SOUTHERN CAVER

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Lower Gordon Region
Cave Survey 1979

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Editorial

This issue features a reproduction of a report prepared in 1979 for the Tasmanian Hydro-Electric Commission (now known as Hydro Tasmania) when it was gathering background environmental data for its proposed "Gordon River Power Development Stage 2". Fortunately this scheme was never built, as a result of a celebrated conservation campaign and the intervention of the Federal Government following World Heritage listing of the area in 1982.

The report summarised cave information reported by cavers (mainly Kevin Kiernan, the Editor and members of the Sydney Speleological Society) and added some information gathered by HEC field staff.

This is not a facsimile; the text follows the original but has been reset and some pages omitted which duplicated information or contained little; some additional information has been inserted in Arial font and/or [within square brackets]. Some editorial comments are made by way of footnotes. The fact that a particular statement has not been challenged should not be taken to indicate its acceptance by the Editor or STC.

Graphics follow the original, except as indicated. Cave maps copied from published reports (in the *Journal of the Sydney Speleological Society*) have not been reproduced multiple times, as is sometimes the case in the original, to save space.

Suggested form of citation:

Naevi, I.H. 1979 Cave Survey [in] Hale, G.E.A. *Lower Gordon Region: Land Use, Resources and Special Features.* Hydro-Electric Commission, Hobart. 113 pp. Reprinted in *Southern Caver,* 64 (2008).

A contemporary (1980) critique of this report appeared in *Southern Caver,* 12(2): 24-33.

Greg Middleton, Editor
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Contents

Cover photo:
Angel Cliffs – large limestone cliffs on the Gordon River, just downstream of the Sprent River junction.
Photo: Barry Blain, Dec. 1974.
[Not part of original report.]

STC was formed from the Tasmanian Caverneering Club, Southern Caving Society and Tasmanian Cave and Karst Research Group in 1999. STC is the modern variant of the oldest caving club in Australia.

LOWER GORDON REGION

CAVE SURVEY

I. H. NAQVI

Hydro-Electric Commission, Hobart
1979

CONTENTS

[original page nos.]

EDITORIAL NOTE: CAVE LOCATIONS

This report contains location details for many caves. While it is contrary to normal practice among Australian speleologists to publish this information, the circumstances in this case – the caves faced inundation under hydro dams and any report on them had to establish their locations if it was to have any chance of being seriously considered – was deemed to require disclosure of the locations if the caves were to be accepted as significant resources directly threatened by the dams. Thus locations were included in reports published between 1974 and 1980. Most of the locations have therefore been published before; grid references for the few 'new' caves found by the HEC have been omitted from this reprint.

FIGURES [Figures have been incorporated in the text for easier reference.]

PLATES [In this reprint the Plates follow the references.]

TABLES

INTRODUCTION

This report records the results of a survey of caves likely to be affected by the Gordon below Franklin and the Gordon above Olga power schemes, as part of an overall survey of the environmental effects of such schemes. The areas surveyed are shown in Figure 1.

The caves are developed in Gordon Limestone which lies in a N–S trending, strike oriented, straight valley 5–9 km wide, 100 km long between mountain ranges about 400 m high. This valley contains all the Olga River course and part of the Gordon and Franklin River courses.

No cave search was carried out in the Olga valley because the lack of relief has reduced the chances of finding the caves in this area.

In addition to the field survey carried out in February-March 1979, information has been obtained from internal H.E.C. sources and from publications by caving or conservation organizations, notably the Sydney Speleological Society (Goede, 1968), (Morley, 1971), (Middleton *et al.* 1974) [sic – Hawkins *et al.* 1974], (Kiernan, 1974), (Middleton and Sefton, 1975), (Kiernan, 1977), (Middleton, 1977) and (Middleton, 1979). The Sydney Speleological Society commenced numbering and listing caves within the area in 1974.

GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the area has been recently reviewed by Roberts and Naqvi (1979) and is summarised below.

Stratigraphy

The relevant stratigraphic units of the area in ascending order are:

Ordovician

Butler Island Formation - 400 m sandstones and carbonates (Plate 1)

Gordon Limestone - 1500 m limestone and siltstones

Silurian - Devonian

1100 m quartzites, siltstones, argillites and minor calcareous siltstones

Tertiary - Recent

Gravels, clays and sands.

[2][1]

Of these units the Gordon Limestone is the most important because it contains all the known caves. This is a major unit, including high and low grade limestones and calcareous and non-calcareous siltstones. The limestone is dense, displays stylolites and contains extensive veining of secondary calcite. It has a major topographic expression in broad, flat valleys (Plate 3). The valley floor is covered by a veneer of alluvial and colluvial material, with occasional, narrow ridges of strata with a low calcareous content that have more resistance to solutional degradation and erosion. Calcareous strata are only exposed in the river valleys, notably as cliffs up to 20 m high along the Gordon and Franklin Rivers (Plate 4) and as intermittent narrow bars of impure limestone in the river bed, exposed during periods of low flow.

Sporadic gravel deposits up to 6 m thick occur along the Gordon and the Franklin Rivers (Plate 2). The imbricate structures suggest similar direction of river flow to the present. In the Olga area the Gordon Limestone is blanketed by up to 19 m of clays, sands and gravels (Roberts and Andric, 1974). These superficial deposits are thought to be fluvioglacial in origin, but may be either Pleistocene or Recent in age.

[1] Centred numbers in square brackets represent original page numbers (top of page). These were included only as far as page 10; beyond that pages were not numbered.

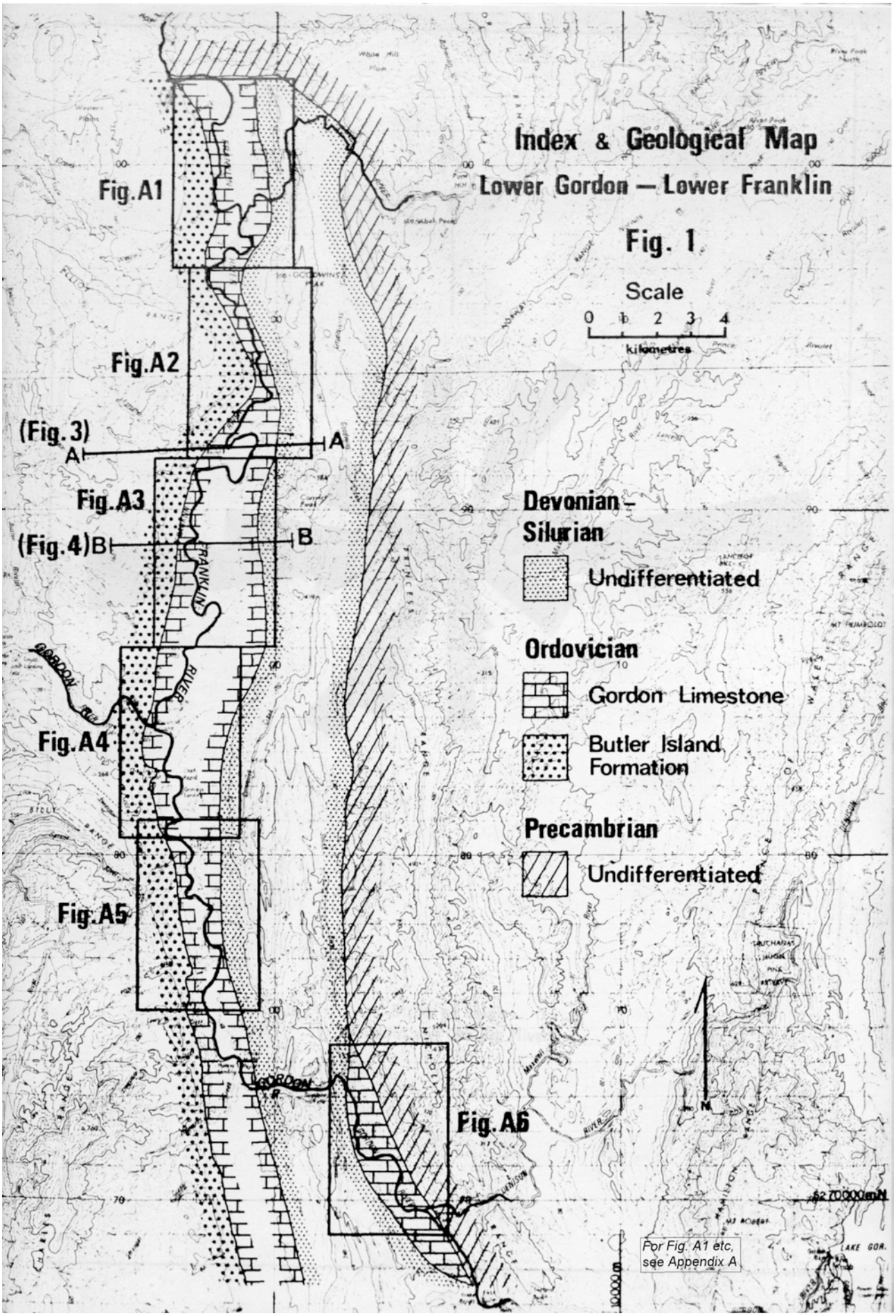
Index & Geological Map
Lower Gordon — Lower Franklin
Fig. 1
Scale
0 1 2 3 4
kilometres
Fig.A1
Fig.A2
(Fig.3) A
A
Fig.A3
(Fig.4) B
B
Fig.A4
Fig.A5
Fig.A6
FRANKLIN RIVER
GORDON R.
Devonian – Silurian
Undifferentiated
Ordovician
Gordon Limestone
Butler Island Formation
Precambrian
Undifferentiated
For Fig. A1 etc, see Appendix A

TABLE 1

Cave Summary - Lower Franklin Valley Range of dimensions (m)					
	Min.		Max.		Median Range
Length	2	(F5)	50[2]	(CF8)[F28][3]	10 - 20
Height	1	(CF7)[F32]	15	(CF9)[F26]	2 - 3
Width	0.4	(CF1)	10	(CF9)[F26]	2 - 10
Portal Height	0.4	(CF1)	15	(CF9)[F26]	1 - 2
Width	0.2	(CF1)	6	(CF3)[F1]	2 - 3

Decorations are present in only 4 caves (CF2 [F57], CF3 [F1], CF9 [F26] and CFTI2).

The best decorations consisting of stalactites and stalagmites are found in CF3[F1] (Plate 15) where they extend throughout the cave. They are also well developed in CF2[F57] but are confined to an area of about one square metre. Most caves tend to be horizontal and rectangular in shape reflecting the importance of joint control in development (Plates 13 & 14).

[3]

Most well developed caves occur in the higher cliffs along the main river courses. Very few caves occur on the western side probably due to the easterly dip of the beds and the relatively thin limestone on the western side of the Franklin River (Fig. 3).

Lower Gordon Valley

Two caves (NR1, NR2) were found in the Nicholls Range valley during investigations by the H.E.C. in 1971-73 and were subsequently described by Middleton (1976). Another three caves (GS1, GS2 and GS4) have been reported from the Gordon-Sprent area (Kiernan, 1974). Of these three (GS1 and GS2) have been examined by the writer. Seven new caves in the CG and CGT series have been described by the writer.

TABLE 2

Cave Summary - Lower Gordon Valley Range of dimensions (m)					
	Min.		Max.		Median Range
Length	2	(GS3)	520	(NR1)	10
Height	0.25	(CGT10)	20	(CG6)	1 - 5
Width	0.25	(CGT10)	10	(NR1)	4

Decorations are present in only two caves (NR1 and CGT7). They are best developed in NR1. Most caves occur in cliffs over 10 m high as the result of solution along the joints roughly at right angles to the river.

CAVE DEPOSITS

Stalactites and Stalagmites

These are present in six caves only (CF2[F57], CF3[F1], CFT 12, CGT 7, CG 7, CC10 & NR1) and are best developed in CF3[F1] and NR1 (Plates 15 & 16).

The decorations are derived by internal processes (i.e. those operating within the cave) dominantly by the precipitation of calcite brought about by diffusion of CO_2 from water to cave air (Jennings, 1971).

[4]

The general lack of stalactites and stalagmites in the study area may be due to thin top soil over the limestone resulting in a diminution of organic CO_2 in the percolating ground waters. Relatively recent cave development with insufficient time for the formation of deposits could be a contributing factor.

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[2] This is incorrect – e.g. App. A shows F36 to be 60+ m, F34 to be 170 m and F3 and F9 to be 150 m in length - GJM

[3] Cave numbers shown in square brackets are 'ASF numbers' generally assigned by the author and have been added in this reprint. Source: plans in App. B - GJM

Gravels

These are best exposed in CF3[F1] at two levels, possibly representing two phases of stream aggradation under cold climate conditions during the Pleistocene. They have not been studied in detail. Gravels have also been noted in creek bed in CFT14. The bulk of this material appears to have been carried under flood conditions.

Plant Debris

Extensive driftwood is present in CF2[F57] 10 m above the present river level suggesting water flow through the cave during high flows.

Animal Remains

Middleton (1979) has reported a large bone deposit in F34.

SPELEOGENESIS

The most important factors influencing the formation of caves in the study area are believed to be as follows:

The structure of the limestone, particularly the dip, and the joint density.

The mode and volume of water flow through the passages i.e. whether the flow is under pressure or free (phreatic or vadose).

The regional physiography of the area.

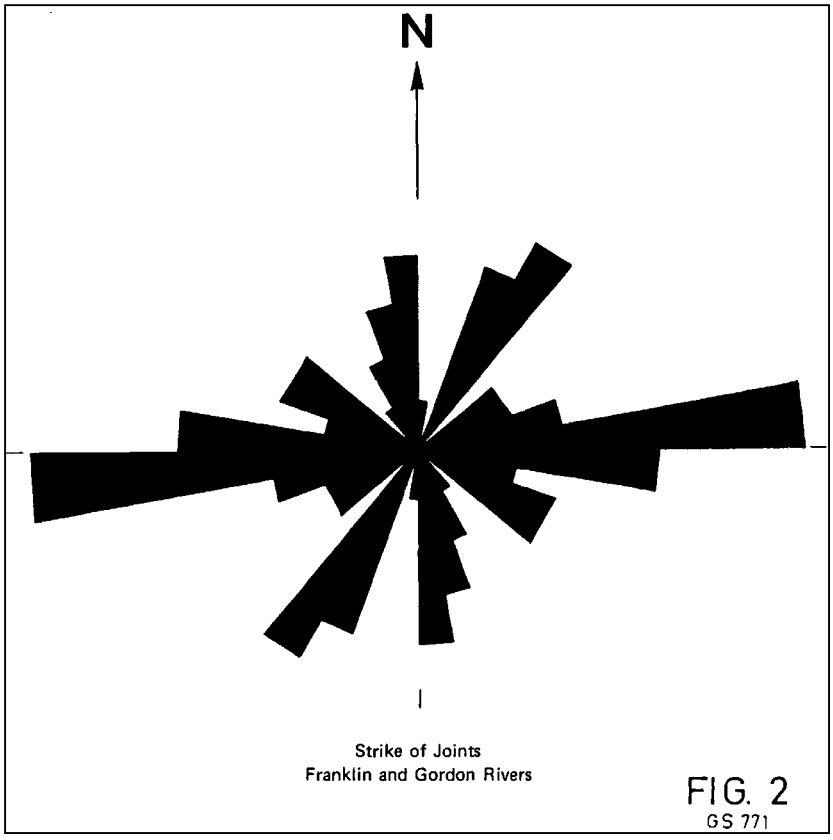
Structural Control

The importance of joint directions in controlling cave development can be seen in Plates 13 & 14.[4] The most preferred direction is at right angles to the river. Caves formed along single joints tend to he high, narrow, winding and sometimes just vertical slits (Plate 14). Joint-controlled passages are generally triangular passages formed by the con-

[5]

junction of several joints with the base wide and the passages narrowing upwards (Plate 14). This is due to solution working laterally along the bedding plane at the base of the joints (Ford, 1976).

The easterly dip of the limestone beds has influenced the major cave development on the eastern side (Fig. 3).



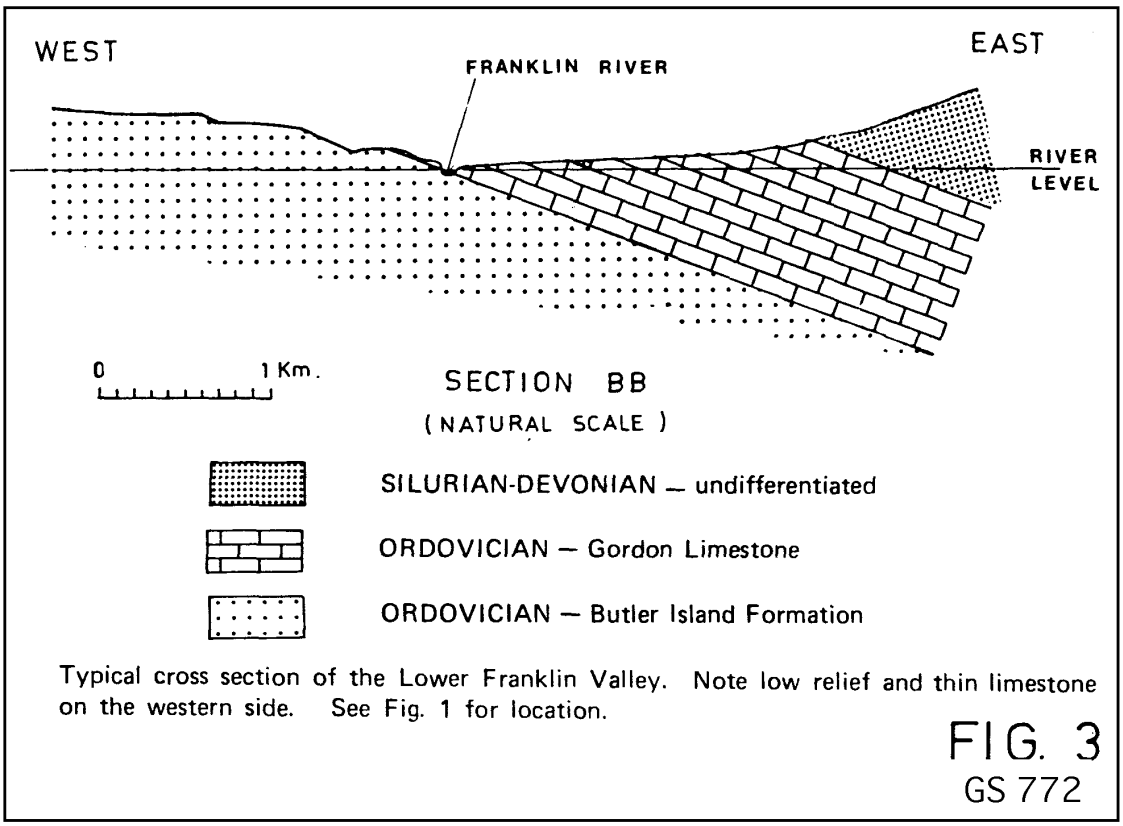
Strike of Joints
Franklin and Gordon Rivers

FIG. 2
GS 771

Solution

Solution in the phreatic zone (flow under hydrostatic pressure) has been the major factor in the early stages of formation of the caves described in this report. The degree of structural control and the ample morphological evidence support this assertion. Smooth walls and rounded ceiling pockets indicate solution in three dimensions (Armstrong &[sic] Osborne, 1978).

[4] Fig. 2 (not referred to in the original text) shows the frequency of strike directions along the rivers.



Typical cross section of the Lower Franklin Valley. Note low relief and thin limestone on the western side. See Fig. 1 for location.

FIG. 3
GS 772

Almost all the most important caves of the study area are related to the present rivers and the relief. This does not mean that these caves did not have an early phreatic stage, but as they have been inundated or traversed by streams many of the phreatic traces have been obliterated. The original circular or elliptical passages have been deepened by normal stream erosion as well as by corrosion the shapes becoming much more rectangular (Plate 13).

The type, of non-karstic terrain adjacent to the limestones is also important. Gams (1965) has shown in a study of the Slovenian caves that the largest occur where streams entering the caves come from terrain yielding pebbles and coarse debris compared with smaller caves whose streams come from areas which only yield clay. This is because river abrasion is important in addition to karstic solution in the formation of any river cave.

The Physiographic Factors Affecting Cave Formation

The relative height and available relief (Fig. 3) of the land is an important factor which affects cavern development (Sweeting, 1973).

The development of chiefly horizontally developed caves of the study area reflects the low available relief of the limestones (Jennings, 1971).

Not only horizontal caves, but also vertical features, can be shown to be partly dependent upon physical factors. This is particular1y so of vertical features formed by vadose streams since vadose water will tend to form vertical caves when there is considerable available relief (Sweeting, 1973). In the study area dome pits (vertical features) are scarce. This is typical of areas of low available relief (Sweeting, 1973).

The type of non-karstic terrain adjacent to the limestones is also important. Gams (1965) has shown in a study of the Slovenian caves that the largest occur where streams entering the caves come from terrain yielding pebbles and coarse debris compared with smaller caves whose streams come from areas which only yield clay. This is because river abrasion is important in addition to karstic solution in the formation of any river cave.

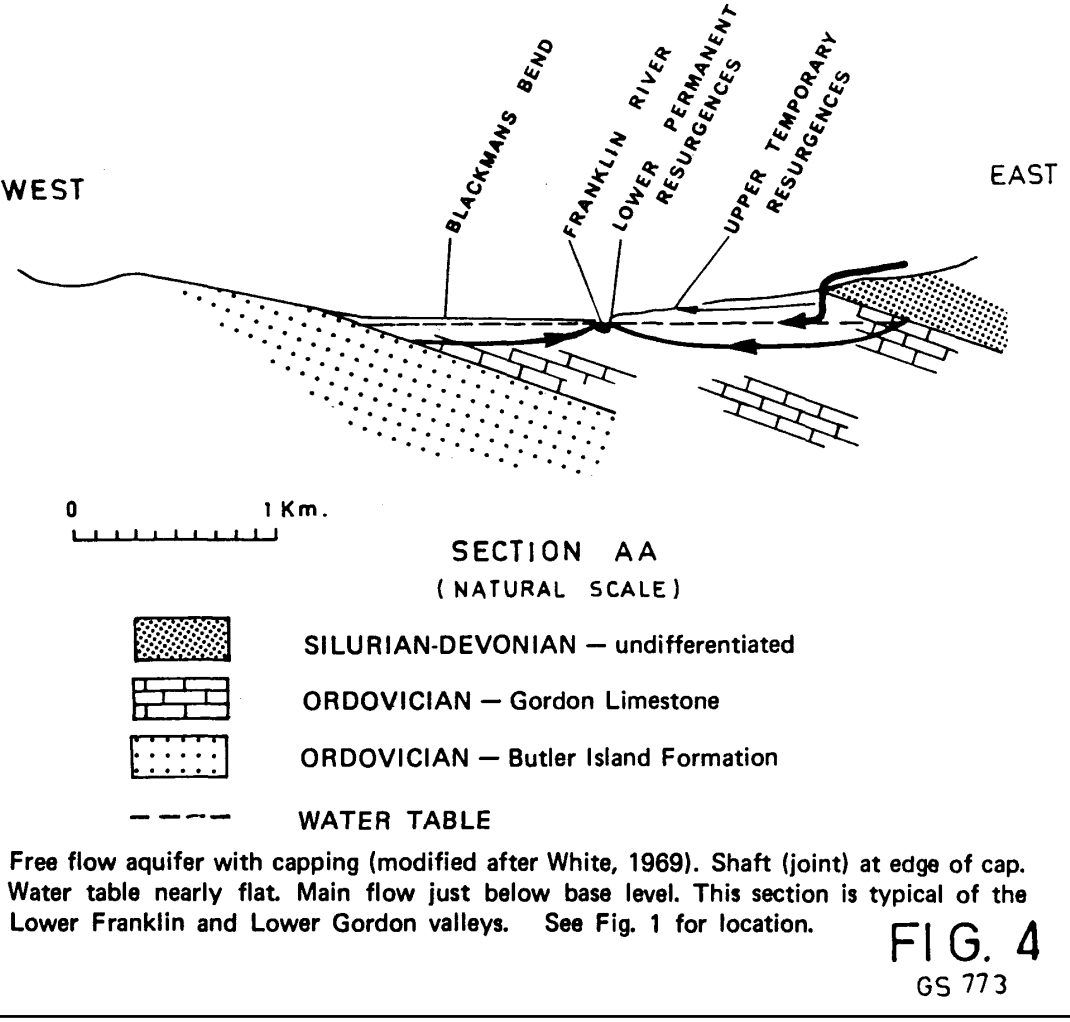
[6]

The lack of big caves in the study area could therefore be partly due to lack of abrasive material in the streams entering the caves. Furthermore, the small size of the collecting basin for the drainage entering the cave will also be of significance, since more water and debris are likely to come from a larger basin (Sweeting, 1973). Thus there are many connections between

cave development and the physiography of the karst area. Once the initial cave network is established, the physiographic situation is of utmost importance and will often indicate why one cave has developed (e.g. CF9) and another has remained small (e.g. CF5).

Hydrogeologic System

White (1969) has postulated seven types of hydrogeologic systems for karsts of low or moderate relief such as the study area. One of his systems (IIB2), a free flow aquifer with capping, may apply here (Fig. 4).



Free flow aquifer with capping (modified after White, 1969). Shaft (joint) at edge of cap. Water table nearly flat. Main flow just below base level. This section is typical of the Lower Franklin and Lower Gordon valleys. See Fig. 1 for location.

FIG. 4
GS 773

In this model karst reaches below the river valleys to base level. The water intake is from the edge of an impervious cap down a shaft. The resulting caves are nearly horizontal and the water table gradient remains low in spite of irregularities in the surface topography.

In the Nicholls Range area drilling has shown no evidence of large, interconnected underground solution systems, and static water levels in the drill holes indicated relatively steep gradients towards the Gordon River (Roberts & Andric, 1974). All the major solution activity so far found occurs above the base level provided by the Gordon River, supporting the view that the karst is relatively recent in age. Evidence of closed systems of caverns is provided by high static water levels in drill hole 7063, suggesting that the present water movement through it is slow. Roberts & Andric have suggested that originally a more open system existed which has subsequently become clogged with debris carried in from the surface and finally sealed by insoluble clayey products of solution process. In the Nicholls Range valley the steep overall gradient shows that (a) the primary permeability on a regional scale remains low, and (b) a widespread, anastomosing pattern of small, secondary openings has not been developed.

Comparison of the Cave Systems with examples elsewhere in the State

Size and decorations of the caves in the Lower Gordon and Lower Franklin compare very poorly with the caves in other parts of Tasmania (Fig. 5). In the study area most caves are 10 to 20 m long with the exception of NR1 which is 520 m long. The width of these caves is mostly 1 - 2 m. Cave

[7]

decorations are either missing or very limited. The cave (CF3) with the best decorations (stalactites and stalagmites) occurs near Flat Island. It does not compare favourably with other well known tourist caves in Tasmania, as shown below:

King Solomon:

230 m long, 1 large cavern plus spacious passageway; easy grade; formation 90 - 95% of the tourist section (Fig. 5).

Marakoopa:

455 m long, including one large cavern stepped passageway; formation 60 - 75%.

Newdegate (Hastings):

460 m long; formation 90%

Gordon River, Nicholls Range area (Fig. A6).

520 m long; two downstream entrances on the banks of Gordon River flowing water; massive formation in roof are likely to be flooded during periods of high river flow; a permanent entrance for tourists would have to be via one of the seven daylight holes; however, the presence of flowing water and the relative lack of formation make the tourist potential very low.

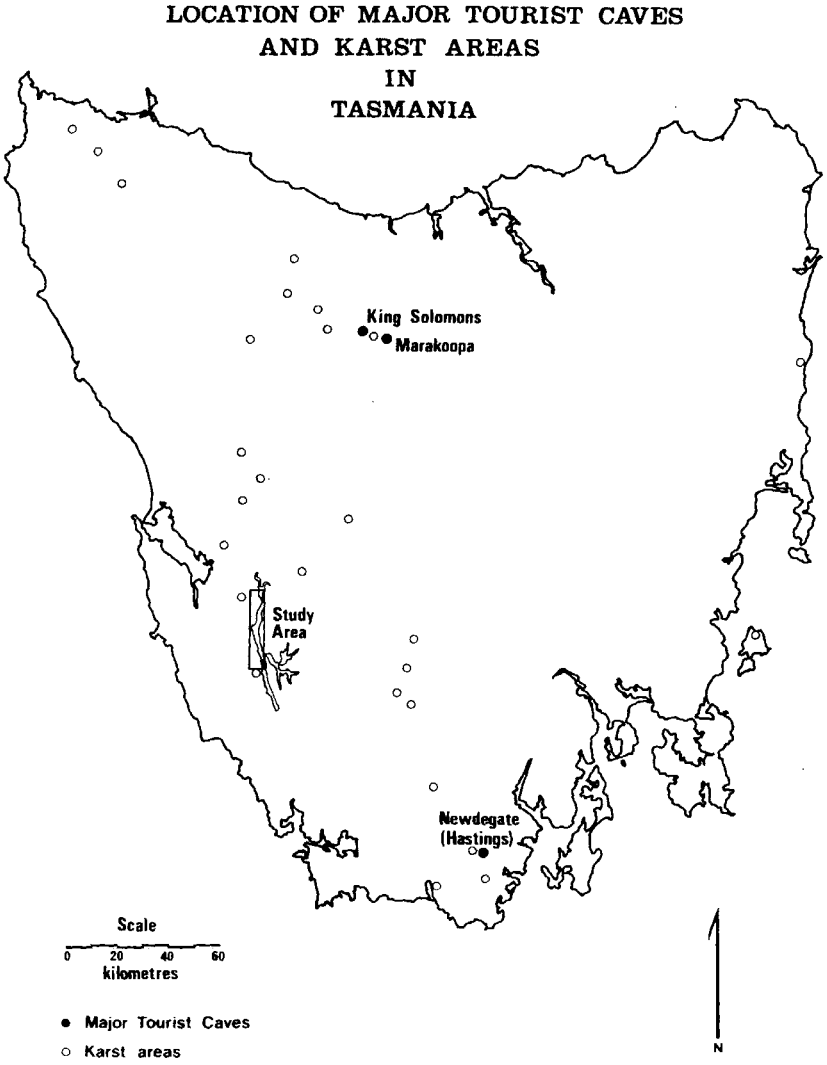


FIG. 5

CONCLUSIONS

Speleogenesis in the study area has been constrained by the following factors:-

a. The monoclinal regional structure in the Gordon Limestone.

b. The lack of adequate topographic relief.

c. The low persistence of open discontinuities such as joints and bedding panes.

d. The absence of suitable abrasive materials.

e. The relatively small catchment areas of tributary streams to Gordon and Franklin Rivers.

As a result, relatively small caves with a low incidence of decorations have been produced.

[8]

By comparison with the rest of the state the tourist potential of the caves is very low.

Nothing of archaeological significance has yet been found in any of the caves.

The potential for future discovery of large cave systems is very poor.

[9]

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[10]

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- These references were omitted from original.

[Pages were not numbered beyond p. 10 in original report.]

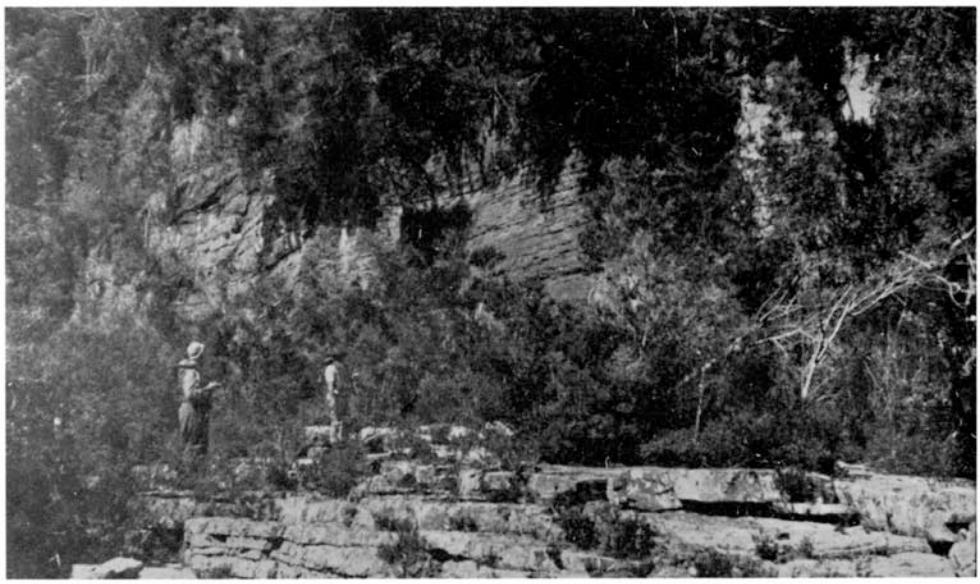


PLATE 1 Gordon Limestone overlying Butler Island Formation at M8, Franklin River (Fig. A-1)

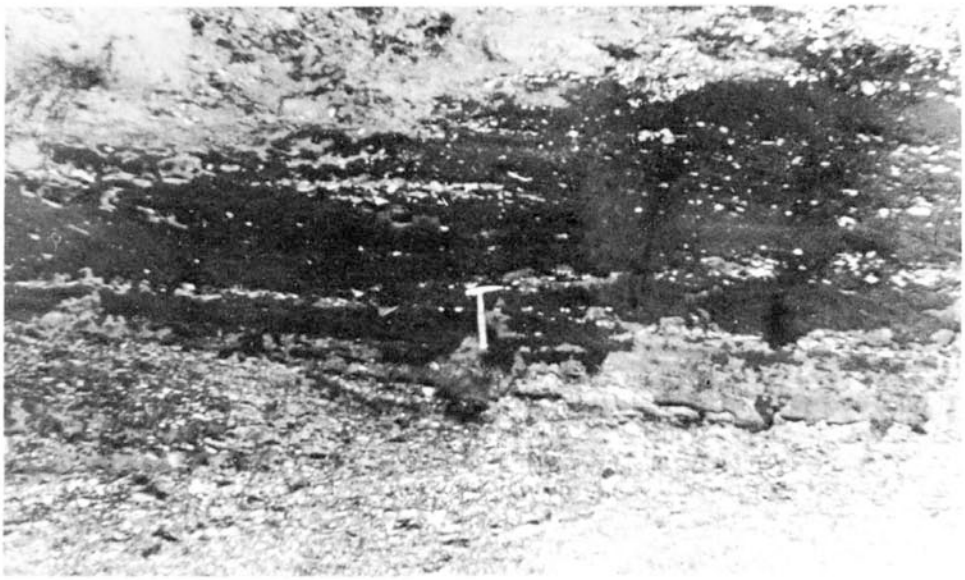


PLATE 2 Gravel deposits along the Gordon River.

PLATE 3
Flat valley underlain
by Gordon Limeston.

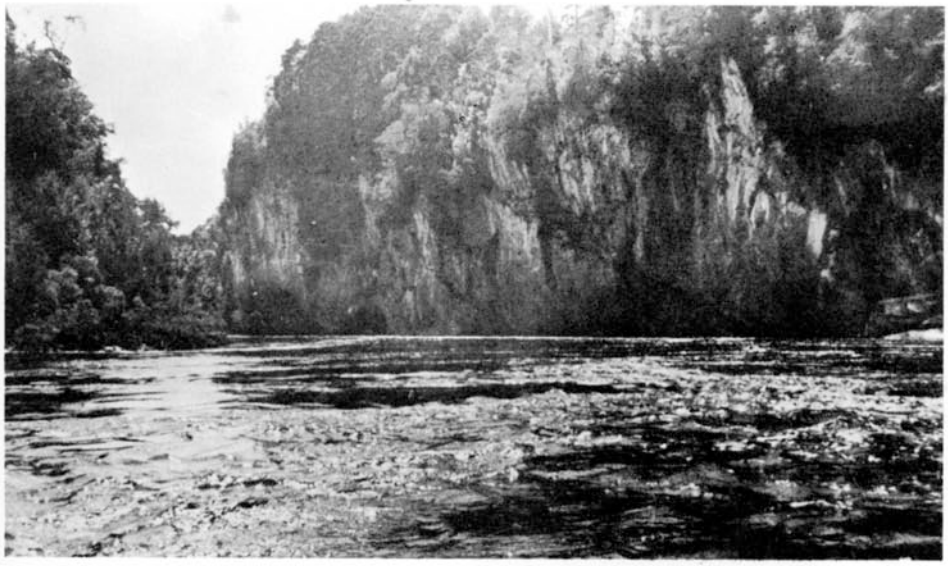


PLATE 4 Angel Cliffs, Gordon River near Sprent junction.

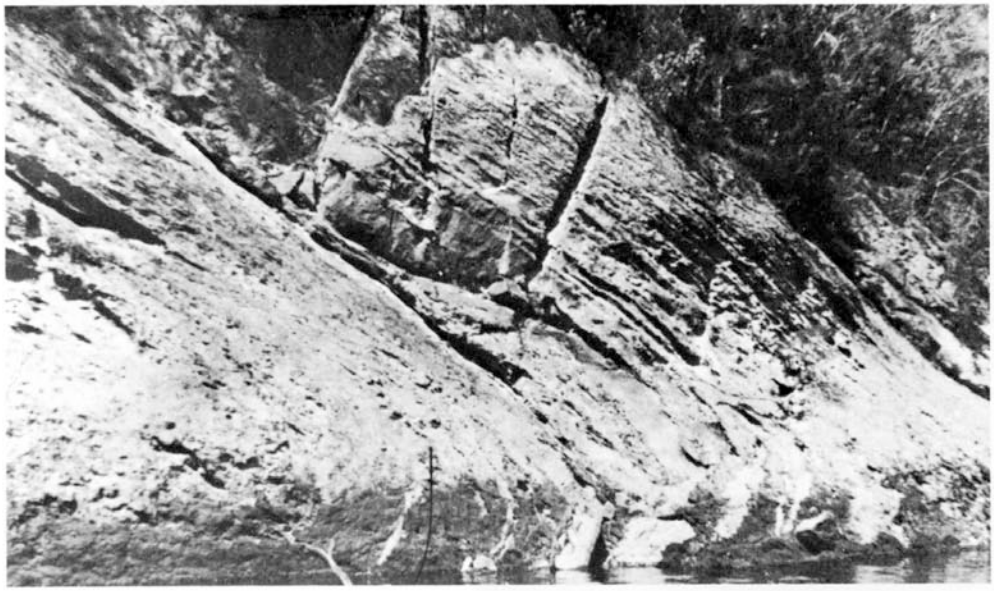


PLATE 5 Folding in Gordon Limestone. Joint planes are cut off by bedding planes, Gordon River.

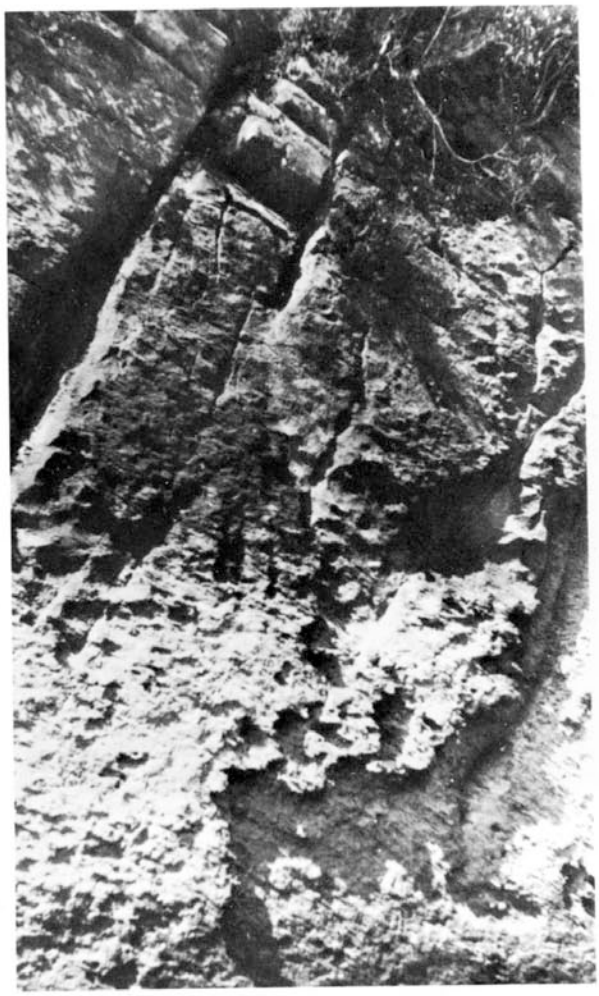


PLATE 6
Joints penetrating short distance.

PLATE 7 Solution activity parallel to joints and bedding at M5, Franklin River (See Fig. A-1).

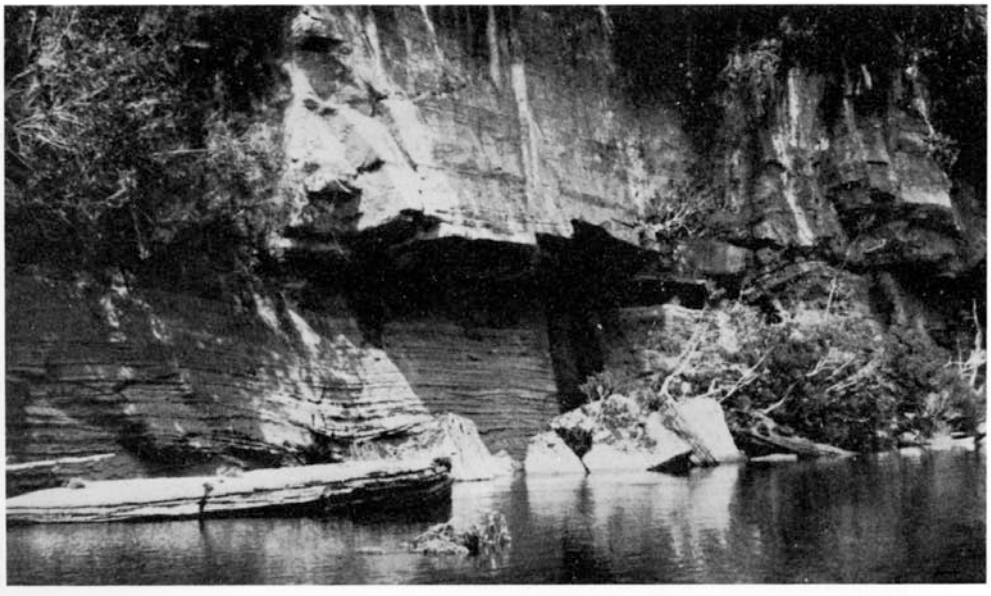


PLATE 8 Solution along intersecting bedding and joint planes resulting in blocks being torn off at M6, Franklin River (See Fig. A-1).

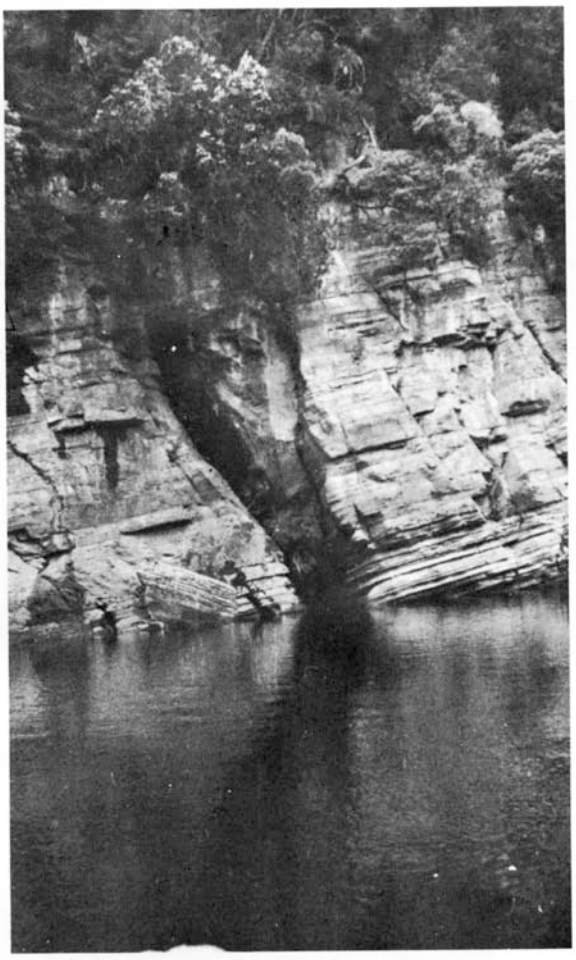


PLATE 9
Solution along joints at M7, Franklin River (See Fig. A-1).

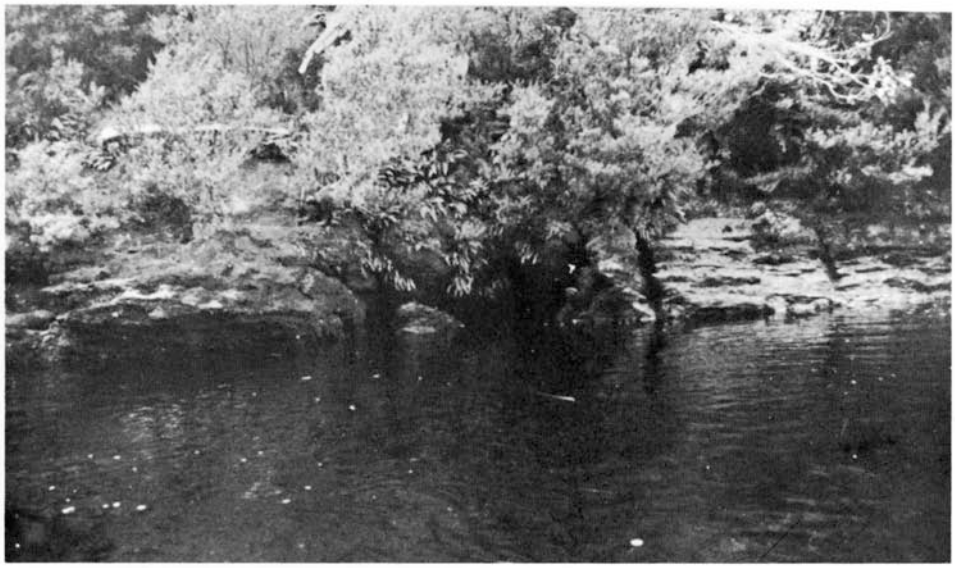


PLATE 10 Solution along joints and bedding at M4, Franklin River. (See Fig. A-1).

PLATE 11 Solution along vertical joints at M2, Franklin River. (See Fig. A-1).

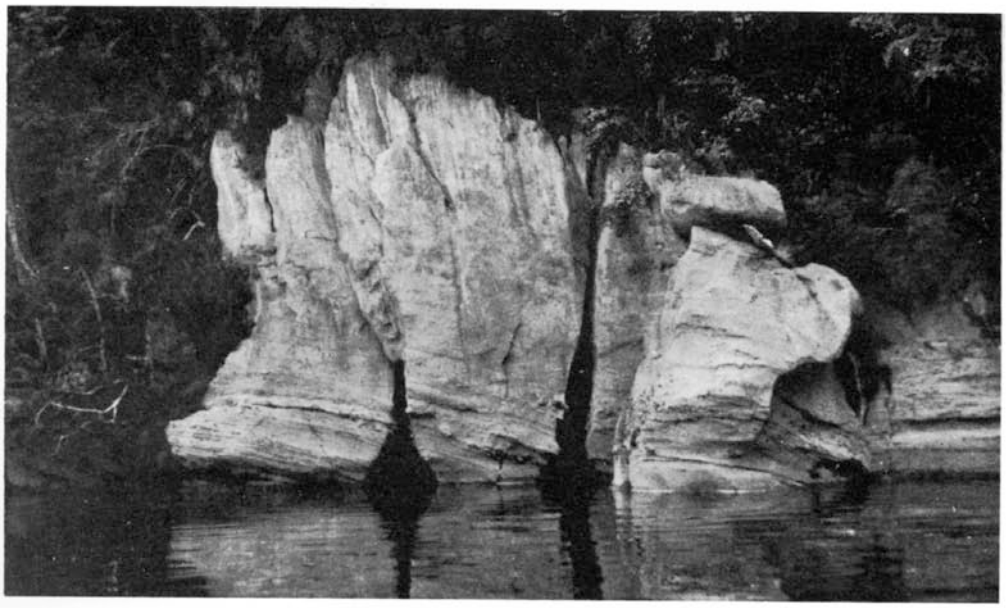


PLATE 12 Solution along joints roughly right angle to the river at M9, Franklin River. (See Fig. A-2).

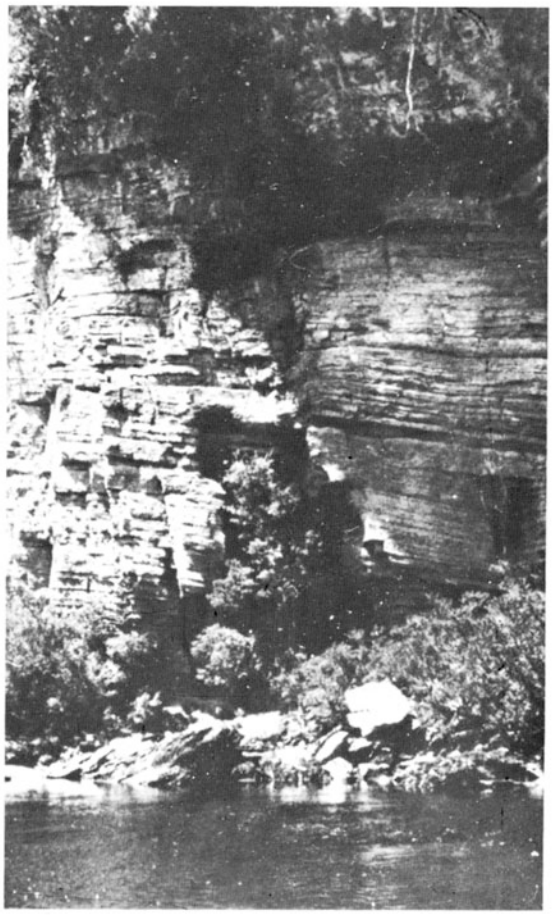


PLATE 13 Rectangular and horizontal, cave, Franklin River.

PLATE 14 Joint-controlled cave, Franklin River.

[Photos repositioned]

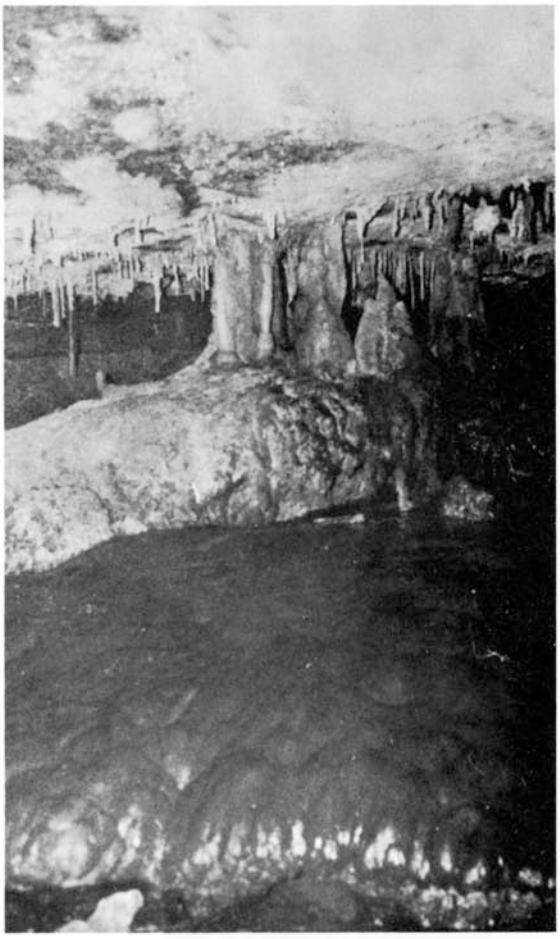


PLATE 15
Cave decorations in
CF3. (See Fig. A-1).

PLATE 16
Cave decorations in
NR1. (See Fig. A-6).

APPENDIX A

The cave index has been arranged roughly in a north to south direction. Knowledge of the caves has been obtained from internal H.E.C. sources and from publications of the Sydney Speleological Society (S.S.S.). See Figs. A-1 to A-6 for location.

Only H.E.C. photographs used

APPENDIX A

CAVE INDEX - LOWER GORDON & LOWER FRANKLIN

(See Figs. A-1 & A-2 for location) Sheet 1 of 11

HEC CAVE No.	SSS No.	GRID No.	APPROXIMATE CAVE DIMENSIONS (m)					CLIFF HEIGHT (m) (approx.)	HEC PHOTO No.	SSS MAP No.	HEC GS No.	REMARKS
			Length	Height	Width	ENTRANCE Height	ENTRANCE Width					
FRANKLIN RIVER												
CF 1	F49	986014	15	3	0.4	0.4	0.2	10	K728-8, 9		GS 774	Cave formation due to solution along major joint. 90/V
	F56	989989	60 +	1-5	2	4	2			601	GS 775	Entrance on prominent cliff on bend above Jane River junction; leads to complex of straight passages.
CF 2	F57	"	12	2	2	2	2	15	K731-10, 11 K726-1	605	GS 776	10 m above river level. 3 entrances. Stalactites confined to 1 m.
CF3	[F1]	980971	35	10	15	10	6	15-20	K726-S,8		GS 777	100 m west of H.E.C. hut near Flat Island, possibly 3 levels; creek flowing through present level 1. Abundant decorations.
CF 4	F42	985961	25	3	1-2	2	3	4	K726-9	600	GS 778	Cave formation due to solution along major joint 215/38W. Entrance just above river level. 3 m wide at entrance, reduces to 60 cm 10 m wide.
												Sheet 2 of 11
	F41	987956	30	1-2	1	1	1			629	GS 779	One entrance to a complex low, muddy breakdown caves largely filled with rubble and mud.
	F40	994947	15	1.5	2	1.5	1.5			604	GS 780	Small cave with 'A'. shaped entrance at river level; 6 m dry stream passage to right and 4 m up at left; possible shaft to surface.
	F39	995921	10	4	1-3	4	3			628	GS 781	Fern lined grotto; small stream; mud choke at back
	F38	995920	10	2	1	2	3	10	K727-1, 2	631 615	GS 782	'S' shaped passage 2 m in diameter, leading to sump 10 m in.
	F37	991909								614	GS 783	Small cave just upstream of valley containing F34.
	F34	990908	170	3-10	2-10	3	5			593	GS 784	170 m long cave with stream passage, dry formation section and large bone deposit; also has lower (stream outflow) entrance into same valley (neither tagged). F34 is some 32 m back from Franklin River; invertebrates.
												Sheet 3 of 11
	F35	990908								599	GS 785	Hole, 3 m down to chamber, mainly straws; 200 m beyond F34 along same dry valley. Second entrance.
	F36	"									GS 786	No detail recorded; near F35.
CF6	F33	987908	25	4	2	2	2	10	K727-3	613	GS 787	Cave formation due to solution along the major joint. Flowing water.
CF7	F32	984873	30	1	2	1	2	20	K727-5	598	GS 788	Cave is 1 m above river level; tufa deposit below entrance.
CF8	F28	984869	50	4	1	5	3	-	K727-6	612	GS 789	Consists of 2 branches, could be in 2 levels. Cave due to solution along a major joint 215/90.
	F30	986869									GS 790	Small cave on right bank of stream flowing through F26, about 600 m upstream from back of Arch.
	F31	"		3	1						GS 791	Slot leading up to daylight on left bank of stream flowing into F26. c. 100 m upstream of back of F26.
	F29	984869	10	2-4	1-3	4.5	3			603	GS 792	Large hole at river level below F27 but apparently not connected to F26-27.
												Sheet 4 of 11
	F27	984869	20	1	5	2	4			602	GS 793	Entrance 2 m high, 4 m wide in .bluff 40 m upstream of F26; c. 15 m above river at normal low flow; connects with F26.
CF9	F26	984869	30	15	10	15	5	20		602	GS 794	Creek flows through to join Franklin River; high level passage system leads to F27.

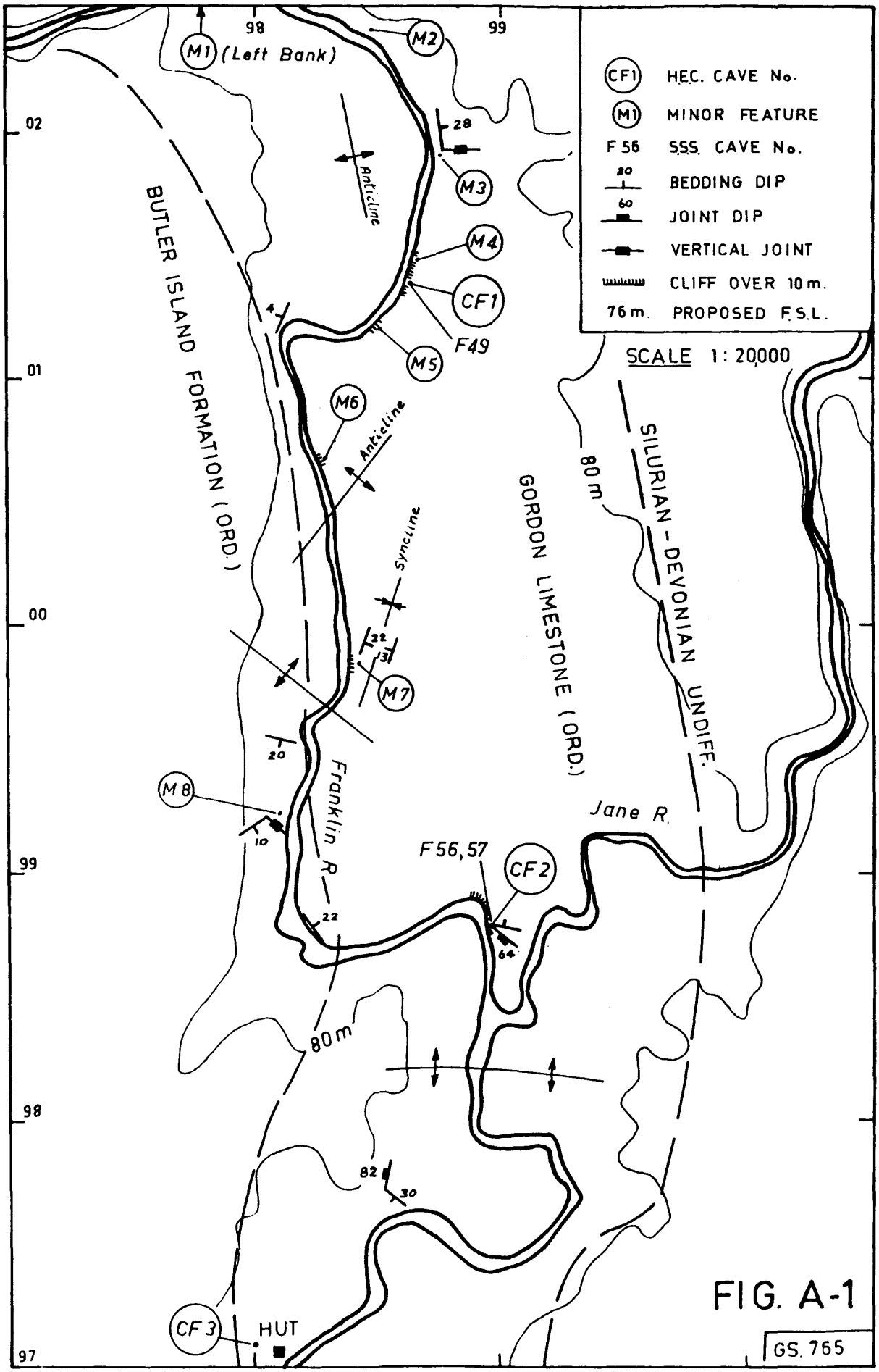
FRANKLIN RIVER (cont.)										
F43	974863	12	2.5	2-5	2.5	2		612	GS 795	Upstream entrance to cave below arch (F44) on 'Verandah Creek'.
F44	"	4	2-3	6	2	6		616	GS 796	Classic arch at centre on left bank of 'Verandah Creek'.
F45	974861								GS 797	Long, narrow meandering slot; carries small flow of water; c. 100 m from right bank of 'Verandah Creek', downstream of F44.
F23	977860								GS 798	Impenetrable hole discharging waterfall to river; 3 m above normal low flow level; on east bank, upstream side of bend above Verandah Cliff.
F24	"	5						596	GS 799	Cave 5 m long just downstream of F23.
										Sheet 5 of 11
F25	973859							596	GS 800	Cave at downstream end of Verandah Cliff.
F17	"							417	GS 801	Located downstream of Verandah Cliff.
F18	"							596	GS 802	Small cave near F17.
F19	"								GS 803	Narrow crack in cliff between F17 and F18.
F20	"	5	5	1	1	4		597	GS 804	Small 'double' cave in Verandah Cliff.
F21	"							596	GS 805	Small, steeply inclined slot in dry valley behind Verandah Cliff.
F16	974852							591	GS 806	Steep but easily climbed entrance to F8-13-16 system; doline filled with horizontal scrub and fallen trees.
F13	"							"	GS 807	Steep sided hole connecting with F8 and F16.
F8	"							"	GS 808	Hole at bottom of doline connecting with F13 and F16.
F10	"							590	GS 809	Hole; very steep sided doline; drops to water.
										Sheet 6 of 11
F14	974852							590	GS 810	6 m long cleft dropping steeply 7 m to water; inland from F6.
F7	"	4						"	GS 811	Drop of 4 m to choked crawl; inland from F6.
F6	"	3						"	GS 812	Small hole with 3 m drop to water; sumps; wetas.
F5	"	2						"	GS 813	Impenetrable rising 4 m east of F4.
F4	"	10						"	GS 814	Outflow stream cave c. 5 m long; ends in sump 30 m up a valley on rising of stream entering F9, etc.
F12	974852							"	GS 815	Cleft with slope to pool, near F8.
F15	975851	150	1-8	2				592	GS 816	Steep narrow slit dropping to downstream end of F3.
F11	"	"	"	"				"	GS 817	Large steep sided doline giving access to main chamber of F3.
										Sheet 7 of 11
F9	975851	150	1-8	2				592	GS 818	Stream entrance to F3-9-11-15, c. 4 m high, at end of steep sided valley.
F3	"	"	"	"				"	GS 819	Side entrance to major stream cave (F3-9-11-15); 150 m long.
FRANKLIN TRANSECTS										
CFT15	[**]	20	3-7	7	3	15			GS 820	At end of transect 3B; archway with creek flowing out. .
CFT13	[**]	24	4	0.5	4	0.5			GS 821	60 m up transect 3A, cave parallel to the major joint 180/V which caused it.
CFT14	[**]	20+	0.5	1	0.5	1	K810-2		GS 822	End of transect 3A, creek comes out of a tunnel. Another sinkhole 200 m up the hill is dry, running water. [?]
CFT10	[**]	10	2	2	2	2			GS 823	350 m up transect 2; creek goes through a tunnel.
CFT11	[**]	20	10	5	10	5			GS 824	Cave system, 800 m up Transect 2. Creek flows through main tunnel. 2 main branches exist. Cave formation due to solution along the major joint 270/90.
										Sheet 8 of 11
CFT12	[**]	20	3	1	3	1			GS 825	850 m up transect 2; creek disappears into a tunnel. Stalactites confined to 3 m.

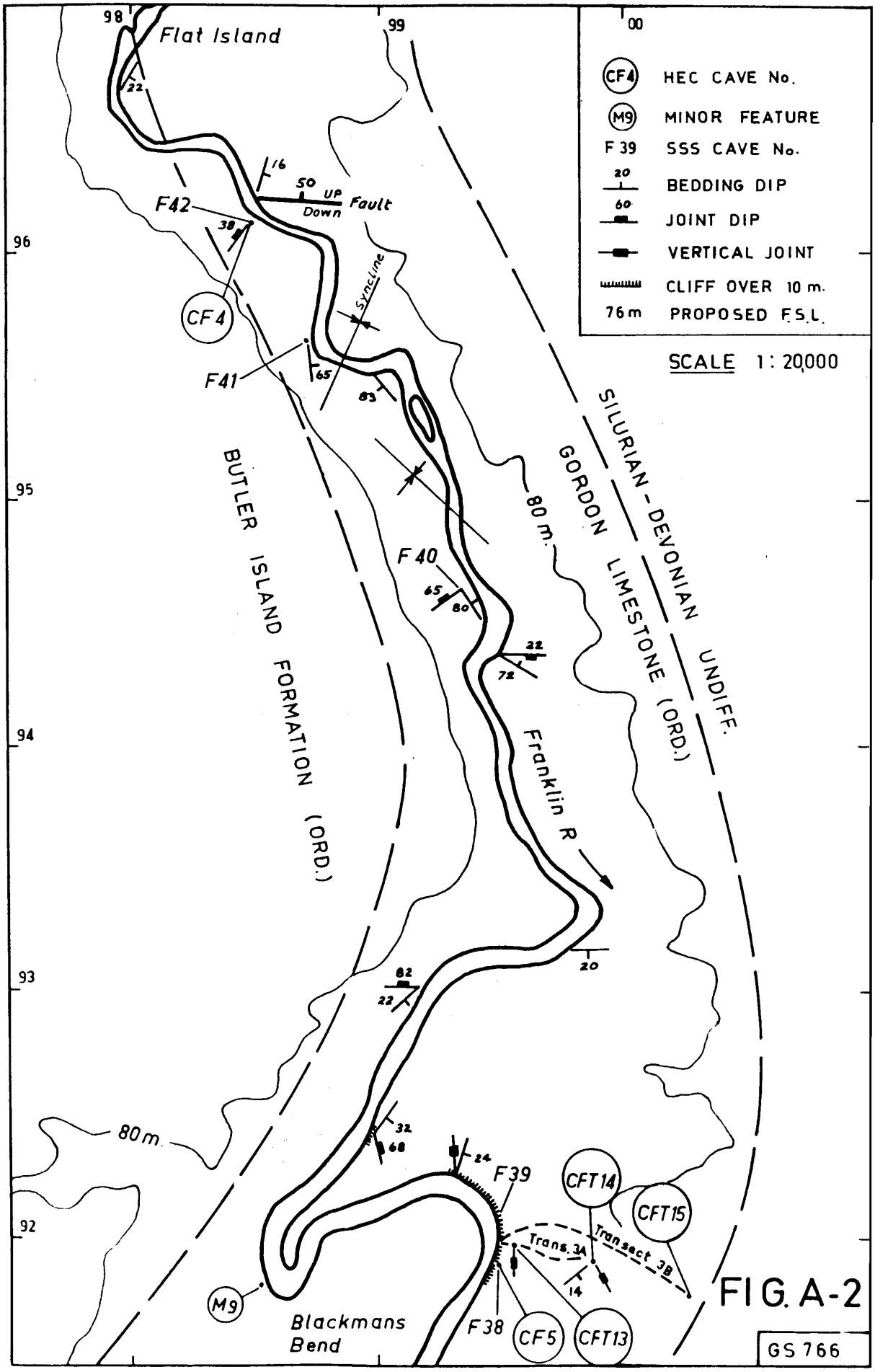
GORDON RIVER												
	GS3	968836	2							416	GS 826	Small hole 2 m deep; blocked with mud and silt; eastern bank 200 m upstream of Franklin Junction.
CG6		[**]	5+	20	0.5 -6	20	3				GS 827	A creek coming from a cavern flows through part of the cave leaving the remainder dry. Cave open at the surface.
CG5	GS2	971805	5	1	4	1	4	20	K761-10		GS 828	Cave is mostly under water.
CG4	GS1	973804	3	5	3	5	3	20		438	GS 829	300 m downstream of the Angel Cliffs.
CG3	GS4	976798	30	4-5	2	7	3	4	K761-5	510	GS 830	At the junction of the Sprent River. Cave for the first 30 m then canyon for 60 m; 3 daylight holes in the cave floor inclined at about52° parallel to bedding. The canyon cuts across bedding at first, then meanders
												Sheet 9 of 11
CG2		[**]	15 +	8	1.7	2	1.7	15	K761-3		GS 831	A cavity 2 m high, 3 m wide exists towards the end; opening at the top; creek flowing through cave. Cave floor rises 0.5 about 5 m in from the portal. Flowing water.
CG1		[**]	10 +	1	3	1	3	10			GS 832	Cave parallel to the major joint 165/18W. Also cavities 1 m/2 m parallel to bedding. Flowing water.
	NR1	033713	520	5	5	5	1			509	GS 833	Flowing water; two downstream entrances on banks of Gordon River; upstream ends in a tight day-light hole; massive formation in roof at one place; passages 5-10 m wide; 7 day-light holes; wetas, harvestmen, millipedes, spiders, beetles present.
	NR2	"	15	6	20	6	10	15-20		511	GS 834	Entrance at high river level, large overhang with chambers.
GORDON TRANSECTS												Sheet 10 of 11
CGT7		[**]	5+	1.5	3	1.5	3		K810-3		GS 835	2 branches; narrows inwards. Some stalactites near entrance.
CGT8		[**]	5	4	2						GS 836	Sinkhole 450 m up Connelly's Creek. Contains a small cave on cliff face.
CGT9		[**]	5	1	0.25	1	0.25				GS 837	650 m up Connelly's Creek.
CGT10		[**]	30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25				GS 838	600 m up Connelly's Creek. Creek goes through a tunnel 30 m long parallel to bedding.

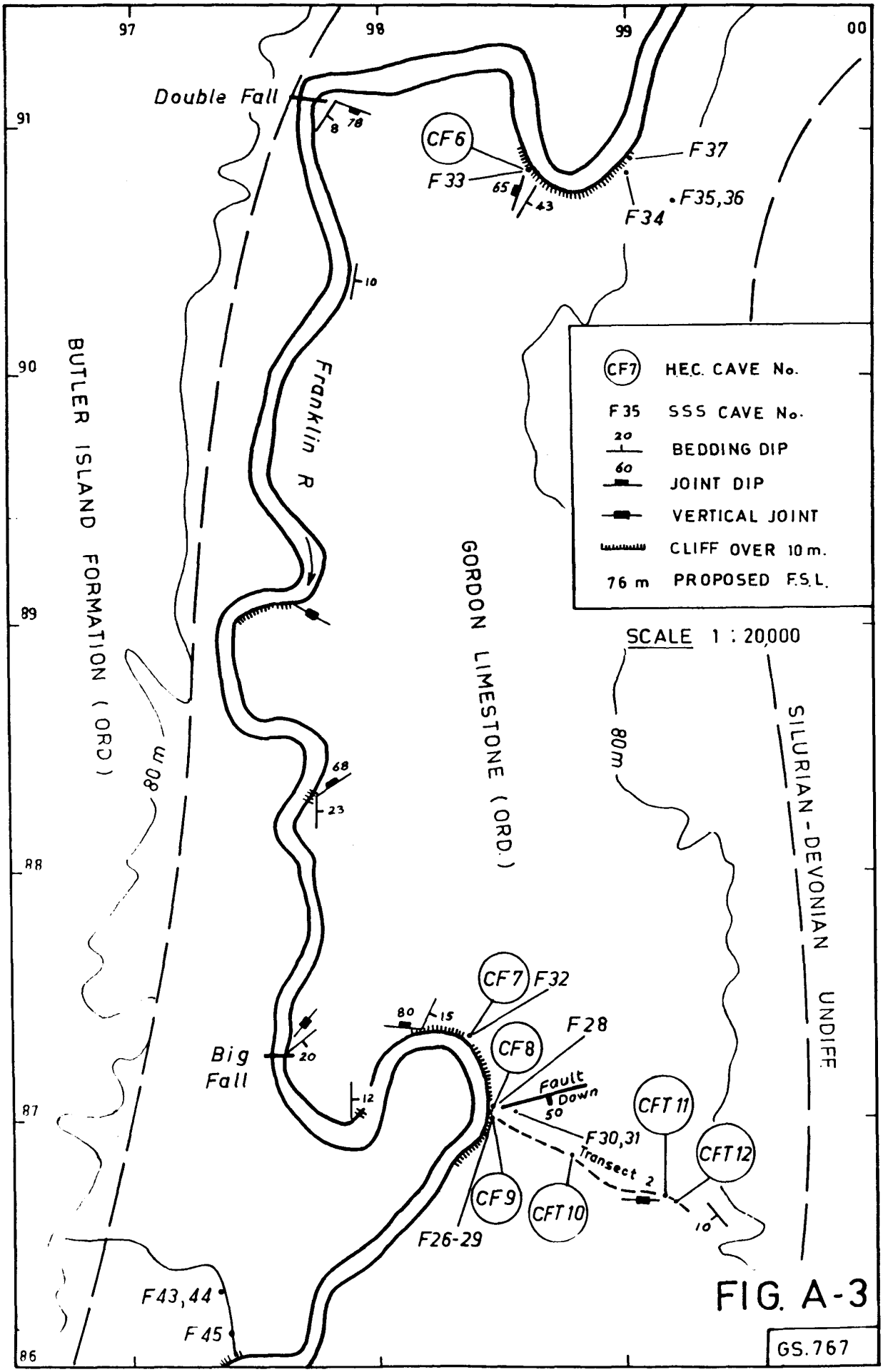
MINOR FEATURES – FRANKLIN & GORDON RIVERS Sheet 11 of 11

HEC No.	Grid Number	Joint		Bedding		CLIFF HEIGHT (m) (approx.)	HEC Photo No.	REMARKS
		Strike	Dip	Strike	Dip			
M1	978027					0.2-0.5	K728-1	Flat valley with Gordon Limestone outcrops. Precambrian in the background.
M2	984024					0.5-3	K728-2	Solution along joints roughly at right angles to the river resulting in cavities 0.7 m high 0.5 m wide.
M3	988019	90	90	170	28NE	0.5	K728-3	Solution along joints roughly at right angles to the river causing cavities 0.25 m high, 0.4 m wide.
M4	987015					0.5	K728-4	Flat dissected country.
M5	985012					15	K728-10	Typical .solution activity.
M6	983007					15	K731-4	Solution along intersecting joint & bedding planes resulting in torn off blocks.
M7	984998					3.0	K731-6	0.2 cavity parallel to a joint.
M8	981992	38	V90	145	10NE	3	K731-8	Gordon Limestone overlies the sandstone of Butler Island Formation.
M9	985918	115	90	185	18N		K726-10	Typical solution activity along the joints roughly at right angles to the river.

** Location omitted – see note on p. 3.


98
99
M1 (Left Bank)
M2
02
01
00
99
98
97
CF1 HEC. CAVE No.
M1 MINOR FEATURE
F 56 SSS. CAVE No.
20 BEDDING DIP
60 JOINT DIP
VERTICAL JOINT
CLIFF OVER 10 m.
76 m. PROPOSED F.S.L.
SCALE 1: 20,000
BUTLER ISLAND FORMATION (ORD.)
GORDON LIMESTONE (ORD.)
SILURIAN - DEVONIAN UNDIFF.
Anticline
Syncline
Franklin R.
Jane R.
80 m
M3
M4
CF1
F49
M5
M6
M7
M8
F56, 57
CF2
CF3
HUT
28
4
22
31
20
10
64
82
30
FIG. A-1
GS. 765


Flat Island
98
99
00
96
95
94
93
92
CF4 HEC CAVE No.
M9 MINOR FEATURE
F 39 SSS CAVE No.
BEDDING DIP
JOINT DIP
VERTICAL JOINT
CLIFF OVER 10 m.
76m PROPOSED F.S.L.
SCALE 1 : 20000
F42
Fault
UP
Down
Syncline
CF4
F41
F40
80 m.
BUTLER ISLAND FORMATION (ORD.)
GORDON LIMESTONE (ORD.)
SILURIAN - DEVONIAN UNDIFF.
Franklin R
80m.
F39
CFT14
CFT15
Transect 34
Transect 38
M9
Blackmans Bend
F38
CF5
CFT13
FIG. A-2
GS 766


97
98
99
00
91
90
89
88
87
86
Double Fall
8
78
CF6
F33
65
43
F37
F34
F35,36
10
Franklin R
BUTLER ISLAND FORMATION (ORD)
GORDON LIMESTONE (ORD.)
SILURIAN - DEVONIAN UNDIFF.
80m
80m
68
23
CF7 HEC. CAVE No.
F35 SSS CAVE No.
20 BEDDING DIP
60 JOINT DIP
VERTICAL JOINT
CLIFF OVER 10 m.
76 m PROPOSED F.S.L.
SCALE 1 : 20,000
CF7
F32
80
15
F28
CF8
Big Fall
20
12
Fault
Down
50
CFT 11
F30,31
Transect 2
CFT 12
CF9
CFT 10
F26-29
10
F43,44
F45
FIG. A-3
GS.767

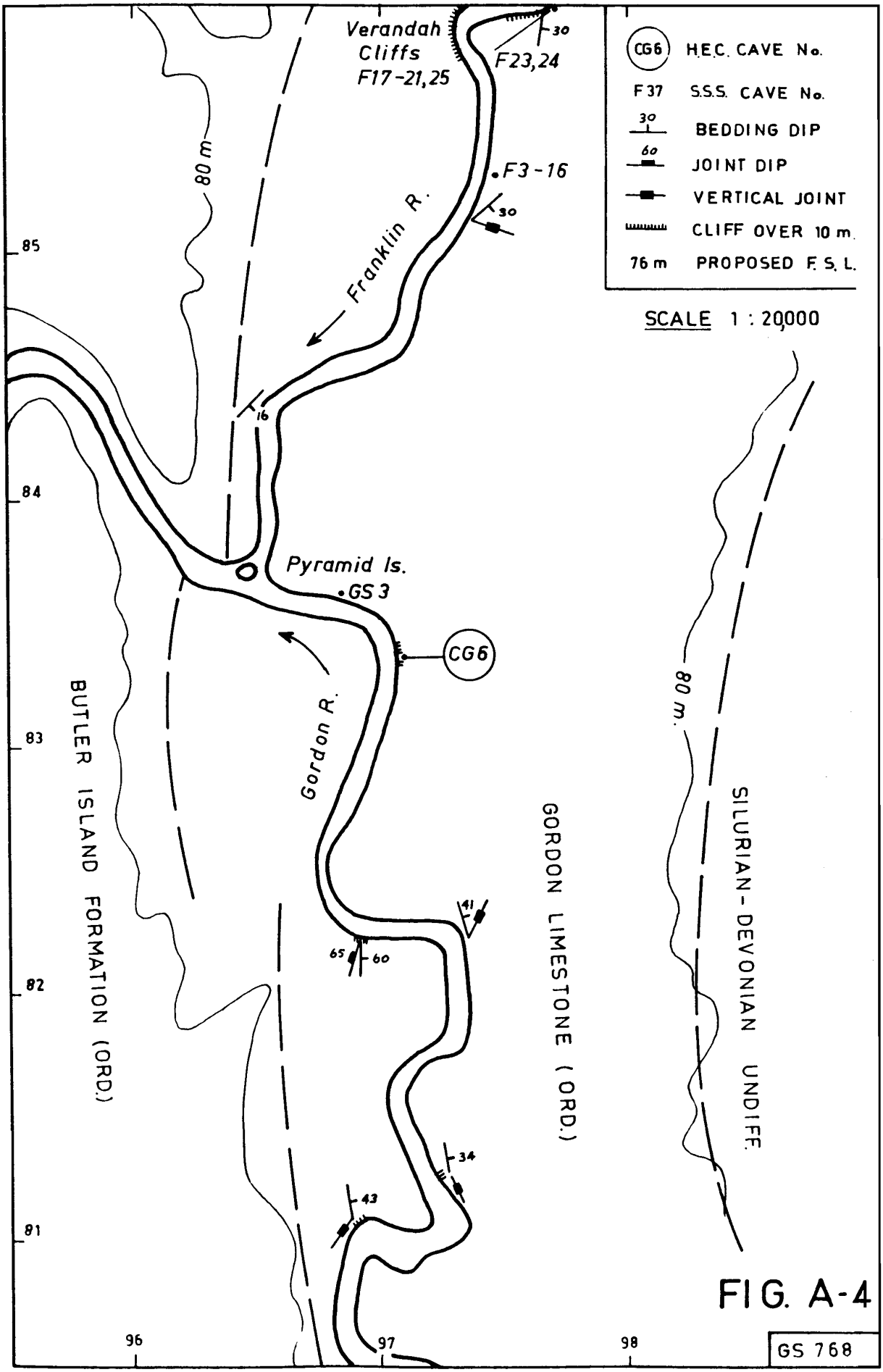
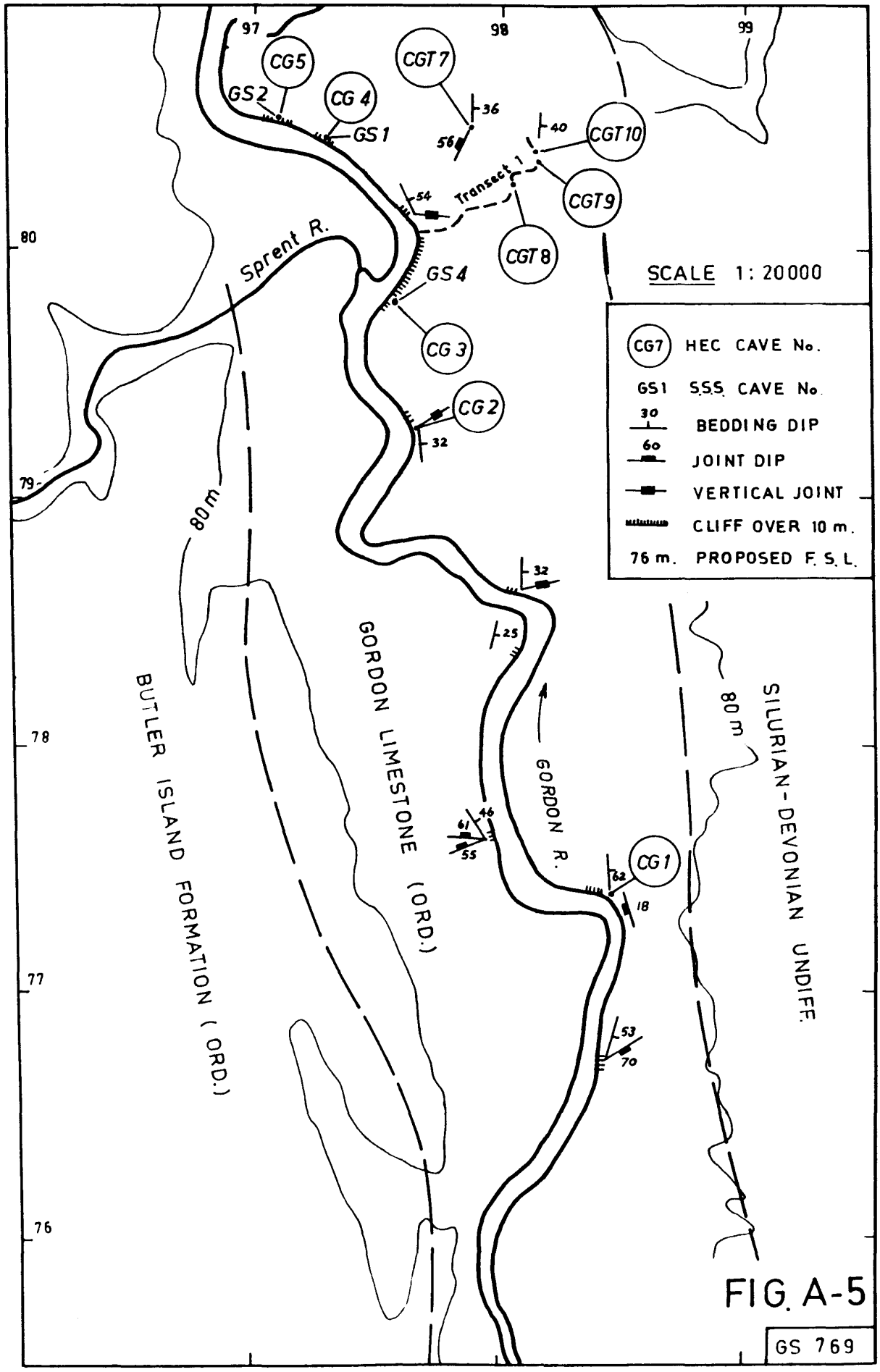
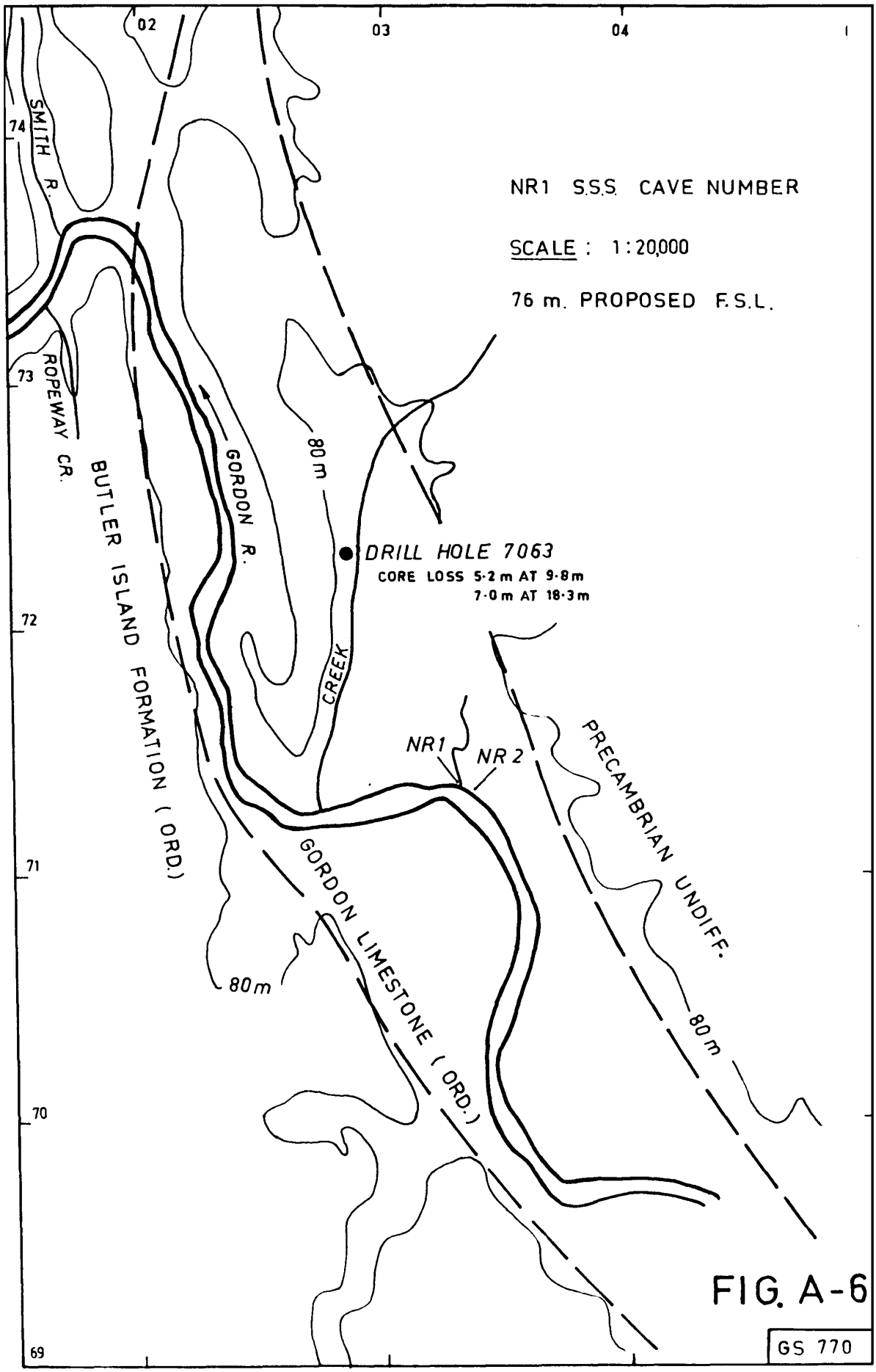

Verandah Cliffs F17-21,25
F23,24
30
F3-16
30
Franklin R.
80 m
85
84
16
Pyramid Is.
GS 3
CG6
Gordon R.
83
82
81
41
65
60
34
43
BUTLER ISLAND FORMATION (ORD.)
GORDON LIMESTONE (ORD.)
SILURIAN-DEVONIAN UNDIFF.
80 m.
CG6 H.E.C. CAVE No.
F 37 S.S.S. CAVE No.
30 BEDDING DIP
60 JOINT DIP
VERTICAL JOINT
CLIFF OVER 10 m.
76 m PROPOSED F. S. L.
SCALE 1 : 20,000
96
97
98
GS 768

FIG. A-4


97
98
99
80
79
78
77
76
CG5
GS2
CG 4
GS 1
CGT 7
36
56
40
CGT10
CGT9
54
Transect 1
CGT 8
Sprent R.
GS 4
CG 3
CG 2
32
80 m
SCALE 1: 20000
CG7 HEC CAVE No.
GS1 S.S.S. CAVE No.
30 BEDDING DIP
60 JOINT DIP
VERTICAL JOINT
CLIFF OVER 10 m.
76 m. PROPOSED F. S. L.
32
25
GORDON LIMESTONE (ORD.)
BUTLER ISLAND FORMATION (ORD.)
GORDON R.
61
46
55
CG1
62
18
53
70
80 m
SILURIAN-DEVONIAN UNDIFF.
FIG. A-5
GS 769


02
03
04
74
73
72
71
70
69
SMITH R.
ROPEWAY CR.
BUTLER ISLAND FORMATION (ORD.)
GORDON R.
80 m
CREEK
NR1 S.S.S. CAVE NUMBER
SCALE : 1:20,000
76 m. PROPOSED F.S.L.
DRILL HOLE 7063
CORE LOSS 5·2 m AT 9·8 m
7·0 m AT 18·3 m
NR1
NR 2
PRECAMBRIAN UNDIFF.
80m
GORDON LIMESTONE (ORD.)
80 m
FIG. A-6
GS 770

APPENDIX B

Systematic Description of Caves

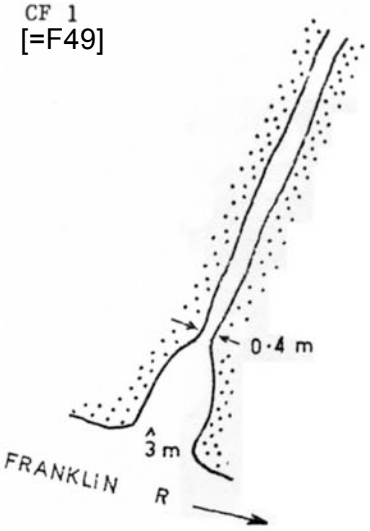
[NOTE: The cave record forms in this study were numbered GS 774 to GS 838. Those containing no graphical data (map or photo) and those sheets duplicating such data have been omitted from this reprint. Remarks are also recorded on these sheets; these are the same as shown in the 'Remarks' column in Appendix A. Omitted records are:

GS No.	*Cave No.*	*Note*
GS 786	F36	
GS 790	F30	
GS 791	F31	
GS 793	F27	
GS 796	F44	Same map as on GS 795 (F43)
GS 797	F45	
GS 798	F23	
GS 801	F17	
GS 803	F19	
GS 807	F13	Same map as on GS806 (F16 – also F4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16)
GS 808	F8	"
GS 809	F10	Same map as on GS806 – with F8-13-16 omitted
GS 810	F14	"
GS 811	F7	"
GS 812	F6	"
GS 813	F5	"
GS 814	F4	"
GS 815	F12	"
GS 817	F11	Same map as on GS 816
GS 818	F9	"
GS 819	F3	"
GS 820	CFT15	
GS 826	GS3	

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 000 N 5301 400		5

SKETCH CF 1
[=F49]



PLAN

DIMENSIONS APPROX.

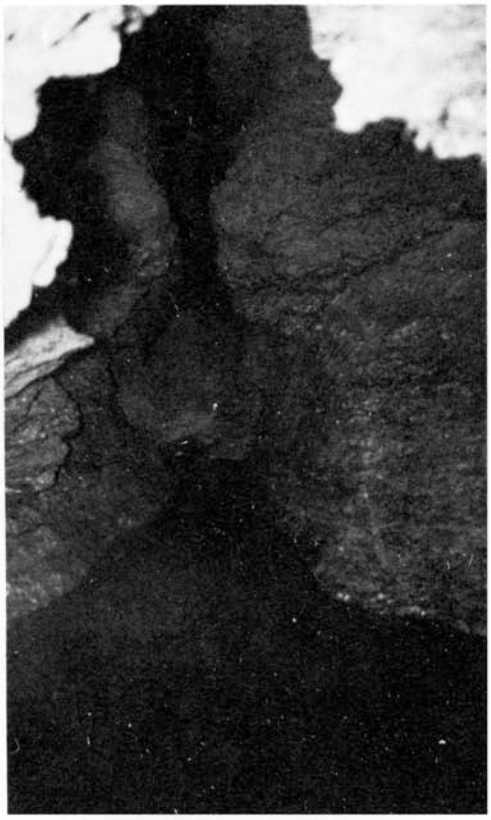
0 5 10 m

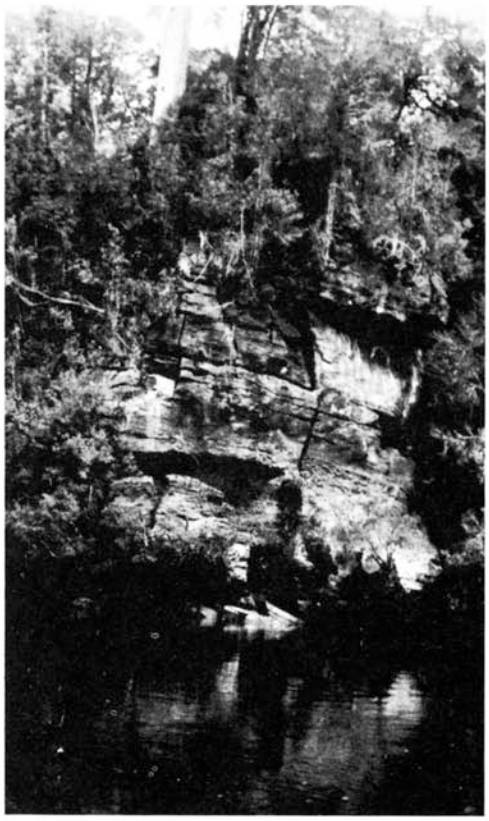
PHOTO No. K728-9

REMARKS

Cave formation due to solution along major joint. 90/V

PHOTO No. K728-8





[Photos repositioned]

GS 774

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 900 N 5298 900		

SKETCH F56

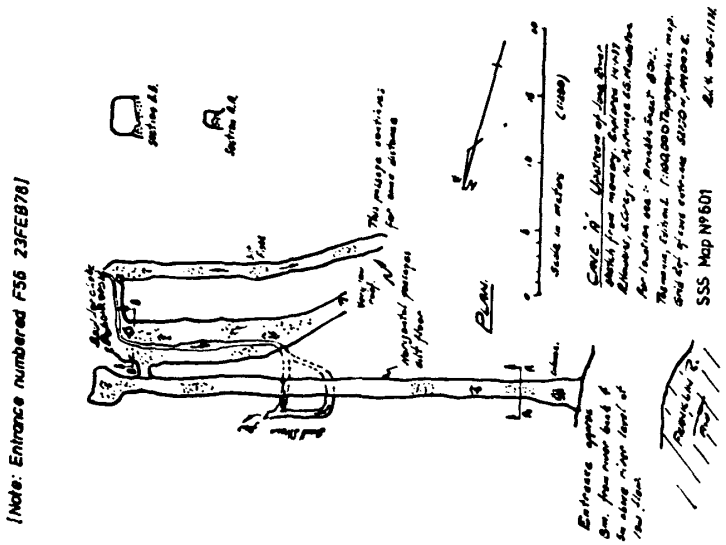
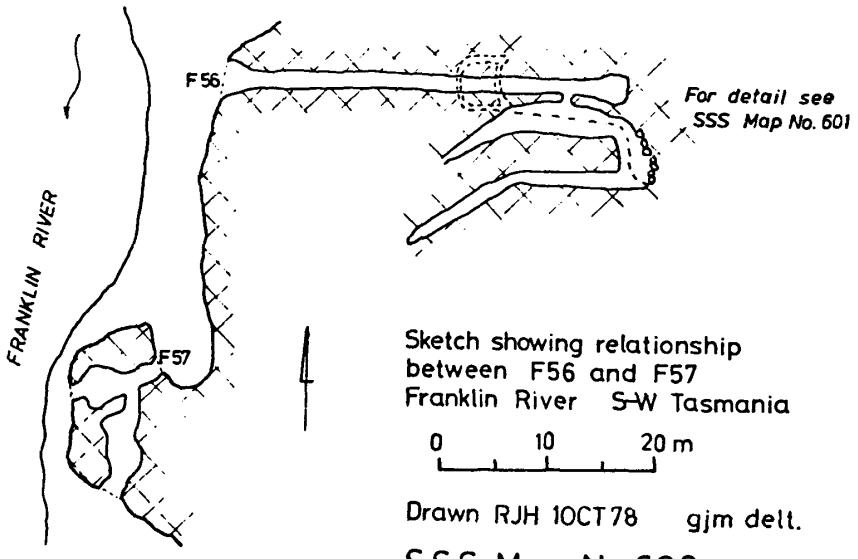


PHOTO No.
REMARKS



Sketch showing relationship between F56 and F57 Franklin River S-W Tasmania

0 10 20 m

Drawn RJH 10CT78 gjm delt.

S.S.S. Map No.630

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

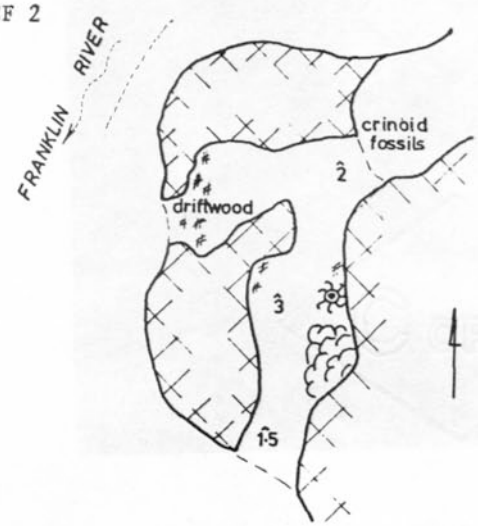
Entrance on prominent cliff on bend above Jane River Junction; leads to complex of straight passages.

GS 775

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 900 N 298 900		18

SKETCH CF 2



Cave "B" Upstream of Jane River

[Numbered F57 23FEB78]

Sketch RJH 14JAN77

0 5 10 m

S.S.S. Map No. 605

PHOTO No. K726-1

REMARKS

10 m above river level. 3 entrances. Stalactites confined to 1 m.

K731-11

K731-10

[Photos repositioned]

GS 776

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 000 N 5 297 100		23

SKETCH CF 3

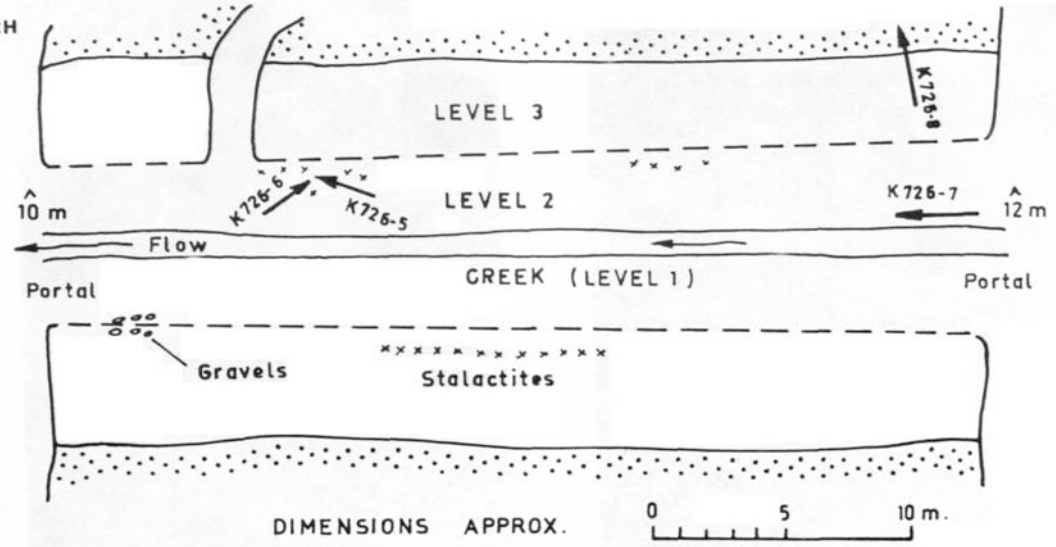


PHOTO No. K726-5

REMARKS

100 m west of H.E.C. hut near Flat Island, possibly 3 levels creek flowing through present level 1. Abundant decorations.

GS 777

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 500 N 5296 100		26

SKETCH CF 4

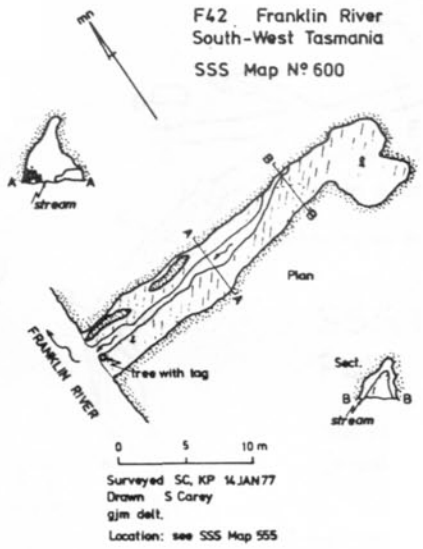


PHOTO No. K726-9

REMARKS

Cave formation due to solution along major joint 215/38W. Entrance just above River level; 3 m wide at entrance reduces to 60 cm 10 m in.

GS 778

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 700 N 5295 600		

SKETCH F41

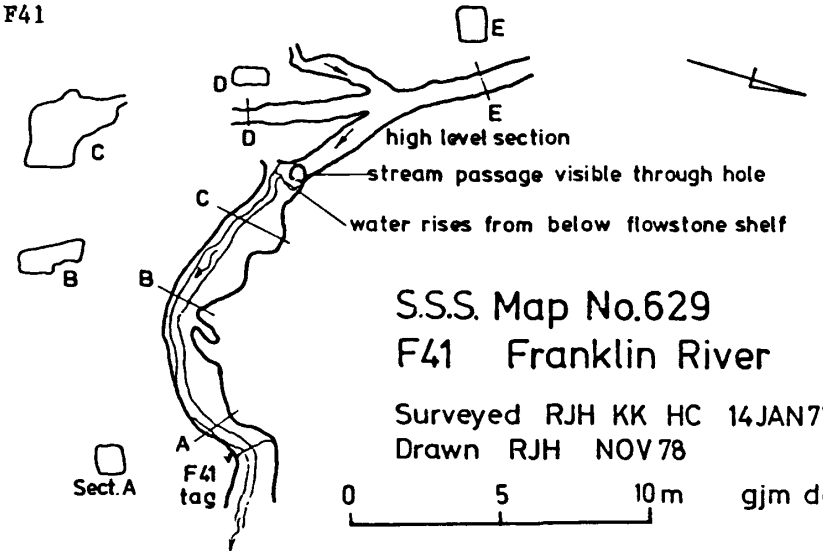


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

One entrance to a complex of low, muddly breakdown caves largely filled with rubble and mud.

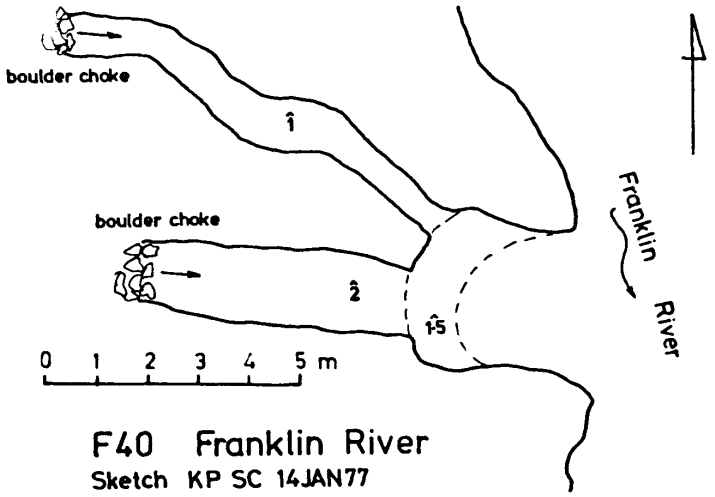
GS 779

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 399 400 N 294 700		

SKETCH F 40

S.S.S. Map No. 604



F40 Franklin River
Sketch KP SC 14JAN77

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Small cave with 'A' shaped entrance at river level; 6 m dry stream passage to right and 4 m up at left; possible shaft to surface.

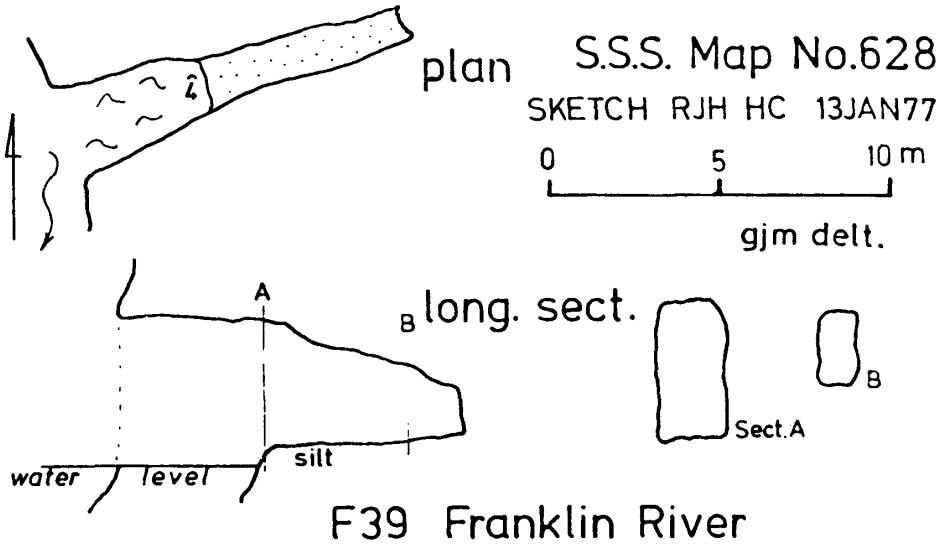
GS780

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 399 500 N 5 292 100		

SKETCH

F39



F39 Franklin River

PHOTO No.

REMARKS

PHOTO No.

REMARKS

Fern line grotto; small outflow stream; mud choke at back.

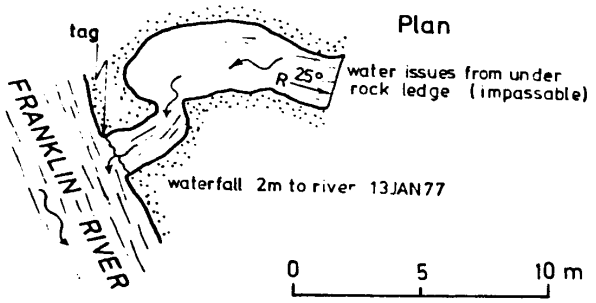
GS 781

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 399 500 N 5292 000		36

SKETCH
CF 5

F38 S.S.S. Map No.631



Plan

Surveyed SC KP 13JAN77
Drawn S Carey
gjm delt.

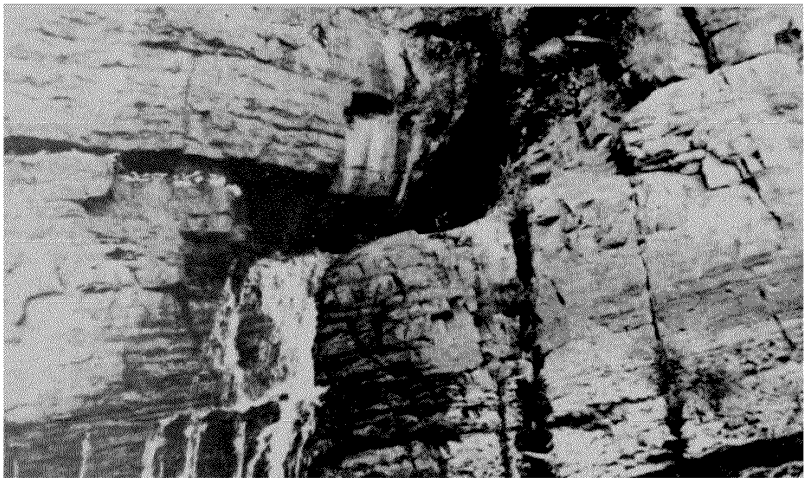


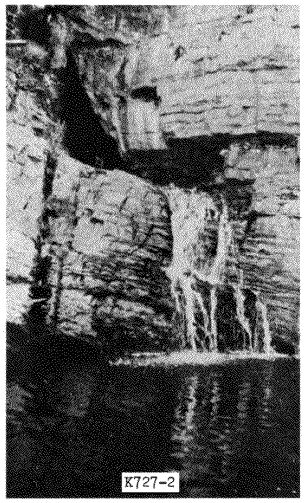
PHOTO No. K727-1

REMARKS

'S' shaped passage 2 m in diameter, leading to sump 10 m in.

NB Above photo has been flipped horizontally; cf. K727-2

[Photo repositioned]



GS 782

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 399 100 N 290 900		

SKETCH

F37

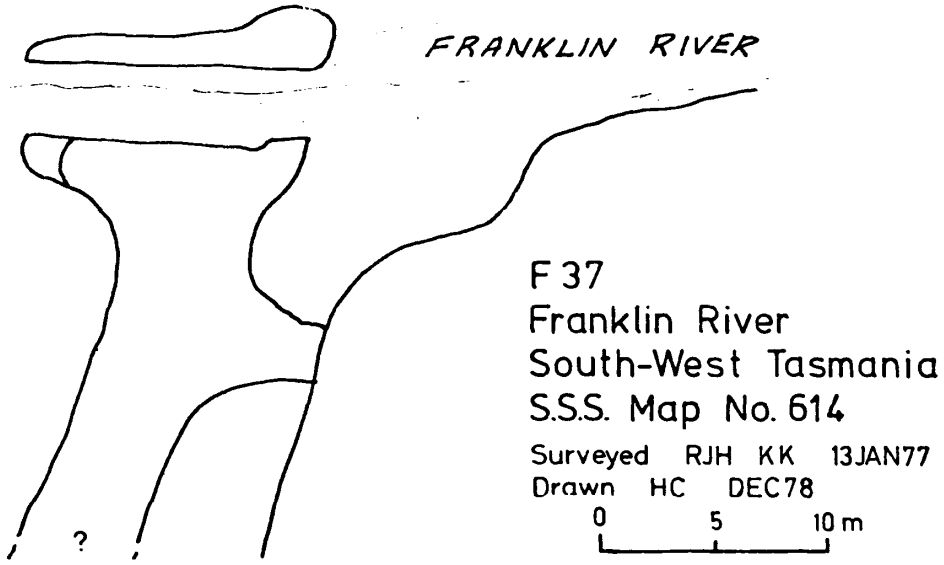


PHOTO No.

REMARKS

PHOTO No.

REMARKS

Small cave just upstream of valley containing F34.

GS 783

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 399 000 N 5 290 800		

SKETCH F34

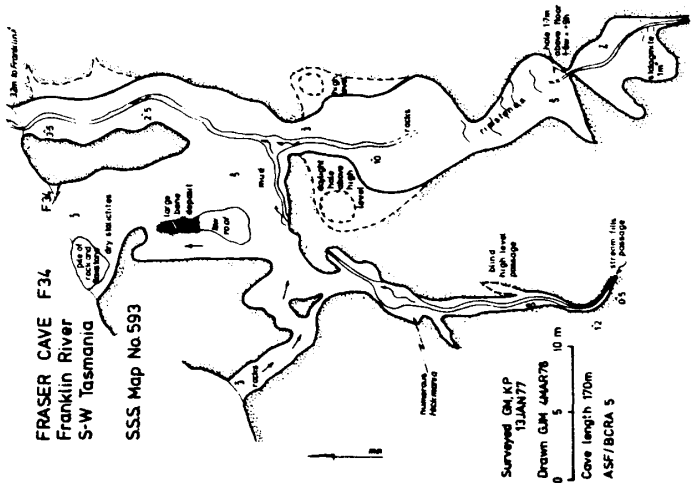


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

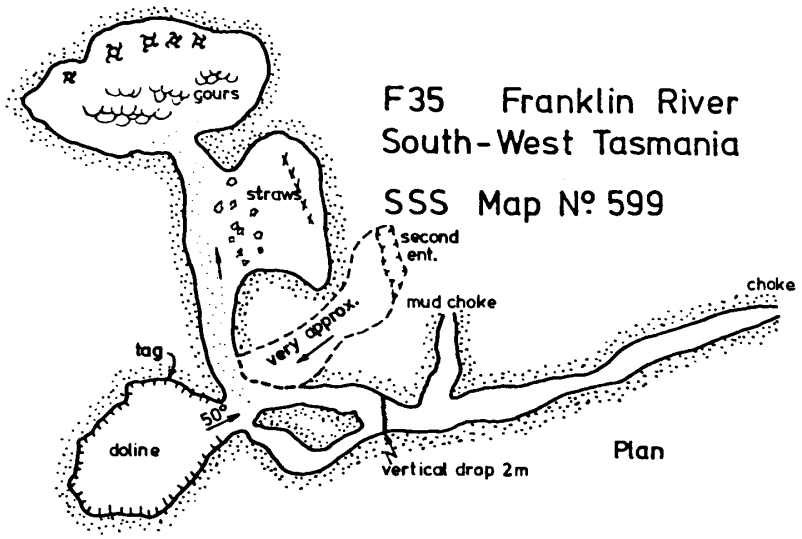
170 m long cave with stream passage, dry formation section and large bone deposit; also has lower (stream outflow) entrance into same valley (neither tagged). F34 is some 32 m back from Franklin River; invertebrates.

GS 784

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 399 000 N 5290 800		

SKETCH F35



F35 Franklin River
South-West Tasmania
SSS Map Nº 599

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Hole, 3 m down to chamber, mainly straws; 200 m beyond F34 along same dry valley. Second entrance.

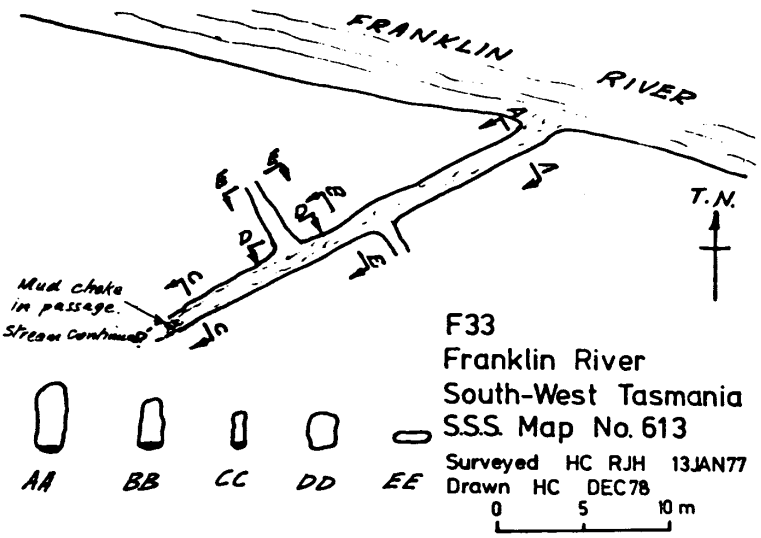
GS 785

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 700 N 290 800		37

SKETCH

CF 6



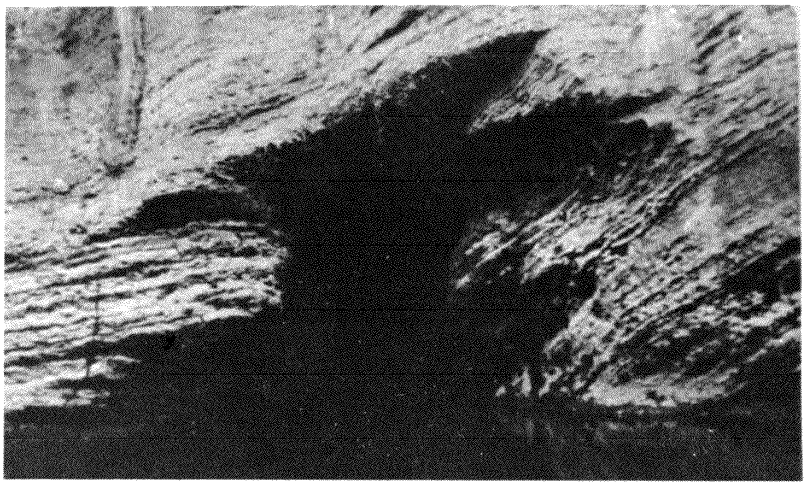


PHOTO No. K727-3

REMARKS

Cave formation due to solution along the major joint. Flowing water.

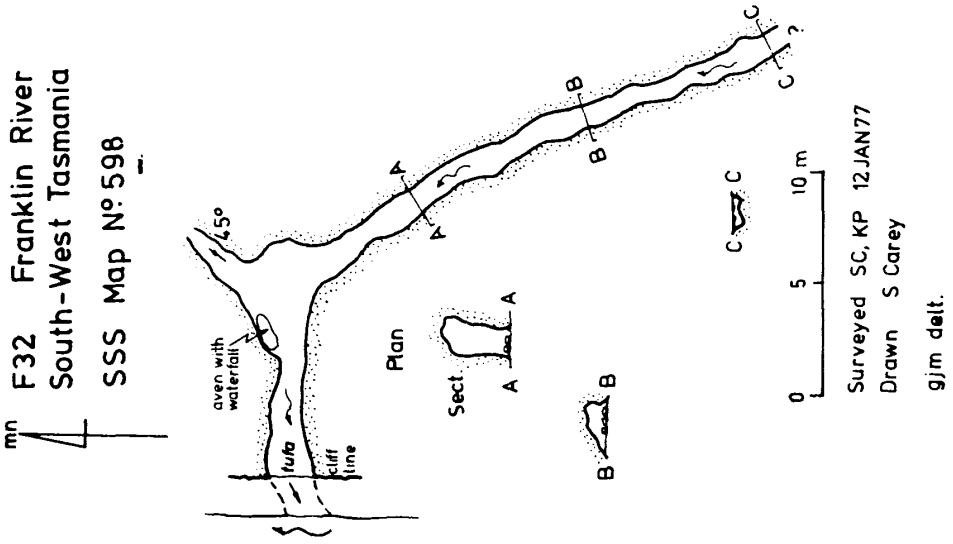
GS 787

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 400 N 287 300		45

SKETCH

CF 7



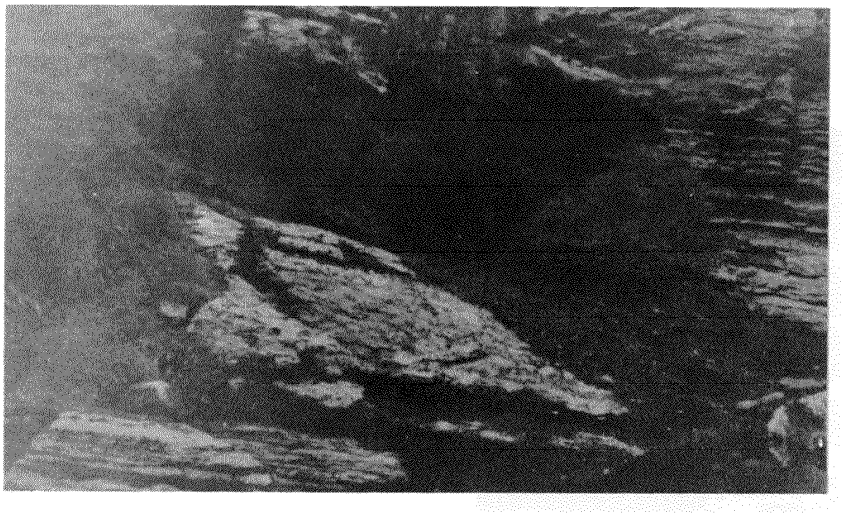


PHOTO No. K727-5

REMARKS

Cave is 1 m above river level; tufa deposit below entrance.

GS 788

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 400 N 5 286 900		46

SKETCH CF 8

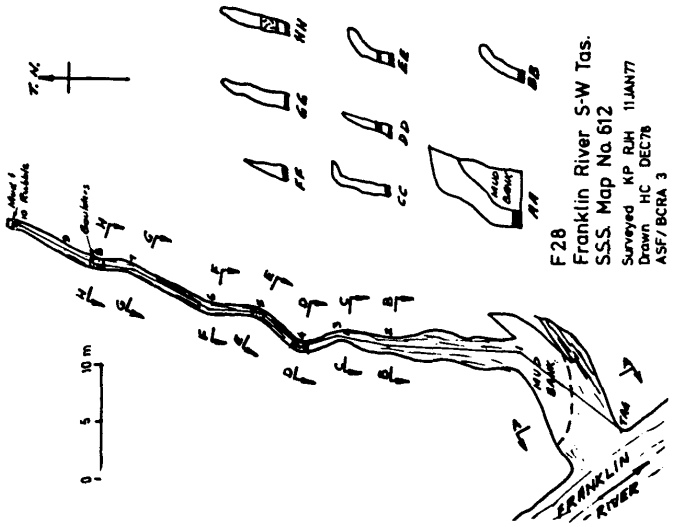
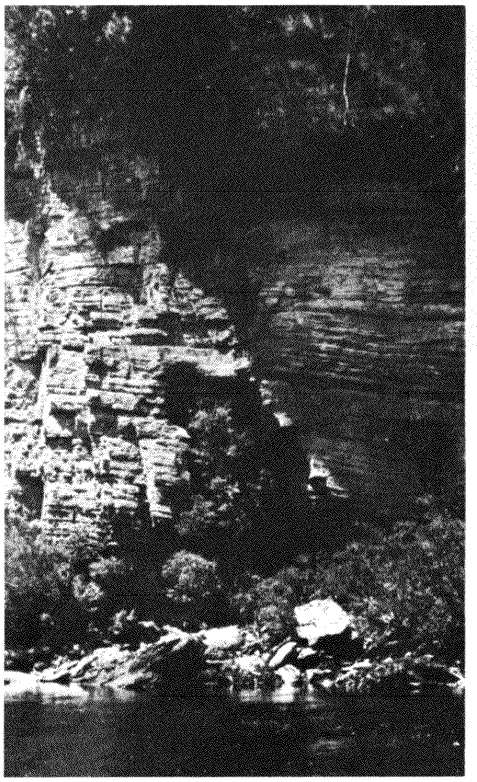


PHOTO No. K727-6

REMARKS

Consists of 2 branches, could be in 2 levels. Cave due to solution along a major joint 215/90.



GS 789

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 400 N 286 900		

SKETCH F29

S.S.S. Map No. 603
F29 Franklin River S-W Tas.
Sketch RJH 11JAN77

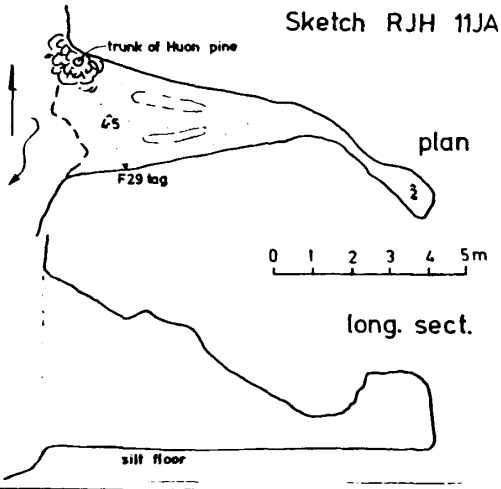


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Large hole at river level below F27 but apparently not connected to F26-27.

GS 792

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 398 400 N 5286 900		80

SKETCH
CF 9

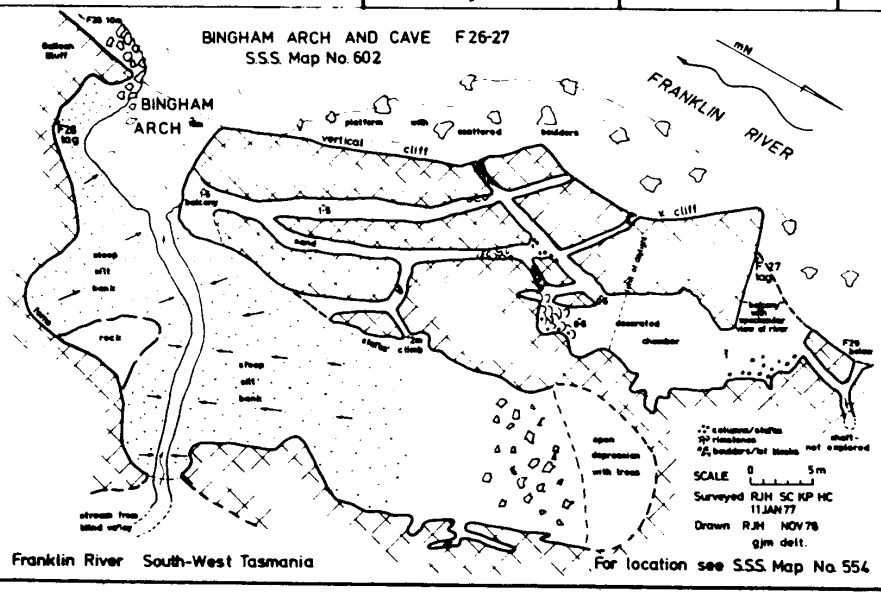
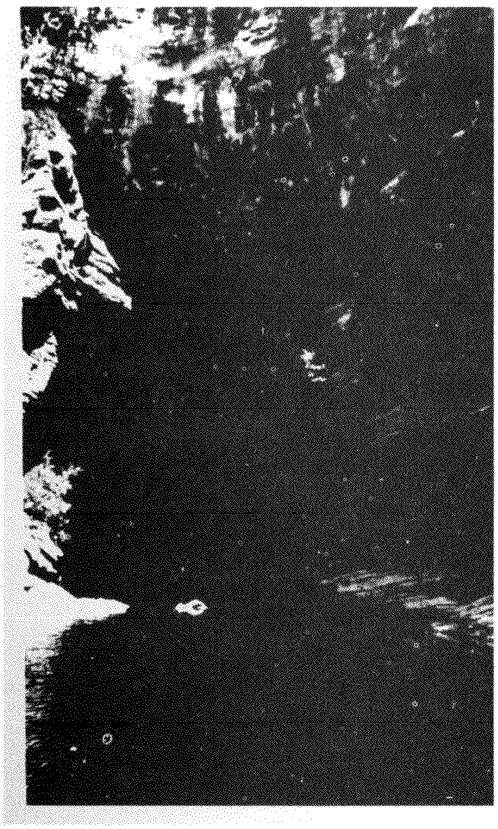


PHOTO No. K727-7

REMARKS

Creek flows through to join Franklin River; high level passage system leads to F27.



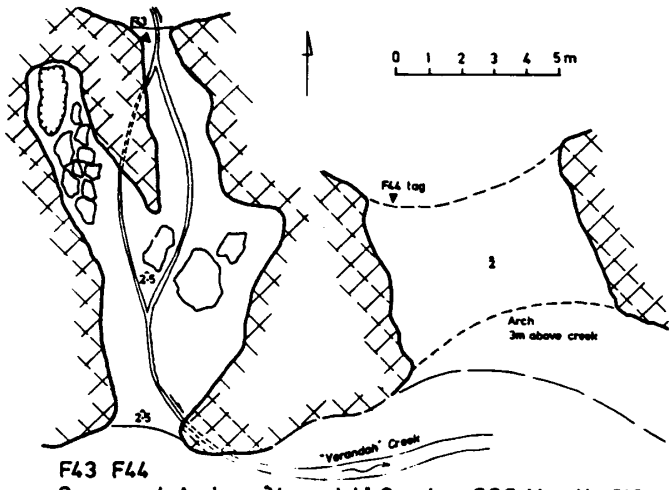
GS 794

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 397 400 N 286 300		

SKETCH

F43



F43 F44
Cave and Arch on 'Verandah' Creek S.S.S. Map No. 616
Franklin River South-West Tasmania
Surveyed GJM 19FEB77 Drawn GJM DEC78

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Upstream entrance to cave below arch (F44) on 'Verandah Creek'.

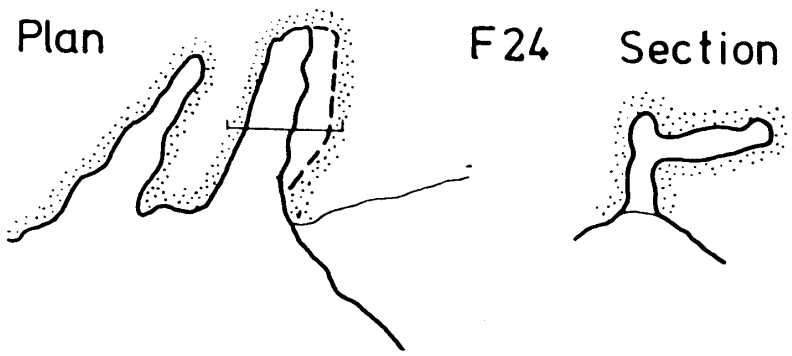
Record applies also to F44 (GS 796)
Remark: Classic arch at centre on left bank of 'Verandah Creek'.
- Ed.

GS 795

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPO. N	FIELD No
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 397 700 N 286 000		

SKETCH F24



SCALE 1:200 approx.

Surveyed SC, RJH, PD 10JAN77

Drawn SC gjm delt. SSS Map 596

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Cave 5 m long just downstream of F23.

GS 799

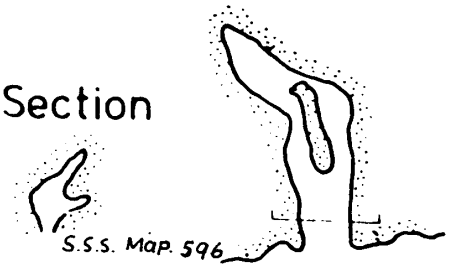
CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPOR[illegible] N[illegible]	FIELD [illegible]
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 397 300 N 285 900		

SKETCH F25

F 25 Plan

Section



SCALE 1: 200 approx.

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

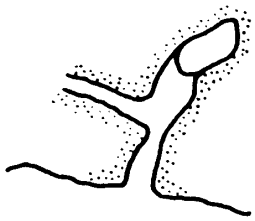
Cave at downstream end of Verandah Cliff.

GS 800

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 397 300 N 5285 900		

SKETCH F18

F18  Plan

S.S.S. Map 596

SCALE 1:200 approx.

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Small cave near F17.

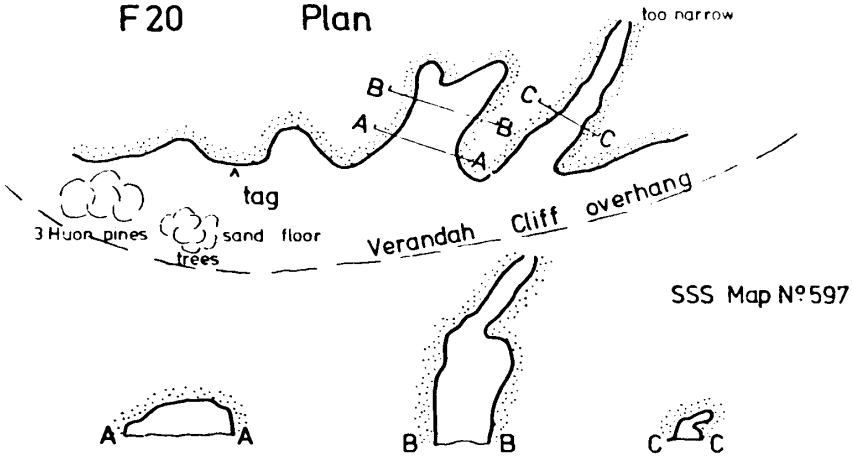
GS 802

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 397 300 N 5285 900		

SKETCH
F20

F20 Plan



SSS Map N°597

Sections

0 5 10 m

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Small 'double' cave in Verandah Cliff.

GS 804

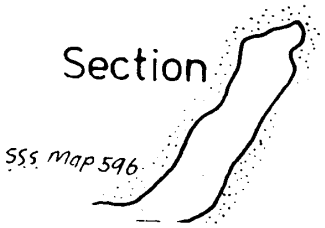
CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 397 300 N 5285 900		

SKETCH F21

F21

Section



SCALE 1:200

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Small, steeply inclined slot in dry valley behind Verandah Cliff.

GS 805

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 397 400 N 5 285 200		

SKETCH

F16

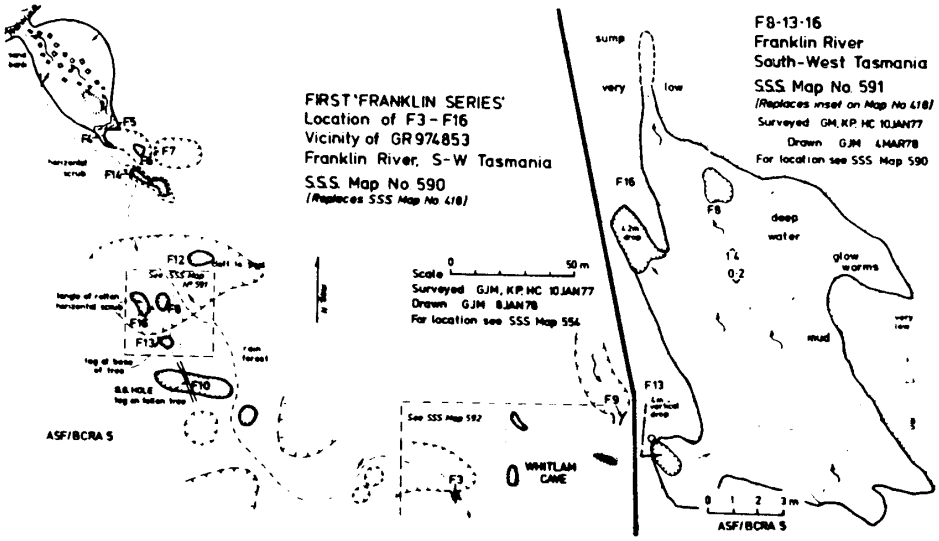


PHOTO No.

REMARKS

PHOTO No.

REMARKS

Steep but easily climbed entrance to F8-13-16 system; doline filled with horizontal scrub and fallen trees.

GS 806

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No	FIELD No
FRANKLIN RIVER	E 5397 500 N 5285 100		

SKETCH F15

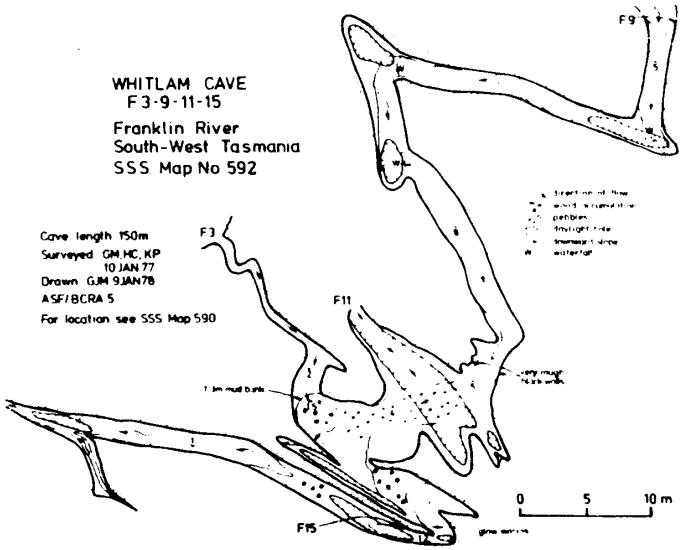


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Steep narrow slit dropping to downstream end of Whitlam Cave.

GS 816

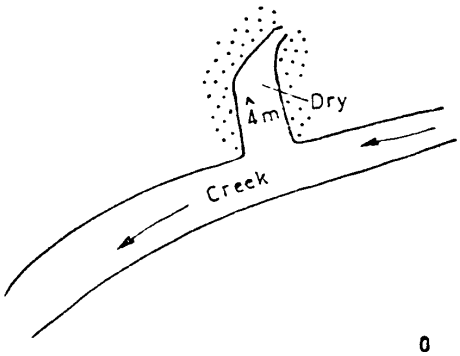
CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER (TRANSECT)	E [Omitted] N		74

SKETCH CFT13

PLAN

DIMENSIONS APPROX.



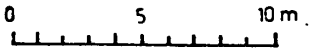


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

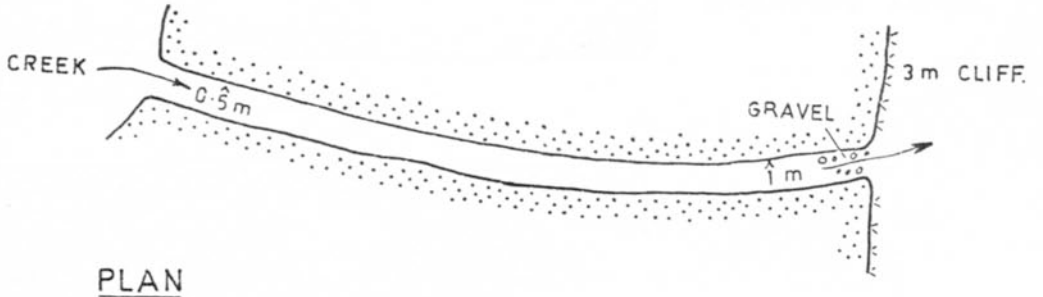
60 m up transect 3A, cave parallel to the major joint 180/V which caused it.

GS 821

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER (TRANSECT)	E [Omitted] N		75

SKETCH CFT14



PLAN

DIMENSIONS APPROX.

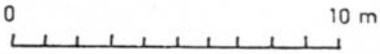


PHOTO No. K810-2

REMARKS

End of transect 3A, creek comes out of a tunnel. Another sink-hole 200 m up the hill is dry, running water.

GS 822

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER (TRANSECT)	E / N [Omitted]		79

SKETCH CFT10

PLAN

DIMENSIONS APPROX.

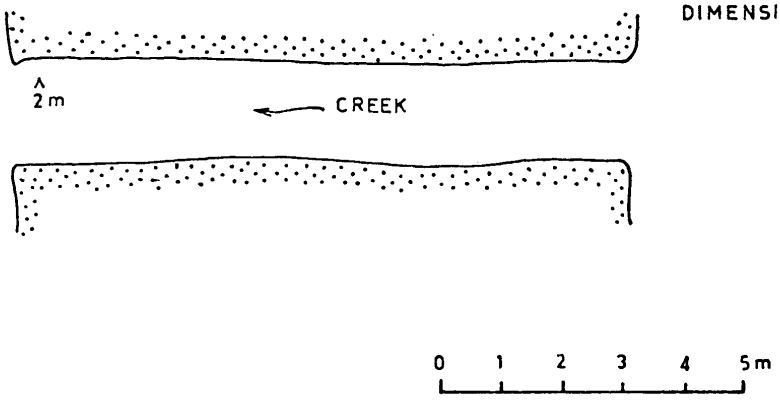


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

350 m up transect 2; creek goes through a tunnel.

GS823

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER (TRANSECT)	E / N [Omitted]		77

SKETCH CFT11

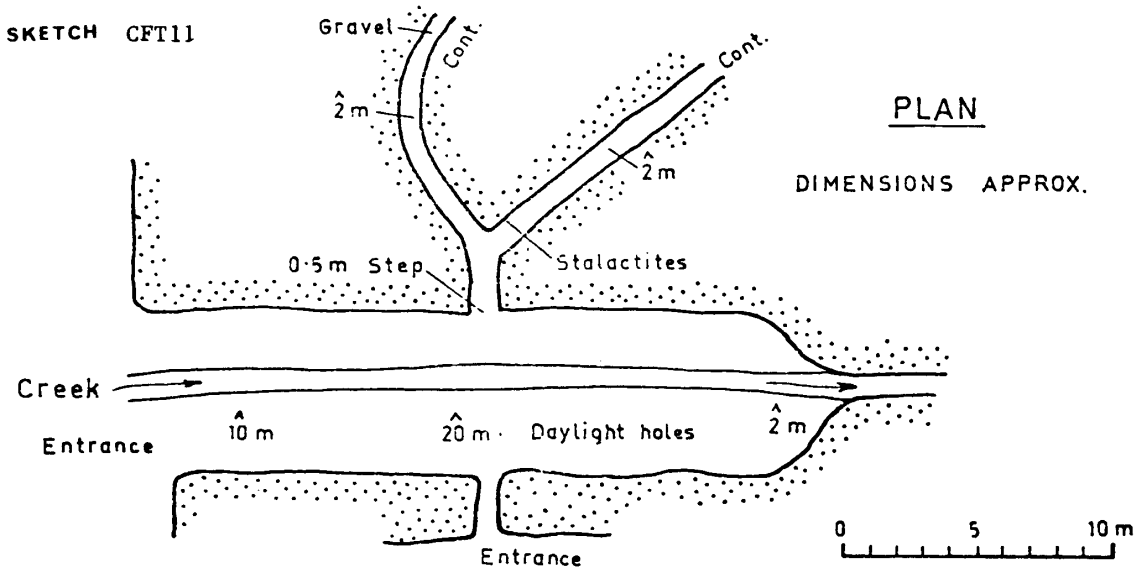


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Cave system, 800 m up Transect 2. Creek flows through main tunnel. 2 main branches exist. Cave formation due to solution along the major joint 270/90.

GS 824

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
FRANKLIN RIVER (TRANSECT)	E [Omitted] N		78

SKETCH CFT12

PLAN

DIMENSIONS APPROX.

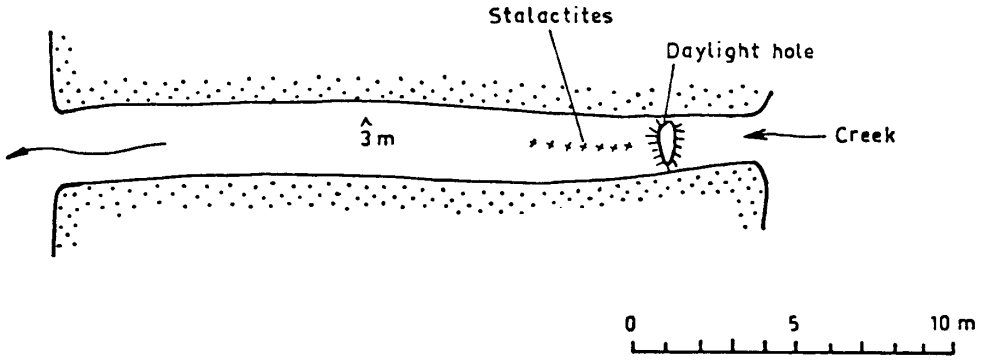


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

850 m up transect 2; creek disappears into a tunnel. Stalactites confined to 3 m.

GS 825

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER	E —— N		69

SKETCH CG6

PLAN

DIMENSIONS APPROX.

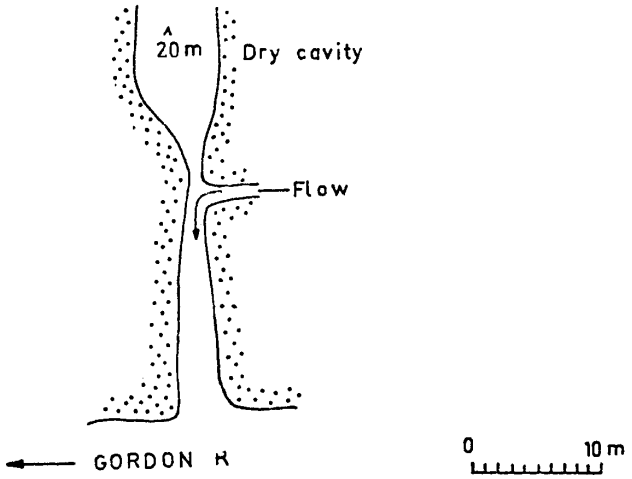


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

A creek coming from a cavern flows through part of the cave leaving the remainder dry. Cave open at the surface.

GS 827

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER	E 397 100 N 5 280 500		64

SKETCH CG5

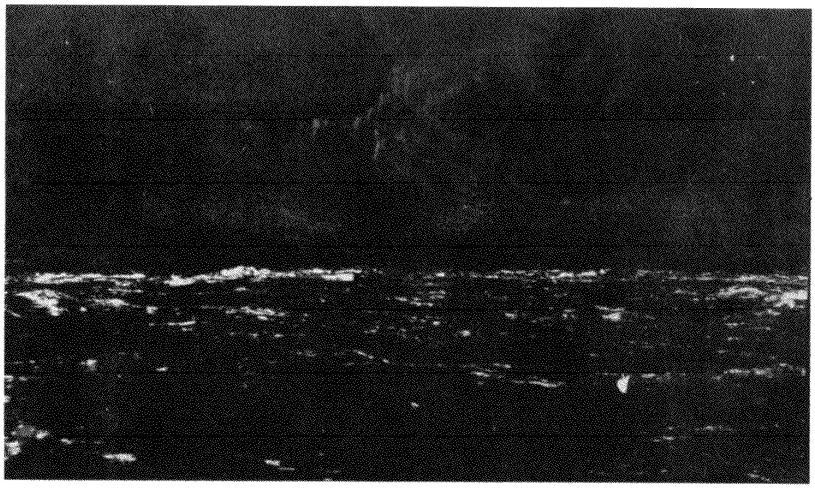


PHOTO No. K761-10
REMARKS

Cave is mostly under water.

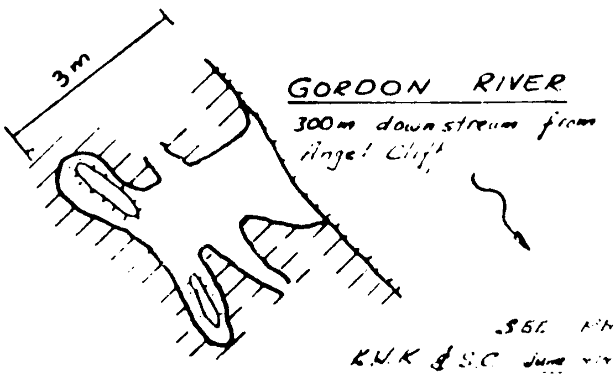
GS 828

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No
GORDON RIVER	E 5397 300 N 280 400		63

SKETCH CG4

GS 1.



C.R.G GRADE 1

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Cave situated 300 m downstream from Angel Cliff.

GS 829

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER	E 5 397 600 N 279 800		-

SKETCH CG3

ROCKY SPRENT CAVE AND CANYON
GORDON - SPRENT AREA S-W TAS.

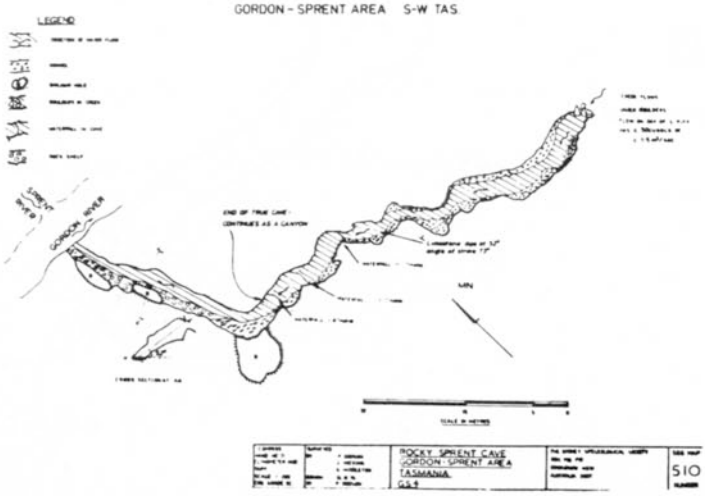


PHOTO No. K761-5

REMARKS

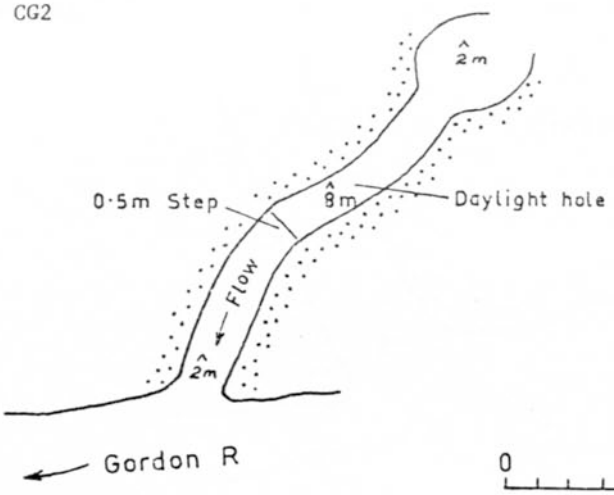
At the junction of the Sprent River. Cave for the first 30 m, then canyon for 60 m, 3 day light holes in the cave floor inclined at about 52° parallel to bedding. The canyon cuts across bedding at first, then meanders.

GS 830

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER	E / N [Omitted]		61

SKETCH CG2



PLAN

DIMENSIONS APPROX.

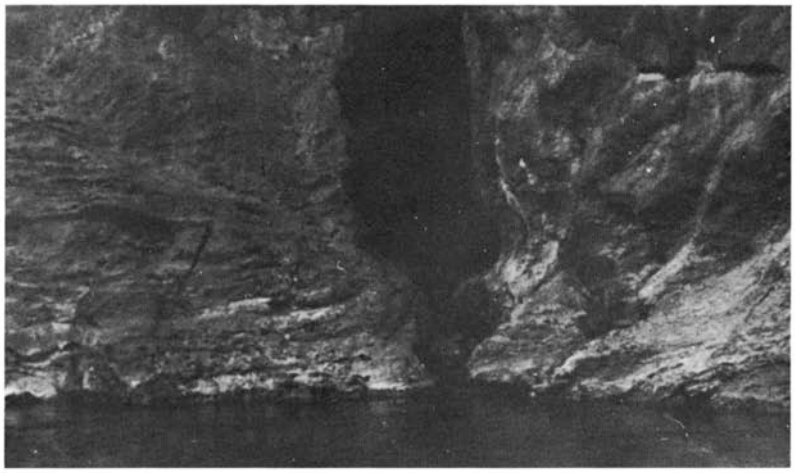


PHOTO No. K761-3

REMARKS

A cavity 2 m high, 3 m wide exists towards the end; opening at the top; creek flowing through cave. Cave floor rises 0.5 about 5 m in from the portal. Flowing water.

GS 831

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER	E / N [Omitted]		57

SKETCH CG1

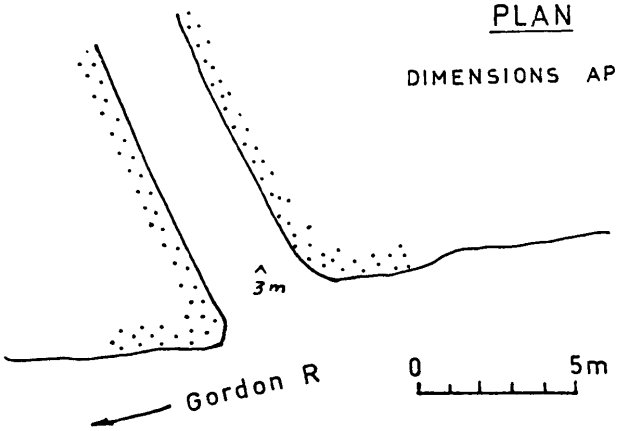


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Cave parallel to the major joint 165/18 W. Also cavities 1 m/2 m parallel to bedding. Flowing water.

GS 832

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER	E 403 300 N 271 300		

SKETCH NR1

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

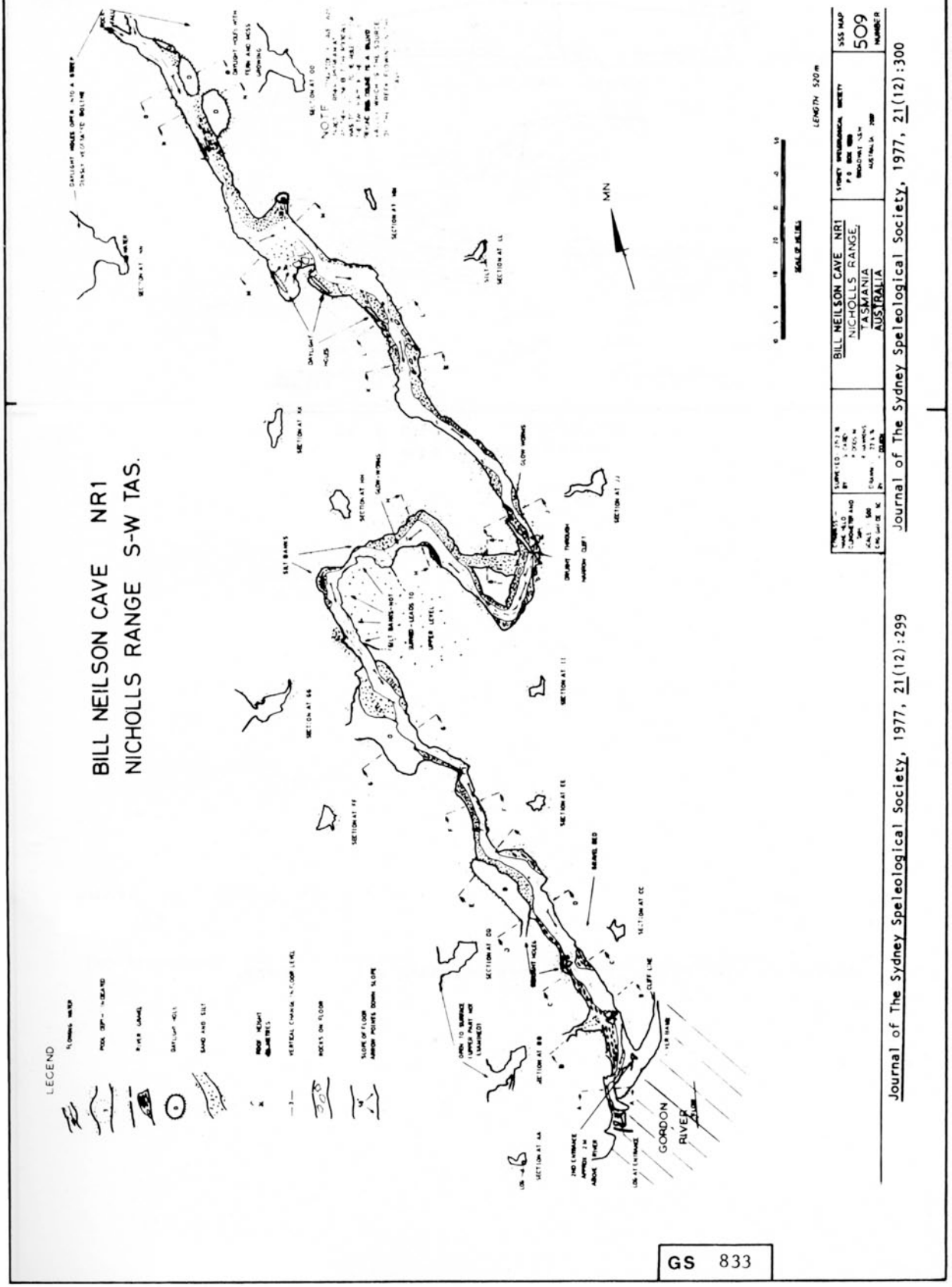
Flowing water; two downstream entrances on banks of Gordon River; upstream ends in a tight daylight-hole; massive formation in roof at one place; passages 5 - 10 m wide; 7 day-light holes; wetas, harvestmen, millepedes, spiders, beetles present.

GS 833

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER	E 403 300 N 271 300		

SKETCH NR1



GS 833

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER	E 403 300 N 271 300		

SKETCH NR2

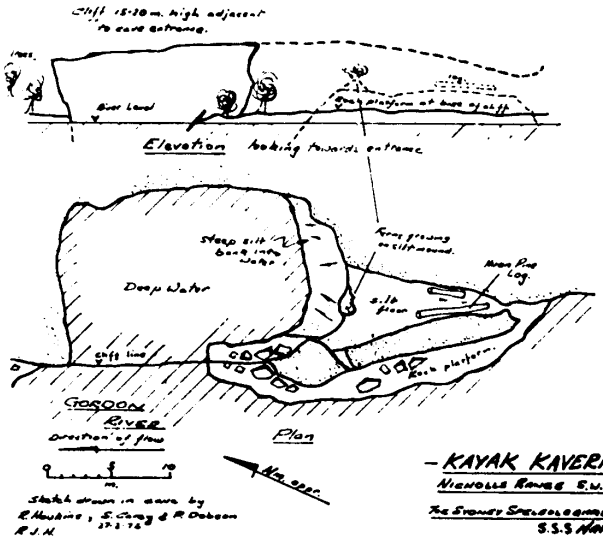


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Entrance at high river level, large overhang with chambers.

GS834

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No	FIELD No
GORDON RIVER (TRANSECTS)	E / N [Omitted]		70

SKETCH
CGT7

PLAN

DIMENSIONS APPROX.

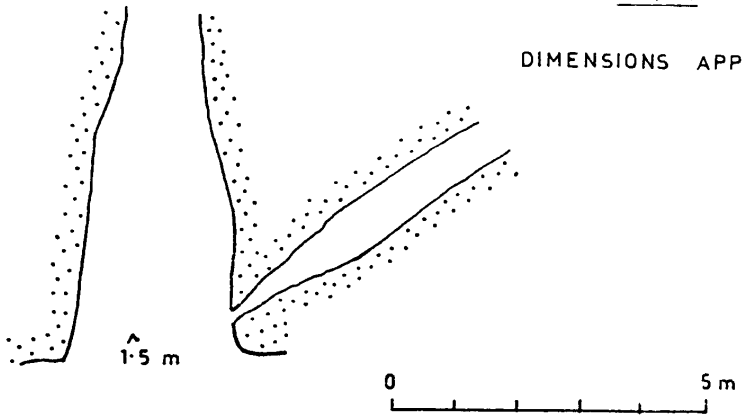


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No. K810-3
REMARKS

Two branches; narrows inwards. Some stalactites near entrance.

GS 835

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER (TRANSECTS)	E / N [Omitted]		71

SKETCH
CTG8

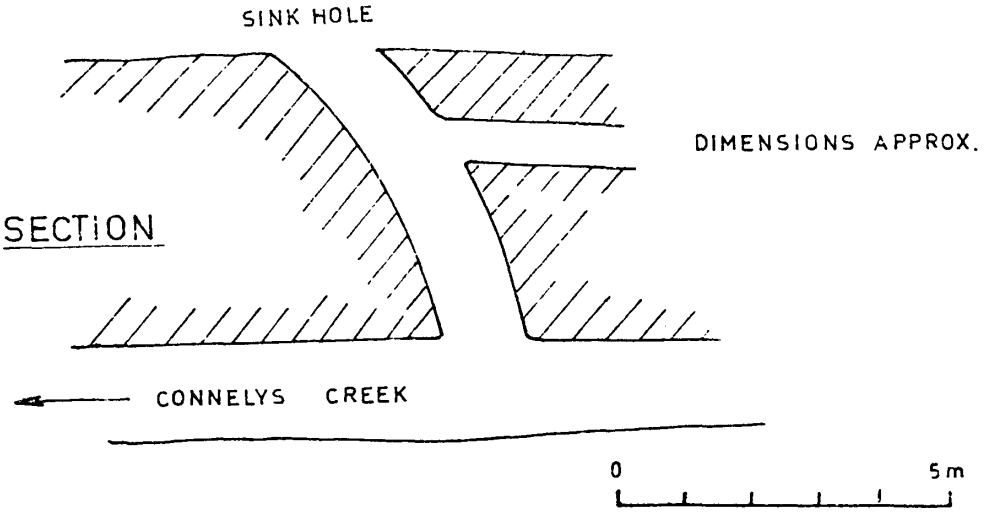


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

Sinkhole 450 mm [metres?] up Connelly's Creek. Contains a small cave on cliff face.

GS 836

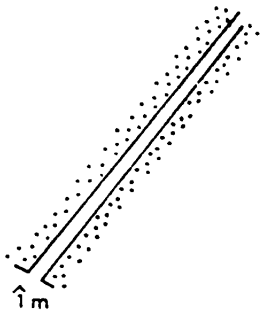
CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No.	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER (TRANSECT)	E / N [Omitted]		73

SKETCH CGT9

PLAN

DIMENSIONS APPROX.



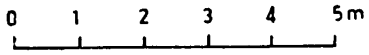


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

650 m up Connelly's Creek.

GS 837

CAVE STUDY

LOCATION	CO-ORDINATES	REPORT No	FIELD No.
GORDON RIVER (TRANSECT)	E / N [Omitted]		72

SKETCH CGT10

PLAN

DIMENSIONS APPROX.

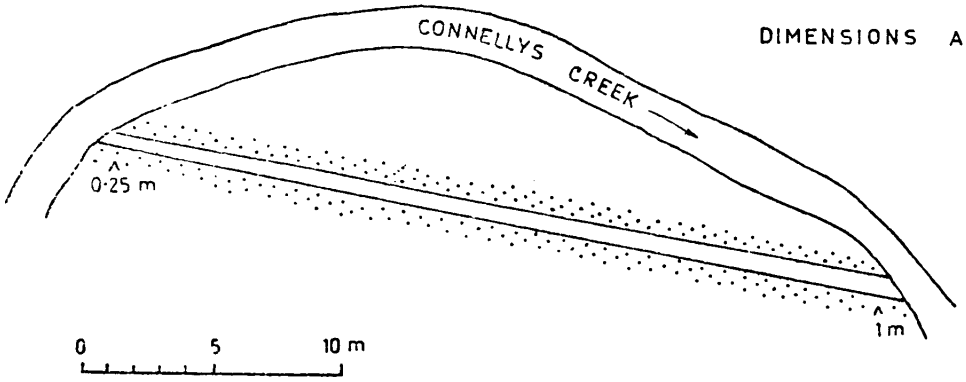


PHOTO No.
REMARKS

PHOTO No.
REMARKS

600 m up Connelly's Creek. Creek goes through a tunnel 30 m long parallel to bedding.

GS 838