

PRICE. 25 CENTS.

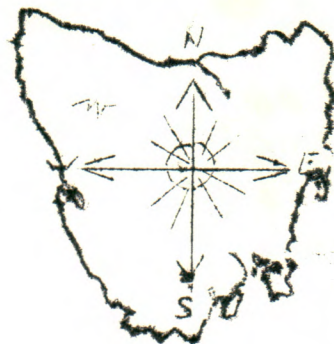


SOUTHERN CAVER

JUN 1970

***** SOUTHERN CAVER *****

Published quarterly by the
SOUTHERN CAVING SOCIETY
4 Syme Street, South Hobart.
Tasmania.



*****Volume 2. Number 2 *****

*****30th June 1970.*****

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Presidents Report.....	2.
Income & Expenditure.....	3.
Office Bearers.....	4.
Welcome Stranger.....	5.
Cave of Vampire Bats.....	7.
Thermal Springs - Hastings.....	8.
Tasmanian Caving Areas- Lorinna.....	9.
Cave "Breathing".....	12.
Area Reports.....	13.
Cave Survey Standards.....	17.
Crossword	21.
Cave Terminology.....	22.

MEETINGS*****MEETINGS*****MEETINGS

THE SOCIETY NOW GATHERS EVERY WEDNESDAY
NIGHT AT THE
R.S.L. Hall, 188 Augusta Road, Lenah Valley.

GENERAL Meetings every second Wednesday
(as at present) 8.00 P.M.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

It has been a happy year for me in the main, and I have enjoyed the co-operation of most members of the Society. We have, of course, had our difficulties, such as finding a permanent and satisfactory meeting place within our budget. I wish to thank Bob and Angie Cockerill, also John McCormack, for accommodating the Society during the past year.

Our financial position remains at a satisfactory level and for further details I refer you to the Treasurer's report. As provision now must be made for hire of our meeting place, together with expenses in connection with the forthcoming A.S.F. Conference, and with no substantial increase in membership at this stage to offset these expenses, the Executive does not feel it prudent to recommend any immediate concessions re Trip Fares. I feel that if members take advantage of the opportunity to pay \$5.00 or \$10.00 as the case may be, a very real saving will result.

It is disappointing that at the time of writing this report, a substantial amount remains outstanding in Trip Fees and money due in connection with the First Aid Course. This should in no way be taken as a reflection on the Treasurer who has filled a double position for most of the year very capably. It must be plainly stated that the responsibility for payment of outstanding dues is upon members themselves. The Treasurer should not have to hound them. Should this position not improve, the Executive will have to consider abolishing the privilege of paying per trip, and any amounts paid by the Society may have to be collected in advance.

A nuisance that has beset the Society since its inception is rowdy behaviour at meetings. It is caused by only one or two people in the lunatic fringe who resent any authority other than their own. A club run by open meeting is a fine democratic arrangement and members should be anxious to preserve it. To much abuse of the system could lead to the Society being managed by a Committee. I feel most of us would not find this palatable.

Members participated in the unsuccessful search for John Boyle at Mount Anne, and, on a happier note, this Society has recently received advice from the Royal Humane Society that six of its members will receive medals for their part in the rescue of Timothy Walters. They are Michael Cole, Eddie Guinan, Bob Cockerill, John Morley and Barry James, and I take this opportunity to congratulate them.
/Rob Horner

A new Magazine Committee has been formed, and members were well pleased with the first issue of the Southern Caver to be produced in some time. It is hoped the magazine will be issued regularly. Members should realize that it is their magazine and feel an obligation to contribute regular articles. Remember that the long-term success or otherwise of this venture depends on the whole Club.

The year under review has seen some 47 trips made by members to the established caving areas of Mole Creek, Hastings and Maydena, as well as visits to Lorinna and Jukes-Darwin.

Work done at Hastings has been mainly concerned with Waterloo Swallett, Trafalgar Pot and Flag Locker, together with so-far unsuccessful attempts to re-discover Erebus. Hastings conditions are such that it can be written off as a pleasant day trip with little prospects of a major discovery.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT (Contd.)

Activity at Mole Creek was limited initially by wet conditions. Surveying was the principal activity and a tremendous amount remains to be done. This valuable work is left to too few and it is regrettable that more interest is not taken by the "rank and file" members. Main exploration has been in Herbert's Pot and Fuzz Pot.

The Society fared best at Maydena. This area holds most promise of exciting discoveries, and I should like to see extensive scrub bashing activity there in the coming cooler months. Rescue Pot was explored, together with new discoveries Three Falls Cave and Owl Pot. The greatest breakthrough at Maydena came with the exploration of the best decorated cave yet found in the area - Welcome Stranger. This cave revives high hopes for future exploration at Maydena. Welcome Stranger has now been fully explored and the survey nearly completed. 1970 holds great promise for the Society with work remaining to be done at Mole Creek and Maydena and new areas such as Jukes-Darwin and Jane River.

D.J. ELLIOTT

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE for year ending 31st March 1970.

INCOME

Subscriptions-----	\$ 47-50
Trip Fees-----	84-50
Donations-----	10-00
Sundries-----	49-08
Interest(Bank)-----	17-20

Total Income \$208-28

EXPENDITURE

Magazine-----	\$ 7-48
Advertising-----	2-63
A.S.F.Conference-----	10-00
Duplicator-----	30-00
Sundries-----	126-73
Transfer to I.B.D. A/C----	200-00

Total Expenditure \$376-84

Cash at Bank 31/3/70= \$274-81 plus Interest Bearing Deposit \$200.

OFFICE BEARERS

1970 / 1971.

COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT***** Dave Elliott.
VICE PRESIDENT*****Bob Cockerill.
&PUBLIC RELATIONS.
SECRETARY*****Ron Mann.
TREASURER*****Aleks Terauds.
TRIP SECRETARY
& LIBRARIAN *****Kevin Kiernan.
PUBLICATION
COMMITTEE *****Dave Elliott.
Ron Mann.
Kevin Kiernan.
John McCormack(Editor)

NEW PARTY LEADER*****Kevin Kiernan.

AUDITOR*****John McCormack.

AREA OFFICERS

Northern Tasmania.....Bob Cockerill.
(above Deloraine)
Florentine-Gordon.....Alex Terauds.
Hastings-Ida Bay.....Mike Cole.
West CoastSteve Harris.
(west of Lake St.Clair)

Welcome Stranger

On the 19th October, 1969 a party of S.C.S. members consisting of B. James, R. Mann, R. Cockerell, S. Vince, K. Kiernan and G. Wilson were shown a new cave, in the Westfield area of the Florentine Valley, by Don Frankcombe of the Australian Newsprint Mills at Maydena.

He informed us that when the hole was found it had a considerable flow of water issuing from it. An efflux at Maydena is fairly rare and our hopes were high as we left the cars to walk the hundred yards or so to the entrance. There was no water flowing when we reached the cave and access was gained through an entrance above the stream exit. Only knee deep pools were found in the first section but reports from up front indicated that the roof was getting lower and finally ended up in a low crawl covered with about six inches of water.

Encouraged by dry members of the party sitting above the entrance pools the first few pushed through the water and reassured us that the cave became larger and appeared to extend a long way. A conference was held to determine whether to explore it further or to look at another hole found by Don Frankcombe nearby.

It was decided to push further and as the party waded through the icy stream magnificent displays of formation were seen at every turn in the passage. The formation in the cave is of the best to be found at Maydena and extends over the whole length of the cave. Unfortunately this cave as with too many others ended in a syphon. No way past this obstacle could be found so the party returned counting their paces as they went. The length was estimated at 2,200 ft. which was later proved to be correct.

26/10/69 This was a 'tourist' trip to show other members the new find and to view its decoration of flowstone, straws, and shawls.

9/11/69 An attempt was made to see if the syphon could possibly be forced. It was decided that if the water level could be lowered an air space could develop. Another 500' of passage was found near the entrances. It runs at right angles to main stream Passage (station 9) turns and returns to the creek again at survey point No. 18. It has a flat floor and ceiling which is abundant in flowstone.

23/11/69 A survey trip which revealed a further five hundred feet of passage (survey Point 23 - 26) on right hand side of main stream passage. This is a higher level section with some very nice formation and highly decorated floors.

30/11/69 Aleks Terauds and myself attempted to force the syphon but the coldness of the water (42°F) on bare skin forced us to make the attempt short.

The roof of the syphon appears to level out about 2 inches below the water level but the water easily becomes muddy and attempts to duck under and open our eyes failed.

7/12/69 A survey and photographic trip was held and 51 survey points were used to reach the syphon at 2,200' from the efflux.

1/1/70 A further 200' of passage was found on this trip and a squeeze in the small creek entering on the left side of the cave was passed and exploration ended in a roomy talus chamber (a further extension of passage discovered 9/11/69 - extends in a direct line from survey point No. 9)

A scrub-bash on the hills around the cave revealed a creek running into a doline near the point where the survey indicated the end of the cave would be.

The stream disappeared into an unnegotiable channel and it was not pushed because of the certainty of it being Welcome Stranger creek.

1/2/70 V.S.A. members Arthur Clarke, Bob Chappel and Evonne Chappel were shown the cave and Arthur was enticed into plunging into the syphon by assurances that the syphon would go. He soon came out shivering and muttering about the water temperature.

The party later investigated a hole on a hillside about 1 mile away and while the local cavers and the two other Victorians sat and watched with amusement, Arthur dug and dug and dug in the bottom of the hole trying to push it. No one could convince him that it was easier to walk across the hill and find another cave than digging in a muddy hole. Eventually he gave up.

17/5/60 600' surveyed. Two sections of 300' (estimate only) each were discovered. The first of these passages is on the left hand side of main stream passage (survey Point No. 28) and as per previous pattern in this cave, is at right angles and to date has not been fully explored but shows promise.

The second passage is on the other side of the creek, again at 900' and a higher level, is a straight level section about 6' wide and 12' ceiling with some formation. The end is blocked by flowstone.

31/5/70 More surveying. A scapula and two lower jaws of a small mammal (*Rattus Lutreolus*) were collected by Phil Andrews. An upper level route over wet crawl was established which will make a drier trip in wet weather. (O.S. to station S)

A lot more surveying is left to be done (with all the new sections being found we will have over one mile of passage) and the cave will receive a lot more attention as it is an easy "hands in the pocket" cave and makes an enjoyable day trip.

(P.S. Our cover drawing is from this cave and is typical of the decoration found through its length.)

RON MANN

The most Northern colony of vampires ever reported is in the cave of Los Sabinos, Mexico, some 200 miles south of the border. The bats feed on the villagers' domestic animals, e.g., cows, pigs and poultry, etc., and at night the most valuable of these are kept inside their huts. The bats are not regarded as a real menace as they do not take much blood.

The cave begins in an entrance hall of at least 70 ft. in height and continues downwards for approx. half a mile. At the end of this passage a vast chamber is encountered and this is where the bats have their home. They sound like the chittering call of normal bats, combined with the whistle of steam from a tea kettle. The bats run on their hind feet and the elbows of their wings, and in this position can go as fast as a four-legged animal. The bats hook themselves on to the slippery walls with two long fingers growing out of the elbows of their wings. These fingers are amazing instruments, each one ends in a curved nail not unlike a squirrel's and with these instruments hang from the many niches and crevices found in any cave in the area.

The vampire bat is a ghost story come true. Although animals are their usual source of food, vampires occasionally feed upon the blood of a sleeping man. When a vampire locates a victim, it does not alight and thus wake the sleeper - instead, the bat lands on the bedcovers, gently rears up on the tips of its wings and crawls towards the sleeper's face. Every motion is elaborately cautious. It selects the best spot for its attack, a place with few nerves and lots of blood - the lobe of the ear or the tip of the nose are common examples. It nips the flesh gently. If the victim stirs, the vampire leaps back and waits patiently till his quarry has gone back to sleep. If this occurs another spot is selected. When satisfied with its new find, and satisfied that its victim cannot feel its teeth, the bat, stretching its mouth wide open, makes a single quick slash with its two canine teeth, sideways, as if using a knife.

Vampires do not suck blood but lap it up like a cat at milk, and will feed until its belly is distended and it can hardly fly. The amount of blood taken is not serious but the fact that they sometimes carry Chagas' disease and rabies is. Some Indians reported an outbreak of rabies, spread by vampire bats, that killed off 90 per cent of the cattle in some districts of southern Mexico. The bats behaved like mad dogs, biting everything they saw. In Trinidad and Panama several deaths of natives from the bites of rabid vampires have been reported. Under certain circumstances vampires can be a real menace but trying to exterminate them would be a tremendous undertaking.

Altogether, the vampire bat could not be classed as the ideal family pet.

M. COLE

THERMAL SPRINGS: HASTINGS

A bonus attraction for cavers to the Hastings area is the swimming pool fed by warm springs. Curiosity has always been shown by cavers in the origin of these springs and the following notes, drawn from a Mines Department report, may be of interest.

"Thermal springs are not common in Tasmania; the Hastings spring being the warmest and best known. At Kimberley in northern Tasmania, a spring of 74°F is associated with underlying limestone; while at Smithton and Redpa in north western Tasmania, several warm springs occur in areas underlain by dolomite.

"The temperature of the thermal springs at Hastings may be due to three different causes. It may be due to underground water coming in contact with hot underground intrusive rock of recent origin; it may be due to volcanic activity or it may be due to the temperature gradient of water coming from great depths where it has been estimated that the temperature rises 1°F for each 66' of depth.

It is considered that the cause here is due to the depth from which the water comes; that it is contained in dolomite, ascends a major fault in zone and then seeps through the alluvial cover. If the above temperature gradient is maintained then the water ascends from a depth of about 2,000 feet.

The water probably enters the dolomite in the caves area at a higher elevation than the springs area, descends to 2,000 feet in a continuous stream in the synclinal dolomite beds, passes beneath the quartzite beds and has sufficient hydraulic gradient to be forced up to the surface.

The springs occur in several spots over an area of about half an acre in the vicinity of the pool. The temperature of the water is 86°F and remains remarkably constant from day to day." One spring in the vicinity has a temperature of 84°F and a flow of 2,400 gallons per hour.

Reference: Hughes T.D. pages 44 - 46 in Tech. Reports
No. 5 1960.
Tasmania Department of Mines.

TASMANIAN CAVING AREAS - LORINNA

Possibly the most urgent area with which Tasmanian cavers should concern themselves over the next few months is Lorinna. The interest of this district lies in the occurrence there of Gordon Limestone. While the limestone area is small, and much of it has been explored by cavers, more work remains to be done. But time to do it is fast running out, as this beautiful area is being slowly destroyed by the H.E.C., and most of it will shortly disappear under the waters of the Cethana Dam, to be lost forever to the speleologist. Little time remains to discover and explore any caves there, to photograph and if warranted survey them, and record or perhaps preserve any other aspect of speleological interest, such as the fauna within them.

This spectacular and interesting area is approximately 200 miles by road from Hobart. Access is gained via Gowrie Park, from where a narrow and twisting road leads south, to plunge dramatically into the mighty Forth River Gorge, where it clings to the precipitous walls for some miles, crossing spectacular waterfalls and rushing creeks descending in steep gullies to the river, 1,500 feet below. In places the road runs parallel to an old pack track, and passes old mines driven straight in from the roadside and remaining as relics of the areas mining past. Then the road falls suddenly to the gorge floor, and the tiny township of Lorinna, a handful of houses, a number of which are abandoned, nestling on gentle limestone hills, and surrounded by paddocks, many of which are slowly returning to their original bushland state.

The limestone at Lorinna occurs mainly in two narrow down faulted blocks, one being situated along a creek near the post office, and the other $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of it, trending North West along Limestone Creek, with an extension northwards to the showground, where basalt capped cliffs 100 ft in height rise from the alluvial flats beside the Forth River.

The Lorinna area is riddled with dolines, some of very large size. Many dry valleys exist to betray the presence of sinking creeks, and small effluxes are present at numerous localities. Over a large area underground drainage is aided by the presence of a thick cover of basalt talus and alluvium overlying the limestone, this allowing water to seep down to the limestone below.

(continued)

The only two reasonably sized creeks in the district, Limestone Creek and another near the post office retain their surface course across the limestone.

Investigation by S.C.S. members prior to conducting the first caving trip to this district disclosed that at least two authors have referred to caves and karst phenomena in general, in this district. Writing in a Mines Dept. publication of 1919, The Mining Fields of Moina, Mt. Claude and Lorinna (Geol. Svr. Bu. 29 p.) W. McIntosh Reid States: "A small creek near the road enters caves in the limestone, and does not emerge until within 3 chns. of the river. At G. Sloanes farm also, the creeks pass below the surface, and emerge at the base of limestone cliffs near the river." R.L. Hughes, in a later (1957) Mines Dept. publication Limestones in Tasmania (Geol Svr. Min. Res. 10, PP. 152-53) states of the Limestone Creek area: "Numerous caves may be found along the creek bank, and it must be expected that the limestone mass in general is cavernous".

So, armed with this information, four members journeyed to Lorinna for one day on 1/11/69. The first area investigated was the showground, at the end of which a small creek was found and followed upstream 25 yds. to the base of the cliffs, and an efflux which was to prove too small to enter. The party then bashed the area below the cliffs for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile downstream along the river, but found nothing. A number of dry valleys and dolines above the showground were then investigated, but again nothing of interest was found, so the party moved to Limestone Creek, bashing 200 yds. downstream, and as a result finding two tiny caves. The first of these was named 'Shawl Pot' and the other 'Canned Crawl'.

The next trip to the area was also by S.C.S. and was of two days duration, 13 - 14/1/70. The showground proved to be an excellent campsite. The areas covered on this trip were above the showground, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down Limestone Creek. Numerous dolines were found, two at the latter locality being of very large size. Also at this locality water was found to be trickling out from under many outcrops, and the efflux of quite a large stream was found. Unfortunately this hole was too small to enter.

Since these two S.C.S. trips, the Tasmanian Caverneering Club has visited the area on 24 - 26/1/70 inclusive. The areas investigated were the creek near the post office, where, as usual, blackberries were abundant but caves were not, and Limestone Creek, the party following this down from the road to its mouth, and returning to the showground along the river bank. One small cave was found at Limestone Creek, which judging from the description published in Speleo Spiel (Feb.'70) was probably Shawl Pot.

Thus little success has been met with in this area, and the chances of a major find are not great. But while there is still a reasonable chance that points of speleological interest exist there, it should not be altogether abandoned by cavers. There are still some uninvestigated reports.

Information given by residents of the district has been variable, while all those to whom S.C.S. members have spoken have said that they have heard of caves at Limestone Creek, one lifelong resident had never seen them, and only two knew of them in any detail. One report was that a short distance down from the bridge was a decorated "Walk through" cave, with a tiny entrance at creek level, flooding readily after rain. Another report concerned a deep, unexplored shaft nearby, high in the northern bank. Investigation by cavers has so far failed to substantiate these reports. The higher relief areas are as yet uninvestigated, as is the western side of the river. What price the resident's suggestion that some of the many old mines in the district may have broken into caves?

So how about a few trips to Lorinna, to finish the work remaining to be done there, before it is too late. Equal to any to be found in the State, the scenery alone more than makes the trip worthwhile, but make it quick, it will soon be all gone. Mole Creek, Maydena, and Hastings can wait. Here is an area that's days are numbered. It's now or never, let's finish it!

CAVES

Cave: Canned Crawl

Discovered and first Explored: S.C.S. 1/11/69

Site: 20ft. on N. side of Limestone Creek,
50yds. downstream from bridge.

Description: tiny entrance leads to 60ft
of low, flat crawls and tricky
widening chimney into final
small talus chamber, loose talus.
Depth 40ft.

Cave: Shawl Pot

Discovered and First Explored: S.C.S. 1/11/69

Site: at base of 20ft. cliff, 10ft. on North
side of Limestone Creek, 100 yds. down
stream from bridge.

Description: 15ft shaft to small chamber, then
25ft. chimney.

Formations: Flowstone and small stalactitic
forms. Takes name from a small but
striking shawl in the 2nd shaft.

Equipment: Short ladder or rope.

KEVIN KIERNAN

DID YOU KNOW?

One of the minor mysteries in science is the cave wind, or cave "breathing".

Many caves often have a breeze blowing into or out of them. This could be due to changes in air pressure.

If atmospheric pressure, as shown on a barometer, drops, some of the air in the cave will move out to even the pressure. When air pressure rises, air will blow into the cave.

The trouble with this theory is that many "breathing" caves are not large enough to account for the wind. With most caves, the pressure should very soon become equalised.

One well-explored cave, the Mulla-mulla, of the Nullabor Plain, has a wind of about five miles per hour frequently blowing through its mouth.

This problem has been solved by Dr. Wigley, of Adelaide University.

Caves are usually in limestone country, the rock of which is permeable. Air can seep into and out of pores in the rock. Often, too, there are widespread cracks in the rock.

When air pressure is high, the rock takes up more air and wind blows into the cave. As air pressure drops, the rock releases this air, and a breeze blows out.

There is always a time lag. The rock does not yield up its air immediately the air pressure changes.

#####

CAVE NUMBERING

Yes -the Society has started numbering caves

We have been active at Maydena(7 new ones at weekend)and Jukes-Darwin.

Over the next few months we will be busy in this department and hope to publish a list, in the next issue, of all caves so far numbered by the Society.

AREA REPORTS

Gordon-Franklin

An investigatory trip towards this area has been conducted. From the Kelly Basin track area the party went to within approximately two miles, i.e. one ridge, of the Franklin River. Up to this point no limestone had been observed since Darwin, and it appears not to occur until the Franklin River Valley.

This large area of Ordovician limestone (Gordon Limestone), is now in urgent need of attention owing to H.E.C. plans for a new dam on the Franklin River, just above its point of confluence with the Gordon River. This will involve the inundation of all the limestone in the Franklin Valley north of this point.

Mt. Ronald Cross

Some time has been spent on the eastern side of McKays Peak, where a brief visit brought no significant discoveries. Winter weather will probably limit trips for a while. However, more trips to this area have been planned, and an attempt to devise some method of channeling the water, to gain access into Aquarius Swallet, will be made. REVISED 11/11/70

Jukes-Darwin

A follow-up to the Christmas trip to this area has been conducted. No new caves have been found but some rather interesting information has been gathered, together with a fair knowledge of the area.

The little Hamoik Passages system has been visited and numbered, with the tiny Hamoik II Cave being entered for the benefit of a prospective member. Another 80ft of very low crawling passage has been explored, and this contains some rather pretty, although dead, decoration. When it was seen to be necessary to negotiate a cork screwing squeeze down into a rather restricted creek passage exploration was abandoned as it was several miles walk back to camp, and this would have been rather unpleasant in a soaking wet condition. This new stream may be the one entering Hamoik I Cave, Although small and somewhat scungy, this system is nevertheless rather interesting, with two, perhaps three, independent creeks. The glow-worms present in Hamoik I are absent from Hamoik II, although there are many Whetas and some large black spiders.

This area is still rather inaccessible, but anyone who goes there wants to go again. The history and majestic mountain scenery help make this undoubtedly the most spectacular and interesting caving area in Tasmania and more trips are planned.

HASTINGS

Enthusiasm for this area has generally been below average, but despite only three trips some rather interesting news has resulted, perhaps the best of which has been the exploration of the new section found on 1/6/69 beyond Lake Pluto in Wolfhole. Beyond a few rifts and crawls through dry flaky talus a series of small chambers with dry, cracked, mud floors were entered but no further progress was possible beyond these.

In March an unsuccessful attempt was made to dig out a very large doline with 70ft sheer waterfall on the N.E. side of Cave Hill. No significant progress was made and digging attempts have now been abandoned. The doline was formed entirely in mudstone overlying the dolomite, none of the latter being present in it.

While in Mystery Chamber in Newdegate Cave, one party had an interesting experience with Mystery Creek, when it rose from a dry state to one of flood in the space of a few minutes, the second time this has been experienced in Newdegate by an S.C.S. party (see Vol. 1 No. 2) and another effective illustration of the unpredictability of underground stream flow. It was also noted that the Binney Tunnel is becoming rather wet again.

MOLE CREEK

Support for this area has generally been poor since the advent of the bad weather, and as a result only two trips have been conducted, with the Wet Cave System in general, and Herberts Pot in particular, still the main attraction.

Herberts Pot was visited at Easter and eyebolts were placed at the top of the ladder pitch in preparation for the following day when N.B.T.C.C. members Frank Brown jnr. and Ian McKendricks were guided upstream to Tombstone Traverse, only 8 hrs. being spent underground. Upstream Herberts Pot was the object of an exploration trip some weeks later when the rockfall at the end of the old stream passage adjacent to the duck was investigated. Ascent of the aven was abandoned 40ft up due to the treacherous nature of the rock. A nearby system of crawls proved interesting when animal tracks were found running up and along a sandbank, and a fissure was scaled for 40ft to a talus choke where soil and dead vegetation was in abundance. The biggest surprise of the trip, however, came when it was found that while the right hand branch of the creek was flowing at its normal rate, the left branch had changed from a mere trickle to by far the larger, providing about 80% of the total flow. Exploration at the top end of this chamber later revealed what appeared from a distance to be a fissure heading in the same direction as the right branch of the stream, which is possibly a continuation of the upper/upper level present on the opposite side of the chamber, but it is as yet unexplored.

Easter also saw an attempt to dig under the flowstone wall at Old Jamaica Corner in "Slushkabab." While the dig was in progress, a transistor radio was attached to the old telephone wires, the other end of which was attached to the ladder at the entrance. Reception was perfect, and this, together with plenty of food and hot coffee constantly simmering on a stove made the dig site a comfortable one. After draining the water from the gour and digging for approximately six feet, progress was finally halted by a solid wall of flowstone but not before the chocolate dropped in to the Gour in 1964 had been recovered. This has since been duly presented to its owner.

Wet Cave and Westmoreland Cave have also been visited.

IDA BAY

Only one trip has been conducted to this area, a combined S.C.S./T.C.C. trip, when Mystery Creek Cave (Entrance Cave) was visited. Some time was spent 'thrashing' some loose talus at the far end but no extension was effected.

MAYDENA

The scene of much activity of late, seven trips to this area have been well supported, with, on one occasion, three parties in the area on the same day. Work has been concentrated in Welcome Stranger and in the Junee area.

Trips to Welcome Stranger have resulted in the surveying of another approx. 2,000 ft of passage, and it is anticipated that the total length will be slightly in excess of one mile, with three possible extensions where progress is being delayed by very tight squeezes, one of which has a very strong draught issuing from it.

Scrub-bashing in the Junee area has chiefly been concentrated behind the Chrisps Rd/Rescue Pot area. One party's snow bashing in the horizontal, N.W. of Rescue Pot resulted in the location of a sizeable stream. This was followed back down until it split, a very small branch joining another and entering Rescue Pot, the other and by far the larger branch leaping into a previously unknown pot only 100 yds. S.W. of it. This is possibly the most spectacular cave entrance at Maydena being a vertical sided collapse doline 80ft. deep and 50 - 70 ft. across at the top with a large waterfall plunging into the centre of it. This has since been laddered from a balcony 20ft below the lip on the eastern side, from where a reasonably dry ladder drop of exactly 60ft. was descended, but attempts to explore far beyond the bottom of ladder were pounded into submission by the force of the waterfall. The way on appears to be via a wide, 3ft high amply watered, steeply sloping crawl leading off at approx 145°.

A new pot at least 50ft deep has been discovered near Rescue Pot but although it appears to have a passage leading off, it has not yet been laddered. A horizontal entrance has been sighted in a valley near it but not yet investigated, and a very small cave has been explored near Bone Pit.

One party set out from the top of Chrisps Rd. to a tarn that proved to be the source of the creek which crosses the Rescue Pot track and sinks near Zulu Pot. Bone Pit has also been visited, the party rockclimbing 80ft down the 2nd pitch, this being the deepest point reached.

Plans for the next quarter include, in continuation of the work done at June-Maydena by the Society since 1965, to further explore the holes and area above Chrisps Rd., with scrub bashing being continued westwards in areas towards the Gap. The overflow valley from the tarn appears to be the top of the large valley near Bone Pit. A stream has been heard in this valley at an elevation of approx. 2,400ft., but it may be Voltera. Plans also include the exploration of the fissure beyond the 170ft pitch in Zulu Pot, to see if access to the tarn stream can be gained. Voltera and the nearby large swallet will also be visited, and perhaps Bone Pit. Intensive scrub-bashing should be commenced in the Growling Swallet area, and consideration has been given to investigating the upper Humboldt River from the Lake Belton track. At Mole Creek, surveying should be completed in Kelly's Pot and commenced in Herberts Pot, with continued exploration in the latter. Another trip to Jukes-Darwin is planned, and Lorinna is now an urgent matter. Any future work at Hastings will probably be concentrated on the N.W. side of Caves Hill.

#####

STOP PRESS *****

Florentine Valley 20/6/70.

BIG EXTENSION IN TASSY POT!!!!!!

Exploration via squeezes and a long chimney to depth of approx. 400 feet.

From a large chamber at 350 feet an enormous shaft 80 feet wide drops approx. 120 feet to the visible floor below. The shaft is as yet unexplored, however, the cave is unlikely to go much deeper due to impending conflict with the water table.

.....full details and continuing episode next issue.....

CAVEMANS WEDDING

Our Treasurer Aleks Terauds took the 'plunge' on Saturday the 6th June when he married Joan Lane at St.Davids Cathedral in Hobart. He kindly donated refreshments which were enjoyed by all even though some can only just remember the occasion.

GOOD LUCK ALEKS AND JOAN.....

CONFUCIUS SAY;

Man was born with two ends
head and bottom and our
success depends on which
end we use most.

CAVE SURVEY STANDARDS - (CONDENSED)

Cave surveying, due to the working conditions, instruments etc., does not lend itself to standardization.

However, there is certain information which should appear on all maps. The following recommendations are aimed at encouraging some uniformity without unduly restricting the originality of the surveyor.

Scale

20 feet to 1 inch for all general survey work is recommended. However, for large caves and where the grade of survey does not warrant a larger scale -- 50 feet to 1 inch could be used.

For location maps 100 feet to 1 inch should be sufficient.

Symbols

The object in producing a map is to render possible, the clear and accurate visualization of the object mapped and in general the actual outline of the features should be shown. There are many commonly occurring objects which may well be shown in shorthand by a stylised symbol, however, these should resemble the actual feature represented for ease of recognition.

Selection of the symbol will be guided by the scale and purpose of the map and also by its simplicity and ease of execution. A note appended may further clarify the meaning. On the following pages are some of the most common and best established symbols which should not be changed unless absolutely necessary, although the requirements of the cave may necessitate slight modifications.




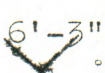




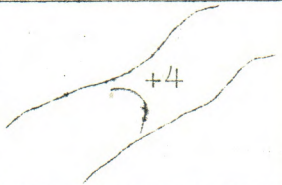




Information to be Recorded on Final Map

1. (a) Name of cave and caving area
(b) A location map to allow cave to be found
(c) Cave number
2. (a) The names of surveyors etc.
(b) Date of survey
3. (a) A north point on which both true and magnetic north should be shown.
4. (a) A legend showing all symbols used
(b) The scale drawn and written
(c) The survey instruments used










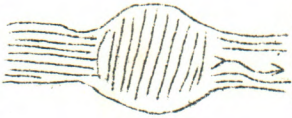

References: (i) Australian Speleological Federation
Handbook.

(ii) The Cave Research Group of Great
Britain (C.R.G.).

***** SURVEY SYMBOLS. *****

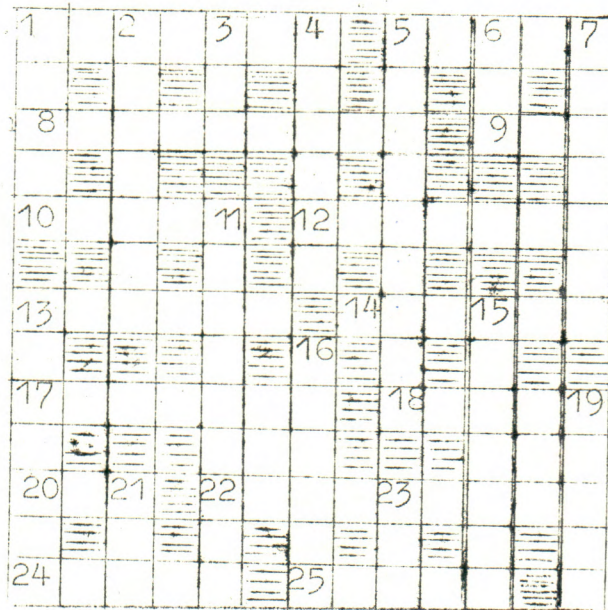
Fixed survey point (station) which may be found in cave.	 or 	Points should be numbered
Height floor to roof.	 or 	Depth of water
Conjectural outline of cave.		(outline in dashes)
Vertical cavity upwards.....		(Relative to main passage)
.....Vertical cavity downwards.		
One passage superim- posed on another.		Lower one dotted.
Vertical change in floor level.		
Rocks or Talus on floor		
Flowstone floor		Curves in correct direction indicate water flow.
Terraced flowstone without water		(also Rimstone pools or Gours)
		← WITH water

SURVEY SYMBOLS (Continued)

Stalagmites with flowstone surround.		
Stalagmites	 or 	
Calcite columns floor to roof	 or 	
Tree roots		
Vegetable debris		
Running water		(NEVER use straight shafted arrow).
		Pools and Lakes
Running water WITHOUT AIR surface		Note whether duck or trap and measure submerged length
Water in pool WITHOUT AIR surface.		

*****TERRAUDS

TEASER*****



CLUES

Across

1. Surface depressions.
5. Type of cave.
8. Caver.
9. Male adult.
10. Lateral aspects.
12. Enfold in arms.
13. Calling out.
14. Bays.
17. Gratify.
18. Peruses.
20. Compass point.
22. Put up for election
24. Periods.
25. Step.

Down

1. Birds.
2. Angrily.
3. And not.
4. Caver (abbrev.)
5. Caver's equipment.
6.and Coke.
7. Underground passages.
11. Geological term.
13. Opposed grip ascent.
15. Performed.
16. Caver's Hat.
19. Took sides.
21. Geological period.
23. Born.

For answers see inside back cover.....

CAVE TERMINOLOGY

- ALABASTER - Massive gypsum. The word is also applied, on occasion, to calcite.
- ANTHODITE - A cluster of long crystals which radiate outward from a common base.
- ARAGONITE - A form of calcium carbonate having the same chemical nature as calcite but differing in crystalline structure, and probably formed under different conditions.
- BELAY - (It is both a verb and a noun). The process of making a rope absolutely secure. It is also used to describe the process of paying out a rope gradually from a fixed point. The noun refers to the point at which a rope is made secure.
- BELAY POINT - Fixed object used in a belay.
- BOTRYOID - (Greek). A term used to describe minerals, including calcium carbonate, deposited in a form resembling grapes.
- BOXWORK - Calcium carbonate deposits formed in a closely intersecting network of joints. Subsequent solution of limestone between these deposits leaves a speleothem resembling a honeycomb.
- BREAKDOWN - Heaps of rock on a cavern floor caused by collapse of part, at least, of the walls or ceiling.
- BREATHING CAVE - A cave in which an air current changes the direction of its flow at frequent intervals.
- CALCITE BUBBLE - A rare form of calcite concretions which is hollow and rounded and can float on water.
- CAVE CORAL - A type of calcite deposit - resembles true coral, formed under water.
- CAVE ONYX - A highly polished piece of calcite or aragonite, stained in bands with other minerals.
- CAVE SYSTEM - A collection of inter-connected caves or a cave with a complex pattern of chambers or passages.
- CHIMNEY - (Noun). A narrow vertical or near vertical shaft in rock. It may be a rough tube resembling a chimney of a house, or simply a narrow cleft between two more or less parallel walls of rock. (VERB) To ascend or descend a chimney in a series of inching motions with the back pressed against one wall, and one or both feet pressed against the opposite wall.

ANSWERS TO THE "TERAUDS TEASER".

ACROSS

- 1.....Dolines.
- 5.....Karst.
- 8.....Caverneer.
- 9.....Man.
- 10.....Sides
- 12.....Embrace.
- 13.....Crying.
- 14.....Inlets.
- 17.....Indulge.
- 18.....Reads.
- 20.....NEE.
- 22.....Nominated.
- 24.....Years.
- 25.....Tread.

#####DOWN#####

- 1.....Ducks.
- 2.....Lividly.
- 3.....Nor.
- 4.....Speleo.
- 5.....Karabiner.
- 6.....Rum.
- 7.....Tunnels.
- 11.....Synclines.
- 13.....Chimney.
- 15.....Enacted.
- 16.....Helmet.
- 19.....Sided.
- 21.....Era.
- 23.....Nee.

#####