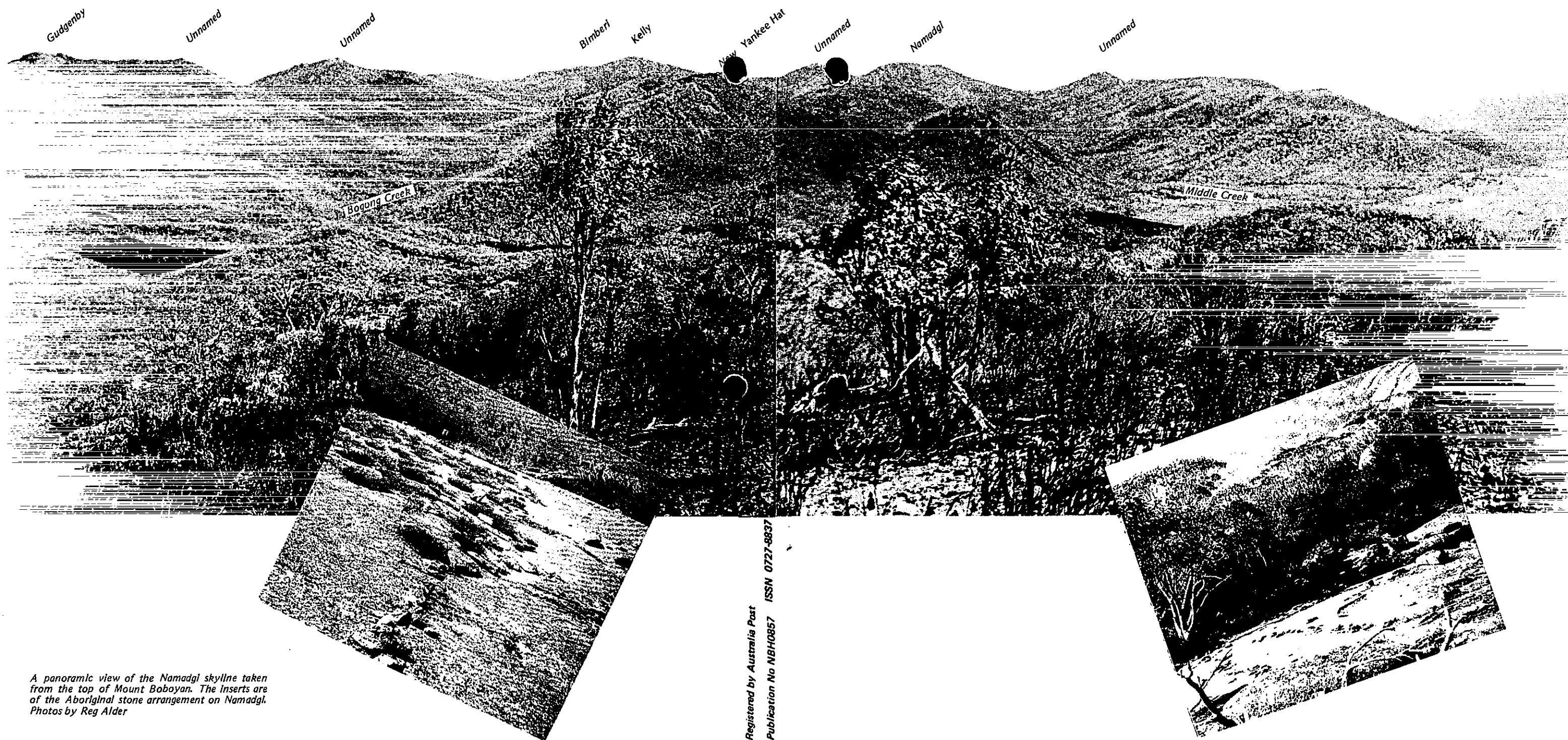




NPA Bulletin

National Parks Association A.C.T. Vol. 21 No. 5 September 1984 \$1.30

A Special Namadgi Issue



A panoramic view of the Namadgi skyline taken from the top of Mount Boboyan. The inserts are of the Aboriginal stone arrangement on Namadgi. Photos by Reg Alder

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AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Promotion of national parks and of measures for the protection of fauna and flora, scenery and natural features in the Australian Capital Territory and elsewhere, and the reservation of specific areas.

Interest in the provision of appropriate outdoor recreation areas.

Stimulation of interest in, and appreciation and enjoyment of, such natural phenomena by organized field outings, meetings or any other means.

Co-operation with organisations and persons having similar interests and objectives.

Promotion of, and education for, nature conservation and the planning of land-use to achieve conservation.

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GLENDALE TREE PLANTING STATISTICS

The following table lists the results of a survey of the trees planted in the Gudgenby Nature Reserve at Glendale showing species and height achieved; loss has been calculated compared to numbers originally planted out.

Species	Planted (1)	Surveyed 22/3 and 1/4/84			Loss
		< 30cm	30-90cm	> 90cm	
<i>E. bridaesiana</i>	230	21	158	14	193
		11	82	7	100
<i>E. pauciflora</i>	25	5	12	6	23
		22	52	26	100
<i>E. rubida</i>	120	20	91	14	125
		16	73	11	100
<i>E. stellulata</i>	90	19	40	2	61
		31	66	3	100
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	3				3(4)
					100(4)
TOTAL	468	65	301	36	402
		16	75	9	100

NOTES (1) Planted out 28/5/83 and 4/6/83.
(2) 16 *E. bridaesiana*/*E. rubida* evidently misidentified and figures combined to calculate loss percentage.
(3) Heavy loss near river and channels in flood.
(4) Did not survive winter.

Charles Hill

Annual Subscription Rates

1 July-30 June:

Family members \$15	Student members \$6
Single members \$12	Corporate members \$8
Pensioners \$ 6	Bulletin only \$8

For new members joining between:

1 January-31 March:	Half specified rate
1 April-30 June:	Annual Subscription

15 month's membership benefit

DEADLINE DATES for NPA Bulletin contributions:

15 July, 15 October, 15 December, 15 April

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Articles by contributors may not necessarily reflect Association opinion or objectives.

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National Parks Association A.C.T.

OUTINGS SUMMARY

Month	Date	Day	Location	Activity
September	2	Sunday	Mt Coree	Walk
	1/2	Weekend	Gourock Range	Pack Walk
	9	Sunday	Long Flats	Walk
	9	Sunday	Corin Dam Lookout	Walk
	15	Saturday	Glendale Crossing	Tree Maintenance
	15/6	Weekend	Tantangara	Pack Walk
	16	Sunday	Angle Crossing	Nature Ramble
	16	Sunday	Honeysuckle Hill	Walk
	20	Thursday	Gibraltar Peak	Walk
	22	Saturday	Black Mountain	Nature Ramble
	23	Sunday	Bullen Range	Walk
	23	Sunday	Orroral	Walk
	29/30/1	Long Weekend	Blue Water Hole	Pack Walk
	29/30/1	Long Weekend	Yarrangobilly	Car Camp
30	Week	Charlotte Pass	Ski Lodge	
October	7	Sunday	Six Peaks	Walk
	7	Sunday	Nursery Swamp	Walk
	11	Thursday	Black Mountain	Nature Ramble
	14	Sunday	Billy Billy Rocks	Walk
	14	Sunday	Molonglo River	Bird Ramble
	13/14	Weekend	Mt Clear	Pack Walk
	20	Saturday	Lake to Lake	Bicycle Tour
	21	Sunday	Majura — Ainslie — Majura	Walk
	21	Sunday	Castle Hill	Walk
	21	Sunday	Smokers Flat — Orroral Valley	Walk
	27/28	Weekend	Cleatmore Caves	Pack Walk
	28	Sunday	Nursery Hill	Walk
	28	Sunday	Colter, Tidbinbilla	Tree Guide Ramble
	November	3	Saturday	Glendale Crossing
4		Sunday	Mt Gingera	Walk
4		Sunday	Emu Flat	Walk
7		Thursday	Pierce's Creek	Walk
9/10/11		Weekend	Charlotte Pass	Ski Lodge
10/11		Weekend	Upper Clyde	Pack Walk
11		Sunday	Naas Creek Gorges	Walk
17/18		Weekend	Wallaga Lake	Car Camp
18		Sunday	Mt Domain Saddle	Walk
18		Sunday	Southern ACT border	Walk
23/24/25		Weekend	Circuits Mt	Pack Walk
25		Sunday	Monga	Nature Outing
25		Sunday	Naas River Valley	Walk
December		1/2	Weekend	Byadbo
	2	Sunday	Ginninderra Falls	Walk
	2	Sunday	Middle Creek	Walk
	5	Wednesday	Murrumbidgee	Walk
	8	Saturday	Glendale Crossing	Tree Maintenance
	9	Sunday	Orroral Picnic Area	Christmas Party

GENERAL MEETINGS

- SEPTEMBER — Thursday 20
Russell Moran — Division of Entomology, CSIRO
Topic: Spider Appreciation
The speaker regards spiders as an immensely interesting and fascinatingly diverse group of animals, a source of wonder and aesthetic delight. He will introduce you to this too often overlooked and poorly understood world.
- OCTOBER — Thursday 18
Two films — *National Parks: America's Legacy* (produced by the National Geographic Society).
This film looks at America's wilderness and the problems involved in deciding how best to use this great resource.
The Wetlands Problem (produced by Educational Media Australia in association with the Australian Academy of Science).
An educational film which explores the environmental effects of man's interference with the Murray River.
- NOVEMBER — Thursday 15
A presentation by Dr Brian Pratt, Director of Conservation and Agriculture, and his colleagues of the Department of Territories and Local Government.
Topic: Namadgi — A National Park for the People, by the People, of the People.

PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD

In this special issue of our Bulletin featuring Namadgi National Park we should remember people like Nancy Burbidge, Bob and Sybil Story, Julie Henry and Fiona Brand who were involved with the original submission from the N.P.A. that an area around Mount Kelly be preserved as a National Park.

After twenty-odd years of consultation and negotiation with departments and officers concerned, we thank the present Department of Territories and Local Government for the declaration of "A National Park for the National Capital".

Babette Scougall has taken over the job of editor of our Bulletin and will welcome from members any contributions concerning conservation, association activities and environmental issues.

This is my last term as President, and I won't be doing a Nellie Melba.

JUST BRIEFLY

Congratulations to Anne Robertson and her helpers, on the excellent NPA display layout for the Heritage Week Exhibition, and thanks to members who helped staff.

The first weekend in May seems a little early for SNOW — but that's what a few hardy souls experienced on a weekend pack walk. First they stood on the ancient Aboriginal site on Namadgi with sago snow bouncing all around while clouds, sun and shadows made beautiful lighting effects on the distant peaks and horizons, then they returned to camp, later to experience snow during meal preparation, and approximately 4cm on their tents before bed, and overnight!

Fiona B and Olive B each led walks (Black Mountain and Mt Ainslie) during the May school holiday program organised by the ACT Conservation Service.

An overheard conversation: "I bash mine on a tree trunk", "I do mine over the sink", "Oh, I drop them on the kitchen floor" (tut tut), "I prefer over the loo", and finally from a member in sheer exasperation, "I get so fed up, I throw mine away" . . . I hoped the subject was not their children . . . and was glad to learn it was relieving one's socks of seeds, burrs and the like!

Easter 1984 will be remembered by many members for RAIN, rain and more rain, which resulted in many cancelling or re-arranging their NPA plans. The backpackers achieved a shorter trek nearer home, and the brave seven who went to Wyangla Dam found not only rain, but also a mouse plague. The little dears looked delightful jumping around the camp fire area, but NOT when found in washing up water, eating a mattress, or crawling in between the lining and outside of a camper van! . . . to say nothing of one asphyxiated by the weight of a body (under a built-in groundsheet)!

Bev Hammond and helpers organised, marked out, provided billy tea and acted as guides for a walk up Mt Boboyan, as part of NPA's contribution to Heritage Week. Unfortunately the day clashed with a Peace Rally, and after good numbers in the two previous years, about 15 'takers' enjoyed having a member each to look after them!

In June we celebrated the end of a year's experiment with mid-week walks (see article elsewhere). Our thanks go to Charles Hill for co-ordinating the program and getting it well and truly on its feet. Gladys Joyce now takes over and would love to hear from members with suggestions and offers of leadership (956959).

THE ORIGINS OF NAMADGI

In January, February and March of 1834, Dr John Lhotsky travelled from Sydney to the Australian Alps. In his diary of this journey he wrote of "a locality which occupied me very much on the banks of Limestone — or as it was originally called by the natives (they are now no more!) Kemberry River, the source of which is at Molonglo Plains. It receives afterwards Quinbien Creek 5 miles from hence in a place bearing SE by E. The Limestone River discharges itself into the Murrumbidgee about 12 or 15 miles from the Cottage.

"While struggling thus, the forest opened, and Limestone Plains were before our eyes. Beyond the expanse of the plains it was now that I saw the outskirts of the Alps, beginning at the first only with detached hills, over which rises a long chain of higher mountains not however to be compared with the main ranges I afterwards ascended. From this place the people pointed out to me Namadgi Range, being 18 miles distant SW, which is covered with snow during a great part of the year.

"The superb sunset drew me several times to the garden bench, whence a superb view over the outskirts of the Alps is to be seen. Under this pure sky, in the aerial freshness wafted from the Alps, in this remoteness from all the pestilential exhalations and miseries of towns, the — 'beatus ille' resounded in my bosom. Although exact denomination of mountains cannot be expected in a country, which (like this) has never been surveyed or laid down, it is certain, that the portion of the ranges, which is from this place to the right (SW) is called Namadgi Range, but this is composed of several successions of ranges. Tenants Hill is the scene towards the middle, bearing S by E. The Twins or Tinderry (There is some confusion of names here, the Twins known to Limestone Plain settlers were twin hills some 12 miles to the south, being Enchanted Hill and Tuggeranong Hill — the gap between them now contains the railway and highway.) are to the left (SSE) where the mountains shelve towards the plain land, and the latter ones are two united Mamellons of from 800 to 1000 feet in height above the Limestone Plains. But above the first row of mountains, a number of other peaks and summits are visible. From any of the hills on Limestone, it is visible, that the highest parts of these ranges extend from SW½W to W½N of which the most elevated peaks are in the SW."

North of Mt Kelly and on the watershed between the old Gudenby Nature Reserve and the Cotter Catchment, present day Namadgi at 1780 metres is the highest peak which has all of its base completely within the borders of the ACT. On its high rock slabs Aboriginals laid out their ceremonial rock arrangements. It is fitting that the new national park should perpetuate the name given by its first inhabitants to the ranges south of Canberra and follow the Kosciusko National Park tradition with a name after the highest peak with . . .

*Adapted by Reg Alder from
'A Journey from Sydney to the Australian Alps — 1834'
by John Lhotsky*

NAMADGI — ODD BITS OF HISTORY

Robert Story

Preamble

In April 1973 the Association produced a tabloid seven-page history* which remains the authoritative account of our first thirteen years of promoting "a National Park for the National Capital" and of the organization, groundwork and administration that were involved. Except to cater for students of history there would be really no point in extending this procedure to cover the ensuing years, which are concerned less with action and more with the routine of watching, reminding, pushing and, above all, waiting, and it would be demanding to do the job properly. Besides and frankly, it would make boring reading.

This dawned on me after I had gone through the minutes of all our Committee meetings and paid a visit to Julie Henry to see the private records she had amassed over the years and to draw on her memory. I could then see that Babette Scougall's request for a personal account of the Association's early involvement with what is now Namadgi National Park should have the accent on *personal*. What follows then is a member's view of things and it will be biased accordingly — a sketch, with all that the word "sketchy" implies, and not a photograph.

Introduction

It takes time for things and events to become of value. Tallies of wheat and oil in cuneiform script are priceless five thousand years after the event but they would have been a deadly routine to the clerks who made them; similarly, it is doubtful if our precious record of the meeting that formed our Association — and laid the foundation for Namadgi — would have appeared as precious to the kind person who made it. She was a Mrs Waight, and the meeting took place at the Institute of Anatomy on 1 March 1960, establishing an honoured tradition by being timed for 8pm and starting five minutes late. It was a public meeting convened by a small group of people, half a dozen or so, to consider the question of a national park for the ACT. The lecture theatre had seats for 145 people but more than that must have attended because I can remember people standing. Max Day summarised the position in the various States and the Northern Territory, which all had parks of more or less "national" status. The ACT did not, and the Commonwealth had given no lead. He suggested that the public should now step in and do something about it.

My only contribution that evening was to ask a question to break the embarrassingly long hush that nearly always follows when a meeting is opened for discussion; thereafter Mrs Waight must have had a hard time keeping track of what was going on. This phase ended when a motion by Nancy Burbidge, seconded by Tom Clear (now living near Yass) was put to the meeting and carried *nem. con.* — "that a national parks association of the ACT be formed". A provisional committee was elected, which took care of the head, those who had attended were invited to apply for membership and provide it with a body, and we were ready to go.

Investigations and submissions

What happened at subsequent meetings of the newly elected Committee was the routine of constitution etc. that one would expect, also a letter to the appropriate Minister telling him, or perhaps warning him, of our intentions. Understandably the Committee rather lacked direction at first as they cast round to see what areas might be suitable and made a few smash-and-grab surveys and some recommendations. The first recorded survey was in the spring of 1962 when Alan Bagnall of the Canberra Alpine Club invited representatives of our Association to join a club trip to Kelly. Julie Henry, Fiona Brand and I went along to spy out the land. Burdened by a plant press, I could carry little camping equipment, and what I had was dangerously out of date anyway; after twenty-two years I am still thankful that the weather held. A faint bridle-track came and went and came, and then went for good, and except that Alan Bagnall knew the way, the trip would have been much rougher than it was. A committee recommendation that the way in should be blazed would be

greeted with disbelief today, especially when there is a four-wheel-drive track to the foot of the mountain, but was acceptable in 1962. My notes at the summit I have confirmed many times since then — "The view in all directions is spectacular, very wild and tumbled and thickly wooded to the north, bare and with streaks of snow far to the south-west". The northern view took in what is now Namadgi National Park, the snowy bits were on Mount Jagungal. I had a rather nice colour slide of the summit, with Pat Green on the skyline licking something sticky from her fingers, and some of you will have seen it because I lent it for an NPA slide show... (This reminds me that at the Committee meeting on 27 January 1971 it was stated that a collection of NPA slides would be made for our records, perhaps it is among them!) I collected 59 plant specimens which Nancy Burbidge subsequently determined and which are listed in the report I made. They are not in the herbarium, for which the specimens should be in duplicate at least, and far more carefully annotated and pressed than I was able to do. I am ashamed to say that I have forgotten who the other contributors were — all except Dick Schodde, who dealt with the birds. My apologies to them. They dealt with the mammals, fresh-water invertebrates, entomology, and geology.

Probably in 1963 Julie Henry and Sandy and Fiona Brand chartered a light plane and made an aerial inspection of the Kelly area. It was a bit of a disappointment, for visibility was poor, but it did give them a background for the aerial photographic work that was to follow and that played such an important part in the drafting of our original proposal**. The aerial photos of the ACT and the stereoscope and maps were by grace and favour of CSIRO — sometimes unwitting but welcome nevertheless. A good deal of the work was done in the offices of the Division of Land Research and Regional Survey, which were then at Manuka, Committee and ordinary members taking part together according to their skills and willingness. The submission took months to do. It was sent to the Minister on 17 June 1963. There is a curiously old-fashioned air about the covering letter that seems unreal in 1984. As a back-up to the desirability of a national park in the ACT it points out that "... visiting scientists deplore, and within the limits set by courtesy, seriously criticize..." Courtesy?

After our submission, Government proposals and counter-proposals ebbed and flowed until 1963, when there had been nine in all. The resulting tangle is shown in map form in *Gudgenby — Proposed Gudgenby National Park Land Use Study*, February 1976, done by Margules and Deverson and commissioned by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. It is out of print, but there is a copy in our library. Our Association was sometimes invited to comment on the various proposals, sometimes not. As far as I can make out, we commented in November 1968 on the inclusion of Nursery Swamp, in May 1969 on the inclusion of Mount Tennent, and in October 1969 on the extension of the northern boundary, but to ferret out precise details about the part we played in this period of caprice would just not be worth the trouble. Our main contribution was sustained publicity, done through correspondence and formal and informal meetings with Government officers, articles in *The Canberra Times*, outings, and general meetings.

Routine Activities

The outings now have a much wider range; early on, the area we had proposed was more the centre of attraction, with at least one other camping trip to Kelly the next year and many day outings to the Brindabella Range and the Gudgenby area from which we could glimpse the as yet Unpromised Land — remote sensing as ever was, though we did not recognise it at the time.

Most people have a streak of laziness, enjoy being dragooned a little, and are interested in the outdoors, and by catering for all three of these qualities the early outings steadily grew in popularity — they were mainly by car, with scheduled stops where members were whistled up and given

short bursts of natural history, on geology, birds, plants, ecology or a mixture of them all, sometimes through a megaphone. In the end things became unwieldy and a bit of an embarrassment on the roads. This was brought up in Committee but as far as I can remember no action was taken. One would expect the numbers to become self-regulating as crowding infringed upon good fellowship, and because of the dust, but **day trippers** still come in sixties and more. The emphasis, however, is now on walking. Week-end camping trips too have become more dispersed and more frequent; they were unusual in the first ten years or so.

Nancy Burbidge not only played an important part in the organization of these outings but also had the necessary knowledge of the bush, as indeed she had of all other aspects needed to keep the Association moving; to do this she would (and did) project her personality and voice over several miles of telephone wire. "Who was that?" asked someone who happened to be in my office during one such visitation. "Nancy Burbidge." "Gee! I thought it was Paul Robeson!" It is hard to fault Nancy's botany, the only flaw I ever spotted was her inability to get her tongue round "Anemone" (which used to come out as "Anenome"). She hadn't a clue about using a stereoscope. Strange how many people are in the same boat, yet they were standard equipment in Grandma's drawing-room and everybody could handle them.

General meetings were held in the lecture theatre of the Institute of Anatomy, and like the outings were slanted towards various aspects of our proposal. To be honest I must be ungracious. For me at least that venue was vaguely depressing; the high roof, the haunting thought of the pickled anatomical specimens so close at hand, the physical separation of the president and secretary (on the stage) from the audience regimented into fixed rows of seats far below them (there were too many for our gatherings and half were empty) and the projectionist's unhappy Coventry somewhere up among the rafters — singly these features were trivialities, combined they formed something greater than its parts, that would raise a chill on the most stuffy summer's evening. Speakers addressed the audience also from the stage and the poor devils were thus automatically half cut off. Most pulled themselves together and managed but a few lost their nerve and went to pieces, at one with the audience only in praying for the end, reading their notes like the six o'clock news or lapsing into the grotesque sing-song of the airways hostess on the p.a. system ("We do ask that you ensure that your seats are in the upright position?") One or two quick thinkers came down from the stage to the aisle where they could *talk* instead of addressing. Now of course they have no option, and although it is more of a nuisance to put out the seats and to put them back again, and to watch your step near the projector, the atmosphere is manifestly more relaxed for speaker and audience.

Committee meetings were held in one or other of the CSIRO laboratories at Black Mountain, usually in the main block, the present-day Division of Entomology. The minutes of this period were meticulously formal, with Dr, Mr, Mrs, and The Misses in the places taken over by the Rosses, Nevilles, Ians, and Anne-and-Adriennes of our latter-day saints. Equally striking to anyone with a liking for figures are the times when the meetings ended (then 9pm, now anything up to midnight and beyond) and the correspondence in and out (then three or perhaps four letters; now seldom fewer than a dozen). And for years the Secretary (Fiona) was not on the phone — unbelievable, isn't it? Never any thought of tea — or probably there was, but nobody had the temerity to express it. More than once the couplet came into my mind "When it comes to slaughter you will do your work on water", because we had our share of barneys as I suppose even the present Committee has.

Epilogue

Our proposal was originally submitted to the Department of the Interior, which was then the portfolio of the Hon.

Gordon Freeth. A year later we asked to see the new Minister (the Hon. Doug Anthony) who, as you may gather from the photo, was "favourably disposed" but who gave no firm commitment. Nine years later we asked the Hon. Ralph Hunt (then Minister for the Interior) if we could expect an "expression of intention" before the elections. He responded with a press statement to say that 278 square miles of the southern ACT would be progressively incorporated as a national park. Twenty-one years later our request was granted, and more than granted, by the Minister for Territories and Local Government, the Hon. Tom Uren. The map shows how our original proposal has grown, how worth-while it has been to wait, and how lucky we have been in dealing with sympathetic Ministries which would listen to reason. I never felt we were talking or writing into thin air.

Matters could have been very different. I do not presume to offer this as advice or even as a suggestion, merely as my own feelings — many years ago I learnt that the most effective way into a hostile official fortress is not by using a key but by using a battering-ram weighted by public opinion. Never reason with unsympathetic people, there are surprisingly few who will accept a logical argument that is contrary to their own ideas, and thirty minutes' listening to parliament should convince you of *that*. And there are surprisingly many who can reason better than you, however shaky their foundations. I have forgotten what a certain long-ago request was, but I certainly remember that what settled it was not the well-documented statements, which were countered or evaded, but this question — "Please Mr Chairman, may we be allowed to go straight to hell in the way we choose?" So, a hypothetical deputation to an unsympathetic government department might go like this — "That is a patch of forest that we want to keep." "But there are hundreds of cubic metres of alpine ash there!" "We know. But we want to keep it." "But you will cause a down-turn in the level of the current economic climate!" "We know. But we want to keep it."

Namadgi National Park, may we never have to use these tactics to keep you secure. And allow us to turn what is usually an epitaph into a first-birthday wish, and say "May you rest in peace".

* Available from the NPA library.

** A Proposal for a National Park in the Australian Capital Territory.



Photo courtesy News Ltd

A deputation from the Mount Kelly Sub-committee with the Minister for the Interior on 24 September 1964 (fr Dr Robert Story, Dr Nancy Burbidge, Miss Julia Henry and the Hon. Doug Anthony). Extracts from the list of reminders the Sub-committee took with them — "The following points should be made..." "There is a growing interest in conservation (note our new coins)." "We feel that the Commonwealth Government should set an example". "Remind him that the Attorney-General..." "Counter by saying..." "If he says no, quote press statement".

The Aboriginal name "Namadgi" relates to the series of ranges now known as the Brindabella, Bimberi, Tidbinbilla, Scabby and Booth Ranges.

A NATIONAL PARK — AT LAST!

Fiona Brand

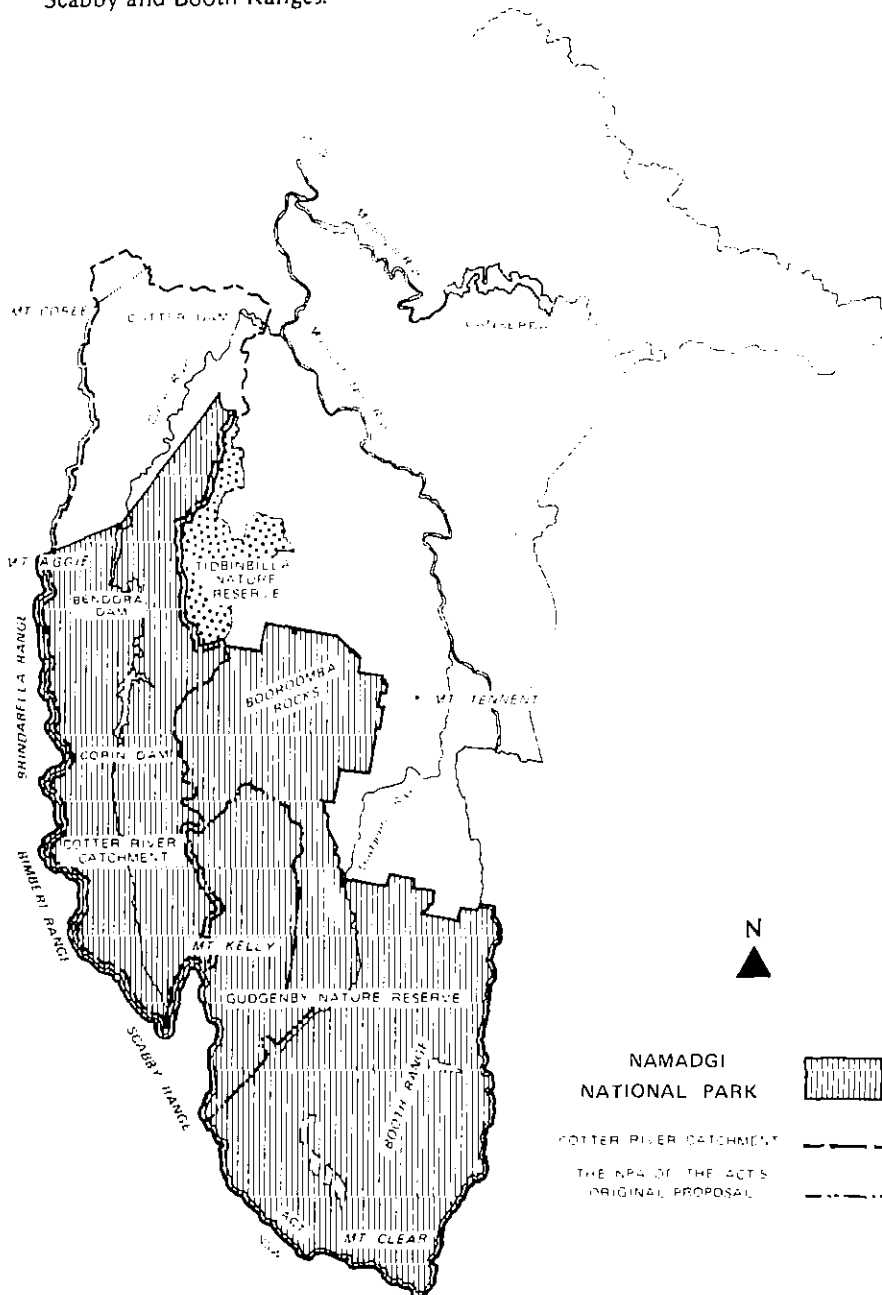
It was most fitting that it was an excited phone call from Julie Henry in Sydney that announced to me that at long last the ACT had a National Park — Namadgi National Park.

Julie had every reason to be excited, because it was her effort, along with Robert Story's, that prepared the original proposal for a "National Park for the National Capital". This was the Association's slogan for many years and was Nancy Burbidge's dream. (Nancy was the Association's second President.)

This dream has taken 21 years to be fulfilled, but what a beautiful large park it is.

It was in 1962-63 that the area around Gudgenby and Mt Kelly was surveyed by botanists and zoologists to draw up lists of the flora and fauna of the area. Nancy Burbidge, Dick Schodde and Ed Slater did this work and Julie and Robert were the authors of the proposal and the prepared maps.

Finally we put all this information and photographs together into six books which were compiled in Julie's small room in Havelock House. These precious books were sent with high hopes to the appropriate officials and departments. The original area proposed now forms the core of the wilderness area of the very much enlarged Namadgi National Park.



Original map courtesy ACT Conservation Service. Map drawn by Ann Pittman

PART-TIME HELP

We have been given a Community Development Fund grant to enable us to set up an office and to employ part-time staff. The Committee is at present discussing duty statement, terms of employment, etc. Would any member interested in this work please contact Ross Carlton on 863892(h)?

DAINTREE — AN ANCIENT AND PRICELESS RAINFOREST

Written by Roger Green, a journalist with the Canberra Times who visited Daintree the end of last year. Roger gave the talk "Potential World Heritage Under Threat" at June's General Meeting.

The Daintree rainforest is a unique wilderness. It is the largest surviving area of wet tropical rainforest in Australia and one of the last wilderness areas on the coast.

Daintree is an area of scenic grandeur where coral reefs meet flower-bedecked rainforest across golden beaches. Behind the beaches rise mist-shrouded mountains.

This beautiful area has been covered by forest since the evolution of flowering plants, possibly more than 100 million years ago. New species may still be evolving in this complex and fertile area where many plants are still unnamed. By any measure the area is worthy of World Heritage listing.

Through this national treasure the Douglas Shire Council

of Queensland has been hacking a road. A futile attempt to complete the work in December last year ended in a quagmire of mud and blockaders. Another attempt is being made right now.

The "road" is currently an ugly untrafficable scar with slashed trees pushed to one side and red bulldozed earth washing down the slopes onto the delicate living organisms of the Great Barrier Reef.

Even though the roadworks are in a Queensland national park the route has not been surveyed. Even though the area is listed on Australia's Register of the National Estate there has been no credible environmental impact statement.

The shire's engineer did toss off a few pages of unresearched justification for the work. Basically the Council argues that the road is needed for access from Cape Tribulation to the tiny hamlet of Bloomfield, and as a tourist attraction.

However there is already access to Bloomfield along a more stable route of similar length. And the greatest tourist asset is the fact that there is no road. The coastal wilderness — open forest, crescent-shaped beaches and rocky headlands — offers one of the most beautiful and placid

walks in the world. There are already plenty of scenic roads through rainforest.

To build an all-weather dirt road from Cape Tribulation to Bloomfield would require far more money than the \$100,000 the Queensland Government has so far paid for its muddy scar. The route would need to be cut and banked, and culverts and bridges would need to be built at the present sites of major washaways. A survey would have to be done.

The impact of such roadworks would be tremendous. A large swathe on either side of the road — including reefs and beaches — would be affected by tree-felling, bulldozing and the run-off of water carrying topsoil. When the clouds of muddy water reach the reef the coral polyps, dependent as they are on sunlight, will die. The rainforest is needed to hold the highly erodible soil together.

If the road is completed, the noise and dust produced by cars would drive the many uncommon animals further into the forest. Cassowaries would be killed by cars, as they have been on other roads in the area. The beach and forest walk to Bloomfield would be spoiled.

Apart from the environmental impact of any road it is unlikely that any government authority would be willing to bear the annual maintenance costs of such a project. Particular expense would come from the quite irrational decision to build the road across steep terrain subject to landslip. Landslips have already occurred on sections of the roadworks and the high rainfall of the area — up to 4.6 metres annually and sometimes 500mm in a day — will ensure many more.

Because of the environmental consequences the Commonwealth Government has refused to fund the Cape Tribulation—Bloomfield road under the Bi-Centennial Roads Program. Even the Queensland Department of Main Roads sees the project as futile: it recommended the money would be better spent on the Cooktown highway to the west.

The road cannot be justified on economic or environmental grounds. For the Queensland Government to support it indicates either irrationality or an ulterior motive.

Such motives could be the opening up of land, proposed national park, for logging, mining or speculative real-estate subdivision. Any of these would see our unique national heritage destroyed for greed.

Another reason for the Queensland Premier to back the road could be the desire to take on conservationists and,

if it supports them, the Federal Government. For short-term political capital he would sacrifice an ancient and priceless rainforest.

People who care for Australia's wild landscapes must stand up to such wanton acts. We must immediately impress the Federal Government with our concern for the fate of the Daintree rainforest and our resolve to protect it.

The Federal Government has a number of legal powers it can use to stop the roadworks. We must not allow them to weaken for fear of the Queensland Government or for fear of setting a precedent. If the Commonwealth protects Daintree the only precedent established will be for the protection of other World-Heritage-quality areas, which is quite simply their responsibility.

To help save the Daintree write, expressing your concern, to your local Federal member and senators and the relevant ministers. Tell them that you want:

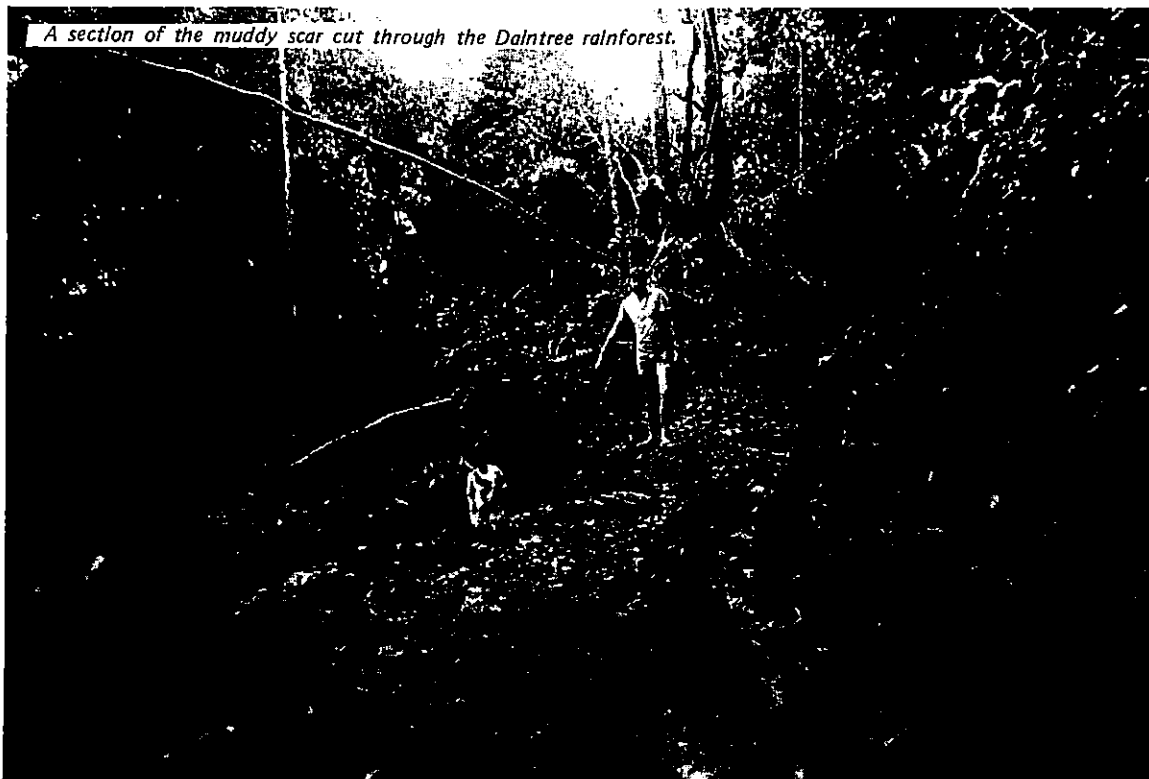
- the Daintree rainforest nominated for World Heritage;
- the Cape Tribulation—Bloomfield road stopped;
- an examination of alternative transport routes that do not harm the national estate;
- a program that will assist State governments to protect all Australia's remaining rainforest, as in NSW.

Concerned people in Canberra should write to: Ken Fry (north side), ALP, 28 Ainslie Avenue, Canberra City (473202, 473560); Ros Kelly (south side), ALP, Adelaide House, Phillip (822052, 822053); Senator Susan Ryan, Minister for Education and Youth Affairs, Electoral Office, Ethos House, Ainslie Avenue, Canberra City (474396, 474037); Senator Margaret Reid, Liberal Party, Electorate Office, City Mutual Building, Hobart Place, Canberra City (476444, 476843); Barry Cohen, Minister for Home Affairs and Environment, Parliament House, Canberra, 2600; Bob Hawke, PM, Parliament House, Canberra, 2600. John Dawkins, Minister for Finance, Parliament House, Canberra, 2600.

Make an appointment to visit Ros Kelly or Ken Fry. Write letters to the editor of the Canberra Times. Make a donation to the Wilderness Society or come in to help in the Wilderness Shop at 35 East Row, Civic (498011).

"Let the wild lands be."

(The NPA of the ACT has donated \$250 to the Daintree Appeal — Ed.)



A section of the muddy scar cut through the Daintree rainforest.

Photo courtesy: ACF

BOOK REVIEWS

BUSHWALKING IN KOSCIUSKO NATIONAL PARK *by Charles Warner*

Review written by Penny Hebbard

This book will be welcomed by all who enjoy, and are challenged by, walking in the Kosciusko National Park. As the author points out in the compulsory preface it is for the experienced bushwalker. He does not give specific notes, but whets the imagination with descriptions of places of interest – how to get to the starting point and which way to set out.

The first chapter deals with aspects of general interest about the geology, vegetation, wildlife, climate and history of the park. These are not too technical, brief enough to encourage reading, yet full enough to be of real interest.

In chapter 2, Charles Warner deals with "practicalities" – map reading, camp and hut sites, fire, water and track finding – all good practical tips.

In the next chapter we find what the book is all about. The park is divided into 8 sections, and each is dealt with in a systematic manner. Firstly, an excellent map – well

drawn with clear printing and easily distinguishable roads, creeks, huts etc., with relevant map reference numbers.

A brief summary of the geological, natural and historical points of interest remind one what to look for while in the area. The man-made features – roads, camping areas, dams etc. are mentioned and all have detailed map references. From these one can decide the most suitable access route and so plan the walk.

Then follows a look at the Kiandra-Kosciusko walk and the areas outside the park – our own Brindabellas and the area south of the border.

Hazards of the bush – hypothermia, first aid, bushfire and floods are given detailed mention, and this is very worth while reading, even by those who think they know all about it.

This small book concludes with an appendix, listing books currently available on the area.

I would recommend the book to all who are interested in the Kosciusko National Park and the surrounding areas. It is light enough to be included in a pack, but its main value, as I see it, is in bringing new areas to one's notice.

It is available from the Environment Centre, Wilderness Shop and outdoor shops in Canberra at a price varying from \$5.60 to \$7.95

A copy is available in NPA's library.

WILD PLACES

Reviewed by Stephen Johnston, a member of NPA of ACT, who currently lives in Victoria.

When Henry Gold and Peter Prineas' book "Colo Wilderness" was published in 1978 the subject of their study appeared to be under serious threat from the N.S.W. Electricity Commission. Following decades of consideration of the Colo River as a potential source of water for Sydney, it was suggested that a coal-fired power station could be established on the Newnes Plateau with a high dam on the Colo near Boorai Creek providing a supply of cooling water. The Electricity Commission never publicly declared that such a plan was being examined and the swift action of the Wran Government ensured it never came to fruition. The declaration of the Wollemi National Park in 1979 was an appropriate way of commemorating the centenary of national parks in Australia and ensured the protection of one of Australia's largest mountain wilderness areas.

Gold and Prineas' latest book "Wild Places" comes shortly after the satisfactory conclusion of the long battle to save some of the most important remaining N.S.W. rainforest areas from logging. The fact that most of the 22 areas examined in the book are covered in whole or in major part by national parks says a great deal for the strength and persistence of the N.S.W. conservation movement. From a few lone voices calling for fundamental changes in the popular attitude to natural areas, the movement has gathered such support that no government or political party can afford to ignore it. Myles Dunphy's proposals for a network of parks and reserves throughout N.S.W. have largely been implemented and there is increased public understanding of the value of wilderness.

It looks a very satisfactory balance sheet – and it is. But Peter Prineas is at pains to emphasise that many threats remain to the wild places: the development of ski resorts in the Kosciusko National Park, the possibility of a large open-cut tin mine in the Binghi wilderness and a dam at Jackadgery on the Mann River to mention but a few. It all points to the need for constant vigilance and effort of the sort that led to the national park protection of the wild places in the first place. This point is often ignored by glossy pictorial books and brochures which highlight the

beauty and tourist potential of Australia's natural areas – they give little hint to the battles fought for their preservation. The false impression given is that it is all a result of happy consensus and that national parks just appear without debate or opposition. The level of hypocrisy is sometimes acute: a booklet produced by the Tasmanian Government promoting the State, features aerial photographs of wilderness which the same government has done its very best to destroy.

Prineas' descriptions of each of the N.S.W. wilderness areas begin with proper consideration of their Aboriginal history. It is only in recent years that we have begun to fully appreciate the subtlety and intimacy of the Aborigines' feel for their natural environment. Nevertheless as Prineas comments: ". . . it would be wrong to think of them as living passively in a uniformly natural landscape or that there was no discrimination in their perception of their environment. Over the forty thousand years or more of Aboriginal occupation of the continent, they may have brought about significant changes with their use of fire, their hunting and gathering of food and materials. They brought the dingo to Australia and some have suggested that it was the Aborigines who were responsible for the extinction of the giant marsupials which once inhabited the continent!"

The wilderness areas formed final refuges for the tribal Aborigines in the face of the white man's inexorable advance. The Gandangara people retreated to the Nattai and Burragorang valleys and north coast tribes withdrew to the upper Macleay and surrounding gorges. In the falls country of the Manning, Hastings and Macleay valleys tribal Aborigines survived into the 1850s. Toolbillibam of the northern Badjalang tribe eloquently summed up the Aborigines position, as recorded by the squatter Edward Ogilvy: "You have the river and open country, and you ought to be content and leave the mountains to the black people. Go back, keep the plains and leave us the hills."

Bushrangers also used the wilderness as a refuge: the Clarke brothers in the upper Deua country and Frederick Ward of Thunderbolt in country ranging from the sandstone gorges of the Colo to the granite ridges near Binghi on the Queensland border.

Surveyors and early settlers encountered extreme hardships in moving through the eastern wilderness areas. Surveyor Peter Ogilvie writing from Mount Pomany in October 1833 said: "The extreme scarcity of water in

mountains is almost insufferable . . . The ranges being impassable for any pack animal prevents me carrying a supply for more than one day and owing to the difficulty in descending to the rivers and returning again to the crown of the range, replenishing my water cans often occupies the whole day."

The discovery of gold and later, other minerals, brought the first major influx of Europeans to the wild areas of N.S.W. Creek gullies and river valleys were gouged out by alluvial mining, trees were clear felled to provide pit props and fuel for the miners' boilers and large mullock heaps grew beside the mine shafts. The spread of population following the gold discoveries quickly made its mark: "At the beginning of 1788, no hoof had ever trodden on Australian soil but by 1890 there were over a hundred million sheep and nearly eight million cattle pastured in every part of the country except the most inaccessible mountains and the harshest deserts. The Australian bush that existed in 1788 gave way to a landscape and environment altered very much by and for sheep and cattle and the economy which depended on them. The spread of ring-barking was accompanied by fencing and much of N.S.W. took on the appearance of a cleared paddock."

Amid the destruction of the natural environment a few people began to appeal for recognition of the aesthetic value of wilderness. The cleric and geologist W.B. Clarke: "The most gorgeous cathedral filled with holiday worshippers is not more pleasing in my recollection than that notable landscape by which we were surrounded in the company of pilgrims who stood by me in the burning sun on the side of a hill . . ." The botanist Baron Von Mueller: "The silent grandeur and solitude of a virgin forest inspires us almost with awe, much more so than even the broad expanse of the ocean. It conveys also involuntarily to our minds a feeling as if we were brought more closely before that Divine Power by whom the worlds without end were created, and before whom the proudest human work must sink into utter insignificance."

Some small reservations were created to protect widely acclaimed features such as caves and scenic lookouts and of course the Royal National Park south of Sydney was created in 1879 although "Our own first national park owed more to the new urban parks, such as Hampstead Heath, created on the outskirts of London. It was to be a tonic for a crowded and dirty city, a playground for its people, a vacant tract to which deer and trout could be acclimatised, a site for military exercises and a place of lawns, gardens and unspecified public amusements. In the National Park, almost as much as everywhere else, wild Australia would have to survive where it could."

Myles Dunphy's formation of the Mountain Trails Club, the establishment of the Sydney Bush Walkers in 1927 and the National Parks and Primitive Areas Council in 1932 helped provide a significant impetus for the conservation movement. The first important conservation battle of the type now familiar to us was for the preservation of the blue gum forest in the Grose River valley in 1931. As the term "national park" had become debased by the variety of the areas so named and by their indifferent management, the early conservationists began using terms like "primitive area" which left fewer doubts about the type of management required for preservation. Marie Byles addressed herself to this problem in the 1930s: "When N.S.W. does wake up to the growing need for wild park lands, it will be able to benefit by the mistakes made by America. The initial mistake made there was to regard it sufficient to dedicate lands as parks. It was thought that to dedicate them thus would be the same thing as keeping them in a primitive or natural state. But it was seen then that hotels, motor roads and wide advertisement caused tourists to flock there by the thousands . . . It was soon realised that, though it was desirable to have parks for tourists, this was not enough. There must also be wildernesses which will stay wildernesses for all time . . ."

It has taken more than 40 years for Marie Byles last simple statement to gain real public recognition and much

of that has developed only in the last ten years. A most important catalyst was the National Estate Inquiry chaired by Mr Justice Hope and commissioned by the Whitlam Government. The Inquiry concluded that the loss of all wilderness would be a considerable contraction of human experience. "Wilderness paradoxically is vital to our civilisation," the Inquiry's report continued. "The ecologist calls for wilderness as an indicator for disturbance of the delicately balanced life support systems of the world. The biologist sees it as a gene pool, the agricultural scientist, a reference point from which to measure his successes and failures. But our last wilderness is rapidly disappearing under the assaults of increasing population and aggressive technology. Australia, unlike so many other countries, still has a chance to set aside a few major wilderness areas, but that chance will soon be lost."

The publication in 1976 of the landmark study — Wilderness in Australia — researched and written by Helman, Jones, Pigram and Smith of the University of New England's Geography Department was made possible by the National Estate funding program. The so-called Helman Report was of enormous importance in defining for the policy-makers and public just what and where wilderness was in N.S.W., eastern Victoria and south eastern Queensland. The publication of "Wild Places" will no doubt further that cause. Using the Helman inventory, including a vast amount of historical and descriptive material and featuring Henry Gold's superb, evocative black and white photographs, "Wild Places" is one of the most important conservation books to be produced in recent years.

"Wild Places" Peter Prineas, Henry Gold, Kalianna Press, Sydney, 1983.

*Snow, granite and tea-tree on Mt Gudgenby (page 87 Wild Places)
Photo by Henry Gold*



REFLECTIONS ON NAMADGI

Photographs by Hedda Morrison

Text by Alastair Morrison

One of the principal reasons that drew my wife and myself to Canberra and decided us to buy a house here in 1965 was Canberra's ease of access and proximity to a fine countryside. We have never regretted the decision. Exploring the countryside has indeed been our main source of recreation. Today, 17 years after we took up residence

in Canberra on retirement from Sarawak we are still finding places and scenes of great charm that are new to us.

Our rambles have not, of course, been confined to the ACT. Either by Beetle or Kombi Campervan we can reasonably claim to have covered a lot of New South Wales. For health reasons long pack walks are not for us though we have done our fair share of walking.

The mountains and forests of the ACT have naturally been of very special interest to us. It is astonishing that within a short distance of Australia's national capital there should exist such a great expanse of splendid country. No other nation in the world is so fortunately endowed. I suppose all of us have our favourite places, well remembered for their beauty and interest. Some of our's in the ACT are quite nearby. There is the woodland at Orroral Crossing where we often take a picnic breakfast in the summer; Mt Boboyan with its views over the whole Gudgenby area; a little meadow, now unfortunately damaged by fire, between the entrance to the Gudgenby Reserve and Hospital Hill; another meadow above Blue Gum Creek which seems to overlook an endless series of mountains towards Gungahyarra when there is early morning mist lying in the hollows; and many more. Best loved of all, the matchless saddle-shaped ridge of Gingera with its sparse cover of gnarled snow gums. Sadly Gingera is now out of range for us. Formerly you could drive to the foot of the mountain but in 1978 the track was abruptly closed off at Ginnini, a decision taken without the slightest consultation with those who had enjoyed the area.

Mr Uren's announcement of Namadgi National Park which will cover so much of the ACT is splendid news for all those who care for the environment. It is especially gratifying for our Association which originally put forward proposals for the Park. But a great deal remains to be done. Many prob-

lems exist or can reasonably be foreseen. There is certainly no room for complacency.

It is one thing to have the establishment of the Park announced by a sympathetic Minister. It will be quite another thing to obtain enough funds to ensure that the Park is properly staffed and run. With the growth of Canberra the staff available to look after the countryside are increasingly involved in coping with urban problems, in trying to protect reserves and picnic facilities and fire trails from the depredations of the ungodly, the all too numerous louts and vandals of our society. The amount of time that staff can spend on the more positive aspects of management is relatively limited. One only has to observe the rapid growth within the ACT of noxious weed and feral pig problems to realise how little management work is actually being done.

No doubt a respectable management plan and supporting legislation will eventually be drawn up but whether such a plan will actually be implemented will be open to question.

In the past the ACT has been ruled and funded — and funded generously — by the Federal Government. But within the quite near future we are going to have so-called self government thrust upon us though a majority of the ACT population does not want it. Our affairs will then be ordered by local politicians. Some of them may prove to have a genuine interest in the countryside. Let us hope so. But several things can be said with reasonable certainty. There will be less money to run the ACT unless new and politically unwelcome local taxes are imposed. National Park expenditure will be given a low priority and local politicians will be more sensitive to the activities of business and recreational pressure groups than is the case at present. Issues such as scenic roads, BBQ facilities, ski runs, the would-be off-road activities of 4WD enthusiasts and trail bike riders, pine planting and



1.

1. Smoke haze in the Cotter Valley, January 1983. Taken from Mount Franklin.
2. Rock pile near the entrance to Tidbinbilla.
3. Tree Fern, common in the moist gullies.
4. View eastward from the top of Gingera.
5. Emus at Tidbinbilla, reintroduced former residents of the area.
6. White Everlasting Daisies, widely spread in the A.C.T.
7. View westward from Ginnini.



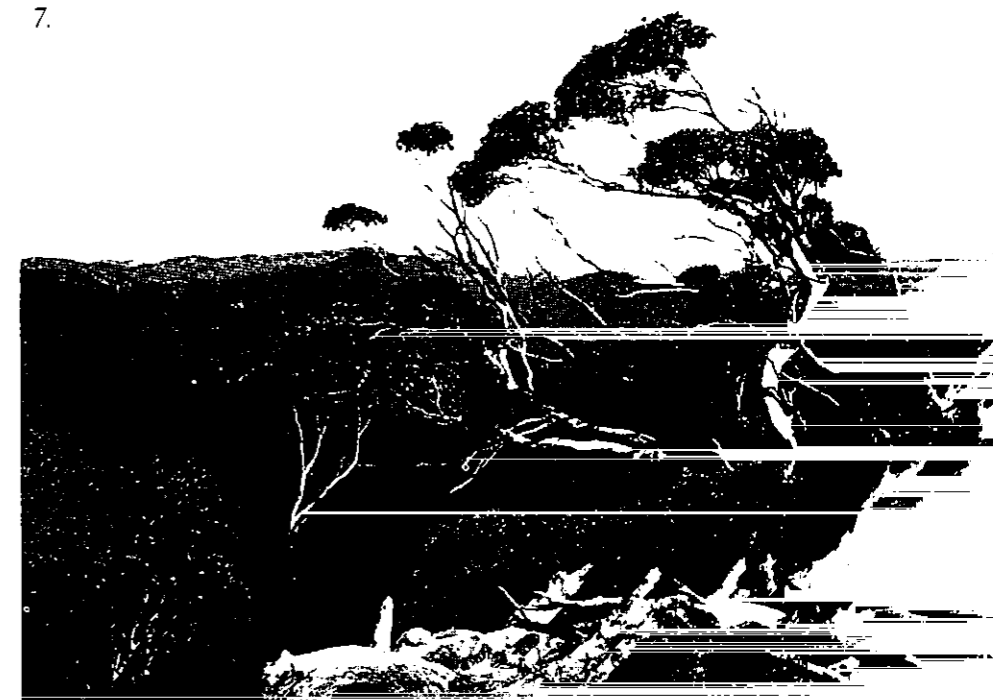
2.



3.



4.



7.

6.



5.





View in Gudgenby looking up Middle Creek to Mount Namadgi (right background). Blotched Bluetongue. Often to be seen in Namadgi during the summer. Booroomba Rocks, near Honeysuckle Creek.



the logging of Mountain Ash and Brown Barrel are likely to arouse the sympathetic interest of local politicians much more than the careful preservation of the countryside in as unspoilt a condition as possible.

So where do we go from here? I hope, more than anything else, that there will be far closer collaboration than has been the case hitherto between such bodies as our Association and the public servants who have official responsibility for the areas in which we are interested. It is obvious that within the membership of the NPA there exists a body of unmatched local expertise and intimate knowledge of the new park. This body of knowledge should be brought to bear on a regular basis in the planning and management of Namadgi. At present such co-operation is very much a matter of lip service from the official side. Consequently things are done which would better not have been done and vice versa. Any unofficial view is likely to be expressed after the event. Whether corrective action is taken or not the result always tends to be that unnecessary resentments are aroused on one side or the other and sometimes on both at once. Mistakes can be made and public monies wasted. It is a stupid situation. Unofficials can be of great help to officials if there is intelligent and active co-operation on a basis of mutual understanding. We should be natural allies, not adversaries.

Almost equally important is the need to educate the public and to encourage members of the public to take an interest in the countryside and to venture into it. Some good work is being done in regard to the former by schools and institutions though it is still on a limited scale. But one can legitimately wonder whether we do enough to help and encourage people to go out into the countryside on their own. Apart from nature trails in Tidbinbilla and the track up Shanahan's Mountain, I cannot think of any other marked trails in the Namadgi area. Yet Australians come mainly from urban environments and generally are very timid

about venturing into the mysterious "bush". I believe that there is a need for more marked trails — and there is plenty of room for them in Namadgi. They can most simply be marked with dabs of paint on tree trunks. Such marks do no harm and will eventually wear off. In the meantime natural trails will develop. There is no need for costly formed tracks. All that is necessary is that from one marked point you can always see the two adjoining ones.

I know that such a suggestion is unwelcome to the environmental purist who deplores the slightest indication of human presence in the wild. This is an honourable viewpoint but does not do much to develop an interest in the countryside on the part of those for whom the "bush" is threatening and mysterious. The important thing is surely to get people into the countryside on foot. One hopes that some of them may then develop a real interest and, who knows, perhaps develop into the purest of the pure.

It is not walkers who will pose serious threats to Namadgi but the demands of motorists for improved vehicular access. We can no doubt expect the reconstruction of the Shannon's Flat road to be completed within the next few years. This will lead to greatly increased pressure on the adjoining areas and probably to calls for the establishment of additional camping areas. These in turn will require more staff supervision.

It is difficult to foresee much change in the upper Cotter Catchment so long as the present practice of drawing raw and untreated water from the upper Cotter for the Canberra water supply remains unaltered. It is unlikely that there will be any early change to this policy. Additional water treatment plant is not required technically and would in any case be very expensive. But if eventually there is a policy change the area is liable to be opened up to much greater public access. A continuation of the present system which effectively restricts access to the upper Cotter to small walking parties on the mountain tops needs to be recognised as being environmentally protective.

A much more pressing problem concerns that part of the lower Cotter which is at present excluded from Namadgi. This contains a substantial area of native forest as well as Coree and Devil's Peak. It also contains considerable stands of pine. The native forest includes the best remaining ACT stands of Mountain Ash and Brown Barrel and moist gullies of ornithological interest. So long as no more native forest is felled in the lower Cotter it does not greatly matter whether it is included in Namadgi or not but clearly it would enjoy greater protection if it was so included. The Association will need to watch this area very carefully.

Such then are some of the problems that will be facing Namadgi. No doubt there will be others as the population of Canberra grows and pressures on the Namadgi area increase. Seventeen years ago the population of Canberra was about 100,000. In another seventeen years it will probably be more than 400,000. As well as an ever increasing number of visitors will be coming here from interstate. Old problems are unlikely to go away. New ones will spring up. We must not take Namadgi for granted.

HELPING CHILDREN UNDERSTAND AND APPRECIATE OUR LOCAL AREA AND ITS HISTORY

Written by Peter D'Arcy, a Canberra school teacher, who was formerly a curriculum development officer in the ACT Schools Authority. Whilst in the Schools Office he did most of the research and writing for the unit of study that he describes in this article.

In the early 1970's there was a change of emphasis from the teaching of the basic facts and figures of a country and its landforms and resources to a study of the place of the people in that country, their needs and their interdependence in the society.

Instead of "Name the northern rivers of NSW", teachers began to ask, "Why did Europeans settle on the North Coast?" and "What problems would the families have had to overcome?"

As educators reassessed their teaching strategies they also looked at the available resources for implementing their aims of having children examine people and their society in their environment. Very little resource material was available to implement this new approach — the teaching of social science.

Teachers set about compiling their own teaching material.

We needed to move away from the allocation of a short chapter on Aborigines before CHAPTER TWO which detailed the importance of Captain Cook and then on to CHAPTER THREE — The First Fleet.

Material was compiled and strategies were planned which would allow children to gain a more accurate and more balanced picture of the first people to live in our local area.

"How did they live here?"

"How did they organize their society?"

"Why did they organize their society as they did?"

The approach to learning was changed.

Think about your own primary school experiences (the academic ones, not the others!). Did you have the opportunity to participate in the sorts of activities (bushwalking, map reading, observing the environment) that you now enjoy? How would you have liked the opportunity to climb Billy Billy Rocks as part of your school studies?

Would you have liked to learn about Aborigines and go to their campsites? Or to go into the bush to find and taste Aboriginal plant foods? Or to inspect Aboriginal stone arrangements and rock paintings?

How would you have liked to have had Aborigines visit your classroom and to have been able to hear them talk about the first people to come to Australia and to be able to listen to their stories and to see them perform traditional dances? Or to be guided on excursions into the bush by people who are experts in their fields, people such as Dr Josephine Flood, scientists from the CSIRO and rangers from the Department of Conservation and Agriculture? Or to camp in the high country and locate and eat bogong moths?

All these excursions and experiences are presented to primary school children by a unit of study entitled A S K — an Aboriginal Study Kit which has been published by the Curriculum Development Branch and the Media Section of the ACT Schools Authority.

One hundred and twenty copies of this kit were published, and over 100 of them have been distributed to schools, both public and private, in the ACT since the program was officially launched in 1982.

The unit of study has been implemented in primary and secondary schools but, because of the vast resources of information included in the kit, the unit can also be used at College level.

The unit of study is made up of seven tape/slide kits and twelve booklets, takes a full school year to implement properly, and is incorporated into the areas of either History or Social Science.

The study of people in our local area is in two parts, each part having its own focus question. The first part deals with the first people who lived here and the focus question is "How did the Aborigines live in the ACT and Monaro Region?"

To help the children answer this question, and many others, they are shown six tape/slide kits, refer to many geographical maps, listen to three audio tapes and read many extracts from specially written books.

The first part consists of —

1. **Introduction to the Aborigines of the ACT/Monaro region** This kit takes the children from the present day to the time before the arrival of the Europeans. It tells them how we know about the Aborigines and what evidence there is that tells us what they ate and where they camped.

2. **Campsites of the Aborigines** Students are shown photos of campsites in the local area and are asked, "What makes a good campsite?" They are then shown slides of campsites near lakes and rivers, campsites in montane valleys and campsites in alpine regions. During this section of work the children are taken on excursions to Pialligo and Black Mountain Peninsula to look at old campsites and to try and find evidence which shows that Aborigines once lived there.

3. **Tools of the Aborigines** This kit shows the well known tools of the Aborigines and also shows the hafted chisel, the digging stick, nets and fishing lines, as well as personal adornments such as necklaces.

An excursion to the Academy of Science is an ideal follow-up to this activity. The Academy is working on a special display of local artefacts to supplement this section.

4. **Plant foods of the Aborigines** Even though most people don't realize the importance of the possum in the local Aborigines' diet, the animal foods of the Aborigines are quite well known. In this unit of study it was decided to emphasize the lesser known foods, the plant foods.

Children use the slides to learn to identify the plants before they go out into the field to try and find them. In previous excursions some of the more common plant foods would have been identified but now they learn about the yam daisy (*Microseris scapigera*), the native leek (*Bulbinopsis bulbosa*), geebung (*Persoonia*), kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) and native cherry (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*).

5. **The bogong moth** A unique insect, very common in the warm nights of spring in Canberra, and a most important insect for children, and adults, to know about.

During this section many children have been taken to aestivation sites, or to the lower staging post sites to observe moths hidden in the crevices of granite tors. Children and teachers (the latter, often slightly harassed and stressed as they guide a class over fallen trees and through thick scrub, all the time trying not to picture children falling off high rocks) thoroughly enjoy these excursions, and of course the sights seen on the day offer scope for a vast range of discussion topics.

A class from Monash Primary visited Billy Billy Rocks to look at the nearby Bogong Cave just before the debate about the ski run commenced (or didn't commence, depending on your point of view). The children were able to observe the trees, the surrounding hills, the swamp, the brumbies and the bogong moths, all of which would soon be affected by the perceived need for a recreational snow area near Canberra. Very good discussion followed.

6. **The trip to Gudgenby (Namadji National Park)** This kit shows the art sites of the Gudgenby area and through art and music, legends and myths, attempts to help the children realize that the first people to live here had art, were creative, used their intelligence to create a very complicated social structure, told stories, exchanged goods and made significant contributions to the history of Homo Sapiens.



above
 The bogong cooking rocks at Uriarra Station. Uriarra is believed to mean "running to the feast", and Gale in his book, Canberra: History and Legends, gives a detailed account of how Aborigines cooked bogong moths on these rocks. Having read extracts from Bennett's Wanderings of a Naturalist and extracts from Dr I. Common of the CSIRO on the bogong moth, the children know that some of Gale's observations are wrong. In classroom discussion children are asked, "What other stories may contain inaccurate information?"

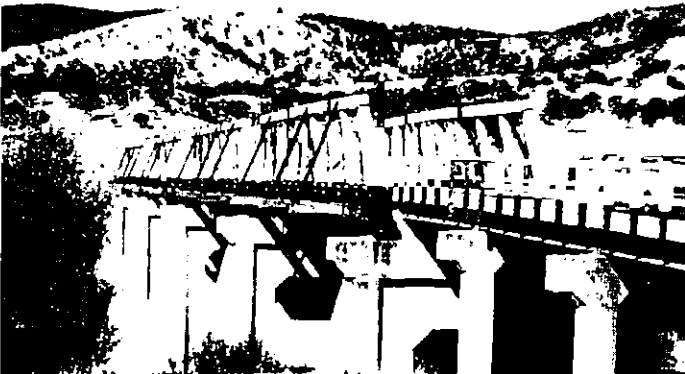
The first group of interested teachers and children to visit Uriarra Station were told by the manager of the station that the story about the use of the rocks for cooking was a "lot of boloney!". Back in the classroom such questions as "Why might people mislead others?" and "Is history intentionally changed?" are discussed.



above
 A group of children from Wanniasa Primary School climbing near the top of Gibraltar Peak. They had been camping for several days at Birrigai Outdoor Education School and during the camp had been learning about the environment and Aboriginal animal and plant foods. From the top of Gibraltar Peak the bogong sites of Billy Billy Rocks, the Tinderrys, Mt Gingera and Mt Coree can be easily identified.

below left
 A stone cairn that's near an Aboriginal site. This site presents an ideal opportunity to talk to children about Aboriginal beliefs and customs, and to repeat the message about the need to preserve these special sites. The actual location is not mentioned in this article because of the importance placed on it by the local Aboriginal community.

below
 An Aboriginal site near Yass where children had the opportunity to do a survey with Dr Josephine Flood of the Australian Heritage Commission and to question and find out the Aboriginal use of the site. What a marvellous, genuine mystery for children (and adults) to attempt to solve! What a great learning opportunity!



above
 Tharwa Bridge. Part of an excursion during which children talk about Nellie Hamilton and her part in the opening of the bridge in 1895. The children then walk to the top of the hill, which on some old maps is called Honyong Hill, and speculate on the burial site of Honyong.

Photos by Peter D'Arcy



At the end of the first half of the course it is hoped that the children will be able to appreciate the enormous impact of the arrival of the Europeans. Hopefully, the children will be more understanding of the great pressures placed on the Aboriginal society by the invasion of such powerful newcomers who held many different attitudes.



Children from Wanniasa Primary School conducted experiments to test theories about how resin from the grass tree was used by Aborigines in tool making. They made hafted chisels by melting resin to join stone flakes to sturdy pieces of wood. They then reinforced the resin with grass, hair and wool to see if they could make the resin less brittle and less likely to shatter on impact. Their findings gave support to information collected by F. McCarthy.

The second part of the unit of study deals with the coming of that other wave of "boat people", the Europeans.

The major focus question here is, "Why didn't the local Aborigines survive the contact period?"

At the commencement of the unit children view the tape/slide kit entitled "The Coming of the Europeans" which examines the aspirations of the new arrivals and traces the path of the Europeans as they spread from Port Jackson, to Mittagong, to Goulburn and onto the Limestone Plains (as the local area became known).

To help them to attempt to answer the focus question, children read and discuss extracts from books, early letters, journals and newspapers. Some of the extracts come from *The Emigrants' Guide to the Colonies in the Eighteen Fifties*, *Canberra: History and Legends*, the letter written for Joseph Wild to Charles Throsby telling of Lake Weerawaa, *Journal of an Excursion to the Southland of Lake George in New South Wales* by Captain Currie, and extracts from John Lhotsky's journal (the European who first recorded the name Namadgi).

Children listen to tapes of interviews with descendants of the early European families. These make for fascinating listening and help to give the children real insight into the hopes of the early families.

The information contained in the tapes of interviews with Bill Cotter and Lyall Gillespie is very rich and the stories and accounts become starting points for many good discussions.

"How accurate is oral history?"

"What are the sources of written history?"

"Why would a family try to hide some information about a family member?"

"Why would a family exaggerate about a family member?"

Children go on excursions to St John's Church and its museum, and to Duntroon. At these places they have the opportunity to hear about the history of these places and, sometimes, to listen to descendants of other early families.

They continue to discuss the similarities and differences of the Aboriginal and European societies.

"What effect does the environment have on a society?"

"What effect does a society have on an environment?"

"Does one society have a right over another society?"

"What is an 'advanced' society?" and

"WHY DIDN'T THE LOCAL ABORIGINES SURVIVE THE CONTACT PERIOD?"

Help Wanted!

The Association needs help with the Library.

We are looking for someone who would be prepared to attend the monthly meetings to make books available to members and keep a record of borrowers, as well as maintain library acquisitions.

MID-WEEK WALKS

Mid-week walks in the Association have now had their first anniversary and, to guide our future program, we are seeking comments from those members who are able to come along on these walks.

We have tried a varied program and attendance has ranged from 3 to 15. Of course weather has an influence, but the larger numbers have been on walks which start fairly late and involve a relatively short car drive. Walks in more interesting country, which require a longer drive and an earlier start, have generally attracted smaller numbers.

We would be helped by your answers and comments on the following:

1. Are you willing to lead a mid-week walk?
2. Suggestions for walk routes.
3. A satisfactory meeting time (a) summer, and (b) winter.
4. A satisfactory time to arrive back in Canberra (a) summer, and (b) winter.
5. An acceptable driving distance from Canberra.
6. A satisfactory length of walk in distance or walking time.
7. Your preference for walks (a) close to Canberra, (b) more interesting but further away, (c) a mixture, and/or (d) an occasional more challenging walk.
8. Do you wish to take public transport to the meeting place?

We are aware that some people are unable to attend on certain days of the week or month and so we are endeavouring to vary the day.

We would prefer you to jot down your comments on paper and give them to Gladys Joyce 956959 or Charles Hill 958924, or post them to either one of us c/o the Association. Telephoned comments will be accepted. Remember, all this applies only to mid-week walks!

Gladys Joyce
Charles Hill

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION OUTINGS

Please notify the leader by the previous Wednesday of your intention to go on any weekend outing.

The Committee suggests a donation of FOUR cents per kilometre (calculation to nearest dollar) be offered to the driver by each passenger accepting transportation. Drive distances quoted from the meeting point, for one way only, are approximate and for guidance only. Walk distances shown are total.

All persons joining an outing of the National Parks Association of the A.C.T. do so as volunteers in all respects and as such accept sole responsibility for any injury howsoever incurred and the National Parks Association of the A.C.T., its officer bearers and appointed leaders are absolved from any liability in respect of any injury or damage suffered whilst engaged on any such outing.

SEPTEMBER 2 SUNDAY WALK

Mt Coree Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leader: Arno Wynd 478542
Meet: Corner Cotter Road and Eucumbene Drive, Duffy, 8.00a.m. Steep climb of 600m through scrub from Blundell's Flat to the peak, then return down rough Pabnal Road. 30km drive.

SEPTEMBER 1/2 PACK WALK

Gourock Range Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leader: Robert Story 812174
A walk by the headwaters of the Queanbeyan River. Meet at the airport (on main road, just beyond turn-in) at 7.00a.m. on Saturday. Phone leader to advise him of your intention to go please.

SEPTEMBER 9 SUNDAY WALK

Long Flats Ref: Bredbo 1:25,000 Leader: Frank Clements 317005
Meet: Kambah Village shops 8.00a.m. Walk 18km along firetrail, 300m climb with some steep sections. 65km drive.

SEPTEMBER 9 SUNDAY WALK

Corin Dam Lookout Ref: Tidbinbilla 1:25,000, Corin 1:25,000 Leader: Hela Lindemann 812322
Meet: Cotter Road and Eucumbene Drive 8.30a.m. 15km walk, up the Fishing Gap firetrail in Tidbinbilla Reserve, then through scrub with some rough sections. Leader sets a slow pace. 30km drive. Previous attempt washed out by rain.

SEPTEMBER 15 TREE MAINTENANCE

Glendale Crossing Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leader: Charles Hill 9589
Ring leader for details of this work party. Anytime after 9.30a.m.

SEPTEMBER 15/16 PACK WALK

Tantangara Ref: Tantangara 1:25,000 Leader: Ian Haynes 514762
Contact leader for details of this walk.

SEPTEMBER 16 NATURE RAMBLE

Angle Crossing Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leader: Sophie Caton 472469(w) 487701(h)
Meet: Kambah Village Shops 9.00a.m. A walk of about 8km along the river to observe flora. 22km drive.

SEPTEMBER 16 SUNDAY WALK

Honeysuckle Hill Ref: Corin 1:25,000 Leader: Shirley Lewis 952720
Meet: Kambah Village Shops 9.00a.m. Walk about 10km up to high point from car park at Honeysuckle Creek Tracking Station. Mostly through scrub with a climb of 260m. 40km drive.

SEPTEMBER 20 THURSDAY MID-WEEK WALK

Tidbinbilla Reserve, Gibraltar Peak Ref: Tidbinbilla 1:25,000 Leader: Shirley Lewis 952720
Meet: Tidbinbilla Visitor's Centre 10.00a.m. 8km slow climb along firetrail to peak, with good views overlooking Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve. 30km drive.

SEPTEMBER 22 SATURDAY NATURE RAMBLE

Black Mountain Ref: Canberra UBD Leader: George Chippendale 812454
Meet: Belconnen Way Entrance 9.30a.m. Morning ramble to see the flowers for those aged 4 to 80. Bring morning tea. Finishes 12.00.

SEPTEMBER 23 SUNDAY WALK

Bullen Range/Murrumbidgee River Ref: Cotter 1:25,000 Leader: Syd Comfort 862
Meet: Cotter Road and Eucumbene Drive 8.30a.m. 120m climb to ridge then walk along trail to trig. 220m descent to river and return over range. Good views of Paddy's and Murrumbidgee Rivers and surrounds. Distance 12km. Car shuffle of 6km. 18km drive.

SEPTEMBER 23 SUNDAY WALK

Orroral Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leader: Neville Esau 864176
Meet: Kambah Village shops 8.30a.m. 14km walk with 700m climb. Partly on tracks, some scrub. Spectacular views over Orroral Valley and Cotter area. 42km drive.

SEPTEMBER 29, 30 OCTOBER 1 LONG WEEKEND PACK WALK

Blue Water Hole Ref: Brindabella 1:100,000, Peppercorn 1:25,000 Leader: Ian Haynes 514762
Contact leader for details of this walk by 17 September as a car shuffle is necessary. Blue Water Hole, Cave Creek, Coolamine.

SEPTEMBER 29, 30 OCTOBER 1 LONG WEEKEND CAR CAMP

Yarrangobilly Ref: Tantangara 1:100,000 Leader: Ian Currie 958112
Please contact leader for details of this camp.

SEPTEMBER 30 - 7 OCTOBER SKI TOURING WEEK

Ski Lodge, Kosciusko National Park No Leader
Arlberg Ski Lodge at Charlotte's Pass, Kosciusko. \$150/wk (3 meals, spa, sauna, fireplace). Do your own thing – cross country ski or bush walk. Contact for bookings Allan Anderson – 861868(w) 864635(h).

OCTOBER 7 SUNDAY WALK

Six Peaks Walk Ref: Yaouk 1:25,000 Leader: Frank Clements 317005
Meet: Kambah Village shops 8.30a.m. Exploratory walk to peaks South West and South of Boboyan Pine Forest, Gudgenby. About 8km on firetrail and 8km through scrub with a 500m climb to first peak. Rocks and scrub along the ridge. 55km drive.

OCTOBER 7 SUNDAY WALK

Nursery Swamp Ref: Rendezvous Creek 1:25,000 Leader: Diane Thompson 886084
 Meet: Kambah Village shops 9.30a.m. Walk of about 10km from Orroral Valley on bush track to Nursery Swamp. Undulating. 40km drive.

OCTOBER 11 THURSDAY MID-WEEK NATURE RAMBLE

Black Mountain Ref: ACT UBD Leader: George Chippendale 812454
 Meet: Belconnen Way Entrance stile 9.30a.m. Ramble to see flowers in morning. If you would like to bring lunch, some of the party plans to extend the walk after the Nature Ramble.

OCTOBER 14 SUNDAY

Billy Billy Rocks Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leader: Graham Kanaley 822126
 Meet: Eucumbene Drive and Cotter Road, Duffy 8.30a.m. Climb a short way up Fishing Gap firetrail then walk off tracks through scrub, for about 10km with a climb of 400 metres. Views of Tidbinbilla Native Reserve. 30km drive.

OCTOBER 14 SUNDAY BIRD RAMBLE

Molonglo River Ref: ACT UBD Leader: Norman Morrison 821734
 Meet: In the car park opposite the main entrance to Duntroon 11.30a.m. Bring binoculars and lunch.

OCTOBER 13/14 PACK WALK

Mt Clear Ref: Bredo-Colinton 1:25,000 Leader: Reg Alder 542240
 28km walk down Naas Creek to Horse Gully Hut, cross over to Left Hand Creek for camp. Follow ridge firetrail to climb 740m to Mt Clear. Return via The Long Flat and Grassy Creek to Mt Clear Homestead. 65km drive.

OCTOBER 20 SATURDAY BICYCLE TOUR

Lake to Lake Ref: ACT UBD Leaders: David and Gerhard Schneider
 Meet: Acton Ferry Terminal (Bike Hire) 2.00p.m. Follow cycle path along Lake to Sullivan's Creek, through ANU, Turner, O'Connor, to Bruce Stadium, TAFE, CCAE and Lake Ginninderra (afternoon tea stop). Return through Belconnen town centre to Lake, Black Mountain Reserve and the Ferry Terminal.

OCTOBER 21 SUNDAY WALK

Majura-Ainslie-Majura Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leader: Judy Webster 476769
 Meet: Horse Paddock near Health Services Hostel, Antill Street, Hackett, 9.30a.m. Walk about 15km on foot tracks and through scrub. Some steep sections, especially to climb to the top of Mt Ainslie.

OCTOBER 21 SUNDAY WALK

Castle Hill *easy* Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leader: Fiona Brand 479538
 Meet: Kambah Village shops 9.30a.m. Leisurely walk through open grassland and climb of 230m for views of Booroomba, Tidbinbilla, Mt Tennent and Canberra.

OCTOBER 21 SUNDAY WALK

Smokers Flat - Orroral Valley *easy* Ref: Rendezvous/Corin 1:25,000 Leaders: Sophie Caton 472469(h) 487701(w)
 Hela Lindemann 812322
 Meet Kambah Village shops 8.30a.m. Easy walk of 22 km along trail. One party starts from Smokers Gap gate, the other from Orroral gate. Meet for lunch and swap car keys. Contact leaders. Approx. 40km drive.

OCTOBER 27/28 WEEKEND PACK WALK

Cleatmore Caves Ref: Kain 1:25,000 Leader: Ian Haynes 514762
 Contact leader for details. Short pack walk to Cleatmore Caves from Shoalhaven River. Explore caves and surrounding area. 95km drive.

OCTOBER 28 SUNDAY WALK

Nursery Hill Ref: Rendezvous Creek 1:25,000 Leader: Phil Gatenby 416284
 Meet: Kambah Village shops 8.30a.m. Walk from Orroral Valley circumnavigating(?) Nursery Swamp. Overall climb of about 600m, mostly through scrub. 50km drive.

OCTOBER 28 SUNDAY "FIELD GUIDE" WALK

Cotter/Tidbinbilla Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leaders: Peter Ormay 512428 and Laurie Adams 465912(w)
 Meet: Corner Cotter Road and Eucumbene Drive 8.30a.m. Members interested in becoming more proficient in the use of our Field Guide will be coached by the authors. Easy, short distances.

NOVEMBER 3 TREE MAINTENANCE - *gloves, wheelbarrows.*

Glendale Crossing Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leader: Charles Hill 958924
 Anytime from 9.00a.m. Contact leader for details.

NOVEMBER 4 SUNDAY WALK

Mt Gingera Ref: Corin 1:25,000 Leader: ~~Babette Scougall~~ 487008
 Meet: Eucumbene Drive/Cotter Road 8.30a.m. 14km walk through open country and on firetrails to see Bogong moths near top of Gingera. 60km drive.

NOVEMBER 4 SUNDAY WALK

Emu Flat Ref: Corin Dam 1:25,000 Leader: Beverley Hammond 886577
 Meet: Kambah Village shops 9.00a.m. Walk for about 10km, mostly open country, from Gibraltar Creek Forest on Corin Road. Follow the dog proof fence to Emu Flat.

NOVEMBER 7 THURSDAY MID-WEEK WALK

Pierce's Creek Ref: ACT 1:100,000 Leader: Reg Alder 542240
 Meet: Eucumbene Drive and Cotter Road 10.00a.m. 6km walk along firetrails. 16km drive.

NOVEMBER 9/10/11 SKI LODGE WEEKEND

Charlotte Pass Ski Lodge Ref: Kosciusko 1:100,000 *Booked out* Leader: Ian Haynes 514762
 \$6.50/person/night. Arrive Friday night or Saturday morning. Limit of 30 NPA members only. Walks and wild flowers (*Caltha introloba* develops under winter snow and is often inundated by snow-melt water). Contact leader before October 31. Bring sheets, pillow slips (or sleeping bag) and food. 230km drive.

NOVEMBER 10/11 PACK WALK

Upper Clyde River Ref: Ulladulla 1:100,000 Leader: Phil Gatenby 416284
 Walk by the Clyde River from Newhaven Gap road. No tracks, plenty of scrub and probably some rock scrambling. 600 metre climb. Contact leader for details. 150km drive.

NOVEMBER 11 SUNDAY WALK

Shanahan's Falls Creek, Naas Creek Gorges

Ref: Colinton 1:25,000

Leader: Jack Smart 488171

Meet: Kambah Village shops 8.00a.m. Walk of 13km over Shanahan's Mountain, down Shanahan Falls Creek and up through four Naas Creek Gorges. 640m climb and descent with some rough sections. 50km drive.

NOVEMBER 17/18 CAR CAMP

Tilba Lake Community via Central Tilba

Leaders: Ian Currie 958112, Beverley Hammond 886577

Camp by edge of Lake Wallaga; toilets and showers available in private home; \$2 per person. 3-3½ hours drive from Canberra via Brown or Clyde Mts. Saturday afternoon walk to Mt Dromedary. Limit 30 members. Phone leaders for details.

NOVEMBER 18 SUNDAY WALK

Mt Domain Saddle

Ref: Tidbinbilla 1:25,000

Leader: Lyle Mark 816985

Meet: Eucumbene Drive and Cotter Road 8.00a.m. 12km round trip up the Fishing Gap firetrail then on bush tracks to climb Mt Domain. 300m climb. Views of Tidbinbilla and Cotter. Return along saddle and down to Fire Bird Trail. Short car shuffle. 30km drive.

NOVEMBER 18 SUNDAY WALK

Southern ACT border

Ref: Shannons Flat – Yaouk 1:25,000

Leader: Reg Alder 542240

Leave cars at ACT border for 12km walk. Climb 130m to Wrights Hill and follow ACT border along to drop down to Grassy Creek for return. 65km drive.

NOVEMBER 23/24/25 PACK WALK

Circuits Mt

Ref: Brindabella 1:100,000, Peppercorn 1:25,000

Leaders: Ian Haynes 514762, Ken Johnson 485979

Contact leaders for details by November 14. Friday night at "Brindabella" cabin accommodation \$4.00 per head. Limit 8 or 12.

NOVEMBER 25 SUNDAY NATURE OUTING WITH A DIFFERENCE

Monga

Braidwood: 1:100,000

Leader: Betty Campbell 811771

At this time of the year the waratahs – *Monga ensas* – should be in full bloom. The trip is well worth the 80km drive from Canberra. Meet at top of Clyde Mountain by Monga turnoff at 10.30a.m. Bring lunch. Telephone leader if you would like to share transport.

NOVEMBER 25 SUNDAY WALK

Naas River Valley

Ref: ACT 1:100,000

Leader: Denise Robin 814857

Meet: Kambah Village shops 8.30a.m. Walk along river valley from Mt Clear camping area to Horse Gully Hut. 14km round trip. Bring billy for cuppa at lunchtime. 65km drive.

DECEMBER 1/2 PACK WALK

Byadbo

Ref: Jacobs River 1:25,000, Numbla 1:25,000

Leader: Craig Allen 525746(w) 549735(h)

Ring leader for details of this walk in cyprus pine country of the Byadbo wilderness area. Walk upstream from junction of Jacobs and Snowy Rivers for a couple of hours.

DECEMBER 2 SUNDAY WALK

Ginninderra Falls

Ref: ACT 1:100,000

Leader: Gladys Joyce 956959

Meet: Entrance to Ginninderra Reserve 10.00a.m. Short walk to view Falls and walk about 4km on other paths in the Reserve. Entry charge; pensioners free.

DECEMBER 2 SUNDAY WALK

Middle Creek

Ref: Rendezvous Creek 1:25,000

Leader: Neville Esau 864176

Meet: Kambah Village shops 8.30a.m. Walk for 16km with 600m climb; up Middle Creek, climb over ridge between Middle and Bogong Creeks and return via Bogong Creek. 55km drive.

DECEMBER 5 WEDNESDAY MID-WEEK WALK

Murrumbidgee Corridor, Pine Island to Red Rocks

Ref: Tuggeranong 1:25,000

Leader: Charles Hill 958924

Meet: Kambah Village shops 9.30a.m. Walk along attractive river valley now under threat from Tuggeranong Town Centre development. Swim if warm. Some tracks, some sand and rock walking. Distance 8-9km.

DECEMBER 8 TREE MAINTENANCE

Glendale Crossing

Ref: ACT 1:100,000

Leader: Charles Hill 958924

Anytime from 9.00a.m. Contact leader for details.

DECEMBER 9 CHRISTMAS PARTY

*The President and Committee
wish all members*

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

and invite all to the

CHRISTMAS PARTY

*Orroral Valley Picnic Ground at 3p.m.
on Sunday 9 December 1984*

WINE, CHEESE, BISCUITS PROVIDED – MAY EVEN BE A CHRISTMAS CAKE

BRING AN EVENING MEAL



DECEMBER 26... PACK WALK

Anyone interested in a high country walk of about 6 days after Christmas is invited to contact Neville Esau 494554(w) 864176(h).