Lake Edward has a recently developed walking trail (developed in conjunction with the Green Corp) which includes bird hides, lookouts, picnic areas, a boat ramp and car parking. Set amongst blue gum plantations, pine forests and revegetated areas, Lake Edward is a popular recreational lake named after early pioneering settler Edward Leake. It is home to a range of interesting plants and animals and the revegetated areas are home to the Buff-banded Rail. The trail opens up to panoramic views of the lake and its surrounds. When arriving at the boardwalk you may glimpse the elusive Sword-grass Brown Butterfly, that can be seen from November to February.

In 1947 Lake Edward was the first location in SA where this butterfly was found. From the bird hide you can observe various waterbirds, including Musk Duck, Pacific Black Duck and Cormorants. Wheelchair access is available to the bird hide and boardwalk.

How to get there?
Lake Leake and Lake Edward are located between the townships of Glencoe and Kalangadoo. From Mount Gambier travel towards Glencoe on Millicent Road, turn right at the sign-posted Glencoe Turn-off and follow the signs.

Things to do:
Lake Edward and Lake Leake are situated 5km from Glencoe. Lake Leake 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. Toilets and sheltered picnic facilities are also provided.

Once you have parked your vehicle at the picnic and Barbeque area, you can walk out along the road and take a left hand route to slowly ascend the nearby hill for impressive views of this almost circular crater lake. The view also takes in some of the many pine plantations to be found in the area. Lake Edward is open to the public and is an ideal place to follow the walking trails and view the birdlife from birdhides, lookouts or enjoy a picnic in the picnic area. Boat ramp and car parking.
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 Gunditjmara people can be found around Western Victoria’s Lake Conondah 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.