

Mini-heybob Jun 91

UNI OF QUEENSLAND BUSHWALKING CLUB, c/- Clubs & Socs., Uni. of Qld.
Union, St. Lucia, Qld., 4072.



COCONUT PALMS AT THE HAVEN.

REGISTERED BY AUSTRALIA POST PUBLICATION NO. QbH 1061

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CLUB CALENDER

If you intend coming on any of the following walks you must contact the trip leader one week beforehand for weekend trips and Wednesday beforehand for daywalks at the latest.

JUNE

8/9/10th – Queens Birthday long weekend, nothing has been planned.

15/16th – open to suggestions, please contact Rob Stevens or Don Roberts.

23rd – Sunday, daywalk to Edinburgh Castle, contact Rob Stevens 371 6462.

29/30th – Weekend, Southern part of Sundown NP., contact Rob Stevens 371 6462.

JULY

3rd – Meeting 7.30pm in the Club's and socs meeting room, near the bike shop.

7th – Sunday daywalk to Mt. Superbus/ Lincoln wreck, contact Mark Jansen 371 5156.

13/14th – Weekend, Mt. Barney base camp, contact Rob Stevens 371 64 62.

20/21st – Weekend trip to Ship's Stem, Lamington NP., contact Anthony 300 3488.

24th – Annual Club Dinner, details will be posted later, contact Brendan O'Malley, 378 0238.

27/28th – Weekend, Leaning Peak, Mt. Barney trip, contact Peter Zund 371 8622.

28th – Sunday, Mt. Mitchell Dawn trip, contact Les Tillack 378 7551.

AUGUST

3/4th – Weekend, Central Moreton Island, contact Brendan O'Malley 378 0238.

4th – Sunday, Conondale Ranges, contact executive.

7th - Meeting, 7.30pm in the Club's and socs meeting room, near the bikeshop.

10/11th – Weekend, Bald Rock and Girraween NP., contact Don Roberts 371 4865.

11th – Sunday, Mystery daywalk, contact Brendon O'Malley 378 0238.

14th – Wednesday, Brisbane Show Day, nothing planned.

17/18th – Weekend, Rat-a-tat Hut, Lamington NP, contact Anthony Smith 300 3488.

25th – Sunday, East Face of Tibrogargan, Glasshouse Mountains, Contact Peter Scott 8812557.

31/1st – Weekend, South branch of Running creek, contact Peter Zund 371 8622.

SEPTEMBER

4th – Meeting, 7.30 pm in the clubs and socs meeting room, near the bike shop.

7/8th – Weekend, Stinson Wreck, contact Les Tillack 378 7551.

15th – Sunday, Mt. Maroon, contact Rob Stevens 371 6462.

THE HIGHEST TODDLE IN OZ

Having missed Alan's Jagungal effort over Easter, I was delighted to be given the chance of some walking in the Snowies during May (i.e., I was asked to attend a job interview in Canberra). After killing two days in that fair city, Brad and I left early Saturday morning for Kosciusko in the trusty Stigma. We arrived at Charlotte's Pass at 10.30 (having been ripped off for the usual park entry fees) and quickly set off on the 8 k road walk. Brilliant blue skies reassured me that another 'classic' trip was in the offing. We crossed over the Upper Snowy River at 1 pm; as the water was still iced over, we assumed that it was also going to be a cold trip (pity I wasn't able to fit a sleeping mat into my pack for the flight down!).

Leaving our packs at the junction of the Kosciusko-Blue Lake track, we walked up to the summit for lunch at about 1.30 (we had wasted lots of time with photography). Having earlier decided that we would convert the usual long day-walk into a week-end effort by camping on the ridge overlooking Lake Albina, we were in no particular hurry. Eventually, we set off on the Blue Lake track, passing a group of rather exhausted day-trippers coming from the other direction.

In the mid-afternoon, Lake Albina looked very impressive; a small B-shaped tarn which drained away into a narrow and steep gully. Taking care to minimize damage to the sensitive alpine vegetation, we trudged up to a relatively flat, grassy spot on the leeward side of the ridge above the Lake (camping at the Lake is prohibited to avoid water pollution). After playing around the granitic slabs atop the ridge, we erected Brad's Jagungal. The compulsory gear fondle over, we took the usual photos and made tea. It was dark by 5.30 and, despite the absence of strong wind, very cold (gloves would have been a good idea!). We adjourned rather early to the tent after the evening repast, in my case because I was rather cold without gloves and in Brad's case because an audacious fox had developed an intense interest in his personal space. The said fox had the disconcerting habit of sneaking up to sit next to Brad at regular intervals. I obviously lacked the essential pheromones.

Contrary to malicious rumours, I can actually get up before 7 am. Sunrise was spectacular; its golden light on the granite outcrops behind us provoking much photography. We spent the morning wandering around Mt Townsend (Oz's 2nd highest peak), disturbing our nocturnal guest at one point. There were still residual ice sheets, resembling huge extruded flows of styrofoam, on this side. More photographs!

We finally returned to the main track at about 1.30. The walk out was memorable for three reasons; Blue Lake (a much larger glacial lake than Albina) the decadent cake and custard lunch we enjoyed at the Lake and the paved (YES PAVED!) section of track ascending to Charlotte's Pass. In all, a slack week-end in which we turned a good tourist day walk into something a little more interesting and even managed to avoid prolonged exposure to our fellow human beings (no mean task in one of the most popular walking areas in the country). I'll be back.

Malcolm Roberts

THE SOUTH ISLAND IN SUMMER

The plane crossed over a line of whiteness, barely visible in the pre-dawn light. At first I thought I was seeing clouds, then realised it was the snow-capped peaks of the Southern Alps. A fine welcome to New Zealand indeed. As we stepped out of the Christchurch airport it was a brisk 14°C, quite a change from the heat and humidity of Brisbane which we had just left.

In February this year, Mark Jansen and I spent a month travelling and walking around the South Island of New Zealand, where sheep outnumber people 20 to 1. It provided us with a brief glimpse of the variety which this region has to offer. In terms of bush-walking, New Zealand has snow-covered mountains, clear lakes, steaming hot springs, glaciers, rain-forests, volcanoes and ample supplies of mud. With the exception of volcanoes, all of these can be found in the South Island.

From Christchurch we set off across the endless Canterbury Plains, and then up into the mountains with their deep polished valleys, to Arthur's Pass National Park. From here, a couple of hours of easy walking saw us on top of Avalanche Peak (1753 m). Just before we reached the summit, thick clouds rolled in to obscure the view, which up till then, had been of snowy summits and waterfalls cascading through thick beech forest. The peak itself, like most in this part of the world, was barren weathered rock, covered in large patches of snow. After pausing for the first of many summit photos, we set off down another ridge, trudging through snow half a metre deep. Mark discovered that sliding was a faster way of getting down, so we did this until it became too rocky.

It was in this park that we first came across "Keas" – large mountain parrots whose curiosity drives them to slice tent flies, shred handlebar tape and bicycle seats, disassemble leather boots (ask Mark) and to destroy rubber door and window seals on cars. Incidentally, they are also protected.

A day later saw us watching the sunset from beside the crystal clear Lake Mavis, in a treeless alpine setting. That night a strong wind sprang up, blowing across our tunnel tent, which didn't have storm guys. Early the next morning Mark informed me that he had spent the whole night supporting the tent against gale-force winds, while I had slept obliviously. With so much wind it was difficult to pack up and have breakfast, as anything which was not being held down would quickly blow away.

Despite the weather we set off to climb the nearby peak of Mt Oates (2009 m). After some three hours of climbing over exposed wet crumbly rock, through snow and blasting wind, we reached the summit, to be greeted by an intense electrical storm, the strikes from which could be felt through the moist rock. After a hasty retreat we arrived back at our packs, then slipped and slid over loose rocks and wet grass to the nearest hut, arriving there in the late afternoon after a demanding but exciting day.

Our next walk was the aptly named "Three Pass Walk", which goes from the township of Arthur's Pass to Hokitika on the west coast, and, as the name implies, involves crossing three passes. The second of these contains a permanent snowfield which was undercut at its edge by a stream of melting snow. The snow also reflects a lot of heat and light, making sunburn cream and sunglasses a must for travelling on such terrain. From the top of the pass (1753 m) we were rewarded with views of the nearby Cronin Glacier, which terminates abruptly on a cliff face.

Information on this walk and others in the region can be obtained from the National Park's office in Arthur's Pass, and spare gear can also be left there. Parks also contain a variety of huts, most of which are available to the public. These vary greatly in terms of facilities, with the majority having two-way radios,

and the most luxury being equipped with bunks, kerosine lanterns, coal heaters and gas cookers. A fee is charged for the use of these, with A\$10 per night being the fee for the most expensive.

Two days after crossing the pass we were in Hokitika, where after enjoying the luxuries of civilization in the local pub, bakery and fish and chip shop, we were waiting beside the road for a lift to our next destination. It was getting late when a large Maori guy drove up and asked us if we would like to stay at his place for the night. We accepted, and were then treated to the hospitality of his family and friends. That night, as I climbed into bed after a hot shower, I reflected that to find such generosity must be a rare thing indeed in this world; after all, would you invite two rough-looking, unshaven backpackers into your home? It was not something I will easily forget.

South of Hokitika are the two small townships of Franz-Joseph Glacier and Fox Glacier, both of which exist because of their proximity to their namesakes, but having been originally created as mining towns. Both glaciers flow down from the Southern Alps and terminate on the coast amongst lush rainforest. In recent times the glaciers have been retreating; that is, they are melting faster than they are advancing. So, to reach these terminals, it is necessary to walk up the deep valleys which the glaciers have carved. As you approach them, the air becomes noticeably cooler, and the ground is covered in deposited rubble. Guided walks are available to take you onto the glaciers where can be found crevices and sculptured ice-forms. We spent an extra day at Fox Glacier when the roads were closed by landslides caused by heavy rains the night before. The power was also off everywhere except the pub, which was fortunate.

Our next stop was Queenstown, the tourist capital of the South Island. If you have the cash you can go bungy-jumping, white-water rafting, jet-boating and helicopter riding. Despite this, Queenstown is a very picturesque and compact town, set on the shore of Lake Wanaka. We went rafting on the renowned.

Shotover River after being told that the river was very high. The rafting itself was quite exciting, especially the last rapid, "Mother-in-law", where our boat went half underwater then vertical on its edge. What really made the trip enjoyable though was watching the antics of the other rafts. One got punctured and two overturned in quick succession, so we spent some time collecting paddles and rafters from the cold river.

A walk which is quite close to Queenstown is the Routeburn Track, which although very popular and hence very developed, contains some superb scenery, especially Lake Mackenzie, which is reached through moss-covered forest. Tracks in New Zealand, unless they are man-made such as the Routeburn, tend to follow either river valleys or ridge tops. The former are often rocky or boggy, while the latter offer superb views and give one a feeling of being on top of some remote part of the world. No prizes for guessing which I preferred.

An even more popular tourist stop is Milford Sound and its associated boat trip. When we visited there were literally countless waterfalls cascading down from the surrounding mountains into the deep, dark water of the sound, plus a few seals sunning themselves on the rocks.

Our final walk commenced from Mt Cook village. It was to be the Copland Track, which crosses the Copland Pass at 2150 m, and continues down to the west coast, passing some hot springs and ending near Fox Glacier. We left the village late in the day heading for Hooker Hut. As we approached it, strong winds sprang up, making the traverse of the steep scree slopes quite exciting. Wind and rain continued to buffet the hut the next day so we stayed put. The weather report that night, broadcast over the two-way radio, predicted gale-force winds, freezing level dropping to 1600 m and sleet and snow.

However the next morning it was fine, though very cold, so we headed off, climbing up a steep rocky ridge to reach the pass. At one stage it was necessary to don crampons to travel over a section of hard frozen snow. We followed this ridge to its summit, where the rock was covered by a thin layer of ice. According to the map, this was Madonna Du Faur Peak (2325 m). We paused on the summit long enough to take photos and eat chocolate before sliding down another scree slope to the pass, and then down to the main snow slope. This we crossed on crampons, and although the snow was softer and quite steep, it presented no problems, especially after a few practise 'self-arrests' with an ice-axe. We reached the emergency shelter, which was a large corrugated iron pipe securely tied down, in time for lunch. The weather by now was perfect as we glissaded (skiing without skis) down the snow slope, with the dominating peak of Mt Cook looming in the background, then walked down the ridge back to Hooker Hut. Back at Mt Cook village, we celebrated another successful walk at the pub over a few Steinlagers.

With one or two exceptions it is possible to hitch everywhere in New Zealand, although it can be slow on the west coast.

This is fortunate because buses are quite expensive. If staying for a couple of months, it might be worthwhile buying a cheap car. I haven't mentioned anything about the North Island because I didn't go there but Mark did, and informed me that Tongariro National Park, an active volcanic region, is well worth a visit.

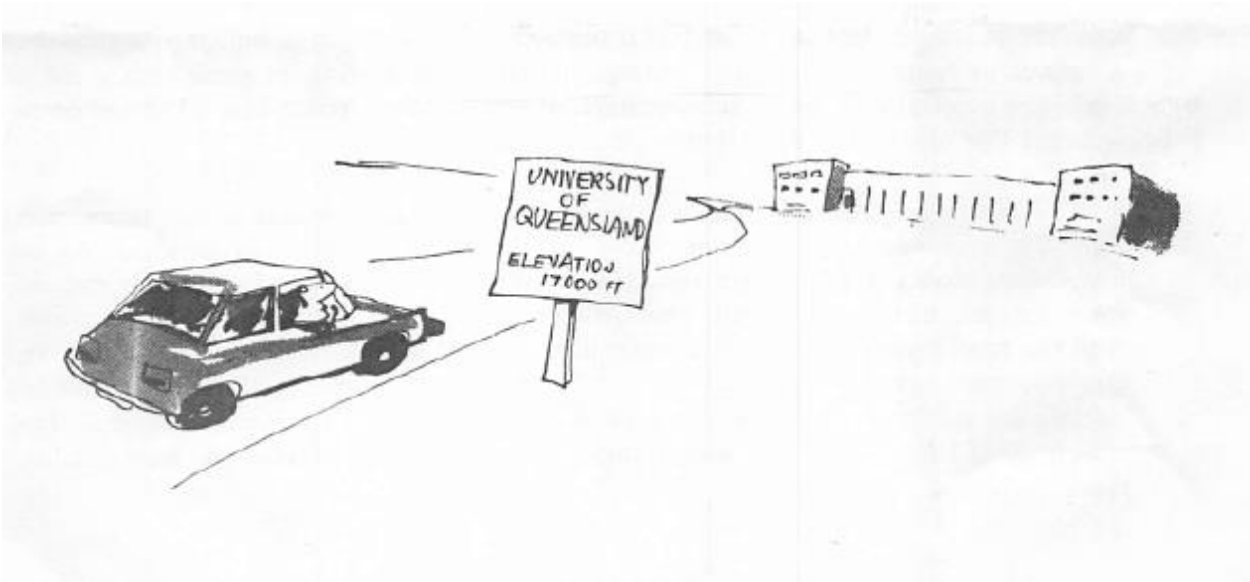
The best accommodation was to be found in motorparks, which usually have a well-equipped communal kitchen, plus camping sites and bunkhouses. Hostels seem to have been taken over by rich back-packers who don't actually go bush-walking. To get into the country these days you need a passport, but not a visa.

The weather in the South Island was somewhat harsher than that found here in South East Queensland, and as such bush-walkers should be equipped for travelling over snow and ice if they wish to experience the place to its fullest. This can also be a lot of fun. We found that due to the exchange rate, a lot of good quality New Zealand made gear could be purchased relatively cheaply over there e.g. Macpac Torre backpack \$249, Bivouac Polarplus jacket \$93, Glencoe Mountaineering Iceaxe \$115. Most things, especially ice-axes and crampons can also be hired at a variety of places for reasonable rates. For further information, the following books are recommended:

- Tramping in New Zealand by Lonely Planet
- New Zealand - A travel survival guide by Lonely Planet
- Mountaincraft, Mountain Safety Manual #20 by Lindsay Main

By Vaughan Andrews

“Share your favourite wine with a friend ...
Your wine won't go further, but your friend might.”
Sign outside “Wicked Willies Hotel, Queenstown



HIGH ALTITUDE WALKING

Walking above the tree line of 1800 m in Europe is a completely different experience. The country is open, mainly grassed and very steep. The distances from feature to feature are short yet sometimes they seem very much closer than what they really are. This closeness is due to strong hot desert winds from the Sahara blowing over the alps and clearing the ever present haze of water vapour and smog. These winds are funnelled by the valleys bring violent thunderstorms to the alps.

Rapidly changing moods of the alps sometimes give you a sense of urgency due to the pending rain, snow or fog. The alps of Europe act as a barrier to weather systems north and south of them. When the moist air from the North sea hits the alps it forms long term rain depressions over most of northern Europe. At the same time on the southern slopes beautiful sunny weather can persist. When traversing a mountain not only do you experience spectacular views, but also you feel your walking into a different world on the other side, with a different climate, language and culture.

The alps extend from southern France through Switzerland, Austria to Yugoslavia. The western and central regions are more developed with resorts, mountain huts and trails marked as opposed to the eastern region. The highest mountain is Mount Blanc at 4807 m, with most of the alps at least above 2000 m.

The alps have the lowest temperatures and highest rainfall of Europe and thus pose some difficult conditions for walkers. Generally the lower pre-alpine areas between 1500m and 2000 m in altitude pose little difficulty to the average walker. You only require wet weather gear. Even though there may not be a cloud in the sky, storms develop quickly and set in usually. Getting wet is dangerous in the alps as the rain is cold and winds cold and strong. Routes are well marked and restaurants abundant.

Above 2000m it's a different world. For every 100 m in altitude the temperature will drop ½-1 C, therefore at 3000 m the temperature can be +5 C and +30 C at 500 m above sea level. Walking in this region can only be undertaken during the summer months, May to September, with September being the driest month. It can snow during Summer above 1200 m, and at altitudes above 1800 m +/- 200 m (depending on the slopes orientation) permanent snow or ice cover exists. Most routes up a mountain are marked from the outset but once the snow line is reached a map is required. Walking on snow has a number of dangers. Steep slopes covered in substantial amounts of snow pose a risk of avalanche especially on warm Summer days, at temperatures greater than 25 C and on the windless side of the mountain (North-east to South-west faces)

Traversing glaciers can be dangerous due to crevasses which should be expected from the time you step onto one, especially if the glacier is snow covered. As the temperature rises the danger increases. It's best to traverse a glacier in the early morning when the frost of the night is still hard. All persons should be belayed when on a glacier, with the rope having little slack between persons. You should maintain a light pack and you must have Crampons, Ice pick (handle 70-85 cm long), 50 m long 10 mm rope, clothing suitable for sub-zero conditions, small stove, sleeping bag and snow tent. Although there are plenty of huts even at very high altitudes bad weather may prevent you from reaching them.

For a novice to these altitudes the mountains can be very unforgiving and thus a guide is essential for walks at altitudes above 3000 m. Licensed mountain guides take up to four persons at a time for a one week tour and cost about \$230-\$290 per day. They are worthwhile because their knowledge of the area will mean that you will achieve your goal. There is much more to high altitude walking and the following references made be of use.

Peter Zund

Mountaineering the Freedom of the Hills, Ed Peters.
 The Book of Modern Mountaineering, Malcolm Milne.
 Yosemite Climber, George Meyers.
 Basic Rockcraft, Royal Robbins.
 Guide to the Victorian Alps, Melbourne University Mountaineering Club.
 (All these books are available in the club's library, contact Reg)

Recycling could do more harm than good

By environment writer
 BRIAN WOODLEY

SOME types of recycling are bad for the environment and the green lobby's "preoccupation" with plastics is diverting attention from the real problem of waste management, a federal government inquiry has concluded.

A two-volume report issued today by the Industry Commission recommends abolishing the sales tax exemption for 100 per cent-recycled paper, and criticises South Australia's container deposit law for having more environmental disadvantages than benefits.

It also urges reforms to local council garbage collections that would force householders with large families to think more carefully about what they rubbish bins.

Worried about dwindling landfill space, especially in the big cities, the commission advocates that councils charge directly for the quantity of waste put out for collection, rather than set uniform rates to cover collection costs.

The commission recognises that there is a community impetus for doing more to conserve the environment and that because of this recycling is regarded with special favour in people's minds. It also points to environmental costs associated with recycling that may have been overlooked. Recycling uses energy, water and chemicals, requires a high degree of transportation, and can itself be a polluter.

An argument frequently used in objections to container deposit legislation is that the energy required to wash bottles can be much higher – up to 15 times higher – than the energy required to make new bottles.

While it may seem wasteful to dump materials which would be recycled, it can be argued to do so if the transport and associated energy costs are too high to profitably move the material to a scrap-processor or export market, the commission says.

The commission recommends the imposition of higher fees for the disposal of waste in landfills.

The commission believes people would be more careful

The following article was submitted by Mal Roberts, it appeared in The Australian (23/4/91). It highlights the problem that recycling is not always economic or even environmentally friendly, yet the article doesn't consider the initial cost of the environment of collecting the raw materials, be it sand mining for silica or clearing forests. Ed.

Recycling can do more harm than good

From Page 1

about what they put out under those conditions.

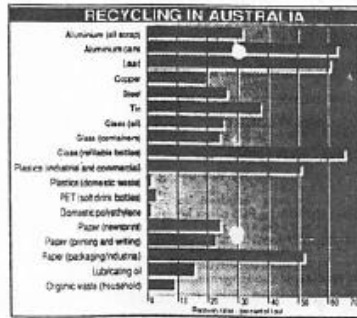
Paying more to use landfills would also improve the economics of using things more than once, thereby encouraging greater recycling – especially in the building and construction industry, a prominent landfill user.

Economic landfill space is at a premium in the cities. Of Melbourne's 55 councils, 32 no longer have sites within their municipality. Some Perth sites may have to be closed because of groundwater pollution, and residential opposition to a proposed site at London-derry on the outskirts of Sydney has become indicative of problems in finding new sites.

The commission sees metal recycling as an example of low environmental costs and benefits must be weighed – and how recycling may unintentionally be bad for the environment.

The collection and reprocessing of metals can result in savings in water use, reduced water pollution and lower emissions of air pollutants, such as sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxides, when compared with the use of virgin materials, it says.

However, any consideration of air pollution should have regard to vehicle exhaust emissions from transporting the material, as well as pollution during processing. Where greater use has to be made of transport, because more trips are required, the trips take longer, the equivalent waste collection runs, emissions during collection of recyclables are likely to be greater than in disposal.



The commission supports more environmental arguments for more recycling – or at least, more efficient recycling.

Recycling can defer or avoid altogether some waste materials entering the natural environment, it says. "For instance, in Australia the recycling of about 90 per cent of old car batteries avoids some dangerous pollution in landfill."

Recycling can provide energy savings, help with litter abatement and reduce the emission of greenhouse gases.

But the commission considers that some claims have distorted the debate, for instance: "The emphasis upon packaging means that a great deal of effort goes into extending the recycling of materials which account for only one tenth of total urban waste by weight."

The commission says the main opportunity to increase paper recycling is by reprocessing newspapers and magazines into newsprint.

The commission opposes the sales tax exemption for fully recycled paper because this increases the cost of those papers that have traditionally relied on only a component of recycled material. It also opposes differential sales taxes for other recycled products.

The commission says some environmental taxes have merit – such as one to control the disposal of old tyres – but its general dislike of tax incentives will offend environmentalists who have advocated extending exemptions to promote "friendly" products.

The commission reports that waste recovery and reprocessing rates are higher in Australia than any other country except more than 30

per cent for aluminium, including 65 per cent for beverage cans; 25 per cent for glass; 50 per cent of industrial and commercial used plastics but only 1 per cent of plastics in household waste; 32 per cent for paper; and 18 per cent for oil.

The commission's views on beverage containers having to pay a deposit for the return of used containers are a blow for the South Australian Government, which for years has had to defend the country's only container deposit law against strident industry objections.

"While reuse of glass bottles is high in that State, the container deposit arrangements inhibit the use of other beverage containers which could be recycled and may reduce incentives to collect a wider range of used household materials," the commission says.

The environment lobby reacted with scepticism to the report.

"The Industry Commission only ever listens to industry and as such simply mirrors the position of industry," the Victorian campaign co-ordinator for the Australian Conservation Foundation, Mr Peter Allan, said yesterday.

Mr Allan said packaging paper was the only material which could be considered to be near the limit of its capacity to be recycled.

Mr Allan said the South Australian container deposit legislation was justified because by making certain products more valuable to recycle money could be used to fund the recycling of other products like newsprint.

Turning PET bottles into losses

TWO companies reprocess PET containers – plastic soft drink bottles – for recycling. Both lose money. It costs \$1000 a tonne to granulate, wash, dry, bag and reprocess the empty bottles. They are then sold as a component of fibre-glass products for \$800 a tonne.

The Industry Commission reports that because of its lightweight, consumer safety and elimination of breakage in filling and shipping PET created and captured the entire 21 billion soft drink market. By 1989 40 per cent by volume of soft drink sold in Australia was in PET containers.

PET resin is all imported – 22,000 tonnes a year, of which about 4000 tonnes will be recovered for recycling. Resin sales are controlled by a subsidiary of BTR Nylas called ACI Petalite (50 per cent) and Omron (50 per cent).

The companies buy soft drink bottles to sell commercial bottle collectors \$700 a tonne (equivalent to the levy on 21,000 bottles) or better used PET containers to premises in Sydney and Melbourne. ACI says this is an artificially high price, paid to attract collectors' interest.

It undertakes about 95 per cent of the reprocessing. Its Blacktown, Sydney, plant reprocessed 600 tonnes in 1989. Tonnage has increased since then, but so has the operation's net cost.

ACI estimates it lost \$14 million from its operations last year in addition to the \$400,000 it spent to promote PET as a recyclable container.

BUSHWALKING GEAR HIRE

The club has a range of gear for hire to currently FINANCIAL members, who have been on at least one club trip, or wish to go on their first trip with the club.

Priority will be given to hiring gear for club trips, over private trips.

If gear is to be hired for a private trip, a 10% deposit must be made on the replacement cost of the gear.

The gear resides at my (Rob Stevens) place at 7/14 Bishop St, St. Lucia. Ph. 371 6462 after 5:30 pm weekdays to check on gear availability.

When hiring equipment...

- HIRE gear by the WEDNESDAY BEFORE your trip.
- PAY for the gear when you pick it up. A receipt will be issued.
- RETURN gear by the WEDNESDAY FOLLOWING your trip.
- Please return the gear in the condition you hired it in (or better).

Hiring rates :

| Item | Price per Day/Night | Price per Week |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| RUCKSACKS | | |
| 'Lowe' Weekend Packs.. | \$1.00 | \$5.00 |
| Day Packs..... | \$0.50 | \$2.50 |
| SLEEPING BAGS | | |
| 2-3 Season..... | \$1.00 | \$5.00 |
| 4 Season..... | \$2.00 | \$10.00 |
| SLEEPING MATS..... | \$0.75 | \$4.00 |
| | (dependent on use) | |
| STOVES | | |
| Camping Gaz (Butane).. | \$0.50 | \$ N/A |
| Trangia (Meth. Spirit) | \$0.50 | \$ N/A |
| TENTS (with Groundsheet) | | |
| Outer Fly only..... | \$0.50 | \$2.50 |
| Inner + Outer..... | \$1.00 | \$5.00 |
| SNOW TENTS | | |
| Ultimate..... | \$1.50 | \$6.00 |
| Black Ice Meridian.... | \$2.00 | \$8.00 |
| Macpac Olympus..... | \$ N/A | \$20.00 |
| | | (+ \$150 deposit) |
| ROCK CLIMBING GEAR..... | \$ Please ask | |

TRIP PREVIEWS

JUNE

8/9/10th – Queens Birthday weekend, nothing is planned for this weekend so this is your chance to become a trip leader. Feel free to ring anyone on the executive for suggestions/help.

15/16th – Open to suggestions again, contact Rob Stevens or Don Roberts.

23rd – Sunday, Edinburgh Castle, Rob Stevens (371 6462) This day walk involves a fairly long drive, and a fairly short walk, up a rocky plateau in Northern NSW. The area affords great views, a wilderness location.

29/30th – Weekend, Sundown NP Rob Stevens (371 6462). An easy walk along a very unusual rocky river valley (Severn River), exploring nearby valleys and Mt. Donaldson. Bring a warm sleeping bag as the weather will be very cold.

JULY

7th – Sunday, Mt. Superbus and the Lincoln wreck Mark Jansen (371 5156). A moderately difficult walk through some thick rainforest, some- steep climbs involved to the highest mountain in Southern Queensland and the wreck of a Lincoln bomber which crashed there on the 9th of April, 1955. It is the most intaked aircraft wreck in S.E. Qld.

13/14th – Weekend, Annual Mt. Barney Base Camp. Rob Stevens (371 6462). Two day walks, plus general camping at Yellow Pinch reserve will comprise the weekends events. On Saturday a day walk will be conducted up Mt. Ernest, next to Mt. Barney, for excellent views on a rarely visited part of S.E. Qld. On Sunday, a trip up Logan's Ridge, Mt. Barney will be conducted. It's a steep ascent of the East Peak, and not for the timid. This weekend is ideal for those wishing to just camp out and enjoy the outdoors, there is road access right to the camp site and toilet facilities are available.

20/21st – Weekend, Ship's Stern, Lamington NP. Anthony (300 3488). An easy, but long (18 km) walk along the track at Binna-Burra. If time permits the Davies creek circuit will also be an option. This trip has great views.

27/28th – Weekend, Leaning Peak, Mt. Barney. Peter Zund (371 8622). This is the most difficult ascent route of Mt. Barney. Grades are steep, there is a lot of exposure in sections so a head for heights is handy, and abseiling is required. We will be camping on top of the peak and descending via picturesque Egan creek. This is a hard but exhilarating walk. Numbers are strictly limited to 6 since the campsite is small and the walk is hard. As with all throughwalks, you are required to carry a tent, sleeping bag, gas/fuel stove and food.

28th – Sunday, Mt. Mitchell sunrise. Les Tillack (378 7551) will be leading a trip to Mt. Mitchell, Cunningham's Gap, to see the sunrise. Leaving Brisbane on Sunday morning 2 am and returning at about 10 am. The walk up to Mitchell is on a graded track and is short (1-2 hours) but steep. Bring breakfast - maybe champagne and strawberries if you are on Austudy! A very easy and pleasant day trip.

AUGUST

3/4th – Weekend, Central Moreton Island, Brendan O'Malley (378 0238). A trip to the central section of the island, Mt. Tempest area. You will need to bring 4L of H₂O as it may be dry. This trip involves a fair bit of walking, the trip is graded medium.

4th – Sunday, Conondale Ranges, contact the executive. Possibly the ‘Bread knife’ at Booloumba Gorge will be visited. An easy and very pleasant walk with numerous rapids and small to medium waterfalls upstream.

10/11th – Weekend, Bald Rock and Girraween NP. Don Roberts (371 4865). A moderate walk starting from Bald Rock NP in NSW and walking onto South Bald Rock, visiting some caves at the base of South Bald Rock. This is a good opportunity to view the sunrise and sunset over this unique landscape in Southern Queensland.

11th – Sunday, Mystery daywalk. Brendan O'Malley (378 0238) I will be leading a trip somewhere in S.E. Qld. At the moment, I have in mind a gorgeous spot very near Brisbane. But who knows where I may lead you- it is a mystery, so come along and find out more.

14th – Show Day - open to suggestions.

17/18th – Weekend, Rat-a-tat Hut, Lamington NP. Anthony Smith (300 3488). An easy weekend walk along the border at Lamington. Leaving from O'Reilly's we walk along a track to Echo point, then we leave the track and follow the boarder to the hut. This ridge has good views south to Mt. Warning and passes through a great deal of rainforest. Return late on Sunday.

25th – Sunday, East Face of Tibrogargan, Glasshouse Mountains. Peter Scott (881 2557). A rock scramble to the top of Mt Tibrogargan. If a boy scout can do it, you can. An abseil down the front of Tibrogargan may be arranged (experience required) otherwise walk down western side. (easy) Grade: Do-able (medium and a head for heights).

31/1st September – Weekend, South Branch of Running creek, Peter Zund (371 8622). A difficult walk where we would traverse the entire length of the south branch of running creek up to the boarder. We would need to leave on Friday and walk into the camp site at the junction of the north and south branches of Running creek, that night.

SEPTEMBER

7/8th – Weekend, The Stinson, Leslie Tillack (378 7551). The route hasn't be finalised yet. Would need to leave Friday afternoon and return very late Sunday. Grade medium to hard.

15th – Sunday, Mt. Maroon, Rob Stevens (371 6462). A steep ascent of Mt. Maroon will be followed by an easy day of exploration around the almost flat summit area of Mt. Maroon. Bring a camera as the wildflowers will be in full bloom.

If you wish to lead a walk in the period September to November, please let the executive know so that it can be included in the next issue of the ‘Mini-Heybob’.