

BULLETIN *of the*

Sydney

University

Speleological



SPECIAL FRESHERS ISSUE, CONTAINS:

NOTES ON OFT-VISITED CAVING AREAS

INFORMATION OF YOUR CAVING NEEDS

Society

WELCOME TO SUSS !

For those of you who are new to caving, this issue contains details of the equipment you will need, and descriptions of the caving areas around Sydney.

For those of you who know all this, the new stuff starts on page 83.

CAMPING AND CAVING PARAPHERNALIA

K. Handel

The caver's uniform is a helmet, workboots and overalls, usually worn over a T-shirt and shorts with a jumper in cold or wet caves. If you don't have overalls and boots then old jeans, a jumper and sand-shoes will suffice, with a belt to hold the jumper down, but don't expect to wear them again in civilized places because caves have sharp rocks as well as mud. Expensive bushwalking boots are also maltreated in caves. Gardening gloves are used for abseiling and some cavers wear them all the time as protection against rough rock.

Guides at tourist caves turn out the lights so the tourists can "see" absolute darkness - well, so that the caver doesn't see absolute darkness he/she/it needs to carry a strong, long-lasting light. The most popular light source is a lead-acid battery belted to the waist, with a cord to a lamp that fits on the helmet. A fully charged battery can last up to 12 hours on high beam or 15 hours on low beam. The carbide lamp is a common, cheaper alternative, but pollutes the atmosphere. If you do not wish to commit yourself to this outlay to begin with, then the best light is a strong torch, such as a Dolphin, with a strong strap - the flimsy plastic strap attached to the torch by yielding metal clips is not reliable. Regulations also require two emergency lights, such as a small torch and a candle and matches, to be carried.

Caves have a bad habit of locating themselves in places with cold nights, so take warm clothes and an oilskin or parka for rain. You also won't feel like wearing wet caving clothes and shoes around camp or into a cafe on the way home, so take spares.

The most important items of camping gear are a sleeping bag and toilet paper. Other essentials are billies, plates, cutlery, mug, matches, first aid kit and money for travelling expenses. Food, a tent and groundsheet are often shared. In some areas, such as Bungonia, water containers are necessary as there is no handy water supply. Since cars are usually parked at the camp, luxuries are not forbidden: an airbed or sleeping-mat is especially useful in cold weather; canopener, billy holder, jaffle-iron, soap and towel add some comfort; and a musical instrument or camera is very civilized; but a camping chair is just plain decadent.

Trips are organized at monthly meetings, and tripleaders arrange for cars and tents to be shared. Car drivers should take the usual precautions for country travelling ie check tyres, include jack, spanners etc, since most caves are away from civilization and sometimes on bad roads.

There are always loquacious members at meetings only too willing to advise you on gear, and as a last resort, camping shops hire out many items.

Yarrangobilly (Yagby, for short) is located in the Kosiusko National Park about 70 kilometres south of Tumut and it provides a stimulating venue for extended caving trips, particularly during the vacations, since there is an opportunity to undertake worthwhile projects with cavers of many societies.

The Yarrangobilly outcrop is a narrow band of Silurian limestone running approximately north-south for a distance of some 13 km. and varying from 0.5 to 2.0 km. in width. Like Jenolan this limestone has a steep dip, although here it is to the west. Rising to the east of the limestone, the Yarrangobilly River crosses the outcrop near its northern boundary and then turns southwards giving this area a 200+ m gorge. All the caves here, bar a few small relics, are located to the east of this gorge and the main caves are found on the plateau or down the limestone cliffs.

Younger granites and porphyry completely surround the limestone and gives rise to many westwardly flowing streams that, on striking the limestone, form large blind valleys and dolines that mark the beginning of each cave system. The water eventually resurges into the Yarrangobilly River in a fairly complex hydrological pattern but is basically a series of lateral cave systems, with an abundance of water and sumps.

Yarrangobilly has an abundance of well decorated caves, among them are the tourist caves which have very dense and delicate formation of a high standard. Eagles Nest is the main undeveloped cave, being the deepest (174m) and the seventh longest on the Australian mainland. This system has three parts: East (Y2) and West Eagles Nest (Y1) and the Eyrie (Y3). It contains huge caverns, rockpiles and deep stream canyons and has good formation. This system is an excellent example of stream piracy in which the creek has moved progressively eastwards. There is, however, little possibility any significant depth increase as the level of Deepest Dig is estimated to be approximately that of its resurgence, Hollin Cave (Y46).

About 1km north of Eagles Nest are the Deep Creeks, East, West and North. Each of these is fed by a separate creek and has an active stream with plenty of crisp mountain water. Of these East D.C. is the most substantial being the third deepest cave (139m) on the mainland. The main entrance, Y5, has a rockpile chamber giving way to an active streambed crawl and huge roof pendants with deep scallops on the walls. Further in, on a higher level there is more formation in the 'Donkey Tail Room'.

To the north, the next main system is Coppermine (Y12), which is the resurgence of Y8, Y9, Y10 and Y45. Coppermine Cave is at river level and one has to wade through the stream passage before the decorated parts are reached .

SUSS has had a long history of exploration here starting in March 1950 but now most work is done within the Yarrangobilly Research Group. This was formed to stimulate and co-ordinate speleological work in this area and comprises mainly of cavers from Canberra and Sydney. Although most of the work on the documentation of the caves has been completed there is still a need for manpower on joint trips to help with hydrological, geological and biological research being undertaken by the YRG. No special expertise is required on such trips and they provide an opportunity to broaden one's knowledge of the many aspects of spelcology as well as seeing a very attractive area in comfort (the YRG has the use of Cotterill's Cottage for camping).

Like all N.P.W.S. controlled areas a permit is required for entry and the caves are gated. Since SUSS does not currently have its own project there, trips are usually conducted in conjunction with other societies so that it is best to watch out for these trips and to let your interest be known so that more trips will be organized.

And now a word from our sponsors.....

LET THE WORLD KNOW YOU BELONG TO SUSS!!!!

You too can have your very own CAR STICKER for a mere \$1.
A METAL BADGE also costs \$1 - wear it to "heavy" meetings - we don't guarantee a chest to pin it on.
CLOTH BADGES for 50¢ add a tasteful touch to your trogsuit.

SUSS's most famous international best-seller at only \$5 is

The Caves of Jenolan
2: The Northern Limestone

You can impress your friends by leaving it lying in a conspicuous place and nonchalantly mentioning that you may make a significant contribution to Part 3. Part 1, The Exploration and Speleogeography of Mammoth Cave, Jenolan
is also available for \$5.

CLIEFDEN

Cliefden Caves are located 20 miles S.E. of Blayney, past Bathurst, on the banks of the Belubula River. The limestone here was the first discovered in N.S.W. and the caves were well known in the early 1800s.

Trips to Cliefden are notoriously luxurious. Cavers have the use of a shearers house with fridge, electricity and a warm fireplace in the winter. Many an inspired trip has foundered within the realms of the house! The caves, being in private property, have controlled access, so numbers are limited on these trips.

Cliefden Caves undoubtedly have some of the most magnificent decorations of any cave in N.S.W. Cliefden Main, the major cave, contains the Helictite Wall, rivalling the helictites in Orient Cave, Jenolan. Most major caves are gated, and contain numerous speleothems.

SUSS's major project at Cliefden is the surveying of Tap-low Maze. Every trip discovers new cave, and of course, this has to be surveyed! This has been continuing for 4 or 5 years and a reasonable map is developing.

Conservation issues loom on the horizon for the Cliefden area. The Bathurst Orange growth area plans include a dam on the Belubula River. One of the proposed sitings would completely inundate the caves and surrounding area.

The immediate area around these caves is located in gently undulating farm country and is a geologists paradise par excellence. Trilobite Hill has had many trilobite fossils taken from it.

So for a trip away in the country for a quiet gentleman's weekend, Cliefden is definitely recommended.

Randall King.

EXPEDITION CAVING (including New Guinea and New Zealand).

Malcolm Handel

To discover vast new caverns and descend the inky depths of unknown shafts is a dream which cavers find difficult to realise in the well explored caves of N.S.W. Going further afield to places like New Guinea and New Zealand has become the accepted practise of those speleos who have become addicted to their own adrenalin. Thus we have seen the advent of expedition style caving, requiring intense organization.

Some of the first expeditions involving Australian cavers were in the 1960s when visits to the Nullabor Plain yielded some of Australia's longest caves. Mullamullang was found in the 1960s - at seven miles it was Australia's longest cave at that time.

Tasmania contains Australia's deepest and wettest caves. Although most Tassie trips are hardly of the expedition class, there are some areas, such as the remote Gordon River, which have seen highly organized miniexpeditions by various caving groups.

Exploration for deep caves in the mountains of New Zealand's South Island has become a regular feature for some of Sydney's vertical cavers. Nearly all of N.Z.'s deepest caves have been found in the last ten years. Exploration of N.Z.'s deepest cave (Harwood's Hole, 1170 feet deep) in the early 60s involved some SUSS cavers. As recently as January 1977 two new deep caves were found and explored on Mt. Owen, (Tralfamadore, 720 feet deep and Tum'ble-tor Pot, 650' deep) by a miniexpedition of Sydney cavers from various societies. The beautiful scenery and spectacular caving have made N.Z. very popular with the jet-set cavers.

A much more serious type of expedition is required for caving in Papua New Guinea. Transport outside and within P.N.G. needs to be highly organized and the comforts of Western living are noticeably absent. Expeditions to the Highlands have included the Star Mountains, Hindenburg Range, Muller Range and the Chimbu district. The islands of New Britain and New Ireland have also seen caving expeditions. The potential for world class caves in P.N.G. is recognized internationally. It already boasts the Southern Hemisphere's deepest cave (Bibima) and longest cave (Atea Kananda), and the world's largest and most exciting river caves.

SEA CAVES

Bruce R. Welch

Sydney's coastline contains many sea caves, ranging in size from the large St Michaels Sea Cave at Avalon, to caves which are very small. Of course many sea caves are below the level of the sea.

Sea caves are formed by erosion of the cliff face, usually at a weak point such as an igneous dyke or a fault. The chemical action of the sea water, combined with the extreme hydrolic force of the breaking waves and the abrasive action of the rock particles carried by the waves, soon (geologically speaking) enlarge these weak points and a cave is formed.

The size and shape of the sea cave is controlled by the nature of the weak point (ie the size of the dyke), the type of rock, and the nature of the bedding.

The cave that is the subject of the freshers field day is St Michaels Sea Cave. This cave was formed when the sea level was some 10 metres higher than it is now, and the cave follows a dyke about 0.75 metres wide in a westerly direction. If you look up at the roof near the entrance this dyke can easily be seen. At the back of the cave the size of the passage corresponds exactly with the width of this dyke, however near the entrance of the cave the passage has been widened considerably. This was caused by the erosive action of the sea, further enlargement has occurred by breakdown of the roof. This breakdown can be seen near the entrance of the cave and conceals the true floor of the cave.

The other set of caves that will be visited is The Ovens, Platform Cave in particular. Platform cave is developed along a fault which can be seen to extend all the way up the cliff. Evidence of a previous sea level can be seen inside where there is a "platform" on either side of the cave.

Sea caving is an ideal sport for the summer, and exploration can usually be combined with a swim (intentional or not), but beware - sea caves can be dangerous. Be careful not to get trapped in a cave by the rising tide!

Wyanbene lies approximately 50 kilometres south of Braidwood in the Southern Tablelands. The area is a cavers delight for there are actually four separate areas offering a range of attractions from long, wet crawls to breath-taking vertical descents. Like so many of the caving areas in New South Wales the surrounding scenery is magnificent, currently a harmony of natural bush and developed farmland.

Wyanbene is unusual in that there is only one major cave known yet it is a respectable 1,900m in length (thus ranking 6th in N.S.W.) with a depth of 112m. It contains an example of nearly every form of challenge that makes caving such an interesting activity, from long, low crawls through a stream to caverns so massive that the strongest lights cannot encompass all walls. A trip to the very end is an experience that should not be missed for only by so doing will names such as Diarrhoea Pit acquire full meaning.

Marble Arch caves lie about 5 kilometres to the north of Wyanbene on the same side of the Shoalhaven River. Although the caves here are nowhere as large as Wyanbene they still have plenty to offer the intrepid speleo. Reedy Creek has eroded a large, spectacular arch and subsequently redirected its flow so that it now flows through a tightly meandering stream passage to one side of the arch. Most of the caves in this area are either directly connected to this arch or are relicts from the time prior to its formation. One of the caves offers an excellent opportunity to become closely acquainted with the local Bat population.

Cleitmore (Cheitmore) lies a few kilometres to the north of Marble Arch and again is well worth a visit by budding masochists. The access road is only interesting in dry weather but becomes down right fascinating after heavy rain. What few caves there are are difficult to find and rather disappointing after the effort required. The scenery is beautiful and the walk alone should be adequate recompense.

The Big Hole is the mark of the 'heavy' speleo for it consists of a magnificent hole some 50m in width reaching a depth of 113m. The descent can be done as a complete free-fall (preferably assisted by a rope unless you are a super-heavy). Very interesting..... This pitch has often been used by cavers in preparation for expeditions to the deep caves of Tasmania, New Zealand and more recently New Guinea.

From the above it can be seen that the area will richly reward even the most casual visitor and the rewards for more serious attention are beyond the imagination.

COOLEMAN PLAIN

by Guy Cox

Cooleman tends to be a 'poor relation' to nearby Yarrangobilly, particularly since both are in the Kosciusko National Park, and the same access conditions apply. It is, however, a distinct and unique area in its own right. Cooleman plain is only about 50km from Canberra as the crow flies; about 100km by the shortest route (the rough Brindabella Road (dirt) and a steep four-wheel-drive track), or about 200 km from Canberra by sealed road, with about 30km of dirt and a slightly easier track. In other words, it is quite remote!

The area is dominated by the Blue Waterholes, a huge rising from which a river flows through spectacular gorges to join the Goodradigbee. Downstream is the much-visited Barber Cave, a through-trip tributary to the main stream. Up the dry valley above the Waterholes are the Cooleman-Right Cooleman system and Murray Cave, both dry and much trogged. These are the largest and best known caves at Cooleman, but these are not what give the Plain its special attraction.

Above all Cooleman is a region of active stream caves. Barber is one such, but the stream is small. The aptly-named Wet Cave, above Murray, is more typical - a large, very wet stream passage with even a free-divable sump. The Clown-Frustration-New Year-Zed Cave system is even more choice - tight, sharp passages often half full of water and seeming ten times their real length. Any Yorkshireman would be instantly reminded of Wharfedale.

Because of its distance from Sydney trips to Cooleman tend to be long weekend affairs (though not always on official holiday weekends!) I go there quite often as I am carrying out a research project there - anyone interested who can spare the odd Friday and/or Monday should get in touch.

BUNGONIA

Steve Bunton

The Caves

Bungonia is one on NSW's most popular sporting and recreational caving areas. There are 154 known caves in the area, 121 of which are documented in a publication by Sydney Speleological Society which acts as a guide to the area. (This is not a sales promotion - we can lend you copies of the book - don't buy it!) These caves stand high on a limestone plateau above the Shoalhaven River and Bungonia Creek. Two consequences of this are firstly fine views from several lookouts in the area and secondly 5 of the deepest potholes in the Australian mainland located here. The fact that there are so many caves, though, provides great variability and visitors can experience caves of all types and sizes, many ideally suited to the novice; some suited to the more experienced. It is an ideal practice ground despite the fact that the caves lack the beautiful decorations that abound in other areas.

Location and Accessibility

You can drive to your campsite which is right amongst the caves. Follow the Hume south to Marulan; 5 km past Marulan take the South Marulan turnoff on the left. 10 metres later take the turnoff to Bungonia township for 10 km. At Bungonia take the Bungonia Lookdown road, which is on your left, for 8 km. The caves are near the Lookdown; total driving time is 3 hours.

Guy Cox

Nettlebed Cave, under Mount Arthur in the north of the South Island, was first discovered just ten years before the start of this expedition. For nine of those years, though, all that was known was a series of dry, sandy passages ending in a draughting hole at the top of a stal slope. The potential was clear - the entrance is just up a dry creek bed from the huge Pearse Resurgence, and indeed acts as a flood rising for the Pearse. Water tracing had shown a hydrological connection from Grange Slocker, 976m above. In January, 1979, the draughting hole was finally chemically enlarged into a series of three squeezes. Draughting is perhaps an understatement, since the wind speed in them can reach 50 km/h. The squeezes are quickly followed by a rather grotty duck, after which the cave improves greatly, with a series of large, well-decorated passages leading to an underground river. The situation at the start of the trip was that 6km of passage was known; the riverway (carrying around $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Pearse flow) ended in a waterfall estimated at 25m high, and many leads elsewhere awaited us.

Not surprisingly, the expedition was popular and several applicants had to be turned away. Even so, at times there were as many as 30 people in camp at the Pearse Resurgence, and all told around 50 took part. I and Tony White represented SUSS; the other major foreign contingent was a party of cavers from Bradford (England), who had been making a film in Harwoods Hole. We all assembled at Fred Wahl's house near Nelson on the 28th December and made our way in dribs and drabs to the road end, a pleasant picnic spot near some waterfalls on the Pearse River. The walk-in took an old gold-miners track along the Pearse, through a couple of spectacular gorge sections, and in its upper section crossing through the river no less than nine times. (Distinctly refreshing, since the water temperature, both in the cave and at the resurgence, was 6°C.) Really a pleasant walk - fortunately, given the amount of portering needed. It could be done in 1½ hours, though 2 was more normal.

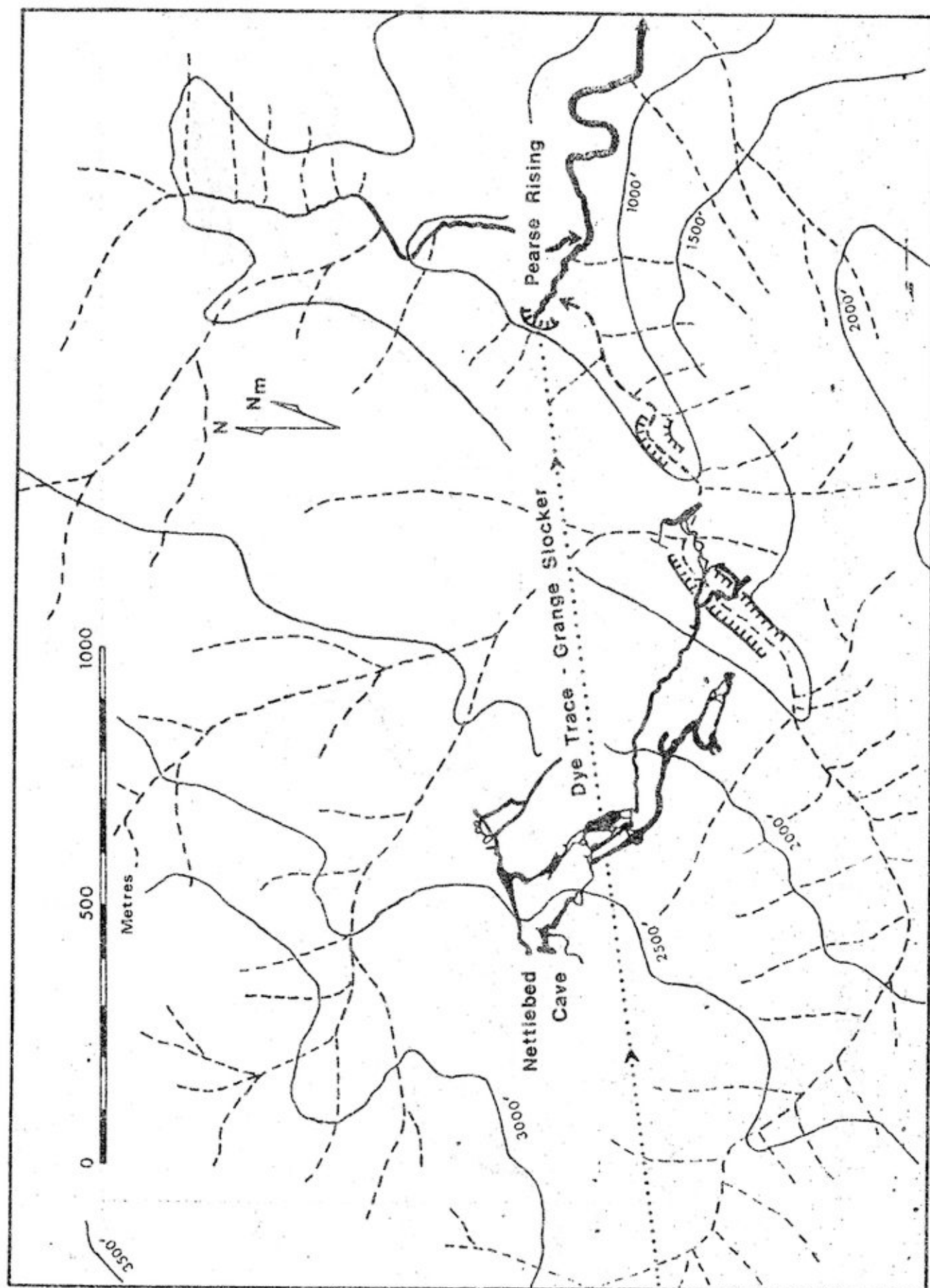
First exploration in the cave took two directions. One group, with Tony as resident madman, attacked a series of climbs in the Meltdown series - high-level, well-decorated passages to the south of the main trunk routes, which probably represented a former Vauclusian resurgence. Over the next few days they went up a long way, but without finding any exit to the surface. Meanwhile, I joined forces with the English mob in an assault on the main stream waterfall.. This was taken as a

classical rock climb, with Ian White (known as Tomma, and no relation to Tony) leading, and Anthony Graham second. John Graham & I acted as dogsbodies - taking photographs, putting in bolts, brewing tea, etc. The climb was spectacular to watch - up the side of a waterfall carrying around .2 cumec. Communication was almost impossible. The climb took two days in all (separated by the New Year festivities), and in the end the "25 m pitch" turned out to be over 60m !

Once rigged with SRT ropes it was a truly inspiring pitch - or rather series of pitches, since we rigged it as two pitches and a traverse. Above it, the stream led quickly to a large boulder pile, which fortunately could be scrambled over without difficulty. Following the stream again up a series of cascades, the next party was stopped by a more serious boulder choke. Fortunately, a rather grotty way through this was found/engineered, and a tall vadose canyon led on, to yet another choke, this time apparently impenetrable. All was not yet lost, for on the next trip, by climbing up the wall before the choke, we entered a large phreatic chamber, Salvation Hall, above the choke. A pitch led back to the river, but after another couple of hundred metres it choked again, and to date that is the upstream limit.

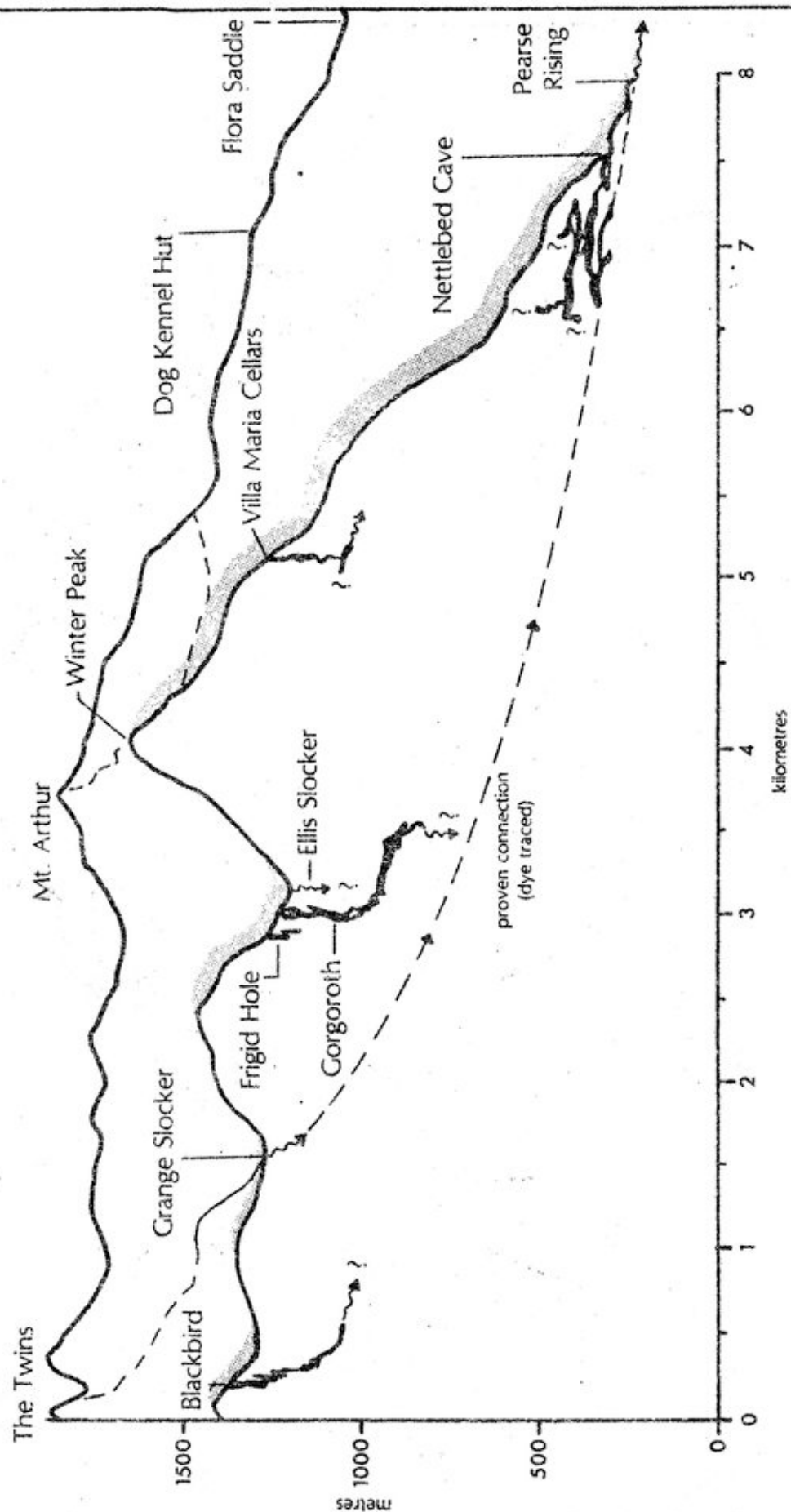
However, it was not to be the end of the cave. Tony White started climbing again, and a hair-raising 80m or more above Salvation Hall he found the Cobweb Zone, an extremely complex series of small phreatic Tubes. From there several pitches descended - and the survey showed that none of them overlaid known cave. So far only one has been descended and that one led to 800m of large passage, paralling the downstream riverway. Two inlet streams had invaded these dry galleries, and descended onwards via pitches which we didn't have the tackle to attempt. This series - the Ancient Briton - is therefore still going - albeit in the wrong direction. Two pitches still remain uninvestigated in the cobweb zone - they could equally well lead to a similar series going upstream. The cave is still wide open - though getting to the end is becoming quite a major trip before any new ground is broken.

To date the surveyed length is 9.2 km, with probably another km known but not surveyed. The Cobweb Zone just tops the Meltdown, giving a vertical range of something over 350m. No records, but quite a cave - especially as it is all uphill.



Cross-Section of The Twins to Pearse River

(approx. 240-260° grid bearing)



A.D. Cody

LENGTH OF THE JENOLAN SHOW CAVES - A NEW COMPILATION BY JOHN DUNKLEY

<u>CAVE</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>
DEVILS COACH HOUSE	535	Welch	A
JUBILEE incl. Red/Paradise	040	J.D.	A
IMPERIAL incl. Lily of Valley etc.	060	SSS, JD, Welch	B
CHIFLEY	420	Trickett	D
Passages off Flitch of Bacon	50	J.D.	A
JERSEY/CORAL/ELDER/NETTLE & ARCH	480	Trickett	D
GRAND ARCH incl. G.A. Dig	220	Guides	A
Imperial River Divers Extensions	150	Lewis	B
BARRALONG	720	J.D.	A
ORIENT/RIBBON	160	Trickett	D
BABL. incl known extensions	300	Trickett + guesses	D
SKELETON	170	J.D.	A
RIVER incl exts off Styx, Mons Meg etc (north of Grand Column)	540	Trickett	D
LUCAS	600	Trickett	D

T O T A L

7.245 km

(approx 4.5 miles)

TOTAL NORTHSIDE 4.0 km

TOTAL SOUTHSIDE 2.49 km

ACCURACY (purely subjective!)

- A - available speleological surveys, at least 90% complete, Gr 6
- B - available speleo maps, no survey data on hand, Gr 5
- C - oldspeleo maps, Gr 4-5 or less
- D - non-speleo maps, no detail etc.

S.U.S.S. FIELD DAY

Sunday FEB. 24

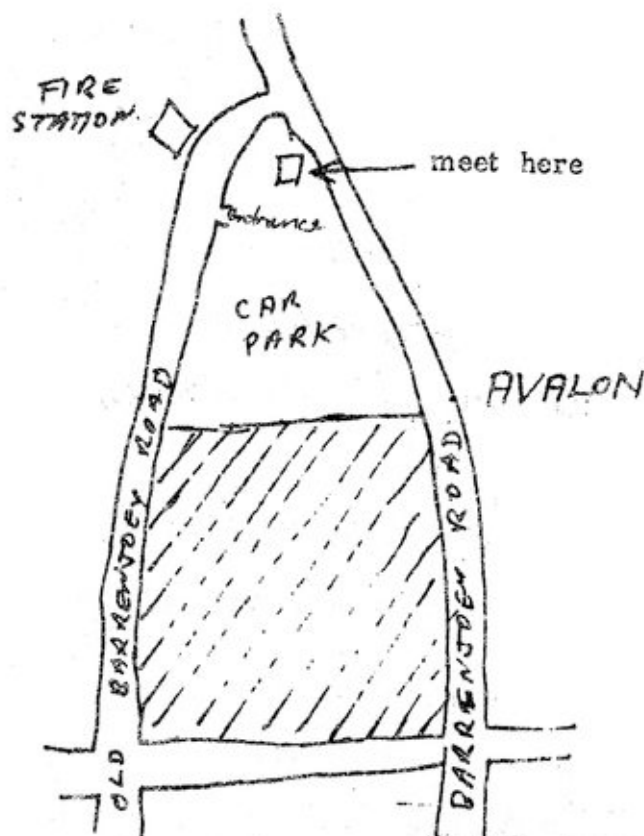
Sea Caving & Abseiling Instruction.

Bring your swimmers. Meet in car park opposite Avalon Fire Station at 10 am, OR at the York St entrance to Wynyard Station (opposite Wynward Park) at 9 am. Those requiring transport contact Peter Winglee 713-1980 (after 6 pm).

The actual location of the abseiling practice is at the cliff-edge near the eastern end of North Avalon Road, Avalon.

DON'T FORGET The Barbeque afterwards
(see Hist of Future Events)

ALL WELCOME !!!



JENOLAN CAVES FIELD TRIP

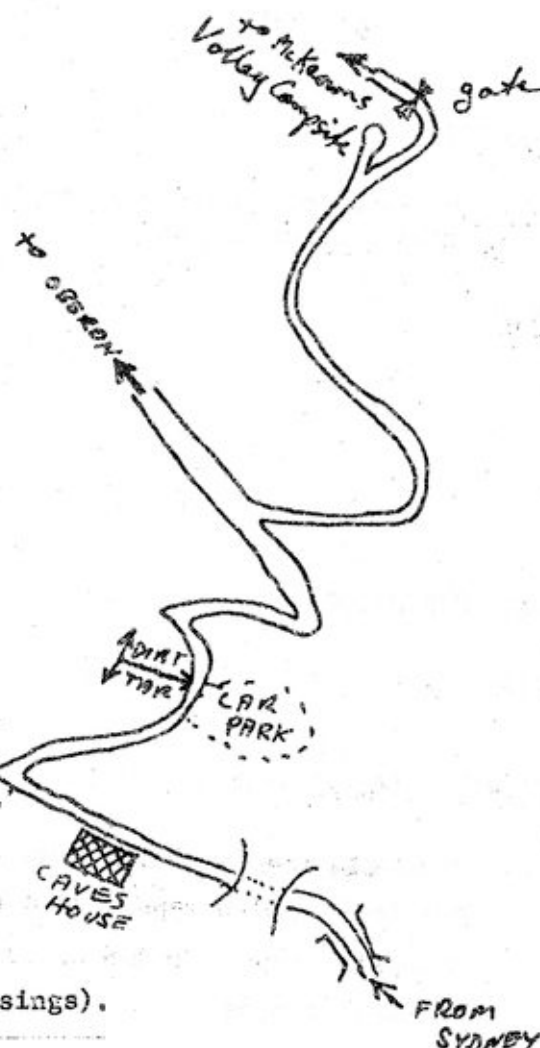
WEEKEND 8 - 9 MARCH 1980

Contact Guy Cox (692-2351 w) if you wish to go on this trip.....

The trip is to Jenolan Caves (not the Tourist Caves). Travel to Jenolan Caves from Sydney; after passing through the Grand Arch keep on towards Oberon. After a short time the road will become dirt (see map). About 0.5km up the hill there will be a road leading off to the RIGHT (marked "Private Road") - turn right here (the other road continues on up the hill to Oberon). This "Private Road" climbs steeply & passes several houses - take care not to drive up one of these houses driveways. Continue on through a gate and down a steep hill, then continue to the end of the road (through 4 dry creek crossings).

REMEMBER - ENTRY TO THIS AREA IS BY SPECIAL PERMIT -

YOU MUST MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE TRIP LEADER IF YOU WISH TO GO TO JENOLAN.



FUTURE EVENTS

- FEB 18 - 22 Orientation Week. Films will be shown during this week.
- FEB 24 SUSS Field Day - sea caving and abseiling practice. Bring your swimmers. Meet in car park opposite Avalon Fire Station at 10 am, OR at the York Street Entrance to Wynyard Station (opposite Wynyard Park) at 9 am. Those requiring transport contact Peter Winglee 713.1980 (after 6 pm).
- Sunday
- Also ***** a B-B-Q will be held at 6 pm at Richard Mackay's - 16 Northcote Road, Lindfield. BYO steak & grog.
- FEB 26 Committee Meeting 7.30 at Bruce Welch's - 21 Thompson St, Tuesday Marrickville 569-9923.
- FEB 28 SUSS Freshers Meeting. 7.30 in the Common Room, Holme Thursday Building. Lots of slides, cheese & biscuits. Come along and arrange for the field trips.
- MAR 1 - 2 BUNGONIA CAVES Field Trip. Trip Leader is Graeme Smith 524-6447 (h) or 666-9841 (w).
- MAR 6 SUSS General Meeting. 7.30 pm in the Common Room, Holme Building.
- MAR 8 - 9 JENOLAN CAVES Field Trip. Cave conservation work. Get your name down early as numbers are limited for Jenolan trips. Contact Mike Lake 524-5529.
- MAR 8 -9 NSW Cave Rescue Practice Weekend at Bungonia. Further information available at meeting.
- MAR 15-16 WYANBENE CAVES Field Trip. Contact Tony Austin 663-4946
- MAR 22-23 CLIEFDEN CAVES Field Trip. Cave cleaning etc with the SUSS Cave Cleaning Aparatus. Contact Randall King 519-5296
- MAR 27 SUSS Annual General Meeting. 7.30 in the Common Room, Thursday Holme Building.
- APR 4 - 7 COOLEMAN CAVES Field Trip. Surveying, Cave Cleaning etc. Easter Contact Peter Winglee 713.1980 (after 6 pm).
- APR 12 NSW Speleological Council Meeting. 10 am Ingleburn RSL, Saturday Chester St, Ingleburn.
- APR 25 - 27 JENOLAN CAVES Field Trip Mike Lake 524-5229 Anzac Long Weekend.
- MAY 1 SUSS General Meeting. 7.30 in the Common Room, Holme Thursday Building.
- MAY 24-25 Jenolan Caves - Special RDF Trip with members of MSS. Work in Spider Cave, Frenchmans Cave etc. Numbers limited. Contact Bruce Welch 529.9928 (h).
- March or April - Tassie Trip - Experienced SRT only. Contact Graeme Smith.



SUSS

BULLETIN
of the
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY
SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

BOX 35, THE UNION,
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY,
N.S.W. 2006.

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