

# SPELEO — SPIEL

## NEWSLETTER

*of the*

## TASMANIAN CAVERNEERING CLUB . No. 79

May 1973

T.C.C.,  
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"THE KHAN" IN KUBLA KHAN.

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Secretary: Andrew Skinner, 2/62 Colville Street, Battery Point, 7000.

Editor: Andrew Skinner.

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### FORWARD PROGRAMME

- May 9 - Wednesday: Wine and Cheese evening at Brian and Jeanette's place, 66 Wentworth Street, South Hobart. Bring your own wine and cheese.
- May 10 - Thursday: University Revue "Silver Nickers". Late bookings acceptable contact Therese Goede or Albert Goede (Ph. 23 0561 ext.415 or leave message for him with the secretary of the Geography Dept.) Payment to Therese by Wednesday 9th. \$ 2 per person.
- May 12/13 - Weekend: Hastings. Only for those dedicated to surveying. Leader: Andrew Skinner.
- May 16 - Wednesday: Precipitous Bluff Court Hearing. Mineral Holdings will appeal against the decision of the Mining Warden. Hobart Supreme Court.
- May 19/20 - Weekend: Mole Creek. Combined trip with SCS. On Saturday collect bugs in Marakooa l. On Sunday through trip Georgie's Hall - Wet Cave or Pyramid Cave. Leader: Andrew Skinner.
- May 26/27 - Weekend: Exit Cave, Ida Bay. May start Fridaynight to Camp 1. Digging trip to excavate bed of small creek meeting main stream passage south of Grand Fissure. Possibly also Conference Concourse. Leader: Albert Goede.
- May 28 - June 1 - Monday to Friday:(or for first 2 days only). MARIA ISLAND. To investigate caves reported by David Gillieson (UQSS), collect insects, climb Mt. Maria(?) map abandoned sewers under Darlington, look at base of limestone cliffs. Leader: Andrew Skinner.
- June 3 - Sunday: Day trip to Wolf Hole, Hastings. Leader: Andrew Skinner.
- June 6 - Wednesday: General meeting at Albert and Therese's house, 8 Bath Street, Battery Point, at 8 p.m. Slides and refreshments welcome.
- June 17 - Sunday: Day trip to Junee or Florentine. Leader: Albert Goede.
- July 15-24 - Noel Rawlinson from Jenolan will be in Tasmania for an extended trip to Exit and also trips to Junee and Mole Creek.

### EDITORIAL.

Conservation is a premier issue in Tasmania (no pun intended) and is perhaps a principle that cavers could apply more to their work. Mineral Holdings (Australia) are appealing this month against the decision by the mining warden at Devonport to disallow an exploration licence for limestone at Precipitous Bluff. It is likely that the appeal to the Supreme Court will be unsuccessful.

The TCC proposal for a State Reserve for Exit Cave has been temporarily blocked by a measure of opposition from forestry interests. The Reserve proposal and subsequent negotiations have been a long and thankless job for Albert Goede and perhaps a positive result can be expected soon. Another proposal to develop Exit Cave for tourism was submitted to the government several months ago by Michael Hodgman, MLC, on behalf of Stuart Gamble and Jim Casey and assisted by Roy Skinner.

Kevin Kiernan summarises tourism well in his conclusion in an article published in "Southern Caver", vol.4, no.3: "Tourist caves are one of the few things that cavers have going for them, one of the few ways of getting the cave message across to the public, if the cave is presented and interpreted wisely. Some look upon opening a cave for tourism as a sacrifice. Let us instead look upon it as an investment in the future, and a real advance in con-

servation."

This year I intend to include at least one, preferably two, articles in each issue of the Spiel. You are invited to contribute but do not make the article too long. This month we publish Part 1 in a series on Cave Fauna by Albert Goede and also an interesting report on the Mole Creek Lime Works by Frank Brown.

Andrew Skinner.

#### Club and Caving News.

- + At the last General Meeting Stuart Gamble was elected a full member of the Club and Andrew Skinner was elected a Party Leader.
- + The First Australasian Conference on Cave Tourism will be sponsored by the ASF at Caves House, Jenolan during the period 10-13th July. Total cost to and from Sydney Airport is from \$49.50. Bookings to John Dunkley, 22/53 Alice Street, Wiley Park, 2195. Further information available from Roy Skinner.
- + The Tourist Dept. at Hastings have formulated a new policy on access to gated caves on the Reserve. Keys will only be given to party leaders of SCS and TCC. A list of current party leaders will be sent to Hastings. This arrangement should also apply to Exit Cave.
- + A start has been made on renovations to the Hastings Hut with a new lock and key (kept at the Superintendent's house), a donation box and some cave maps. A notice has also been erected. If paint can be obtained cheaply, some members of SCS have offered to help in painting the interior, the roof and the tank.
- + Correspondence has been received from SCS expressing concern about the dangers of two-man trips that TCC have held. Whilst the situation is rather different with SRT, this advice should be heeded.
- + UNSWSS visitor Chris Fisher had a few comments about the quality of TCCNB gear in the latest issue of "Spar"  
"....TCCNB, so I am told, use the gear the other clubs dump, they suffer from regular ladder failures etc...."
- + Diddums, Chris, bring your own next time.
- + The latest "Nargun", VSA Newsletter, has voluminous trip reports of the Australia Day trip to Khazad-dum.  
Lou Williams concludes "We spent 30 hours caving and 10 hours sleeping - a really good value for money caving trip. Brian Collin and his helpers are to be congratulated on some fine organisation of 26 trogs."
- + Change of address:  
As of May 25 Andrew Skinner will be residing at 2/62 Colville Street, Battery Point, 7000.
- + Correction to map of Cauldron Pot.

This map published in Speleo Spiel No.78 (page 8) should be corrected by turning the True North arrow clockwise through 28°. When magnetic bearings were converted to true bearings the magnetic deviation of 14° was accidentally subtracted instead of added.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

For those members who have not yet paid their subscription for 1973-74 this will definitely be the last issue of the Spiel they will receive. Bill Lehmann will be pleased to take your money or post your cheque to the club box. Full members \$4.50, Family membership \$7.00, Junior and Associate members \$2.00.

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MOLE CREEK LIME WORKS

On the 24th February, 1973, I took a party from the local branch of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute to visit the David Mitchell Estate Ltd. Lime Works at Mole Creek. In making arrangements for the trip I had let it be known that I was also a member of the TCC. I had paid two visits to the site; one in May 1972 and the other in January, 1973. On both occasions I was treated with courtesy by everybody I spoke to on the site, even though I arrived at a rather busy time on the first occasion. The manager, Mr. Mike McBain, was quite keen to show our party around and arrangements for the inspection were made with a minimum of bother.

The first view of the site is very impressive. I consider quarries generally to be about the biggest eye sores in the country on the level with rubbish dumps and bill boards. At this site however, the minimum number of trees have been removed and some poplars have actually been planted. There are sound reasons for this conservation, if you will excuse the pun. Also there is the practical aspect that the trees help protect people and property by often stopping the odd flying rock, which is a hazard in limestone mining. Naturally the vegetation helps reduce erosion and aids in maintaining the roads and tracks in the area and reducing the sloppy mud which is a feature of the quarries. Lastly, as Mr. McBain pointed out, it is much nicer to work among the gums. There is one glorious example of conservation, where a tree has been left very close to a conveyor belt. In a high wind the belt is threatened and the installation of more plant will necessitate the removal of this tree. The whole site is a marvellous example of practical, working conservation.

The company is primarily interested in the highest quality limestone i.e. high percentage of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  to produce high percentage  $\text{CaO}$ . This type of rock occurs in a pocket on the site in an anticline. The low quality rock, mixed with clay is being used by the Forestry Commission on the Mersey Road. This means that there is little wastage and dumping and also that the Commission has not had to quarry in the Mersey Valley limestone area. Of the  $\text{CaO}$  produced, 80% is being used in pollution control work, mainly neutralisation of acid waste. What is being done with the resulting calcium salts is another story, and I would appreciate any information regarding this aspect! This quoted figure of 80% has had a great influence on my way of thinking. Personally I would rather lose a couple of caves than have my food and air supply contaminated. The company is also supplying ground limestone to farmers and lime for the paper mills. The latter have closed down some of their plants as a result of the building of the Mole Creek plant. Transport of the lime is by tanker and trucks.

The kiln is a vertical oil fired model with the lime being ground and piped to a silo for storage. In my estimation the process is remarkably clean, with a minimum of dust and smoke. The plant employs 15 men and of course supplies work for several lorry drivers.

Conclusion

In the above few words I have tried to objectively report on the lineworks at Mole Creek and I believe that a sincere attempt is being made at this site to run a tidy operation. Unfortunately for cavers, limestone is a very important material in our society. I would be only too happy if there was no operation of this type at Mole Creek but I feel we must be pragmatic. I can see nothing to be gained by waging a campaign against David Mitchell Estate and A.P.P.M. to halt mining. I believe that the best way to handle the situation is to make friends with the management now, and in 10, 20, 30 years when they require another hill, we can say "Please don't go here, here or here" and I believe that they will listen and co-operate. If we wade in waving machetes, piton hammers, "Save Mole Creek" banners and single shares, we will get nice expensive court actions and we will upset the local people. I consider the latter to be very

important. We probably have the best working relationship with local farmers and cave guides in the whole of Australia. I would hate to foul it up and lose their co-operation in cave finding, camping and rescue operations. Also I believe that any company that makes an effort to practise conservation should be praised to the skies, just as any foul, polluting factory should be damned.

The situation exists. A million dollar operation is in operation. Let us act in such a manner that the company has to treat us in a gentlemanly fashion and not accuse us of being "Those caving ratbags".

Frank C. Brown (TCCNB)

### TASMANIAN CAVE FAUNA.

by Albert and Therese Goede.

#### Part I - Introduction.

Like so many other cavers we spent quite a few years crawling around in caves without realizing that many of them are far from being the livelless voids which they appear to be at first sight. True, like most of you, we had seen cave-cricketts and Cave Spiders, especially near cave entrances, but beyond that there seemed little life to be found. We knew that interesting cave faunas were present in caves elsewhere in the world but it was only when we began looking closely, stimulated by requests from people wanting to study particular groups, that all kinds of small but interesting animals started to come to light. We were not the first to become interested in Tasmania's cave fauna. As early as 1884 Higgins and Petterd had described the Tasmanian Cave Spider (Hickmania troglodytes) from a cave in the Mole Creek area. In 1910 Lea described several cave inhabiting beetles from caves at Ida Bay and Mole Creek including Idacarabus troglodytes from Mystery Creek Cave which for nearly half a century remained the only truly cave adapted animal known from Australia.

Caves provide a very special habitat and are usually divided into three zones. First, as you enter the cave, is the twilight zone where some light is present and green plants can still grow. Then we enter the dark zone where light is absent. This zone is sometimes divided into a transitional zone, where daily variations in temperature and humidity are still felt, and a troglitic zone where the temperature varies very little throughout the year and where the humidity is always high. The true cave animals occur in the troglitic zone. Since light does not penetrate and the air is always humid their eyes may be reduced or even absent and they are much thinner skinned than their cousins outside. Pigments which protect animals outside from the sun's radiation have often been lost and many cave animals are light coloured or even white. Instead they have developed their senses of hearing, smell and touch to a high degree to find their way around. They often have slender bodies with long feelers and special hairs to "feel" their way around. A keen sense of smell is essential in order to find food or a mate.

Food in our caves is usually scarce and the supply varies enormously. All animals ultimately derive their food from plants and since green plants cannot grow in caves all food has to be brought in from outside. In many parts of the world bats play an important role because while they breed and live in caves in large colonies they go outside at night to feed on flying insects. Bat guano and dead bats provide a large food supply. In Tasmania there are no cave-inhabiting bats. Most food is brought in during floods in the form of organic debris. A little is also provided by animals falling down fissures and shafts and by droppings from some of the larger animals which occasionally visit caves such as wombats, possums and platypus. Cave cricketts also play a part since they often live in large colonies near cave entrances and go outside at night to feed. Their carcasses, dung and eggs become a food supply for other cave animals.

Animals found in caves are usually divided into three groups by cave biologists:

- (i) Trogloxenes. Animals which usually live on the surface but are accidentally found in caves. Some may have become trapped there or were washed in by floods. Others may have been attracted by the moisture and darkness. They can not permanently live, feed and reproduce in caves.
- (ii) Troglophiles. Animals which can live, feed and reproduce in caves but they are also found in dark, humid places in the outside world.
- (iii) Troglobites. They are the true cave animals and have become so adapted to the cave environment that they can no longer live anywhere else. They are never found at the surface.

Troglobites are the most interesting group to study because they tell us something about the way in which animals become adapted to living in a particular environment. Some of them are living fossils whose ancestors - once surface dwellers - have long since died out. They have become prisoners of the cave system in which they live. However, since they are mostly very small they are often able to make use of connections between caves that are inaccessible to us. They are always confined to one limestone area. The best Tasmanian example are three small beetles belonging to the genus Idacarabus. They occur in caves at Hastings, Ida Bay and Precipitous Bluff but each of the three caving areas has its own species. No Idacarabus beetles have ever been found on the surface.

All our Tasmanian cave species are small invertebrate animals. In other parts of the world - particularly in Europe and the United States - some of the higher animals such as fish and salamanders have also become true cave dwellers.

Collecting by ourselves and others in recent years has brought to light an extensive and interesting cave fauna and in future issues of the Spiel we hope to discuss individual groups together with hints on how to collect them.

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#### Sea Caving mid March '73.

Phil Robinson (convenor, stirrer), Glen Kowalik, Chris Rathbone and Peter Shaw.

The spectacular 206' Tasman Arch down on the peninsula is one of the state's standard tourist attractions. With 300' Blue Water, rappel racks and jumars a daylight descent seemed a very simple and attractive proposition. One Sat. morning we drove down and looked over the edge. "Hell! Those waves are big." It was intended to hang the rope right in the middle of the sea arch giving a free fall of some 180' below the head wall. This was soon diverted to one side so we could land on a wave cut platform. The drop was still free. The rope was tied to a tree and well protected (or so we thought). Glen donned his bright orange J.B. (showman) and was kicked over the edge just as the first bus load of tourists arrived. "Oohs ... Aahs...etc!" Most of the nits thought we were climbing the rope hand over hand, expecting us to fall off any minute. Chris and Philip also descended. Peter (Vertigo) Shaw rigged a terylene rope down an easy route i.e. 120' handline pitch + 80' free fall to meet us at the bottom. The views were tremendous and film rattled off in plenty. Jumaring out was no worry until the rope was hauled back in. (We transferred to another rope 35' from the top to avoid moving protectors). A mighty abrasion, the outer sheath worn through approx. 30' down. "B..... curses", again. Still keen for more action Glen and Philip descended the 'Devil's Kitchen'. This gave another 200' free fall down to a terrific sea swell.

The Result:- Peter's "Mercury" 27/4/73 photo spectacular. Quotes:-  
 "... a change from crawling through narrow passages deep in the bowels of the earth." "... the club's idea of a pleasant day in the sun, a 206' free fall (no hand or footholds) descent of the Tasman Arch".  
 "... just some special equipment and the caverneers nerve and experience." "... the difference between a good day's sport and disaster." Disaster diverted. Next event. The Chasm at Cape Pillar? a mere 900'

Philip Robinson.

Kubla Khan - Mole Creek, Sat. 7th April, 1973.

Party: Nick Cummings, Henk van Willert, Ron Akhurst, Bruce Varley (WASG), Andrew Skinner, Henk Meerding, Peter Shaw, Michelle Farrell, Ross Mansfield, Yvonne Collin, Wes and Judy Carpenter. Peter led the party down the streamway while Andrew floated down the creek in a wet suit, to the Pleasure Dome. Many photographs were taken in the Pleasure Dome and a short lunch stop was made. The party split up with Andrew, Nick, Ross, Michelle and Wes going on to the Khan Hall. We had a quick visit to the Jade Pool and some reflectorised markers were laid along the periphery of the flowstone next to the Khan's Army. On the way back up the streamway all except Ross decided to wade. Poor Nick immersed his camera resulting in \$35 damage. Roy Skinner, Bruce Chetwynd, David Nichols and Fiona Skinner went to Gunn's Plains on Saturday for a discussion with the cave guide and a brief look at the cave.

Croesus Cave - Mole Creek, Sunday 8th April, 1973.

Party: Andrew Skinner (Acting Leader), Bruce Chetwynd, David Nichols, Bruce Varley, Henk Meerding, Stella Farley, --- and Henk van Willert.

A quick inspection of the cave was made as far as the Golden Stairs. Peter Shaw abseiled in the April Fool's entrance with another party and met us half way back to the bottom entrance. In retrospect, reflectorised markers in several areas could be removed as they serve no functional purpose.

Ron Akhurst had a rather short trip, losing his way in the scrub before reaching the cave. When he finally found the entrance the rest of the mob had gone.

Andrew Skinner.

Marakoopa Cave, Mole Creek - Saturday, 7th April, 1973.

Party: Frank Brown (TCCNB, leader), approx. 7 northern members, Albert Goede and Stella Farley.

After having decided to stay at the hut rather than get wet in Kubla Khan (I had a cold and wanted to keep my feet dry) we were talked into joining Frank Brown's party. Stella went as far as the Canyon but I went through the Fire Place with the rest of the party. While Frank and some others started a survey from the first sump back towards the entrance four of us found our way through the Roll Along (thanks to the very dry conditions), and were able to explore the seldom visited upstream section of the cave. No new discoveries were made. I collected three cave beetles from a sandy bank. They were placed in a soap box and a matchbox as unfortunately I had left my collecting gear on the other side of the Roll Along. As no beetles had previously been collected from Marakoopa it was rather unfortunate that only one mutilated specimen remained when I reached my collecting kit. About four hours were spent underground in dry and pleasant conditions.

Tailender Cave, Mole Creek - Sunday, 8th April, 1973.

Party: Albert Goede (leader), Judy Carpenter and Fiona Skinner.

While the others visited Croesus we headed up the nearly dry bed of the Mersey River. Mill Cave was soon located and following up the dry valley it did not take us long to find Tailender. Frank Brown had warned us to expect a typical grotty Queensland type cave and he was right. A restricted, crawly but dry stream passage was followed up until we came to a more roomy rising passage turning right. Here the cave opens up and there is some good formation but we soon reached a 25' vertical cliff. The most attractive portion of the cave is reputed to lie beyond but since we had no sky-hooks we had to retreat. A visit to the upstream end of the stream passage revealed that the sump was extremely low. Although indicated by Henry Shannon as a 20' drop I went down at least 60' along a steeply sloping gravel chute until I reached a shallow pool at the bottom. We emerged after 2 hours underground. I am sure this cave will become very popular after all the other caves at Mole Creek have been quarried away but definitely not before.

Albert Goede.



Splash Pot(JF 10) - 14/4/73.

Party: Peter Shaw, Stuart Nicholas and Ron Akhurst.

The trip was a surveying and exploration one. On a previous trip 2½ years ago, Bill Lehmann had reached the bottom and said the stream was flowing into a 2' x 2' hole. Possibilities of exploration but nothing exciting. We surveyed downwards and in four hours had reached the bottom after putting in a bolt for the final pitch, the water flowed into a small hole at the foot of a high rift. Surveying as we went, we explored along the narrow rift and soon found ourselves in the roof of the passage. The stream disappeared off into a rift at a lower level while we continued in the roof and eventually started to climb upwards following a very strong draught. After several short climbs the passage became too tight and we retreated leaving one small side passage unexplored. I had a look along the rift, containing the stream, which was very narrow and awkward. This involved chimneying in a horizontal position at wherever the rift was widest. Eventually a section which was too narrow halted me. A hammer would be necessary to continue. We returned to the foot of the pitch and then took four hours to reach the surface after 12 hours underground. Four possibilities remain:

1. The unexplored side passage in the uphill section.
2. The stream. A hammer would be necessary.
3. The high-level passage entering the chamber at the foot of the last pitch.
4. At the formation corner, the downstream passage roof is just above your head. Where this passage leaves the pitch chamber it is 150' high. By climbing up near the formation corner, a continuation of the rift may be found.

Tackle requirements:

1. Entrance Pitch: 30' ladder, short header.
2. The main pitch is split up into 3 sections which are belayed separately and tied off to each other. A single rope could be used.
  - (a) 70' rope. 2 rope protectors. 1 tackle bag. 6' header. Belay to flake. Pitch is against the wall.
  - (b) 50' rope. 1 tackle bag. 10' header. Belay to the knob on right hand side. Against the wall.
  - (c) 70' rope. 1 tackle bag. Bolt bracket required. Belay to bolt in left hand side out along rift. 2 rope protectors. Belay to the rope above while getting on and off this pitch. Free pitch.

Peter Shaw.

Exit Cave - 14,15/4/73.

Party: Andrew Skinner(Acting leader), Greg Strickland(VSA), Leonie Smith, and Andrew Davey(TUMC).

The party walked in on Friday night to Camp 1 and started work on track marking immediately. The Ballroom and the Colonnades were marked, the party retiring to bed at 4 a.m. On Saturday we went to the end of Conference Concourse to investigate the talus and stream passage beyond the Last Straw. The talus is quite recent, and is derived from the roof overhead. Underneath the talus are stream gravels. The talus was easily negotiated for about 7 metres until it became too low to crawl along without getting wet. This passage could certainly be pushed in wet suits. Quite a draught blows out so there should be air space. Digging implements may be required. On the way back to Camp 1, track markers were placed through the Chamber of Damocles, Edie's Treasure was visited and some rubbish was collected from Camp 2. There is certainly only one rucksack load there now. After a pleasant 12 hours caving we fell asleep under the light of the glow-worms. At 2 p.m. on Sunday we made our way out of the cave, reaching the road just as the rain began.

Andrew Skinner

Easter Trip To Surprise Bay - 20-24/4/73.

Party: Andrew Skinner(Acting leader), Ros Bell, Fiona Skinner, Leonie Smith, Greg Strickland, David Nichols, Stefan Karpiniec(TUMC), and Mary McWherter(TUMC).

Good Friday dawned wet and cold with a good snowfall on Mt. Wel-



lington. Under such conditions it was decided that the road to Cockle Creek would be awash. Indeed it was, as an SCS party found and had to turn back despite having a Land Rover. So to Hastings, and Friday was spent in the Newdegate system, first going through the Binney and later up Mystery Creek, which was flowing well. Many photographs were taken with multiple flash and tripod. A quick inspection was made of the Magnificent Pipette Chamber. On returning to the creek from the Pop-Hole it was observed that the water had risen about 12 cm. so a quick exit was made before it siphoned. On Sunday the party left for the Old Quarry at Ida Bay, intending to go to Entrance Cave. The water was too high to enter safely so we camped in an old shed north of the quarry. This edifice would be worthy of reconstruction for the use of parties caving on the northern side of Marble Hill - any volunteers to carry roofing iron and timber? On Monday morning we were awakened by a party of private cavers going to Entrance Cave. They informed us that they had been to Entrance several times and were just about to make the big breakthrough to Exit Cave. However, from their description they had not yet reached the canyon - keep trying fellas, see you at Camp 2. They were fairly well-equipped and seemed to know something of cave safety. Four hours later they came out unharmed but very wet. It is apparent that many such parties are using the cave. As it has a paucity of decoration they can do little damage, except to themselves. On Monday night a photographic trip to Newdegate was held - to the Tourist Section. A new war cry was coined with numerous bods running around with cameras shouting "Asahi click!" (pronounced Ah-sa-high).

Andrew Skinner.

Picton-Cracroft Area - 20-23/4/73.

Party: Peter Shaw and Jeanette Collin.

The plan was Vanishing Falls via Pine Creek and Mt. Bobs. The forecast was rain for six days but the weather bureau had been wrong before. It wasn't this time. It snowed and it hailed and it rained! Four days of continuously wet scrub, and then we went home. In the meantime we visited Judd's Cavern, which was gushing large volumes of very brown water and couldn't be entered. This cave has a classic entrance; no rock fall at the entrance, just a 30' high archway in a cliff. We also investigated the lake in a depression on the spur south west of Burgess Bluff; and found that it had a stream flowing out of it. On the way back we found that the Picton had flooded and washed flood debris across the track. Vanishing Falls remains.

Peter Shaw.

Hastings Area - 3/5/73.

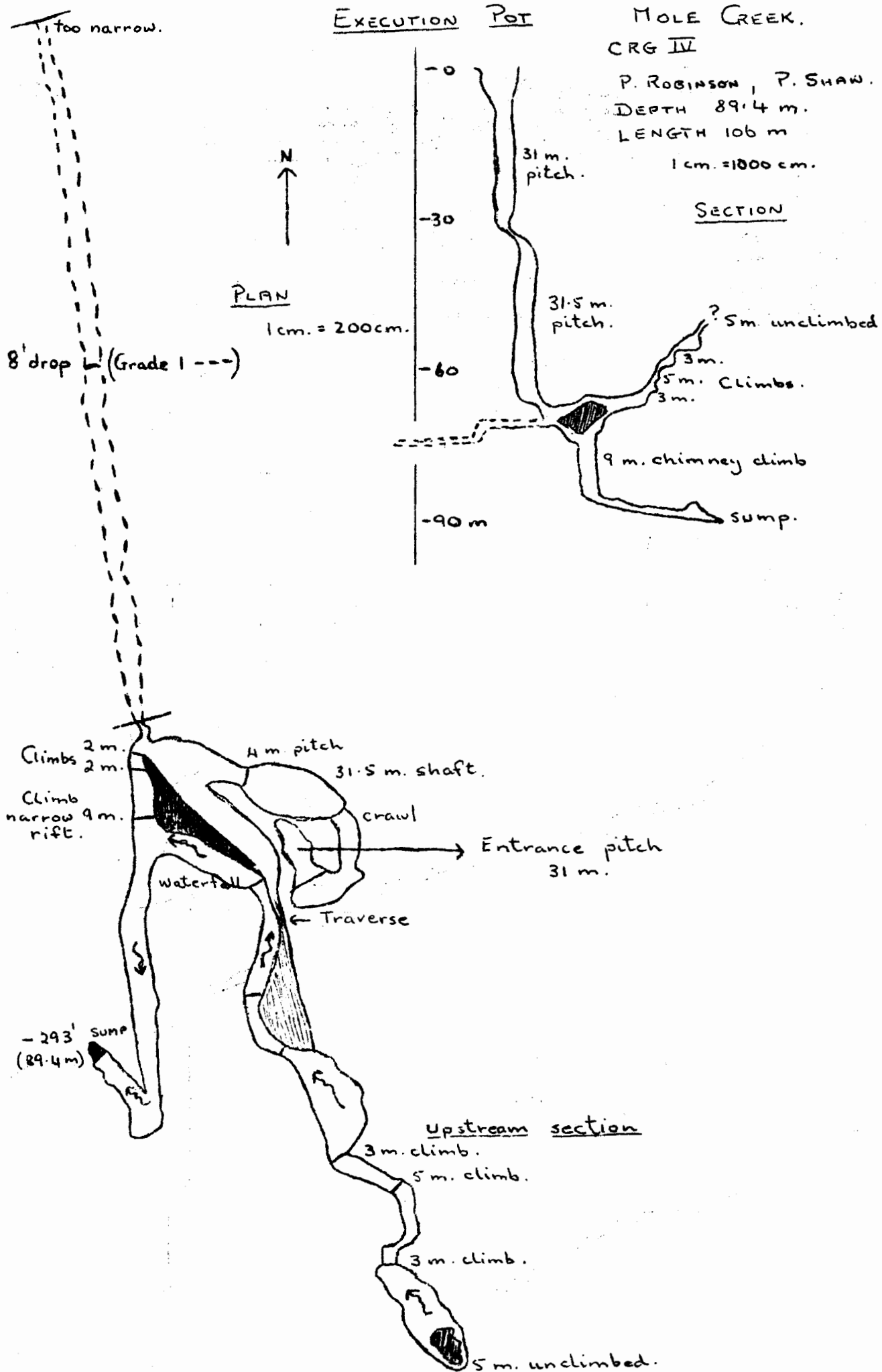
Party: Andrew Skinner (Leader), Noel Rawlinson (cave guide and speleologist from Jenolan), and Gary Melville (cave guide from Mole Creek).

The aim of the trip was to take two visitors to Exit Cave to photograph the section before the talus and to replace markers in the Hammer Passage. After three inches of rain at Hastings during the previous day and a quick look at the very swollen D'Entrecasteaux River, the trip was abandoned. On the return trip we were greeted with a subsided Lune River bridge; with a depression about a foot deep in the centre. Whilst the rest of the party hopped out Gary bravely drove his Holden across the bridge. The drivers of the limestone trucks were more cautious and elected to remain stranded at Lune River. The bridge over Hot Springs Creek was washed out so accompanied by some tourists, we walked the last mile to the cave. After some photography, we returned to Hobart.

Noel, desperate to see some Tasmanian caves, has arranged to come again for a fortnight in July to visit Exit for several days, also Mole Creek and Junee-Florentine.

Andrew Skinner.

Maps of Execution Pot and Splash Pot on next two pages. For details of Execution Pot trip see Spiel No.78. Details of Splash Pot trip on page 7 of this issue.



P. Shaw, R. Akhurst,  
S. Nicholas on 14/4/73.

S. Nicholas on '14/4/73.

Drawn by P. Shaw.

Instruments:-

50 metre tape nearest 6".

Suunto compass - nearest degree

11 clinometer - nearest degree.

