

Conclusion

The Limestone Ranges represent one of the largest karst areas in Australia and has not been examined in detail for caves. It is probable that most of the major caves have been located but numerous caves and cave systems with lengths between 10 and 100 m may be expected during systematic exploration. Aerial photo interpretation and field observations indicates that the smaller cliff-foot caves tend to be located beneath shallow depressions on the tops of the ranges.

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MEASUREMENT OF RELATIVE AND ABSOLUTE WATER TABLE LEVELS IN NULLARBOR CAVES

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Abstract

Several specially conducted trips to the Nullarbor Plain have been made over the period December 1968 to January 1970 with the aim of measuring the differences in height between the water table levels in a number of major caves. In addition, by connecting the surveys to the national levelling network, the water table heights with respect to mean sea level at Esperance and Eucla have been determined. The water table level was assumed to be indicated by the free standing surface of the lakes which occur in some caves. Minor diurnal and longer period fluctuations in these levels are also reported. Special surveying techniques, devised to cope with the difficult condition in the caves, are explained and results are presented for Mullahmullang (Oasis Valley), Cocklebidy, Weebubbie (Weebubby), and Murra-el-elevyn Caves.

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