

CEGSA NEWS



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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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SA Scout Liaison	Ian Lewis	As Above

Cover Photograph: Ray Gibbons climbing out of blowhole N-5046.

Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 17 Oct 2010.

CONTENTS

Volume 60 Number 2

Issue 238

MAY 2015

CONTENTS

	AUTHOR	PAGE
Committee and Office Bearers		17
Contents		18
Presidents Spot	Graham Pilkington	19

TRIP REPORTS

A Botanical Inclined Nullarbor Trip, October 2010	Peter Ackroyd	20
FUSSI Eyre Peninsula Trip Report (part 1)	Neville Skinner	25
Kangaroo Island Trip Report 10-18 May 2014	Kevin Mott	35
Past Trips (from February General Meeting)		37
Past Trips (from March General Meeting)		37
Past Trips (from April General Meeting)		37
Calvin The Caver	Cartoon	38

TECHNICAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

Membership Fees	Chris Gibbons	39
Approved CEGSA Trip Leaders	Committee	40
Missing Report From 2014 Annual Report	Kevin Mott	40
Ningaloo Underground 30 th ASF Conference	advert	41
Core Lynn Cave State Heritage Listing	Kevin Mott	41
Addition to CEGSA Occasional Paper No5	Kevin Mott	41
FUSSI Program May to December 2015		44
CEGSA Calendar of Events	Committee	45
Notes		46

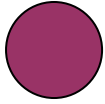
QUARTERMASTERS NOTE.

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 for Volume 60 Number 3 (Issue 239) is Wednesday 12th AUGUST 2015. 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 post to 6 Hudson Ave Rostrevor 5073 on a CD, in Word or ASCII text format. Do not embed photos in text; send as separate files with notes where to put photos. Photos are preferred to be in colour (jpg format). Of course other forms of communication will still be gratefully accepted.

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

Have you ever wondered if a conflict should exist between us cavers and the National Parks Service? After all, they often impede access to our desired location – the interior of caves.

The NPWS have two “prime directives” that just happen to be opposed to each other – protect the land under their care from adverse (any?) change while at the same time allowing public access to those very same places.

CEGSA’s Constitution has almost identical “prime directives”, that we label as “aims and objectives”, but worded differently – protect the caves from damage (or change) while still fostering caving.

Maybe we’re not so different after all. However, the NPWS tend to bias their decisions towards conservation whereas we tend to bias ours towards caving. This has been reversed on several occasions that I know of where the NPWS did not have adequate control over their own employees who flouted their position and damaged caves while at the same time CEGSA members hid the location of new discoveries to protect them from abuse by the NPWS (and other cavers!). This situation has changed over the last few decades as the NPWS have educated their employees to the value of caves so that a pride of “ownership” overrides the urge to take friends into restricted access caves. CEGSA members have also been changing. We now spend much more effort to protect the caves from damage and emphasize to our members to need to do so.

This year we are in talks with the Naracoorte world heritage caves reserve management to help them draw up management plans for their area that will cater to the needs and requirements that the NPWS have to achieve while at the same time allowing ongoing access by cavers to the cave resource. The benefits to the NPWS will be many – the transfer of knowledge that we have gained from decades of caving and experience from many karst areas; demonstrating specific routes through their caves that both “show the way on” as well as minimising the damage caused by people trying to find those routes; mapping and documenting caves; and locating more of what they have. After all, there would be no World Heritage at the Reserve if cavers had not been allowed to explore.

Graham Pilkington

TRIP REPORTS

A Botanically Inclined Nullarbor Trip, October 2010

Trip dates: 10 – 29 October 2010

Party: Peter Ackroyd and Ray Gibbons.

Introduction

The focus for this trip to the Western Australian part of the Nullarbor Plain was to continue locating and recording karst features north of Mundrabilla Station. These had originally been picked up from ultralight flights in 2000 and 2001. We also wanted to tidy up a couple of “Max’s mysteries”. These were left over problem features from years ago and generally regarded by most people as being in the ‘too-hard-basket’.

A phone call to the owners at Mundrabilla Station prior to the trip indicated we had a Garden of Eden to look forward to. Apparently 350mm of rain had fallen to date, well over the average, resulting in knee-high speargrass and many flowering plants.

By the end of the trip, we had documented 127 new karst features, had checked 4 existing features (and added extra data to the records) and visited 52 temporarily numbered features (NX numbers), giving those that proved to be karst features a permanent number (see appendix 1 for list of numbers allocated).

On The Road

Leaving Adelaide in Ray’s heavily laden Rodeo utility on Sunday 10 October, we reached Ceduna to have a relaxed meal and a few beers. On Monday, we continued westward, stopping for lunch at the rather spectacular southern tip of the old dog-proof fence, about 150km east of Eucla. This dog fence is now in poor condition, but an amazing sight is the extreme southern tip of it as it reaches the edge of the Bunda Cliffs and plummets to a point that becomes vertical at the last post. I can imagine a very gung-ho young man being dangled over that 50m drop on a rope held by some mates so that he could plant that post.

Arriving in Eucla in the mid-afternoon, we picked up and paid for two boxes of fruit and vegetables that I had pre-ordered from Perth. After packing them into the poor old ute we decided to take it easy in a motel room for the rather cold and rainy night.

The N-25 Mystery

Locating features on the Nullarbor Plain is often difficult. Those that were found in the 1950s and 1960s can be even harder as location descriptions can be poor and tracks have often disappeared. In the case of N-25, originally recorded on a January 1960 trip led by Adrian Hunt of SUSS, the location description wasn’t too bad: “cave is found ¼ mile north of track after travelling 1¼ mile NE of N-19 [Weebubbie Road Blowhole] on the way to Eucla”.

Ray and I followed these directions on two earlier trips and found ourselves within 300m of N-1810, a smallish hole leading off a shallow doline in a patch of scrub. During the second of these trips, we spent an entire afternoon scouring the area by vehicle and on foot over a wide region, locating and tagging a few other features, none of which matched the information we had on N-25. We therefore came to the inescapable conclusion that N-25 and N-1810 were one and the same (Ackroyd, 2008B).

There remained, however, a mystery. In April 1992 Max Meth and Gary White had gone on an Easter trip to the Nullarbor and, amongst other things, claimed to have found N-25. Max didn’t tag it but fortunately he did photograph it. I had acquired copies of the two photographs Max had taken and realised that, whilst similar to N-25/1810, the feature was clearly different. I then searched the CEGSA newsletter archive and found that Max had done the right thing and had written a trip report. Reading this I deduced that Max had not been on Weebubbie Road at all but instead was on a track roughly parallel to it, a couple of kilometres south (Meth, 1992).

This meant that there was now a feature somewhere out there, which had been photographed but not numbered or tagged. So, on Tuesday 12 October, with copies of the photos in our hot little hands and with the knowledge of which track Max and Gary had actually been on, Ray and I followed that same track, went north at the right spot and found the same feature, which has now been tagged N-5025. The photos and description matched perfectly, but for one tiny detail — the 3m tall pittosporum that Max described in his article had recently died.

A few tens of metres southwest of N-5025 was a pretty blue flowering shrub, which was later identified as *Halgania andromedifolia*.



Halgania andromedifolia, SW of N-5025
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 12 Oct 2010.

Flowering plants were everywhere. The speargrass was thick and dense, growing well over our knees. Even the bluebush and saltbush shrubs were flowering, as much as they ever do.

Feeling pleased with our detective work, we followed the track west to tag and collect further data on N-521 and the double rockhole, N-522. While we were at the latter we spotted a 600mm long Mulga Snake (*Pseudechis australis*).



600mm long Mulga Snake (*Pseudechis australis*)
at double rockhole, N-522.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 12 Oct 2010.



Ray Gibbons at double rockhole, N-522.
Rockhole 1 in foreground.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 12 Oct 2010.

Continuing to the west, we reached Weebubbie cave (N-2), returning to the highway via the microwave tower track to the south-east. Back on the highway, we drove west to a spot near Jallah Rockhole (N-3924) to look for a temporarily numbered rockshelter NX-42. We found it high on the stranded cliff face above the Roe Plain and tagged it N-5026.

Driving further west to Mundrabilla Station, we arrived mid-afternoon as prearranged and, after a chat with the owners, headed north up the cliff track onto the plain proper. Following the Mundrabilla-Forrest Road we reached a claypan a few kilometres north of the station boundary where we camped the night.

As night fell, we heard several deep “hooing” calls, which travelled a long way in the night air. At first we thought they must be owls, before consulting the bird book and deciding that they were the mating calls of male Bustards (*Ardeotis australis*). The grass was long and lush and insects were everywhere. So, the Bustards appeared to be making the most of it. We were to hear these calls from about 10 pm through to the early morning on most nights during our time on the plain. The grass was so long, we didn’t actually see many of the birds but they were certainly making their presence known.

Travelling North

Wednesday 13 October was a perfect Nullarbor day, 27°C and no wind. We changed the wheels on the ute over to the ‘bush set’, storing the road wheels on the roof rack out of harm’s way. We then

proceeded to locate a couple of NX features, tagging and recording those that turned out to be karst features, all the while travelling in a northerly direction.

When it was close to sunset, we made camp in a nice claypan and set up our standard windbreak off the back of the ute. After erecting our tents, we settled back to enjoy a couple of beers before making a meal and counting our lucky stars, which on this particular night were supplemented by the extremely bright space station, cruising above us on its umpteenth trip round the earth.

The following morning was taken up with entering the data collected from the day before into the computer and breaking camp. The weather then chose to turn decidedly cold and wet, so, being fairly close to Old Homestead Cave hut, we decided to slack off for the rest of the day in its comforting shelter.

We noted that a pair of kestrels had also chosen the hut, or more precisely the toilet across the road from the hut, in which to set up house. A loose nest of sticks lined with grass contained four eggs. It had been built on the top of the toilet's water tank, and each trip to the toilet caused some consternation until the kestrels became more accustomed to us.

Friday was cold and windy but the showers had ceased so, we headed about 10km north of the hut to locate more NX numbers to tag and document. We saw a largish plane flying regularly spaced north-south runs at this point. A 2m long proboscis at the rear of the plane suggested it was some kind of gravity or magnetic survey being carried out by a mining company.

We worked all day at finding NX features until the cold and the setting sun suggested we should find a claypan for a campsite. We had to share it with a camel and a wild dog, but we managed.

The country round here, about 35km south of Forrest, was certainly more lush than we'd ever seen this far north. The speargrass was everywhere, and so were the flowering plants. We saw peas, daisies, Frankenia, Solanum (*S. centrale*) and a weedy looking Goodenia (*G. mimuloides*) in flower.



Goodenia mimuloides at N-5039.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 16 Oct 2010.



Typical shot of the unusually lush country
about 35km South of Forrest.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, October 2010.

The days settled into a routine of data entry in the morning, when Ray would go for a 7 or 8km karst walk, often finding new features that were not on the NX list. The afternoons were spent tagging and recording these until near sunset, when we would set up camp and kick back, enjoying a beer or two while soaking up the atmosphere. After a meal we'd be lulled to sleep by the 'hooing' of randy Bustards.

On Saturday 16 October, near the end of the day, we came across an area of *Eremophila* shrubs. There were two species, one of which I recognized as *Eremophila glabra*, but the other species, comprising about 15 to 20 individual plants, I couldn't readily identify. Once back home, I was able to provisionally identify them from my photographs and samples as *Eremophila hillii*. This was rather interesting as they were known from only one other site, near Kalgoorlie, in the whole of Western Australia.

Subsequent correspondence and samples sent to the Western Australian Herbarium confirmed the species. So now there are two dots on the Western Australian distribution map for *Eremophila hillii*.



Eremophila hillii near N-5044.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 16 Oct 2010.



Eremophila hillii (flower detail) near N-5044.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 16 Oct 2010.

On Sunday 17 October we were close to a couple more of Max's mysteries, N-484 and 485. We had searched for these two long lost blowholes once before, on a stinking hot October day in 2002 (Ackroyd, 2008A). Max had recorded them in September 1988, having come across them when he and Gary White were driving cross country, north-east from Old Homestead Cave (N-83). Max had described N-484 as being on the "sixth ridge, 12km at 312°" from N-83. There was a brief description, a rough sketch of the blowhole and no tag. So, we didn't have much to go on. Near where N-484 was supposed to be we did find two blowholes, N-5050 and N-5051, but neither matched Max's descriptions. We did, however, manage to find a razor rock that slashed our tyre. It was ruined — no patch could cover that.

Camp was set up at sunset about 30km south of the Transcontinental Railway Line. We could hear the trains pass on the night air as we were once again lulled to sleep by the 'hooing' of Bustards.

Ray replaced the slashed tyre with one of our two spares in the morning while I did the usual office work. We again saw the survey plane running its north-south flights, this time about 5km to the east. After lunch we set off on foot to tag several nearby features that Ray had found on his morning karst walk, returning to camp at sunset.

The following day was more of the same, but this time we found an excellent example of native hollyhocks near the draughting doline, N-5059.



Flower & fruit of the Native Hollyhock
(*Lavatera plebia*) at N-5059.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 19 Oct 2010.

Overhead at N-5065 we saw the pale form of the brown falcon (*Falco berigora*, *rufous morph*), expertly working the updraughts, hunting for its meal.

Wednesday 20 October turned out to be a good day. With fine weather, we had an early start and tagged and documented a total of 19 different karst features, mostly blowholes or draughting holes in dolines. The only hiccup was that at one point we hit something and lost traction. Crawling underneath revealed the problem — the vehicle was perched on a pretty big rock.



*The Rodeo ute, perched between a rock and
Photo: Rav Gibbons. 20 Oct 2010.*



*Twelve hours of rain at camp 10.
Photo: Peter Ackrovd. 22 Oct 2010.*

The next day was even busier — 21 features were tagged, only a few of which were NX numbers, the rest being found by us. We appeared to be in an old paleochannel, which could explain the high concentration of karst features here. By the evening, the weather was becoming unsettled, with frequent wind changes and muggy conditions.

It started raining at four in the morning on Friday. It stopped raining 12 hours later at four in the afternoon. We couldn't go anywhere in the squelchy conditions so we caught up on our paperwork and reading.

Homeward Bound

By mid-morning the following day we were able to move again with no problems so continued our tagging work for the next few days until Monday 25 October when it was time to head back south. In the evening, we drove back down the Forrest-Mundrabilla Road to camp the night at Old Homestead Cave hut. We had a bit of a wash to make ourselves presentable in public again before heading further south intending to tick off a few more NX features on the way. Many of the blowholes we checked had nesting kestrels in them, usually with a few chirping chicks. These we did not explore. Late in the day we slashed our second tyre of the trip on another sharp rock. We changed the tyre and set up camp in a nearby claypan.

The following day, we checked more of the left over NX features that had been spotted from the air a decade before but had been deemed to be of not much interest so had never before been visited on the ground.

One feature that had been visited on the ground was N-3619. However, despite being cursorily explored by the team that visited and tagged it, there was precious little information on it except that it was a deep blowhole that ended in a chamber. We checked the entrance to find a strong cold draught emerging from it. A quick reconnoitre by Ray revealed that we would need SRT equipment, warm clothes to counter the freezing draught and a full survey — something to do on the next trip.

We reached Mundrabilla Station fairly late on Wednesday afternoon. After paying our camp fees we headed east to Eucla to stay the night. Two days later, we were back in Adelaide.

Appendix 1: Listing of features examined and karst numbers allocated

New 'N' numbers allocated, tagged and documented:

N-5025 — 5099.

N-5600 — 5651.

(Total = 127)

Existing 'N' numbers visited, data collected and feature tagged (when no tag found):

N-521, 522, 1667, 3619. (Total = 4)

Temporary 'NX' numbers visited and 'N' numbers allocated (where applicable):

NX-42, 160 (nothing found);

NXK-24, 61, 62, 63, 122, 123, 124, 132, 133, 134, 135, 139, 144, 145 (rabbits), 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 164, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 298, 302 (rabbits), 303, 725 (rabbits), 759, 875, 876, 890, 896 (pavement only), 899, 900 (rabbits), 933, 955, 1150;

NXU-45.

(Total = 52)

All our cave information was entered into the Australian karst database, 'OzKarst', to be accessible to all cavers.

References

Ackroyd, Peter, (2008A), A Nomad's View of the Nullarbor. *CEGSA News* **209 (Vol 53 No 1)**: p. 5.

Ackroyd, Peter, (2008B), Slow Road to Eucla — Roughing it in the Nullarbor. *CEGSA News* **211 (Vol 53 No 3)**: p. 44.

Meth, Max (1992), Nullarbor Plains, 17–20 April 1992. *CEGSA Newsletter* **148 (Vol 37 No 3)**: pp. 33–34.

Peter Ackroyd, 5 May 2015

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FUSSI EYRE PENINSULA TRIP REPORT (Part 1)

Participants: Neville Skinner (Trip Leader), Daniel Dingwall, Tim Featonby & Nicole Baillie

1st-5th Jan 2015

Trip report and photos by Neville Skinner

After several calls from Daniel, asking when would I come over and check out a few caves on the Eyre Peninsula, I finally gave in and promised I would do so some time after Christmas and before I went back to work, depending on when my good friends Tim & Nicole would be in town. Tim had left his previous job and was looking for another interest in his life, so had decided to take up geology. He also shared an interest in caving, so I asked him if he was interested in doing some caving on the Eyre Peninsula, followed by a trip to the Gawler Ranges National Park, something I had wanted to do for several years. We also discussed the possibility of a trip to visit caves in the lower Flinders Ranges on the way back from the Gawler Ranges, and so the trip started to fall into place.

We were aware there was some 40 degree weather on the way, but we figured that was unlikely to be a problem, as we had both survived summer trips to the Nullarbor in the past and I had survived a one week trip to Yarrangobilly in a constant 40-degree heat wave some 12 months earlier.

The plan was to travel to Cleve, check out a few old mines, possibly a couple in the Whyalla area, then head down to Whalers Way, the other side of Pt Lincoln, during the peak of the heat wave to investigate some sea caves, then travel up the West Coast to the Sheringa area when it was cooler to explore caves there, before continuing up to Elliston to explore more sea caves/features. This plan conformed to minimising our exposure to the heat of the day, in accordance with the official forecasted temperatures for all the areas we were to visit.

Tim & Nicole left Adelaide on Monday for Clare, where they spent a couple of days checking out wineries before heading off to meet me at Pt Augusta on Wed afternoon. I was supposed to meet them at around 3pm, but did not leave Adelaide until lunchtime, as I had to do a few things before I departed, including picking up a 15m wire ladder from Mark's place. I met up with Tim at 4pm and then went shopping for supplies, knowing the shops would not be open the next day (New Years Day).

We arrived in Cleve at approx. 7:10pm, and went straight to Dan's place, where we had been invited to put up camp in his garage. Further to this Dan had offered to fire up the BBQ on our arrival, so we spent the evening enjoying good country hospitality.

The next morning (New Year's Day) the five of us (Dan, Tim, Nicole, myself and our new mascot Will der Beast) arrived at around 9am at a farm on the East coast, where we had arranged access to enter an old mine. This mine was supposedly a BHP owned Dolomite mine, with a 30m vertical shaft dug by hand.



Entering the property on which the mine sits



Will (der Beast) testing caving helmet for Suitability

Before entering the mine we had to remove old timbers and corrugated iron from on top of it, and were surprised to find a large colony of Passalid beetles had taken ownership of the entrance. These beetles were in the order of 40mm in length and about 20mm wide, and very strong. I had not seen them before and at first I thought they were Christmas beetles (after all, it was just after Christmas). Then one climbed up the inside leg of my overalls, determined to head for higher, darker ground. I fought back to protect my jewels, but it was not easy to dislodge the creature that clung on tight, had engaged low-ratio 6-leg drive and powered on, digging in, while I looked for any method to stop it that did not involve cutting my overalls off. After a fight that lasted a minute, I emerged the victor and got to keep my overalls on and intact.

It was not until I returned to Adelaide and Googled these beetles that I was able to identify them as Passalid beetles, and even then I did not find a photo of the identical form as that found at the mine.



Passalid beetles at mine shaft entrance



Dolomite mine entrance, showing air pipe

We then put a notice on the dash of the vehicle advising we were members of the FUSSI, the number in our group, the time we entered and the time we expected to return to the surface.

I planned to abseil in first to check the timber formwork for safety, and for live snakes on the bottom. But as I started to descend I noted the top row of timbers surrounding the entrance were rotted and close to collapse, so I aborted and we placed a solid piece of timber right across the top, just to the left of the air pipe (as shown in the picture), and then re-routed the climbing rope and rope protector over the top of this timber (not shown).

On the way down I noted the ladder was not continuous to the bottom, but stopped halfway down before continuing on the opposite side of the shaft. I immediately advised those on the surface, in case it impacted anyone's exit plans.



Nicole entering shaft - note use of split ladder



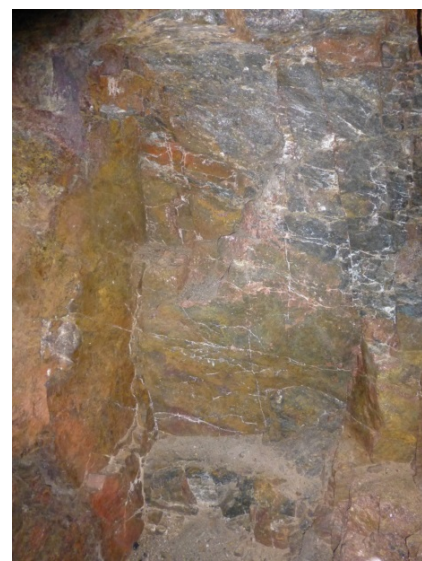
Bottom of entrance shaft (pile of dirt from surface)



Air pipe laying silent



Old rail-cart still works



One of the two mine faces

Nicole was next to abseil in, followed by Tim, and then Dan. It ended up taking about an hour to rig and for the four of us to get down into the mine. The mine tunnel on the bottom headed off horizontally in one direction for about 40-50m, and in the other direction for about 80-100m. Both of these passages contained a very narrow gauge railway line (about 50cm), and on one side, near the end of the passage, there was a small flatbed rail-car, still in good working order.

The entrance shaft also had an air-pipe from the surface to the passages, and then on to the end of one of the passages. This was used to blow clean air from the surface to the mine face, where it then pushed the 'old' air back up the entrance shaft to the surface. I imagine this might have been because of the resultant fumes from the use of explosives, or possibly because of excessive dust, as we found the air to be fresh. Dan said he knew of an old miner who worked in that mine, who had told him it was not uncommon to have young boys visit and turn off the air-pump for a laugh. This meant the miners had to down tools and return to the surface to restart the air supply.

The passages had several dead snakes, lizards, birds and even a dead sheep present, but in all cases had been dead for a long time so were not unpleasant. We spent some time examining the rock walls of the mine, and playing with rail car, before we headed out.

Dan was the first to leave, climbing up the rope, but when he reached the top of the ladder it broke away from the top timber that it was attached to with two large coach screws, and a one metre length of it crashed down onto the floor of the mine. This was not a problem for Tim, Nicole & I, as we had been well clear of the entrance shaft waiting for the "Clear" signal. I was thankful then that we had relocated the rope at the top before entering, as we were to SRT out and more timber may have otherwise fallen. We had spent about an hour in the mine, which I thought was an extremely interesting piece of history.

We left the mine site at 12:30am and headed for the local wind farm, where Dan had accepted an apprenticeship as an electrician. I have always wanted to see wind turbines up close, as I could not believe they are as big as we are told... They are!



Dan shows us where he will soon be working



Semi-trailer next to wind turbine

We spent about 30 mins there, just watching them turn. I was quite surprised at how quiet they were, after all the press we have heard about them keeping people awake at night. The only sounds we heard were the occasional control motor whirring as the blade pitch was corrected for optimal efficiency, and this was only from those towers in close proximity. Dan explained to us that there was an emergency exit on the floor of the wind turbine tower, and a rope, harness and associated climbing gear provided for a quick abseil exit, 85m to the ground below.

As we were leaving I noticed that a wind turbine about 300m away had a semi-trailer parked at its base, so I took the opportunity to capture the photo that shows the difference in size between the two.

We then returned to Dan's place for lunch - chicken sandwiches, made from the supplies we got from Pt Augusta on the way down.

After lunch we headed off to a local farm, not far out of Cleve, to check out a few old hand-dug copper mines on the property. I had read in a relatively recent mining company letter to the local council that there had been "numerous small copper-lead-silver mines mined in period 1850-1920". Today there are still about a dozen iron-ore mines and a couple of uranium mines on the Eyre Peninsula.

We arrived at the property at 2:15pm and went straight to the house to let the farmer know we had arrived. Finding the house was easy... you drive past the front door shortly after you enter the property. The owner was Warren, and he asked us to follow him to the mines, to show the way as we would not have found them easily, perched up on top of a hill that overlooked much of the surrounding area.

When we arrived at the Poonana mines, Warren gave us a history of the mines and described what to expect when we entered. There were three mines, all in a row about 10m apart. Warren explained the first one (Elson shaft, 1917) went to about "130 feet", while the next one was only about 10m deep, with a side tunnel connecting it to the third mine (Hayman shaft, 1914) that used to go to about 25m. This third mine (shown in the foreground of the picture with Nicole & Tim talking to Warren) was clearly unstable, with a large quantity of gravel having slipped down the hill into the mine. Dan later found out the Elson shaft was dug to 120ft in 1917 (presumably for war materials) and then abandoned. Then in 1926 it was re-opened, but in the time it was closed it had filled with water up to the 40ft mark, so two tunnels were dug either side at water level to allow the continuation of mining activities.



Abandoned Copper/Uranium.Iron ore mine



Tim & Nicole talking to landowner about the local geology

Warren spoke for about an hour, but after the first half an hour I was forced to take refuge under the trees about 5m away, to avoid baking in the sun. By now it was about 33-34 degrees in the shade, and standing in the hot sun was for mad dogs and Englishmen. But that did not seem to bother Tim & Nicole, who respectfully stood in the full sun listening intently to all the farmer had to say about the geology of the area. Hints about the temperature in the sun seemed to go unnoticed.

Daniel & I decided we would tackle the deep mine first, as this looked the most interesting, and we could get started on it while Tim & Nicole were talking to Warren. Furthermore, it would take the most time for the group to rig, explore & de-rig, so we needed to do it first and then we would know how much time we had to do the others, rather than leave it to last and end up not doing it because we were out of time.

We rigged the climbing rope off the back of the 4WD, which Daniel had reversed into a position that allowed the rope to come straight off the vehicle, such that the rope would not be pulled away under load from the one spot we had deemed to be most stable, to minimise risk of small stones dislodging and rolling down on top of people entering or exiting the shaft. A second safety rope was installed that would just allow us to get to the edge of the shaft, where we would start the descent.

This time Daniel went first and was soon on the bottom yelling "Off rope". I went next, while Tim & Nicole started to rig the other entrances. Once in the shaft it headed down at about 60 degrees to the horizontal. I wondered if the miners did this so they could exit by pulling themselves up the rope, or whether they would have used a harness connected to a surface rope, which could have hauled up to the surface using a horse or windlass.

From about 10-15m depth the temperature dropped and on the bottom it was very comfortable. Daniel was waiting on the bottom to show me a small 2-3m dig directly adjacent to the direction of the shaft. It did not make sense that they would have dug such a short tunnel that seemingly went

nowhere, unless it was a test tunnel to check for an ore body, or perhaps a tunnel for miners to escape into should the surface collapse into the main shaft. In fact, the latter seemed quite reasonable, since over time the surface had collapsed into the main tunnel, and the short tunnel was barely 2m above the new floor of the shaft. This also explains why the deep shaft does not go anywhere, because the entrance to the lower tunnels would now be around 10m below the existing floor, based on the amount of entrance gravel that has slipped into the main shaft.



Rigging up for the 40m mine shaft



**Neville looking cool,
wearing his Uranium PPE**

The walls around the lower section of the Elson shaft were multi-coloured, as seen in the pictures, suggesting this mine would have been rich in Copper and Iron, but the yellow ore was new to me. I recalled Warren saying he thought they also mined for Uranium here at one stage, and it occurred to me that this might be the yellow rock we could see.



The blue/green is Copper, the yellow I suspect is Uranium ore, the red is Iron ore

So, after possibly exposing ourselves to uranium, we left the bottom to check out two side tunnels about 15m from the surface, that ran north and south. Perhaps there would be more Uranium? We had to know.

The return trip up the slope was quite slow, and it made me realise that SRT is not ideal for ascending angled slopes, because you cannot just push down on your feet to go up, as you have to walk forward at the same time.

The north tunnel was somewhat interesting, with the remains of a few mining tools such as barely-recognisable shovels and the remains of a pick, while the south side had nothing of interest except for a swallow's nest.

Once back on the surface, and following Tim's advice, we skipped looking at the middle two mines as Tim reported he had found they had suffered a sand collapse that blocked them entirely, so we just checked out the northern-most mine instead. This was the mine that had suffered the biggest entrance collapse, and once inside the top-level side tunnels we then found more sand collapses that prevented further access.

One even had to be careful when exiting, as the sides were easily disturbed and lack of care meant even more rubble sliding down into the mine. It was time to pack up and leave.

We left the mine around 6pm and headed back to the homestead to thank Warren for allowing us on his property, and ended up chatting with him for another 30 minutes or so. He was pleased to talk with us and said we could come back anytime, but in my mind I could only think of one mine worth entering...

The next morning we got up early and departed Cleve at 7:15am, heading for Pt Lincoln, about 2 hrs drive away. When we arrived we headed for a Subway shop in the main street, where we purchased lunch and drinks for another hot day. Today was forecast to be 41 degrees; we needed to be carrying plenty of fluids.

Then we went to speak to the owner of Whalers Way, to introduce ourselves and to seek permission to enter a sinkhole in the area. Whalers Way is like a National Park, except it is on private land. Some say this is the reason it is in pristine condition.

The owner was happy for us to enter the sinkhole and said he knew of other caves in the area but was not sure that he could remember how to find them. In my mind I thought of ways I might be able to help him remember, but then dismissed them, as torture is no longer legal in this country. We spoke for about an hour, then headed off to Whalers Way entrance office, where all visitors are required to register and pay a \$30 per vehicle entrance fee. There is a small carpark here should people wish to leave any cars behind.

The roads are gravel, sign-posted and well maintained. You do not need a 4WD to enter this area.



Seal Colony at Cape Wiles, Whalers Way



We found a freak waving at us, on our way to observing the sea

Initially we stopped just before Cape Wiles and went bush walking for almost an hour to see if we could find cave E61, which the owner said was in this area (after arriving home, I thought perhaps he meant Calsons Cave, shown on the RAA map). Of course we never found anything, but it gave us a chance to spend more time in the baking sun. Daniel had told me there were Death Adder snakes in the area, so I was careful to tread on rock and bare sand areas, avoiding stepping on or near small

bushes or dense leaf matter. After leaving this area we drove to the sea caves car park, where we left the car and headed off with lunch and cameras in hand.



Time for lunch, in the entrance to a small cave.



Stunning coastal scenery, with one cave after another.

The sea caves were magnificent. The temperature inside the caves was around 25 degrees; had we have taken our bathers with us we could have spent the whole day swimming in the fresh water pools found therein. What better place to spend a hot day, and we had it all to ourselves, except for one or two other couples in the area.

Many contained pools of water inside, up to 5-8m long in some cases and possibly up to 1m deep, large enough to bathe in with a bottle of bubbly on the rocks.

One sea cave had a small cavern running off it and inside this was a Southern Old Lady Moth (pictured). If you turn the image upside down you will see the body of the moth forms the nose that complements the two eyes on its wings. I'll let the pictures speak for themselves...



Small Stalactites forming



Layers of flowstone shown in this rock collapse



Standing in the entrance of a sea cave.



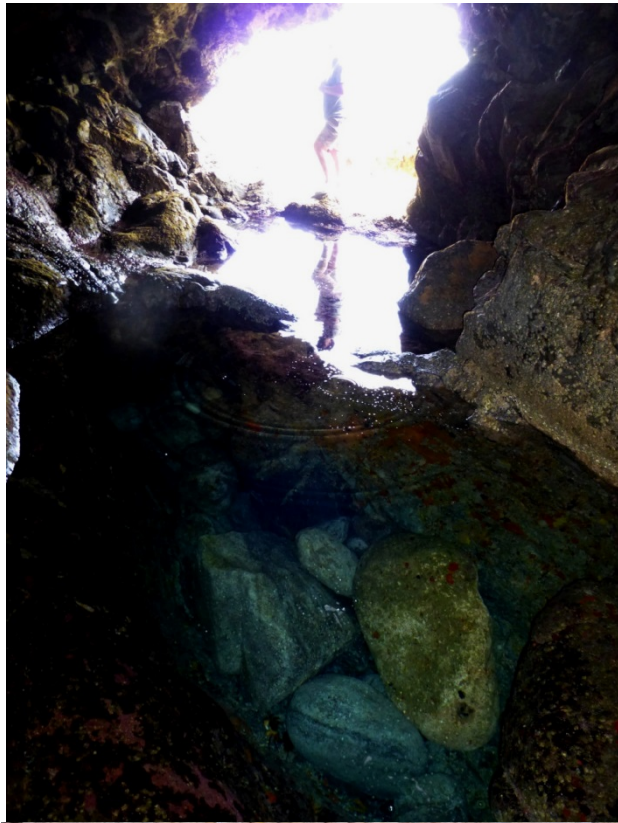
Dan's refection in a pool under a large rock



Southern Old Lady moths inside the sea caves

Flowstone ledge with picturesque rock pool behind





Dan inspects cave features while Nicole waits for us at the cave exit

After we left the sea caves at around 2:30pm, we headed off to check out the nearby Blowhole and Baleen Rockpool. I was surprised when we arrived, as the name gave no indication of what to expect and it reminded me of Remarkable Rocks on Kangaroo Island, but quite different.

It was essentially a large Granite Rock connected to the mainland by a narrow strip of sharp pointy rocks that had formed a narrow causeway leading out onto the granite, on which the Baleen Rockpool was located. Either side of the rocky causeway were long narrow crevasses, coming in from both sides, which gave the impression of the granite rock being separated from the mainland, but it was here that the water coming up one of the crevasses and hitting the end with a thundering boom, gave the appearance of a blowhole. That's not to say it wasn't a blowhole, I just wasn't able to identify the hole from my vantage points, and various signs in the area warning people of prior deaths that had occurred here was sufficient reason for me to avoid looking any closer.

After that we headed about 1.5kms further north to Theakstone's crevasse, another of the seemingly many crevasses in the area, and named after a local pioneering family who settled in the area in 1889. This crevasse is about 100m long from the sea to where it disappears under the viewing area, and about 1.5m wide. It's about 9m from the surface to the water, which is about 13m deep. We stood and watched in awe as the water formed small Eddy currents as it moved back & forth. This time I could get as close as I wanted to take that special photo, but I was satisfied just to stand

on the edge and lean out with arm stretched and camera in hand. There was no point in taking risks, I told myself.

Some time ago two surfboard riders went in to have a look and found the crevasse went back under about 30m. They got out okay on the boards, but I'm guessing they didn't find a spot to turn their boards around.



Neville Skinner.

Part 2 continues next issue.

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Kangaroo Island Trip Report 10-18 May 2014

Caves KI, K2, K3, K4, K8, K11, K12, K13, K14, K15, K18, K19, K20, K21, K22, K23, K25, K26, K28, K29, K31, K35, K37, K28, K39, K40, K41, K43, K48, K54, K55, K56, K61, K64, K71, K73, K95, K97, K98, K99, K102, K103, K104, K106, K107, K109, K110, K111, K112, K113, K114, K115, K116, K117, K118, K119, K120, K121, K122, K123, K124, K125, K126, K127, K128, K129, K131, K132, K133, KxKRM4, KxKRM6, KxKRM7, KxKRM8, KxKRM9, KxKRM15, KxKRM45, KxKRM46

I had the opportunity to attend the Friends of Parks Forum on Kangaroo Island in May 2014. The Forum was held in Kingscote from Saturday 10 May to Monday 12 May. I chose to stay on till 18May to catch up on locating caves in the Kelly Hill area. The Forum was very interesting and the work being done by NRM with revegetation, pest control species recovery is excellent. The fossil excavations at Emu Bay were particularly interesting.

On the Tuesday I set out for Kelly Hill with a stop at Seal Bay to look at how the site is now presented. The last time I was there the walkways did not exist and it was self guided. With the volume of tourists now visiting the Island the access needs to be controlled to minimize the impact on the environment.. In contrast they have created a desert around the tourist complex. Much the same has been done at Naracoorte. I am not sure if the perceived need for fire protection has not gone too far.

Next stop was Vivonne Bay for lunch and a visit to K54. My original distances to the cave from the jetty were way off. The tide was in and I was not able to get to the cave. (This seemed to be the case on all attempts to visit sea caves on this trip.) I was able to use the jetty as a reference line and resect to the cave and an additional feature, KxKRM4. From there I headed to Western KI Caravan Park via Mount Taylor and Hanson Bay to set up base. Descriptions of new caves have been published in the article "Additions to OP5".

The next day I caught up with Robert A Smith to locate the caves on his property. We GPS'd K19, K20, K21, K23, K25, K32 and two previously unnumbered features K106 and K107. The trip

confirmed that K22 and K35 were the same cave. Robert must be into his 80's by now but is still as fit as a mallee bull and still looking after his property. It was then off to Mount Taylor to look at a hole Fred Aslin had found some years ago while snail collecting. This was easily found and is now recorded as K108. Speaking with the adjoining landowner later he mentioned that they had also found the cave when fencing the Mount Taylor reserve. The gate to the K30 property was locked so I was not able to gain access.

I then tried to locate several caves that Fred had found near Stun Sail Boom River and on the coast. The gate was locked and I could not gain access. With the help of park staff I was able to contact the owner later and she confirmed the location of the caves but preferred to be there to show us around when we visit. The caves were recorded as KxKRM6, KxKRM7 and KxKRM8. I then located some boundary points for Kelly Hill to use later to tie into the orthophotos. I was able to catch up with the staff at Kelly Hill and explain what I was trying to do and compare notes. The last stop was Hanson Bay where a GPS was taken for K31. Once again the tide was too high to be able to get to the cave. I tried to relocate K28 and K29 but was unsuccessful.

Next morning it was back to Kelly Hill to locate the features behind the ticket office and those to the east of the ticket office. Neil Smith and I had done several survey lines through that to locate caves but I was trying to relocate them with GPS. The morning was spent locating K109, K110, K112, K55, K56, K113, K111, K114, K104, K60, K115, K37, K38, K41, K40, K39, K43, K103, K114, K115, K116, K117, K118, K119, K120, K121, K122, K123. By the end my knees were buggered and it was good to be able to sit down in the tourist area and have lunch. I was able to catch up with Katrina Wills again and report what I had found. By this time Nick Heath had returned from a Nullarbor trip so it was great to finally catch up with him.

Later on I looked at the caves between the ticket office and the tourist cave. Caves located were K98, K99, K124, K133, K130, K131, K15, K132, K3, K4, K2, K1, K125, KxKRM45, KxKRM46, K14. Time to return to camp for a well earned rest and beer.

The next day was planned to be a day in Flinders Chase locating features at West Bay, Ravine des Casoars and Cape Borda. The staff at the chase did not appear to be very enthusiastic about relocating the caves. They also suggested that after the last fires the regrowth around West Bay was pretty thick and hard going to get through. After getting a permit I drove up to Cape Borda and relocated K12. Previous reports gave conflicting location information. After having lunch at the Ravine des Casoars car park I decided the more productive option would be to locate the caves along the north coast.

The tide was up so I could not get to K61 but I did locate a second feature KxKRM9. I then moved on to Stokes Bay and located K48.

Saturday I returned to Kelly Hill walked part of the Hanson Bay Walk and Burgess Walk (20 minute walk). I tried to relocate an old survey mark along the Hanson Bay Walk but could not find it. The track to K11 is now overgrown but the take off point is still recognizable. Caves located along the Burgess Walk are K97, K73, K64, K8, K71, K126, K127, K128, K129, K95, K102, K131, KxKRM15.

Sunday saw a return to Penneshaw to catch the ferry home. On the way I stopped off near Mount Taylor to meet local landowner Brian Morgan who was able to guide me to K26. I located the cave with GPS and mapped the cave.

On a side note staff from SA Museum tried to locate K13 but were not successful. A grid reference for K18 was obtained from parks staff. This differs from that obtained by Steve Milner and it appears the parks grid reference may be another cave in that area.

The data obtained from this trip along with information from Grant Gartrell, Steve Milner and Gary Woodcock has enabled me to sort out the numbers for caves on Kangaroo Island and pull together all the reports of caves. All features now have a number allocated and a grid reference; either a GPS or a calculated one from field data and orthophoto plots. There is still a lot of work to be done and even more caves to explore. The staff at Kelly Hill are as keen as mustard and my thanks for their hospitality and help.

Kevin Mott.

Past Trips From General Meetings

PAST TRIPS FROM FEBRUARY GM

1. **Ken Smith** and **Richard "Harry" Harris**, accompanied by cave divers from Perth and Melbourne, visited the Blue Creek Resurgence in New Zealand. They spent 11 days diving in the resurgence. Very high water flows can occur, although at the time of the visit the flow was quite low. Dye tracing had shown the source of the water to be 8km deep in Bulmer cave, so there was hope of discovering significantly more underwater passage. At the entrance of the cave is a steep gravel slope which provided a few challenges accessing the cave. The cave was mapped and about 20m of new underwater passage was discovered. They suspect there is more upstream passage blocked by gravel. A report will appear in the next CEGSA news.
2. **Cameron Roy** visited Curramulka with Michael Woodward and 16 Scouts.
3. **Kevin Mott** spoke about his work cataloguing caves in Kangaroo Island identifying many new features. There is a lot to be explored between Kelly Hill and Flinders Chase.

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PAST TRIPS FROM MARCH GM

1. **Neville Skinner** visited the Eyre Peninsula region again in preparation for the Easter trip.
2. **Neville Skinner** visited Gran Gran cave in the Lower South East where he encountered an interesting plant which had formed on a rock.
3. **Michael Woodward** went to Corra-Lynn Cave on Sunday 22nd March with Venturers in preparation for a Nullarbor trip in April. One group visited Rope Crevasse, Bushwalkers Run/Chamber and Octopus Chamber, the other down Skeleton Crevasse and exiting via Bandicoot Bypass.
4. **Graham Pilkington** took three beginners to Corra-Lynn Cave. Two new CEGSA members and a new WASG member who'd never actually been caving before.
5. **Ken Smith** reported that Richard "Harry" Harris is in China at the moment pushing connections in caves there, having been to the depth of 200m.

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PAST TRIPS FROM APRIL GM

1. **Eddie Rubessa & Ray Gibbons** headed to the Flinders Ranges near Narrina. Went to re-examine a couple of holes in the area, one called River Gum Cave which had a good breeze coming out. Sadly during recent flooding the cave has been filled by the creek which flowed through the cave. Also visited Stinking Glove Cave which they have been gradually opening up over the years. Extended the cave by about a third. The cave ends with a dirt filled floor, with decoration covered by dirt. Some potential for digging. Can be quite tight in areas of the cave. Discovered a further feature in a ridge nearby, about 8-10m deep. Narrow entrance but opens into a decent size chamber, however too difficult to get into. Explored a ridge north east of Narrina which has 6 known entrances on it. 5 of these were visited (the 6th was too narrow). Two were collapses that choked about 3m into their chambers. One went down 10m to a choke/floor and then goes down another 10-15m. Didn't have the right gear to explore further. Final one on the ridge had two ladders and abseil to get into, cave may have a possible CO2 problem. 40M of rope didn't reach the bottom. Ray went down about 15m down the narrow hole. Width ranges from 0.5 – 1m. Passages were seen at the bottom of the pitch, however the gear was unsuitable for further exploration, and CO2 concerns need to be addressed. A further hole was discovered near the ridge with a 9m slot that drops in about 3m deep into a sump. A tight 100m slot continues on and appears quite lengthy, however wasn't pushed.
2. **Neville Skinner** reported on a FUSSI trip (attended by several CEGSA members) to Eyre Peninsula at Easter. Visited an old dolomite mine which was quite fun and interesting.

Headed to the local Wind Farm in the afternoon. Near Whalers Bay visited a few sea caves and a sinkhole that formed in the 70s. Camped near Elliston a visited E1 Homestead Cave and another Honeycomb Cave. Both have water inside. Homestead Cave is worth swimming in. Also saw sea caves near Talia? Was a great weekend!

3. *Michael Woodward* and *Cameron Roy* visited the Nullarbor with 9 Venturers (14 in total) from the 10th to 20th of April. Visited Weebubbie, Thampana, Abrakurrie, Mullamullang (to the drop off), Firestick, Witches, Kelly Cave, Bunabie Blowhole (a brown snake at the bottom prevented access to most of the cave). Michael advised that permit system for Weebubbie has changed once more and there are more legal hoops to jump through, and that the CEGSA committee should look further into these as they are aimed at cave divers rather than regular CEGSA "dry" cavers.
4. *Cameron Roy* visited Mairs & Clara St Dora Caves in March 17-19 with the company he works for.

Calvin the Caver



TECHNICAL and OTHER ARTICLES**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 to renewals after March 31st.

CEGSA MEMBERSHIP FEES FOR 2015 YEAR

Full Membership	\$ 45.00
Full Country Membership	39.00
Associate Membership	37.00
Long Term Associate	45.00
3 Month Introductory	5.00
Joining Fee (N/A to 3mth Intro)	12.00
Discount for Country Membership	6.00
Print Form CEGSA News	25.00

ASF LEVY FEE FOR 2015 YEAR

Single	\$ 68.00
Family	117.00
3 Month Introductory	20.00
Journal Subscription	25.00

2015 YEAR FEES

	CEGSA	+ASF	TOTAL
Full Membership	\$45.00	\$ 68.00	\$113.00
Full Country Membership	39.00	68.00	107.00
Associate Membership	37.00	68.00	105.00
3 Month Introductory	5.00	20.00	25.00

Variation for Family Membership

1 st Full Member + 2 nd Full Member	\$90.00	\$117.00	\$207.00
1 st Full Member + 2 nd Associate Member	\$82.00	\$117.00	\$199.00
1 st Assoc Member + 2 nd Assoc Member	\$74.00	\$117.00	\$191.00

Discount for Country Membership applies for Family Memberships.

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

Membership Fees can be paid direct into CEGSA Account BSB 105-900 Account No 950661040 and reference with your Name, CEGSA Fees or Membership Number.

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	Trip Co-ordinator only
Chris Gibbons	Trip Co-ordinator only
Paul Harper	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Richard Harris	Horizontal
Lance Hoey	Horizontal and Laddering
Peter Horne	Horizontal and Laddering
Peter Kraehenbuehl	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Ian Lewis	Horizontal and Laddering
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
Eddie Rubessa	Horizontal and Laddering
Mark Sefton	Horizontal and Laddering
Matt Smith	Horizontal and Laddering
Tom Szabo	Horizontal and Laddering
Gary Woodcock	Horizontal and Laddering
Michael Woodward	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical

All the above named are also CEGSA Trip Co-ordinators.

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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Missing report from 2014 Annual Report

KANGAROO ISLAND

Numbered 28
 Features recorded 0
 Last No 134
 Temp KXKRM 50

In May the opportunity to visit Kangaroo Island arose, so I took advantage of the trip to update cave locations on the island. I was able to visit the north shore, Robert A Smith's property, Kelly Hill and limited portions of Flinders Chase.

Many of the caves on Kelly Hill were located by means of survey traverses but there was no overall control. Now that we have GPS available and good quality orthophotos we can achieve this control. Over the last few years park staff and Steve Milner have also located various caves by GPS.

Using the above resources I have been able to generate an up to date listing of all the caves on Kangaroo Island. This includes many of the early reports in old newsletters and trip reports that have been forgotten for many years. Where there is no data the caves or features have been given a temporary KX number.

Members of CEGSA have been surveying extensions to K1, some of which reportedly connect to K97. There are conflicting reports of this so this is something that needs to be clarified. Using the adjusted locations for entrances a new map has been drafted which now shows the entire Kelly Hill system for the first time.

Kevin Mott.

Ningaloo Underground 30th ASF Conference

Place: Exmouth, Western Australia

Date: 21-26 June 2015

Organisations: SCoWA / ASF

Web Site: <http://ningaloo.wasg.org.au>

More information:



Escape the southern winter (or the northern hemisphere!) to enjoy a packed conference program and explore **Range, Reef** and **Gorges** with the benefit of local knowledge (always a plus).

- Learn why Ningaloo Reef and Cape Range were declared a World Heritage Area
- Snorkel straight off the beach and see coral on the land
- See blind gudgeon fish less than 50m from a road or encounter a *Draculoides brooksii*
- Swim and dive with a whale shark
- Camp on the top of the range for pre- and post-conference caving and have a real chance of finding a new cave
- Improve your SRT skills in the multi-pitch caves

Get **Underground** and **Underwater** with us in 2015.

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Corra Lynn Cave State Heritage Listing

Corra Lynn Cave 5Y1 has now been included in the Yorke Peninsula Council Development Plan as a State Heritage Place. The inclusion is effective from 19 March 2015.

Kevin Mott.

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ADDITIONS TO CEGSA OCCASSIONAL PAPER No5

See also CEGSA News 22 (4) p20, 29 (2) p33, 32 (4) p73 & 33 (1) p16

All features in Kangaroo Island have been allocated co-ordinates in MGA94 for Zone 53 (K13 is Zone 54). Many features have now been located with GPS. The remainder have been located using available survey or location data and orthophotos. Details are available in Records

K26 Map

K97 Map

K102 KELLY HILL INFLUX

K103 Unnamed Cave – Entrance 0.5m x 0.25m in clay drops 3.2m to top of cone in a chamber 1.5m diam. Depth 2.5m. Breeze.

K104 Unnamed Cave – Entrance 1.5m x 0.5m drops 1m to a low passage heading west for 1.5m to a chamber 1m diam x 1.7m high.

K105 FRIGHT NITE CAVE – Tube 1.5m diameter drops into passage heading south east for 15m. Unsurveyed passage heads south west from a rockpile. Map

K106 NUISANCE HOLE – 3 entrance windows lead to a small cave.

K107 Unnamed Cave – Tube 0.6m diam x 1.5m deep.

- K108 Unnamed Cave – Twin tubes (0.5m diam x 1m deep & 0.5m x 0.4m x 4m+ deep) lead to an unexplored cave.
- K109 Unnamed Cave – Triangular shaped opening 0.3m x 0.3m drops 0.4m.
- K110 Unnamed Cave – Opening 0.9m x 0.55m drops 1.1m then heads south west.
- K111 Unnamed Cave – Stream sink at rear of visitor centre at Kelly Hill.
- K112 Unnamed Cave – Window 0.8m x 0.5m drops 1.9m to cave. Second entrance to K55.
- K113 Unnamed Cave – Opening 0.2m x 0.1m in bank of floodway. Most likely connects with K55.
- K114 Unnamed Cave – Opening 3.3m x 1.0m x 2.0m deep possibly continues down to the south west.
- K115 Unnamed Cave – Hole in bank 0.3m wide takes water.
- K116 Unnamed Cave – 3m diameter depression with a hole 1.0m x 0.9m x 1.3m deep that leads to a cavity 0.6m high.
- K117 Unnamed Cave – Hole 1.5m x 0.3m x 3m deep.
- K118 Unnamed Cave – Small hole under a rock.
- K119 Unnamed Cave – Small hole in joint above scarp. May connect to K120.
- K120 Unnamed Cave – Hole in scarp. May connect with K119.
- K121 Unnamed Cave – Small hole at edge of scarp.
- K122 Unnamed Cave – Small hole at edge of scarp.
- K123 Unnamed Cave – Small hole at edge of scarp.
- K124 Unnamed Cave – Hole 1.0m x 0.5m x 2.0m deep heads off north east.
- K125 POSSUM HOLE – Doline 15m diameter x 3m deep with an opening on the south side. Connects to K1. Map
- K126 Unnamed Cave - Doline 5.0m x 3.5m x 1.0m deep. Map
- K127 Unnamed Cave – Doline 20m diameter x 2m deep.
- K128 Unnamed Cave – Doline 5m diameter x 1m deep with low scarp.
- K129 Unnamed Cave – Doline 8m diameter x 3m deep with 3m diameter entrance dropping 6m+.
- K130 Unnamed Cave – Hole 4m x 1m x 4m deep.
- K131 Unnamed Cave – Hole 4m x 1m x 4m deep.
- K132 Unnamed Cave – Doline.
- K133 Unnamed Cave - Opening 1.7m wide x 0.3m high in scarp. May connect with K3.
- K134 CAVE POINT CAVE – Cave in sea cliffs used by seals.

Other features on Kangaroo Island

These are a preliminary compilation of features gathered from survey notes and trip reports of members over the years. The Kx series is an OzKarst compatible temporary number series pending further investigations by members to clarify details. Some features have been located by GPS and others are calculated using available data and orthophotos.

- KxKRM1 Unnamed Cave - Depression.
- KxKRM2 Unnamed Cave – Tube 0.45m diam x 1.2m deep. Rock at bottom.
- KxKRM3 Unnamed Cave - Tube 1.3m x 1.0m blocked.
- KxKRM4 Entrance 10m wide x 1m high 5m above sea level in coastal cliffs.
- KxKRM5 IVANS FOLLY – Small elongated opening.
- KxKRM6 Unnamed Cave – Entrance 1m x 1m at sea level extends back 5-6m.
- KxKRM7 Unnamed Cave – High quaternary cliff (approx. 35m above sea level). Cave 8-10m long x 1-2m high.
- KxKRM8 Unnamed Cave – Small entrance 0.5m above river level leads to cave 2m long x 0.8m wide.
- KxKRM9 Unnamed Cave – Undercut in coastal cliff 10m wide x 7m deep x 6m high with second adjacent alcove 6m wide x 6m deep x 4m high.
- KxKRM10 Unnamed Cave – Doline 2.0m x 1.5m x 0.7m deep.
- KxKRM11 Unnamed Cave – Tube.
- KxKRM12 Unnamed Cave – Doline.
- KxKRM13 Unnamed Cave – Doline 20m diam x 4.0m deep.
- KxKRM14 Unnamed Cave - Small hole 0.5m x 0.3m x 1.0m deep heads towards K15.
- KxKRM15 Unnamed Cave – hole under rock.
- KxKRM16 Unnamed Cave – Small hole.
- KxKRM17 Unnamed Cave – Scarp 1m high with several 1m diameter depressions at the base.
- KxKRM18 Unnamed cave – Doline.
- KxKRM19 Unnamed Cave – Hole 0.5m x 0.2m x 2.0m deep.

KxKRM20	Unnamed Cave – hole 1.0m diameter x 1.5m deep.
KxKRM21	Unnamed Cave – Hole 0.4m x 0.5m x 3.0m deep which widens out to 1.0m diameter.
KxKRM22	Unnamed Cave - Low flattener drops 2m and continues to the south east.
KxKRM23	Unnamed Cave – Depression 2.0m diameter x 0.8m deep.
KxKRM24	Unnamed Cave – Doline.
KxKRM25	KELLY HILL TOURIST CAVE ENTRANCE
KxKRM26	Unnamed Cave – Cave 2.4km south of K12
KxKRM27	Unnamed Cave – Cave 0.4km west of track crossing Ravine des Casoars.
KxKRM28	Unnamed Cave – Cave in coastal cliffs 0.4km south of K5.
KxKRM29	WEST BAY BLOWHOLE
KxKRM30	Unnamed Cave – Possible stream sink identified from orthophotos.
KxKRM31	Unnamed Cave – Hole 0.2m diam . Breathing. Dug out to body length.
KxKRM32	Unnamed Cave - Hole in limestone ridge.
KxKRM33	Unnamed Cave – Cave in coastal cliff approx. 6-7km east of Hanson Bay.
KxKRM34	Unnamed Cave – Cave on north shore of Pelican Lagoon.
KxKRM35	Unnamed Cave – Cave 50m south of K30.
KxKRM36	Unnamed Cave – Tube 1.5m diameter tapering to 0.8m drops 4.5m to floor of cave. May connect to K82.
KxKRM37	Unnamed Cave – Hole.
KxKRM38	Unnamed Cave – Hole.
KxKRM39	Unnamed Cave – Hole.
KxKRM40	Unnamed Cave – Doline 3m x 2m x 1.5m deep.
KxKRM41	Unnamed Cave – Collapse 3m diameter x 0.5m deep.
KxKRM42	Unnamed Cave – Pit.
KxKRM43	Unnamed Cave – Doline 2m diameter x 2m deep.
KxKRM44	Unnamed Cave – Gully on east side of Harold Bell Walk.
KxKRM45	Unnamed Cave – Doline.
KxKRM46	Unnamed Cave – Doline.
KxKRM47	Unnamed Cave – Cave near South West River
KxKRM48	Unnamed Cave – Number of holes in valley like depression.
KxKRM49	Unnamed Cave – In coastal cliffs between Admirals Arch and Remarkable Rocks.
KxKRM50	Unnamed Cave – In coastal cliffs near Rocky River.
KxKRM51	Unnamed Cave – Potential dig near K55.
KxKRM52	Unnamed Cave – Stream sink.
KxKRM53	Unnamed Cave – Doline near K53.
KxKRM54	Unnamed Cave – In coastal cliffs. Main entrance 30m wide by 20m high extends back at least 40-50m. Rim pools, calcite rafts, stromatolites, cave coral.
KxKRM55	Unnamed Cave – Chamber 8m x 4m.
KxKRM56	Unnamed Cave – Tunnel 10m long x 2m wide x 2m high in point of coastal cliffs.
KxKRM57	Unnamed Cave – Sea cave, not explored.
KxKRM58	Unnamed Cave – Sea cave, not explored.
KxKRM59	Unnamed Cave – Sea cave, not explored.
KxKRM60	Unnamed Cave – Fissure 1.0m x 0.5m x 0.5m deep. Blind.
KxKRM61	Unnamed Cave – Very small solution tube.
KxKRM62	Unnamed Cave – Small hole with underhang. 1.0m x 0.5m x 1.0m deep.
KxKRM63	Unnamed Cave – Fissure 1.0m x 0.5m x 0.5m deep. Blind.
KxKRM65	BONE COLLECTOR CAVE – entrance 0.4m x 0.9m opens up to a chamber 2.5m diameter. Depth 2.2m. Many bones.
KxKRM66	Unnamed Cave – Enclosed depression 46m diameter.
KxKRM69	Unnamed Cave – Small hole.
KxKRM70	Unnamed Cave – Small hole.
KxKRM71	Unnamed Cave – Small hole.
KxKRM72	Unnamed Cave – Small hole.
KxKRM73	Unnamed Cave – Small hole.

Kevin Mott

FUSSI Program May to December 2015

May 31 st : Sunday	Corra Lynn	Great one day trip to S. A's longest Cave. Thomas Coordinating Email: fussi@fussi.org.au
July 26 th : Sunday	Corra Lynn.	Great one day trip. Bring your knee pads! Thomas and Aimee coordinating. Email: fussi@fussi.org.au
Aug 15-16 th :	Naracoorte	Great caves and lots of fun. Thomas and Aimee coordinating. Email: fussi@fussi.org.au
Aug 20 th :	General Meeting.	The Caves of Mexico. To be confirmed.
Sept 10 th :	General Meeting:	Trevor Arnold. State Emergency Service, Rigging workshop. TBC.
Sep 12-13 th :	Southern Flinders.	Caving in the semi-arid Flinders. A not to be missed trip! Thomas and Aimee coordinating. Email: fussi@fussi.org.au
Oct 22 nd :	General Meeting.	Ian Lewis on Rocks. Tania Wilson on Geology.
Oct 25 th : Sunday	Caves South of Adelaide	One day of surface exploration. Let's see what we find. Bring your walking boots. Meet Myponga Café. Thomas and Aimee coordinating. Email: fussi@fussi.org.au
Nov 26 th :	General meeting.	First Aid, Caves and you.
Nov 29 th : Sunday	Murray River.	A day of boating and looking for caves south of Swan Reach. Thomas and Aimee coordinating. Email: fussi@fussi.org.au
Dec 4-7 th :	Tassi fly-in fly-out.	Numbers limited to 6 only. Clare coordinating RSVP JUNE 20 th . If your name is not on the list then <i>you don't go</i> as Permits have to go in ASAP.

For the Future:

2016.
Easter Nullarbor

March NZ.

CEGSA Members are welcome to attend any FUSSI trips.
Contact Mark Sefton, Neville Skinner or Aimee Leong if you are interested in attending.

CEGSA CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Date	Type of Event	Description	Contact
27/05/15	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. French Cave Diving	Ken Smith
30/05/15	Working Bee	Library and records	Graham Pilkington
31/05/15	Caving	Corra Lynn Mercedes College	Graham Pilkington
06 - 08/ 06/15	Queens Birthday Long Weekend		
??/06/15	Caving	Kangaroo Island	Grant Gartrell
??/06/15	Committee Meeting	TBA	Graham Pilkington
21-26/ 06/15	ASF Conference	Ningaloo Exmouth WA	
24/06/15	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Subject TBA	Graham Pilkington
27/06/15	Working Bee?	Library and Records	Graham Pilkington
27/06- 12/07/15	Caving	Bunda Cliffs, Nullarbor	Steve Milner
??/07/15	Committee Meeting	TBA	Graham Pilkington
22/07/15	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Subject TBA	Graham Pilkington
25/07/15	Working Bee	Library and Records	Graham Pilkington
??/08/15	Committee Meeting	TBA	Graham Pilkington
12/08/15	CEGSA NEWS	Articles due for August CEGSA NEWS	Athol Jackson
26/08/15	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Subject TBA	Graham Pilkington
29/08/15	Working Bee	Library and Records	Graham Pilkington
??/09/15	Committee Meeting	TBA	Graham Pilkington
23/09/15	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Subject TBA	Graham Pilkington
	Training	Ad Hoc training	Ian Lewis and Matt Smith
	Caving	Ongoing Vic Fossil survey	Gary Woodcock
	Caving	Continuing Fleurieu Peninsula Exploration	Grant Gartrell

****Extra trips will be notified on the website and 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 to the Records Officer in a timely manner.

Notes