CEGSA NEWS



Newsletter of the Cave Exploration Group (South Australia) Inc.

Volume 53 Number 2 Issue 210 MAY 2008



CAVE EXPLORATION GROUP (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) Inc.

PO Box 144, Rundle Mall, Adelaide, South Australia, 5000.

http://www.cegsa.org.au

Meetings held on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except December, at 7.30 PM usually in the Royal Society of South Australia meeting room, Natural Science Building, South Australian Museum.

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Cover Photograph: Harry runs for cover after clipping a cargo net to the chopper.

Those spinning blades seem very close! (see trip report on p21)

Neville Skinner

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QUARTERMASTERS NOTE.

High usage equipment will now be stored at the quartermaster's residence. Please make arrangements with the QM well in advance of required date for equipment. The QM can be contacted at the telephone numbers on the previous page.

NEWSLETTER MATERIAL

The deadline for copy or background material for Volume 53 Number 3 (Issue 211) must reach the Editor by Wednesday 13th AUGUST 2008. Material not meeting this deadline may be retained for possible use in a following issue. The preferred method is via E-MAIL to atholjax@adam.com.au as an attachment or on 3.5" IBM floppy disk, or on a CD, in Word or ASCII text format. Of course other forms of communication will still be gratefully accepted. Photographs are preferred to be in colour (jpg format) and not embedded in the text.

The views expressed in this publication are those of individual authors and not necessarily those of the Cave Exploration Group (South Australia) Inc., its Committee or the Editor.



PRESIDENTS SPOT

The idea of CEGSA projects was discussed at the March GM. For those that did not attend, I decided to spend all the money that we had on my own pet project. This included cashing in all of our long-term deposits. Then our Treasurer pointed out that we didn't have a quorum hence she was not able to spend any of this money. A pity. If just a couple more members had attended, I could have been set up in caving forever – assuming that the few at the meeting agreed.

Presented below is a summary of what the meeting agreed were good ideas. If you wish to add your own ideas or expand on those presented, then please send them to the Committee. Over the next few months, the Committee will pick out what it considers to be the most productive and cost-effective with a view to implement them this year. All members are on notice that most ideas involve YOUR participation, with both inducements and burdens, otherwise called carrots and sticks.

CEGSA PROJECTS discussion summary

of the March 2008 CEGSA General Meeting.

What is a CEGSA PROJECT?

- Anything that furthers the aims of our Constitution.
- Enthuses members and gets them focused on specific communal projects.
- Something that catches members' imagination.
- CEGSA members to work as a unit with a common goal.
- A Group project not an individual's project.
- Encompasses a broad scale, not focused on one thing can have survey, training, digging etc incorporated into the one project.
- Tight focus on project.
- Projects should be targeted at participation of most members, not aimed at new members.

Time frame and manpower issues

- Projects should be small and focused.
- Immense projects not suitable for sustained common enthusiasm
- Concurrent projects are possible.
- Should not interfere with personal projects. Members can "take time off" their own projects for a weekend to attend common projects and help "bond" the Group.
- People not involved in personal projects might be more "available" than members who are.
- Limits might be imposed by personal time available and limited manpower or active cavers.

Project Ideas

- A cave, doline, or entrance clean-up.
- Survey trips to a limited area (e.g. Avenue Range) can include survey, exploration, fossils, geology, biology
- Social nights, days or venues
- Cave gating this might be too limited in manpower requirements unless combined with other activities.
- NPWS Naracoorte fossil cleaning, talks on fossils
- Specific digs e.g. A5 or A25, BUT only for one day or a weekend.
- Cave photography to produce "walk-through" virtual trips or a photo-survey of all of a cave.
- Geological cave trips to introduce members to geology, geomorphology, speleogenesis etc
- Library or Records projects a day "trip" to achieve a specific objective.
- Create documentation e.g. "An SA Karst Atlas" showing the degree of karstification of areas
 of SA.

Project Management

To be successful, each project would need to be coordinated and "driven" by an individual.

Note that "personal projects" can be run by one or a small group of members. (project notes are based on those recorded by Paul Harper)

Graham Pilkington

TRIP REPORTS

Nullarbor, May 2003 — Back With a Vengeance

Trip dates: 30 April – 22 May 2003

Party: Peter Ackroyd, Ken Boland, Maurie Boland, Paul Devine, Daryl Carr, Ray and Chris Gibbons, Marg James, Rob and Dawn Klok, June and George MacLucas, Peter and Margot Matthews, Eve Taylor.

In the Beginning

The gods were not kind to us on this trip. It all started well enough with a strong team of 15 cavers, a promising new area of the Nullarbor to investigate and Ken Boland flying his ultralight aircraft to locate features in an aerial grid search.

On the afternoon of 1 May 2003, we converged on Kuthala Pass at the back of Mundrabilla Roadhouse. Ken, Maurie, George and I assembled the ultralight plane, after which Ken carried out a test flight, giving June a special aerobatic display in honour of her birthday.



Ken's first flight on the Nullarbor on this trip. Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 1 May 2003.

Meanwhile, Ray, Chris, Rob and Dawn headed to the campsite we had selected in June 2002 (Ackroyd, 2006), in order to set up the camp, and to give Ken a target to aim for.

Early the next morning, Ken took off in his ultralight and flew directly to the camp. In a convoy of four vehicles, we, rather more prosaically, headed for the same point.

In the Middle

This is where things started to go pear-shaped, and the first error was mine. Despite having carefully planned and repaired a straight-forward route to the proposed campsite during a trip the previous year (Ackroyd, 2008), I missed the turn-off. Five or six kilometres further on I realised my mistake. A conference between the four vehicles ensued—cue error number two.

Marg suggested that rather than turn back, as I had suggested, we could follow another old rabbiters' track, shown on the map as being a couple more kilometres up ahead. Always up for a challenge, I agreed — mistake number three.

We finally rolled into camp at nightfall. We'd spent two hours driving up this 'track', and the same amount of time, or more, repairing the five punctures.

The following day, Saturday May 3rd, Ken had an appointment with a camera crew over at Flightstar Cave (N-2098). The crew were preparing a documentary for the Western Australian Museum on our 2002 discovery of megafauna bones (Ackroyd, 2006). They wanted some shots of Ken in the air and shots of the Nullarbor Plain from the air, so Ken flew over to Flightstar Cave where cameras were fitted to his plane to produce some stunning flying shots.

While all this was going on, Ray and Chris headed off north to locate a route to the proposed new karst search area, Paul and Eve went out logging some hard-to-find existing features (N-744, etc) and I set up my data recording 'office' in the back of the plane transport trailer.

The office had its own table, chair, solar panel, 12v battery, and of course PC and printer. The idea was that a central data collection centre would mean all data could be put into a form suitable for addition to the CEGSA Nullarbor database (now KIDSA).

Results were varied. Some people supplied only the barest data (feature type (rockhole, blowhole, etc) the NXK number and the GPS coordinates) for some caves (those numbered N-2461–2499, and

N-2601–2633). The remaining data — known to have been collected for these features (Carr, 2003) — such as detailed descriptions, photos, etc, has yet to be passed on.

Sunday May 4th was the first real work day for Ken. He carried out a search pattern flight bringing back 45 new features to be looked at on the ground.

On the following morning, parties radiated out, carrying their batches of pre-stamped tags, to examine and document some of these features. Ken took off for his second flight, bringing back 61 new features. It was game-on — or so, we thought.

On the morning of May 6th Ken awoke in some considerable discomfort. His back was very painful. While Ken took it easy, everyone else headed up Ray's track to look at features logged by Ken in the previous two days. Ray, Chris and I stayed in camp to look after Ken. By the afternoon Ken still felt sore, but thought he would give it a go in the plane. He took off for his third flight, bringing back 34 new points.

The next day, Wednesday May 7th, was not good. Ken was barely able to walk and was suffering severe pain. We moved his bedroom into the back of his utility in order to get a perfectly flat surface. Ray gave up his foam mattress so that Ken could have the most comfortable resting place we could provide. I carried out an audit of everyone's first-aid kits and found we had a good collection of painkillers and anti-inflammatory drugs between us. We drew up a program for Ken to have moderate pain relief during the day and good pain relief at night so that he could get some sleep.

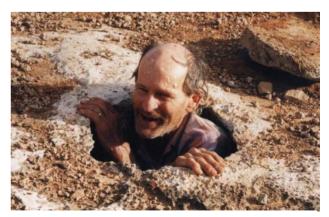
Evacuation of the patient was considered, but not thought to be the best option at this time. The 100 km on rough bush tracks to the nearest evacuation point was not going to be in the patient's best interests. Besides, Ken wasn't about to give up just yet.

Ken, dosed up on painkillers, had a good night's sleep. He felt a little better the next day but still found it virtually impossible to walk — a trip to the pit toilet was slow and agonising. Taking it in turns to attend Ken, we continued searching for new caves and checking on the features Ken had already logged, a routine we followed for the next few days.

Ray, Maurie and I drove west to the extreme north-eastern corner of the Madura Plains Station fence. On the way we dropped down the face of a 10 to 12 metre high fault scarp running north-south for about 100 km. We turned north to drive along the base of this scarp. After 25 km or so we climbed back up the scarp into a massive karst field. We logged and documented caves and blowholes till dark then decided to try connecting to an extension of Ray's northern access track. We never found it in the darkness. (Later on, we discovered we'd missed by a mere 50 m or so). Then followed a slow journey through the bluebush towards camp. Poor Maurie, who had drawn the short straw and was riding in the back of the utility in the bitterly cold night air, suffered incipient frostbite. Navigating by GPS alone we reached camp for a very late dinner.

Friday, May 9th was a showery night followed by a low-key day. I remained in camp most of the day doing bookwork and repairing five punctures on various vehicles. Ken mainly rested in the back of the utility, with occasional forays out when it wasn't raining too much. Others left for a social call on the Western Australian Museum people, camped 35km to the east. By Saturday the group was back into full cave-search mode with parties heading out to tag and document features.

On Sunday, May 11th, Ken's brother, Maurie, was due to catch the Indian Pacific train at Forrest to get back to civilisation. Ken clearly could not drive him up to Forrest to catch the train so I took that role.



Maurie Boland in a typical Nullarbor blowhole. Photo: June MacLucas, May 2003.

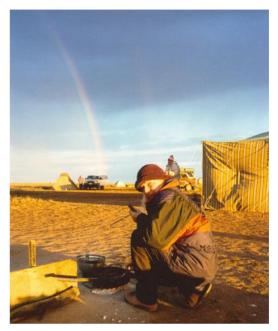
Leaving with Maurie at mid-morning and heading north along old tracks, we made good time. We were able to have a pleasant chat with the Forrest Airport managers and to have a quick shower (bliss!). A little before sunset I set off to cover the more than 100 km back to camp, arriving well after sunset. Apart from one slight navigational misadventure in the dark, on ill-defined tracks, it was a straightforward, but tiring, trip.

By Wednesday May 14th Ken still felt less than wonderful, but thought he could have a go at flying. He hobbled out to the plane and was able to carry out a short flight, logging 32 new features in the process. The following day, Ken carried out another short flight, his fifth, logging 23 new features, but it was taking its toll on his back.

We had poor, to very poor weather for the next three days. Tents were flattened on May17th and about 12 mm of rain fell over this period. On May 18th Ken had had enough. His back was still quite painful and he had a bit of numbness in his right leg. He decided to return to civilisation, as soon as practicable.



Campsite scene at Camp L4–5 Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 17 May 2003.



June MacLucas cooking in L4-5 camp, after a rain shower. Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 17 May 2003.

In The End

Ken was finally able to fly out to Kuthala Pass early on the morning of Monday, May 19th — before the wind became too strong. The rest of us packed up camp and headed off at 2 p.m., arriving at Kuthala Pass a little before sunset.

The plane was dismantled and packed into the trailer the following day (May 20th), after which people began to drift away on their various routes back home. Ken and I were back in Adelaide on May 22nd, a day or so earlier then we'd originally planned.

Postscript

Ken was diagnosed, when back in Melbourne, as suffering from a prolapsed disc between the L 4–5 vertebrae (in the lower back). As a consequence, our camp is now named the 'L 4–5 Camp'. Over the next six months, Ken's back slowly improved, until he was able to return to normal duties.

Appendix: Listing of features examined and karst numbers allocated

New 'N' numbers allocated, tagged and documented: 6N-2255, 6N-2305-2349, 6N-2380-2382, 6N-2401-2450, 6N-2461-2514, 6N-2570-2635. (Total = 219).

Existing 'N' numbers visited, data collected and feature tagged (when no tag found): 6N-744, 6N-2141, 6N-2200, 6N-2203. (Total = 4).

Temporary 'NXK' numbers allocated from the air: NXK-955–1149. (Total = 195).

Temporary 'NXK' numbers visited and checked on the ground: Total = 93 (i.e. 48%).

This cave information (except that with-held by the Carr party) was entered into the CEGSA Nullarbor Karst Index (now KIDSA) in mid 2003 and so is now available to all cavers.

References

Ackroyd, Peter, (2006) Megafauna in the Nullarbor — April and July 2002. *CEGSA News* **204 (Vol 51 No 4)** pp 55-67.

Ackroyd, Peter, (2008) A Nomad's View of the Nullarbor. CEGSA News 209 (Vol 53 No 1) pp 5-8.

Carr, Daryl (2003) Nullarbor 2003: The Latest VSA Nullarbor Expedition. Nargun 36(2) pp 29–32.

Peter Ackroyd, 16 April 2008

Pearse Resurgence (NZ) 2008

Three South Australian cavers have recently returned to Oz following a successful expedition to dive the Pearse Resurgence in NZ. Trip leader Richard Harris (Harry) was accompanied by Grant Pearce and Andrew Bowie in Feb/March on a trip lasting just over 2 weeks.

2 pallets of diving and camping equipment were shipped from Adelaide before the divers arrived. A rental van (aka "The Slow Rocket") and a trailer got the lads from Christchurch to Nelson (about 8 hours drive). Local cavers in Nelson (the area is home to some world class vertical dry caves like Nettlebed and Harwood's Hole) assisted them further. From Nelson they drove to a logging clearing in the Pearse Valley from where they were ferried into the camp site by Syd Deaker from Action helicopters (5 trips each way) (see front cover photo). Amid pouring rain and a fairly gnarly looking resurgence, they pitched camp and prayed for an improvement in the weather!



Pearse Expedition 2008 L-R; Richard Harris, Grant Pearce and Andrew Bowie.

The weather gods must have been happy because the rain gradually faded away and they enjoyed some crisp sunny periods over the next 10 days. The first day was spent setting up the decompression habitat at 7m in the Nightmare Crescent. This involved securing an upturned IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container) in the passage, then filling it with air. A decompressing diver could then sit in relative comfort out of the water breathing surface supplied 100% O2. With over a tonne of lift, the IBC must be well fastened to the granite and Dave Apperley (who has explored the site more than most) has spent many hours underwater drilling and inserting bolts to use as anchor points.



Grant and Andrew mixing stage tanks and rebreather spheres.



Harry with the Mk15.5 electronic mixed gas closed circuit rebreather. Preparing to take some stage tanks into the the cave.

The next 5 days were spent diving the cave to progressively greater depths, staging various gases as they went and adding some detail to previously drawn maps of the site. Video and still images were also made along the way. A particularly interesting find was made by Grant in a side tunnel at 18m; a fossilized bone later identified as the tarsometatarsus of a kiwi (the bird, not the All Black variety). This has the local cavers and paleontologists scratching their heads as to how it got into the cave. Small translucent

invertebrates (?amphipods) were noted in the Nightmare Crescent to 18m depth, and two fish (?Native Trout) of approximately 20cm length were seen in the entrance pool.

After diving the bone chilling 7 degree waters of the Pearse, the group were treated to a variety of culinary delights including Peas Harris, Pasta Oxygene with Bacon Free Radicals (see "How to light a fire in the rainforest using a G cylinder of O2 and a Jerry Can of Petrol"), and coffee with one Snickers bar or two (OK someone didn't pack enough sugar).



Harry after the 182m dive, resting on the surface breathing oxygen as a precaution.

After a number of buildup dives and with numerous cylinders now staged in the cave, Harry made a push dive on Saturday 8th March. Following line laid by Dave Apperley and Rick Stanton to -177m, Harry scootered down to -182m and examined about 20m of new horizontal passage before turning the dive at 15mins bottom time. At that point the passage appeared to be heading gently upwards, however it is entirely possible the cave descends again to greater depths. 4 1/2 hours later Harry emerged from the habitat still toasty warm thanks to the offerings of hot soup (delicious) and warm Gatorade (disgusting) from the trusty support team.

Following this dive, the habitat was deconstructed, the stage tanks all removed and preparations for

getting everything out and back to Australia were made. A quick half-day fossick in Nettlebed Cave in search of the elusive Hinkle Horns Honking Holes finished a great adventure.

Diving Summary March 2008

Dive 1 Monday 3rd. Open circuit dives (RH) to install habitat at 7m in Nightmare Crescent. Water levels still rising following rain previous night.

Dive 2 Tuesday 4th. CCR dive to explore shallow cave, check guidelines and stage first cylinder at 33m. Mapping in Nightmare Cres, Airchamber and side passage. (RH, AB, GP).

Dive 3 Wednesday 5th. 123m CCR dive to Big Room with scooter. One video light on scooter imploded (faulty I think). Upper passage leading off big room appears to drop straight down into main conduit although RH didn't follow it all the way to confirm. Grant did OC dive to continue mapping in shallows, and located fossil bone 3m into side passage at 18m depth. Believes the bone resided in or around some rock matrix up on wall, and was revealed when the rock was bumped to floor. Trevor Worthy (Adelaide Paleo) identified bone from images as contempory Kiwi sp. (RH, GP).

Dive 4 Thursday 6th. Photo survey (RH) concentrating on first 25m of cave (in depth) including side



Grant Pearce surfaces in the lake chamber.

Does he look a bit cold? He is!

passage and the air chamber. Small chamber and aven noted on left wall as you leave the Nightmare Crescent, containing two large marble "prongs". This area was named the "Lion's Den" because of the presence of the 2 large "teeth". A possible lead was also noted looking up and right when reaching the end of the "Side Passage". The floor of the Side Passage drops away in places down to Weaver's ledge. Craig Howell made this connection with a line last year. In the air chamber, the sharp saddle of rock on the NW side must be where John Atkinson spent his unpleasant time stranded last year, and we named this John's Saddle. High in the NE corner wall is a dry spillway that warrants exploration in future. First 25m of Gargleblaster also examined. (RH, GP both OC)

Dive 5 Friday 7th. CCR dive (RH) to 111m to stage final gas in cave. This gave the following staged OC gas – oxygen at 7m, Nx 50% at 21m, Air at 33m and 50m, 20/40 x 2 at 70m, 10/60 x 2 at 105m plus gas carried by RH on dive. More mapping notes made on this dive.

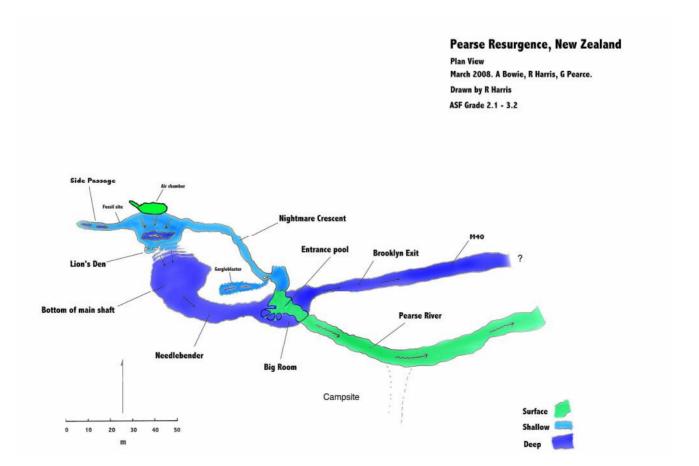
Dive 6 Saturday 8th. CCR dive (RH) to 182m using diluent 6/85. Through Rick Stanton's S-bend into a new level that we called the "South Eastern Freeway" which is the main road connecting Adelaide to the Mt Gambier caving region in South Australia. This continues the theme of the Brooklyn Exit (Dave Apperley's home road) and the M40 (Rick Stanton's main road). GP made numerous visits to habitat on OC.

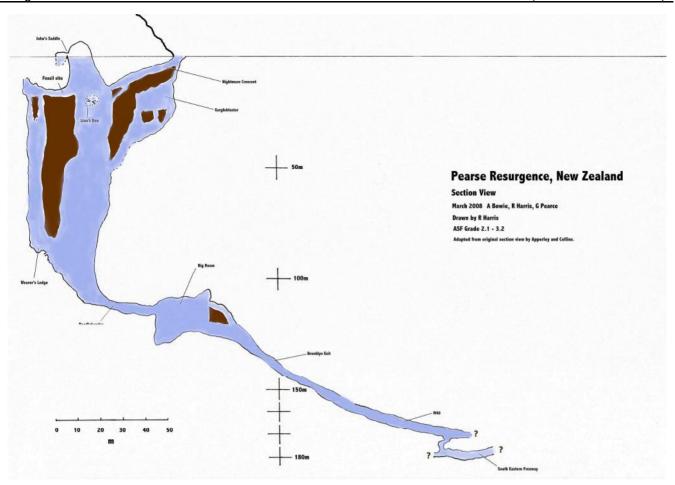
Dive 7 Sunday 9th. OC dive to de-rig habitat and remove all stage tanks, the deepest of which had been left at 50m by RH the previous day. (RH, GP).

Monday 10th Dry caving Nettlebed Cave (RH, GP).



Dry Caving in Nettlebed Cave after the diving was completed.





Acknowledgements

The expedition would like to thank the following for their support: The Honeybone family in Christchurch, Oz Patterson, Deb Cade and the NZSS, John Atkinson, Action Helicopters, Toll NZ, Pack 'N Send Norwood and BOC New Zealand.

Photographs by various members of the team.

Andrew Bowie CDAA 3687 Richard Harris CDAA 1360/CEGSA 0401 Grant Pearce CDAA 1382/CEGSA 9211

Richard Harris, March 2008

Corra-Lynn Cave, Curramulka – Sat 19th April 2008

Group: Tim Payne (Leader), Pam & Mitchel Payne (our youngest caver?), Andrea Gordon, David Fielder, Peter Ashenden & family (4), and myself, Neville Skinner.

We met outside Curramulka Bowling Green around 9am, before departing to the farmhouse where Tim picked up the keys and we headed up the hill to the cave. The weather was kind and the day was looking good.

On arrival at the site, Tim checked the pathway and entrance for obstacles, and then proceeded with the appropriate site brief where we learnt it was our job to know where we were at all times and to have fun. We were told anyone not having fun had a responsibility to advise Tim if this was the case. Do your worst I thought, I've been here before with Graeme Pilkington...

The first trip was clearly to ascertain which of us suffered from chlosterphobia and an inability to tolerate loud noise, as Tim took us all down very tight squeezy passages, including the 'Beard

Squeeze', with Mitchel in the middle. But Mitchel was an inspiration to us all as he seemed to fear nothing, and none of us big fellas were going to be showed up by a 5 year old! So we just smiled and took great care to never let Tim hear the words "We're not having fun". On the return journey we fought our way down more squeezy passages in a struggle to find 'Bandicoot Bypass', which I gathered from the commentary was more or less designed to test stamina and strength of character. (I was quietly pleased that we couldn't find that tunnel and therefore avoiding failing the test.)

After a break and some lunch we headed off again; this time as a smaller group that felt they still had what it takes to put in a full day at Corra-Lynn. Our task was to negotiate the lower level and arrive safely at 'Octopus Chamber'.

We set out and headed south-east to where we planned to drop down into the lower level, but unfortunately the entrance to the hole in the floor was too small; it would have been about right for a small wombat. We then proceeded north to 'Rope Crevasse', where Tim demonstrated how easy it was to do a controlled slide down a crevasse while holding on to a rope, how to stop at any time and even how to get back up. However, this wasn't enough for one person who was guided back to the entrance, while the 'real' cavers crawled on.

We made good speed and it seemed like we had travelled about 900m before Tim finally caught up with us, in fact we had almost reached 'Bushwalkers Chamber'. To me 'Bushwalkers Chamber' was a highlight – it was spacious, rather like a large deep bowl with huge boulders sitting in the bottom. I couldn't help wondering if this hadn't once been the original drain-hole for the system. We all enjoyed the luxury of straightening our backs, whilst pretending to be otherwise examining the room and noting the key features so we would know where we were on our return.

Our immediate task was to locate the hidden tunnel that leads to 'Octopus Chamber', and we were advised that it should be somewhere in the vicinity of the rear right side of this chamber. Our first attempt saw us go in a circle, as we came to an opening that overlooked 'Bushwalkers Chamber'; and was obviously a window at ceiling level. I had recognised it straight away from the markings on one wall of 'Bushwalkers'. Returning to the chamber the way we came, we clambered around it for some time, venturing up several small tunnels only to find dead-ends until Andrea found a tunnel just below floor level that looked very promising. While I'm not sure that anyone had any idea which tunnel it was on the map (I certainly didn't), following it seemed like a good idea as it looked as though it could go for miles. So, as a sign of appreciation to Andrea for finding it, we sent her in first to see if it went further than 10m. It did.

After the first 50-100m we knew we were on the right track (even if we didn't know where we were) and continued until we came to a room we were hoping like hell was 'Octopus Chamber'. At that point we broke into small groups to examine the 'room', and to look for further leads that might suggest it was.

Suddenly we heard a squeal from Andrea, who had turned a corner and almost fallen down a 5m crevasse into what appeared to be a lower level not marked on the map. A couple of the other team members then found a similar crevasse 2-3m away that was clearly part of the same chamber immediately below us. Had Andrea discovered the elusive 4th level that Paul Harper has been seeking for the last 5 years?

Even though Tim had ropes on him, we decided not to pursue this lead, and turned the expedition to head home. We were surprised at how quickly we returned and I quietly wondered how could it be that when travelling out the distances are always seem longer, the terrain always harder, and the speed always slower. Perhaps this was just one of the mysteries of caving.

After a debrief on the surface by Tim, we headed for home, but not all at the same time... Andrea, David and myself headed for the front bar of the Curramulka Hotel. After all, part of caving must surely be building good relationships with the locals.

In summary, a great day was had by all, and I would be happy to do it again with the same group. And I'd sure like to know where that next level went to...

Neville Skinner.

TECHNICAL and OTHER ARTICLES

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Fa Chris Gibbons 0005 New E-mail address rcgibbons@bigpond.com

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CA Chris Holman 0805 NFP

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deepdiveralan@hotmail.com

MEMBERSHIP FEES

CEGSA MEMBERSHIP FEES became due on January 1st AND ARE NOW <u>OVERDUE</u>. To renew your membership re-application for membership and the Joining Fee will be imposed in addition to the current fees.

CEGSA MEMBERSHIP FEES FOR 2008 YEAR

Full Membership	\$ 51.00
Associate Membership	42.00
Long Term Associate	51.00
3 Month Introductory	5.00
Joining Fee	12.00
Discount for e-mail CEGSA News	15.00
Discount for Country Membership	6.00

ASF LEVY FEE FOR 2008 YEAR

Single	\$ 68.00
Family	121.50
3 Month Introductory	20.00
Student	61.00
Journal Subscription	25.00

2008 YEAR FEES

	CEGSA	+ASF	TOTAL
Full Membership	\$51.00	\$68.00	\$119.00
Associate Membership	42.00	68.00	110.00
3 Month Introductory	5.00	20.00	25.00

Variation for Family Membership

1st Full Member + 2nd Full Member

Less \$16.00 for only 1 CEGSA News \$86.00 \$121.50 \$207.50

1st Full Member + 2nd Associate Member

Less \$16.00 for only 1 CEGSA News \$77.00 \$121.50 \$198.50

1st Associate Member + 2nd Assoc Member

Less \$16.00 for only 1 CEGSA News \$68.00 \$121.50 \$189.50

Discount for Country Membership applies for Family Memberships

Please make sure your payment of fees includes CEGSA and ASF, if applicable.

Chris Gibbons

Treasurer/Membership Officer

Obituary

Peter Clarke 17-7-1948 - 28-2-2003

In perusing maps of caves in the Naracoorte area I came across an early 1970's map of Sand Funnel Cave. This was produced by members of the Barrier Rangers, an outdoor group from Broken Hill. Their map has only recently been replaced by members of CEGSA.

Seeing that map reminded me of one of their members, Peter Clarke. He was also a CEGSA member. Sadly he was shot and killed in Cooma in 2003. An obituary was not published at the time, but it is not too late to recall Peter's life and enthusiasm.

I first met Peter in the mid seventies when he came caving at Naracoorte with the Barrier Rangers. He loved the outdoors and adventure activities so caving suited him down to a tee. His larrikinism and sense of humour made him instantly likeable and besides, he was a draughtsman, so what more could you ask.

His enjoyment of caving brought him and Ros, his wife, to SA many times. They joined in on many trips to the South East and Naracoorte to document and survey caves. His tall skinny frame was ideal for off caving pursuits such as rock climbing, coat hanger squeezing, table and chair crawling. The hut at Naracoorte never fully recovered from his exploits.

Peter also loved the Flinders. This was ideal as we could meet halfway and enjoy caving or solve the world's problems on hikes looking for caves. There were many campfire discussions between him and John Ellis on the advantages of Range Rover vs Land Cruiser. Both were perfectionists but I think Peter wore John down with his incessant banter. Such was his enthusiasm for everything. None of that really mattered as my Cortina could have out done both of them.

For all his prowess in outdoor activities he always had the welfare of others at heart and wouldn't have second thoughts about stopping to help others or encourage them in difficult situations.

Peter was the ideal club member. He was enthusiastic, skilled but not aloof, willing to help and teach others, prepared to cave in caves that are ordinary and don't result in glory. Those who knew him were enriched. We should all strive to ensure his character remains alive in the group.

Kevin Mott.

NARACOORTE HERALD ARTICLE Vol.52 No.3 Answer.

In the Naracoorte Herald article in Vol.52 No.3 the question was asked 'Can you guess what cave is being described?'. There have not been any replies to the question so here is the answer:

When NATURE calls

the answer is





By Int'l. Sani-fem Inc.

http://www.freshette.com

Feminine Urinary Director for women of all ages!

Dirty or unavailable restrooms won't worry you! You will have your own personal restroom!

Sports & Travel Freshette



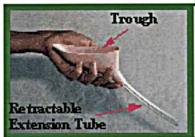
If you are active outdoor woman you know what a hassle it can be trying to urinate when restrooms are unsanitary or unavailable. Having to get halfway undressed, exposing yourself to the elements and embarrassments.



That is were Sports Freshette comes in handy and plays a vital role, allowing you to go while standing, requiring minimal or no undressing.

Directions:

STAND facing the toilet or with your back to the wind. Pull the extension tube outward from the spout until it locks. With your feet apart, move clothing aside enough to place the opening of the trough snugly against your body, relax and go while standing.





DIRECTIONS: STAND facing the toilet or with your back to the wind. Pull the extension tube outward from the spout until it locks. With your feet apart, move clothing aside enough to place the opening of the trough snugly against your body and proceed.



Just pull extension tube outward from spout until it locks.

Freshette is Palm size.





For use during long car trip, etc...



When not in use...



Sports &
Travel
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Environmentally sound, palm sized, feather light and reusable anatomically designed funnel with 6" retractable extension tube. When placed against your body, allows you to relieve your bladder while standing. Complete with easy to follow directions and convenient travel pouch. Nothing to war, empty or replace.

1 @ \$22.95 or save and purchase 2 @ \$41.00

KIDSA inconsistencies

Within KIDSA there has been a tendency to use the terms "depression" and "doline" interchangeably. This has corrupted the use of the "Karst Feature Table" to tabulate and count dolines. For use in KIDSA: a

Depression is defined as the absence of overburden (soil, sand, clay, rubble ..) and is taken to imply that the missing material has fallen into the entrance or been washed underground. This will usually include calcrete deposited within the soil as nodules or layered.

Doline is defined as being the result of missing limestone or native rock, usually formed by collapse into a void but can be by solution or abrasion.

On the Nullarbor, most blowholes have depressions around them, not dolines. Of course there are always features that don't like to fit categories. Thampanna has a doline around its entrance - most likely being caused by mechanical erosion of the limestone when the water swirls around the blowhole before descending

I will correct these errors where possible - making assumptions such as the blowhole one above - given the often limited data supplied (dolines often have no description of wall material). With 6000 visited features, some with multiple "dolines", it will definitely take me a long time, and I'll have to vet all new submissions.

While on the use of KIDSA, I have noticed some mistakes in counting blowholes. People have only counted "blowholes" and "blowhole caves" from the Karst list. What should be counted are the number of blowholes in the Karst Feature list (often one feature has multiple blowholes, e.g. N-23 has 4 blowhole entrances). To make this easier, I'm removing the "cave" postfix on entrance type which should never have appeared in the first place - such as in "blowhole cave" - and adding a "Cave Identification Number" for any cave present (similar to the "Feature Identification Number" that's used for entrances but this will indicate which cave associated with the *Karst Code* that each entrance leads into). I'll also add a "feature counter" so that no-one gets the count wrong.

Along these lines, I'm also adding "rock pocket" to replace "rockhole" for minor or trivial holes in rock so that only the significant rockholes will appear against "rockhole". Of course the definition of "significant" is a problem yet to be solved! Maybe those rockholes containing permanent water. Any ideas anyone?

Graham Pilkington



GRANT GARTRELL'S GROTTO

An extraordinary "Ice Stalagmite" photo I took a few days ago in a special, very cold secret place known as "Grant Gartrell's Grotto" near Mount Compass! It seems that even when Grant's NOT caving, he still manages to stay in the mood!

Pete Puddles!

INDEX TO VOLUME 52

Volume 52 contained the following issues

52 (1) February 2007 Issue 205 52 (2) May 2007 Issue 206 52 (3) August 2007 Issue 207 52 (4) November 2007 Issue 208

The index is divided into the following categories

Caving activity by region
Technical and Other Articles

Key to abbreviations used in the index

A Anthropological

B Biological Bo Botanical
D Description Di Diving
E Exploration F Fantasy
G Geological H History
L Location M Map

P Photography Pa Palaeontology S Surveying Sc Scientific SR Search and Rescue T Tourist Tg Tagged Tr Training

W Work

CAVING ACTVITY

Caving activities are listed by Cave Number, Newsletter reference, Author and Type of activity If a cave has been listed at the start of an article, but not described in the article, the reference will be that listing at the start of the article. Some caves may also be referenced in Technical and Other Articles. Where a group of caves is only mentioned in a summary they have similarly been grouped in the index.

ADELAIDE HILLS

A5 52 (4) p67G Gartrell

EYRE PENINSULA

No trips reported

FLINDERS RANGES

No trips reported

KANGAROO ISLAND

No trips reported

LOWER SOUTH EAST

L5	52 (1) p4	G Pilkington	E, L
L21	52 (1) p4	G Pilkington	E, L

MURRAY PLAINS

M1	52 (3) p45A Gordon	Е
M50	52 (3) p44D Grindley	E, H

NULLARBOR PLAINS

N N4 N83	52 (3) p46C Gibbons 52 (3) p38J McLucas 52 (1) p7 S Milner	S
N147 N223 N371 N377 N406 N413	52 (3) p33G Pilkington 52 (3) p32G Pilkington 52 (3) p41J McLucas 52 (3) p25G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington	D, E, S L, P H P P H, P
N1022 N1208 N1209 N1301	52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p36G Pilkington	H, P L P P
N1312 N1355 N1356 N1357	52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington	P P P
N1359 N1361 N1365 N1673 N1715	52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p36G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington	P P P
N1716 N1717 N1718 N1719	52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington	P P P
N1720 N1721 N1722 N1723	52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington	P P P
N2090 N2091 N3280 N3281 N3282	52 (3) p33G Pilkington 52 (3) p33G Pilkington 52 (3) p34G Pilkington 52 (3) p34G Pilkington 52 (3) p34G Pilkington	L D, L D, H, L D, H, L D, H, L
N3283 N3284 N3285 N3286	52 (3) p34G Pilkington 52 (3) p34G Pilkington 52 (3) p34G Pilkington 52 (3) p34G Pilkington	D, H, L D, H, L D, H, L D, H, L
N3287 N3288 N3289 N3290 N3291	52 (3) p34G Pilkington 52 (3) p34G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington	D, H, L D, H, L D, H, P H, P H, P
N3292 N3293 N3294 N3295	52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington	D, P D, H, P D D
N3296 N3297 N3298 N3299 N3300	52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p35G Pilkington 52 (3) p36G Pilkington	D D, H, L D D D
N3500 N3503 N3504 N3505 N3506	52 (3) p36G Pilkington 52 (3) p36G Pilkington 52 (3) p36G Pilkington 52 (3) p36G Pilkington	D, H D

N3507	52 (3) p36G Pilkington	D, H
N3508	52 (3) p33G Pilkington	D, L
N3509	52 (3) p33G Pilkington	D, L
N3511	52 (3) p39J McLucas	L, Tg
N3512	52 (3) p39J McLucas	L, Tg
N3513	52 (3) p39J McLucas	L
N3514	` , •	
	52 (3) p39J McLucas	L
N3515	52 (3) p39J McLucas	L
N3516	52 (3) p39J McLucas	L
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N3517	52 (3) p40J McLucas	
N3519	52 (3) p40J McLucas	
N3520	52 (3) p39J McLucas	Е
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N3521	52 (3) p39J McLucas	
N3523	52 (3) p39J McLucas	
N3524	52 (3) p39J McLucas	S
N3525	52 (3) p40J McLucas	•
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N3528	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
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N3556	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
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N3542	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
N3543	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
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N3550	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
N3551	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
N3552	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
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N3553	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
N3554	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
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N3556	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
N3557	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
N3559	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
N3560		
	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
N3563	52 (3) p41J McLucas	L
N3564	52 (3) p40J McLucas	Tg
N3565		
	52 (3) p40J McLucas	Tg
N3566	52 (3) p41J McLucas	L
N3567	52 (3) p40J McLucas	Tg
N3569	52 (3) p40J McLucas	D
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N3570	52 (3) p40J McLucas	
N3571	52 (3) p40J McLucas	
N3574	52 (3) p41J McLucas	Tg
N3575	52 (3) p41J McLucas	Tg
N3576	52 (3) p41J McLucas	Tg
N3578	52 (3) p41J McLucas	L
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N3579	52 (3) p41 J McLucas	L
N3701	52 (3) p40J McLucas	
N3778	52 (3) p34G Pilkington	D, H, L
N3836		L L
	52 (3) p34G Pilkington	L
NX220	52 (3) p39J McLucas	
NX796	52 (3) p35G Pilkington	Р
NXK1994	52 (3) p40J McLucas	
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NXK2000	52 (3) p41J McLucas	Tg
NXK2007	52 (3) p40J McLucas	
NXK2012	52 (3) p39J McLucas	L
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NXK2014	52 (3) p40J McLucas	
NXK2016	52 (3) p40J McLucas	
NXK2018	52 (3) p40J McLucas	L
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NXK2079	52 (3) p41J McLucas	D
NXK2080	52 (3) p41J McLucas	D
NXK2081	52 (3) p41J McLucas	D
NXK2095	52 (3) p41J McLucas	L
NXK2097	52 (3) p41 J McLucas	L

TORRENS

No trip reports

UPPER SOUTH EAST

YORKE PENINSULA

Y1	52 (2) p22G Pilkington	Ε
	52 (2) p24G Pilkington	Ε
	52 (3) p43 various	
	52 (3) p44G Pilkington	Ε
	52 (3) p46G Pilkington	Ε
Y2	52 (3) p44G Pilkington	Р

INTERSTATE & OVERSEAS

Cutta Cutta	52 (3) p47E Rubessa
Nardji Cave	52 (3) p47E Rubessa
Tunnel Creek	52 (3) p47E Rubessa
Umbel Tuk	52 (4) p61M Sefton

TECHNICAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

Technical and Other Articles list the Title of the article, Newsletter reference and the Author

52 (2) p26	N Skinner
52 (1) p9	Petra Starke
52 (1) p19	M Choi
52 (4) p69	P Horne
52 (4) p62	G Pilkington
52 (3) p50	K Mott
52 (3) p31	G Pilkington
52 (3) p49	K Mott
52 (3) p48	F Aslin
52 (1) p9	A Jackson
52 (2) p26	F Aslin
52 (3) p57	K Mott
52 (1) p16	M Choi
52 (1) p3	M Choi
	52 (1) p9 52 (1) p19 52 (4) p69 52 (4) p62 52 (3) p50 52 (3) p31 52 (3) p49 52 (3) p48 52 (1) p9 52 (2) p26 52 (3) p57 52 (1) p16

Kevin Mott.

Approved CEGSA Trip Leaders

Name	Caving Leader level
Marie Choi	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Stan Flavel	Horizontal and Laddering
Grant Gartrell	Nil
Chris Gibbons	Nil
Amanda Grindley	Horizontal
Damian Grindley	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Paul Harper	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Richard Harris	Horizontal
Lance Hoey	Horizontal and Laddering
Peter Horne	Horizontal and Laddering
Paul Hosie	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
George MacLucas	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
June MacLucas	Horizontal
Steve Milner	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Tim Payne	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Graham Pilkington	Horizontal and Laddering
Phil Prust	Horizontal and Laddering
Eddie Rubessa	Horizontal and Laddering
Mark Sefton	Horizontal and Laddering
Gary Woodcock	Horizontal and Laddering
Michael Woodward	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical

All the above named are also CEGSA Trip Coordinators.

Members may query the classification of any Trip Leader at any time with the committee.

It is a requirement that each trip be organised by an approved Trip Coordinator to be classed as an official CEGSA trip.

It is also a requirement that dependent party trips be led by an approved Trip Leader at the appropriate skill level for the cave being entered.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Date	Type of Event	Description	Contact
28/05/08	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. "Sump Diving in the USA"	Tim Payne
31/05/08	Working Bee	Library and records	Graham Pilkington
07-09/ 06/08	Caving	Avenue Range	Marie Choi
11/06/08	Committee Meeting	TBA	Graham Pilkington
25/06/08	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. "Cave Critters"	Various Members
28/06/08	Working Bee	Library and Records	Graham Pilkington
04/07/08 09/07/08	Caving Committee Meeting	Punyelroo TBA	Graham Pilkington Graham Pilkington
	General Meeting Working Bee	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Library and Records	Graham Pilkington Graham Pilkington
13/08/08	Committee Meeting	TBA	Graham Pilkington
	CEGSA NEWS	Articles for Newsletter due PLEASE	Athol Jackson
?/08/08	Caving & Training	Naracoorte	Mark Sefton
	General Meeting Working Bee	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Library and Records	Graham Pilkington Graham Pilkington
24/09/08	Committee Meeting General Meeting Working Bee	TBA Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Library and Records	Graham Pilkington Graham Pilkington Graham Pilkington
	Caving Caving	Ongoing Vic Fossil Survey contact Sellicks Hill contact	Garry Woodcock Grant Gartrell

It is desirable that caving trips involving club members should, where possible, be registered as CEGSA Trips. To do this, the nature and timing of the trip must be nominated to the Trip Liaison Officer and/or minuted at a General Meeting of Members. The member registering such a trip must be an accredited CEGSA Trip Coordinator and must agree to act in this capacity for the trip. There must also be an accredited trip leader with the appropriate skill endorsement to take a dependent party caving.

Also, please ensure that a report (preferably written) of the trip is submitted in a timely manner.

^{*} Please note that trips not arranged by an accredited Trip Coordinator and marked with an * may not be classed as an official CEGSA trip and may not be covered by any CEGSA membership benefits. *