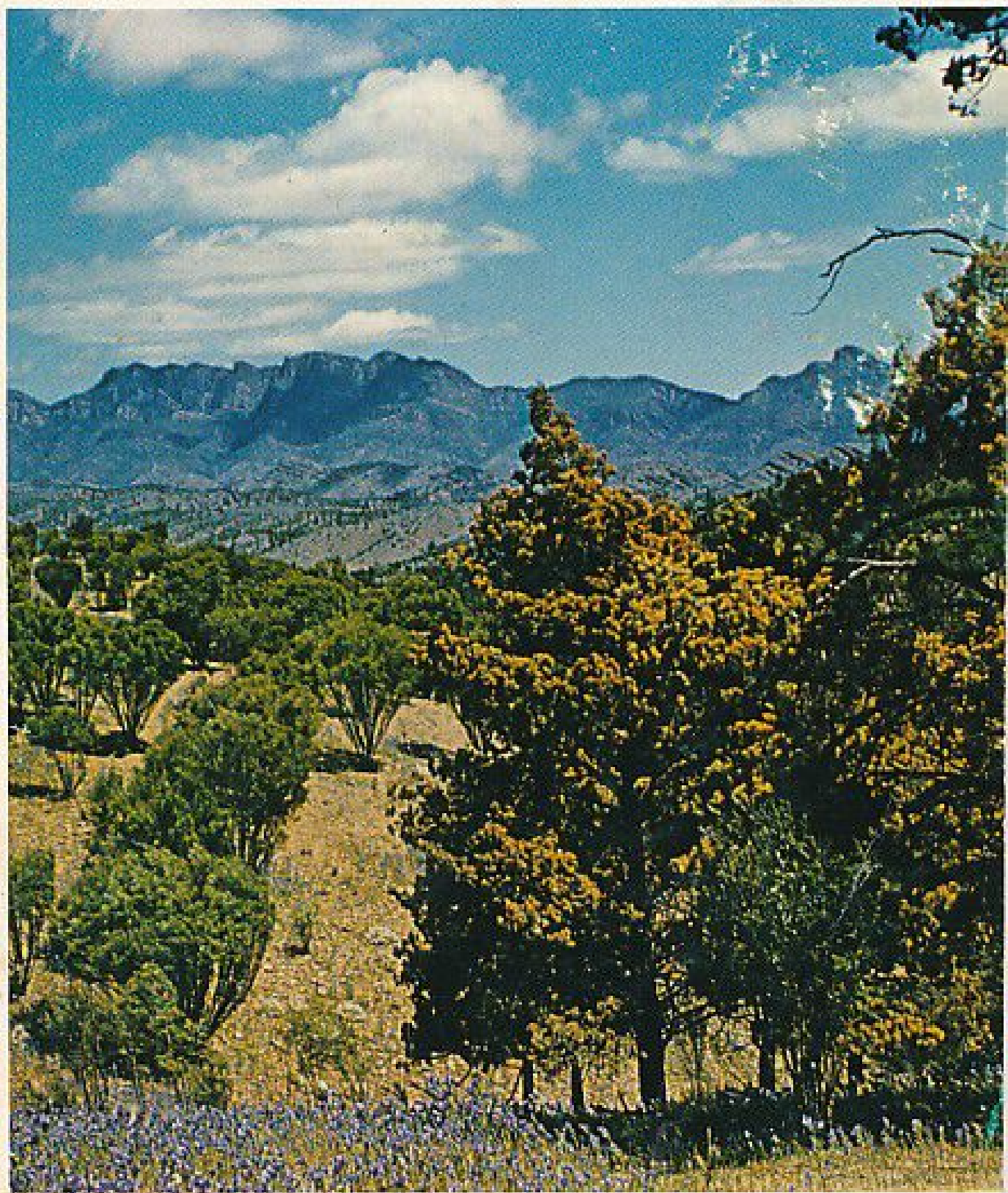


Features of the **FLINDERS** **RANGES**



SOUTH AUSTRALIA



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The Flinders Ranges are a rugged series of ranges which are generally recognized as rising on a line between Crystal Brook and Peterborough about 193 kilometres (120 miles) north of Adelaide. Actually, they are part of the Adelaide system of ranges which rise at Cape Jervis and run northwards more or less continuously for 800 kilometres (500 miles), petering out about 161 kilometres (100 miles) to the east of Marree.

Geologically the Flinders are very old. Although the earth movements, which resulted in their present form, took place in Tertiary times beginning some 60 million years ago and reaching their maximum 2 million years ago; these movements and the erosions of time exposed strata of deposits from Proterozoic times and Cambrian times from 570 million years ago. The fossil rocks found in the Flinders in which can be seen skeletal remains of the most primitive forms of marine life, date from the Cambrian period.

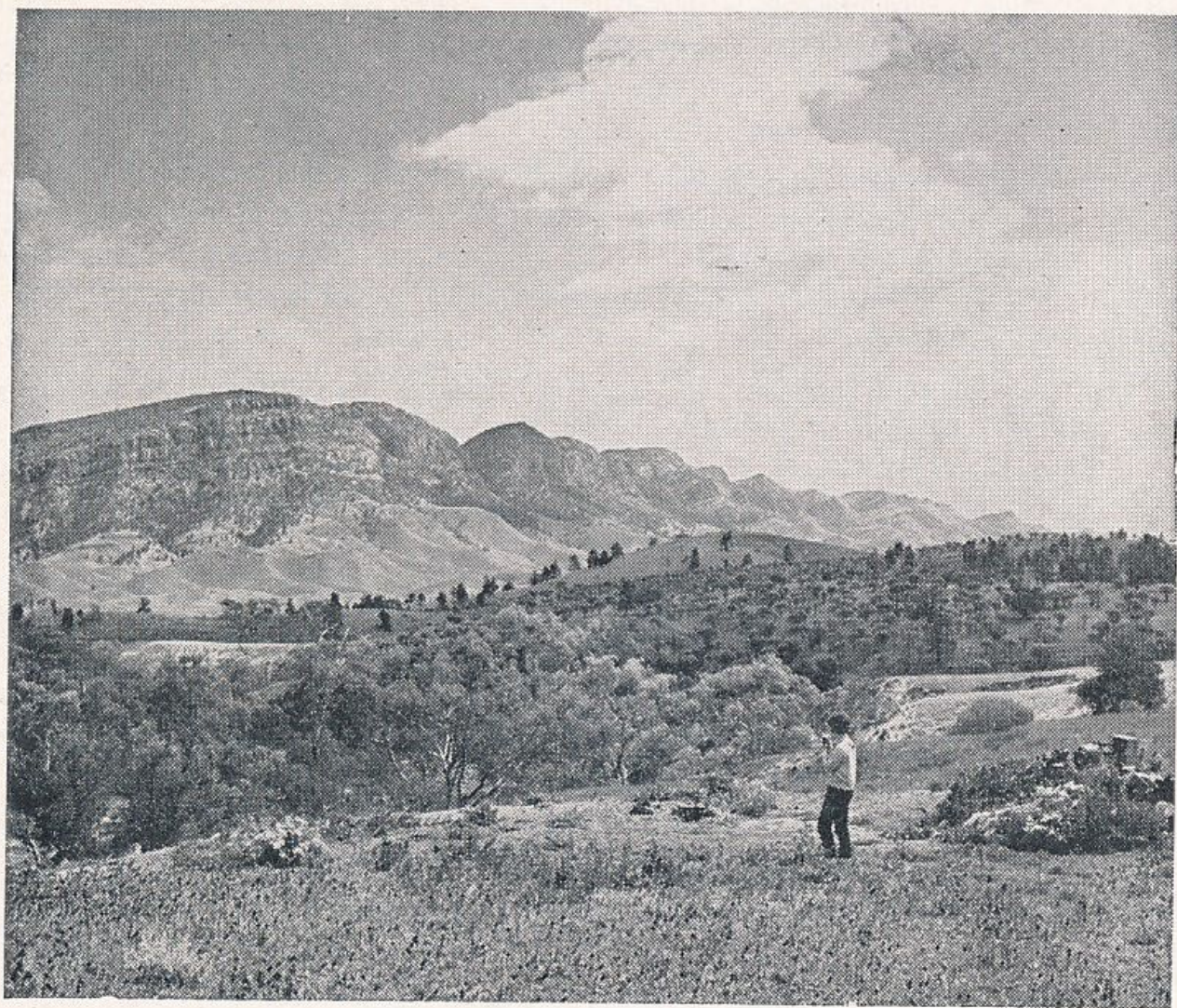
The present grandeur of the ranges results from resistance to erosion by great hardened sandstone formations known as quartzites. The most important of the great quartzite formations is the Pound Quartzite, so named because it is well exposed at Wilpena Pound. The Pound, formed by great cliffs, white at their top, reddish brown towards their base and underlain by purple shale, is actually a large remnant of quartzite in the form of a shallow basin. St. Mary Peak 1 166 metres (3,822ft.), the highest part of the Pound, is also the highest peak of the Flinders.

The magnificent rhythm of the Flinders, the colours of the rough hewn escarpments, the red river gums which follow the courses of the generally dry creeks, the dark native pines and the vivid colours of spring wildflowers are all attested by colour slides. These ranges are kind to photographers; even rank amateurs get splendid shots.

This booklet is intended as a guide for motorists setting out to the Flinders from Adelaide.



*In the Alligator Gorge National Park
A.B.C. Range, across Aroona Valley*



There are four main routes from Adelaide to the Flinders Ranges.

1. The most interesting way, scenically, is via Clare, Wilmington, Quorn and Hawker. The road is sealed 32 kilometres (20 miles) past Hawker, then of graded gravel for the next 32 kilometres (20 miles) to Wilpena.
2. A shorter route after leaving Clare is by way of Jamestown, Orroroo and Hawker.
3. A third route, branching off 5 kilometres (3 miles) past Tarlee, goes through Burra, Peterborough, Orroroo and Hawker.
4. The fourth way is treated in this booklet as the return journey. From Hawker it is by way of Quorn, Port Augusta, Port Pirie and Port Wakefield (see page 17).

The most interesting route is suggested for going to the Flinders as, at the beginning, driver and passengers will be fresh and on the return journey time may be running short. Obviously, the order can be reversed.

The main gravel roads through the ranges are wide and well maintained, allowing average speeds up to 72 km/h (45 m.p.h.). However, especially beyond Hawker, some caution is necessary where the road crosses creek beds. These are hard-bottomed and usually dry—they flow for a few hours or a day at the most after heavy rain. At these times, advice should be sought at Hawker.

Scenic roads, and tracks mentioned, are passable to good. Opinions differ, but they are not smoothly suburban.

The R.A.A. booklet "Touring the Flinders" (50c), Hans Mincham's "The Story of the Flinders" (\$5.95) and the "Flinders in Colour" by Keith P. Phillips (\$2.95) are recommended as publications dealing more fully with the Flinders Ranges.

ROUTE 1

The Main North Road (numbered 20, then 32) passes through the new city of Elizabeth, by-passes Gawler and enters undulating country as it approaches Clare, which is 132 kilometres (82 miles) from the city. The hills around Clare are generally considered part of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

The first horse tram used in Australia (1860) is exhibited alongside the Waggon Wheels Road House, on the Adelaide side of Watervale, 16 kilometres (10 miles) from Clare. There are excellent local honey and fruit on sale at roadside kiosks at Penwortham, a few miles further on.

There are vineyards on the lower slopes of the hills around Clare and seven local wineries produce the fine table wines for which the district is noted.

Visiting times for Buring & Sobels, H., Ltd.—winery—Watervale are Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Christison Park, a recreation reserve and caravan park in a gum tree setting by a creek on the approaches to the town, is a pleasant place for picnicking or camping.

CLARE, population 3,500, is one of South Australia's oldest and most prosperous country towns. It was named after the home county of its first settler, Edward Gleeson, who came to South Australia from Ireland in 1838. When he subdivided and sold part of his holding in 1842, its name was retained and became the name of the town.

Once clear of Clare the road is through undulating pastoral and cereal country. Eleven kilometres (7 miles) out it passes "Bungaree", the Hawker family's property which for many years has been one of the State's finest Merino studs.

Yacka and Georgetown are typical of the small one street towns which serve farming communities in South Australia. The small town which can be seen from the road between Yacka and Georgetown is Gulnare. With houses built from local stone and with wide verandahs as a defence against bright sunlight, these small towns blend with the broad landscape.

Gladstone, named after Britain's famous Prime Minister, is the next town. It is by a rail junction through which pass ore trains carrying lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill to Port Pirie.

A little further on, around about Laura, the road is flanked to the west by a line of huge red gums which follow first the Rocky River, then the Willochra Creek. Here also, further to the west, the Southern Flinders first come into view from the road.

At **Laura** there is a side road to Beetaloo Reservoir, about 16 kilometres (10 miles) away. Apart from its pleasant surroundings in Beetaloo Valley, the reservoir has become known for the remarkable echo obtained from a point on its retaining wall. The reservoir, with a picnic ground, is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. 7 days per week except in the period of high fire risk, 1st November to 30th April.

A road to the left past the small sawmill at **Wirrabara** (next town after Laura), leads about 8 kilometres (5 miles) from the main road into a 810 hectare (2,000 acre) forest of radiata pine. Here there is a picnic ground surrounded by towering pines and English trees.

Eighteen kilometres (11 miles) north of Wirrabara, there is a bituminized road to the left through Port Germein Gorge. The road winds through deep valleys, crossing a creek bed many times before emerging on the plains. Survey Road, a short cut from the Gorge Road to Melrose, is an alternative to returning to the main road.

After going through **Murray Town**, the main road swings towards the dark shape of Mount Remarkable and to **Melrose**, nestling at its base. This mountain, 945 metres (3,100ft.) above sea level, is well wooded and not difficult to climb. There is a National Trust Folk Museum in the century old Melrose Court House in the main street.

There is a rewarding side track to the left, a mile before **Wilmington** which, after 11 kilometres (7 miles) along the hilltops, stops above **Alligator Gorge**. The road is steep and narrow but outstanding views make the ascent worth while. Steps lead down from the end of the track into a deep gorge, with spectacular rocky sides, at one point only 2 metres (8ft.) apart. This is a National Park and by walking along some of the winding valleys through gorges, along trails not yet blazed or sign-posted, one can trace creeks lined with "scarlet bottlebrush" to Mambray Creek, on the other side of the ranges and still National Park. Euros are numerous. In Mambray Creek there is a colony of yellow footed rock wallabies. Both parks are protected by resident rangers. Shooting is strictly prohibited, as are fires in the summer months.

There is another side track well worth taking three kilometres (2 miles) beyond Wilmington towards Port Augusta, off the road through Horrocks Pass. It leads 6 kilometres (4 miles) to Hancocks Lookout from where one can see right out over Spencer Gulf. As a substitute for a longer route to Quorn via Horrocks Pass and Stirling North, return to Wilmington and travel over the signposted shorter road which keeps the main range to the west. This means foregoing the rest of Horrocks Pass and leaving Pichi Richi Pass for the return journey.

Quorn is on a plain with ranges to the south, west and north. It has a history associated with rail transport, although it is now bypassed by the main rail service, and most of its passing trade comes from road traffic. It has a shady caravan park and a modern swimming pool. Paintings and a museum collection pertaining to the district are sympathetically displayed in the Quorn Mill, art gallery, museum, motel and restaurant. The building, of three storeys, was once a flour mill.

The Flinders Museum is on the Wilmington road in Quorn's first bakery. It displays minerals, Aboriginal artifacts and souvenirs for sale.

On the northern side of Quorn there is a plant for treating barytes mined at Bunkers Hills north-east of Wilpena.

The main road on from Quorn goes across Willochra Plain, past the now deserted towns of Gordon and Wilson, to Hawker.

An alternative and possibly more interesting route is by way of Arden Vale with short side trips into Warren and Buckaringa Gorges where creeks have cut deeply through the ranges to the plains.

After the ford over Willochra Creek, this road passes through the ruins at Simmonston before joining the more direct and main road at Gordon. There are numerous ruins of farmhouses in this area, relics of efforts early this century to establish cereal farms.

The Kanyaka homestead ruins and graveyard just off the road north of Gordon are silent reminders of a settlement that supported 70 families for about 20 years from the 1850's. The 928 square

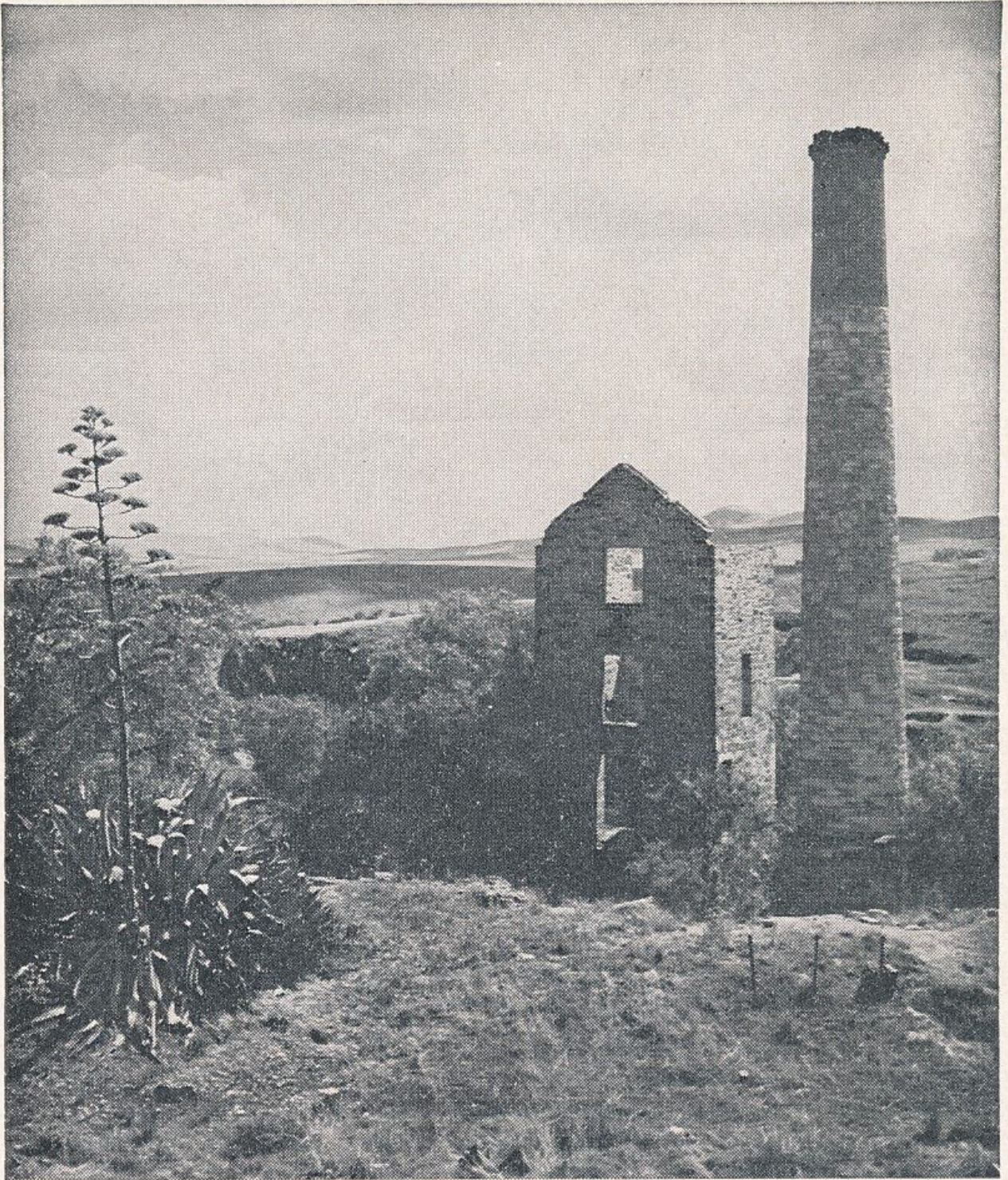


The Quorn Mill

kilometre (360 square mile) Kanyaka property ran 40,000 sheep. There are two separate groups of ruins, the most substantial being over the brow of a hill a few hundred yards beyond the first. Kanyaka was a staging point on the main dray route through the ranges. It was by-passed by the railway in 1880, after which adverse seasons and the loss of through traffic caused the settlement to die.

There is a sign 10 kilometres (6 miles) south of Hawker pointing the way to Yourambulla Cave. After going a short distance by car, automobile travel is contra-indicated by a painted tyre. Painted tyres on posts and trees show the way to be travelled by foot, for 350 or 450 metres (400 or 500 yards) to the cave, where there are well preserved Aboriginal drawings, which possibly record old tribal grounds and camping sites. They are protected by a metal screen.

HAWKER is an outback town surrounded by vast sheep properties. It was once the centre for a thriving wheat area that supported two flour mills and the legendary Hawker teamsters. A strange hardy breed of men, they supplied stations on the Strzelecki Track with bagged flour. Fred Teague's private museum adjoining the Hawker garage, houses many mementoes of the Flinders' early days.



Ruins in the Burra Copper Mines

ROUTE 2

The shorter route from Clare to Hawker is through good cereal growing country with centres at Spalding, Jamestown and Orroroo and then into drier sheep lands with smaller centres at Carrieton and Cradock.

ROUTE 3

The third route to Hawker is via Burra.

Burra is beautifully nestled in the folds of Bald Hills—hills stripped bare of trees to serve the copper mines. From 1845 until 1877 copper was mined in the Burra hills and their timber went underground.

Once South Australia's largest country town, with a population of 5,300 when Adelaide's was only 20,000, Burra has had a rich history.

The ruins of beautifully proportioned old mining buildings still stand as monuments to the mining days and the skill of the men who built them. They are fine examples of stone work, as are the tall chimneys alongside them, standing round for Cornwall and square for Wales. Well preserved old stone buildings and still lived in Cornish cottages, make Burra one of the most interesting of Australia's early mining towns.

More recently, in the 1930's, some of the purest gold in the world was mined at Mongalata, about 30 kilometres (18 miles) from Burra. And Burra is also the home of the golden fleeces—fleeces that certainly were not mythical—the record price for a Merino ram, \$36,000, belongs to Collinsville, just near Mongalata. You can go to at least fifth and sixth highest prices before you need depart from Collinsville.

There is a National Trust Mining and Pioneer Museum in Market Square. An old mining jinker by the square carries the legend, "The Big Jinker—specially made in England, this big jinker was used to haul Morphett's big engine and boiler from Port Adelaide in the 1850's. There were 40 bullocks pulling the load with six bullock drivers." Close by there is a shaded caravan park adjacent to a swimming pool.

Peterborough 80 kilometres (50 miles) on is a railway junction with railway work shops.

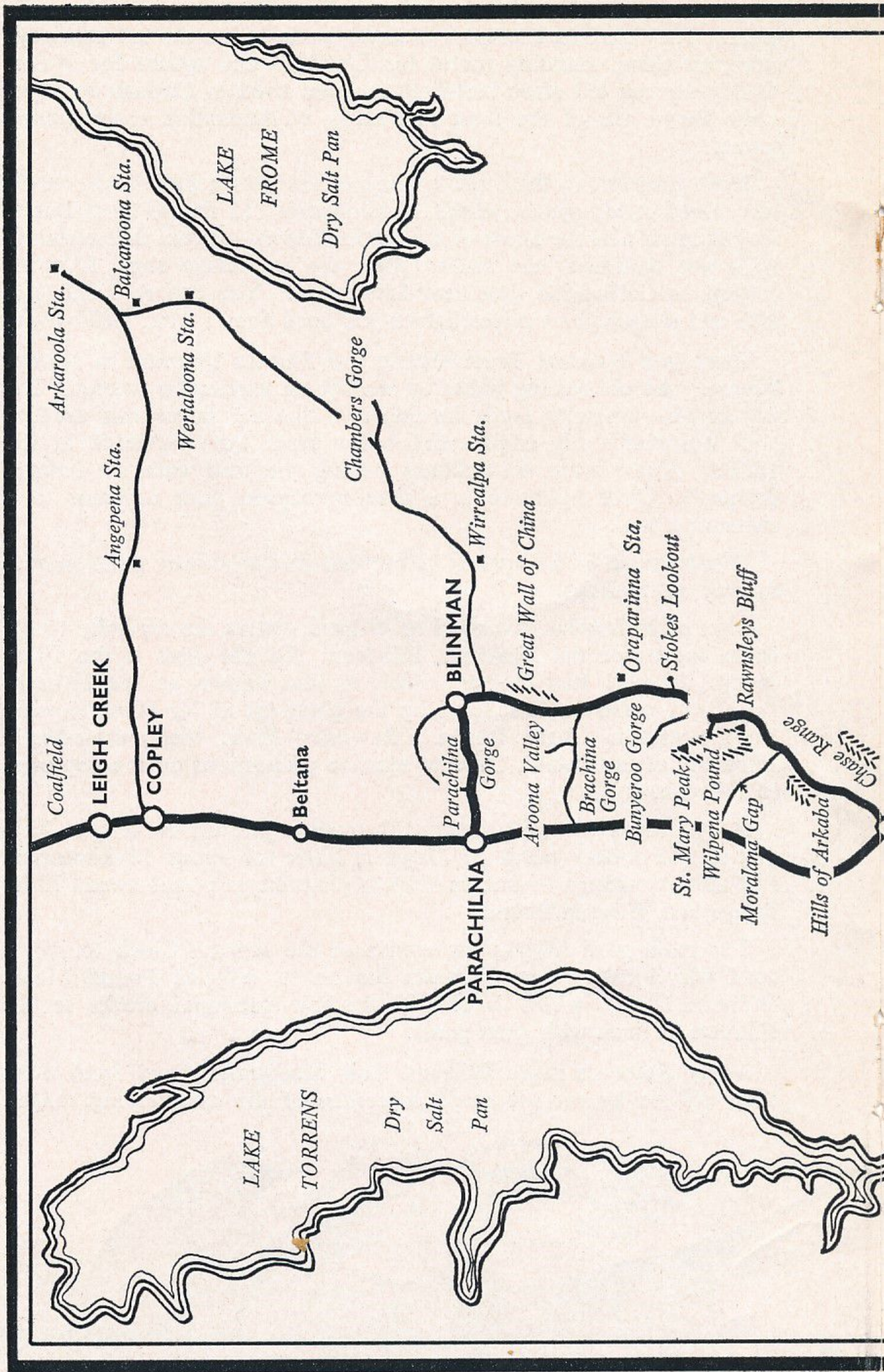
Soon after Hawker the road to Wilpena enters the typically rough hewn ranges of the Northern Flinders. To the west is the Elder Range, beyond Red Range, which is also known as the Hills of Arkaba, a name made famous by the paintings of Sir Hans Heysen. To the east is Chase Range. Rawnsley Bluff, the south-easterly extremity of the Pound, assumes massive proportions on the approach to Wilpena.

A well made up track, entered through a gate on the left 24 kilometres (15 miles) north of Hawker, leads for about 16 kilometres (10 miles) through Moralana Gap, a picturesque pass between Elder Range and Wilpena Pound.

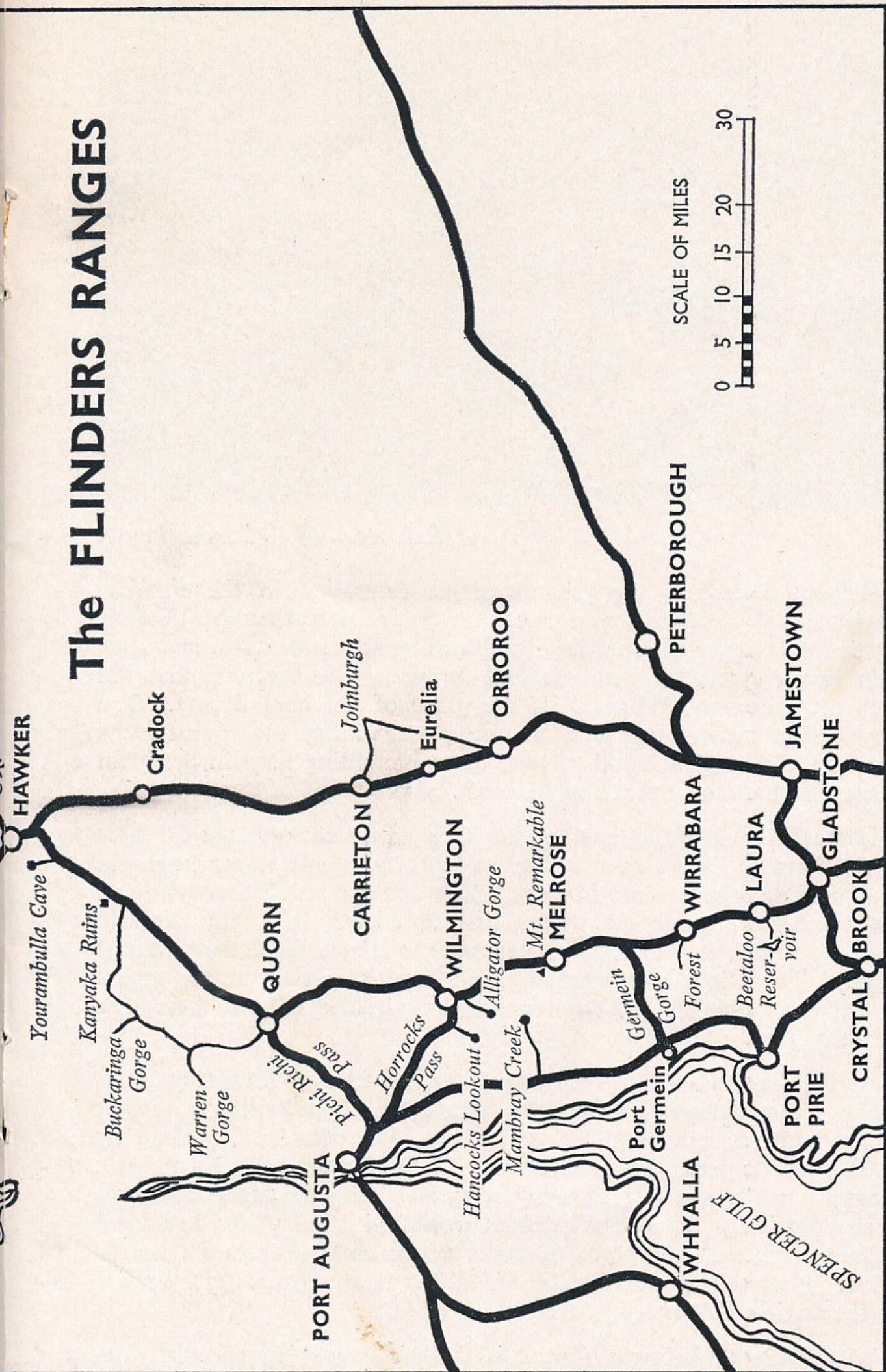
The main road follows the course of the Arkaba Creek to join a road which cuts across Wilpena Station to Wilpena Pound Motel. Wilpena Creek, which is one of the few perennial creeks in the Flinders, is lined with giant gums.

Many motorists make Wilpena their headquarters and from there they explore by car the more accessible of the surrounding ranges.

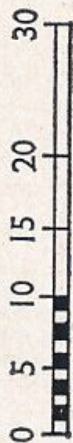




The FLINDERS RANGES



SCALE OF MILES





Aerial view of Wilpena Pound

Wilpena Pound is the greatest single formation in the Flinders Ranges. From the air, it is a great dish fashioned as though a gigantic potter had grasped the malleable clay rolling south to north, and spun it in rough symmetry with crooked fingers. One meaning that has been attributed to "Wilpena" is the place of the bent fingers. The Aborigines must have seen in the great rolling escarpments the impression of a giant hand. Now, there is nothing fluid in the great hardened quartzites but the rhythm of their ridges.

Wilpena Pound Motel is alongside Wilpena Creek, near the entrance to the Pound. The motel is licensed and has a swimming pool. It is a base for private motorists, for hikers and for coach tours through the Flinders. Scenic air flights are conducted from the air-strip near the motel, and a plane is generally available for longer charter flights. There is a large camping and caravan park near the motel. A canteen supplies holiday-makers' requirements and there are petrol pumps.

At Rawnsley Park, a sheep station at the foot of Rawnsley Bluff, the south-east rampart of Wilpena Pound, Mr. Clem Smith, the owner gives a station demonstration, at 10 a.m. each Sunday. Helped by sheep dogs, he yards, pens and drafts a flock of sheep. He then shears a couple to demonstrate shearing equipment and he explains aspects of sheep raising. Mrs. Smith serves scones with "billy" tea in typical outback style. A charge of 60 cents adults and 30 cents children is made. Four self-contained cabins ideal for family groups are situated on the station. A camping area is available.

The whole of Wilpena Pound is delightful walking country, but, if established tracks are left, careful note should be made of features

near the entrance to guard against the possibility of becoming lost. There is a road for a short distance along Wilpena Creek.

A walk across Sliding Rock and then through a narrow gorge that is the only way to enter the Pound. Inside, it is a vast elevated basin. Its parklike floor covers about 83 square kilometres (32 square miles) and it is completely encircled by a huge rock wall. Big river gums mark out creeks and lower areas while higher parts are covered by native pines. Some of the floor of the Pound is grass-covered and almost devoid of timber. Although a Mr. Helling leased the Pound in about 1888 and lived there for a time, the clearings date from the period between 1902 and 1904 when John Hill and family grew wheat there. The old house in the Pound dates from this time. Strangely enough, for this northern area, the venture failed through floods, which washed away the log road which the Hills had built, with great difficulty, over Sliding Rock. Near the old house are signs showing the way to a lookout area on the inside slopes and to tracks through the Pound.

For those who are physically fit, it is well worth allotting a day for the climb to St. Mary Peak, 1 166 metres (3,822ft.). There is some sound advice for climbers at the start of a well marked track. Even if the peak looks too far off, there are outstanding views over Aroona Valley and into Wilpena Pound from Tanderra Saddle, about two-thirds of the way up.

Round-up on Wilpena Station



Other walking tracks lead to the summit of Mount John and to Edeowie Gorge and Malloga Falls. A bushwalkers' map of the Pound, with an R.A.A. map of the Flinders from Laura on its reverse side, is available free from the S.A. Government Tourist Bureau, the R.A.A. and Wilpena Pound Motel.

Examples of Aboriginal art from different eras are found within a short distance of Wilpena. The Arkaroo rock paintings are in a shell shaped rock on the slopes of Rawnsley Bluff, about 19 kilometres (12 miles) from the Motel. There are Aboriginal rock carvings in Sacred Canyon, about 18 kilometres (11 miles) away. Directional advice is available at the Motel.

North of Wilpena and off the main road to Blinman, there are signposted station tracks which lead into some of the biggest mountain country in the Flinders. These tracks are usually trafficable for conventional vehicles, but advice should be obtained at Wilpena Pound Motel or some other reliable source.

The first of these leads to the Bunyeroo Valley which makes a spectacular descent over rolling hills into Bunyeroo Gorge. Forests of pine grow in this valley, while the multiple outcrops of steeply dipping rock beds form fascinating patterns.

The second track leaves the main road beyond Oraparinna Station homestead and enters Aroona Valley, running alongside the A.B.C.'s, a high range which includes Mount Hayward among its 26 peaks. Another much rougher track, leads from Aroona Valley into Brachina Gorge where high rock walls rise sheer from a stony creek bed. There are rocks along the creek bed on which can be seen impressions and fossils of the earliest known marine life, from Cambrian times more than 500 million years ago. From the gorge a track leads to the main road between Hawker and Marree. There is also a track from the eastern end of Brachina leading south through Bunyeroo Gorge to Wilpena.

Aroona Valley, Bunyeroo Valley and Brachina Gorge are in the Flinders Ranges National Park. There is a resident ranger at the homestead.

Stokes Lookout and the Great Wall of China (a long ridge capped with ironstone) are just off the road to Blinman.

Blinman, 610 metres (2,000ft.) above sea level, is surrounded by relics from the years between 1860 and 1890 when it was a bustling copper mining town. The hotel, which is over a hundred years old, retains much of the atmosphere of the early outback and is a popular stopping place for motorists.

The main road through Parachilna Gorge, a turn off just before Blinman, crosses and recrosses Moolooloo and Parachilna Creeks on its way to meet the main road from Marree through Leigh Creek and Parachilna to Hawker. Big gums along the creek offer pleasant shade for picnicking.

There is excellent scenery on an alternative well graded but secondary loop road running north-west from Blinman's main street to rejoin the main road half way to Parachilna. The lower slopes of these ranges are the most prolific for wild hops which usually bloom from mid-August to October.

Between Parachilna and Hawker, the road, which is over flat country, keeps the high peaks of the Flinders within view.

Just south of Blinman, there is a road east which is the fine weather track through Wirrealpa past Mount Chambers Gorge and through Balcanoona to Arkaroola. It passes outstations and homesteads.

The Mount Chambers country is fascinating. It takes a good day and some walking is needed to explore the gorge and to find the Aboriginal carvings on its cliffs.

North from Parachilna, the road passes from salt bush plain into rough low ranges past the old towns of Beltana and Copley to Leigh Creek. Just south of Copley a side road leads to Aroona Dam, in a mountain setting.

COPLEY, an old town, scattered in carefree fashion along the railway track, contrasts with the neat modern town of Leigh Creek. It has experienced something of a revival because of its proximity to the coal town. It has a "real outback pub".

MARREE is an important rail centre. It is a starting point of the legendary Birdsville Track. Travel along this cattle route to south-west Queensland is safe to Lake Harry, first of the track's artesian bores. Beyond this point desert experience and special precautions are necessary.

Lyndhurst and Farina on the way to Marree are more or less ghost towns.

LEIGH CREEK township is a surprise in this arid area, which is mostly very sparsely populated sheep country. An attractive town, with tree-lined streets, it owes its existence to a large open cut coalfield from which almost two million tons of sub-bituminous coal are railed annually to Port Augusta. Visitors may drive around the workings. Visiting times are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday to Friday and from 10 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and holidays.



Arkaroola Country, towards Freeling Heights

East from Copley there is a road into the Flinders again via Italowie Gorge and Angepena Station past Balcanoona to Arkaroola. (Fine weather track—from Blinman Road, via Wirrealpa and Balcanoona.)

Arkaroola is in the red-brown Mount Painter country, a richly mineralized area, where uranium was once mined and extensive mining exploration is in progress. There are 40 modern motel units with a swimming pool. Two timber cabins, each with 18 bunks and an outside barbecue provide cheap group accommodation. A restaurant, caravan park, general store, service station and fauna park, make a complete tourist resort. Local tours are available.

To the south of Arkaroola, the Gammons remain as wild and as little explored as any part of the continent. To the north, mining tracks lead into Mount Gee, to Mount Painter and beyond to Freeling Heights and Paralana Springs. The mountains rise sharply bare and magnificent at their peaks, with ridges sweeping away raggedly clad in native pines and eucalypts. On Mount Gee there are remarkable formations of quartz, stilbite, fluorspar and haematite.

Nooldoo Nooldoona Waterhole, Arkaroola Waterhole and rock pools at Echo Camp and Barraranna Gorge are some of the most delightful calling places at Arkaroola. Legend has it that they were created by the mighty serpent Arkaroo as he passed water after he had

drunk Lake Frome dry and while he made his agonized path to the Gammons where he still sometimes writhes, making the mountains rumble. Certainly no scientific explanation for the noises which come from this range have universal acceptance.

In the beds of the ravines, there is a varied assortment of minerals—a paradise for rock hounds.

Arkaroola is a sanctuary where care is taken to foster the population of kangaroos, euros, wallabies and emus. In many of the small caves in these wild hills are bones of old kangaroos, which had crept in from the sun to die. Symbolism can be seen in this return to the pouch of mother earth.

These are the northern-most Flinders, the last impressive movement of the ancient ranges. Creeks occasionally carry water shed from the heights across mostly dry plains towards Lake Torrens in the west, Lake Frome in the east and Lake Blanche to the north.

ROUTE 4

The return journey suggested is to retrace the route up to the Flinders down as far as Quorn, then to go via Port Augusta, Port Pirie and Port Wakefield to Adelaide. It is not necessary to pass through Port Augusta but it is only 8 kilometres (5 miles) off route. From Port Augusta the route is over Highway 1, the main highway between Adelaide and Perth.

The road from Quorn to Port Augusta is through Pichi Richi Pass. As the road enters the pass, the impressive peak to the left (that is east), is Devils Peak.

PORT AUGUSTA, at the head of Spencer Gulf, is the meeting place for road and rail traffic to the north, south and west. The Commonwealth Railways workshops for the trans-Australia and Central Australian lines are at Port Augusta.

The Beach Cafe, on the foreshore, has a tourist advisory service and an Aboriginal craft centre, where tourists can buy souvenirs fashioned by local Aboriginals.

The Curdnatta Art Gallery in Port Augusta's first railway station, 105 Commercial Road, displays paintings and pottery.

The Thomas Playford power station on the shores of the gulf and about 3 kilometres (two miles) south of the town, generates about 70 per cent of South Australia's electric power. It converts coal railed from Leigh Creek, 274 kilometres (170 miles) away. The power station conducts public inspections at 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Monday to Friday, except holidays. Limited inspections at other times are by prior arrangement.

From Port Augusta, Highway 1 is sealed all the way to Adelaide. The Morgan/Whyalla pipeline runs alongside the highway. This pipeline carries water to Port Pirie, Port Augusta, and various small towns on its way to supplying the shipyard, steelworks and city of Whyalla.

There is a road to the east about 48 kilometres (30 miles) from Port Augusta which leads into Mount Remarkable National Park. The turnoff, south of Mambray Creek, is clearly marked and the track goes past Baroota homestead, along the creek and into a heavily timbered gorge.

Refer Alligator Gorge, page 6.

PORT GERMEIN is 74 kilometres (46 miles) south of Port Augusta, about a quarter of a mile off the main highway on a loop road. Its jetty, now no longer used for shipping, is the longest in South Australia—1 665 metres (5,549ft.).

Twenty-six kilometres (16 miles) further south from Port Germein is **PORT PIRIE**. With a population of 15,000 it is South Australia's second port, exporting grain harvested in the mid-north, zinc concentrate from Broken Hill and lead from the smelters. The Broken Hill Associated Smelters dominate the skyline. These works, the largest lead smelters in the world, treat lead concentrate railed 322 kilometres (200 miles) from Broken Hill. An inspection tour of the smelters commences at 2 p.m. daily, Monday to Friday.

The city's beach at Solomontown is floodlit at the jetty for night swimming and there is an Olympic standard swimming pool in the centre of Port Pirie. The Port Pirie River is ideal for water skiing and sailing.

Shortly after leaving Pirie, about 225 kilometres (140 miles) from Adelaide, the road leaves the southernmost Flinders. The only other ranges seen on the return journey are the Hummocks, about 24 kilometres (15 miles) before Port Wakefield and to the west.

An interesting deviation from Port Pirie is to Port Broughton, a fishing and seaside resort. The way is then by Bute and Kulpara to rejoin Highway 1 at Port Wakefield.



ACCOMMODATION IN THE FLINDERS RANGES AND FAR NORTH

(Mileages from Adelaide in brackets)

Tariffs as at April, 1974, subject to alteration

Bed and Breakfast, except where otherwise indicated

Town		Tariff		Facilities (see legend)
		Single	Double	
		\$	\$	
Clare 132 km (82)	Bentleys Hotel from	9.00	14.00	DEGMnRT
	Bentley Hoad Motel R.O.	10.50	18.00	CEGHMnT
	Clare Hotel	7.00	13.00	eGHMn
Melrose 262 km (163) ..	Mount Remarkable Hotel/	5.50	11.00	GHMn
	Motel	9.50	13.50	
Wilmington 287 km (178)	Wilmington Hotel	6.00	12.00	EGHMnR
Quorn 328 km (204)	Austral Hotel/Motel from	6.75	12.50	eDGHMnR
	Criterion Hotel	6.00	12.00	GHMn
	Transcontinental Hotel .	6.00	12.00	eMnR
	Mill Motel R.O. from	8.00	13.00	CEGHnRT
Orroroo 262 km (163) .	Orroroo Hotel	6.00	11.00	EGHMnT
	Commercial Hotel	6.00	12.00	EGHMnT
Hawker 370 km (230) ..	Outback Motel R.O. . . .	13.00	18.00	CEGHnRTt
	Royal Hotel/	6.80	13.60	DeGhMnRT
	Motel	12.00	20.00	
Wilpena 423 km (263) .	Wilpena Pound Motel from	14.00	19.00	CEGHMnRS
Blinman 488 km (303) .	North Blinman Hotel ..	7.50	15.00	Mn
Parachilna 462 km (287)	Parachilna Hotel	5.50	11.00	HMn
Copley 533 km (331) ..	Leigh Creek Hotel	6.00	12.00	GhMn
Arkaroola 676 km (420)	Arkaroola Motel R.O. from	15.00	19.50	CEGHMnRS
Lyndhurst 564 km (351)	Lyndhurst Hotel	6.00	12.00	n
Marree 646 km (401) ..	Great Northern Hotel ..	6.70	13.40	GHMn
Oodnadatta 1071 km (665)	Transcontinental Hotel .	7.10	14.20	ehMn
Port Augusta 317 km .. (197)	Flinders Hotel/			
	Motel R.O.	7.75	11.50	DEGHMnRT
	Augusta Motel . . . R.O.	9.50	12.50	CEGHMnRT
	Alexander Motel . . from	9.50	13.00	CEGHnRST
	Myoora Motel R.O.	7.50	11.00	CEGHnRT
	Orana Motel R.O.	7.50	11.00	CEGHnRST
	Poinsettia Motel .. R.O.	9.50	18.00	CEGHnRT
Gateway Inn	9.50	18.00	CEGHMnRT	
Port Pirie 224 km (139)	Flinders Ranges Motor Inn R.O.	9.00	12.00	CEGHMnRST
	International Hotel/	6.00	12.00	DEGHMnRT
	Motel	10.00	16.00	
	Travelway Motel	9.50	14.00	CEGHnRT
	Toledo Motel	8.50	15.00	CEGHnRT

LEGEND

B & B—Bed and breakfast	G—Bedside lights in all bedrooms	n—Parking space available or nearby
C—All bedrooms with private bath/showers and toilets	H—Power points in all bedrooms	R—Air conditioned rooms
D—Some bedrooms with private bath/showers and toilets	h—Power points in some bedrooms	S—Swimming pool in grounds
E—Hot and cold water in all bedrooms	M—Separate lounge for guests	T—Television
e—Hot and cold water in some bedrooms		t—Television in rooms
		X—Telex

R.O.—Room Only

CARAVAN PARKS

All have power points and amenity blocks providing hot and cold showers, toilets and laundry facilities.

Arkaroola	Wywhyana Caravan Park on Arkaroola Sanctuary.
Burra	Main Street.
Clare	Christison Caravan Park, on main road two miles south of the town.
Hawker	On eastern edge of town, opposite swimming pool.
Melrose	In township near the creek.
Orroroo	At western end of main street.
Port Augusta . .	Orana Caravan Park, Port Augusta West, adjacent to Orana Motel. Shoreline Caravan Park, Port Augusta, on foreshore.
Port Broughton	On the foreshore.
Port Germein .	Near foreshore.
Port Pirie	Near shore at Solomontown.
Quorn	Adjacent to swimming pool and sports area.
Rawnsley Park	25 km (16 miles) south of Wilpena on main road.
Wilmington ..	Wilmington Caravan Park, south of town. Beautiful Valley Caravan Park, south of town.
Wilpena	Alongside Wilpena Creek, adjacent to Wilpena Pound Motel (No power points).

Further details and bookings may be obtained from—

- 402 George Street, Sydney, 2001.
- 8 Royal Arcade, Melbourne, 3000.
- 18 King William Street, Adelaide, 5001

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU

FLINDERS RANGES TOURS

Dep. ADELAIDE	Coach	Staying at Wilpena (4 days or 6 days). Staying at Arkaroola (5 days or 9 days).
	4 wheel drive	Camping tour through Flinders (8 days).



For all South Australian holiday information

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South Australian

Govt. Tourist Bureau

