



## Craters and Limestone Precinct:

### Mount Burr Ranges



Mount Burr Range contains 15 volcanic eruption points, and is the most westerly point of the Volcanoes Discovery Trail. The Mt Burr Range volcanics are much older than the nearby Mt Gambier and Mt Schank, and date from 20,000 to two million years old.

According to the legends of the Boandik Aboriginal people, it was originally an oven of the giant ancestor Graitbul. It is well eroded, and has a deeply-developed soil profile on its lower slopes. The edifice is a complex maar and scoria cone structure with several subsidiary vents which have now eroded.

During eruption, the Pleistocene high sea was lapping at its base, causing erosion by waves and onshore winds, and there are many sedimentary structures on the western flanks that have been produced by coastal processes.

Mount McIntyre is another member of the Mount Burr group, and is an elongated composite volcano consisting mainly of lava flows which erupted from a seven kilometre-long fissure. Ash cones are located at each end of the fissure, with the eastern one containing a swampy crater lake.

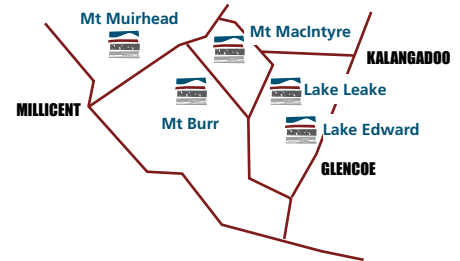
The mountain is situated around 20 kilometres from Millicent and is accessed by turning off the Millicent to Penola Road and heading for Kalangadoo on a readily accessible but narrow country road.

The mountain itself is located on private property and not accessible, but if you take the gravel track running adjacent to the McIntyre Community Hall, you can take a relaxing walk for a short distance.

Mount Watch is a scoria dome volcano and forms a subsidiary vent to The Bluff volcanic system. Most of Mount Watch is blanketed by a thick, consolidated sand sequence.

Other volcanoes in the Mt Burr Range include Mt Burr (composite scoria cone and lava, Mt Burr is closed to all public access as it is the highest point in the range and as such it is the location for all the telecommunications towers and equipment.); Mount Graham (composite lava and ash); Campbell Hill (ash dome); Boyce Hill (ash cone); Mt Lyon (ash cone); The Bluff (composite scoria and ash cone with lava); Mt Lookout (ash cone), and Mt Frill (ash dome).

Many of the volcanic features in this area are managed by Forestry SA and are used for commercial timber production. Bushwalkers, cyclists and horseriders use the forest roads and track network extensively. Permits are needed for horse riding, caving, wildlife studies and firewood collection. There are a number of beautiful picnic spots in the forest, but camping is not permitted. Roads are maintained to a suitable standard for logging, and fire protection, but may not be suitable for all vehicles. All Forest Reserves are closed to the public on Total Fire Ban Days.



### Things to do and how to get there?

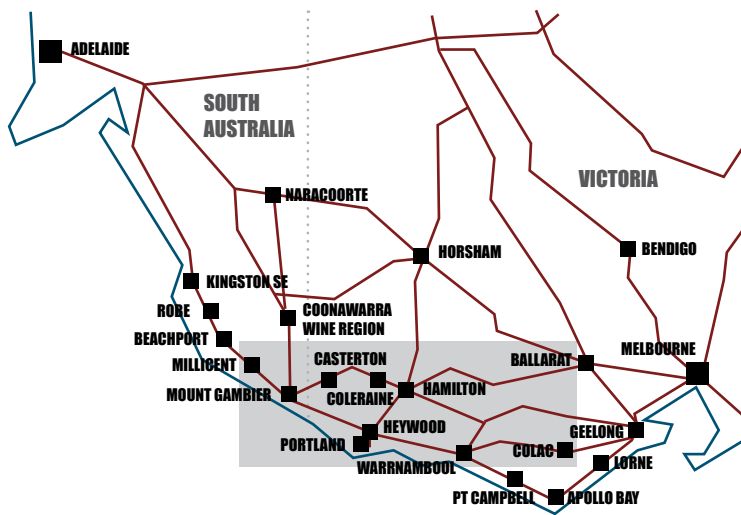
Mount Muirhead is privately-owned, and public access is not permitted, however spectacular views can be obtained at the Mt Muirhead lookout located approximately 6km from Millicent on the right hand side of the Mount Burr/Penola Road.

The viewing platform is six metres by six metres in size and was constructed by unemployed youth through the Millicent Employment Training Centre. There are forestry interpretive signs and information at the lookout and a large car park.

The lookout is a great place to view the surrounding Millicent flats, with lush pastoral country side, the Mount Burr Range with tall majestic pine forests, and take in the vista of the Woakwine Range windfarms, in the distance towards the coast, the largest windfarm development in the Southern Hemisphere.

Mount Muirhead Lookout is also the starting point for the Mount Burr Heritage Trail which encompasses the historic township of Mount Burr.





Australia may be referred to as a relatively young nation, but the well-preserved ancient landscape provides many precious windows into the past. The Kanawinka Global Geopark can take you on an amazing journey through this landscape, enabling visitors to travel back in time over thousands and thousands of years.

The surface geology of South Western Victoria and South Eastern South Australia is a striking contrast of sweeping plains and spectacular mountains which are largely the product of volcanic activity. In fact, with six sites of international significance and 14 of national significance, this area is Australia's most extensive volcanic province.

The history of these geological masterpieces stretches back to the Tertiary and Quaternary eras, when great outpourings of volcanic material through vents took place. Lava flows spread evenly across the existing plains, followed valleys, flowed under water, and in some cases forced upwards into rough, stony hills called tumuli, or steeper scoria cones.

In total, the flows cover an area of some 23,000 square km, extending north to the hills beyond Ballarat, and reappearing in a small section of south-eastern South Australia. This area is known as the Newer Volcanics Province, and features nearly 400 individual eruption points, most of which occurred between 4.5 and 2 million years ago.

Many of the eruptions were witnessed by the indigenous peoples of the area who have inhabited this region for up to 45,000 years, and feature prominently in stories of the Dreamtime.

Aboriginal people also made use of the stones from the lava flow to construct channels linking the wetlands, weirs, fish-traps, wind breaks and stone huts, and excellent examples created by the Gunditjmarra people can be found around Western Victoria's Lake Condah region in particular.

Later, during the 1870s and 80s, European settlers utilised the volcanic stone cleared from the land to construct dry stone walls in order to grow crops and introduce stock. Many examples can be found surrounding Corangamite on the Dry Stone Walls Heritage Trail.

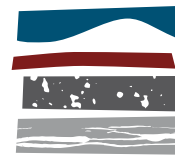
The region's spectacular and intriguing volcanic landscape also offers a range of other visitor experiences, from a 45-minute tour to the surface of Mount Gambier's Blue Lake, to the gruelling trek up Mount Schank and down to the crater floor.

In western Victoria, you can go on a chartered boat tour to Lady Julia Percy Island, which has the largest colony of Australian fur seals in the southern hemisphere. Or, take The Alan Marshall Walking Tour of Mount Noorat and the nearby township, or swim in the turquoise-coloured waters of Lake Surprise.

There are also plenty of picturesque picnic and camping spots just waiting to be discovered. Alternatively, you can take your time and spend the night in one of the numerous towns in the Kanawinka Global Geopark.

The Geopark is known as KANAWINKA GEOPARK, meaning Land of Tomorrow from the Buandik people. It is also the name of a geological fault line from Naracoorte Caves to Bass Strait at Portland and a Parish name west of Casterton about 1911 so all levels of the history, Geological, Indigenous and European are brought together in one name.

**The Kanawinka Geopark was declared the 57th Member of the Global Network of National Geoparks assisted by UNESCO on June 22, 2008.**



# KANAWINKA GLOBAL GEOPARK

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## Accredited Visitor Information Centres

### Victoria

**Casterton**  
Shiels Terrace  
03 5581 2070

**Colac**  
Cnr Queen & Murray  
Streets  
03 5231 3730

**Dunkeld**  
Parker Street  
03 5577 2558

**Hamilton**  
Lonsdale Street  
1800 807 056

**Nelson**  
Leake Street  
08 8738 4051

**Port Campbell**  
26 Morris Street  
03 5598 6089

**Port Fairy**  
Railway Place,  
Bank Street  
03 5568 2682

**Portland**  
Lee Breakwater Rd.  
1800 035 567

**Warrnambool**  
Flagstaff Hill  
Merri Street  
1800 637 725

### South Australia

**Beachport**  
Millicent Road  
08 8735 8029

**Millicent**  
Mt Gambier Road  
08 8733 0904

**Mount Gambier**  
The Lady Nelson  
Jubilee Hwy East  
1800 087 187

**Penola/Coonawarra**  
27 Arthur Street  
08 8737 2855



**Camperdown**  
Old Court House  
179 Manifold Street  
03 5593 3144

**Lake Bolac**  
2110 Glenelg Hwy  
03 5350 2204