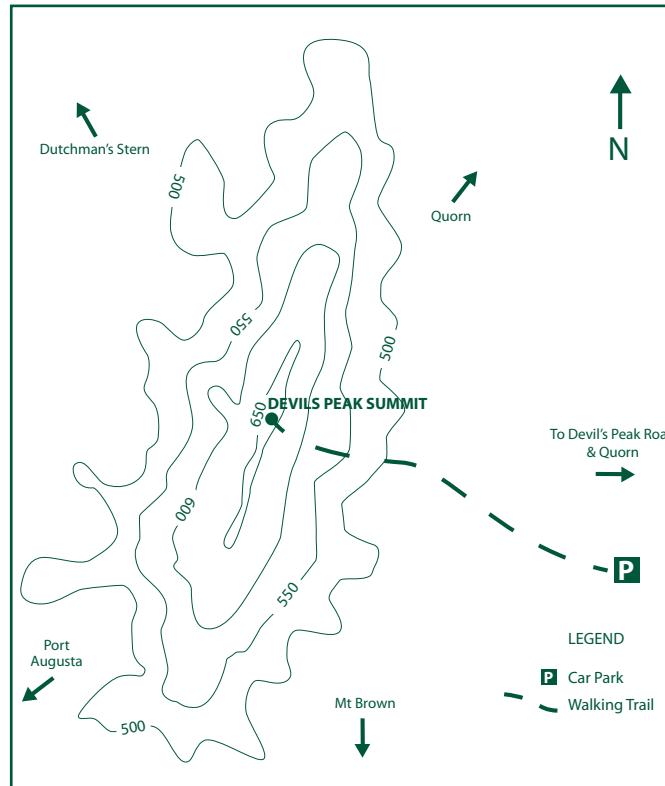


DEVILS PEAK

Devil's Peak is 697m above sea level, and formed of pound quartzite approximately 700 million years old. Have a good look around you, as there are many examples of faults and fossil impressions on this walk.

When looking at the peak from Quorn, it was said to look like the face of the Devil lying back looking towards the heavens, hence the name. You can clearly see his chin, nose and eyebrow. During the 1800s the very top point of Devil's Peak fell off after storms, it can be seen from the trail at some distance out from the peak. It has been called Eurydice Rock and also The Devil's Toenail.



Sources:
District Council of Kanyaka-Quorn (1995) Devil's Peak Walking Trail Quorn

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PREPARE FOR YOUR WALK

- There are no toilet facilities or water available on this walk so please bring plenty of water and make use of Quorn's public toilets before heading out to Devil's Peak.
- Wear comfortable shoes, hat and sunscreen
- Keep to the designated trail and don't get tricked by animal tracks
- Help us to look after this beautiful landscape by not littering (including cigarette butts) or removing plants or dead wood as they are home to many creatures.

Devil's Peak



The Flinders Ranges Council

SELF GUIDED WALK

The walk is only closed during catastrophic fire danger days, so please observe road signs on the way, or check with the Flinders Ranges Council or Visitor Information Centre in Quorn.

The walk is 1.3 km long and will take approximately 2 hours to complete. It is not a loop walk and it has some steep and rocky parts that require walkers to climb over. Watch carefully for the markers as there are animal tracks that can confuse you easily.

This is a private property so please respect the land by not littering or damaging the vegetation. Dogs, firearms, fires and camping are not permitted.



ACCESS

From the corner of South and West Terraces in Quorn, take the Richman Valley Road.

Look for the signs on the road. This will lead you through a gate (please close behind you) and continue to the car park. Vehicles are not permitted past the car park. These roads are easily damaged in wet weather so take care.

Observe the signs that indicate if the road and walking trail are open or closed.

The Flinders Ranges is a young landscape made from ancient rocks that reflect changes in Australia's environment over the millennia. As you walk along the Devil's Peak trail you climb through an ancient and vital piece of Earth history. The rocks around you represent the various time periods, such as the Cambrian, Ediacaran and Pre-Cambrian.



Rock Fern

Australia was once a part of a super continent called Gondwana. During this time the Flinders Ranges, like much of Australia, was covered in tropical forest vegetation and had megafauna (giant mammals) roaming across the landscape. Some plant species adapted to the climate change while many others have since become extinct. One of the plants that has survived to this day is the Rock Fern (*Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*), found on the Devil's Peak walking trail in shaded and well protected areas. The Rock Fern is an elegant lacy ground fern, with fronds up to 45cm, although they tend to be shorter in dry climates such as the Flinders Ranges, and tend to shrivel up during dry conditions and become lush again after rain.

Geologically, the Flinders Ranges are considered to be anticlines (upwards folds) with arches and basins within them. At the top of Devil's Peak you can see this clearly. From Devil's Peak you can see Mount Brown to the south-east, which is the highest peak near Quorn and can have snow on its summit during winter. Also in the south-east look down to The Devil's Punchbowl to the north you can see the majestic Elder Range and Wilpena Pound. To the west is the ghost town of Pichi Richi.

Many faults are active in the Flinders Ranges and cause frequent earth tremors, indicating that the squeezing and stretching of the strata continues today. Separate ranges that you see today were once a single mountainous range. This does not mean that the Flinders Ranges were massive mountains, but rather the soft rock was eroded away as it was pushed above sea level.

The Flinders Ranges are approximately 400 kilometres long and stretch from Port Pirie in the south to Mt Hopeless, north of Arkaroola. Erosion has levelled all but the harder layers, which form the many dramatic ridges. St Mary's Peak at Wilpena Pound is the highest spot in the Flinders Ranges reaching 1170 metres high.

Common birds in this area include the Grey Fantail (*Rhipidura fuliginosa*), Grey Shrike Thrush (*Colluricincla harmonica*), Kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*), Rufous Whistler (*Pachycephala rufiventris*) and Mallee Ringneck (*Barnardius barnardi*).



Mallee Ringneck

