



Journal of the Scientific Expedition Group



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PO Box 501, Unley, SA 5061

Gammon Ranges Scientific Project Autumn Trip

Dates: April 21-25 2000

Leaders: Paul Wainwright, Annie Bond

Expeditioners: Christine Arnold, Tracey Davies, Chris Davies, Spencer Bergstad, Bunti Pellen, Chris Henley

Itinerary - Friday 21 April

Left Adelaide at 0730 hrs in two vehicles and met again at Port Wakefield. Traffic quite heavy on the road, many people leaving for their Easter holidays. Lower Flinders' looking remarkably green after good rains over the proceeding months. Plagues of grasshoppers, particularly through Pichi Richi Pass and just north of Quorn. Windscreens were a mess, cleaned frequently by enthusiastic expeditioners. Hawker was incredibly busy; it seemed as though everybody was heading to the Flinders. As it transpired, few to Arcoona Creek, our little haven, generator free, and unknown to most of the 4WD brigade.

Arrived at the Arcoona Creek campsite at 1600hrs, after a slow

trip on the dirt. Both vehicles had clearance problems, particularly the commodore; road building was required in one deep wash away. One other party camped at Arcoona (close to Bob Henzell's exclosures).

Saturday 22 April

Christine, Tracey, Chris and Spencer left early to do a YFRW survey. One wallaby sighted in Evasive Creek, 200m from the Arcoona Creek junction. Wallaby and Evasive Creeks were baited with FOX OFF. Meanwhile, Paul, Annie, Bunti and Chris Henley baited out to the National Parks entrance gate and changed the logger on the Exclosure Pluviometer. Calibrations perfect. A new shelter has been built to house interpretative signs, 100m past the gate. Somebody has already tested the accuracy of his or her rifle.

In the late morning we packed and headed to Vandenberg Camp. Baits were laid on the northern side of the creek as we walked. Generally slow going, a first time experience for Spencer, Bunti, Tracey and Chris Henley. The weather was very pleasant (approx 20 C, sunny conditions). Arrived at Vandenberg in the late afternoon, a 4.5 hour trip. Three of us headed to Sambot to sample the aquatic invertebrates

and take photos. A very windy night, blowing from the NE down the catchment and off the cliffs adjacent to the camping area. Chilled to the bone, we retired to the warmth of our sleeping bags by 1930hrs.

Sunday 23 April (Easter Sunday)

Left camp at 0730 heading for North Tusk Hill and then the Plateau. Sunny conditions but still very windy and cold. Took photos at site 72B then 71B. A 100m Jessop transect has been marked out at 71B with small jarrah pegs. Monitoring to begin in the near future. Christine and Paul walked around to the northern 73B site, slightly more exposed and considerably windier. The board had to be supported in the mounting, which appeared to be in danger of coming loose. In normal circumstances it would be sufficient. We met again at the summit of North Tusk, but quickly escaped to the lee-side, out of the wind. Placed an entry in the logbook.

Realising that it was warmer to keep walking we made it to the plateau sites in good time. At the plateau pluvio, two self-tapping screws were used to secure the logger cradle and the temporary tape was removed. Logger was changed and the calibration was checked. Another 100m transect has been established at site 66B ready for monitoring. Upon completing the photopoints, we headed northwest back towards North Tusk and dropped into the top of Eichler Creek. The vegetation is thick close to the saddle, but not impossibly so. Once in the creek line, life is very easy. We baited down Eichler Creek and stopped at the Sambot Pluvio enroute to Vandenberg camp. A productive day, weary expeditioners prepared gourmet delights for expedition leaders prior to retiring.

Monday 24 April

Made our way back towards Wagtail Camp, stopping at site 69W to return items to the cache and do the aquatic monitoring.

New plastic bags are required for the aquatic monitoring equipment (eg. sample jars which remain in the cache). Annie and Chris Davies left us to head to Arcoona South. The others continued back to the Arcoona camp. We stopped to take a photo of a small brown snake (0.75m) at the Woodcutter's Well water hole. Lunch was had on arrival. Christine, Spencer and Paul prepared for an afternoon wallaby survey. Windy conditions still prevailed, unrelenting for the entire trip. Undoubtedly, this biased our survey, as any sensible macropod would be hiding out of the wind. Thankfully one wallaby was seen, again low down in Evasive Creek. Probably the same individual seen on the previous survey. We were glad to complete both a morning and afternoon wallaby survey despite the poor outcome.

Tuesday 25 April

Left Arcoona by 0800 hrs for the return trip to Adelaide. Stopped at Copley, Quorn and Port Wakefield enroute to Adelaide. Leisurely trip with long breaks, arrived home at 1800hrs.

GLUEPOT 2000 EXPEDITION PREPARATIONS

Duncan MacKenzie

Gluepot Reserve is presently experiencing its best rainfall in over 20 years. The result has been an incredible generation of new growth in the vegetation and an abundant food source for birds, reptiles and mammals. Two new species were added to the Reserve bird list in September, the Nankeen Night Heron and White Breasted Wood. Preparations for the expedition are now well advanced, and letters of

offer are presently being mailed out to people who have expressed an interest in attending. This years low cost of \$165 for a fully catered two weeks, is the result of expedition sponsorship by Australian Geographic. A catering committee is preparing menus and food lists and a logistic committee has the onerous task of obtaining the equipment necessary to supply three base camps with trapping equipment, cooking and

camp equipment etc. and deciding how to get it all to Gluepot. The scientific programmes are well in hand and expedition leaders are preparing material for the Expedition Manual that is given to each Expeditioner. An information evening will occur in early November, at which, expedition leaders will detail their research programmes and answer questions on all facets of the expedition.



ARCHAEOLOGY AT WARRAWEENA

John Love and Susan Hayes

Introduction

The archaeology part of Expedition Warraweena involved an archaeological investigation of a range of historical sites within the Warraweena Sanctuary. The aim was to explore the experiences of people at Warraweena in the past as opposed to the environmental aspects.

Historical Background

Pastoralism in the northern Flinders Ranges began soon after the initial European settlement of South Australia in 1836 (Bonython 1971:126). During the years that followed squatters established a string of sheep-runs and cattle-runs north of Adelaide.

Originally most of Warraweena Sanctuary was a part of Moolooloo which was a pastoral station run by John and James Chambers. When the drought of the 1860s hit they sold it. Then sometime during the nineteenth century Moolooloo was divided. Keith Nicholls' grandfather then bought the section that was Warraweena in 1902. The present homestead was established around 1910 (Willis 1998).

Around 1846 mineral wealth began to be vastly exploited in South Australia. The discovery of copper and silver was the most important event in turning the new colony of South Australia from near bankruptcy. Copper was first found in the Northern Flinders in 1856. This was along the Warrioota Creek near Beltana Station. In early 1870 the Sliding Rock Mine (now situated inside the Warraweena Sanctuary) was

established. Despite being so far from Adelaide the mine became relatively successful. At its peak the mine directly employed 70 men and indirectly supported many others in a town of 300 people including women and children.

Although relatively successful, copper mining at Sliding Rock was essentially a battle with problems and setbacks. Unsuccessful attempts were also made to mine silver and gold at Sliding Rock. The mine was eventually abandoned after more than 100 years of men and women trying to build a life and failing (Klaassen 1986:7-225). In what is now the Warraweena Sanctuary, other mining attempts were made. These were mostly small mines which were commonly unsuccessful in South Australia.

The invasion of European settlers into Australia brought much hardship and tragedy to the indigenous population. Indigenous people tried to continue their traditional way of life surviving off the land. When they killed sheep or cattle, or robbed a hut conflict arose. Many European settlers needed little or no provocation to shoot and kill indigenous people, who also suffered from radically altered living conditions, sickness and loss of hope (Mincham 1965:208-210). When studying historical archaeology in areas such as the Flinders Ranges it is important to remember the impacts of European settlement on indigenous groups. 5.1.3

Significance

Although records have been made for the historical period of Australia, it is rare for everyday people and everyday occurrences to be recorded. The lives and experiences of the people who have been a part of the mining or the pastoralism that took place at what is now Warraweena are the sorts of things that can be researched through archaeology. Sometimes archaeology can be used to give us information about the class, gender, ethnicity and race of the people who left what we are studying in the archaeological record (Orser and Fagan 1995:199-219). Industries such as pastoralism and mining are what built South Australia economically. As such it is important to try to gain and understanding of the lives and experiences of the people who were a part of these industries.

The Archaeological Survey

Reconnaissance Trip

A reconnaissance of three days and half an afternoon was made by Sarah Hayes, John Love, Michael Wood and Susan Love, in December 1998. We were hospitably received and helped a great deal by Graham Willis, the resident manager, and his wife, Margaret. Graham's local knowledge was essential to the success of the project.

The following areas were visited on the reconnaissance: Sliding Rock Mine and part of Cadnia town; two ruins on the road that follows Sandy Camp Creek; Old Warraweena and places on the road to it and beyond; places on the road that goes past Bob

Mooney Well, Dunbar Well, Blinman Mine and Yellow Well.

Methodology

The project concentrated on evidence of pastoral and mining activity. No indigenous archaeology was attempted although some stone flakes of Aboriginal making were found at a few places. A surface survey was conducted and resulted in the collection of artefacts which were examined and catalogued and some were photographed, using colour slides. A representative selection was taken for display in a proposed interpretive centre at the present Warraweena homestead. Although removed from their original location, they will stay at Warraweena instead of being stolen by souvenir hunters. Buildings and other structures were photographed using black and white film. Most of these photographs include scale rods.

The Expedition

Four areas were selected for archaeological work: the two ruins on Sandy Camp Creek; Old Warraweena and ruins on a ridge about 0.5km south of it; Dunbar Well, hut and crutching shed and a ruin on a ridge about 1km north of it; two buildings in Cadnia.

In addition to the sites listed above, some photography, in black and white, colour negatives or colour slides, was done, during the reconnaissance and the main expedition, at Bob Mooney Well, Arkey Warren Mine, Blinman Mine, Yellow Well, Pinery Bore, Cockatoo Well, Halleys Well, Yednadunga Well, a ruined hut and yard about 2km north of Yednadunga, and other sites in Cadnia.

List of sites of historical interest

This list refers to evidence of pastoral and mining activities. No attempt was made to record Aboriginal sites. Grid references are to the 1:50,000 topographical map series, sheets named Cadnia and Goddard. All grid references are approximate.

Sandy Camp Creek bore (Cadnia 771947) There is water in the bore but the windmill has been removed, the tank and trough are dry and the yard fence is mostly fallen down.

Sandy Camp Creek, western site (Cadnia 783949) A ruined hut with a very large stone fireplace and chimney, a few pine posts standing and some logs, probably from the walls, lying on the ground. Nearby is a fairly well preserved smaller stone fireplace and ash from other campfires. This site has evidently been used a lot.

Sandy Camp Creek, eastern site (Goddard 824959) A hut with thick stone walls and a clearly defined doorway in the western wall. The walls are now barely one metre high at most and the fallen stone does not appear to be enough to make a house of normal height. Just east of the hut are some logs that may have been part of a small yard. At the foot of the spur on which this hut is built is a spring.

Halleys Well (Cadnia 824911) The well, with water at about 50 cm, is covered by a sloping tin roof and steel grid. About 200m north of it are the remains of post and rail yards which appear to have extended over the present road. Beside the road is an old trough, empty, and a new one, filled by gravity from the well. Nearby is an abandoned rain guage. A short spur road leads to a wood and iron hut with a black

plastic rain water tank in working order, and sheep yards in fairly good condition. A wooden structure in a yard, consisting of two short posts and two horizontal sawn beams, is presumably an engine mounting for a small crutching plant. Driven into a living pine in line with the engine mounting is a steel bracket, presumably for mounting the shearing gear. On a small flat across the creek from the well is a ring of stones for a fireplace.

Hut about 2km north of Yednadunga Well Remains of a fireplace and stone paved floor are to be seen a few metres west of the road. The hut was built beside a fairly big yard made of pine logs without posts, wire or nails, the logs being morticed to fit together. Close to the hut is a structure forming six small enclosures, made by the same method.

Hut near fence Close to the fence between Halley's and Warraweena paddocks is the ruin of a small hut made of horizontal pine logs, and down the hill from it are beer, sauce, cordial and other bottles, tobacco, bully beef and other tins.

Yednadunga Well (Cadnia 810869) This well has green water at about 3m. It is not covered or timbered and appears to be partly fallen in. It is potentially dangerous to unwary visitors. There is a rusty tank, and between tank and well is another engine mounting. There is no sign of a windmill. There used to be a fence round the well and tank.

Old Warraweena (Cadnia 800850) There are several structures, in various stages of disrepair. Half of the main house has been demolished, leaving the

front part, of corrugated iron lined with masonite, more or less habitable. About a quarter of an acre of land round the house is enclosed by a fence still in fairly good condition. This used to include a garden with retaining walls to level the ground and a shade house along the northern side. On top of a heap of iron on the southern side of the garden is a two-bladed propeller from a wind powered domestic lighting plant. Other remains at this site include a shed containing a pair of concrete wash troughs, a latrine, a dog kennel, a small fowl yard, a rain guage, the concrete floor of the single men's quarters with a heap of corrugated iron on it. A little further away is what appears to be a small horse yard and the timber frame of a small shed, possibly for saddles and harness. South-east from the house is a yard about 9m x 9m containing at least one grave, possibly three or four. Further up the hill is a dry tank and trough and across the road, a well in the creek, covered with sheets of iron. A windmill and windlass lie in ruins beside the well and running south from it there used to be a stock trough. North-east of the homestead are fairly extensive sheep yards.

Old Warraweena ridge Beside the road about 500m south of the homestead are two stone ruins obviously very much older than the buildings now known as Old Warraweena. The more southerly had a well built fireplace and stone paved floor. Near it is a large ash heap. The north ruin is a tumbled heap of stones barely recognisable as a fireplace. Across the road from these ruins are two posts with morticed slots, evidently for receiving a rail. To the east is a small yard enclosing

two graves, marked by un-hewn stones and irises.

The road forks about 2km south of Old Warraweena. The east branch leads to a gate into Magpie paddock near the boundary fence. Not far from the gate is a small yard with an enamelled bath tub in it but no visible source of water. Nearby is the tubular steel frame of a portable sheep loading ramp.

Bob Mooney (Cadnia 701887) On a ridge on the Warraweena side of the boundary fence are two fireplaces, obviously much older than the stone hut and other structures on the Moorillah side. North of these, an attempt has been made to sink a well into the rock bank of a small creek that runs into the creek made by Bob Mooney Spring. There was a sheep trough in this creek, supplied by a pipe, possibly from the spring, which is in Moorillah.

Arkey Warren Mine (Cadnia 689839) This is a small excavation in a rock outcrop on top of a ridge.

Dunbar Well (Cadnia 704837) The well is in a small tributary to Warrioota Creek. The windmill is out of order. On flat land south of the well stands a tin hut with a black plastic rain water tank and a rain guage. Fairly elaborate sheep yards surround a crutching shed which contains an engine mount, a post for mounting the shearing gear and a wooden shearing floor. Between the well and the yards is a discarded old iron tank, a new black plastic one and troughs.

Ruin in Warrioota Creek (Cadnia 721829) There is a fireplace and signs of a hut at the junction of Warrioota Creek and the creek with the waterfall.

Ridge north of Dunbar (Cadnia 703845) Set among trees on a saddle is a ruined hut with stone fireplace and walls of horizontal pine logs, some of which are still lying on the ground.

Blinman Mine (Cadnia 714850) There appear to have been two shafts, not very deep, and now partly caved in. Traces of green copper ore can be seen in the mullock on the surface.

Yellow well (Cadnia 728846) This is neatly timbered and covered with a steel grating. The spring in the creek is surrounded by a broken down goat trap.

Pinery Bore (Cadnia 752851) The mill, tank and trough are all out of order.

Cockatoo Well (Cadnia 768879) There is a tin hut with a black plastic rain water tank beside the ruin of an older hut with a stone fireplace. Also at this site are a rain guage, a corrugated iron chimney lying on the ground, fairly extensive yards, a windmill with a windlass mounted on the mill stand and a trough.

Sliding Rock Mine The most obvious monuments are the round mine chimney and the square smelter chimney. There are other substantial stone buildings, mostly in fairly good condition, a steel shed that used to house a pump that supplied Leigh Creek with water, and numerous remains of mine surface workings. The mine shafts have been fenced off but the fences are not in very good condition.

On the hillside, between the mine and Cadnia, are several small dug-outs and small u-shaped stone structures, probably miners' dwellings.

Cadnia town The town was laid out in a narrow strip running south from the bank of Sliding Rock Creek, east of the mine. It straddles a small tributary to Sliding Rock Creek. At the northern end are the hotel and store, both rapidly deteriorating, and numerous other signs of human habitation. Between the hotel and store is a deep well with water in it and the stumps of a windmill stand. It is not fenced and is quite dangerous.

A lime kiln was built in the south-west bank of the tributary creek. Most of it has fallen away, revealing its inner structure. A little further up this creek is a fair sized house cut into the hillside. Near it is another well with a mullock heap with a dry stone retaining wall and a dry stone yard wall. This well also contains water and is also dangerous, although the timbering at the mouth of the well is still more or less intact. Still further south are more domestic ruins and yet

another well, with water near the surface, partly covered by logs.

On a hill west of the southern part of the town is a mine shaft, clearly visible but unfenced and potentially dangerous when tourists begin to find their way to this area. (Cadnia 704927)

On a hillock east of the town there is a large concrete tank containing an abundant supply of good water.

There are two cemeteries, one west of the mine and one east of Cadnia.

Other sites Some of these were not seen either in the reconnaissance in December 1998 or in the main SEG expedition in July 1999. Those seen have not been examined in detail.

Old yards and bore near the junction of Lambing Camp Creek and Sliding Rock Creek.

Well or bore near headwaters of Lambing Camp Creek? The remains of a tank are wrapped round a tree in the creek.

New Bore, north of road to Mount Hack.

Sapling Well and yard, east of New Bore.

Riley's, a stone ruin east of the road between Bob Mooney and Dunbar.

Veseys Claim Mine, shown on Cadnia topographical sheet at 816852.

Warraweena Spring: signs of habitation.

At Warraweena homestead there are two substantial houses and a small portable house, shearers' quarters, wool shed and yards, bores, tanks and other structures, all of considerable historical interest



Cadnia : Central Passage of hotel



Cadnia: Lime Kiln in Creek bank. Guy Olding showing size

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION GROUP

The Scientific Expedition Group came into being at a public meeting on 21st August 1984. Membership is open to any persons, family or organisation interested in the following aims:

- The promotion and running of expeditions of a scientific, cultural and adventurous nature.
 - The furthering of knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the natural environment.
 - Promotion of the values and philosophy of wilderness.
 - Enabling people to learn the skills required for planning and running expeditions, and to develop sound field techniques.
- Members will receive regular information on S. E. G. activities and expeditions

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| Organisation membership | ----- | \$22.00 |

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Details of scientific, cultural, adventuring or other relevant skill or interests you may be prepared to share with the group:

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Applications should be addressed to : The Hon. Secretary
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Kids Corner

This time the hidden words are archaeological terms from this month's article on Warraweena. They are hidden in all directions. Can you find them all?

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| G | A | Q | X | Z | H | S | I | Q | R | D | V | T | Q | T |
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| A | U | V | R | I | C | Y | F | S | Y | R | V | I | Z | X |
| T | S | C | N | A | R | C | H | A | E | O | L | O | G | Y |
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WORD LIST

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|-------------|-----------|
| ARCHAEOLOGY | ANCESTORS |
| BUILDINGS | FAMILY |
| RUINS | PIONEERS |
| DIG | CATALOGUE |
| HISTORY | SEARCH |
| PAST | FIND |
| ARTEFACT | BURIED |
| HOUSE | FRAGMENT |
| MINE | HUT |
| OLD | SURFACE |
| PHOTOGRAPY | SURVEY |

EDITORIAL

At last the State Government has seen some sense and decided to ban the transfer of a magnesite mining lease in the Gammon Ranges National Park. This decision will ensure that the Yellow Footed Rock Wallabies and the Purple Spotted Gudgeon remain in their pristine habitats. It was not only that the ecosystem was too fragile to take the pressures of mining but also that mining at that site was ludicrous having regard to much better deposits of the magnesite ore near Leigh Creek.

Regardless of the region the Government must be on notice that scientific and conservation minded groups will not tolerate the senseless destruction of remaining natural regions of the State.

Tim Flannery gave an inspiring talk to SEG at its AGM. One could have been excused for thinking that the sort of brutal and primitive conditions he described were in the eighteenth century but in fact the period he was telling us about was less than 20 years ago. The talk inevitably included the politics of oppressed West Papua. The future for bio-diversity in that region appears bleak. Mind you, from the descriptions one hears, the future for many in the Indonesian Archipelago is bleak.

Alun Thomas

SEG- GRaSP MONITORING.

July 29-30, 2000

Paul Wainwright

Q. Why would anyone bother to get up at 2am on a Saturday morning?

A. To Drive to the Gammon Ranges, undertake a wallaby survey and lay fox baits in the Arcoona catchment; camp overnight, enjoy the company, meet the Jabberwocky and then drive home. Trip length 41 hours.

Such is the importance of our GRaSP monitoring to many enthusiastic SEG members. Continuity and consistency are paramount to the work we do. Without it, our hard work becomes meaningless. In volunteer organisations, people come and go, and it is often difficult to arrange teams every three months with the appropriate skills and expertise. We do the best we can and achieve results for which we can be proud. The process is as important as the outcome – although not so easily quantifiable.

Our small but scholarly team of three left Adelaide at 0230 on Saturday 29th July. Despite the early departure, the lads appeared bright eyed and bushy tailed on my doorstep. This state, I was later to realise was transient, induced by the drug we know as caffeine, a Costa Rican double roast. We made good time on the vacant roads; counting the hours and watching the windows become fogged by our exhalations and exasperations. Trent had brought with him a musical selection, many of the cassettes older than myself and slightly less meaningful. I lay curled in a foetal position in stowage, ears sheltered from the din. Johnny O’Keefe, The Village People, YMCA, The Chieftains amongst many others, tested the acoustics of the vehicle’s hi-fidelity system. I begged and pleaded, but being a minority, my requests fell on deaf ears!

First light was the cause of much celebration, we found ourselves in a privileged place at the perfect time. As the first rays of sunlight hit Mt Alec and the surrounding ranges we sat and contemplated the beauty of this place. In silhouette, the profile of the ranges contrasted magnificently with the sky. Although low in altitude, the relief is spectacularly abrupt. Between Hawker and Parachilna the colours and profile of the Heysen Range kept us occupied. We discussed high points which ‘should be climbed’ and ranges which ‘should be traversed’. With caffeine levels drained and stomachs gurgling we turned off for breakfast at 0800hrs in Parachilna. The staff prepared a fine cooked breakfast and the hospitality was wonderful as always. Time being the essence, we had to quickly return to the road. Wedge-tailed eagles and road kills now stealing the limelight.

Our arrival at the Arcoona Creek campsite was made more eventful when we found that the park had been officially closed. The ‘Sport’s Shooters’ were assisting the park service with feral animal control. Nobody was camped, so we ‘hedged our bets’ and decided to continue on unperturbed. We spent much of the day laying ‘Foxoff’ around the camping areas, along Arcoona Creek detouring to Arcoona South and then up to Vandenberg Camp. With light fading, we returned via the

‘short-cut’ ensuring reasonably good coverage. Fox prints were located in many places along Arcoona Creek, particularly on formed pads. We returned to our camp, just outside the Park boundary to find the dining table already set and the string quartet playing under a nearby *Calitris* tree.

Despite our weariness we had a pleasant evening, intelligent conversation mixed with anecdotal truths and half-truths. My two off-siders both required massages and overnight surgery. Our doddle up the creek had caused kneecaps to begin squeaking and spinal fluid to leak.

After a cool but dry night, we rose to contemplate an early wallaby survey. The early morning glow promised a picture postcard day on the range. Mild sunny conditions with little wind were ideal. We thought it prudent to visit the ‘pines’ campsite and say hello to some new arrivals (their presence had been detected by our trackers). As we suspected, a couple of shooters had arrived and were still hidden in their swags. Urrr... ‘knock knock’, squeaked Trent, hoping not to seem too invasive! Both chaps were happy to chat. We were happy to announce our presence.

There’s nothing like an Evasive Creek climb to start the blood circulating. Standing high on the banks one has trouble appreciating the erosive power

of water in an environment which seems so dry and devoid of the very resource which sculpts it. Traditionally Evasive Creek has been a 'stronghold' for Yellow Footed Rock Wallabies but none were seen this morning. We tracked higher towards the saddle, the tall *Triodia* spines piercing my fragile trouser-less, ghostly coloured shins like a pincushion. We re-grouped momentarily and

contemplated a side-trip to Arcoona Bluff (the high point on the range). Constrained by time and the task at hand, we headed down Wallaby Creek negotiating the small waterfalls and scanning for movement. Only a few stagnant green pools remained in the creek. We stopped to identify a rotting carcass in the creek-bed that we thought might be a wallaby. Samples were taken for further

analysis, carefully placed in a shopping bag for transportation.

Our uneventful trip south to Adelaide was broken by rest stops in Parachilna and Hawker. We arrived back in town in the early evening - a little wiser, a little fitter and having enjoyed wonderful company. Funny how a common desire promotes enjoyment and fulfillment.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The Scientific Expedition Group (SEG) welcomes enquiries from all members and friends who are interested in participating in one or more of our projects or expeditions. Please contact the leader or convener of the project or expedition that interests you for more information.

We welcome enquiries from anyone from 16 - 60 years (or more) who would like to participate in our scientific, environmental and educational projects.

Current recurring project

Gammon Ranges Scientific Project (GRaSP) is now in its eleventh year. The project involves a four or five day trip to the Gammon Ranges about four or five times a year. A data collection project involving flora and fauna and rainfall gauging which also involves bush camping and trekking. Expeditions are being planned for New Years Eve and April-ANZAC weekend 2000. Contact Chris Wright 8278 8818

Current Expedition

SEG is conducting its major expedition in the year 2000, on Birds Australia Gluepot Reserve. The dates of the expedition are 25 November - 9 December 2000. For information contact Duncan MacKenzie on: 8332 E-mail: dmackenzie@iname.com

Future Expeditions

An expeditions are in the early stages of planning to of Eyre Peninsula. For information contact Richard Willing on mobile 0408 807 517