

# CRATERS & LIMESTONE PRECINCT



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**Towns of the Craters & Limestone Precinct include:**  
**Mount Gambier, Millicent, Penola, Port MacDonnell, Coonawarra, Allendale East, Tantanoola, Glencoe, Mount Burr, Carpenter Rocks**

**1. Mt Burr Range (B3)**  
Mt Burr Range contains 15 volcanic eruption points, and is much older than the nearby Mount Gambier and Mt. Schank, ranging from 20,000 to two million years old. The Boandik Aboriginal people of this region hold the memory of the eruptions in their legend of a giant ancestor, Craitbul, who fled from the Mt Burr area only to have his ovens extinguished by the rising groundwaters four times, (the four craters near Mount Gambier). Mount Muirhead was another oven of the giant.

**2. Mt Muirhead (A2)**  
Spectacular views can be obtained from the lookout opposite Mt Muirhead located approximately 6km from Millicent where you can see across to the town and further south to the Canunda National Park and extensive wind farms. Mt Muirhead is privately-owned and public access is not permitted.

**3. Mt McIntyre (B2)**  
Located 20 kms from Millicent is another member of the Mt. Burr Group. Bushwalkers, cyclists and horse riders 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 may not be suitable for all vehicles.

**4. Lake Leake (B3)**  
Lake Leake features a wide, open crater with a low, gently sloping ash ring, and is open to the public all year round. Fishing, boating, windsurfing, power boating and water skiing are permitted. There are boat-launching facilities and it is used by an Aquatic Club from time to time for races.

**5. Lake Edward (C3)**  
Lake Edward is a volcanic lake where the crust has cracked open and been tilted leaving bulbous lobes of lava that were squeezed out of the cracks. Lake Edward is set amongst gum plantations, pine forests and re-vegetated areas with a boardwalk and panoramic views, ideal to view bird life and enjoy a picnic.

**6. Tantanoola Cave (B3)**

A single chamber cave, known for its scenic beauty, pink dolomite caverns and an array of unusual speleothems, it has comfortable wheelchair access for visitors.

**7. Coonawarra (D1)**

Coonawarra is an Aboriginal word meaning "Honeysuckle". It is renowned as one of Australia's finest wine regions and is particularly known for producing world class red wines, especially Cabernet Sauvignon. Its secret lies in a magical marriage of rich red terra rossa soil, limestone, pure underground water and a long cool ripening season for the grapes.

**8. Canunda National Park (A4)**

Canunda is a large region of high coastal dunes built up on the limestone plains by the relentless power of the Southern Ocean. Protected behind the dunes is Lake Bonney, South Australia's largest freshwater lake. Canunda is 4WD access only onto the vast sandy ocean beaches.

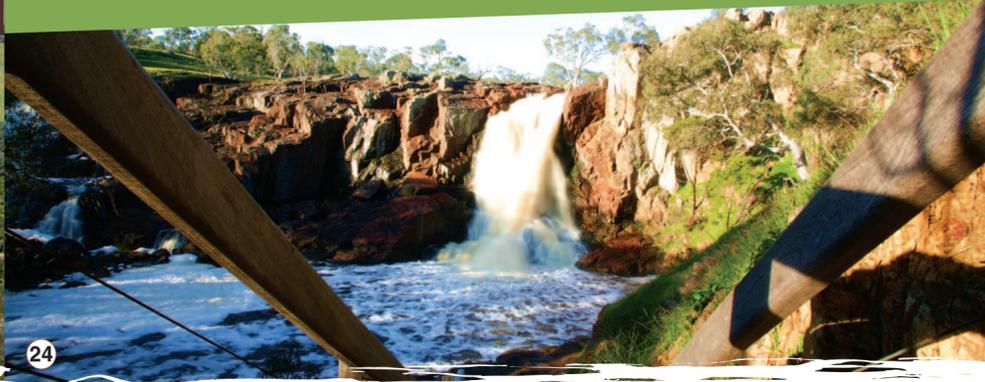
**9. Mount Gambier Blue Lake (D4) and 10. Valley Lakes Complex (D4)**  
This volcanic area, estimated to have been formed some 28,000 years ago over two closely spaced periods, incorporates Blue Lake, Valley Lake, Brownes Lake and Leg of Mutton Lake. The Blue Lake is world famous due to its unique colour change from sombre winter steel grey to brilliant turquoise blue between November and March each year. It is also the source of water for the City of Mount Gambier which flanks the volcanic crater. Start at the Blue Lake Reception Centre where interpretive signage describes the features of the Mount Gambier Crater Lakes Complex. The 3.6km road and walking track around the circumference provides access to many marvellous views. It is a popular place for all ages with its picnic areas and undercover shelters, free barbecues, adventure playground and the Valley Lake Wildlife Park and Boardwalk which is also free of charge and open to dusk each day.

**11. Engelbrecht Cave (D4)**  
This complex limestone cave runs under the city itself and was first explored around 1884. Highly trained cave divers regularly explore this extensive wet cave system which has hidden water-filled chambers under the City.

**12. Cave Garden (D4)**

State Heritage Area situated in the centre of the city, this sinkhole was the original source of water supply for the early settlers. Famous for its roses, the Cave Garden is a great place for a picnic. Its beauty and significance can be appreciated from the viewing areas whilst experiencing the free nightly sound and light show.

# PLATEAUS & FALLS PRECINCT



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**13. Umpherston Sink Hole (D4)**

This sinkhole was created when the top of the chamber fell to the floor of the cave, creating the perfect environment for its "sunken garden" & resident possums who venture out on dusk.

**14. Mt Schank (D5)**

Mt Schank, located 10 minutes' drive south of Mount Gambier is considered to be the youngest volcano in Australia (6,000 years). Protruding 159 metres above sea level, it is very prominent above the limestone plain. Interpretive signage explains the volcanic significance of this site and provides information on the two adventurous walks, one to the top of the volcano, the other descending steeply to the crater floor. The rim offers fantastic views of the surrounding limestone plains, coast and the nearby volcanic formations, lava flows and a small cone on the southern side which is believed to have been formed as the first stage.

**15. Ewens Ponds (D6)**

Ewens Ponds Conservation Park incorporates a small bush land park & the 3 ponds which feed Eight Mile Creek. Snorkel or dive the underwater gardens to explore the fascinating natural springs which bubble up through the limestone at the bottom of the ponds.

**16. Piccaninnie Ponds (E6)**

Snorkel, walk, camp or observe the natural wonder of Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park where the crystal clear water makes its way to the surface after filtering slowly underground through a 100metre deep limestone canyon. A world renowned cave diving site (permits are available to certified divers only).

**63. Woakwine Cutting (just off map to the west)**

A series of ancient parallel dune limestone ranges were left by the sea's retreat over the last million years. Woakwine Dune was cut to drain the swamplands behind it and the deep cutting reveals the complex layering within a 300,000-year old dune.

**64. Beachport (just off map to the west)**

Ruins of a historic lighthouse rest above dramatic eroded limestone cliffs with exposed strata and which shelter a penguin colony. Sweeping views show where the pounding sea has shaped Frog Rock, Camel Rock and Rhino Rock above extensive limestone reefs.

**65. Cape Northumberland (C6)**

Ruins of a historic lighthouse rest above dramatic eroded limestone cliffs with exposed strata and which shelter a penguin colony. Sweeping views show where the pounding sea has shaped Frog Rock, Camel Rock and Rhino Rock above extensive limestone reefs.

**Towns of the Plateaus and Falls Precinct include:**  
**Casterton, Coleraine and Hamilton.**

**21A, 21B & 21C. Dundas Tablelands (H2, I2 & J2)**

3 sweeping views across the Dundas Tablelands above Casterton at Mackwoods Lane lookout (21A) and along the road near Coleraine (21B & 21C) show where the Wannon River has cut deeply into the ironstone-capped Tablelands, forming high, wide plateaus, which drop away to the south and west along the Kanawinka Fault.

**22. The Points Arboretum (J2)**

Located at Coleraine, this contains over 10,000 plants including 63 rare and endangered species. Its Eucalypt collection is a renowned botanical reference for the native vegetation that complements the Kanawinka region's geology and soils.

**23. Wannon Falls (J3)**

The Wannon Falls were created by lava flows that surged upstream to the Wannon River. The water which cascades over a 30-metre vertical precipice into a deep plunge pool below, is actually flowing over hardened basalt lava. Further downstream, rapids wind their way around large blocks of basalt, dislodged over time down the embankments of the narrow valley. A cantilevered viewing platform at the Wannon Falls offers spectacular views. A nearby rotunda features interpretative signage for visitors, covering geology, flora & fauna, Koori history and details of colonial artists who painted in the area. Camping facilities are available at Wannon Falls.

**24. Nigretta Falls (K2)**

It is thought that the site where the Nigretta Falls are found may have been the location of a super volcano about 450 million years ago. It has excellent river walks, viewing areas, barbecue facilities, red gum picnic tables and a jarrah timber stairway leading to the base of the falls.

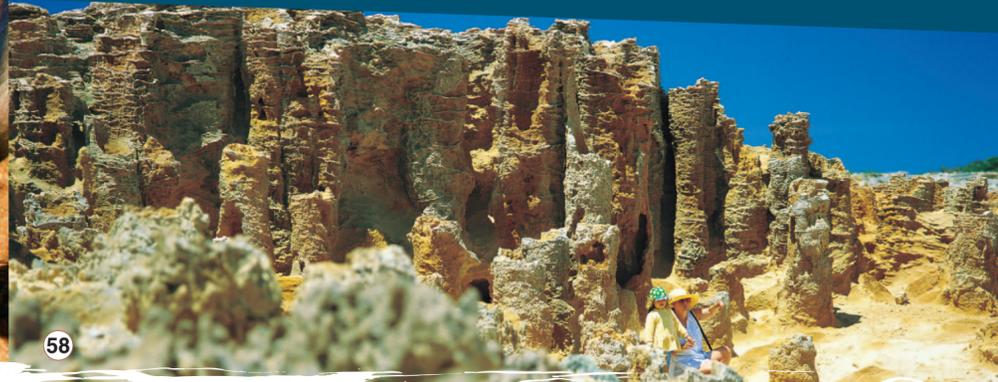
**61. Baileys Rocks (G1)**

Baileys Rocks are an unusual group of large green-coloured granite boulders which are part of a long series of outcrops through the Dundas Tablelands & the Padthaway Ridge to the west. They formed before the separation of Australia from Antarctica. Enjoy an Aussie lunch at "The Pub in the Bush" at Dergholm.

**62. Giant Rock (H1)**

Giant Rock extruded through the Dundas crust as a huge volcanic plug of altered trachyte of the Jurassic Coleraine Volcanic Group. It formed from magma which cooled slowly deep in the crust and contains many small crystal grains. It is on private property but can be viewed via a 1km walking trail available to the public. A much smaller plug is along the road near by.

# COAST & CAVES PRECINCT



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**Towns of the Coasts and Caves Precinct include:**  
**Portland, Nelson, Dartmoor, Cape Bridgewater and Heywood.**

**17. Princess Margaret Rose Cave (E5)**

Of the many limestone caves in Lower Glenelg National Park, the Princess Margaret Rose Cave is the most attractive and the only cave suitable for public use. It contains excellent examples of actively growing stalactites, stalagmites, helictites and other spectacular limestone formations, all contained within an elegant vertical rift which cuts across a large bend of the Glenelg River. You can take a beautiful river gorge cruise to the cave and have lunch amongst the kangaroos of the forest in its natural habitat.

**18. Glenelg River Gorge (F5)**

The Glenelg River rises in the Grampians and winds 400km to the sea, over its last 15 km carving a 50m deep spectacular gorge through limestone. The river offers excellent opportunities for flat water canoeing over the 75 km from Dartmoor, to its mouth near Nelson. For much of this distance, the river flows through the Lower Glenelg National Park, enabling water enthusiasts to observe wildlife in its natural habitat.

A river cruise is available from Nelson near the river mouth, travelling upstream between the cliffs of the limestone gorge which was cut downwards by the river as the broad limestone plain was slowly uplifted by regional forces of very deep magma beneath. Sail past Donovan's Landing and the Isle of Bags. The fishing town of Nelson is a delightful place to relax and watch the life of the river where it meets the estuary.

**19. Cape Bridgewater and Bridgewater Bay (H8)**

Situated 18 km from Portland and overlooking beautiful Bridgewater Bay was once a volcanic island. About 8,000 years ago, rising sea levels built a bridge of sand dunes between Cape Bridgewater Volcanic Island and the mainland. Over time, rainfall and groundwater have hardened these into dunes of sandy limestone.

Bridgewater Bay is such a long and beautiful curved ocean beach that it is often photographed for commercials from the sweeping lookout. A five kilometre walking trail takes the visitor to Victoria's highest sea cliff - Cape Bridgewater itself where a platform looks down on a seal colony in the large sea cave below and across to the solid buttress of Cape Nelson.

The walk continues along dark basalt cliffs to the Blowhole at Cape Duquesne and can be walked in either direction.

**20. Tarragal Caves (H8) and Mt Richmond (H7)**

Tarragal Caves are undercuts in ancient dune limestone with spectacular views overlooking Cape Duquesne, the Bridgewater Lakes and Discovery Bay, areas also noted for ancient aboriginal middens.

An extinct volcano surrounded by low, flat land. Mt Richmond consists not of basalt but of porous rock called tuff, which was formed when the volcanic ash gradually hardened over two million years ago. Apart from the occasional outcrops of basalt near the summit, the volcanic geology is almost entirely buried by dune limestone and sand blown inland long ago from Discovery Bay. Noted for its flora and fauna, the park is covered with forest, open heath and scattered swamps. Various walks and picnic areas are available.

**58. Petrified Forest (H8)**

A walk from The Blowholes leads past the 'Petrified Forest' which is thought to have developed when a Moonshale was smothered by a large sand dune, creating unusual sandstone formations around the decaying tree trunks.

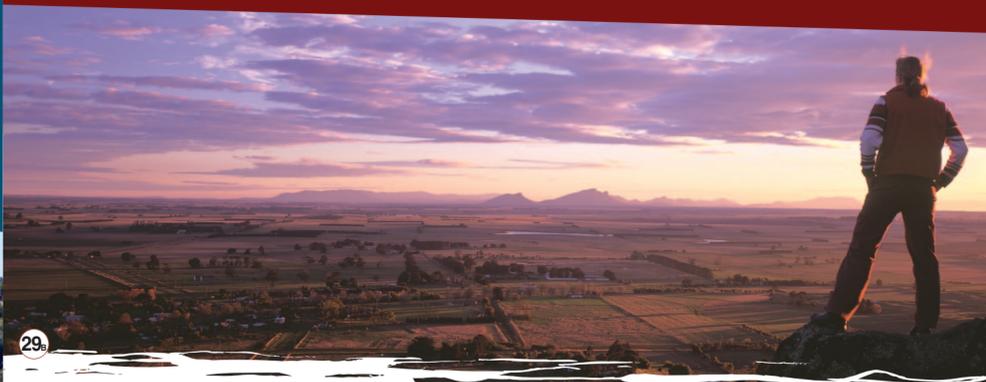
**59. Cape Nelson, Yellow Rock and Lawrence Rocks (I8)**

Large basalt flows have formed the base of the Cape and the Island, which are both capped by wind-blown sands now hardened into limestone sheets. The bay itself is actually a field of volcanic cones and craters now submerged by the sea. There are three lookouts around the bay, starting from the lighthouse. The white cover of Lawrence Rocks is actually a huge colony of yellow-headed gannets, safe on top of the island. Now so well protected, they have also colonised Cape Grant on the mainland opposite.

**60A, 60B & 60C. The Kanawinka Fault (G5, G6 and G7)**

The large Kanawinka Fault runs for over 100 kilometres across the Geotrail and gives it its name. It can be seen along the Greenwald/Winnap road (60A), at Keegan's Bend lookout (60B) and Hedditch Hill (60C) where the volcanic uplands of the east drop away to the vast limestone and dune plains to the west.

# CONES & FLOWS PRECINCT



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**Towns of the Cones and Flows Precinct include:**  
**Hamilton, Penshurst, Macarthur, Hawkesdale, Woolsthorpe, Caramut, Heywood, Koroit, Port Fairy.**

**25. Tumuli (K5)**

13 kilometres west of the Byaduk Caves are circular mounds or hummocks of rock called "Tumuli" or "Lava Blisters" up to 10 metres high and 20 metres in diameter, rarely found in volcanics of the world.

**26. Harman's Valley (K5)**

The Harman's Valley lava flow is one of the youngest lava flows dated on the continent. A spectacular lava fountain several hundred metres high roared up from a lava lake in Mt Napier's crater approximately 8,000 years ago. The lava rose from a depth of over 30km and its temperature was about 1200 degrees Celsius. It flowed in four directions, and the westerly flow, down Harman's Valley, extends for approximately 24km.

**27. Byaduk Caves (K4)**

The Byaduk Caves in Mt Napier State Park are the most extensive and accessible set of lava caves in Australia. Being so young (only 8,000 years), they are largely unweathered and in their natural state. The caves are accessed through collapsed roof sections and display many well-preserved features left by the retreating and cooling lava. The largest tunnels are up to 18 metres wide, 10 metres high, and extend to depths of 20 metres below the surface.

**28. Mt Napier (L4)**

Approximately 20km south of Hamilton lies Mount Napier, the youngest volcano in Victoria and the highest volcanic point in the Western District Plains, with many eruption and lava flow features that are remnants from the last stages of volcanic activity 10,000 years ago. Some lava flows reach as far as the sea between Port Fairy and Portland. Mount Napier is best attempted with a 4WD. There are a number of dry stone wall sites around Mt Napier State Park.

**29A & 29B Penshurst Volcanoes Discovery Centre and Mt Rouse (M4)**

The Penshurst Volcanoes Discovery Centre provides an insight into all types of volcanoes with specific information about Australia's most recent volcanoes found along the Kanawinka Geotrail.

Mt Rouse is a massive accumulation of scoria, with several craters, rising 100 metres above the surrounding volcanic plain and is an excellent vantage point to view the adjacent volcanoes of Mt Eccles and Mt Napier.

**30, 31 & 32. Mt Eccles/Budj Bim Lava Flow/Lake Condah (K6, J7 & J6)**

Budj Bim is the name given to Mt Eccles by the Gunditjmarra indigenous traditional owners, whose ancestors saw it beginning around 20,000 - 30,000 years ago. Large wetlands were created from the lava flows which formed Lake Condah, where the local Gunditjmarra harvested eels and fish, using the stones to construct elaborate channels, weirs, fish-traps, wind breaks and stone huts. It is an area of local and national significance as it is considered to be Australia's earliest and largest aquaculture venture and the only place in Australia where indigenous people built permanent housing. The Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape was National Heritage Listed in 2004.

**33. Lady Julia Percy Island (L8)**

Lady Julia Percy Island, located just off the coast of Port Fairy, is a low, flat island built of submarine basalt flows up to 7.8 million years old. This is the only major basalt island off the western Victorian coast, and the island is home to mutton-bird colonies, fairy penguins, lizards, sea birds, crayfish, sharks and 23,000 Australian fur seals; the largest colony in the southern hemisphere.

**34. Tower Hill (M7) and Interpretation Centre (N8)**

Tower Hill Game Reserve, 15 kilometres west of Warrambool features a deep circular crater formed some 25,000 years ago and is one of the largest maars in the world, formed when a hot rising basaltic magma came into contact with the subterranean water table. The violent explosion that followed created the funnel-shaped crater which later filled with water to form a lake and the islands that can be observed today.

The Worn Gunditj Aboriginal Cooperative run an Interpretation Centre within the crater which displays the history of this complex maar volcano and provides fascinating guided walks.

**35. Hopkins Falls (O8)**

The Hopkins River pours over a beautiful basalt escarpment at Wangoom. In winter and spring the viewing is spectacular. For a couple of weeks in late summer it is sometimes possible to see baby eels (levers) climbing the falls.

# LAKES & CRATERS PRECINCT



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**Towns of the Lakes and Craters Precinct include:**  
**Colac, Camperdown, Lismore, Derrinallum, Terang, Skipton, Mortlake, Lake Bolac, Darlington.**

**36. Mt Shadwell (Q6)**

Mt Shadwell is a scoria cone with a commercial quarry. Within the quarry it is possible to fossick for olivine, a pale green crystal found in volcanic "bombs" thrown out during violent volcanic eruptions.

**37. Mt Noorat (Q6)**

Mt Noorat is named after local aboriginal elder Ngoora and was a traditional meeting and bartering place for the Kirrae Wuurong people. It is a scoria cone with complex eruption point topography, & its central feature is an entire circular crater.

**38. Lake Keilambete (Q7)**

Lake Keilambete is a near perfectly circular lake of national significance. The very saline water is reputed to have therapeutic value.

**39. Lake Bullen Merri (R7)**

Lake Bullen Merri is a 490ha lake enclosed in a volcanic crater located on the outskirts of Camperdown. A large and complex multiple maar; the lake system is of international significance and has a richly documented Aboriginal Heritage.

**40. Lake Gnotuk (R7)**

Lake Gnotuk has formed in a single maar crater. Maar lakes such as this rely on groundwater seeping into the lake and have no outlet. As a result evaporation has caused Lake Gnotuk to become twice as salty as sea water.

**41. Mt Leura (S7)**

Mt Leura is a beautiful cone and maar system, part of a large volcanic complex. From the top there are excellent views across the volcanoes of the whole eastern Kanawinka Geotrail landscape.

**42. Mt Sugarloaf (S7)**

Mt Sugarloaf is a steep conical accumulation of scoria rising as a high point on the same crater rim as Mt Leura. It formed as a result of lava fountaining from the same point in the crater, building an ever-increasing pile of scoria.

**43. Lake Purrumbete (S7)**

Lake Purrumbete is a large maar lake which contains a fresh water lake around 22m deep. It is a highly regarded fresh water fishing spot and is stocked with rainbow and brown trout and chinook salmon.

**44. Mt Porndon (S7)**

Almost a perfect cone, Mt Porndon rises from a complex of lava flows, tuff deposits, scoria cones and craters. Several basalt flows are evident and the youngest of these flows has formed a lava disc roughly 3km in diameter with a rocky wall between 10 and 15m in height. This lava disc is the largest of its kind in Australia. The crater of Mt Porndon is around 15m deep and is open to the west.

**45. Stony Rises (S7)**

One of the most prominent stony rises in Victoria the area is characterised by its rocky and undulating landscape. Ridges and depressions up to 15metres high or deep formed when liquid lava broke through the hardened outer skin of molten lava; the outer skin then sagged and collapsed. Areas of peat bogs, formed in depressions over thousands of years, small swamps and wetlands combine to make this an amazing and diverse landscape.

**46. Lake Bolac and Mt WYVERN (P3)**

Lake Bolac was formed when Mt WYVERN, a very low angle lava cone just to the south, blocked the local streams about 1 million years ago. The town is famous for an annual Eel Festival associated with the lake.

**47. Mt Hamilton (Q3)**

Mt Hamilton is a very good example of a tertiary basalt cone with enclosed crater and features three lava caves with unusual branching passages. Its eruption diverted Fiey Creek westwards into Lake Bolac. Mt Hamilton is on private property.

**48. Mt Widderin (T3)**

Mt Widderin is a broad low dome with lava flows and stony rises to the south and west, where details are observable in road cuttings. This private property features a sizeable 2-chamber lava cave with a rich local history which is open one day per year for local project fundraising (see website).

**49. Mt Elephant (S5)**

Mt Elephant is one of the most prominent volcanoes in Australia, and is often referred to as the "swagman's lighthouse" of Victoria's western district. It is listed on the Register of the National Estate by the National Trust of Australia as "one of the highest and one of the major scoria cones in the largest homogenous volcanic plains on earth".

**50. Lake Corangamite (U6)**

Lake Corangamite, RAMSAR listed and Victoria's largest inland lake, has a surface area of 234 square km and a circumference of about 150 km, stretching north-south for 32 km. Normal salinity is saltier than the sea but in dry conditions, the water becomes hyper saline. Even in this state, masses of brine shrimp survive and provide food for seasonal water birds.

**51. Red Rock (U7)**

Over 40 eruption points have been determined in the internationally significant Red Rock volcanic complex. There are 7 major crater lakes within the scoria cones. Red Rock lookout, near Alvie, north of Colac, provides 360-degree views of other volcanic features including Mts Elephant, Porndon and Sugarloaf, and Lake Corangamite.

**52. Floating Islands (T7)**

Water has partly-filled a series of collapsed lava flows in "stony rise" country. Peat masses drift with the wind across the small lakes in wet seasons. The area has many dry stone walls constructed by early settlers.

**53, 54 & 55. Lakes Colac, Bookar and Tooliarook (U7, R6 & S5)**

Many lakes in this vicinity occupy shallow craters or wetlands created by lava flow diversions and blockages. Lake Bookar is a RAMSAR listed site renowned for birdlife while Lakes Colac and Tooliarook are popular for boating and fishing.

**56A, 56B & 56C. Dry Stone walls (Q6, R5 & T7)**

The western plains of Victoria are among the world's greatest basalt plains, where the many lava flows have weathered into broken volcanic stone fields. Using these, early settlers from England, Scotland and Ireland built many dry stone walls in the mid-nineteenth century for crops, livestock, to contain rabbit plagues and for protection against fire. Corangamite Arts have established the Corangamite Dry Stone Walls Heritage Trail and their brochures cover 10 sections of the most diverse and significant walls in the precinct, including Kolora to the west of Mt Noorat (56A), to the west of Mt Elephant near Derrinallum (56B) and at Pombornet amongst the Stony Rises (56C). They have also published the book "If these Walls Could Talk", available at the Visitor Information Centres.

**57. Lake Terang (Q7)**

Lake Terang is dry Crater Lake of State significance; encircled by a walking track.

For more information contact  
Victoria 1800 807 056 or South Australia 1800 087 187  
[www.kanawinka.org.au](http://www.kanawinka.org.au)

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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 Geotrail takes you on a surprising journey through Australia's most extensive volcanic province, with over 60 sites enabling visitors to travel back in time over thousands of years.

The Kanawinka region gets its name from the geological fault that stretches from Portland (Victoria) to Naracoorte (South Australia). Kanawinka is an Aboriginal term meaning 'Land of Tomorrow'. The area is also internationally recognised as the Kanawinka Global Geopark.

The Kanawinka landscape of southwest Victoria and southeast South Australia is a striking contrast of sweeping limestone plains studded with remarkable sinkholes and caves, spectacular mountains and extensive lava flows.

The area features nearly 400 individual eruption points, most of which occurred between 4.5 and 2 million years ago, and several hundred caves west of the Kanawinka Fault.

Aboriginal people have inhabited this region for up to 45,000 years. The region features prominently in stories of the 'The Dreaming' and stones from the lava flow were used by local language groups to construct channels linking the wetlands, weirs, fish-traps, wind breaks and stone huts. Excellent examples created by the Gunditjmarra people can be found around the Lake Condah region.

Later, European settlers constructed dry stone walls in order to enclose crops and stock. Many examples can be found around Camperdown along the Dry Stone Walls Heritage Trail.

Your Kanawinka experience will take you from the Coonawarra in South Australia through to Lake Corangamite and the Great Ocean Road in Victoria and offers a range of visitor experiences including beautiful waterfalls, caves and coastal formations, and even a climb into the region's youngest volcano.

More information is available on-line at [www.kanawinka.org.au](http://www.kanawinka.org.au)

- 1. Mt Burr Range (A2)
2. Mt Muirhead (B3)
3. Mt McIntyre (B2)
4. Lake Leake (C3)
5. Lake Edward (C3)
6. Tantanoola Cave (B3)
7. Coonawarra (D1)
8. Canunda National Park (A4)
9&10. Mount Gambier Blue Lake & Valley Lakes Complex (D4)
11. Engelbrecht Cave (D4)
12. Cave Garden (D4)
13. Umpherston Sink Hole (D4)
14. Mt Schank (D5)
15. Evens Ponds (D6)
16. Piccaninnie Ponds (E6)
65. Cape Northumberland (C6)

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22. The Points Arboretum (I2)
23. Wannon Falls (J3)
24. Nigretta Falls (K2)
61. Baileys Rocks (G1)
62. Giant Rock (I1)

- 17. Princess Margaret Rose Cave (E5)
18. Glenelg River Gorge (F5)
19. Cape Bridgewater & Bridgewater Bay (H8)
20. Mt Richmond and Tarragal Caves (H7)
58. Petrified Forest (H8)
59. Cape Nelson and Lawrence Rocks (I8)
60. The Kanawinka Fault (A, B & C) (G5,6,7)

CONES & FLOWS PRECINCT

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26. Harman's Valley (K5)
27. Byaduk Caves (K4)
28. Mt Napier (L4)
29. Penhurst Volcano Discovery Centre (A) (M4)
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30. Budj Bim/Mt Eccles (K6)
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34. Tower Hill and Interpretive Centre (M7)
35. Hopkins Falls (O8)

- 36. Mt Shadwell (O6)
37. Mt Noorat (O6)
38. Lake Keilambete (O7)
39. Lake Bullen Merri (R7)
40. Lake Gnotuk (R7)
41. Mt Leura (S7)
42. Mt Sugarloaf (S7)
43. Lake Purumbete (S7)
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46. Lake Bolac (Q3)
47. Mt Hamilton (R3)
48. Widderin Caves (T3)
49. Mt Elephant (S5)
50. Lake Corangamite (U6)
51. Red Rock (U7)
52. Floating Islands (U7)
53. Lake Colac (U7)
54. Lake Bookar (R6)
55. Lake Tooloorkook (S5)
56. Dry Stone Walls (A, B & C) (Q6)
57. Lake Terang (Q7)



Caravan Parks and Playgrounds are plentiful throughout the Kanawinka Region. Details available from all Visitor Information Centres.

Visitor Information Centres section listing contact details for Colac, Port Fairy, Warrnambool, Mount Gambier, Penola, and other locations.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS section detailing icons for information centres, roads, trails, and other geographical features.

