURRA AND RUNNING CREEK: AN ODYSSEY IN 4 FITS

Ralph Carlisle

The trip started well: one of the two cars was held up in Gold Coast traffic on Thursday night (the weekend being Easter) and arrived at Binnaburra at 1 a.m. Friday. In the morning, I tried to get a permit to camp in a national park, but the Ranger was on holidays.

On Friday, we walked to O'Reilly's via Coomera Gorge and Mt. Merino. We left Bill and Tom there because of a twisted ankle and blistered toes respectively. Then there were five – Judy, Sue, Lee, Robert and me. We left O'Reilly's on Saturday morning and lunched at Echo Point, where we echoed Heybobs all over the place. We had a reply from Norm Kelk's Tallebudgera-bound party on Worendo.

Fit the First. After lunch, we fallowed the graded track to the Worendo turnoff. Two tracks lead off here towards Worendo: a neglected graded track to the right and an ordinary track to the left. We took the old graded track but it disappeared after about half a mile and we had to do some light scunge-bashing up to the other track. We presume that Norm's party passed us during that brief sojourn off the track because we did not see them again that trip.

Fit the Second. We followed the track without trouble to the Rat-a-tat turnoff. Here, one marker said "Durigan" and pointed straight ahead, the other said "Rat-a-tat & Stinson" and pointed to the right. Me thought: "The marker to the right does not mention Point Lookout; therefore, that track must be some funny one which goes over the ridges to the Stinson wreck, rather than via Point Lookout. Obviously, the border track goes straight ahead over Mt. Durigan." Fool.

So, we climbed Durigan and, lo and behold, could not find any track leading off the other side. We scunged around for about an hour looking for the track and eventually camped on top of Durigan. There we were enveloped by a bushwalker-eating mist which precipitated on us most of the night.

During the night, me thought: "There is no track off the other side of Durigane. Then the right track must be the one that goes through Rat-a-tat." On Sunday morning, we bounced down to Rat-a-tat, noticing the correct turnoff on the way, and there met Chris Woods' party on their way to Binna-Burra. Quarter past eleven saw us on our way towards Point Lookout.

Fit the Third. Two bumps before Point Lookout, there is a track off to the right. This must have been a trouble point in the past as there are a couple of trees with all sorts of blazes, arrows, question marks, etc. carved on them. In particular, there was an arrow pointing to the right which was fresh that day (the sap was still running). We attributed this arrow to some scouts who had passed us as they returned from Point Look- out and we thought "Even scouts should know where they've been, and this arrow points the way." Fools! When the track petered out after a few hundred feet, we decided something was wrong. It was getting dark by now, so I went ahead without my pack on the straight-ahead track to check that Point Lookout was in that direction. As I returned, I was caught by the night, to be rescued by Judy, Robert and torches. If you really want to know what dark is like, go into a dense rainforest on a cloudy, moonless night without a torch. It isn't totally dark as there are glowing fungi present; but these shed exceedingly feeble light which is no help and seems to float before one's eyes, giving a feeling of disorientation.

We camped by the trees of confusion and were rained upon by night. On Monday, we walked almost continuously to Point Lookout and down the Stretcher Track to the England Creek turnoff, then continued along the ridge to the grassy slopes and down to the saddle.

Fit the Fourth. I hadn't been told that the turnoff to Running Creek was a mile or so along the saddle; so we dropped off to Running Creek as soon as we got to the saddle. This led us into impenetrable scunge and eventually we had to camp some unknown distance from Running Creek as night fell. The only flat, clear ground to camp in was in the gully we were following. It rained that night and the creek rose; have you ever had two gallons of water in your sleeping-bag with you?

On Tuesday morning, we climbed out onto a grassy ridge and back up to the saddle. We followed the saddle to a track which led off to Christmas Creek and reached a farmhouse about 1 p.m. On attempting to ring Brisbane, I was put through to Bes who had been waiting at Running Creek for us. Bes told me that we had been declared lost about five minutes before and that the police were starting to organize a rescue party. "#\$%&/". I said, "we weren't lost, just bewildered." Bes, Ken and Landrover then extricated Judy's car from Running Creek valley and came to pick us up. This took much time, and it was about 7 p.m. before we reached Brisbane, a mere 24 hours late.

THE BARNEY MONSTER

J.L. Samuel

Its history, description, habits, and nutrition, together with notes on recommended precautions.

While the presence of this creature should not act as a deterrent to potential visitors to the area, anyone planning an expedition to the Mountain would do well to familiarise himself with its habits before venturing, and, throughout the duration of the excursion, the possibility of an encounter should be borne in mind.

From earliest times, vague rumours appear of a large and fearsome creature inhabiting the area (Cook and Banks, 1770), but the first confirmed sightings have been made only in recent years (Logan 1828). Inadequate data has been received for an accurate classification, but the creature has been tentatively placed in the Genus Bunyipae, and an arbitrary species allotted to it – Bunyipae barneyi. However, some workers, basing their findings on the size (av. 7. 25 sq. ft) and shape (arcuate) of the east-off scales, believe it to be a sub-species of Bunyipae horribilis, whilst others claim that no member of Bunyipae has claws more than 49" in length, nor hydrofluoric acid in its vapour, and therefore place it in a separate genus, Buschvorkerus, within the Bunyipidae.

There are no authenticated photographs, nor any complete specimens. An attempt to carry a shed tooth back to civilisation had to be abandoned when all but two of the 18 carriers developed severe neuroses. There have been reports of bushwalkers using bristles as tent-poles, firewood, and weapons, but unfortunately all the users have perished mysteriously before they could confirm the stories.

The range of the Monster appears to be quite extensive. Although one writer gives only consistent reports of sightings at the Lower Portals (Lacey 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970), there has been evidence gathered of Monster activity at the summit (Cathexus 1968, 1969), and on the ridges (Grimsdyke 1869, 1870). Particularly violent visitations have occurred from time to time in the saddle, near the Barney Hut.

The diet of the monster is largely a matter of conjecture. Few People have observed it feeding and lived, and those people who stumble into its droppings are generally too occupied in trying to neutralise the corrosive action to conduct an analysis of the contents. In general, one can say that the diet consists chiefly of pOG, scrOGin, hong-ming-trOG and, in lean times, bOG; the eructations from the digestion of these foods reduce a thick f OG under cover of which the monster can hunt its favourite Prey: bushwalkers. As a rule, it seems to content itself with licking up the trail of blood, sweat and tears; the only bushwalkers which it has been known to consume whole are tender young virgins. In view of this, it is obvious what is the best precaution to be taken before departing for the mountain (those people who do venture forth unprepared in this way may, of course if they are not devoured first, remedy the oversight during the trip, with the help of their fellow walkers). However, even with this safeguard, it is well to be on one's guard. The following are the main safety points to be observed:

- 1. Always remember that the monster may be anywhere on the mountain, from the peaks to the gullies, in creeks and on dry ridges.
- Watch out for signs of its influence; this means it is in the area somewhere. Signs include shoe

 laces continually coming undone, paths mysteriously disappearing, ridges moving while you are
 looking for them, mists coming down, branches hitting you in the face, etc., etc.

- 3. Never stray far from the campfire at night. Watch for Eyes outside the ring of firelight, sounds in the darkness (whifflings, snufflings, howlings, etc.), the smell of corrosive smoke drifting past, green things glowing in the distance...
- 4. Have a supply of soap handy in case of attack. It is well known that the monster will not approach anyone who has been in contact with soap in the last 12 hours, and until recently this was thought to be the only repellent. However, a quick-thinking female managed to save herself from certain death recently by spraying the charging beast at close range with under-arm deodorant. Unfortunately, her mind was so affected by the encounter that she has never been able to describe the monster.
- 5. Do not touch or sit on any cast-off scales, teeth, bristles, claws, or other detritus. Skirt around any areas that have been blasted by monster-fumes, even if it means a long detour. Steer clear of droppings. Do not drink from water where it has drunk (watch for a green fluorescence).
- 6. Dishonourable as this appears, resist all impulses to go to the assistance of someone under attack. The chance of your achieving anything Other than your own demise is so remote as to render such action mere foolhardiness. In the unlikely event of your finding the victim of an attack still living, handle him only with gloves, and use facemasks improvised from handkerchiefs soaked in alcohol.

If these six points are followed, there is no reason why the presence of the Monster should dampen your enthusiasm for walking in this unique area.

THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND BUSHWALKING CLUB - Hey Bob Volume 12, 1970

LET'S WALK

Russel Bauer

Bushwalking – what is it? Is it a chance to enjoy the beauty and peace of the undisturbed bush, to create lasting memories, to share good and misfortune with our fellow walkers, companionship around a lonely fire, a warm sleeping-bag on a night suitable for stargazing

I do not wish to discuss the philosophical aspect of bushwalking. The sole purpose of this article is to try to convey to members a message of understanding. If you are a dedicated bludger, please continue reading.

Firstly, a normal person (I believe that bushwalkers are normal) will not continue to do something from which he obtains no pleasure, satisfaction, or enjoyment.

Secondly, consider the most degenerate bushwalk you have been on. How much of it do you remember? Now consider that "impossible" trip where you fought with raspberry, mountains, endless ridges, and rain. How much do you remember of that trip?

That is, when the long-term consequences are considered, it is the painful and difficult parts of trips which leave the lasting impression. You laugh at the suffering; you see the humour of what were heartbreaking situation's. The threats of "never again" – they are forgotten.

Which brings me to what I wanted to write about – Daywalks, one possible way of creating a moderately hard but interesting day. I feel it is pointless to list a large number of requirements necessary for day walking because you will soon learn them if you consider seriously this form of bushwalking. But if you are wondering what it would be like, I'll enclose a short narrative of such a walk.

* * *

"Black Canyon plus Lightning and Thunder Falls – sounds beaut. Anyone want to come on an easy daywalk to Lamington? Well, we might as well add a little extra like Castle Crag and the Lost World – it appears from these trip reports that UQBWC has had weekend trips to Lost World and the Canyon from O'Reilly's. But that's no indication of the severity of the walk. Better work out a rough timetable, food ...".

Four twenty a.m., 9th May. A sleeping Brisbane did not observe the quiet departure of 3 people, destination O'Reilly's. All that was disturbed on the cold morning were several wallables and numerous scrub turkeys.

By 6.45 a.m., our cold stiff bodies were slowly being forced into motion. However, the early morning sun and the slight exercise on the way to Castle Crag soon generated enough heat to defrost our frozen limbs and we were thankful that we had left our warm clothing behind. Now that the agony of warming up was over, our minds were focused on the walk ahead.

The pace slackened as we descended the Crag. The reduction in speed was due to the leader's uncertainty of the slope of the ground under the extremely thick covering of grass. In an effort not to waste time so early in the day, he tried to push the pace. Unfortunately, he quite often found himself going too fast down the steep slopes. Apart from these acrobatic displays, it was an uneventful amble down to the Left Branch of the Albert River.

Here, we had another slight problem. In the early morning light, the stream looked quite innocent and pretty with its extensive covering of greenery. Many were the curses as we quickly found that even such innocence could conceal treachery for below the green cover, water was the predominant substance to be found. The harder material (boulders) were left undiscovered. Nevertheless, we quickly travelled the last few hundred yards downstream and at 9.15 a.m., we stopped for morning tea at the edge of the cleared paddocks.

After this unexpectedly slow beginning, we endeavoured to set a steady pace up on to the Lost World. But once again our progress was retarded. This time by overheating and a rest half-way up the ridge to the West Razorback had to be taken. Once on the Razorback, we sped along a 6-lane expressway, construction of which was completed by Freshers Pty. Ltd. on 15th March. This soon took us up through the cliff-line and to the top where we had a brief rest before wandering down to the traditional campsite. We arrived at 11.15 a.m., and immediately performed the infamous ritual of having lunch.

By midday, after increasing the pack-load by several tins (funny how you find these things lying around), we dribbled off through the open forest of the Lost World. We took things easy here so as to let our enormous meal to settle down and also to make sure we went where we were supposed to go. Hence it was not surprising that we found this section of the walk under the canopy of branches and leaves extremely relaxing. Even though we were not confronted by with any embarrassing incidents such as "I don't think we should be walking round in circles like this", it was 1.30 p.m. before we reached the saddle between the Lost World and Worendo.

After devouring some more food, we were surprised to find a supa dupa highway leading down to the Albert River. We scorched down this and were soon in the river and extensive pastures of small gympies. As we proceeded through the stinging gympies we suddenly found our path blocked by an expanse of water – so this was Red Rock Cutting. In our eagerness to get to the Lightning and Thunder Falls, which lay somewhere beyond, we took to the water and after a record-breaking swim, hauled ourselves out ... the blue coloration and the spasmodic spasms convinced us that the water was slightly on the cool side. But time was at a premium for it had taken us an hour to get all our belongings across 20 feet of water.

By the time we had attained the shooting creek exit, we had thawed out. The question remained – how much longer to the Falls? As we decided that this would be our exit point, we dropped the pack and proceeded to rock-hop further up Black Canyon. Sensing that time was running out our pace by now had quickened considerably. But 35 minutes later, at 3.50 p.m. we still had not seen anything which might represent the elusive falls. A quick but hard decision that we abandon the falls was made because we wanted to reach the graded path system before dark.

We scorched back to the pack, just stopping long enough to pick it up and then we proceeded to scramble up the steep slope, hanging onto anything that didn't move. In the rainforest, the light was fading prematurely. Onwards, upwards, slip backwards, 2 steps forward, slip back etc. The mind ceased to think. We were like mechanical machines. It seemed like it took all eternity to reach the paths but in actual fact it was only one hour of continuous climbing from the Albert River to where we collapsed, four miles out from O'Reilly's. We lay there for perhaps 5 or 10 minutes as we watched the last red rays of the sun filter through the uppermost branches of the tallest trees.

After this brief rest, these three dark figures passed silently through the black still shadows of the rainforest. A lone torch was finally produced after the tranquil silence was shattered by the screaming curses of the leader when he innocently walked off the track and crashed headfirst into the dense

undergrowth. The only other stops on the walk out were to admire the large number of glow-worms (a sight which a lot of people miss), and to search for the torch which had extinguished itself after being dropped onto a rock. After recovering it, we found that it still worked and at 6.45 p.m., 12 hours after leaving, we arrived back at the car. Hot coffee all round, then all that remained was the drive back to Brisbane. The driver managed to stay awake by summarising the day's walk and by thinking of future ones.

* * *

The problem of pollution will not disappear. What may disappear is the opportunity to find a solution that is cheap, rational, and humane. If we wait too long, we shall be overtaken by events, for no matter how long it takes there will ultimately be a solution, even if it is the total ravaging of the earth.

Report from the Senate Select Committee on Water Pollution.

THE BUDAWANG RANGES

Marion Speirs

During the May vac., UQBWC had a trip to the Budawangs which are about 150 miles south of Sydney.

It is sandstone and conglomerate country, and this has resulted in an extremely long winding series of cliff lines, with at least two tiers in most places. Wind-sculptured formations – arches, ribs, monoliths, and caves give the area a never-ending appeal.

We had seven days in the area – this was just sufficient to acquire a taste for more. The closest town on the main Prince's Highway is Milton and from here we drove to a picnic area (without water) just below Pigeon House, camping there the first night. A two-mile track leads from there to Pigeon House which has ladders bolted on to its cliffs. From the top of Pigeon House, one has a spectacular 360° view of the coastline to the north and east and the ranges to the south and west. Pigeon House should definitely be visited as it gives an idea of the country to be covered. We dropped down on the northern side of Pigeon House to track leading to Longfella Pass. A good foot track leads down the pass, meeting a dozed track which follows Longfella Ridge down to the Clyde River.

As getting off Pigeon House was scungy and Yardboro Flat is a better place to start the trip anyway, it would be best just to visit Pigeon House without packs and then drive down to Yardboro Flat.

From Yardboro Flat, a road of variable quality penetrates the Clyde Valley almost as far as Warre Head. Most vehicles could be driven to the second crossing on the map (the first has a bridge). Provided the river could be forded, some cars could go to the end of the road as marked.

The Natural Arch in Castle Gap is small. Byangee Mountain can be climbed fairly easily from the Yardboro River side of Castle Gap giving a good view of the country.

The two-wheeled track up the Clyde Valley eventually degenerates into a walking track which is very easy to follow.

We left the Clyde before Castle Head and went up Holland Creek for about a mile until a well-used campsite was reached. This is near a good pool which would be fantastic in summer (as would all the good pools in the Clyde). We did a series of daytrips from this campsite.

To get to Folly Point, one follows up a creek which enters Holland Creek about 100 yards below the camp. A couple of very small cairns mark the start of the track up to Folly Point via Watson's Pass. Within two hours, we were on top. This turned out to be one of the best views obtained on the trip. The photos on the opposite page show some of these. Folly Point is a bare rock plateau dissected into rather peculiar formations. There is water on top. We had only half a day, but with more time, one could go further north to Mitchel Lookout.

The centre of attraction is the Castle-Shrouded Gods complex. From follypoint, the ridge straight up from the campsite seemed a possible route up Shrouded Mountain; so, two of the party did a reconnaissance trip while the rest went up the "passable route" via Darri Pass. On top of Darri Pass the vegetation was initially very low and easy to walk through. However, this became quite thick and frustrating when we were below the entrance to Monolith Valley, so much so that we abandoned the idea of going to the castle and headed up to the Monolith Valley. From the side of Boorang, there are good views of Talaterang, the Castle and Byangee Walls. This route up was time-consuming because of the scunge.



Looking south from Folly Point, Castle Head and Warre Head on left, Pigeon House in background, Byangee Walls on right.



Looking south-west from Folly Point, showing from left to right, Shrouded Gods Mountain, the Donjon and Mt. Tarn. The ridge taken to Monolith Valley is the second from left.



To avoid being "geologically" embarrassed when dropping down Darri Pass, it is best to drop steeply, as close to the creek as possible and avoid those not-so-steep sidetracks which lead the unwary on to verandahs on Darri Head – only to discover the real track one hundred feet directly below.

From the eastern end of Monolith Valley to the camp is about 3½ hours allowing ½ hour for Darri Pass mishaps. The reconnaissance party was much more successful; their route was fast, direct, and free of scunge and was used two days later. The ridge up from the camp is followed as far as the first cliff-line. Then, by going round to the left, it is possible to get up the cliffs with very easy rock-scrambling. Immediately on top is moderately vegetated but easy to push through. This suddenly changes to kneehigh grass and shrubs. We then headed west to get a good look at Crooked Falls on Angel Creek, Mt. Donjon, Mt. Tam and all else in that direction.

The next cliff-line, that of Shrouded Gods, was conquered by going around to the right until a climbable gully was found (in this case, the second after the "nose" of the mountain). We used a fixed rope here, the hardest part being the initial bit up a wedged sort of chimney Shrouded Gods also had remarkably low vegetation and we zigzagged west first and then east to see as much as possible. From the southern end of Shrouded Gods, there is a good route down into Monolith Valley, a cairn marking the start. We had time only to go through the valley and into the Valley of the Seven Gods. This area is worth a couple of days just pottering around from a camp in Monolith Valley. There is plenty of water.

The creeks were worth investigating. Angel Creek Falls were quite pretty and only about two hours from the campsite on Holland Creek. Walking out from the campsite to the foot of Longfella ridge took 4 hours.

Since the star attraction is the Castle-Shrouded Gods complex, it would be worth camping up there. Even with packs, the ridge up from our camp basecamp would be less frustrating than the Darri Pass route. Darri Pass however would not need a rope but would involve scunge and rougher country.

A well-used approach is from the south – from Yardboro River up the Kalianna Ridge to the gap between the Neibelung Mountain and the Castle.

The area is often approached from west of Corang Peak, it taking a day from the end of the road to Bibbenluke Mountain and then an hour or so to Monolith Valley.

Mt. Talaterang seems interesting but apparently is best approached by driving to the north of it rather than climbing out of the Clyde Valley.

Maps

The Northern Budawang Range and the Upper Clyde River Valley – Coast and Mountain Walkers. 1 mile to 1½ inches. VERY GOOD.

Corang and Nerriga 1:50000 military maps (contoured). These maps can be obtained from PADDY PALLIN.



"SOME DAY I WILL RETURN"

Lawrie Yakimoff

"There's a beaut new area about 100 miles south of Sydney, and twenty miles in from the coast. It's pretty good." Well, it was new to me – I hadn't even heard of it before. The Budawang Range, I mean.

Right from the beginning, it seemed that this would be a highly enjoyable May Vacation trip. Not all members of theparty knew each other, but with the enthusiasm stirred by a few spectacular photographs and glowing reports of the area, the success of the trip seemed assured.

The area we visited is the northern end of the Budawang Range, which runs roughly parallel to the coastline. Milton, the nearest town to area, lies a few miles from the coast, while to the west, is Mt. Pigeon House, a prominent peak named by Captain Cook. The map of the area presents a tantalizing picture of rough mountainous terrain just under 3000 ft. high, which drops down via long lines of cliffs to the Clyde River valley below, about 300 ft. above sea level.

We planned to meet at Milton, as some of the party travelled by car, some hitch-hiked, while the rest of us travelled by train. Trains are not always the ideal form of long-distance transport, especially when one spends a cold sleepless night in a second-class sitter. As the train clacked along the tracks towards Sydney through the cold, grey, awakening countryside, my thoughts passed to the people out there, snug, and warm in their small, box-like houses. And momentarily, I wished I was one of them.

Then we were in Sydney. Sydney is an amazing place, with its miles and miles of suburban settlement, best pictured as a fungus growth which will soon cover the countryside from Newcastle to Port Kembla. Sydneysiders stared at us as we tramped along the platform of Central Station towards the South Coast train, doubled over by the weight of our gigantic packs.

The coast south of Sydney is quite picturesque, and as we were the only people in the carriage, we could either stretch out in the warm sun and catch up on lost sleep, or lounge about and enjoy the scenery. The railway runs close to the coastline, and as the train snaked through the hills, we could catch occasional glimpses of the waves pounding against the cliff line which reached down to the water from the backdrop of hills, while the furious wind whipped the sea into scurrying clouds of spray. No wonder this region is a popular holiday place, with its broken coastline, rugged headlands, and quiet beaches and coves.

However, the industrial towns of Wollongong and Port Kembla provide a stark contrast to the beauty of the surrounding countryside. From miles away, the tall red and white painted smokestack of the steelworks is visible. It seems to reach skywards like the symbol of our own technological era – the spaceship. But the price of this is reflected in the local environment which seems to be typical of a highly Industrialized region. The steelworks dominate the towns, blatantly spewing out black, white, and evil, sulphureous looking clouds of dust and smoke in open defiance of the anti-pollution movement rapidly gaining momentum in Australia. The towns themselves are monotonous, functional, and almost devoid of trees.

By contrast, Milton is an unspoilt country township, where people such as Ron Beezley, the local chemist, helped to make our trip such a success, with his valuable local information and assistance. It was late in the afternoon when we all finally reached Milton, and while the rest of us stood around, dressed in jumpers and anoraks, shivering as the cold wind rustled down the empty streets, a carload went to buy some hot fish-n-chips for our tea.

Later, after innumerable trips in the mini, the whole party was eventually transported to the camp at Mt. Pigeon House, about twenty torturous miles from Milton. Here, we spent the coldest night of the whole trip. Next morning, our hardy leader dragged all of us into the cold with a stirring reveille with the intention of starting early. This was a brave deed, considering the rebellious murmurings that were heard.

Mt. Pigeon House is only 2361 ft. above sea level. It looks like a volcanic plug, but the whole region is composed of fine sandstone grading to a conglomerate. The mountain stands alone like a sentinal, and although we hadn't seen a photo of it before, we recognized it from the train the previous day, and knew that we were almost at the Budawang Range. From the top, the Clyde River Valley was spread out at our feet – a gigantic three-dimensional map – while behind us, the coastline stretched to the north-east and south-west.

Down in the Clyde River Valley, travel is easy along the Forestry Department roads and cattle tracks. However, a couple of log bridges brightened the walk considerably – one slip, and splash! A number of our party tried the swimming holes at various times. Much to our amusement of course. I can still hear their screams of agony as they tried to convince us how pleasant it was. After one or two diversions and one day later, we reached the site which was to be our base camp for the next few days. The reader might be aghast at the idea of base camping but there is so much to see that travelling with only daypacks is ideal. Besides it was much warmer in the valley at an elevation of only 300 ft., than 2500 ft. higher up in the mountains where the freezing cold winds blow in from the Kosciusko Plateau. At night, the wind literally roars overhead while in the valley, it is still.

This is most unusual country, quite unlike anything in South East Queensland. The average yearly rainfall is approximately forty inches, so the river valley is heavily forested. It rises gently to the first line of cliffs which borders a flat plateau-like region, and then to a second plateau via another cliff-line. It is probable that the Clyde River formed a wide shallow valley millions of years ago, and was rejuvenated in its old age, forming the second smaller valley through which it now flows.

The flat areas are open, exposed, and covered with grass and stunted banksia. It looks rather like alpine heath country. On top when the wind blows, jumpers and anoraks are needed, and the cliff-line is avoided as it's a long way down. The view is breathtakingly spectacular; the icy wind whistling through the sparse vegetation and across one's face helps to create the sensation of isolation and rugged grandeur which pervades the plateau and high valleys of the region. And always, in the distance, is Mt. Pigeon House.

The focal point of the whole trip was, without a doubt, Monolith Valley, and the Seven Gods. The route we took had been pioneered by our intrepid leader and another member of the party the previous day. It led up onto the first plateau and across the top of the second. We were lucky because there was no wind, the sun shone warmly through the crisp clean air, and we could see for miles. The name of this Plateau – Shrouded Gods Mountain – suggests conditions less favourable than the ideal walking conditions which we enjoyed. And then we were there.

Monolith Valley is a remarkable place. It is long, narrow, but not very deep, and is totally different from the comparatively lush valley of the Clyde River below. The walls of this miniature valley hidden high up in the central plateau region, have been intricately carved by the wind, and are dark and mysterious looking. Here and there in the valley, stand similarly patterned monoliths of stone. Fortunately, there was no wind. The previous day when we had made an uncomfortable trip to the mouth of valley by a different route, the icy wind, funnelled by the narrow valley, roared, and whistled about us, leaving us tingling with the cold. A small creek runs through the valley, arid the vegetation is mainly grass and banksia. A well-

used path threads along the valley floor, but from the top, we could see that we were alone except for a dark-grey rock wallaby which scurried away, rapidly melting into its surroundings. The silence and stillness were eerie. But our shouts of "Heybob" reverberated from one wall to another and back again, until the whole valley seemed to be alive with not 15 but 150 bushwalkers.

At the far end of the valley, the path leads through a patch of thick rainforest-like vegetation, up and over a cleft in the rock, and into an amphitheater flanked by the cliff-line of the Shrouded Gods Mountain and overlooking the Clyde River Valley far below. We were in the presence of the Seven Gods. This valley is similar to the previous one, and as time was short, we were unable to explore. After a leisurely lunch, we offered our sacrifices to the Gods for the unusually fine weather they provided us and retraced our steps to camp.

The return journey to the cars was quite eventful. We walked out of the area in small parties, and when the last group to leave camp reached the cars, it was discovered that half the party was missing. By following a cattle track, they had taken the wrong branch of the river, and ended up high in the mountains, well away from their objective. Meanwhile, a massive transport operation was under way, with people being ferried to Milton. The final carload reached the township at 4.00 a.m. next morning.

We left for home the same day. As I stood by the roadside hitching a lift to Sydney, I felt sorry that the best part of the trip was over. The Budawang Range is the best area that I have yet visited, and I envy the local walking clubs that have this fantastic complex of rivers and mountains as their home grounds. The area is very rugged, but well worth the effort needed to see it. Some day, I will return.

Looking back on the trip - and any trip for that matter – with its moments of fear, joy, discomfort, and sense of achievement when some goal is attained, I am reminded of Sir Walter Murdoch's warning that "young Australians must not tamely settle down to the inadventurous, barnyard sort of life to which modern civilisation is apt to condemn us." There are many ways of heeding this advice, but I think that our way is the best.



MOUNT KAPATUR NATIONAL PARK

Peter Greenup

Mount Kaputar National Park forms part of the Nandewar Ranges in the north-west of New South Wales. The park consists of three separate areas running north-south in the following order – the Grattai Sector, the Lindesay Sector, and the Kaputar Sector. The Grattai and Lindesay Sectors, as yet undeveloped and not very well known, have been discussed very basically by Denis Townsend in an article entitled "The Nandewar Ranges" (Heybob, 1966). I intend to deal with the third region known as Kaputar sector which is developed, unfortunately, too well.

The Park Headquarters is at Dawson's Springs, 35 miles from Narrabri. Rising abruptly above the surrounding plains are many remarkable and rugged peaks between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high, from which fine panoramic views can be obtained, not only of the plains, but also of the cliffs, gorges, and rocky plateau within the park. There is a wide variety of flora and fauna in the park, the most unusual being the wedge tail eagles and hawks which nest in the rocky cliff-lines.

During the summer months, the temperature in the park is some 20-25 degrees F below that of the surrounding plains, and in winter snow is common above the 3,500 feet mark. Due to an almost complete lack of water in the park, except at Dawson's Springs, through-walking is very hard, therefore a base camp would be made at the camping and amenities site at Dawson's Springs.

With reference to the article on "The Nandewar Ranges" (Heybob, 1966) the author obviously did not do much walking in the Kaputar Sector. Although I agree with his comments about "over-civilization" of the park, there are numerous walks to be done. With a good gravel road running through the park connecting the main lookouts like Mt. Kaputar (4,949 feet), Doug Sky Lookout, Mt. Dowe (4,810 feet) most of the main points of interest in the park can be reached in day walks. Although there are very few walking tracks, the walking is easy. The country is fairly heavily timbered, but with little or no low scrub.

Several interesting and worthwhile day trips are from Coryah Gap on to Mt. Coryah (4,603 feet) offering magnificent views of the whole Nandewar Range, then on to Mt. Mitchell and Camel's Hump (3,791 feet), or the climb on to Euglah or Ningadhum Rocks (3,602 feet). Probably what is regarded as the highlight of the park is the ascent on to Yalludunida Rock and then the walk around the circumference of the Yalludunida Crater – the remnants of an old volcano. These trips plus visits to some of the gorges would take about one week and incorporated with a visit to the Warrumbungle National Park, would make a wonderful two-week vacation trip. The Warrumbungles are visible from the top of many of the peaks in the Kaputar National Park.

The shortest and quickest way to the Park is to travel west to Goondiwindi (Cunningham Highway, Route 42), then south on the Newell Highway (Route 39) to Narrabri. Probably the most interesting, but the roughest and slowest way is along the New England Highway (Route 15), to Glen Innes, then west through Inverell and Bingara to Narrabri, via Killarney Gap which bisects the Nandewar Range between the Grattai and Lindesay Sectors of the Park. This route is inadvisable in all but dry weather.

Sketch maps are available from the Ranger. For a small fee, an excellent coloured map of the Kaputar Sector is also available.

THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND BUSHWALKING CLUB – Hey Bob Volume 12, 1970



WINTER VISIT TO MT. EGMONT

Denis Townsend

The road, a ribbon of moonlight-reflecting ice-sheathed bitumen, wound sinuously through the dark forest of rimu and rata. Beyond, in the notch marking the continuation of the road, the dull white snow-clad summit of Mt. Egmont was thrust upwards into a dark blue star-filled sky.

The conical peak is the southernmost and least eroded remnant of a line of vulcanicity stretching to the north-west across the lush, low-lying pastures of the Taranaki District in the south west of the North Island of New Zealand. At 8,260 feet, it is an outstanding feature in the area; an almost perfectly preserved volcanic cone and crater, and bearing on its southern flank, a parasitic cone, known as Fantham's Peak. The Taranaki grazing lands abutt abruptly on the forest which rings the mountain. Further up the mountainside, the trees give way to bush, which extends up to a bush-line variable in altitude around the mountain, beyond which snow tussock communities pass into the pure alpine flora of the summit region. In winter, the mountain is snow-covered down to relatively low levels, and small accumulations of snow may persist in gullies and depressions into summer.

All this and more – of the geology, vegetation, flora, fauna, and history of the area – I had browsed up on beforehand on the train to Stratford, which is the most convenient town for access to the mountain, being 9 miles distant by road to Stratford Mountain House, one of the three mountain res- orts in the foothills. Access may also be gained from New Plymouth to North Egmont Chalet, or by another road from Stratford to Dawson Falls Tourist Lodge, but both of these routes are longer. All have a reasonable amount of two-way traffic and hitch-hiking, particularly in the early morning and late in the afternoon, is relatively rewarding.

Travelling alone, I was rather limited as to what I could safely attempt. Mindful of the long-established reputation of the mountain for sudden and unexpected changes in weather – a consistent "bad" to "worse" on occasions, I had been cynically informed by a "veteran" of the mountain – and for highly dangerous ice conditions at this time of the year, i.e. early winter, I set my plans at a not-too-ambitious amble along the "Round the Mountain" track – a formed route, with one or more attempts to reach the summit when conditions permitted.

The "Round the Mountain" track meanders around the mountain slopes, linking a number of Park Board and Mountaineering or Ski Club huts with the three lodges. Much of the track traverses the slopes below the tree line though sections of it pass up into the bush and even higher into the rocky tussock-grass slopes at altitudes to over 5,000 feet. As many of the huts are privately owned by various organizations, it is advisable to apply to the concerned groups for permission to use the huts and to obtain keys. Failure to do this, on my part, because of the "last-minute" nature of the trip, was damnably inconvenient, and even dangerous in one instance when I was forced to retreat, in "white-out" conditions, down to a lower hut from a locked higher hut, on the sudden onset of a few hours of bad weather.

From a campsite in a public shelter near Stratford Mountain House, I followed a low-level track, humping a huge food-filled pack bristling with crampons, karabiners, and other mountaineering impediments, and contouring around innumerable ridges, crossed one gully after another. Each of these, scoured out by repeated floodings, and with the heavily forested banks grossly undercut, provided quite a task in crossing. The amount of erosion by gullying and landslip in the area is incredible. It is chiefly the result of the extremely high rainfall of the area (a gradient e.g., from 60 inches per year on the coast to the north up to 300 inches at 3,000 feet) acting on the unstable and mainly ash-derived soils of the region.

During a welcome lunch-break, I inspected the Hooker Hut, an emergency shelter above the tree line and pronounced it "Spartan". Beyond this, lay Kapuni Lodge, a club hut nestling on the lower eastern flank of Fantham's Peak (6,438 feet) which contains in its crater, Syme Hut, my object for the night. By midafternoon, I had bypassed Kapuni Lodge and continued up a badly eroded track to the higher hut. The track even below Kapuni Lodge was badly crusted with ice, and from that level, snow lay in drifts or blanketed the snow tussocks. At about 5,000 feet on Fantham's Peak, a combination of icing up of the route and a rapidly arisen "white-out", whipped over the mountain by a strong wind, forced my withdrawal to Kapuni Lodge, and finding this locked, further down the mountain to the Hooker Hut. There, water was the only problem and could be obtained only by melting little handfuls of snow harvested from the nearby bushes. Apart from an early-morning skirmish with a huge possum, my overnight stay there was uneventful.

Time factors ruled out a continuation of my proposed "round the mountain" trip, so I returned via a high route to the Stratford Plateau and camped in yet another public shelter – far more agreeable than living in a tent at that time of the year. From this campsite, I made, over the next few days, several vain attempts to reach the summit each time being halted by ice conditions on the upper slopes, despite excellent cramponing conditions at lower altitudes.

On my final day on the mountain, I set out very early heading further around to the sunnier northern slopes, where I hoped there would be fewer problems with ice, and where I could make one more attempt at the elusive summit. Several miles to the summit, I selected a ridge which led through bluffs to the summit. It was still early in the morning and the weather could not have been better. I filled a day-pack with a modicum of food, a first aid kit, a torch and my crampons and set off across the adjacent gully to my chosen ridge. The soft snow of the lower ridge gave way to a harder, more compacted, and crusted material, in which I found, with increased slope, that my crampons were of some use, and did away with the need to kick or cut steps.

Despite the icy winds that became noticeable at higher altitude, I was beginning to sweat profusely inside my oilskin parka. My ankles pained a little and my temples were throbbing, but I was gaining height at a good rate - then – ice – a huge band of steep ice stretching across a line of bluffs on the ridge, and beyond this – a clear run to the summit. I calculated from adjacent features, that I was at about 7,500 feet – less than 1,000 feet below the summit, but alone and unbelayed and confronted with a rather dangerous steep icy pitch, I chose, not without some disappointment, to retreat. By midday, my aching, wobbly knees had carried me back down to the "Round the Mountain" track. A quick visit to the nearby Tahurangi Hut revealed that it was occupied by a huge crowd of trampers from the Manawatu T.C. with whom I could have made a summit attempt on the following day, but alas, I had run out of time!

About a mile back along the RTM track, a staked route led out to the lower slopes of the mountain and eventually to the Stratford Road. I made my way down this as freshly arisen mist began to play up and down the gullies. As I reached a tussocky knoll just above the bushline, I looked back towards the mountain, and watched the mist swirling up on to the ridges and across the bluffs, till the whole mountain was obscured from view.

I stood for a while, thinking of the mountain, of so many others and of the high country that I had worked and played in, and of people I had met, some of whom I would dearly miss, in so many places. I thought

also of the ship that was soon to carry me away from it all. Turning, I walked away from the mountain and from a way of life that for me, had come to an end.

The spread of cities, industry, Transport have and erosion is concurring the network environment at a rate of hight a million acres a day. The Australia, July 30, 1970.

EXILE

Janeen Samuel

It was the wind that woke me –

I had forgotten how much I was missing the wind, Here, where the air drips, stilly, round the sun – But yesterday was the wind, the first of the sea son, Patting the buffer clouds before it like an invisible lion With soft, strong paws His fur brushing the trees, and the world alive Suddenly, in the stirring of his stride.

* * *

And the people of Brisbane were tortoise-cold, Each head huddled beneath its shoulder-blades, But I awoke, and I craned my neck to see The flat blown paddocks to the bare, home spun hills, Sand-waste, and stone, and bleach-blotched salt-flat plains Where the lion-winds hunt freely And the westerlies bring the rain up from the sea.

* * *

Yesterday I strode erect amid the tortoise-people, Breathing a lion's breath and daring his teeth to take me, But today the people of Brisbane are sunning themselves, And the lion has stalked away.

THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR OF BUSHWALKERS

N.J. Kelk

It is the purpose of this paper to describe certain aspects of bush-walkers' sexual behaviour and to offer certain hypotheses relevant to the perennial question "Why do people bushwalk?". The paper is based on the observation of members of UQBWC and other clubs over the past five years. Briefly, it is argued that bushwalkers are sexually inadequate people who join the club to escape from developing heterosexuality.

New members are of two types. They are either "the already dedicated walker" who has had some walking experience with scouts, parents etc., or those who join "to see what walking is like" and who regard the club as a potentially significant "sporting" group within the university.

Officially, "fraternizing" is forbidden on club trips (as in the consumption of alcohol). (See the club regulations.) In most club activities, sexuality is discussed only facetiously. The only serious comment I can recall on the matter during the past five years was when a president counselled "There shall be no sex on club trips". (This prohibition appears to be part of a wide ethos of "anti-hedonism". I think bushwalkers generally behave as if "it is evil to be seen to enjoy oneself.")

The prohibition against sex does operate on club trips. But it operates in an unusual manner. It is so taboo that it is never discussed. Thus, although old and new members are aware that sexuality is forbidden on club trips, they are unaware of what type of sexual role they are to fulfil. That is, "all bushwalkers are in a state of perpetual doubt regarding their sexual behaviour on trips."

This condition is aggravated by a feature unique to bushwalking, viz. that heterosexual groups have to spend extensive periods in comparative isolation, and members have to perform all essential bodily and social functions (including sleeping) in close proximity to one another. This is a sexually significant situation.

How do bushwalkers respond to this situation? Firstly, as with any normal person, they have strong desires to consummate their sexual needs. Secondly, they are strongly aware of the prohibition against sexual activity. Thirdly, guilt is generated in sexually stimulating situations, in direct pro-portion to the degree of sexual stimulation, i.e., as stimulation increases, so does guilt. This is illustrated in Diagram I. This process is referred to in psychological terms as Approach-Avoidance Conflict (see Yates, 1962, Chapter 5).



Diagram I: Approach-Avoidance Conflict of New Walkers' Sexual Response and Guilt.

As can be seen from the diagram, when the walker reaches the conflict point, sexual behaviour will be inhibited by the stronger feelings of guilt. When this situation is added to the usual trauma and sexual difficulties of the late adolescent-early adult, middle-class, university student, the result is to inhibit the development of overt heterosexuality.

It might be objected that if this were true, all such frustrated people would leave the club. But as can be seen from Diagram I, this need not be so. In low levels of stimulation and early approach behaviour, sexual rewards are greater than the guilt, i.e. preparing for trips, going to meetings, riding in cars etc. produce more sexual (and social) rewards than guilt. Thus, bushwalking is continued. It is only the overt heterosexuality that is inhibited.

For several years, I have assisted in UQBWC recruitment drives during Orientation Week. Frequently, freshers have asked questions such as "I suppose you have a good time with girls on trips?" or remark "A bird in the bush is worth two in the refectory". However, such people do not seem to join the club.

I believe that people who do join the club are people who, when they first come to the university, feel incapable of joining the University Sexual Rat Race. In the university context, they feel sexually inadequate, so they join a group in which they can postpone their sexuality.

The above hypotheses are supported by observations of bushwalkers as they mature, and of certain interactions between old and new members.

Although it is not immediately apparent at meetings or on trips, there is considerable sexual interaction between older members of the club (say, greater than the three years of membership). The extent and nature of this behaviour is kept quite secret from younger members and is not even acknowledged openly amongst old members. (However, it is secretly acknowledged amongst old. members. Thus, one finds extensive speculation about who is doing what, with which and to whom.) This recreates a situation similar to the family situation from which the new member has emerged or is about to do so, i.e. just as his parents concealed sexuality from him, the old members conceal sexuality from the new members.

But like little children, the new member is neither blind nor completely stupid. He becomes aware that "something is going on, but he is not allowed to know about it". (see Watzlawick et al. 1967, Chapter 6).

The new members tolerate this obviously unsatisfactory situation because they themselves are afraid of their sexuality.

The attempt to conceal sexuality by the old members is one part of the anti-hedonistic ethos mentioned earlier. Indeed, when one considers the rigours of walking, e.g., thorns, danger, dirt, thirst, exhaustion etc., and its comparative lack of conventional rewards, one might speculate that bushwalking is one manifestation of a sado-masochistic perversion.

As he grows older, the new member becomes more and more capable of withstanding the feelings of guilt. The conflict point mentioned in Diagram I occurs after increasingly large amounts of stimulation until finally the member is able to experiment with overt heterosexual behaviour. See Diagram II.



Diagram II. Comparison of Older Walkers' Sexual Response Strength and Guilt.

When the situation of Diagram II is reached, the sexual response is increasingly reinforced by itself and it thus increases spontaneously, i.e., success encourages success.

The above remarks and hypothesis seem to apply generally to bushwalking clubs, but they are more noticeable in UQBWC, because of its unique method of recruiting new members and its explicit method of assessing a member's status at the university, i.e., number of years of study.

Conclusions:

- 1. New members of UQBWC tend to be sexually inadequate within the university context.
- 2. The Bushwalking Club is a method of postponing overt heterosexuality.
- 3. The Bushwalking Club simultaneously encourages and frustrates the expression of overt heterosexuality.
- 4. The member is able to resolve this frustration only after several years.
- 5. Old members conceal their sexuality from new members, thus both encouraging the selection of sexually inadequate members, and increasing the new member's unease about the sexuality which he senses is present.
- 6. These conclusions apply to most members of UQBWC with the exception of some "Dirty Old Men" who account for only 0.5 percent of membership.

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RECIPIES FROM JOCE'S MIDDEN

Jocelyn Bayliss

Introductory caution: These ingredients are all VERY CHEAP and easily obtained from your local grocery shop or delicatessen. With minimal organising ability, a highly attractive menu for a 3- or 4-day walk could be devised tram these recipes, a week-long jaunt would take little additional menu planning.

The recipes are given more as an inspiration to would-be cooks, rather than a step-by-step how-it's-done guide. The quantities therefore are VERY approximate and should be altered depending on whether you are a lusty man or a slight woman: a hungry person, or one who just LUVS these ingredients. Often quite drastic alterations to the ingredients will have to be made due to circumstances (e.g., an enforced dry camp where you cannot cook rice, noodles or even make DEB) such predicaments lead me to my final caution.

A good cook learns to experiment and adapt. Your first steps towards these goals may be unintentional because you left a vital ingredient at home or bought the wrong thing at the shop. A cook has pride; a good cook has a mighty reputation to uphold; so, when you are forced to experiment, do so confidently and "down" the results in an appropriate manner. You'll know whether to repeat the series of steps and ingredients next time. Remember, too, that once you have braced yourself to eat what you cook, you learn the art of delightful cooking most rapidly.

Ideal Tools: (Or what Joce has found CHEAP, easy to pack, quick to clean and a delight to use, when seated comfortably, cross-legged before a set of glowing coals on her water-proofed cushion.)

- 1. 9" Teflon-coated cake tin from a Chain Store (85 cents). A cake tin has straight sides which are easy to grip. A pie dish has sloping sides not recommended. Teflon has non-stick qualities if a little marge is added, or meat is cooked slowly at first to lubricate the pan.
- 2. A spoon, spatula etc. suited to Teflon cooking. Plastic melts: wood is O.K. but it will not bend. I have a spoon-spatula-ladle which is ideal and doubles as a spoon.
- 3. A pair of Paddy Fingers to grip frying pan.
- 4. All Purpose. Used as a scraper or wiper-out of unwanted residue. Do not use steel wool or other types of pot cleaners; a little water and a firm scrub of All Purpose cleans most stubborn accumulations.
- 5. A billy is used for boiling water, stewed fruit, Surprise Peas, and Deb. Billies are deep, have thin bottoms and are not easy to stir using an eating spoon, so that food tends to stick and burn; pog burns very well in a billy. For anything that is likely to burn or stick, cook it in a Teflon Pan.

Fresh Meat Dishes: Roasted Chicken.

Take a whole or portions of a roasting chicken and sprinkle with salt. Skewer securely on a long-handled, pointed, and pronged green stick, and tum frequently until cooked. (10 minutes approx.)

Alternative. Cut chicken into pieces, salt and put into frying pan and turn frequently. Fat should not be necessary if the chicken is turned often.

Verdict: Delicious – cheaper than steak, too.

Cheap Dish 1:

- 1. Ingredients: 1 lb minced steak, 1 onion chopped up, 1 tomato, a packet Surprise Peas, Deb, butter, (Milk powder if wanted), salt.
- 2. Method: Firmly squash meat into 4 or 5 balls and flatten before putting into pan which has a small nob of butter melted in it. Add meat and in a few minutes tum over patties, VERY GENTLY, so that they don't crumble. Add onions in a few more minutes and then the tomato, sliced up, and sprinkle with salt.
- 3. Meanwhile: have the billy boiling and cook Surprise Peas till tender. Add butter to water, add Deb and milk powder slowly, keep stirring with fork until the desired consistency is attained. Keep warm.
- 4. Serve meat, vegetables together.
- 5. Verdict: Marvelously filling and tasty. Frying pan makes a good eating dish, too.
- 6. Alternatives: Sausages, thick chunks of smoked sausage (Salami et al.), bacon, boiled hock, pork sausages are also good cooked this way and served with the above vegetables.

A note on boiled hock. A smoked hock can be bought from the Delicatessen for 35 cents approx. a pound. They must be soaked for a few hours, boiled until tender and then deboned. The skin is good to eat too, and the water is excellent for a ham soup. The meat is really ham. It keeps for a few days in winter, at least.

Cooked or Prepared Meat Dishes:

Fried Rice.

- Ingredients: ¾ cup rice, 2 tablespoons butter, half chopped onion, a few beans and a carrot chopped ½" squares or smaller, bacon pieces, salt if needed.
 Extras of a chopped clove of garlic and chopped ½" of green ginger give additional flavour and life to the meal.
- 2. Method: Heat butter, add onion and rice and keep stirring over low flame until rice is golden. Add garlic and ginger too, at this stage. Add vegetables (peas, cabbage, capsicum, etc. can also be added or substituted) and meat pieces. Stir until all is coated with fat add more butter, if need be, then add water to cover ingredients completely. BOIL SLOWLY until moisture is absorbed and evaporated. If the rice needs more cooking add water and boil again until water has disappeared. Eat from pan. (Don't stir while cooking).
- 3. Verdict: Very good, if you have plenty of water available, (much cheaper and more flavour than a "Vesta" equivalent meal.) A good dish to perfect at home.

Macaroni Cheese.

- 1. Ingredients: 1 cup macaroni or noodles, half pound matured cheese, half chopped onion, salt, butter.
- Method: Melt butter in pan, add onion, cook for a few minutes, and stir regularly. Add macaroni, salt, and water to cover macaroni by at least ½". Boil slowly, but stir continuously, as macaroni sticks to pan too readily, add water as needed until macaroni is soft.
- 3. Meanwhile: Cut cheese into fine slices, when macaroni is cooked and most water has evaporated, add cheese. Heat slowly so that cheese melts evenly, stir or turn over, regularly.

- 4. Verdict: Quite yummy, even more filling. A tomato added at the end is worth carrying too!
- 5. Optional Extra: A packet of cheese and leek soup added to the water, so that the macaroni cooks in soup. Remember to take empty packet home.

Cheap Dish 2:

- 1. Ingredients: Packet Surprise Peas, 1-piece smoked cod, Deb, butter, milk powder. NO SALT NEEDED.
- 2. Method: Put peas in water and boil till done, break fish up and put in water. Add butter then stir in milk powder and Deb until water is absorbed. An onion boiled with the peas makes the Deb even better; could use instant or dried onions in this case, since they take ages to cook.
- 3. Verdict: A poor man's filling feast.

Bacon and Scrambled Eggs (Breakfast or light Dinner)

- 1. Ingredients: Eggs, bacon pieces, milk, butter, salt.
- 2. Method: Make two tablespoons of milk for every egg used, break eggs into milk, add salt and beat lightly. Melt butter in pan, cook bacon lightly and over a LOW FIRE, add eggs. Stir and tum over eggs continuously, as they set. If the fire is too hot, or if the eggs cook too fast, the eggs ooze water and nothing can be done about it. Can cook onions with bacon as well as tomato, capsicum, carrot, beans etc., to make an omelet.
- 3. Verdict: Beaut quick'n easy.

Fish and Rice

- 1. Ingredients: Boiled rice, surprise peas, tin of tuna, onion if wanted, butter, salt.
- 2. Method: Boil ½ cup rice in salted water with surprise peas, until both are cooked. Drain off excess liquid, add butter and fish. Heat through and serve.
- 3. Verdict: I don't like tinned fish, but I'm told this is a Great Dish; my aunt cooks it at home and "wastes" good pineapple by adding it to the fish and rice. Remember to carry tin home.

Notes on the protein sources mentioned:

FISH: Whether tinned or dried or smoked, fish lasts well and is a good change. The taste tends to stay in the pan for the next meal or so. The smoked fish is very cheap – 15 cents worth is quite a bit of fish.

CHEESE: Even though it melts a bit during summer it keeps well, and there is no waste. A half pound at 45 cents a pound is heap and probably more than most folk would want. Can be added to practically any dish for additional protein, if sliced thin and melted.

STEAK: Easy to cook and carry: more expensive than minced steak or if you're really low financially, sausages. An apple cooked in slices with either beef or pork sausages makes them taste quite different – try it.

SMOKED MEATS: Salami lasts well on a bushwalk, but don't wrap it in plastic; a mould develops very readily on the outside. It does not seem to cause any illness to me, but it does not look aesthetic. Smoked meats may be boiled, fried, bar-b-qued or eaten cold, therefore, they can be used in a fried rice, a boiled rice or boiled Deb and Pea dish. Bacon may be classed as a smoked meat too, although most of that smoked smell is artificial these days. Bacon pieces are far cheaper than rashers and often more meaty; a good thing to remember if your money is running low.

PORK: Unless it's treated specially (Pork luncheon knobs seem to last a few days even in summer), it's best eaten early in the walk. Grilled pork chops are really super, especially with an apple cooked in as well.

VEGETABLES: Fresh veges. have a high-water content and are therefore heavy, but they cook faster than dried types; if there is no water, they can be eaten raw. I mostly take a peeled onion (wrapped in grease-proof paper and a plastic bag), a tomato and perhaps, half a dozen beans. I've seen boys carrying raw potatoes, but Deb and, or Surprise Peas are lighter to carry merely to use as a "meal filler".

DESERT SUGGESTIONS

Stewed Fruit

A handful of dried fruit (apricots are good, but more expensive than peaches, pears, or apples), added to hot water and boiled until tender. Add sugar to taste and boil until the syrup is thin (or thick) enough. Good with Instant pud – with or without Bushwalker's dumplings.

Raisin Custard

Put a handful of raisins into boiling water and boil for a few minutes. Meanwhile mix till smooth a tablespoon of custard powder, two tablespoons milk and 1 tablespoon of sugar for each ½ pint of custard. Add a little boiling water to paste, then a little more, removing any lumps, then add this mixture to boiling water and stir till thick. Suggestion: Mix dry ingredients at home and keep in plastic bag. Coconut is a good extra and so too, is brown sugar.

Pancakes

At home mix well and put into a plastic bag – 2 tablespoons each of milk powder, sugar, self-raising flour, ½ teaspoon salt, handful of currants, raisins or sultanas and egg powder if you have it, otherwise take an egg.

At camp add sufficient water to make mix thick but runny. Melt butter in pan, pour in mixture and cook slowly over coals. When batter has cooked, tum pancake over and brown other side. If batter is too runny add milk powder; if too thick add a little water. Serve smothered in butter, honey or jam. NOTE: If you've made too much batter, cover it and keep away from ants and cook remaining mixture next morning. Eat pancakes cold for lunch, they're scrumptious.

Hot Fruit Pudding

Put a little butter in pan, fry a slice or two of fruit cake on both sides. Make a custard – for each ½ pint of custard, 1 tablespoon each of sugar and custard powder. When smooth add a little boiling water and then add mixture to the water, stir till smooth and thick and pour over custard.

A "Tired" Desert.

Chocolate coated biscuits and really thick, hot, cocoa brew. Good slumbers guaranteed. This thick chocolate drink has a variant called a "Super Drink" which needs some working up to, I'm told. It is approximately, 6 table-spoons each of milk powder, milo (or milo-cocoamix) and sugar, to which boiling water is added and makes one cupful. An egg would make it even richer and thicker.

Creamed Rice.

Boil ½ cup of rice in salted water until cooked. Make some thick milk, add plenty of sugar and sultanas etc. if you have some spare, add to rice. This is rather a filling desert and is not recommended if your first course had a rice base.

P.S. Of course, there is the old stand-by of tinned fruit and instant Pud, but you've got to carry out those tins and foil envelopes when the food has been consumed and who wants to do that? Well, some people think it's worth it, anyway.

worth it, anyway. a ha

BASIC ROCKCLIMBING FOR BUSHWALKERS

Ken Grimes

Often when walking in the bush, we come across short pitches of rock which have to be ascended or descended. Sometimes the smaller cliffs direct. In this article, I shall outline the essential points of abseiling (descending a cliff by sliding down a rope) and belaying (use of the climbing rope to protect the climber).

First a quick comment on knots. Every walker should be able to tie a bowline without the need of on-thespot instruction. (Remember, your leader may well be thirty feet above you and out of sight, so he won't be able to show you how to tie it.) The steps are as follows:

- 1. Form a loop in the rope with the near (short) end of the rope lying over the far (long) end. (See illustrations).
- 2. Taking the near end around your waist, pass the end from below the loop, through the loop, around the far end and back through the loop. (Remember the little story "The bunny (the near end of the rope) comes out of his hole (the loop), goes round the tree (the far end of the rope) and then goes back into his hole.)
- 3. Adjust the knot about your waist until it is comfortably tight. Tie off the end with a half-hitch.



Figure 1: The bowline.

Abseiling

This is the method of descending a cliff using a rope as a friction brake.

The simplest form is the "Classical" abseil. To use this, the rope is wrapped round the body as follows:

- 1. Stand astride the rope, facing the point of attachment.
- 2. Take the rope around the right buttock, across the front of the body and over the left shoulder.

3. Reach behind you with the right hand and grasp the rope coming over the back from the shoulder. With the left hand, lightly hold the top rope in front of you.

The above instructions refer to a right-handed person. If you are left-handed, substitute right for left and vice-versa.

Make sure that the rope is not in contact with bare flesh at any point of the body. Pull your collar up and over the rope where it passes over the shoulder; if you're wearing shorts, ensure that they end well below the rope.



Fig. 2. The Classic Abseil (a) front view (b) back view.

When descending, the following points should be kept in mind.

- 1. The rate of descent is controlled by the bottom-most hand. To slow down, grip harder on the rope and/or swing this hand around in front of the body so that a longer length of rope comes into contact with the body, increasing the frictional resistance.
- 2. Lean well back so that the legs, and preferably the whole body, are perpendicular to the rock. The feet should be flat against the rock and spaced slightly apart. This gives you greater stability and will prevent your slipping.
- 3. Watch where you are going! The rope may be tangled, you may be going to land in a tree or bush, or you may run off the end of the rope (!) if you don't look where you are going.
- 4. If something seems to go wrong, DON'T PANIC. Bring both hands up in front of you so the rope is wrapped well around your body, and you will come to a rapid halt.

The Karabiner Abseil.

This is similar in principle to the Classical method but is more comfortable (i.e., less hot). It involves the use of a sling and a karabiner (or snap-link). A short sling (about 4-5 feet in circumference) is twisted into a figure-of-eight and the walker steps into it with one loop about each leg. The karabiner is clipped through both strands where they cross. A screw-gate karabiner should be used. The rope is now passed once (or sometimes twice for beginners) through the karabiner, over the left shoulder and down behind to the right hand. The hands are positioned as for the Classical method.



Attaching the abseil rope.

The abseil rope is always used doubled so that it can be retrieved from below by pulling on one end. At the top of the cliff, it can be simply looped around a tree. The first man down should check that the rope is running freely around the tree and can be pulled down from below. If there are no suitable trees or the rope is jamming, a hemp or cotton rope sling can be used. (Never use a nylon sling for a nylon rope as the two rubbing together under pressure can create enough frictional heat to melt through.) The sling is looped round the tree or rock and the abseil rope is threaded through it. When the rope is pulled down the sling remains above. NEVER use slings that are found in situ as they will have been weakened by exposure to the weather.

Belaying

This is the method of protecting the climber so that if he falls, he will hang from the rope instead of splashing onto the rocks below.

The belayer should first tie himself securely to the cliff by a tree, rock, or piton (a metal "nail" driven into the rock and having an eyelet to which the rope is attached). This is done to prevent him being pulled off the cliff himself by the jerk of the falling climber.

A beginner should not be allowed to belay the leader (i.e., there should be at least two people experienced in rock climbing in any party which expects to do any rock climbing in the course of a trip).

Having tied onto the cliff, the rope from the climber is allowed to pass behind the body of the belayer so it runs against the waist. It is held by both hands and taken in slowly as the climber ascends. If the climber falls, the friction of the rope through the hands and around the back will allow him to be held by the belay man.





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