CEGSA NEWS

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

Volume 56 Number 1 **Issue 221** **FEBRUARY 2011**

CAVE EXPLORATION GROUP (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) Inc.

PO Box 144, Rundle Mall, 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: June MacLucas in main rockhole at Little Pidinga Rockholes (N-3429).

Photo: George MacLucas, 22 May 2008.

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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 56 Number 2 (Issue 222) must reach the Editor by Wednesday **11th MAY 2011**. 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 a memory stick or CD, in Word *.doc(x) or *.rtf files. Of course other forms of communication will still be gratefully accepted. Photographs are preferred to be in colour as separate files and note in the article where to be inserted. (*.jpg format under 500Kb unless for the cover).

PRESIDENTS SPOT

I have never forgotten a conversation that I had with my Dad, when I was still at school, in the mid nineteen sixties, about the advantages that each generation had over that preceding it. His was the first generation where people started to have access to a decent education regardless of social standing or economic circumstances. Since then medical advances had extended our average lifespan and life was becoming easier in a number of ways. That was the time when society was moving towards the 35 hour week and increasingly sophisticated machinery made all sorts of tasks easier. I can remember my Dad confidently predicting that my generation would become 'the generation of leisure' – where people would only need to work a 20 hour week and everyone would have abundant time to pursue their own interests. Sadly, my Dad was no Nostradamus.

Looking back on those times, it seems strange to think how, in one respect, we seem to have gone backwards. So many people are now time-poor and don't even have the wealth to show for it. We can all speculate on why it has come to this and whether this is, on balance a good or bad thing (I am personally inclined towards the latter view). But, whereas cavers once found the time to go caving every weekend, all weekend, most of our members struggle to get away for even a day. Maybe one day we will find a way to strike a better work/life balance (to use a well known cliché), and caving, along with a lot of other activities, will thrive again.

Mark Sefton

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Annual General Meeting Report

The Annual General Meeting was held at the home of Mark and Karin Sefton on Saturday 12th Feb.
The Annual awards for 2010 were announced and one of the three recipients was present and was presented with her award. The other two will be presented at a later opportunity.
The Annual Report was presented and accepted, followed by the election of officers and committee. The results of the election were as follows:

President:	Mark Sefton.
Secretary:	Graham Pilkington.
Committee Members:	Chris Gibbons, Ian Lewis, Sue McCormick, Ken Smith and Peter Horne.

The meeting was preceded by a social gathering and BBQ tea for those members attending.

Athol Jackson.

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2010 AWARDS

Certificate of Merit
presented to
Chris Gibbons

For cooking up something to finish off each meeting.

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Certificate of Merit
presented to
Peter Ackroyd

For his industrious research, subsequent field work, and detailed reports on Nullarbor features and their history.

Award of Distinction

The Award of Distinction is given to persons who have dedicated an outstanding amount of time and effort to the advancement of speleology, caving or CEGSA.

Presented on 12th February 2011 to

Fred Aslin

Fred has spent his whole life collecting biological specimens of species found in and around caves, especially mosses and snails for which he is recognised as an Australian expert. He has also catalogued biological information about South Australian caves that has been written up in scientific journals and theses. These data are being entered into CEGSA's OzKarst so that information from his 60 years of collections and research will be available to all. Some samples from his collection have become type-specimens held at the SA Museum.

He's also been instrumental in generating and maintaining a group of cavers in the lower south east of South Australia. Some of these cavers later joined and became long term members of CEGSA. He always emphasises to these individuals the need to document what is done and encourages the speleological aspect of caving, especially the need to survey every cave visited. Fred has been the focal point of cave search and rescue in the south east and the Police have requested his help on many occasions.

Over the last decade, Fred has created a list of every article that he can find on caves, caving, and people associated with caves. This was initially restricted to newspapers of the lower south east of SA but has since been expanded to cover all of South Australia. This coverage now includes Victoria and to a lesser degree, the other States and even a smattering of overseas newspapers. Articles are now extracted from any published source (excluding caving and speleological journals) including magazines and tourist information. He has absorbed all of the CEGSA Records *Speleo Oddities* clippings. Fred spends several weeks every year ensconced in the Adelaide and Melbourne State Newspaper libraries just so that he can chase down references to published articles. These libraries have become so used to his presence that the librarians even refer caving articles to Fred. The SA Library keeps a copy of Fred's list to use as a reference source in answering questions from the public about caves.

Mark Sefton

TRIP REPORTS

In Maurice's Steps — North-eastern Nullarbor Plain

Trip dates: 17 – 30 May 2008

Party: Peter Ackroyd, Margaret and Murray Collins, June and George MacLucas.

Introduction

The Nullarbor Plain, being such a big place, has many facets.. One of these is in the north-east where the ancient granites, that normally underlie the limestone plain at great depth, emerge and create a different type of landscape.

I knew that June MacLucas had an interest in this area. Ooldea, on the very north-eastern tip of the plain, was where the eccentric Daisy Bates camped in a frame tent from 1919 till 1935 in her quest to ease the "passing of the aborigines". A visit to Bates' campsite and to Ooldea Soak would suit us both.

Murray Collins, a long-time Ceduna resident, has been exploring the Nullarbor for several years. Murray, and his wife Margaret, were keen to join any trip that we may undertake.

In early April 2008 I spent a week in Adelaide researching the early explorers of the north-eastern Nullarbor at the State Library of South Australia. I found that one explorer in particular, Richard Thelwall Maurice, had made several trips to rockholes and caves from the late 1890s through to the early 1900s. Better still, he had taken a camera along with him, and, best of all, his photographs were available for viewing. I spent a feverish few days transcribing some of Maurice's writings and memoirs (no cameras were permitted in the restricted research area), and obtaining copies of a few of Maurice's photos of rockholes.

Regrettably, only one of these photos had a caption, Muckera Rockhole, so I had no idea of the identity of the other rockholes. My hope was that, by following his trail, we may be able to find some of the features he had photographed.

Muckera Rockhole (N-934), photographed about 1899. Note original covering of rocks and sticks. Photo: R T Maurice. Photograph courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, SLSA: PRG 762/1/3/174.

R T Maurice

Richard Thelwall Maurice was born in South Australia at Fourth Creek (now the suburb of Woodforde) on the 23rd of June 1859. He was the third son of a wealthy pastoralist, Price Maurice. At an early age he was sent to England to be educated, after which he travelled to Europe, USA, and New Zealand. He appears to have been the 'black sheep' of the family, and in about 1881, when he was 22, he was asked to look after his father's enormous properties in the far west of South Australia. Mt Eba Station, 90 km NNE of Kingoonya, was the most remote of these.

He states, in some rather roughly pencilled autobiographical notes, that he returned to England in 1883 to visit his father and was "cut off" (Maurice 1897a). Presumably, this means his father ceased to support him and so Maurice was on his own. He tried his hand at gold digging in Western Australia and then in 1887 took up kangaroo hunting north of Fowlers Bay in South Australia.

By 1887, his fortunes improved after he started receiving a small annual allowance from his father of £100. His father's death in May 1894, and the subsequent legacy left to him, allowed him to indulge

his passion for exploration and, in June 1896, he purchased a sizeable team of camels for this purpose. He then put together a group of men including William Voake, Bob Scott, and an aboriginal man, Munjena, before venturing into the centre of Australia to explore and prospect for minerals.

His first major expedition was in 1897 from Fowlers Bay to Boundary Dam. Boundary Dam is located on the northern limit of the Nullarbor Plain, on the border of Western Australia and South Australia. It was an Aboriginal constructed dam across an ephemeral creek, first visited by white man (Ernest Giles) in 1875 (Shephard, 1995).

Maurice's interests were many, however, and his route zigzagged across the Nullarbor, initially looking for any traces of Farie and Woolley — explorers who had disappeared in 1878 — before heading north from Koonalda Cave (N-4) to Batts Tanks, which were located almost on the northern edge of the plain. Batts Tanks were four iron tanks originally established by J D (Jack) Batt, former manager of Moopina Station at Eucla. Around 1887, he had turned to kangaroo hunting and established the tanks to aid him in this endeavour (Batt, 1893). The tanks originally had roofs over them to ensure water catchment and appear to have been used over the years by all and sundry as a water source.

From Batts Tanks, Maurice and his party went north to Muckera Rockholes (N-934) and thence north-westerly, via various small rockholes on the margins of the Nullarbor Plain, to eventually reach Boundary Dam on 12 August 1897 (Maurice, 1897b).

Maurice's return journey followed the edge of the desert back to Batts Tanks and then, continuing along the plain's northern margin, on to Ooldea Soak, reaching it on 23 August 1897.

Maurice, his camels and his crew must have been highly competent, as the distance from Boundary Dam to Ooldea Soak is 300 km with the only reliable source of water on the way being Batts Tanks, about midway between. Maurice undertook several more exploratory trips, generally further into the centre of Australia, and, even after his last major trip in 1903, he still supported exploration by making his entire team of camels, along with all his equipment, available to a government prospecting party headed by F R George in 1904 (George, 1904).

Maurice died on 24 April 1909 at 49 years of age and is buried at Yalata Head Station, just north of Fowlers Bay, South Australia. Anecdotal evidence suggests he drank himself to death.

Following Maurice

Murray Collins had shown me a series of photographs taken at Ooldea Soak between 1940 and 1950. They had been taken by Iris Dicks, wife of a fettler's ganger (foreman) based at Ooldea Siding on the Transcontinental Railway Line. The photos were in the possession of Iris's only daughter, Beverley Hannagan, who now lives in Port Augusta. I had arranged for June, George and myself to visit her, so Port Augusta became our first stop on 17 May 2008.

Ooldea Mission at Ooldea Soak, about 1942. Photo: Iris Dicks, supplied courtesy of her daughter, Beverley Hannagan.

According to Beverley, her mother had used a box 'Brownie' camera to take hundreds of snaps of Ooldea Soak, and the surrounding buildings, established by the religious organisation "United Aborigines Mission".. The Mission was established at the soak in 1933 by Mrs Annie Lock. From 1936 onwards, the mission was managed by Harrie and Marion Green, who built more houses, a school and dormitories for about 20 aboriginal families living there. Beverley very generously allowed us to look through her mother's photos and was also able to fill in many details.

The photos made it clear that Ooldea Soak, at that time, was in a relatively flat area, surrounded by sand dunes. By 1952, when the Mission was closed and its buildings relocated to the Lutheran Mission at Yalata, drifting sand had become a real problem.

That night we stayed at a motel in Port Augusta and drove to Ceduna the next day, reaching Max and Hennie Meth's house by mid-afternoon. The next day (19 May 2008) was spent planning the trip with Murray and Margaret Collins in Ceduna and then looking at historic sites in nearby Denial Bay. On 20 May, we headed west in two vehicles. We drove towards Euria Well, once a major water source for the region located north-west of Penong. On the way we stopped to tag Yanguna Rockhole (N-3426), a "gnamma hole" (a rockhole in granite).

Peter Ackroyd tagging Yanguna Rockhole (N-3426).
Photo: Murray Collins, 20 May 2008.

We drove past Euria Well — an extensive granite sheet modified by dams built by "G Cabot, 1904", according to a note etched in the mortar. Further north we tagged Mitcherie Rockhole (N-3427) another granite gnamma hole, near which we camped.

From here, we drove generally WNW, along a line of shallow dry lakes, and similarly dry watercourses, until we reached Lake Tallacootra. We examined a brackish spring oozing from the base of sand dunes on the north-eastern side of the Lake. The spring appeared to have been heavily used by camels. At the northern end of Lake Tallacootra is an area known as 'The Tombstones'. These astonishing outcrops appeared to be the weathered remains of a band of gneiss, rich in quartz.

'The Tombstones', at the northern end of Lake Tallacootra.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 21 May 2008.

We went on a little way to tag Tallacootra Rockhole (N-3428) before making camp for the night.

Granite outcrop containing Little Pidinga Rockholes (N-3429).
Photo: June MacLucas, 22 May 2008.

The following morning (22 May 2008) we drove north along the western edge of Lake Ifould, a long dry lake. We hoped to re-locate Little Pidinga Rockhole (N-3429), so called by the geologist H Y L Brown in 1885 (Brown, 1885) but, confusingly, on later maps it appears as "Tallacootra Rockhole"..

I followed an old eroded track on foot for 2 km before reaching a prominent granite outcrop containing several rockholes Something about the shape of this outcrop triggered a memory and I unearthed my batch of Maurice photos. After looking from differing viewpoints, it could be clearly seen that, despite a little quarrying of the site, one of Maurice's photos was of Little Pidinga, with Munjena(?) standing in the background. With a bit of fiddling, a photo emulating Maurice's was taken.

Western side of Little Pidinga rockholes, Munjena(?) standing in background. Photo: R T Maurice, ca 1899.. Photograph courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, SLSA: PRG 762/1/3/189

Emulation of Maurice's 1899 photo of Little Pidinga, Murray Collins in background. Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 22 May 2008.

For some reason almost all of Maurice's photos were taken with a distinct slant to the right — barely a photo escaped this effect.

Heading further north we located and tagged Pidinga Rockhole (N-3430), a large gnamma hole which Murray cleared of sand to show that it held an abundance of clean water in the lower third. When full, this rockhole probably holds about 4,500 litres.

Nearby were the remains of a small stone shed and some old riveted tanks. Apparently Maurice would stay here to escape the "hurly-burly" of Fowlers Bay and to write his memoirs, possibly with the help of a case of whiskey.

About 1.5 km to the north-west, Murray showed us the site of a tree blazed with "WH 1868", almost certainly done by William Howie when he and fellow well sinker, Venning, were taken out to see Ooldea Soak by local Aborigines (Shephard, 1995). A few years ago a party, which included Murray, had removed the actual tree (now displayed at Ceduna Museum), and replaced it with a steel plaque with the same inscription. In this area, we saw our first examples of the Black Oak (*Casuarina pauper*) — an impoverished type of sheoak.

June MacLucas at a line of old kerosene tins in Daisy Bates' Ooldea campsite.. Photo: George MacLucas, 24 May 2008.

I found this site remarkable for another reason. In an adjacent gully, I was able to stand with one foot in granite country, and the other in limestone.

From Pidinga, we drove further north to make camp in the bush. The following day (23 May 2008), we drove north up the Yalata-Ooldea Road, tagging along the way Ooldea Road Blowhole (N-366) and another blowhole we found on the very edge of the road, which we named Grader Hole (N-3431).

Reaching Ooldea Siding, on the Transcontinental Railway Line, a little after midday, we searched for and found Crawfords Trial Well, an excavated blowhole that we tagged N-3432. South of Ooldea Siding we relocated and tagged Twin Blowhole (N-361), before calling it a day and camping amongst the sand dunes.

In this portion of the Nullarbor, right on its north-eastern limit, the sand is encroaching onto the limestone so that the only karst features visible are those between the dunes.

The following morning (24 May 2008), we drove north to Daisy Bates' old camp. The most easily seen relics of her campsite are rusted kerosene tins, set in the sand in a line, and apparently originally used to hold scrub up as a windbreak.

Elsewhere, a few charred posts, many chert chips and a few bits of metal and pottery indicate that a long-term camp had once been here. Driving further north into the sand dunes, and passing the first examples of the endemic Ooldea Mallee (*Eucalyptus youngiana* — distinguished by its large buds and flowers), we reached a point where the four-wheel drive vehicles were struggling in the loose sand. June, George and I continued on foot for the final two or three kilometres through the sand dunes to reach the remains of the United Aborigines Mission site at Ooldea Soak.

Peppercorn trees and ruins at Ooldea Soak.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 24 May 2008.

These days the sand encroachment is almost complete. Some peppercorn trees still struggle on. Apart from those, a few old tanks, the remains of goat pens and a mast are all that remain of the once thriving mission.

Returning to Ooldea Siding, we were fortunate to run into Joy and Steve Annear. They were out sightseeing from their home base at the Maralinga atomic testing grounds, where they were the acting caretakers. They very kindly invited us to stay the night at Maralinga and to take a tour of the site of the 1950s British atomic tests in Australia. We did not hesitate!

Maralinga is still a restricted area but the caretakers have discretion to allow limited visitation under their supervision. Joy and Steve were marvellous hosts, putting on a barbecue for us and allowing us to use the facilities, some of which date from the 1950s.
The following morning we started early, despite the hangovers, as Steve had offered to take us to see Tietkens' wells, and was driving us in his remarkable "OKA" (Australian-built all-terrain vehicle).

Original mid 1950s, machinery repair shed at Maralinga.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 24 May 2008.

Tietkens' eastern well. Note "OKA" in background.
Photo: Murray Collins, 25 May 2008.

William Tietkens, a colleague of Ernest Giles, had set himself the task of finding water in the southern margins of the Great Victoria Desert. In mid 1879, Tietkens and his crew commenced sinking a well, which eventually, at 40m depth, struck brackish water six months later. However, the well collapsed (it is now only 28.4m deep). Another well was commenced, about 1 km to the west. This well proceeded slowly due to labour problems and after about a year, when it struck granite at 20m depth, it was abandoned (Shephard, 1995). We visited both these sites and the nearby remains of Tietkens' camp. One can only admire the optimism and persistence exhibited by the party, but a less likely place to look for water can hardly be imagined.

Driving south from Maralinga that afternoon, we visited and tagged Maralinga Blowhole (N-155) located beside the Maralinga access road. This blowhole was noteworthy for its substantial concrete slab surrounding the hole, which came complete with a reinforcing mesh cover.

We turned west to continue along Maurice's path, attempting to find some of the minor rockholes he mentioned in his memoirs, but without success. After a night spent in the scrub, we continued our quest, following the very northern margin of the Nullarbor. However, the poor location descriptions given by Maurice, and by later explorers, meant that we were unsuccessful.

On this day (26 May 2008) Murray took us to a cave discovered a few years previously by a friend. Jans Cave (N-3433) turned out to be a blowhole with two short, free-climbable shafts leading to a small decorated chamber containing a recently dead blue-tongued lizard.

That night we camped at "Dinner Donga", which is occupied by an upturned Model XP (1966) Ford Falcon utility. Continuing west the next day, we reached Batts Tanks — now consisting only of some part-buried galvanised tanks rusted down to ground level, and two old riveted cubic iron tanks, 1.2m in size. Less than 10 km further north, we came across Muckera Rockholes (N-934), which we subsequently tagged. These rockholes had been photographed by Maurice in about 1899 (see photo above) and, after carefully checking his photo, we were able to confirm that it was of the same feature.

Maurice had continued on from here towards Boundary Dam, 120 km to the north-west. We, however, turned southwards, towards Cook on the Trans line. Murray had very kindly arranged with some friends of his, Ivor and Jan Holberton, to stay for the night in Cook so that we could have a good cleanup before our return to the south.

Cook, population four, is one of the few remaining inhabited railway sidings on the Trans line. When the line had fettlers all along its length, Cook was a central point for them, containing a hospital, a store and a school. Now only two of the dozen or so buildings in the town are permanently inhabited.

On 28 May we left Cook, driving south along the well-made Cook Road. We stopped to tag Cook New Road Blowhole (N-190) and a small blowhole, N-3434, as we went. We then turned west to tag Knardna Rockhole (N-3844). Knardna Rockhole was pretty full of water, the depth of which I wished to measure for the records. This was not a pleasant task, as four bloated dingo carcasses were floating in it. The estimated total capacity of this rockhole was 1,500 litres.

We continued our drive south to the Eyre Highway, then turned east to reach Max's place at Ceduna in the late evening. The following day was spent swapping files, photos and stories with Murray and Margaret at their place, and with washing some of the Nullarbor dust from ourselves and our clothes. The day after that was a road day, returning to Adelaide in the evening of the 30 May 2008. Altogether, we had covered 897.5 km of off highway travel.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the helpful staff at the State Library of South Australia, Merridy Lawlor and Valerie Sitters in particular, for their assistance in obtaining copies of maps and other records pertaining to R T Maurice.

Appendix 1: Listing of features examined and karst numbers allocated

New 'N' numbers allocated, tagged and documented:
N-3426 — 3434.
(Total = 9)

Existing 'N' numbers visited, data collected and feature tagged (when no tag found):
N-155, 190, 361, 366, 934, 3844..
(Total = 6)

Temporary 'NX' numbers visited and 'N' numbers allocated (where applicable):
NX-296, NX-297.
(Total = 2)

All our cave information was entered into the CEGSA Karst Index (now OzKarst) in mid 2008 so as to be accessible to all cavers.

References

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Brown, Henry Y L, (1885), Report on Geological Character of Country Passed Over from Port Augusta to Eucla, **In:** *Proceedings of the Parliament of South Australia, Vol III 1885,* No **45,** page 3.

George, F R, (1904), Plan Showing Route of the Government Prospecting Expedition from Fowlers Bay to Country North of the Nullarbor Plain, **In:** *[South Australian] Parliamentary Papers 1905,* No **60**. (A note on the plan acknowledges Maurice's contribution of camels and equipment.)

Maurice R T, (1897a) Papers by R T Maurice — Exploration 1882–1904, Item 7: Autobiographical Notes. *State Library of South Australia, PRG 762/3/7* (2 pp).

Maurice R T, (1897b) Papers by R T Maurice — Exploration 1882–1904, Item 10: Account of Expedition to Boundary Dam. *State Library of South Australia, PRG 762/3/10* (13 pp).

Shephard, Mark (1995) The Great Victoria Desert. *Reed Books, Chatswood, NSW.* pp 101–109.

Peter Ackroyd, 5 February 2011

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Corra Lynn Cave, 5Y1, 22nd Aug 2010

Graham Pilkington, Ray Gibbons, Gary and Alex Woodcock, Jeanette Chapman, Ken Smith, Peter and Alex Ashenden, Steve Wasilewski, David Pollitt, plus 33 3-month Associates, mostly from Mercedes College.

This was a beginner's trip. We all romped through the cave in one of 3 teams, exploring some of the more well-known sections. A few found the experience a bit of a challenge but all managed to overcome their fears and tears to exit the cave having at least appreciated the adventure even if it was something that they decided was only a once-in-a-lifetime event.

While most people prepared to leave for home, five of us (Graham, Gary, Jeanette, Alex W and David) went out to the Portal Dig to see just what all the fuss was about. All except young Alex became intrigued by the potential for finding a vast unknown. Gary was so enthused that he just couldn't stop himself sending 10 bucket-loads of dirt up to the Alberta!

Graham Pilkington

(See student comments on this trip on next page)

Comments from Mercedes College Students after Cora Lynn Caving Trip

10 STEP Janus Closure Student Reflections 2010

Earth Elements Caving.

1. *Caving was the most value to me because I really pushed myself. It wasn't what I expected and when I was down there I was angry, hot and sweaty. I didn't want to be there. But when I finished I felt really proud of myself for what I achieved. (Bridget M)*
2. *This helped me develop strategies that I can apply to other situations. (Rehma C)*
3. *SO incredibly challenging with the biggest rewards. (Jessie L)*
4. *Keep going no matter how hard a situation becomes. (Zara S)*
5. *Pushed me both physically, mentally. It was an amazing experience, and very satisfying to complete. (Georgia D)*
6. *Terrifying!. It pulled strength out of me that I did not know I had. (Bianca S)*
7. *Taught me about preparation and helped me with my fear of small spaces. (Tierney B)*
8. *I learnt of the values of trust and listening. (Tom B)*
9. *Simply confronting – one of the hardest things I have ever done. Showed me exactly how much strength I have within. (Ella W)*
10. *Caving taught me to be prepared and stay calm in situations. (Angus M)*
11. *I struggle in small spaces. I was terrified at the prospect of crawling underground for two hours. I will never forget that feeling when I lost sight of the cave entrance. I have never felt so scared , lost or desperate. However, our instructors helped me so much in coping mentally with the situation. After one difficult part of the cave which included tears, screaming and shaky knees, I realised that through breathing slowly (as we do in STEP) and focusing on the breath I could get through. The rest of the cave for me was so much fun and confidence building. (Hetty B)*
12. *An awesome experience. The building blocks of life. (Alice OC)*

5L536 (A whole lot of rain)

This feature was first reported to Fred Aslin on 14 August 2005 as a large collapse in a reserve that had been backfilled by the council. It was subsequently located on 14 February 2006.

Thursday 13th January 2011 saw a large storm event in Mount Gambier with a rainfall of 99mm recorded in the town. The SES were busy dealing with a number of flood events. One incident was a major collapse in Arkuna Reserve at the corner of Ramsay Ave and Tweed Cres.

Fred and I had a preliminary look on the 14th Jan and noticed a void under the northern edge. The site was revisited on 15th Jan when the feature was surveyed to determine the extent.

The collapse area was similar to that recorded in 2006. Several locals reported that that the area has collapsed on a number of occasions previously. It was also reported that in the latest collapse event water was bubbling up at the western side of the collapse. Arkuna Reserve is the site of a former sand quarry

This time the collapse measured 15.4 x 13.1m. The ground had subsided 0.5m but along the northern, western and south western sides the depth at the edge of the collapse was 3.1m. On the northern edge was a cavity 7.5m wide x 3.6m deep. The maximum depth was 5.0m. At the western edge of the cavity water was seeping out the ground.

The profile of the feature is

0.0 – 0.9m soil and fill
0.9 - 2.8m horizontally bedded volcanic ash
2.8 - 9 grey sand
9 - limestone (inferred from driller's log for 7022-1747

The cavity floor was plates of volcanic ash that had peeled off from the roof. There was disconformity between the ash and sand layers. The seepage water is presumed to come from the stormwater settlement pit in Ramsay Ave. Drainage bore 7022-1747 is a breathing bore so presumably has a cavity above the water table which was recorded by the driller in 1977 as 21m below the surface.

It is presumed the large flow into the drainage bore undermined the previous fill causing the area to again collapse. The present cavity was created by removal of the sand layer were upon the lower sections of the ash layer peeled of to the floor of the subsequent cavity.

The extent of the original cavity can not be determined easily due to the history of previous collapses and back filling.

Collapses such as this typically occur in the South East following heavy rains or prolonged periods of dry.

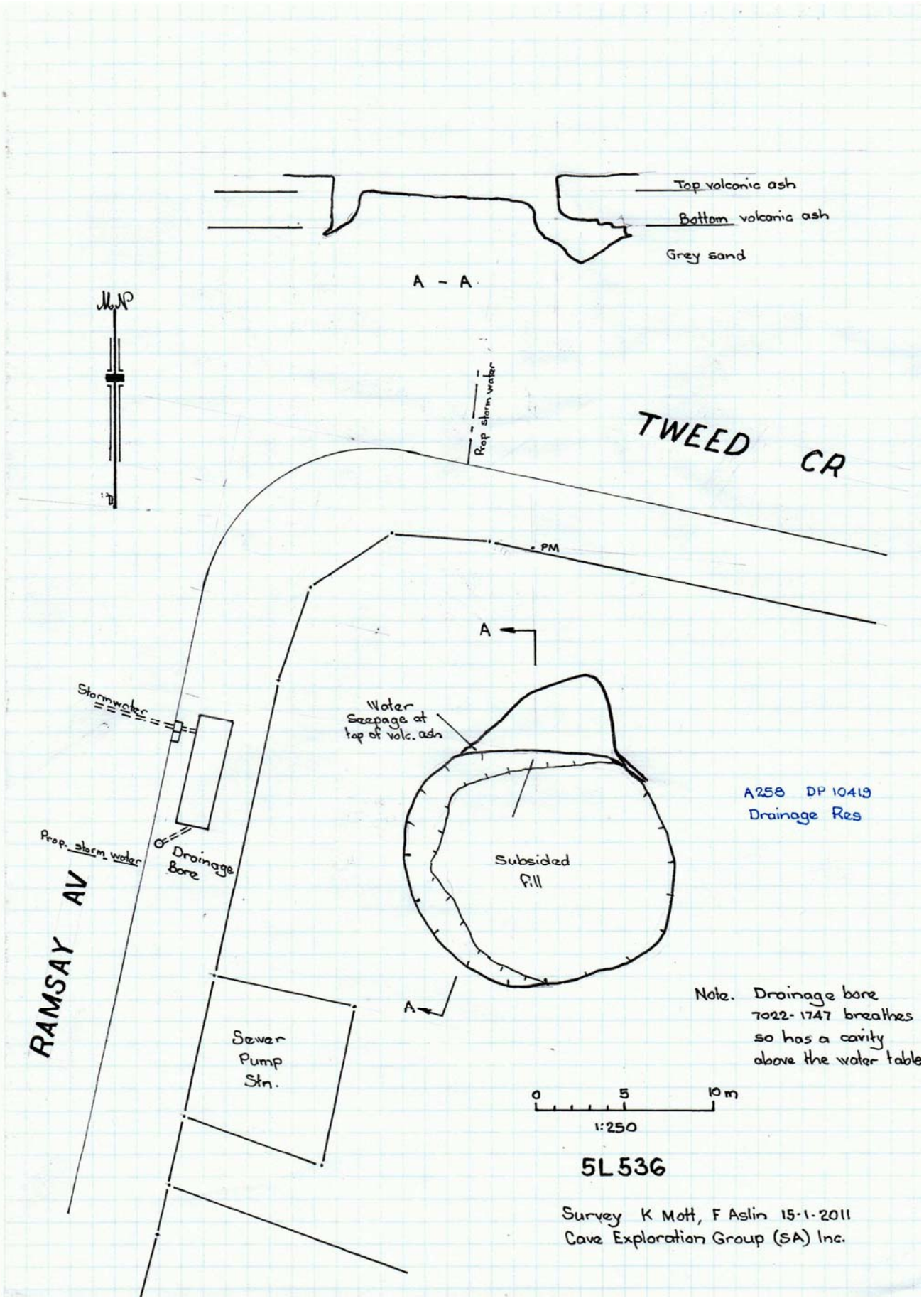
The South East has had near average rainfall in the last couple of years so these collapses are to be expected. Despite the rainfall the groundwater has not made dramatic recoveries as has sometimes been reported. Observation wells in the area show that water levels have risen slightly or stabilised.

Rainfall events such as occurred in January can result in short term elevated levels in some sinkholes. If the rainfall rate exceeds that of the surrounding limestone the water level will rise initially but then gradually return to equilibrium. This could take 24 hours or days depending on the tranmissivity of the limestone. Unless there is direct access to the goroundwater not all the rainfall is going to reach the water table. Some will evaporate, saturate upper layers, run of in drains or be utilised by crops and vegetation

This is evidenced in places such as Engelbrecht Cave. Stormwater from the catchment area around the cave is discharged into the cave. There are two drainage wells in the cave reserve. One has recently been backfilled as it did not function properly. The other discharges stormwater into the western chamber of the cave. As it is a closed catchment in the middle of housing discharge down drainage wells is the only option for disposal of the stormwater.

While I was guiding at Engelbrecht the water level would noticeably rise immediately after a storm event then gradually return to original levels. The water clarity in the eastern chamber was also affected by these storm events so there are obviously conduits between the two chambers.

Kevin Mott.


Top volcanic ash
Bottom volcanic ash
Grey sand
A - A
MH
Prop storm water
TWEED CR
PM
A
Stormwater
Water Seepage at top of volc. ash
A258 DP 10419
Drainage Res
Prop. storm water
Drainage Bore
Subsided Fill
RAMSAY AV
A
Sewer Pump Stn.
Note. Drainage bore 7022-1747 breathes so has a cavity above the water table
0 5 10 m
1:250
5L536
Survey K Mott, F Aslin 15-1-2011
Cave Exploration Group (SA) Inc.

Corra Lynn Cave, 5Y1, 6th Feb 2011

Graham Pilkington (trip leader), Gary Woodcock, David Pollitt.

The 3 of us went out to the Portal to continue the dig into the Basement. During the 6-hour trip, we moved 1m of mud from the junction. It's now possible to stand up while swinging the mattock. The dirt ended up at the bottom of the ladder pitch, raising the floor level there by half a metre. We also made a wall across the passage 1m high. Next trip we will have to raise this debris up into the Alberta. Towards the end of the day, the mud was so sticky that Gary was using it to plaster the walls and the pull-rope was using the grease-like properties to slow down any movement of the bucket. After hauling the bucket up 3m and across the 4m slot, the hauler was just one big stick-in-the-mud, taking what seemed forever just to change the position of the feet to turn around to dump the contents. Correction, the contents couldn't be dumped, the slop had to be scooped out by hand. Anyone silly enough to leave their gloves on had to retrieve them after each scoop. To get out of the dig, the ladder has to be skewed down to the dig site to provide something that enables a hand to stay in place while negotiating the tight bit of the fissure just over the dig. A longer ladder will be needed by the time we are down to the interesting part.

Gary noted that the Portal dig 7m below the first Portal dig (maybe I should call it Gloop Dig in honour of a similar experience in another well-known cave) is now about 1½ metres deep and he can see another 3m down the breathing 0.2m gap over the top of the dirt slope. At the rate that we're going, another 4 trips should enable us to see just what the cave is hiding.

Graham Pilkington

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Past Trips from General Meetings

November 2010

1 Athol Jackson mentioned that **Peter Horne** has had a trip to Narrina Lake Cave where he discovered some graffiti of 1991 vintage. **Neville Skinner** said that a skull and bones were found and submitted to Gavin Prideaux for identification.

2 Ken Smith visited the Tourist Caves at Jenolan. He recommends all CEGSA members visit them.

January 2011

Nil trips reported.

TECHNICAL and OTHER ARTICLES

MEMBERSHIP

Nil Membership changes.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

CEGSA MEMBERSHIP FEES became due on January 1st. To ensure continuity of membership and privileges (particularly insurance) please pay before March 31st.
Joining fee applies after March 31st. If you prefer to direct debit your fees, the CEGSA Bank Account details are: **BSB 105-900, Account No 950661040**, reference with your name and CEGSA fees. Please email treasurer on your action. Renewal form is still required to be submitted for database information purposes.

CEGSA MEMBERSHIP FEES FOR 2011 YEAR

Full Membership	$ 53.00
Full Country Membership	47.00
Associate Membership	45.00
Long Term Associate	53.00
3 Month Introductory	5.00
Joining Fee (N/A to 3mth Intro)	12.00
Discount for e-mail CEGSA News	15.00
Discount for Country Membership	6.00

ASF LEVY FEE FOR 2011 YEAR

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

2011 YEAR FEES

	CEGSA	+ASF	TOTAL
Full Membership	$53.00	$ 68.00	$121.00
Full Country Membership	47.00	68.00	115.00
Associate Membership	45.00	68.00	113.00
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	$90.00	$121.50	$211.50
1st Full Member + 2nd Associate Member Less $16.00 for only 1 CEGSA News	$82.00	$121.50	$203.50
1st Associate Member + 2nd Assoc Member Less $16.00 for only 1 CEGSA News	$74.00	$121.50	$195.50

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.

Approved CEGSA Trip Leaders

Name	Caving Leader level
Marie Choi	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Stan Flavel	Horizontal and Laddering
Grant Gartrell	Coordinator Only
Chris Gibbons	Coordinator Only
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
Peter Kraehenbuehl	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Ian Lewis	Horizontal and Laddering
George MacLucas	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
June MacLucas	Horizontal
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.

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Help Required on the Corra Lynn Cave Portal Dig

Trips to the Portal Dig are planned for many of the coming weekends over the first half of this year. Fridays may also be used for those who cannot attend on the weekend. There's no need to plan beyond then because we'll be touring the Corra Lynn Cave Basement by July. Of course the people doing the touring will be those that have helped to gain access in the first place!

To join this select group, just let me know on what days you can attend.
Email me at p-c-h@bigpond.net.au or phone 8395 6713. Kneepads are optional but recommended.

Proposed possible dates are:

Mar 5 or 6th	Mar 12 or 13th	Apr 2 or 3rd	May 21 or 22nd	June 4 or 5th	June 11 or 12th
Mar 19 or 20th	Mar 26 or 27th	Apr 9 or 10th	May 28 or 29th	June 18 or 19th	June 25 or 26th

Graham Pilkington

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Was Corra Lynn Cave created by sulphur corrosion?

Anyone who examines the map of Corra Lynn and compares this with those of caves known to have been created by the up-welling of sulphurous fluids should notice the similarity in form, layout and passage density. In fact Corra Lynn Cave fits the parameters that differentiate sulphur caves from all the others. This does not prove that Corra Lynn Cave was created this way but it does point out a research project for anyone interested in finding out.

Graham Pilkington

INDEX TO VOLUME 55

Volume 55 contained the following issues

55#1	**Feb 2010**	**issue 217**
55#2	**May 2010**	**issue 218**
55#3	**Aug 2010**	**issue 219**
55#4	**Nov 2010**	**issue 220**

The index is divided into the following categories

Caving Activity by Area
Trip Reports
Technical and Other Articles
Members and Club Management

Key to abbreviations used in the index:

A	Anthropological	**L**	Location
At	Art in all forms	**M**	Map
Bi	Biological	**P**	Photography
Bo	Botanical	**Pa**	Palaeontology
C	Cleanup	**R**	Rubbish removal
D	Description	**S**	Surveying
Di	Diving	**Sc**	Scientific
E	Exploration	**SR**	Search and Rescue
Ev	Excavation	**T**	Tourist
F	Fantasy	**Tg**	Tagged
G	Geological	**TM**	Track Marking
Gt	Gating	**Tr**	Training
H	History	**W**	Work

Caving Activity

Nullarbor

N-1	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	Tg
N-1	55#4 p 90-93	Richard Harris	Bi, Di, P
N-3	55#4 p 90-93	Richard Harris	D, P
N-17	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-47	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	P, T
N-58	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-71	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-134	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-158	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-169	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-180	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, E, H, L, P, Tg
N-194	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-296	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	Bi, D, L, P, Tg
N-297	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-298	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-305	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-306	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	Bi, D, L, P
N-310	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	Bi
N-567	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-576	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-577	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-588	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-589	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-590	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-592	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-600	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-614	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-615	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-616	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-697	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-726	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-739	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-740	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-764	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-792	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-796	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-822	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-840	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-841	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-842	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-843	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-846	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-847	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-892	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-896	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-898	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-904	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-936	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-937	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-938	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P, Tg
N-975	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-976	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, E, H, L, P
N-977	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-978	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-980	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-981	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, H
N-981	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-984	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L
N-988	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	

N-989	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-991	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P, Tg
N-1164	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-1165	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-1189	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-1190	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-1194	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-1196	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-1221	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-1223	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, H
N-1225	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D
N-1226	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-1340	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-1392	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-1419	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-1476	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-1479	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	L
N-1480	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, Tg
N-1503	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-1619	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-1951	55#4 p 90-93	Richard Harris	Bi, D, Di, P
N-1956	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P
N-1975	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-1976	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-1992	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-2782	55#4 p 90-93	Richard Harris	Ev
N-3152	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3254	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P
N-3260	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-3261	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	
N-3262	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	H
N-3382 to N-3425	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3386	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P, Tg
N-3910	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3911	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3912	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, M, Tg
N-3913	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
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N-3917	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3918	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
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N-3959	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	Bi, D, L, P, Tg
N-3959	55#4 p 90-93	Richard Harris	D, L, P
N-3960	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
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N-3970	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
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N-3972	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3973	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3974	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3975	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3976	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3977	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3978	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P, Tg
N-3979	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3980	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3981	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3982	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3983	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P, Tg
N-3984	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3985	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3986	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3987	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, H, L, P, Tg
N-3988	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3989	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3990	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3991 to N-3999	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
N-3994	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	Bi, D, L, P, Tg
N-4000	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D, L, P, Tg
NX-23	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L

NX-24	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-25	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-45	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-53	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-62	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-71	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-117	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-123	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-124	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-125	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-127	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-128	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-131	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-132	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-133	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-134	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-135	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-136	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-137	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-138	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-195	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-243	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-244	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-256	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-257	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-258	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-259	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-260	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-261	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-265	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-266	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-267	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-268	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-269	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-270	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-271	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-272	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-279	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-315	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-317	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-319	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-344	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-347	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-348	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-354	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-355	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-485	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-486	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NX-541	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-599	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-612	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	L
NX-613	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-614	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-615	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-616	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NX-642	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	L
NXK-206	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-233	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-234	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-235	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D

NXK-947	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-948	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-954	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd	D, L
NXK-1862	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-1863	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-1864	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-1865	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-1887	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-1888	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-1889	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-1898	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-1899	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-1914	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D
NXK-1915	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd	D

Upper South East

U-16	55#4 p cover	Marie Choi	P
U-16	55#4 p 84-85	Damian Grindley	Bi, D, H, P
U-16	55#4 p 85-86	Damian Grindley	H, R

Yorke Peninsula

Y-1	55#1 p 21	Graham Pilkington	T, Ev
Y-1	55#2 p 44	Graham Pilkington	Ev
Y-1	55#4 p 88-90	Richard Harris	SR

Trip Reports

6E120 - Ray of Sunshine Cave, the Newest Cave in WA!	55#1 p 12-13	Paul Hosie
Cave Diving – "Most Beautiful"	55#4 p 86-88	Ken Smith
Cave Rescue Orientation Program – CROP	55#4 p 88-90	Richard Harris
Corra Lynn Cave, 13 March 2010	55#2 p 44	Graham Pilkington
Corra Lynn Cave, 14 November 2009	55#1 p 21	Graham Pilkington
Fossil Cave megafaunal fossil discovery and retrieval, 2009	55#1 p 14-21	Neville R Skinner
Gloop/Punyelroo: Sunday 23rd May 2010	55#3 p 58	Mark Sefton
Jolly Jaunt, Sand Cave 5U016 24th July 2010	55#4 p 84-85	Damian Grindley
Mole Creek: Friday 12th – Monday 15th February 2010	55#3 p 59-60	Mark Sefton
Roe Plain and Warbla Cave, Oct 1-12th 2010	55#4 p 90-93	Richard Harris
Soon forgotten Hero's 5U016 Oct 2&3 2010 Sand Cave Cleanup	55#4 p 85-86	Damian Grindley
Stories of Englebrecht's Cave	55#2 p 47-51	Ian Lewis
The Turner Rockholes, Nullarbor Plain. Part 2: April/May 2006	55#1 p 4-12	Peter Ackroyd
The Turner Rockholes, Nullarbor Plain. Part 3: April 2007	55#2 p 35-44	Peter Ackroyd
Tracking Farie and Woolley Across the Nullarbor Plain	55#4 p 76-84	Peter Ackroyd
Waraweena Sanctuary and Sliding Rock Mine, Flinders Ranges SA. July 12-17th 2010	55#3 p 60-61	Richard Harris
Waraweena Sanctuary and Sliding Rock Mine, July 12-17th 2010. Part 2	55#4 p 93-94	Richard Harris

Technical and Other Articles

Members and Club Management

Graham Pilkington

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REMINDER

Members are reminded that CEGSA will reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by members in catering to the operation of the Group, execution of Office bearer activities; and running Group functions. If the expense will be beyond the pre-approved budget, then it's suggested that the member get prior approval from the Committee or a General Meeting before expending the money.

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Clean Up Australia Day

DENR is organising two cave clean ups for Clean Up Australia Day. The official date is 6 Mar 2011 but the cave clean up could possibly be a week later. DENR has organised cranes so it would depend on their availability. The sites being looked at are Sand Cave at Naracoorte and a bat cave (extn of L77) at Glencoe. Oisin Sweeney is co-ordinating it.

Contact Kevin Mott if interested on jkmott@internode.on.net

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Date	Type of Event	Description	Contact
23/02/11	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel.	
26/02/11	Working Bee	Library and records	Graham Pilkington
05 or 06	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
06/03/11		Clean Up Australia Day	Kevin Mott
09/03/11	Committee Meeting	TBA	Mark Sefton
12 or 13	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
12-14/03	Adelaide Cup W/E		
19 or 20	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
23/03/11	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. The making of the film 'SANCTUM'	Harry Harris and Peter Horne
26/03/11	Working Bee	Library and Records(depending on Portal dig)	Graham Pilkington
26 or 27	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
02 or 03	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
09 or 10	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
13/04/11	Committee Meeting	TBA	Mark Sefton
22-26/04	Easter/Anzac W/E		
27/04/11	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Subject to be advised via CEGSA e-News	
11/05/11	Committee Meeting	TBA	Mark Sefton
11/05/11	CEGSA NEWS	Articles due	Athol Jackson
21 or 22	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
25/05/11	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Subject to be advised via CEGSA e-News	
28/05/11	Working Bee	Library and Records(depending on Portal dig)	Graham Pilkington
28 or 29	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
04 or 05	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
11-13/06	Queens Birthday W/E		
11 or 12	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
18 or 19	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
22/06/11	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel.	
25 or 26	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
	Training	Ad Hoc training	Tim Payne
	Caving	Ongoing Vic Fossil survey	Gary Woodcock
	Caving	Continuing Fleurieu Peninsula Exploration	Grant Gartrell

****Extra trips will be notified through CEGSA e-News via email****

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 of the trip is submitted in a timely manner.

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Please use this space as needed.