CAVE EXPLORATION GROUP SOUTH AUSTRALIA Inc.

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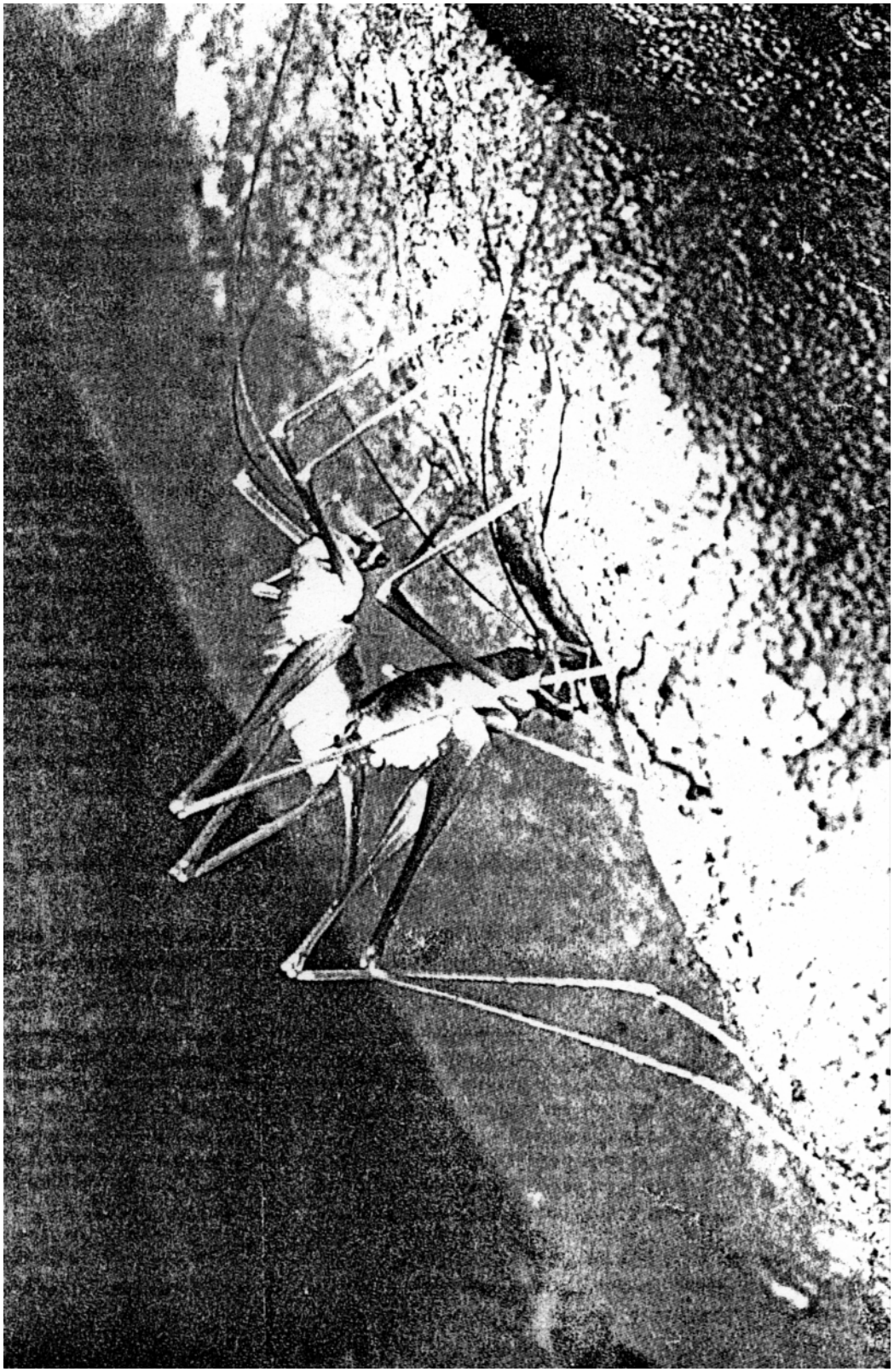
NEWSLETTER



CAVE EXPLORATION GROUP SOUTH AUSTRALIA Inc.

Meetings held on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except December, at 7.30 pm in the Royal Society meeting room, South Australian Museum.

1993 COMMITTEE

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FRONT COVER: Even Cave Crickets have their own needs and wants!

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Deadline for articles for Volume 38 Number 4 is Wednesday 27th October, 1993.

EDITORIAL

Welcome to another edition of the Newsletter. Those of us who managed to find the temporary venue and attended the May general meeting were privileged enough to a rare visit behind the scenes of the South Australian Museum, thanks to two members of CEGSA, namely Terry Reardon and Neville Pledge, who kindly escorted two groups through their respective areas of specialty within the museum. Neville showed us many fine specimens of bone within his area of Palaeontology, some of which were found with assistance of CEGSA members, while Terry showed us numerous specimens of insects, fish, reptiles and mammals just to name a few. This naturally included bats. Terry explained briefly how DNA testing has been used to assist in reclassifying the different species of bats. Both gentlemen also filled our inquisitive minds with information about various animal species as well as numerous funny experiences that they have encountered. Many thanks to you both. Maybe next time we can spend a greater amount of time looking at fewer items in more detail. Again thanks for your time and effort, and to the South Australian Museum for allowing access.

The June general meeting saw those who took part sitting around in a circle telling tall tales and ripping yarns from their vast caving experiences. Slides were also shown to this gathering with probably one thing in mind! Namely to embarrass those members who were unfortunately caught in awkward situations. This form of entertainment was well received by those present. Thanks to Chris Hales for having the insight to organise such an activity.

Peter "Krunchy" Kraehenbuehl, who is one of the groups ASF representatives, advised the July general meeting that the Australian Speleological Federation are looking at changing the ASF logo. The ASF were encouraging everyone to send them any worthwhile suggestions for a new design.

The July general meeting featured Stan Flavel as guest speaker. Stan who attempted to educate those illiterate of us to read and possibly understand the information contained on a cave map. This may assist some of us from becoming geographically embarrassed in the future, thanks Stan.

CEGSA has purchased a second hand Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) Radio and acquired the appropriate license for $18 to operate it. The equipment is available to members for hire at only $3 per week (a fraction of the cost to hire from a company). Graham Pilkington looks after the equipment and its hire.

It was rumoured at the July meeting that the long awaited and promised Lower South East Cave Reference book is soon to go to print. That's promising Peter but I still won't hold my breath.

At the July meeting, we discovered that one of the most friendly and reasonable cave guides has left the Naracoorte Caves Conservation Park. Jo Bauer served as Senior Cave Guide at Naracoorte for a couple of years now. Jo was always most helpful in performing her duties, albeit sometimes under conflict, as she was a caver herself, employed as a cave manager. Her lose will be missed on future trips to Naracoorte. We wish her all the best for the future.

Our Records Officer and ASF Representative, Stan Flavel, has decided to make a change in his vocation. As of the beginning of October this year, Stan will be working for the Biology department within the University of the South Pacific, based in Fiji over a three year period. What a hell of a way to get out of Records! Stan's family will be joining him later this year. We wish you and your family all the best for the future.

As you will no doubt appreciate, the Group will require someone with a little storage space to take on the role of Records Officer in Stans absence. Any volunteers should contact the President or other committee members.

It is gratifying to receive material for inclusion into each edition of the Newsletter, particularly those reliable country members who have offered so many articles for publication and actually made the effort to send the material to me, thank you.

As usual, I am continually looking for any trip reports, articles, photographs, drawings and/or sketches for future editions of the Newsletter, so please send them to me for publication.

Mark THISELTON

TRIP REPORTS

YORKE PENINSULA

Saturday 19th June 1993

Party: Ian "Lord" Charlesworth, Brian "Pop" and Stephen Rivett, Graham "Pilko" and Rodger Pilkington, Tracy Colhoun, Rick Quast, Shane Jarvis, Gary "Crash" Woodcock, Jeanette "Goldilocks" Charlatan, Brian East and Mike Day.

Features: 5Y1.

This trip was essentially a tourist jaunt. Comprising of six or so new members and novices.

The Trip was jointly led by Ian "Lord" Charlesworth and Brian "Pop" Rivett under the guidance of Graham "Pilko" Pilkington.

There were no fatalities, except for yours truly, who suffered from a migraine headache.

Brian "Pop" RIVETT

MURRAY PLAINS

25th July 1993

Party: Stan , Michaela and Elysia Flavel, Bart, Renee and Danielle Jansen, and Terry and Rachael Thorpe.

Features: 5M1, 5M2, 5M3, 5M28.

This trip was planned as a "beginners" and "junior cavers" trip to visit several caves along the Murray River.

After meeting at Swan Reach, we hiked to Punyelroo cave 5M1 and ventured in and along to just beyond Randell's Rock with our party of eager kids and slower adults. Everyone enjoyed the easy pace and low level of difficulty that this cave allows.

After a picnic lunch on the banks of the river, we travelled south to Murray Bridge cave, 5M2 and 5M3. A quick trip in and armfuls of rubbish were collected and removed.

After coffee, chips and a view of the local Bunyip, we then visited Quarry cave 5M28 for a through trip.

The day was successful, with Elysia at five years of age proving that caving is fun for all ages. This trip was Bart's first official CEGSA caving trip.

Stan FLAVEL

NULLARBOR PLAINS

Art and Photographic Expedition

21st April to 11th May 1993

Party	Max Meth, Graham Pilkington, George and June MacLucas.
Features	5N7, 5N8, 5N9, 6N37, 6N40, 6N41, 6N42, 6N58, 6N73, 6N83, 5N120, 6N132, 6N193, 6N200, 6N360 and at least 60 new features.

I managed to complete ten paintings of various sizes of caves, including Murrawijinie No. 1 to No. 3 caves 5N7-9. Three from inside Purple Goring cave 6N360. One each of Webbs cave 6N132, Petrogale cave 6N200, Mullamullang cave 6N37 and Kestral number 2 cave 6N42. A good start for the exhibition at the Prospect Gallery in March 1994, called "Beneath the Nullarbor". It took several rolls of film before the camera was accidentally dropped down the deep side of Kestral number 2 cave, resulting with a camera in two pieces, damaged lens and broken flash. Fortunately our insurance company paid for the replacement within the week, just in time for our overseas trip to India and British Isles.

Even though this was intended to be an art expedition, Max and Graham managed to locate a large number of new features, which saw them burrowing furiously - setting quite a competition for any local wombat. Travelling further north, many new features were spotted, that were too numerous to count and it was decided that a field trip in the near future was certainly on the cards. Surveying was carried out on several caves. Max Meth will report this and our findings at a later date.

Some rain resulted in three boggings, one blow-out and one flat tyre, all within twenty four hours.

We burnt off the vegetation covering the entrances to several caves. This vegetation was Horehound, which the Mundrabilla Station Manager suggested was brought out by Cornish miners. I later observed in my Celtic herbal book that Horehound was found to be a bit bitter, but an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.

The Nullarbor was alive with tiny creatures, fields of spider webs glistening in the morning sun, ants building multi story architechure before the rains arrived, geckoes reminiscent of Aboriginal paintings, Yellow Belly snakes, elegant Bush Bastards, Major Mitchells and I'm happy to report a community of many healthy bats in Webbs cave 6N132, and of course flies, flies and more flies.

While I painted, George either explored the feature or slept. Max and Graham being the wombats that they are (no offence to the Wombat species - Ed!) surveyed the numerous features that we visited. They added quite a few metres to several impenetrable small holes, to be reported later by Max.

We reached the railway line as intended and went into Forest for a quick look around before heading out to Old Homestead cave 6N83, where Max disappeared into a tiny extension while Graham reached a new roof shelf. They all assisted with the photography.

A memorable trip. I am looking forward to another later in the year.

Thank you fellas, I could not have managed without you.

June MacLUCAS

NULLARBOR PLAINS

22nd April to 10th May 1993

Party: Max Meth, Graham Pilkington, June and George MacLucas.

Features visited:

SA: Nullarbor National Park: 5N7* 5N8* 5N9* 5N10* 5N120* 5N245 & new 5N635* 5N636*

WA: 6N2 6N24 6N34 6N37* 6N40 6N41 6N42* 6N58 6N73* 6N132 6N149* 6N170 (6N192) 6N193* 6N200* 6N208 6N289* 6N311* 6N312 6N326* 6N327* 6N359* 6N360* (6N370) 6N384 6N385 6N427 6N428 6N481 6N519* 6N530* 6N579 & new 6N637* to 6N690* inc.

A total of 56 new features were located, described and numbered; and a further 26 (labelled as M1 to M26) new features were seen but not described. 30 existing features were visited and extra/improved data were collected at 19 of these. * indicates data collected.

Access to the Caves in South Australia, within the Nullarbor National Park must be arranged with:

the Manager - Ross Allen
National Parks and Wildlife Service
PO BOX 569 (11 McKenzie St)
CEDUNA SA 5690

Thursday 22nd April 1993

The first stop was in Nullarbor National Park at Murrawijinie Number 1 Cave 5N7. This is a large doline overhanging on all sides and measures 35.5x25.5x6.3m @128. Including the 1.9m deep depression, the cave descends to 10.2m. June spent some time sketching in N7 with George acting as Sherpa.

For many years we had been unable to locate N10 and N120, which are both nearby. After getting location details of nearby features obtained when a helicopter flew over the area, Max and Graham at last re-located both missing features.

First we walked 1100m @286 from N7 to a large shallow doline, 70x66x2m with a central flat area 38x37m. This, we were rather surprised to learn, was Toms hole - a very old "N10" is carved on a rock slab. There is an area of outcropping rock on the north edge containing the cave.

In our walking we had noticed a track heading west from near N7. Philosophising that a track from N7 could very well be going to another cave, we walked 1300m @087.5 from N7 and ended up at a blowhole - 5N120 - which we named Thomson Bottle because it was described by J M Thomson in the 1950's as a typical bottle shaped blowhole. We did not have time to return to the vehicle for a ladder and carried none, we had not really expected to find it! But we did have our tape measure. It is a blowhole 5.7m deep and from its 1.5x1.4m entrance it opens out at -2.8m.

In our walking, we had located a very small cave 385m @212 from cairn at South edge of N7, now numbered 5N635, and is a 2m long cave under caprock. It was apparently excavated by wombats, as there is a 0.3m high mound completely around the entrance which measures 1.2x0.7x0.4m @300.

We had time to start a map of 5N8 which is located 14m south of track about 650m east of 5N7. It has almost no depression but contains a steep sided hole the top of which measures 17x14m @100 which in turn contains the main entrance of 11x9x6m @020 and a smaller hole to the west of 1.6x0.8x6.7m @100. Both holes drop into the entrance chamber.

5N9 is located 40m north of track about 75m east of 5N8.

Having used up our time we headed via Horse Tank to Nullarbor Sinkhole 5N245 for a photo stop, then via Robert Well to the highway.

An obligatory cliff top photo stop was made, this time at a track 120km from the border. A sea cave can be seen from the headland with waves racing into twin entrances, each about 50m wide and 30m high separated only by a narrow pillar of rock. This was numbered as 5N636. A further much smaller entrance about 5m above sea level is located about 50m further east. About 30m west of 5N636 there is an erosion gully in the cliff top reducing the cliff height there by 10m. There is a steep gully right by the cliff edge a further 7m deep.

Friday 23rd April 1993

A drive past Weebubbie Cave (no, we didn't stop!) to 6N24. We were pleased to see that there had been minimal re-growth of the three-corner-jack weed since our last visit.
A walk down one of the gullies in the scarp 3km east of the microwave tower gave us a panoramic view of the Roe Plain, but also a rock shelter cave 6N637. This is located on the east side of the gully and has two entrances into the cliff, 1.8x1m and 0.7x1m, and effectively one passage 6m long @110 leading from the smaller entrance.

Saturday 24th April 1993

Stopped at Watertruck blowhole 6N34 for photos, and at Mundrabilla station for a chat with Bob Egglington and family. They were listening to Adelaide football on the radio!
Past Wether dam we noted a hole (M1) in clay about 20m north of the track. Then we stopped at 6N430 also 20m north of the track.
Setting up camp near Purple Goringe 6N360/481, we looked at the small cave 6N359 about 100m to the north. Pushing aside a blocking rock in a streamway enabled us to crawl along a 4m passage to a 6x4x1m chamber. The streamway continues into a breezy low passage.

Sunday 25th April 1993

We spent many hours "eradicating" horehound weed from around both entrances of Purple Goringe. This UK weed is festooned with globular clusters of burr-like seeds which stick to ones clothing from which they are difficult to remove. If each trip to the cave removes the weed, then true eradication is possible.
Purple Goringe cave extends about 150m north and 250m south from the entrance. We located a new passage in the south end of the cave which ended in a carpet of old guano making the area dusty and unpleasant.

Monday 26th April 1993

Walking south from Purple Goringe we hoped to find Matilda Cave 6N370. After visiting the small fissure like blowhole 6N579, we found two new features but did not locate Matilda cave.
1.6km south from the gate in the fence that leads to 6N193, there is a doline 6N639. It is 36m west of the fence and measures 8.3x5.2x0.5m @065 and is in a 0.3m deep depression 14x13m with a low cliff line on the NW & S sides. A Death Adder was sunning itself here. Very definitely a discouragement to investigate around the doline. This doline was also infested with horehound weed which we grubbed out as best we could, finding no further snakes, but a very low cave extending in about 1m along the west side. Two very shallow depressions are located 70m @325 and 7m @070 from the main doline.
350m east of the NS fence from 6N639 is a blowhole 6N638. It is on the east edge of a claypan in a clay floored depression 7.5x7.5x1.1m @160. The blowhole is 0.9x0.6x2.8m @195 with a 2m long passage heading SW.

Tuesday 27th April 1993

Graham and Max went to Witches cave 6N193. The entrance of this is 3 dolines in a row (presumably the name is a reference to the cauldrons of the 3 witches in Shakespear's "Macbeth". The most easterly doline, being the usual entry to the cave is now officially numbered as 6N193, and the centre doline is 6N641. These two dolines have entrances that open directly into the large entrance chamber of the cave.
The third doline 6N640, has a cave that does not (apparently) connect to the main cave. On this day it was also home to a Death Adder. Funny but that exploration urge simply vanished.
All 3 entrances were infested with horehound weed, as was a further small doline 6N642 located 50m South of N193. We spent some time clearing weeds here but the task was beyond the time we had.
6N640 is a clay sided depression 21x17x1.7m @135 with an inner rocky lip 14x12m @135. There is a hole 2.2x0.5x1m @160 on the south side leading to a cave of unknown dimensions (ask the Adder for details).
6N641 & 6N193 share a common depression measuring 62x37m. However, 6N641 can be considered as being in a depression of 38x22x1m @030 with an inner rock lipped doline 20x10m @060. 6N193 is in a depression 52x40x2.1m @080 with an outer rock lip 21x19m @120 and the inner doline lip of 8x3x1.5m @085, making this entrance 3.6m deep.
The adjacent doline 6N642 is a clay sided depression 11x7x0.5m @240. On the north side is a V-shaped cleft from which a low cave heads north for at least 2m.
Next we drove to Jinnagoodra Bore and noted the existence of Jinnagoodra rockhole 6N643 about 100m to the west. A blowhole 6N644 was located 110m north of the gate that is 1km south of the bore. It has a depression 5x3.5x0.6m @338 which has 4 small entrances in a 5x3m rock pavement that drop 1.5m into a chamber. The entrances were too small to permit entry (for this party). They are 0.32x0.29m, 0.28x0.21m, 0.16x0.15m & 0.12x0.08m

Wednesday 28th April 1993

We returned to Mundrabilla homestead and chatted to Bob Egglington again, then up to Webbs Cave 6N132 as June wanted to draw this entrance.

Graham and Max went for another drive. First a photo stop at Witches cave then further south along the fence to try to locate 6N327. We did not find it at the alleged location and in the process I dropped (and lost) my rather expensive compass (well, CEGSA lost a rather expensive compass). The loss was not noticed till we were at the next feature. We continued, intending to return to look for it tomorrow as we did have a spare.

The next feature was 7km west along the EW fence where a minor depression 13x9x0.3m @020 is right on the fence line. Having stopped, we saw a second depression 14x13x0.3m @032 20m east. This contained a blowhole 6N645, 0.6x0.6x0.5m about 8m south of the fence.

From there we walked south as this was the area that Graham had seen a "blowhole" on a previous trip. First we found a brand new feature 6N646 on the north edge of a claypan. This doline is 147m south of the fence from 6N645 and is merely a shallow clay floored depression 8x6.5x0.5m @166 with rocky rim on the south side. Next we found the feature Graham had seen previously. 6N647 was 190m west along the fence then 50m south from 6N645. It consists of a depression 15x13x0.3m @050 and a hole 0.9x0.4x0.4m @025 with a strong breeze. A shallow cave under the caprock is at least 5m long.

Next was Stegamite cave 6N149, located 93m north of the EW fence. It has a depression in clay 12x10.5x4.3m @150 and an inner hole with rock walls of 6x6m @055. A streamway enters from the NW corner and enters the cave through an unstable hole through the loose dirt scree in the bottom of the doline. A quick survey traverse was made into the cave to determine total depth and approximate size. A good breeze, lots of good decoration and inviting but dirt-hampered leads await a surveyor.

After a quick stop at cave 6N311 we drove to the scarp edge, noting a broad shallow doline to the south about 500m before the scarp. Then we headed north. On this track we had been told by Bob Egglington about a hole that had appeared about 10 years ago. Sure enough, we found a steep sided hole in clay of 4.6x2x1.5m @125 right on the roadway. Actually on the east side of the track. This is 6N648. At the bottom there is a hole in rock under a ledge measuring 1x0.3m and a crevice type passage heading @150 with a breeze.

Thursday 29th April 1993

First thing in the morning Graham and Max went in search of the lost compass. We did find it, at the place we had stopped to search for the doline 6N327. We located the errant doline after spending another hour enjoying a countryside walk. It is about 150m S and 150m W of the fence junction in relatively thick scrub. Max named it Encompassing doline. It is a clay sided hole 35x31x1.4m @115 with a rock pavement area 15x10m on the north side. There is an inner rocky lip 15x7m @115 rectangular in shape. Half way along the south side of this is a rubble choked hole with a breeze issuing.

We returned to camp and all of us set off west. First a photo stop at blowhole 6N644. Then on to Jinnagoodra rockhole 6N643, 4m south of the fence 100m west of the bore, in a 38x7m @135 rock pavement on the south facing slope of the ridge overlooking the bore. The rockhole is 0.5x0.3x0.2m @285 with silt floor. It contained water.

Next stop was a group of 3 blowholes to the NNW. 6N427 has an 18m long cave which heads @315 from its blowhole entrance.

We resumed our way west on the track to Madura station. Another stop. This time at blowhole 6N326 which is 7m south of the track. The Atlas description is a clay sided doline 20x15x3m with a blowhole at the bottom dropping a further 2.5m and a small flattener 5m long to the south with a total depth of 5.5m. The doline was measured as 39x22.5x2.55m @160 and the blowhole at the bottom as 0.65x0.6x1.9m @170 making the entrance 4.45m deep. It appeared to Max that no one had actually been in the 'small flattener' and he thought that he could see a passage heading north. And besides, a very strong breeze issues from this blowhole. Sure enough, after re-positioning some inconvenient rocks and negotiating a difficult U-turn, he was in a low passage heading north. This soon opened into a chamber which descends down a rockpile. After this promising start, the rocks got too close together. It needs a smaller person or persuasion to continue. The cave is now 40m long and dropped to a total depth of 13m. The source of the breeze is still a mystery.

13km west there was a rocky area with a possible rockhole visible at the base of a ridge to the south of the track (M3).

After another 3km there is a rockhole 6N649 46m north of the track in a rock pavement 15x7x0.2m @145. The rockhole is 0.35x0.3x0.8m and had water 0.5m deep. A second smaller rockhole is 36.4m away @212.

A further 1.7km and there was another rockhole 6N650 32m north of the track. This is actually 2 rockholes in a rock pavement 56x14m @070. The larger rockhole being 1.7x1.5x0.8m @040 with water 0.3m deep. The smaller one is 0.75x0.35x0.2m @150.

2.4km further west is a very shallow doline 6N651 34m south of the track in clay (no rock exposed). It is 75x35x0.5m @120 with the west end 42m wide and 0.4m deep and separated from the east end by a slight saddle. The east end is 35m wide and 0.5m deep.

2km further was a 10m diameter depression 10m north of the track (M4). 6.3km further west is the NS boundary fence and gate between Mundrabilla and Madura stations. We drove 3km south along the fence then 1.7km west and camped the night (near a cave, hoped Max our navigator).

Friday 30th April 1993

Max woke early and walked down a valley in the escarpment before breakfast (before sunrise). Very picturesque, but no caves or rockholes of any note. He walked back on the east side of the gully hoping to find Petrogale cave 6N200 and almost walked right into it. It is 300m south of the fence. After an entrance photograph he returned to get the others, considering it was well worth the time for a second look.

The rest of the group were very enthused at the idea (having had breakfast already), but the cave was on the other side of the fence. Blame the navigator!. The problem was easily solved. We drove the 4.7km back to the gate, and back on the other side of the fence. Who said the simple solutions are not the best. It should be noted that the boundary fence of Madura is high and designed to be "dingo restricting".

Another doline was found on the way! 40m south of the EW fence 550m west of the corner is a shallow depression 6N652. It is 14x6.5x0.3m @060 with a rock pavement area in the centre 5.5x3.5m @060 which has two holes in it connected by a low passage under caprock.

Petrogale cave proved to be a suitable subject for June to paint (on canvass not rock!). It has an entrance 10x7x5m @060 overhanging on all sides but is an easy climb in on the west side. A second smaller hole 1x0.6m drops into the east side of the overhang. The entrance is in a depression 29x27x2m @090 making the entrance 7m deep in all. The cave extends to the SW dropping a further 13m. Total cave length exceeds 60m.

6N289 is a doline 700m further west and 112m south of the fence. It has a depression 32x23x1.8m @360 with a rocky rim 16x10m @020. A 1m high cliff line extends along the W & N sides and a number of boulders litter the west side of the doline and hide a cave @330 0.5m high. The boulders were just too big to move without mechanical aid. Pity the 4WD was so far away ...

Before night would stop the cave-spotters, we drove west to the gate where the fence bends to the south then headed north. After 600m a small doline 6N653 appeared 1m east of the track. It is a depression 8x6x0.5m @090. Then we drove north to tank 20. On the way there were more 'new' features, Oh Hum.

4km further on was a blowhole 6N654 25m west of the track. A quick look revealed a cave trending south which would take time to explore, so we camped for the night.

Saturday 1st May 1993

6N654 is in a rock pavement depression of 8x7m. The entrance hole is 2.5x1.4x2.5m @150 which narrows to 0.9x0.6m @070 at 1.6m depth. From here a passage leads SW down a rubble slope. The cave descends a further 2m and is 36m long. In the lower parts of this cave we found 4 dead cats and paw prints everywhere. Max saw a live cat "up top". Obviously we had stumbled into a lion's den.

1km north is an area of several shallow depressions, 6N655 is 55m west of the track. There are 4 caprock type caves here.

1.3km further is the doline 6N656 70m east of the track. It has a depression 16.5x16.5x0.5m and an inner rocky doline 7.5x7x0.8m with a 3m long cave.

2km north again is the doline 6N657 which is 95x35x2m @070. It is west of the track with the NS track crossing the east end and a 20m long streamway in the west end. There is an adjacent doline 55x20x1.5m @300. Both are in open grassland on an east facing slope.

We reached tank 19 then went west to tank 20 and north to 6N73 Camp One Blowhole. This is located near 'Camp One' inside Mullamullang cave 6N37. It is 373m east of the track.

Approx 1km @034 from 6N73 and 700m east of the track, is Dome Doline 6N519, a clay depression 33x25x1.3m @030 with a central flat floor 15x8m. The east rim of the doline is somewhat rocky while the north end has four dead trees. It is in the NE corner of a claypan and appears from a distance to be a clay dam.

I calculate that 6N519 is about 300m south east of the Dome and it thus lies close to the end of the "Right Branch" of the cave. And 6N73 is 200m south of Camp One.

The distances of 1 mile (to the one mile cairn) and 3 miles (to the dome) that are quoted in many publications refer to the survey traverse route. The Dome is only 3550m (radial) or 2.2 miles from the entrance of Mullamullang!

We set up camp at 6N37.

Sunday 2nd May 1993

6N37 is in a very large depression which may be as much as 1kmx1km, but the 'steeper' part of the depression is 190x160x3m @010.

While June and George were taking photos, Graham and Max looked at the so called 'blowholes' in the doline. These are all holes in rockpile that breathe. One of these yielded a passage that headed west for 23m and descended about 15m from its' entrance. We were stopped by time and preservation of health.

Monday 3rd May 1993

Kestrel No 1 cavern 6N40, is a 45x29.5x27m @330 doline overhanging on all sides and in a depression 51x36x1m. The minimum vertical drop of 21m occurs at the south end.

Next was Spider Sink 6N41. Evidently, few people have EVER visited this. The description in the Atlas says:- "Large degraded doline 12m deep, overhang on north side: no cave". No further description existed. An interesting description, one wonders how a "degraded" doline can have an overhanging wall? Perhaps the word "degraded" needs to be used a little less. 6N41 has a depression 130x110x2m @330 and a doline that is vertical to overhanging on all sides apart for about 10m on the extreme SE corner where a scree slope gives walk-in access. The doline measures 76x49x20m @332. The doline overhangs to a maximum of about 10m on the west, north and north east sides. The 20m vertical wall on the east side is very impressive. There is a rockpile type cave on the west side and several phreatic tunnels occur at the base of the west wall. Total passage length is about 40m.

Kestrel No 2 cavern was our next camp site.

Tuesday 4th May 1993

The Atlas description of 6N42 is very scant, viz:- doline 55x35x35m and cave 200m long to total depth of 65m. This implies that few cavers have visited the cave or they are just not telling!

In fact, this is a rather unusual doline. From a distance the doline appears to be a 'clay dam'. On close inspection a vertical to overhanging collapse type doline 35x18x23m @130 is revealed. This doline exists right on the edge of a claypan and has no 'normal' rock wall on the south side. Instead, clay from the claypan is eroding into the cave. The clay depression on the south side formed so far is 55x65x8m. A rough guess is that 5000 cubic metres of clay have so far washed in. And there is a lot more clay available, as the claypan extends for a further 500m or so. Just how deep the clay in the claypan is I do not know, but it must be at least 8m. The whole depression (doline + clay erosion pan) measures 85x65x8m @060. Access into the cave involves climbing down the eroding clay wall on the south side.

Our party prepared a map of the first 100m of the main tunnel and 40m of side passages. This first 100m constitutes the first chamber which ends at a rockpile forming a barrier between it and the second chamber.

Wednesday 5th May 1993

The second chamber (which we did not have time to map) is relatively complicated. Passages down the sides and inside the rockpile are numerous, and strong breezes are evident almost everywhere. In a deep hole, Graham noticed a way on missed by previous explorers. This resulted in attaining 11m extra depth (plus 2m more not negotiated). We reached a series of phreatic passages at this depth and need to return to explore them fully. These are the first 'real' passages encountered in the cave so far. The main passage was merely created by rock collapse, while higher level side passages are gaps along the wall and entrance rockpile. There is still nothing to account for the strong breeze that wafts through every part of the cave except "the caves beyond".

From the surface it is 18m down to the top of the 3m ladder-drop then a further 49m to the flat silt floor at the base of the entrance rockpile. A further 23m to the previous depth limit. That is a total of 90m; adding our 11m(+2) gives 101+2. The cave is about 125m above sea level, which leaves about 20m down to water. Certainly worth looking around a bit more as there is a chance of a lake in this cave.

Thursday 6th May 1993

Driving 2.4km NNE to tank 28 then NNE for 6km to cross an EW fence then 0.9km further is 6N658 a blowhole 22m west of the track. It is in a depression 13x11x0.6m @240 with a rock slab area of 4.7x2.7m. The blowhole is 0.44x0.33x5.7m deep.

0.9km further we reached an EW track. East was tank 29, we headed west for 3.4km to Roaches Rest cave 6N58 on the north of the track. It has a depression 59x49m in which are 3 entrances. A main doline 25x13x4.2m @105 overhanging except for the south side; a blowhole 1.7x1x1.8m @065 7m SE from SE corner of doline which opens into the main chamber; and a blowhole 0.8x0.7x1.8m @065 1m S of centre of S edge of doline.

As well, there is an adjacent depression 11x6x0.2m @050 located 12m WNW from the extreme W end of the main doline. The entrance chamber extends under this depression where there is a roof hole choked with rubble. It appears to be a blocked entrance and gives a new perspective on other 0.2m deep depressions that are dotted about the Nullarbor Plain.

We continued west for 2.4km to a gate in an EW fence then 4.1km NNW to tank 31 from which we headed west. After 0.7km there was a set of 4 shallow depressions north of the track. They are 6N659.

In 3.8km there was a NS fence and 5km further, tank 33. Here we took the track NW for 6.4km to an unnumbered tank at AMG coordinates 314.0 6510.8. We were unable to find the track north so we headed WSW.

After 1.2km we found 6N660 a blowhole 81m south of the track. It is visible as a 'clay dam' from the track. The depression is 34x26x1.3m @200 and the blowhole is 0.6x0.45x3m @130 from which a 12m long cave drops a further 2m.
In 1.3km we turned north on the Madura to Loongana track. After 4.5km there was a depression on the west of the track but we did not stop (M6). After 150m we crossed from the Madura Pass to Butler 100,000 map and 1.8km further stopped at a blowhole 6N661 20m east of the track.
1.45km to doline 6N662 10m east then 0.85km to blowhole 6N663 74m east.
100m south of the northern boundary fence of Madura station we found a group of 9 dolines 6N664. Some of these have blowholes.
0.45km north of the fence is a double blowhole 6N665 16m west. 1.3km further to Devil Doline 6N666 69m west of track. This has a dense group of Pittosporums growing in it. It is a depression 16x12x0.2m @250 with breezes coming from a few small holes, one being 0.4x0.4x0.4m. While we were there, a sudden short but heavy shower of rain drenched us, and our maps. No serious damage though. Just a coincidence I suppose, but the rain squall did seem like the devil's work.
250m further is another group of at least 6 dolines. This is 6N667. One of them is 11m W of the track and 12x8x0.3m @080.
Collecting this information was taxing our time too much, so we barely stopped the car for the next 13 features. We did stop long enough to document 6N668 to 6N670. It is certainly going to take a lot of time to assess all the features on this track. And there are certain to be more than we saw. And what about further off the track?
Just after dark we had a little trouble with a puddle on the track and decided to spend the night there. We did hear a bat flying around our camp that night (as we did every night of the trip). Perhaps we were not all that far away from a cave.

Friday 7th May 1993

We drove the 1km up to the abandoned number 3 bore then west towards Kybo station but the track was very soggy. So we tried the East track instead. Conditions improved on this track. However, we did suffer a very flat tyre. As usual, there were karst features on this track.
First, 13km east of the bore was a caprock cave 6N671 in a doline 35x16x0.3m @095. The doline is 3m north of the track.
Next, 8km further east, was a rockhole 6N672. The track crosses the south part of the 200x150x1.5m @095 doline. North of the track is a 60x15m rock pavement with 2 rockholes and an old rectangular iron tank. Further east was a second rock pavement and further rockholes. There are 2 Pittosporum trees in the doline.
Finally, 19.5km further east is doline 6N673, 32m north of the track.
We had spotted a tower to the north, and realised it must be on the railway. We turned north on a track 1.6km past 6N673. This track does not seem to be the one shown on the map. The track junction is located almost precisely at the NE corner of the Butler and SW corner of the Mundrabilla 1:100,000 scale map sheets.
On this track we saw a pair of dolines 6N674. One, 26x10x0.4m @155 was 13m east of the track and had a few small blowholes in it. The other, 8m west of the track was 15x8x0.4m @140.
The track reached the railway right at the sign "Mundrabilla" on the Mundrabilla railway siding. The tower on the optic cable is 500m to the east, and the end of the siding is a further 850m.
Travelling along the south side of the railway we camped next to a blowhole 6N675 that was objecting to our entry. It is located 70m south of the 1176km post of the railway.

Saturday 8th May 1993

Overnight we were greeted by all the goods trains we waved to. The train drivers saw our lights and greeted us with a colourful flashing of lights and horn blowing. The passengers were allowed to sleep when the Transcontinental passed, or was the driver just asleep?
In the morning, Max went for a long walk before light. The mist made it difficult to tell which was Max and which was an approaching train. He had found a rockhole 6N676 on the north side of the railway.
Our blowhole proved to be only 2.5 metres deep with a tunnel heading NW which we could not quite get into.
On to Forrest, after getting past 4 more blowholes, 6N677 to 680 that were all less than 2m deep.
There was a doline 6N681 200m south of the 1163km post of the railway. A group of Pittosporum trees were growing in it. Another doline 6N682 was 100m past the 1151km post.
We finally got to the railway settlement of Forrest and its patch of trees and a phone! The sight of a phone was just too much for June, she just had to phone home. We were treated to a tour of the Met Office and could see the rain-radar at work. It told us what we already knew - there's rain on them thar plains. We also discovered that our trip south to the highway would best be delayed, showers had drowned Mundrabilla station. Most nights we had listened to the radio for weather forecasts but SA stations told us what we had already had, and WA forecasts rarely included the Nullarbor. We found out too late that our wet was coming across from the NW of WA.

On the drive south to Old Homestead Cave we stopped at more new features. A 'new' blowhole 6N683 is 31m east of the track. It is 0.6x0.6 and 4m deep.
1.25km further is another 'new' blowhole 6N684 5m west of the track. This one had previously been seen by Barry Tibenham and Gordon Howieson of WASG. It is near the top of a ridge on an east facing slope. It has no depression but is surrounded by a rock pavement 5.5x1.2m @080. There is a blowhole 1.4x1.1x1m @035 leading to a 2x2m flattener chamber under caprock to the west. A narrow passage extends 2m north then offsets 1m east to another shaft.
We stopped at existing feature 6N385 which is 0.85km south of 6N684 and 23.5m west of track. There is a depression 28x21x0.6m @115 with a blowhole 1.4x0.4x3.1m @120.
Next seen was 6N685 another 'new' feature, 0.85km south of 6N385. This is 4 shallow dolines.
South of the track junction is another 'new' feature 6N686, which is a doline 40m east of the track.
We camped at 6N83

Sunday 9th May 1993

6N83 South & North trips for a few hundred metres doing photography. It would have been too much effort to take June's art gear into the cave so she had decided that photos would have to do, from these she could paint back in Adelaide.
The length of N83 increased by 14m when Max pushed an unexplored tunnel off the White Chamber. The coming survey push of Old Homestead now has less to do by about 0.2%.
It is perhaps worth mentioning the number of features now known in the area around Old Homestead cave. The current total is 43, made up of 4 dolines, 3 caves (with blowhole entrances), 34 blowholes and 2 rockholes. It seems inevitable that more will be found.

Monday 10th May 1993

We set off south to the highway noting a few more new features. Doline 6N687 is 1.7km south of the junction of the old and new tracks. A cave 6N688 is 4km south. It has a 2.4m deep blowhole entrance and a cave at least 13m long. Two rockholes 6N689 and 690 were also seen and further south on Mundrabilla Station we had a pleasant walk in an unsuccessful search for 6N192.
We got back to the highway ahead of rain and decided to travel back to Max's place at Ceduna rather than risk getting bogged on our last day. George and June had to be back to organize for their India/UK trip and could not be a few days late.
While Mundrabilla had about 70mm of rain in the last few days, Ceduna had been dry all the time we were away. No wonder SA "Far West" weather forecasts had been no help to us.

Max METH

FUTURE NULLARBOR PLAINS TRIP

There is a Nullarbor trip planned for Dec 93 Jan 94. This coincides with Mullamullang cave's 30th birthday, 6N37 was found by cavers on 9 Jan 1963.

A group from SRG WA (trip leader Norm Poulter) is leaving Perth on 26 Dec 93 for 2 to 3 weeks. If anyone is interested they can contact Max Meth.

There will be some exploring / mapping in N37 as well as visits to many other caves.

WANDERING THROUGH THE FOREST ONE DAY

Early August, 1993 ... there I was, worried sick that my brand-new and expensive tyres would be punctured by some nasty hidden Radiatus Pine branch, peering through my little Subaru's mud-covered windscreen as kompetent kaver, Kevin Mott, diligently walked ahead, straining his poor old back as he heaved and dragged every obvious hazard out of my way.

We had been driving through the forest, miles and miles and kilometres from anywhere we knew, looking for a long-ago reported doline, when I decided to try to negotiate a very small and obviously long-unvisited "track" which ran between the pines. As we went further in, Kevin took up a whale-watching position on my bonnet and kangaroo bar, and signalled to steer me left and right to avoid (most) of the hidden stumps and bigger twigs. As we continued in, numerous small pines in my way fell victim to my relentless 2 kph forward motion, and eventually we found a spot where I could actually drive without stopping for a couple of minutes (still at the same speed, though).

Kevin got back in and we scanned the forest, until suddenly he said something like "Hmmmmm! What's that over there?" (which in Mottese, I had long ago learnt, meant "O-MY-GOD, LOOK AT THAT! A CAVE!!" And sure enough, perhaps 20 metres from the track, a shallow doline could just barely be seen. Ah, so we might have found the feature we were looking for, we thought!

However, as we trundled to the edge of the depression, it became obvious that this was NOT the cave which we had been seeking. It consisted of a shallow doline perhaps 5 metres or so across, with a small tube-like hole at the northern and southern ends (I think). The northern hole was filled with log debris, and the other one was a tiny, dark hole covered with pine needles and Sphagnum Moss, and it was partially blocked by a rather large, irregularly-shaped stump.

The good ol' Indiana Jones feelings of yesteryear came rushing back as I grovelled onto my (rather wide) stomach and slipped head-down into the small tube entrance ... and marvelled as I felt the warm, humid breeze blowing across my face from the 10-metre deep and very narrow vertical chimney which confronted me! "My Goodness, Good Heavens, Tsk Tsk ... It appears to "Go", I said to Kevin (or words to that effect ... this IS a family magazine)! We then frantically dug and scratched at the hole before I tied a rope to my car and tried to pull the stump out over the next 15 minutes, but the log, although wiggling a little, wouldn't cooperate. So, I walked back to Kevin and for a little bit we still kept wiggling the thing, until in disgust, Kevin stood right over it and declared in his booming voice, "Well, it just isn't going to budge". He then gave the rope a normal, simple little lift, and instantly pulled the 1.5m long stump clear out of the tube!!! I was absolutely flabbergasted (obviously, my car DID loosen up the soil a bit)!

We ran out of time to continue digging here, but there is obviously a cavern under the chimney - the narrowest bit, right near the bottom (naturally), would be perhaps 3 metres above the floor, I think. To end this interesting day, Kevin and I then spent another 15 minutes 'mapping the forest tracks' (actually, trying to find our way back to civilisat-ion due to becoming geographically embarrassed). But - heh, heh! - we DID manage to work out where 5L322 is! ... (I think?...)

More news as news becomes available! I also think we should call it "Sphagnum Mott Cave" ... but how many people would appreciate such a good pun!?

Peter HORNE

TECHNICAL and OTHER ARTICLES

MEMBERSHIP

Welcome to our new Associates

BYRNES Damian 9304 (H) 271-7350 (W) 237-6176
33 Mills Street, CLARENCE PARK, SA 5034

CHAPMAN Jeanette 9305 (H) 263-5826 (W) 303-7311
1 / 26 MacDonnell Street, HIGHBURY, SA 5064

BYFIELD Jim 9306 (H) 264-5648 (W) 263-0088
6 Alexander Avenue, MODBURY NORTH, SA 5092

EAST Brian 9307 (H) 322-5780 (W) 377-1196
52 Zwerner Drive, HALLETT COVE, SA 5158

PATERSON Dean 9308 (H) 380-5071
Johns Road, HOUGHTON, SA 5131

COLOUN Tracy 9309 (H) 387 1816
4 Nardoo Street, HALLETT COVE, SA 5158

Congratulations on transfer to Full Member:

MacLUCAS June 9209 (H) 261-4180
11 Gullview Parade, VALLEY VIEW, SA 5093

Welcome to our re-joined Full Members

REARDON Terry 7605 (H) 389-2358 (W) 223-8359
c/o PO, CUDLEE CREEK, SA 5232

TREHEARNE David 8604 (H) 086-48-6232
64 East Terrace, QUORN, SA 5433

Congratulations to our Honorary Associate for 1993

CHAPMAN Nugget 9105 (H) 380-5071 (W) 260-5044
Johns Road, HOUGHTON, SA 5131

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP

It is proposed to raise and move the motion during the September general meeting to entitle Peter Horne as an Honorary Life Member.

1994 MEMBERSHIP FEES

A reminder that the Membership Fees for 1994 have increased (this includes an ASF levy of $8.00) and will be as follows:

Full	$35.00
Country Full	$30.00
Associate	$20.00
Long Term Associate	$30.00

A REMINDER ABOUT CAVERS AND CAVE DIVERS RESPONSIBILITIES TO CAVE OWNERS AND MANAGERS

During the past few months, a number of incidents have occurred involving members of the caving and cave diving communities which have caused distress, annoyance or other undesirable problems to land holders in South Australia. Some of these incidents occurred because of general slackness, irresponsibility and/or poor judgment on the part of the individuals concerned (visitors, not the owners!), but in one instance, an arrogant diver insisted on disregarding long-established access procedures to a delicate site and the land holder's wishes, and belligerently threatened (and attempted) to obtain Ministerial support to force a reversal of the ruling ... not the best way to win friends or respect from others!

In another case, members of a cave survey party caused concerns when some cows allegedly chewed a brightly-coloured survey reference tag which had been left within reach, and some rubbish which was removed from a site was not subsequently dumped back in after the caving had been completed.

The Lower South East, in particular, is coming under more and more pressure in both the usage of sites and land holders' fears of liability. Only a couple of weeks ago, a rather heavily-built (and unbelayed) cave diver free-fell off a cable ladder (10 metres from the top of a sinkhole), landing on his back and shoulders and injuring himself enough to require an emergency retrieval by the local ambulance and SES. This incident - the most recent of a number of problems which these particular property Managers have encountered involving visitors (late arrivals, people leaving after dark, seeking recompression treatment for an alleged "bend" after undertaking an extremely deep recreational dive, to name a few) - unfortunately subsequently resulted in the closure of the property concerned, thereby jeopardising all future access negotiations with respect to this important site (and others).

This brief article is an appeal to all members of the underground community - whether they be "wet" or "dry"-types! - to PLEASE try to be more aware of, and respectful towards, land holders' concerns and desires when you are on their properties. By and large, they are a really cooperative and good bunch of folks who are trying to eke a living in this grossly-mismanaged State despite "the recession we had to have" and various heritage etc. issues, and they really DON'T need additional problems or stress caused by members of the Speleo community!

Peter HORNE

ALBERT JOHN CARLISLE - 1917 to 1993

One of the Nullarbor caving identities has died.

John died on the 18th of June aged 75. He was never directly associated with any caving club, but he was a keen caver. He was responsible for finding dozens of caves including the well known Haig Cave and Decoration Cave.

As a resident of Burnabbie prior to world war 2, he explored many of the caves in the Cocklebiddy area. With the outbreak of war, Burnabbie was abandoned; John and his brother drove their stock to Rawlinna, then went to Perth to enlist. After the war John lived at Boulder (Kalgoorlie) and worked for years as a dingo trapper. In this capacity, John explored vast tracts of the Nullarbor.

The Carlisle Lakes on the northern fringe of the plain in Western Australia are named after him.

On occasion, he went caving on the Nullarbor with the likes of J M (Jack) Thomson, J N (Joe) Jennings, D C (David) Lowry as well as many others.

John has found well in excess of 100,000 meteorites over the years including a dozen or so weighing over 1 ton. In this connection he was given an Order of Australia award. Sadly, it was on one of his meteorite quests that he had an accident that ultimately led to his death.

His passing closes a door on the era of early cave exploration in Australia.

Max METH

RARE "LIVING FOSSIL" FOUND IN CAVES

This gripping headline appeared in the Adelaide Advertiser on 14 June 1993.

My elation in reading this headline soon subsided as I realised it was simply that the eastern states once again have forgotten that Australia revolves or is centred upon South Australia.

The article stated that the Syncarids found were "the first in mainland Australia". Where has Mr. Eberhard and the NSW National Parks Service been for the last ten years?

Although not in plague proportions (like the current mice population) Syncarids have been reported by CDAA members from caves and sinkholes in the South East of **South Australia** for at least ten years. The SA Museum even has records of some or all of these sightings.

I eagerly await the discovery of possums in NSW caves.

Kevin MOTT
(now parochially SE)

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM - GPS

WHAT IS IT?

It is a system that allows users to determine their position on the earth's surface. It operates using a hand held device. In simple terms it calculates the latitude and longitude of its location. Accuracy better than 50m is commonly achieved.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

The USA has a network of (nominally) 24 satellites controlled from a base station in Colorado Springs. They are arranged in 6 groups, each group having 4 satellites spaced out evenly along the same orbit. The six orbits are such that all points on the earth's surface can 'see' several satellites at any given time.

The satellites are not geostationary, nor are they in a 'low orbit'. They are at a height of 20,169km at which distance they take 12 hours to complete one orbit and are therefore perceived to be rather slow moving. They transmit signals which a GPS machine uses to calculate its latitude and longitude by a process similar to triangulation.

HOW USEFUL IS IT?

It enables cavers to quickly record the precise location of a cave feature, no matter how remote it is. And it enables someone else to 'find' the cave again by the same means. To be most useful, the recording of the 'GPS' position should be made as near as practicable to the feature in question.

* If it is a small feature, like a blowhole, the reading should be taken right next to it.
* If it is a very large feature, the reading should be taken at a specific, but convenient site. eg: in the case of a large doline that is most commonly approached from the south side, record the GPS at the "centre of the south side" or "at point of access on south side". If the cave is tagged, take the reading near the tag, if practicable.

In any case, record the actual site along with the GPS reading.

Features like track junctions can also be recorded, particularly where such junctions are not shown on maps.

Max METH

Source of technical information: Craig Sherod "GPS positioned to change our lives and boost our industry" MSN magazine July 1989 pp24-33

1985 AUSTRALIAN KARST INDEX

Clare Buswell has copies of the 1985 Australian Karst Index for sale. No it is not a misprint. This is the most recent edition of the Australian Karst Index produced and probably the last as future editions will be based on a computer data storage system. So those members looking for a current Karst Index will have to look no further. The remaining copies are selling for only $10 each. Judging by the response at the July general meeting, you had better be quick!

SURVEYING MONBULLA CAVE

In May 1976 a party under the leadership of Graham Pilkington visited Monbulla Cave because " the cave had not been visited for so long that very few present CEGSA members know of Monbulla Cave, even less knowing how to find it" (Pilkington 1976). During that trip we soon found ourselves way off the map but still in the cave. The early map (CEG 1209) only defined the large portions of the cave.

We commenced a survey of the surface features of the cave (some 36 entrances) as control for future surveys in the hope someone would take up the challenge. Graham put it more succinctly by stating that the survey could wait until some one had a few years to spare.

How prophetic that statement was. It is now seventeen years down the track and we are older and larger, but not wiser as the survey is still proceeding. The surveys concentrated on L5, Monbulla Cave. A line traverse was run through L21, Wrecked Car Cave, by Graham in 1978. Incidentally the wrecked car was by then not in the L21 entrance but another wrecked car was in entrance 28 of L5. All entrances are now free of rubbish following a clean up campaign in 1982.

As surveys of the extent of L5 were nearing completion the survey of L21 was commenced in 1990. Surveys are now working in a pincer movement which is gradually reducing the volume of unsurveyed cave. As at the end of June 1993 the surveyed areas of the cave are:

L5	7050 m^2
L21	5150 m^2

Figure 1 gives a comparison of the original map with resurvey. Both maps are at the same scale.

The traverse through L21 has proved invaluable for cavers touristing themselves through the cave although some of Graham's machievellian traverse lines have left some quite bewildered. As the original survey stations were marked it has been easy to allocate sections of the cave for people to survey. Additionally surveys have been commenced in L23 and L25.

I would certainly recommend this method for larger cave systems such as Beekeepers Cave which is waiting for some one to complete the detail surveys. I promise it won't take as long as Monbulla.

There has been some 23 surveying trips to the cave since 1976 and at least 8 recorded CEGSA tourist trips plus trips by other bodies and caving clubs. So far the majority of surveying has been done by non CEGSA members and organisations and their help has certainly been appreciated.

Conditions encountered during surveying range from large chambers to the infamous low, gooey crawl ways. It certainly provides experience in all types of cave surveying. Someone was recently heard to say that it is like surveying a hole within a hole as that seemingly solid wall turns out once more to be nothing more than a constriction within a much broader passage.
The only fear is that as a map progressively becomes more available the cave may attract more visitors (tourists). Signs of visitation have become much more noticeable in the last few years.

Reference: Pilkington G CEGSA Newsletter 21 (2) p18

MONBULLA CAVE

Comparison of old and new surveys.
(Both maps are at the same scale.)

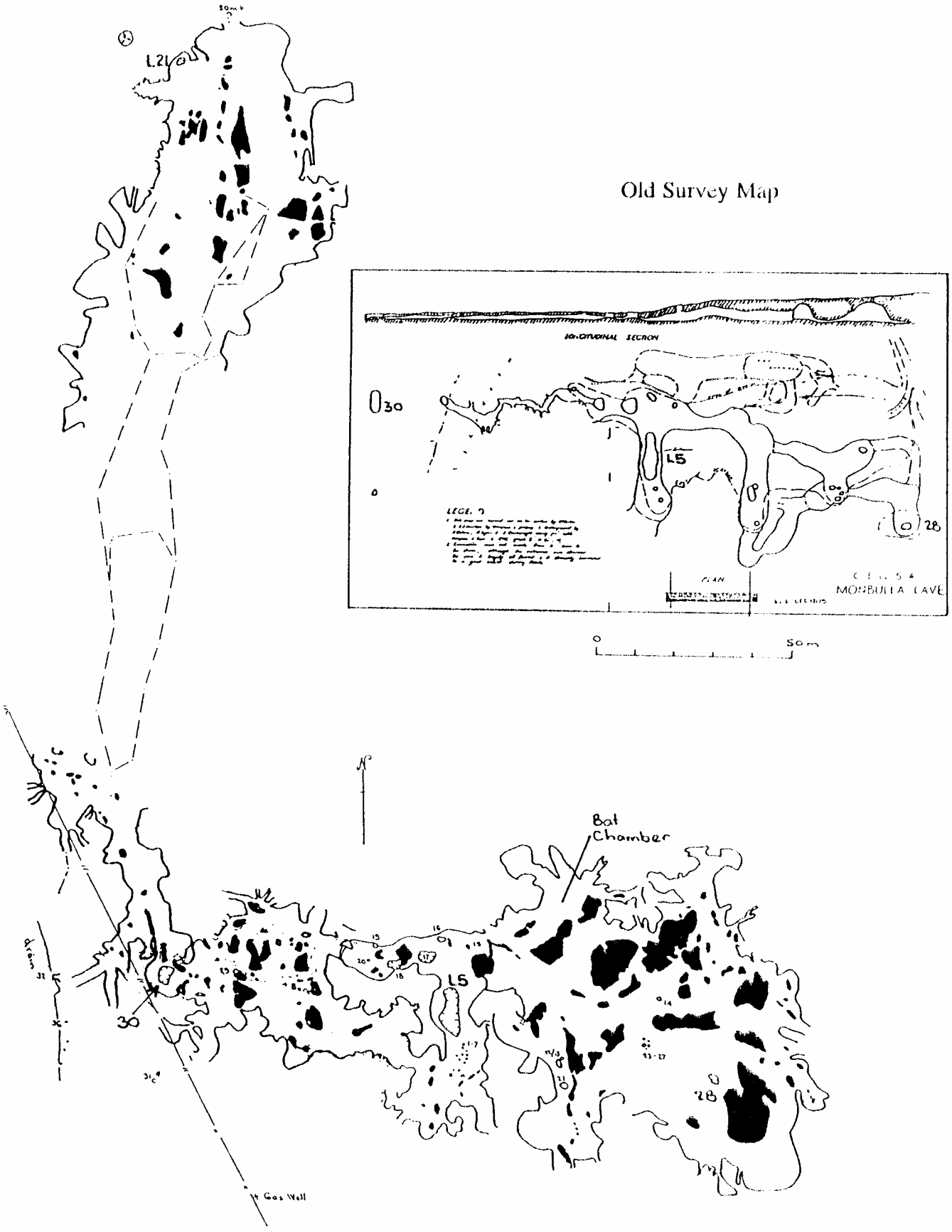

Figure 1

MONBULLA CAVE SYSTEM - BIBLIOGRAPHY

Note: This listing does not include articles from newsletters prior to Vol. 21 as CEGSA has no index for these at present.

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Kevin MOTT

NEWSLETTER AND HELICTITE DONATION

Ron Galbreath, an old CEGSA member, was having a clean up and decided to dispose of his old copies of CEGSA Newsletter and copies of Helictite, circa 1970's. Fortunately he contacted Brian Rivett before disposal, to see if CEGSA would be interested in these editions to supplement our library records. The committee naturally said yes. Many thanks to Ron Galbreath for donating his no longer required editions of CEGSA Newsletter and copies of Helictite to CEGSA and to Brian Rivett for acting as the go between. (I have managed a brief look at a couple of these earlier Editions of CEGSA Newsletter and have found some of the articles most informative. - Ed.)

ADDITIONS TO OCCASIONAL PAPER Number 5

UPPER SOUTH EAST

See also Newsletter 29 (4) p63 and 36 (4) p53

U149	Unnamed Hole	2.0m diam. tapering to 0.3m at a depth of 0.5m. Total depth 4.5m.
U150	LIGHTHOUSE CAVE	2.0x2.0m entrance in cliff leads to a single chamber 4.0x2.5m wide. Tube at back of cave(1.0m diam.) used as chimney for fireplace when aboriginal family lived in the cave. Map.

MURRAY PLAINS

See also Newsletter 32 (4) p74

M25	YOOKAMURRA CAVE	Doline 13x10x2.5m deep. 2m deep overhang on south side. 20m passage leads off from west side. Average height of cave is 1m. Map.
M26	DUSTBOX CAVE	Dusty cave with breeze. No details.
M27	FLEA PIT	Cave 6m long. No details.
M28	Unnamed Cave	Doline 20x15x1.5m deep has cave leading off from the south west side. Total length of 45m. Map.
M29	Unnamed Cave	Irregular shaped doline 50x30m. 1m diam. hole in north end leads into a chamber 2x1m.
M30	Unnamed Cave	Two entrances at base of quarry wall lead to a phreatic network of passages on two levels. Total length 150m. Map.
M31	Unnamed Cave	Small cave off the north west side of a doline 6x8x0.9m deep.
M32	Unnamed Cave	Small cave off the north west side of a doline 10x25x0.9m deep. Located 20m north east of M31. Another doline 4m diam. x1m deep is 12m to the south east.

LOWER SOUTH EAST

See also Newsletter 29 (3) p50

Details of L245 - L300 will appear in the proposed publication Lower South East Cave Reference Book (Ed. P Horne) which is in preparation.

L301	Unnamed Cave	Tube 1m diam. drops 8m to a chamber 9x6x1.5m high. Three sand cones. Shallow pools of water around perimeter.
L302	ROBE BAT CAVE	Series of three chambers in cliff face. May be connected. East is 12x6x4m high. Central is 12x9x6m high. West is 16x5x3m high. Map.
L303	Unnamed Cave	Tapering joint in wall of the Blue Lake. 12m long and 7m high. Map.
L304	Unnamed Cave	Series of joint controlled passages connecting three entrances. Some decoration. Evidence of a streamway. Estimated total length 250m. Map.

L305	Unnamed Cave	1.5x1m entrance drops 1.5m to very low cave 6m long. Appears to have been filled.
L306	CAT CAVE	Overhang at interface of limestone and volcanics in wall of the Blue Lake. Cave 10m wide by 4m deep. Map.
L307	Unnamed Cave	2m diam. window entrance drops 2m to 10x5x3m high chamber with further crawls for 10m. Abundant moonmilk and silt.
L308	Unnamed Cave	0.6m diam. tube drops 3m to narrow joint cave 20m long. Water in south east end. Map.
L309	Unnamed Cave	1m diam. tube drops 5.7m. Appears to open out at bottom.
L310	Unnamed Cave	Uncovered during laying of high pressure gas main. Now buried. Cave 2m below surface. Top of collapse sloping to west. Crawl leading down to east then arcing south west.
L311	Unnamed Cave	Uncovered during laying of high pressure gas main. Now buried. cave 1.5m below surface. Cave 1m long by 1.2m wide and 0.6 high.
L312	Unnamed Cave	Uncovered during laying of high pressure gas main. Now buried. Small cave. No details.
L313	Unnamed Cave	Doline 7m diam. x 2.5m deep at south end. Cave leads off from south end but one blocked by soil and debris from thinning. Found in 1965.
L314	Unnamed Cave	1.0x0.7m entrance drops 4m to a single chamber 12x5x2.5m high.
L315	Unnamed Tube	Tube 1.4m diam and constricting to 0.8m diam drops 4m.
L316	Unnamed Cave	Depression 13x15m. At north end collapse through fill to small cave 6m long. Depth of cave 6m. Map.
L317	Unnamed Cave	1.2x1.0m entrance drops 6m to joint cave 9m long. Total depth 15m. Map.
L318	Unnamed Doline	Doline 3.2m diam x 3.8m deep. Map.
L319	Unnamed Doline	Doline 5.3m diam x 5m deep. Map.
L320	Unnamed Cave	Tube 1.5x1.7m tapering to 0.6x0.4m drops 6m to a network of joint controlled passages. Total depth 15m. Est. total length 250m. Map.

CEGSA HUT SURVEY

After receiving the responses for the survey, data was extrapolated and the following interpretations gained: A majority of members desire a hut on a crown lease site. With an approximate expenditure of $10,000 on the hut. Members would also like to see this project initiated within 24 months. Other Speleological clubs will also be invited to participate.

Eddie RUBESSA

PROGRAMME

September

4+5+6	Mt. Eccles	Chris Hales
11+12		
18+19-4/10	Old Homestead	Graham Pilkington
22	GENERAL MEETING, 7:30 pm	
	Slide Show	Athol Jackson
25+26		

October

2+3+4		
9+10		
16+17		
23+24		
27	GENERAL MEETING, 7:30 pm	
	Cave Crickets	Ron Simms
30+31		

November

6+7		
13+14		
20+21		
24	GENERAL MEETING, 7:30 pm ***** ***UPSTAIRS*** *****	
	Caving in Wales	Steve Miller
27+28		

December (No General Meeting)

4+5		
11+12		
18+19		
25+26		

TBA	Sellicks Hill cave	Nigel Dobson-Keeffe and/or Gary Woodcock
Dec 1993 - Jan 1994	Nullarbor Plains (SRG WA trip) Coincides with Mullamullang cave's 30th birthday Some exploring / mapping in 6N37 as well as visits to many other caves	Max Meth
January 1994	Tasmania	Chris Hales
TBA	Combined Clubs Trip	Chris Hales

Check with the Trip Liaison Officer for any additions or alterations.