These pages contain an assortment of puzzles to while away a relaxing few hours after a day’s outing. They share a common Snowy region theme. Solutions, a printable copy of the puzzles and references can be found on the website.

ANAGRAMS

A good way to start is with some anagrams, which you could try out in the car. Unscramble these phrases to form the names of places in Kosciuszko National Park (ignore all punctuation). For example,

HUGE TAG = GUTHEGA

Easy:

BRED HOT
BULL CAKE
DANK AIR
PALE WAY IN
SILVERY ALP HERE
SUCK MUSK INTO ZOO

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BULL CAKE
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SILVERY ALP HERE
SUCK MUSK INTO ZOO

Medium:

BLIND SEDAN
WET SKI CAPER
I’M A RED HELMET
RANG EX-PEN
ANNOY ITS OWN SUM
SHE DOG PARADE
GONG GOT RIM

Medium:

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WET SKI CAPER
I’M A RED HELMET
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ANNOY ITS OWN SUM
SHE DOG PARADE
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Harder:

PICTURE PHONE
HOT CUB SKULL
FAINT PULSARS
ASPHALT CORSET
PLACATE BOA AT MA, OK?
COSY BALLERINA GRAVY or
SLY CARNIVAL BOY RAGE
IMPRESS VAIN, WRY PAL

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HOT CUB SKULL
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IMPRESS VAIN, WRY PAL

CROSSWORD

Across

1 Former name of Thredbo River
6 What formed Blue Lake
8 University in Melbourne
9 Powder for tired feet
10 Bird sometimes seen in Kosciuszko National Park
11 Humankind (former term)
12 Monetary promise
13 Ski resort
16 Mountain near Perisher (two words)
18 First name of maritime explorer Tasman
19 Abbreviated reminder

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Down

1 Town in the northern part of Kosciuszko National Park
2 What the Man from Snowy River was chasing
3 Largest lake in the Snowy Scheme
4 Leafy vegetable
5 Polish patriot
6 _______s Castle: rocky outcrop on Rennix Walk
7 Waves reflected by structure at end of Rennix Walk
14 New Chum ______: feature at Kiandra
15 What the 1860 Kiandra gold rush briefly produced
16 Undergraduate degree awarded at 8 across
17 Ourselves

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Credits: puzzles in this section were prepared using the following web resources (see website for links):

- Easypeasy (anagrams)
- Makepuzz (word search)
- Truman Collins’ alphabetic generator

The ambigram heading this section was created using David Holst’s Ambigram.Matic v.1.5
FIND A MOUNTAIN (1)

These next two puzzles are based on the names and locations of the twenty highest peaks in Australia, all of which lie within Kosciuszko National Park. Four of them as yet have no official name.

The table below shows the elevation (height above sea level) of each peak and its location relative to Mount Kosciuszko. Locations are given as distance in kilometres and bearing. A bearing is the angle in degrees that the line from Kosciuszko to the peak makes clockwise from North. For example, due east is 90°, southwest (SW) is 225° and north-northwest (the light green compass point just left of north) is 360° – 22.5° = 337.5°.

Compass bearings in the field vary from true geographic bearings because the magnetic poles do not coincide with the geographic poles, and they also move slowly over time. In this part of Australia magnetic North presently lies about 12° East of true North.

For example, a point due West (270°) will have a magnetic bearing of about 282°.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Peak</th>
<th>Elevation (metres)</th>
<th>From Kosciuszko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mount Kosciuszko</td>
<td>2228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Townsend</td>
<td>2210</td>
<td>3.7km 353°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Twynam</td>
<td>2196</td>
<td>8.3km 34°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramshead</td>
<td>2190</td>
<td>4.0km 185°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unnamed, 0.6km NNE of Ramshead</td>
<td>2185</td>
<td>3.4km 181°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unnamed, on Etheridge Ridge, 0.4km east of Rawson Pass</td>
<td>2180</td>
<td>0.8km 109°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Ramshead</td>
<td>2177</td>
<td>3.0km 169°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Rawson Peak</td>
<td>2165</td>
<td>4.1km 358°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unnamed, 0.5km SW of Abbot Peak</td>
<td>2159</td>
<td>3.2km 333°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbot Peak</td>
<td>2150</td>
<td>3.2km 342°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carruthers Peak</td>
<td>2145</td>
<td>5.7km 26°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unnamed, 2km S of Watsons Crags</td>
<td>2136</td>
<td>7.9km 25°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Northcote</td>
<td>2131</td>
<td>3.2km 26°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Twynam</td>
<td>2125</td>
<td>8.3km 39°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muellers Peak</td>
<td>2125</td>
<td>2.6km 12°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Clarke</td>
<td>2105</td>
<td>3.4km 41°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Lee</td>
<td>2105</td>
<td>4.6km 26°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Tate</td>
<td>2068</td>
<td>13.9km 35°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gungartan</td>
<td>2068</td>
<td>22.6km 33°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagungal</td>
<td>2061</td>
<td>35.9km 18°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: some of the elevations are approximate.

From the table of locations (opposite) determine which letter corresponds to each peak and write the values in the table below. Note that the bearings given are true (0° = North), not magnetic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kosciuszko</th>
<th>K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbot</td>
<td>Northcote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Rawson</td>
<td>Ramshead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carruthers</td>
<td>Townsend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke</td>
<td>Twynam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>unnamed (Abbot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Twynam</td>
<td>unnamed (Etheridge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muellers</td>
<td>unnamed (Ramshead)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Ramshead</td>
<td>unnamed (Watsons Cr)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIND A MOUNTAIN (2)

The grid below contains the names of the highest peaks in Australia. Each word occurs once only, in any direction, including diagonals. Letters can be used more than once. The letters left over when you have found all the words form a three word phrase describing the region in which they can all be found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ABBOT | MOUNT |
| ALICE | MUELLERS |
| CARRUTHERS | NORTHCOTE |
| CLARKE | PEAK |
| CRAGS | RAMSHEAD |
| ETHERIDGE | RAWSON |
| GUNGARTAN | TATE |
| JAGUNGAL | TOWNSEND |
| KOSCIUSZKO | TWYNAM |
| LEE | WATSONS |

These places occur in

H A T
+ S P F
---
H A R D
+ W A L K
---
R A I N
+ C O L D
 upgrades
S K I
+ L O P E S
---
S K I
+ L O P E S
---
S K I
+ L O P E S
---
S K I
+ L O P E S
---

ALPHAMETRIC PUZZLES

In the following puzzles, each letter stands for a particular, different digit. The first letter of each word cannot represent zero. There may be several solutions: find the one where the sum is as small as possible. For example:

S U N
+ R A Y
---
B U R N

Y must be 0, since N + Y = N
B is a carry digit, so it must be 1
Try U = 2 and R = 3, the next smallest available digits. We need 2 + A = 3, but A can’t be 1 (because B is). R = 4 also won’t work, but R = 5 does, giving A = 3 and S = 7. N could be any of 4, 6, 8 or 9, so choose the smallest. The solution is:

7 2 4
+ 5 3 0
---
1 2 5 4

Now try these:

H A T
+ S P F
---
H A R D
+ W A L K
---
R A I N
+ S K I
---
S K I
+ L O P E S
---
S K I
+ L O P E S
---
S K I
+ L O P E S
---
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---

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These places occur in

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