

ASF

NEWSLETTER

Autumn, 1978, No 79



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ASF NEWSLETTER

Number 79, Autumn 1978

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EDITORIAL

The start of a new year always gives one hope for improvement and this year has certainly started well. At the committee meeting in Wollongong your representatives set a new high level for ASF. Unlike previous meetings there was surprising unanimity about the aims of our members. One item was expected to be contentious - the new ethics - but was adopted without serious dissention. A copy of the enlarged ethics has been sent to each club, and extra copies will be available.

In this issue you will find the result of a major effort, first by Ted Anderson, now working in Canada, and later by Ian Wood, now in Bougainville and finished by Bruce Welch and Peter Matthews, all of whom are to be congratulated on their effort. Use of the new standard survey symbols will greatly assist speleology!

At the same meeting two other discussion papers evoked interest. The first by Albert Goede, one of the few speleologists working in Tasmania, is to be discussed by your club and voted on. It concerns the criteria for naming caves. The other paper came after the meeting but is as important. This one is by Peter Matthews and concerns methods of numbering caves. It too has to be voted on by your club. Both papers in fact crystallise the ideas that various clubs and people have used in the past, and their adoption would again assist speleology. Both papers incidentally have been sent to your club, and when adopted will form part of the second edition of Speleo Handbook.

Other matters arising from the Wollongong meeting include membership structure, including admission of new members, publications, location of ASF library and a central Speleo Bookshop from which any ASF publication will be available.

If you wish to contribute to ASF's policy in any of these areas, feel free to write to the person listed opposite whose job it is to prepare a final document.

Tony Culberg
Secretary.

As ASF Editor, I too would like to add my two cents worth. Great job fellas! You helped make this issue the easiest I have yet had to edit! I would also like to apologise to those of you who have sent material and don't see it in print. Space was at a premium for this issue but we shall be back to normal for the next one. Unfortunately, due to a number of reasons, I have retired from active caving but will continue editing the ASF Newsletter until the end of this year. In the meantime, I would like to hear from anyone willing to accept the job of Newsletter Editor as from the beginning of 1979.

Laurie Moody
Editor.

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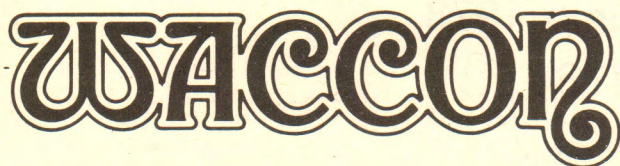
DEADLINE DATE FOR ISSUE No.80 - 31st. MAY

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NEXT ISSUE - Deep Cave Rescue by Alan Warild.
Mt. Etna Caves - Political Developments by Glenn Pure.

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12th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN SPELEOLOGICAL FEDERATION - 1978/79

The Twelfth Biennial Conference of the Australian Speleological Federation will be held at the Secondary Teachers College, Nedlands, Perth, Western Australia - 1 - 5th. January, 1979.

<u>TIMETABLE</u>	<u>Morning</u>	<u>Afternoon</u>	<u>Evening</u>
Monday, 1st.	Registration and Committee Meeting 1	Official opening and Sessions	Slide Competition
Tuesday, 2nd.	Sessions	Sessions	Bar-B-Que
Wednesday, 3rd.	Sessions	Speleo Sports	Informal
Thursday, 4th.	Sessions	Sessions	Dinner
Friday, 5th.	Committee Meeting 2 and Field Trip Organisation		

There will also be a New Years Eve BBQ or party arranged for the Sunday night.

Sessions will be held in the S.T.C. lecture theatre, one block from Currie Hall, a residential college on the campus of the University of Western Australia. The dinner will also be held at the college and it should wind things up in fine form.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Six sessions are programmed. We hope to avoid concurrent sessions if possible. Topics include - conservation, management, techniques, biology, geology, geomorphology, anthropology, archaeology, hydrology, palaeontology, photography, mapping and expedition reports. Persons wishing to present papers on these or any other cave related topics should contact the organising committee without delay.

Abstracts will be printed before the conference and should be submitted before the 30th. September, 1978. Final papers must be given to the organising committee by the 5th. January, 1979, for inclusion in the proceedings. A 16mm movie projector, a 35mm slide projector, a video machine and an overhead projector will also be available.

CONTACT ADDRESS

All enquiries concerning papers, field trips, registration, etc., should be directed to the organising committee, WACCON 79, C/- P.O. Box 151, Nedlands, W.A. 6009.

FIELD TRIPS

To areas north and south of Perth and the Nullarbor.

To the north, the areas of Eneabba, noted for its large cave systems; Nambung, noted for its rather complicated hydrology; and the Moora Group where caves are developed in 600,000,000 year old dolomitic limestones, a marked contrast to the geologically very young Coastal Limestones of south west W.A.'s other cave areas.

To the south, the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge contains the cave areas of Yallingup, Cowaramup, Margaret River, Witchcliffe (noted for its large stream caves) and Augusta (noted for its water-table maze caves). This area should have much cooler January temperatures than the areas north of Perth.

The Nullarbor, the largest karst area in the world, with its extremely large collapse passages. You can hardly miss this area unless you fly, come by sea, or drive over the top end.

There will also be day trips to Yanchep - a short drive to the north of Perth, Rottnest Island to the east and maybe even a night trip to the caves of Blackwall Reach in the Perth suburb of Bicton.

COSTS

Accommodation at Currie Hall - \$10.00 per day, i.e. 4 nights accommodation for \$40.00 food inclusive. Dinner - \$10.00 per capita - drinks included.

Registration forms will be sent to all ASF group members in the near future.

So, next summer, come to a state of excitement and



Australian Speleological Federation

CAVE SURVEY

&

Map Standards

Published April, 1978

Australian Speleological Federation

P.O. Box 388

Broadway, N.S.W. 2007

CAVE SURVEY AND MAP STANDARDS

Edward G. Anderson and Others

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Published 1978

Replaces ASF Survey Standards 1962

Australian Speleological Federation
P.O. Box 388, Broadway, NSW 2007

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Design Context

The very concept of standardization raises a number of fundamental conflicts in both aims and application. Space will not permit a full discussion of these issues here, nor would it be appropriate, but they must be stated, so that the context within which the following standards were designed is apparent and the areas of necessary compromise defined. Major areas of conflict may be enumerated thus:

1. Whether the map is regarded as: a club or personal record and/or working diagram, or an appendage or illustration in a publication.
2. Whether the map is intended for use in:
 1. General speleology
 2. A specific scientific discipline
 3. An engineering application
 4. Tourist literature, educational or general publication.
3. Whether the advantages of uniformity gained by rigorous standardization outweigh the claims of professional judgement and personal skill, artistic freedom and originality.
4. The inherent differences between underground and surface surveying and mapping.

1.2 Scope of the Standards

These Standards are intended to provide the basis for sufficient uniformity to enable satisfactory comparisons of cave surveys and maps designed for general speleological purposes within Australia. Specific scientific, engineering, and social applications are considered beyond the jurisdiction of the Federation and are purposely excluded. If, however, the Standards evince a strong bias towards the requirements of publication of maps, rather than those of localised record-keeping and documentation, then this is by definite intent. It is held that there exist numerous demonstrations of the foresight and practicality of a policy whereby the publication of cave maps is assumed from the outset, and all stages are designed with that goal in mind. There is little evidence to support the notion that such a policy detracts from the usefulness of such maps in any aspect of general speleology.

An emphasis has been placed on cave mapping in contrast to surface mapping as the latter is rightly the domain of the topographic geographer, however some basic information has been given for cavers preparing surface maps.

2. UNITS

The International System (SI) Units should be used for all surveys and maps. Surveys already completed in Imperial units should be converted for publication, or additional metric scales and information should be included. Future surveys conducted using Imperial equipment should be converted before computation and plotting.

Usage should conform with the current Australian Standard (AS 1000 - 1970, *The International System (SI) Units and their Application*). The relevant sections of this standard are as follows:

2.1	Length	millimetre	mm
		metre	m
		kilometre	km
2.2	Area	square metre	m ²
		hectare	ha ₂ (= 10 000m ²)
		square kilometre	km ²
2.3	Volume	cubic metre	m ³
2.4	Volume Flow	litre/second	L/s
		cubic metre/second	cu m/s
2.5	Temperature	degree Celsius	°C
2.6	Plane Angle	degree	°
		minute	'
		second	"

- NOTES 1. The correct length conversion factor is: 1 foot = 0.3048 metre (exactly).
2. The plural form of all units and their abbreviations is the same as the singular. Do not add "s" to abbreviations as this stands for "seconds" of time. Litre abbreviation "L" is approved alternative to script "ℓ".

3. SCALES

All map scales should be multiples of powers of ten of the following ratios:

1:1 1:2 1:5

The following scales are recommended:

1:100	1:200	-	1:500
1:1000	1:2000	-	1:5000
1:10 000	-	1:25 000 (Note 2)	1:50 000
1:100 000	-	-	-

1:200 is preferred for all cave mapping and should be regarded as the common standard scale.

1:100 should not generally be used (particularly when the sole aim is to fill the page with a small cave), and is included only for applications with a specific need for such a scale.

It is recognized that the scale ratios 1:1.25 1:2.5 1:4 and 1:8 may arise from the convenience of photo-reduction or enlargement. However, they should be avoided in all original cave map drafting.

- NOTES 1. The use of a series of adjoining sectional maps (the so-called street-directory method) to facilitate presentation of extensive caves at a large scale is strongly recommended. In such cases, the common scale of 1:200 should be used for sectional maps which should be prepared on A4 sheets. One or more key maps at a suitable smaller scale should be used to index the sectional maps.
2. Australian Standard AS 1100.7 recommends the scale 1:25 000, but not 1:20 000.

4. MAPPING SHEET SIZES

Metric paper sizes are recommended as follows:

A4	(210 x 297 mm)
A3	(297 x 420 mm)
A2	(420 x 594 mm)

A4 is preferred for all published maps and should be regarded as the *common standard sheet size*.

In all cases a minimum clear margin of at least 5 mm should surround the map. For applications involving filing, or "folding in", a filing strip of at least 20 mm should be retained.

NOTES

Suitable sizes and layouts are fully defined in the relevant Australian Standards: AS 1100.3 Sizes of Drawing Sheets, and AS 1100.4 Layout of Drawing Sheets.

5. SURVEY AND MAP RECORDS

To ensure their future availability, all original readings, sketches, and calculated data should be filed in a recognized location, such as in the records of the society holding the map original.

To facilitate uniformity of map sheets and associated survey and field records, it is recommended that forms approved by the Federation be used for these purposes. Standard designs for the following forms may be approved by the Federation from time to time:

5.1 Survey Field Record Form

A generalized form for recording survey observations.

5.2 Survey Abstract Form

A generalized form for recording an abstract of survey results. (Not a computation form.)

5.3 Field Mapping Sheet

A generalized sheet for field mapping, with a grid and provision for entry of all required information.

5.4 Map Sheet

A set of generalized sheets for final drafting, conforming to size and layout requirements, and with provision for entry of all required information.

NOTES

The use of standardized forms is the best way of ensuring that all necessary information has been recorded. This is a significant advantage in the field, when reference to the appropriate standards may not be possible and the problems of the survey demand full attention.

6. SURVEY DATUMS

Every effort should be made to connect area and cave surveys to a standard datum and to compute survey results with respect to such a datum. Preferably the national datum, called the *Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD)*, should be used, or alternatively one of the State datums. Complete connection requires that horizontal coordinates, height and orientation are all defined in terms of the datum. Thus, in the case of national or State datums the following information is essential:

6. SURVEY DATUMS (cont)

1. Horizontal Coordinates

either 1. Projection Coordinates:

1. Australian Map Grid (AMG) coordinates.
2. Transverse Mercator (TM) coordinates, in some States.
3. Integrated Survey Grid (ISG) coordinates in N.S.W.

or 2. Geographical Coordinates, i.e. Latitude and Longitude.

2. Height

either 1. Height with respect to the Australian Height Datum (AHD).

or 2. Height with respect to a State "standard" datum.

3. Orientation

either 1. In terms of Grid Azimuth.

or 2. In terms of True Azimuth.

If it is not practical to connect to a standard datum, provision should be made for connection at a later date by adopting one or more local datums. Preferably, only one datum should be adopted in each area, and all surveys in the vicinity integrated. However, failing this, as an absolute minimum each survey should have a fully defined and physically recoverable datum.

The definition of a local datum requires two distinct components:

1. One, but preferably more, permanent marks defining physically recoverable points, with adequate nearby reference marks to ensure recoverability of position in case of loss or damage of the main mark.
2. A set of coordinates and azimuths defining the relationship between the adopted coordinate system and the permanent marks. The minimum information necessary to define this relationship comprises:
 1. Horizontal coordinates and height of at least one permanent mark (probably in a plane coordinate system).
 2. The orientation of the coordinate system (i.e. grid) with respect to true north, or at least magnetic north at a known date.

Use of the Australian Map Grid should be considered standard practice, and exceptions - such as avoidance of publication of cave locations - treated as a special case. For instance the AMG should be used for caves which are reasonably protected by means of reserves or similar entry restrictions. In cases where publication with the grid is considered unwise, a grid referred to a local datum with arbitrary coordinates may be employed, and a note appended informing users where details relating the local and standard datums can be obtained. In many cases, adequate protection is afforded by merely suppressing the high order digits of the standard coordinates.

NOTES

1. *Survey results which are not related to a physically recoverable datum in the field are almost worthless. By the simple process of adopting and permanently marking a datum within the survey its usefulness is preserved. Connection to a local or standard datum can be established in the future and the survey integrated with other work.*
2. *Connection of a survey to a datum requires observations to relate both position (horizontal coordinates) and orientation (a bearing or azimuth).*
3. *The most convenient method of physically defining orientation is to adopt and mark at least two intervisible points, with as much separation as can be practically achieved. Orientation is then expressed as the bearing or azimuth between these points.*

7. MAP GRIDS

Grid lines should be shown at an appropriate interval on the face of the map. In some circumstances it may be necessary to show only grid return lines at the map border.

Grid lines should be the lightest lines on the map. Identification figures should be in the margins, but may in some instances appear on the face of the map.

7.1 Grid Intervals

The grid interval, at equivalent ground distance, should be related to the scale of the map as follows:

SCALE	GRID INTERVAL Ground distance (metres)
1:100	2
1:200	5
1:500	10

Multiples of powers of ten of these intervals should be used for smaller scales, e.g. 1:1000, 20 m.

8. SYMBOLS

A basic set of standard symbols for general speleological mapping is illustrated in Table 1. The symbols in the first column are intended for use in plan views. The second column contains the equivalent symbol for use in vertical sections or views, when this differs from the plan symbol.

These symbols are intended for use at relatively large scales (such as the standard scale, 1:200) and it is recognised that some modifications may be necessary to accommodate the requirements of very small scales. However, detailed maps are unlikely to be required at such scales.

It is recommended that symbols for surface mapping be in accordance with the current edition of *Topographic Map Symbols*, Division of National Mapping, Australia.

If a more extensive set of symbols is required for a specific mapping project, the following criteria should be observed:

1. The symbol should as far as possible bear a recognisable relationship with the actual feature it represents.
2. Symbols representing features which may be logically classified within a group should likewise bear a common relationship to each other and, if appropriate, to one of the basic standard symbols.
3. Standard symbols should not be redefined with a different meaning.
4. As far as possible, symbols commonly used with a well established meaning in other disciplines should not be employed for a totally different purpose.
5. A brief note or phrase may obviate the need for a new or complex symbol.

NOTES

1. Because of possible confusion with other symbols, the use of shading in association with outlines should be avoided.
2. Various line thicknesses can be usefully applied to distinguish between

8. SYMBOLS (cont)

NOTES (cont)

outlines, detail symbols, and special lines such as grid and section lines.

3. Confusion between plan symbols at different cave levels and between roof and floor details should be avoided by using separate detail plans, with accompanying outline diagrams to define the correct vertical relationships.
4. The capital letters "R", "W", or "F" may be appended generally to other symbols to indicate location on roof, wall, or floor respectively, and they should be reserved solely for this purpose.
5. The design and use of symbols is well documented in *Elements of Cartography*, Arthur H. Robinson, 2nd ed., 1963, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, which is also a useful reference for all general cartographic information.
6. The symbols for dip, strike, change of rock-type, doline, fence, etc. have been included only for convenience as they have already been laid down elsewhere.
7. Similarly, some electrical symbols have been shown for convenience. All electrical symbols used should conform to AS 1102.8 Location Symbols - Power Supply Systems and Electrical Services for Buildings and Sites.

9. SURVEY AND MAP DETAIL GRADES

9.1 Survey Grades

Recommended grades are listed in Table 2.1. The grade number, ranging from 0 to 9, appears in Column 1. Grades are assessed primarily on the basis of the instruments and methods employed, as defined in the second column. This definition is further qualified by the degree of observational precision adopted in using the instruments. Required precisions of angular and linear readings are set out in Columns 3 and 4 respectively. In most instances these values may be taken to mean simply the degree of fineness of each individual reading, e.g. if a compass is read to the nearest whole degree, the observation precision is assumed to be 1° - but see also Notes 1 to 3. Centering errors, which may be a most significant source of error, are assumed to be kept within the requirements for linear precision. Expected accuracies, in Column 5, are intended only as a rough indication of the overall accuracy of the whole survey (see Note 4).

To indicate that magnetic anomalies have been checked and corrected for in magnetic surveys (e.g. by reading foresight and backsight bearings for each line), and that the effects of these and other systematic errors have been removed, the letter "C" (for checked/corrected) should be suffixed to the grade number.

To indicate that "gross" errors (mistakes) have been detected by closing the survey, and have been removed, and that the effect of the remaining "accidental" errors has been minimised by adjusting the survey, the letter "A" (for adjusted) should be suffixed to the grade number (see also Notes 5 and 6).

If electromagnetically determined survey stations have been used to improve the accuracy of a cave map, then the letter "E" should be suffixed to the grade number.

9.2 Map Detail Grades

Recommended grades, ranging from 0 to 5, are listed in Table 2.2. The grade is assessed on the method used to compile the detail information and the type of information included in the map as defined in the table (see also Note 9).

9. SURVEY AND MAP DETAIL GRADES (cont)

9.3 Format of Grade Number

These grades should be referred to as the *Australian Speleological Federation Survey and Map Grade*, abbreviation *ASF Grade* (see Note 10).

The grade should be expressed as a two digit number, the first digit representing the survey grade and the second digit representing the map detail grade. Qualifying letters should be appended as required.

Usage of the total grade designation should conform with the format illustrated by the following examples:

1. ASF Grade 64
2. ASF Grade 53C
3. ASF Grade 84AC
4. ASF Grade 42ACE
5. ASF Grade 02 (see Note 8)

NOTES

1. A deliberate distinction exists between the meaning of the terms "precision" and "accuracy", which may be illustrated by the following:

Three angles of a plane triangle are measured by two parties, A and B, and the results, for the sum of the angles, are thus:

A	180° 01' 40"
B	180° 01'

If A observed the angles to the nearest 20", while B made readings to the nearest whole minute, then A is more "precise" than B, but, since the correct sum of the angles should be exactly 180°, B is more "accurate" than A.

Note that accuracy can only be assessed in relation to some standard (known or adopted), whereas precision is determined by the quality of instruments and methods employed.

2. The observation precision quoted for the higher grades (7 to 9) may not be simply the precision of a single reading. In such work it is common practice to improve the precision of the results by repeating observations. The final precision is then determined by a statistical analysis of the readings.
3. In arriving at a relationship between angular and linear precision, a reasonable balance has been assumed to be desirable. The values given for grades up to 7 would be approximately balanced for relatively short survey lines (of the order of 5 m) such as might be expected in cave surveys. However, this does not hold for Grades 8 and 9, where better quality angle measuring instruments are used, and linear precision tends to become the limiting factor.
4. In deriving the expected accuracies, a tendency towards pessimism was adopted, mainly to allow for the poor observing conditions encountered in most cave surveys, and the common necessity for short survey lines.
5. Errors are of three basic types:

Gross errors (mistakes): Elimination involves remeasurement.

Systematic errors: Repeatable errors caused by known physical laws and which can therefore be calculated and removed. They include local magnetic anomalies and instrument maladjustments.

Accidental errors: Unpredictable errors, such as the unavoidable inaccuracy in reading the instruments. When mistakes and systematic errors have been removed, accidental errors remain; their effect can then be minimised by

9. SURVEY AND MAP DETAIL GRADES (cont)

NOTES (cont)

6. Adjustment of the survey may be achieved by either closing the survey on itself (as in a loop traverse), or better still, by closing it between survey stations whose positions are known to a higher accuracy. Such a closure may be obtained using electromagnetic position fixing apparatus (Radio Direction Finding).
7. Cave surveys may be classified as either "premeditated" or "unpremeditated", where the former is intended to mean that some degree of preparation preceded the execution of the survey. The dividing line falls between Grades 4 and 5, so that Grade 4 is probably the highest grade that could normally be achieved without deliberate preparation. Conversely, Grade 5 should be considered the lowest grade to be attempted when purposely organising a cave survey.
8. Grade 0 (zero) should be used to indicate that the grade of the survey or map is unknown.
9. In recording cave detail, advantage is gained by sketching the detail around a plot of the traverse at the final scale while the survey is actually proceeding, namely:
 1. Improved accuracy of sketched details.
 2. Early detection of gross traverse errors while there is still an opportunity to correct them.
 3. A working map of the cave is available immediately it is surveyed.
 4. The details are more easily traced on to the final map because the scale is the same.
10. The ASF grades have been designed to be compatible with the old Cave Research Group of Great Britain (CRG) grades, now British Cave Research Association (BCRA) grades, within the limits of the latter systems. However, it is specifically recommended that conversion of existing CRG or BCRA grade allocations to the ASF system be not undertaken.

10. CAVE MAPPING TERMINOLOGY

To avoid ambiguity, use of the following technical terms on maps should conform with the accompanying definition.

10.1 Plan

A representation of the details to be mapped resulting from parallel projection on to a horizontal plane.

10.2 Elevation

A representation of the details to be mapped resulting from parallel projection on to a vertical plane.

10.3 Section (generally)

The trace or outline of the details to be mapped representing their intersection with a chosen section plane.

10.4 Cross (or Transverse) Section

A vertical section which is substantially perpendicular to the general direction of the greatest dimension of that part of the cave in the near vicinity of the section plane.

10. CAVE MAPPING TERMINOLOGY (cont)

10.5 Longitudinal Section

A vertical section which substantially coincides with the general direction of the greatest dimension of that part of the cave in the near vicinity of the section plane.

10.6 Developed

A qualifying term used to indicate that a particular section comprises several contiguous, but non-parallel, section planes, which have been artificially rotated into a common plane. The technique is commonly applied to longitudinal sections.

10.7 Horizontal Section

A section where the section plane is horizontal. This technique may be usefully applied when the cave development is predominantly vertical.

NOTE

It is important to the correct interpretation of cave maps that both the draftsman and the user understand the distinction between projections and sections, e.g. that an elevation is a projection of the maximum dimensions on to a plane behind a cave passage, whereas a longitudinal section shows where the passage intersects the particular section plane, which may or may not be at the maximum dimension. Similarly with plans and horizontal sections - a plan shows the projection of all the maximum passage widths on to a plane below the cave, but a horizontal section shows only that part of the cave which intersects the section plane, i.e. only at one particular level. The cave draftsman should therefore take care both to label the various views on his map and to use the terminology appropriate to his method.

11. INFORMATION REQUIRED ON MAPS

The following information is considered necessary on every map:

11.1 Identification

1. Cave name and number, area name or locality.
2. ASF map number, and sheet number if appropriate.
3. Location diagram or description, and/or superimposed grid (refer end of Section 6 re location suppression).

11.2 Survey Details

1. Details and physical description of the horizontal and vertical datums adopted, including the geographical and Australian Map Grid (or other standard) coordinates if known, or the local coordinates if arbitrarily adopted.
2. Details of any associated control surveys, including the method of connecting to the datum and determining the orientation.
3. Details of the grid employed, including its relationship to the datum (such as the use of a false origin), its orientation with respect to true and/or magnetic north, and the grid interval. Orientation is best depicted diagrammatically, and such a diagram, indicating the direction of true and/or magnetic north, is essential if there is no grid.

11. INFORMATION REQUIRED ON MAPS (cont)

11.2 Survey Details (cont)

4. ASF Survey and Map Grades. Details of instruments and methods employed. Accuracies and closure errors if known, and details of any peculiar survey difficulties.
5. Names of surveyors and dates of surveys.

11.3 Map Details

1. Scale.

1. A statement of the original scale as a representative fraction in the form map distance to ground distance, e.g. Scale of Original - 1:200
2. A graphic scale bar comprising a coarse and fine section. The coarse section should be of sufficient length to facilitate physical scaling of distances from the map. The fine section should be at least as long as one coarse division and should be subdivided to a level consistent with the general accuracy of the map. The zero of the scale should be located between the fine and coarse sections. Use of a scale bar enables correct scaling even after photo reduction or enlargement.
3. A statement of the original sheet size, e.g. A4.

2. Table of symbols, illustrating all symbols used.

3. Units.

1. A statement of the units for any quantities used, e.g. dimensions, temperatures, etc.
2. The contour interval if appropriate.

4. Relationship to adjoining or index sheets if appropriate.

5. Compilation details, including source of material, names of draftsmen, and dates of compilation and drafting. A revision number if necessary.

6. Name and address of map publisher.

TABLE 1 MAP SYMBOLS


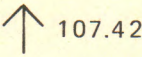
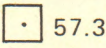



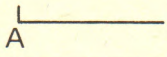
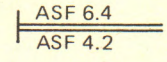
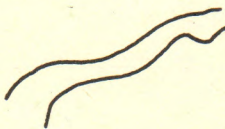

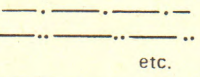
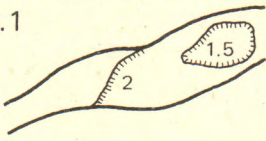
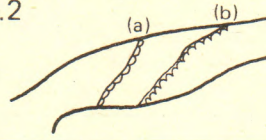
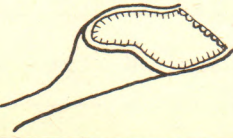
1. SURVEY STATIONS		
1.1		Horizontal datum point. (Permanently marked control station with fixed coordinates.)
1.2		Vertical datum point with altitude.
1.3		Combined horizontal and vertical datum point.
1.4		Permanently marked survey station.
1.5		Unmarked (but relocatable) survey station. (Referenced in survey abstract.)
1.6		Unmarked natural feature used as survey station. (Described in survey abstract.)
2. SPECIAL LINES		
2.1		Section line showing direction of view and reference letter.
2.2		Change of survey grade.
3. OUTLINES		
3.1		Outline. (Various thicknesses may be used for different sections, or levels.) The outline should be heavier than all other lines.
3.2		Conjectural outline.
3.3		Outlines at significantly different levels or displaced from section plane.
4. CHANGES OF LEVEL OR SLOPE		
4.1		Vertical change of floor level (cliff or pit), with height. <i>Symbol on lower side.</i>
4.2		Change in slope of floor, (a) convex, (b) concave. <i>Symbol on lower side.</i>
4.3		Entrance or pit (doline) at surface. Side sloping to passage.

TABLE 1 MAP SYMBOLS (CONT)

4.4			Entrance or pit (doline) at surface. Vertical or near vertical walls
4.5			Vertical change of roof level, (step or blind shaft), with height. <i>Dots on lower side.</i>
4.6			Change in slope of roof, (a) concave, (b) convex. <i>Symbols free of line and drawn on lower side.</i>
4.7			Combination of 4.1 and 4.5 to indicate connecting shaft. <i>Most vertical relationships may be depicted by means of such combinations.</i>
4.8			Direction of downward slope of floor with gradient in degrees.
4.9			Direction of downward slope of roof with gradient in degrees.
4.10			Height from floor to roof.
4.11			Depth of water.
5. MATERIALS			
5.1			Large rocks, boulders.
5.2			Rockfall, talus.
5.3			Pebbles, gravel.
5.4			Sand.
5.5			Earth, mud.
5.6			Roots (in situ).
5.7			Guano.
5.8			Vegetable debris.
6. SECONDARY DEPOSITS			
6.1			Rimstone pools, gour, terraces, with water.

TABLE 1 MAP SYMBOLS (CONT)




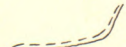












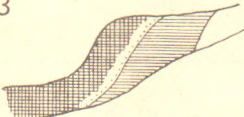
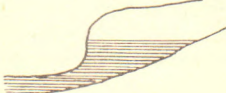
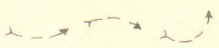
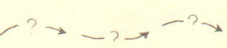
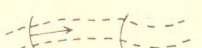
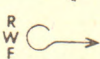
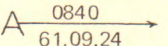
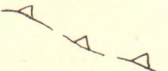
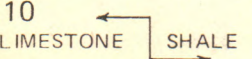
6.2			Rimstone dams, dry.
6.3			Flowstone.
6.4			Stalagmite.
6.5			Stalactite.
6.6			Column, (not bedrock).
6.7			Crystals.
6.8			Helictites.
6.9			Moonmilk.
7. PHYSICS			
7.1			Flowing water, with direction and volume flow (l/s or cu m/s).
7.2			Standing water, (pool or lake). <i>Shading lines horizontal regardless of orientation of cave.</i>
7.3			Water without free surface to air. <i>Additional shading lines vertical regardless of orientation of cave.</i>
7.4			Intermittent water course.
7.5			Conjectural water course.
7.6			Roof canyon: (→) Direction known. () Direction unknown.
7.7			Current scallops, (R) roof, (W) wall, (F) floor.
7.8			Direction of air flow, with time and date (<i>year, month, day</i>).
7.9			Limit of daylight.
7.10			Change in rock type.

TABLE 1 MAP SYMBOLS (CONT)



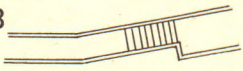
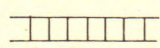


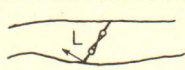




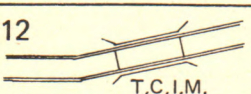


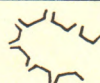
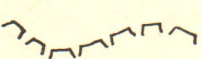
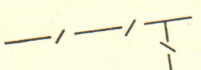
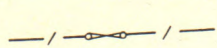

8. ARTIFICIAL CONSTRUCTIONS (e.g. Tourist Caves)		
8.1		Hand rail.
8.2		Fence.
8.3		Formed path, with steps.
8.4		Permanent ladder.
8.5		Fixed line.
8.6		Door. (L) locked. (U) unlocked.
8.7		Gate. (L) locked. (U) unlocked.
8.8		Electric light.
8.9		Power outlet.
8.10		Electric light switch.
8.11		Emergency light, (torch, candles).
8.12		Bridge: (T) timber, (C) concrete, (I) iron, (M) masonry.
8.13		Artificial embankment. <i>Symbols on lower side.</i>
9. SURFACE FEATURES		
9.1		Doline (degraded): <i>Note wider spacing than 4.4.</i>
9.2		Doline: with cliff or partial cliff.
9.3		Cliff line.
9.4		Fence.
9.5		Gate.
9.6		Karst field.

TABLE 2.1 SURVEY GRADES

GRADE	TYPICAL INSTRUMENTS AND METHOD	OBSERVATION PRECISION		EXPECTED ACCURACY	COMMENTS
		ANG.	LIN.		
0	Ungraded	-	-	-	-
1	Sketch or diagram from memory. Not to scale.	-	-	-	-
2	Map compiled from notes, sketches and estimates of directions and distances made in the cave. No instruments used.	-	-	-	If Grade 3 un-attainable
3	Significant directions measured by compass. Distances measured by cord (e.g. waistloop, safety line, ladder) of known length, or by careful pacing or body dimensions. Significant slopes estimated.	5°	0.5m	10%	Preferred grade for quick surveys
4	Compass and tape traverse, using deliberately chosen survey stations (not necessarily permanently marked, but preferably indicated by natural or artificial marker). Distances by tape, marked cord, or rangefinder. Slopes measured by simple clinometer or horizontal and vertical components of line measured.	2°	0.1m	5%	If Grade 5 un-attainable
5	Compass and tape traverse. Directions by calibrated compass (e.g. liquid-damped prismatic or semi-supported Brunton). Vertical angles by calibrated Abney level or similar clinometer. Distances by metallic or fibreglass tape, or tacheometry.	1°	5 cm	2%	The preferred minimum grade. Highest possible grade if magnetically un-checked.
6	Traverse and/or triangulation using calibrated, tripod-mounted instruments for directions and vertical angles (e.g. forestry compass). Distances by calibrated tape or precise tacheometry, or subtense.	15'	2 cm	1%	-
7	Controlled traverse and/or triangulation using small theodolite (e.g. Wild T12 or T0, adjusted forestry compass with vernier) for directions and vertical angles. Distances by calibrated steel or fibreglass tape.	5'	1 cm	1/1000	-

TABLE 2.1 SURVEY GRADES (CONT)

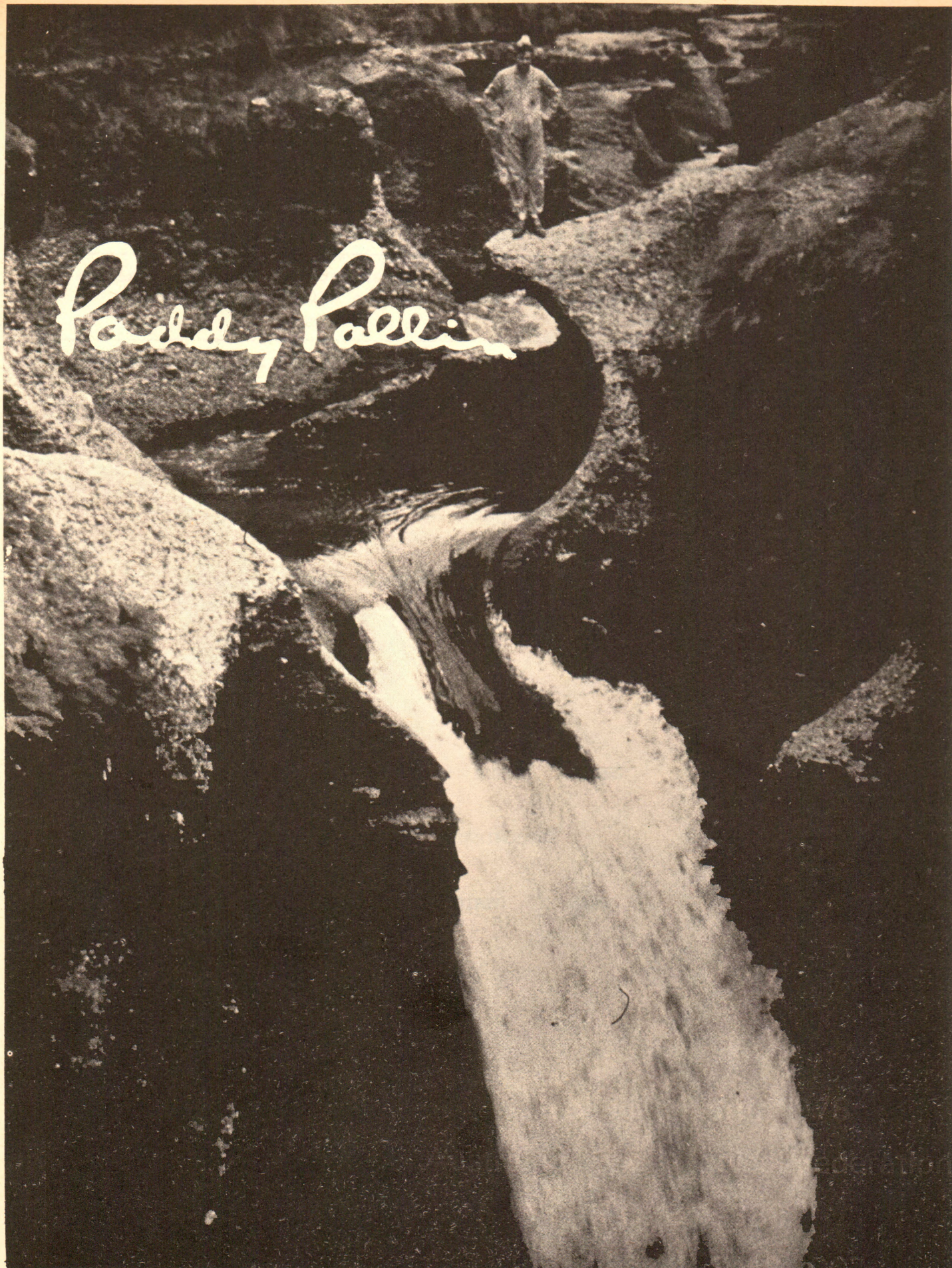
GRADE	TYPICAL INSTRUMENTS AND METHOD	OBSERVATION PRECISION		EXPECTED ACCURACY	COMMENTS
		ANG.	LIN.		
8	Conventional theodolite traverse and/or triangulation conforming with requirements for acceptable cadastral survey accuracy. Directions and vertical angles by glass arc theodolite (e.g. Wild T1). Distances by standardised steel tape or band or electronic distance meter (EDM). All normal precautions for the elimination of systematic errors should be taken. Levels may be made by differential levelling.	20"	5 mm	1/5000	-
9	Precise control traverse and/or triangulation and/or trilateration. Directions and vertical angles by "one-second" theodolite (e.g. Wild T2) with constrained centering. Distances by standardised steel or invar tape or band or EDM. Levels preferably by differential levelling.	1"	0.5mm	1/25 000	-

TABLE 2.2 MAP DETAIL GRADES

GRADE	METHOD
0	Ungraded.
1	Sketch from memory. Not to scale but indicating approximate proportions.
2	Map compiled from notes, sketches and estimates of directions and dimensions made in the cave.
3	Map compiled from drawings made in the cave, based on approximate measurements of major details. Lesser details added by sketching and estimation.
4	Map compiled from drawings made in the cave, based on measurements of significant details with respect to surveyed points (usually at least Grade 4). All details of general speleological interest should be shown with sufficient accuracy so as not to be appreciably in error at the mapping scale.
5	As for Detail Grade 4, with the addition of significant morphological features and details of primary and secondary deposits.

TABLE 2.3 QUALIFYING SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	METHOD
A	Suffix the letter "A" if the survey is closed and <u>a</u> adjusted.
C	Suffix the letter "C" if the survey is dependent upon magnetic bearings which <u>h</u> ave been <u>c</u> hecked and <u>c</u> orrected for the effects of possible magnetic anomalies.
E	Suffix the letter "E" if the survey has been checked and corrected by <u>e</u> lectromagnetic methods.



John Dunkley contemplating the Sink of Harpan River Cave, Nepal — Photo by Andrew Pavey

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DOWN UNDER ALL OVER...

news from around the societies.

- CEGSA : Jim Cundy reports that after a slow start to the year things are starting to really move. Of major concern in recent weeks has been the Henschkes Quarry Bone Dig. This cave is soon to be quarried and all efforts are being made to remove the soil fill and bone as quickly and efficiently as possible. The work is being done under the watchful eyes of Fred Aslin and Neville Pledge for the S.A. Museum. Graham Pilkington continues to survey Corra-Lynn Cave and following one trip, he reported a number of large 'spray can' arrows throughout the cave. A trip by Kevin Mott to remove the arrows failed and we would like to hear of any suggestions from interstate. Meanwhile there has been another cave location, entrance photography trip to Naracoorte and this time some entrance tagging was done as well. Xmas time saw 6 members travel to Buchan for some different and exciting caving as well as New Year celebrations. Easter saw three trips. Dale Arnott and Jim Cundy led a small but dedicated group to Mole Creek; Dot Peisley visited the Flinders Ranges and Grant Gartrell led a trip to Kangaroo Island. CEGSA has a new secretary in Dot Peisley as Jane Wilson has retired. Neil Smith is now on the Committee.
- CSS : Gordon Taylor reports that this is CSS's 25th year and various events have been organised to celebrate the occasion. A very successful silver jubilee wine-bottling has already been held. On the caving front regular trips have been made to Yagby, Cooleman, Bungonia, White Rocks, Wyanbene and South Coast Sea Caves. At Cooleman, Devils Influx was extended and several new caves tagged. At Yagby, a new section of the Diversion Tunnel has been found and the re-opened Y 45? surveyed. The CAVCONACT Proceedings are being printed at the moment. All in all a very active period.
- KSS : Neil Bannerman reports that KSS has recently made a weekend trip into the Head of Stockyard Creek, accompanied by John Taylor. Several new caves were found with the main objective to bottom Walls Cave but only managed to descend 24 metres. A hike was recently made from Frypan Corner to Crystal Ridge at Willi Willi which is virtually an unexplored limestone area. Some small caves were uncovered but need more work. The Halfway Efflux has also been the venue for working days with the opening up of another chamber (this being the third section) approx. 24 metres in length with several possibilities for further extensions.
- NUCC : Gordon Taylor reports that with the resumption of Uni. in March, the usual fresher trip to Wee Jasper was held and proved most successful. Membership remains healthy this year with losses due to people graduating being more than made up for by new members. A trip was held to Wyanbene to investigate an as yet unmapped aven. Easter saw NUCC at Yagby. The hardest part of the survey at Y 7, the Duckunders, was mapped with only a small section of cave left to survey. Y 45 was visited and a further 17 metres of passage found. Y 9 and the Eyrie were also entered with UNSWSS. Other areas visited included Marble Arch and two SRT trips were made to Big Hole.
- OSS : John Druery reports that Ray Rowney is off on a three month tour of England and Europe at present and he (John) was elected to make this report. OSS has just had their 25th. Anniversary Dinner which was a great success. 72 people enjoyed fine wine, food and films. One was "Kubla Khan" from UNSWSS and the other OSS's own 8 minute short which was shot in Cliefden in 1977. Future activities include trips to Wyanbene, Tuglow and Wombeyan. The paleontological dig at Conomodine is proceeding well with Campbelltown Caving and Outdoor Group helping in this area. OSS also continues to work at Cliefden at least once a month.
- SCS : Ron Mann reports that during the period from October to January there were ten trips by the members of SCS. At Mole Creek in October, Marakoopa, Westmorland, Spider Cave and several of the Honeycomb Caves were visited. At Christmas, a small party went to Georgies Hall to photograph in Eldorado but most time was spent above ground. Several trips to Hastings explored sections of Trafalgar Pot & Erebus Cave (Waterloo Swallet) and King George V Cave. The Juneeflorentine area also saw three trips one of which bottomed Growling Swallet. The other two trips both visited Welcome Stranger. One of these parties attempted some scrub-bashing and found a lead in a cave close to Welcome Stranger which will be followed up on a future trip. Kevin Kiernan has been into the more remote areas - Upper Weld River and Mt. Weld. His parties did a lot of walking but little caving. Several small pots, the deepest 15m, were explored and a bluff near a transmission line was seen and will be investigated on another trip.
- WASG : Rauleigh Webb reports the following:- Augusta: Jewel Cave has seen a number of mapping trips of late. The last one in March saw Peter's map completed. Tagging has commenced in the area with some ten features being tagged. Trips into Gondolin in Easter Cave have continued. A memorable "mapping" trip saw exploration take over as two separate leads were explored for 2 hours each with no end in sight. Witchcliffe: In Bobs Hollow Cave (WI 82) a party of three pushed a "terminal" squeeze to emerge into walking passageway of considerable beauty. The new passageway ended in a very low siphon. A subsequent mapping, track marking trip was held. Many tourist trips were also conducted during this period. Nullarbor: A party led by Peter Bell did a weeks caving in this area with Mullamullang, Kestrel 2, Weebubbie, Abakurrie, Blowhole and Murra-el-elevyn being among those visited. Tasmania: A number of W.A. cavers visited the Juneeflorentine, Mole Creek, Mt. Anne, Cracroft and Precipitous Bluff areas and said hello to the ASF Editor.

DOWN UNDER ALL OVER Cont;

CTCG : Jim Wilson reports that the Capital Territory Caving Group was formed by members of the Canberra branch of the Highland Caving Group. The club was formed to enable its members to have more flexibility in all activities and freedom from the "politics" inherent in being a two part club. With over 35 members, they have had a busy year so far. Several club members did the St. John first aid course and others plan to follow suit shortly. To complement an earlier trip on 4WD into the rugged Bendethra Caves area, a combined aerial survey and ground party trip was undertaken. The party began a study of stereo colour aerial photographs recently taken by National Mapping. The group retraced the original route taken by the Government survey party in 1897. With the help of a light aircraft circling the area as a "spotter", the ground party managed to "rediscover" all of the "lost" caves of Bendethra. Trips were also made to Yarrangobilly where Y 58 is undergoing a long-term cleaning process which is nearly finished. The club also assisted members of CSS in renovating Cotterils hut. Other trips include Mt. Fairy, Wyanbene, Yarrangobilly and Wee Jasper plus Bendethra. The club is also intending to publish a monthly newsletter in the near future.

Note: The Editor apologises for sections deleted from contributions due to an acute shortage of space in this particular issue.

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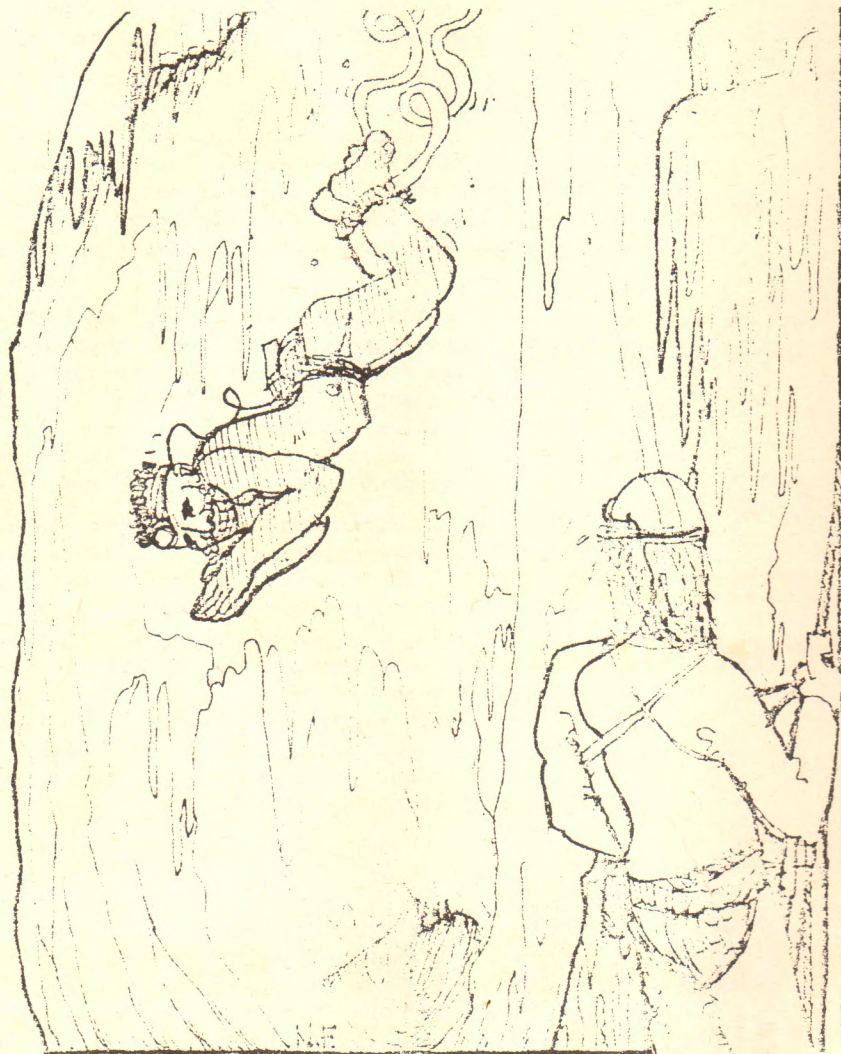
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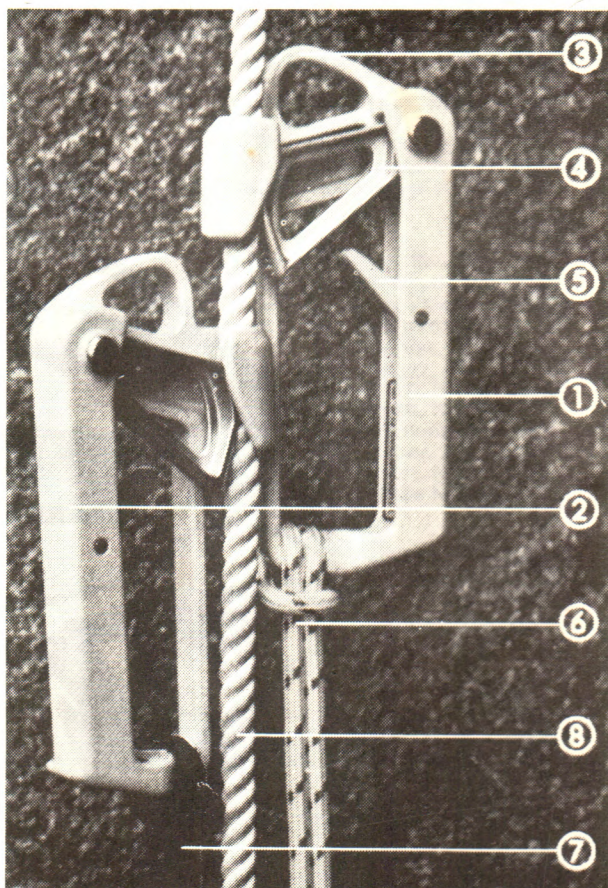
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