

F U S S I



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WHO ARE THEY?

The Quarterly Newsletter of the
Flinders University Speleological Society Incorporated

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FUSS meetings:

First Tuesday in the month.
At 6.30pm in the Kelly
Morris Rm. Plaza Level
Union Building.

P.S. A rumour has it that Mavis is moving
to Sydney

WARM DRY HOLES, NO COULDN'T BE?

Lower South East. 14-15.9.96.

Present: Marie Choi, Clare Buswell, Kylie Clarke, Glynis Crane, (FUSS) Damien, David, CEGSA, and Steve Bourn NPWS.

Standing over the entrance to L322, I couldn't work out what was wrong. It was warm, there were no leaches, what forest. (pine) there was, had been clear felled by Woods and Forest. I was not wearing 2 layers of thermals and an oversuit to keep the water out. Kylie looked enthusiastic having just come back from a trip into Growling Swallet and some other equally freezing wet Tassie cave. After seven or so months of self imposed thesis writing exile, it slowly dawned on me that this was not Tassie (where I had last donned on my caving gear) but South Oz, where we have an abundance of warm, mostly dry and dusty caves.

We abseiled down the solution tube and looked around the Sand cone and chamber, took lots of photos and marvelled at the way nature worked. This was something we were all going to appreciate intimately as we attempted to exit. Damien decided that he would make a start at the process while the photographers were hard at it. The exit/entrance is a narrowing solution tube which at its bottom is dumbbell shaped, with one side of it slightly larger than the other. As a result of a re-rigging process the rope was accidentally rigged into the narrow section of the "dumbbell". It was this that was to cause three of us to marvel at all things natural and curse, swear and bruise our bodies whilst trying and exit this little cave.

Damien took half an hour to get through the first half metre of the solution tube, this was after he had worked his way through exit plans A to D. Dave who had been in this cave a couple of times before, decided that he would exit next. Dave was also to go through a series of let's try this and this and this. After

another twenty minutes he managed to re-birth himself and escape. It was decided that it was Clare's turn next and after that a re-re-rigging was to occur. Clare repeated the exploits of the previous two persons whilst she cursed and swore, and talked to Damien on the top about what to do about the rigging.

Once on the top, Damien, Dave and Clare moved large bits of fallen trees around and put in a redirection for the rope. This process made the escape route for the remaining four persons very easy. Steve who exited last, and had spent some time pulling the rope to one side to try and keep it in the largest section of the solution tube was heard to complain that nobody was prepared to do the same for him. Mavis was definitely present!

We then frequented Tindale's Cave ostensibly to look at the damage that has been recently done with hammers and spray paint. Marie took lots of photo's, Clare looked for Crickets and other bugs, Damien and David looked for leads to the Holy Grail, Kylie continued to marvel at the warmth, a positively hot 19 degrees compared to 5-7 degrees in Tassie's caves, whilst Glenys joined the snap happy crew. We exited after an hour of so and went back to Wiska's Woolshed, (not a smelly woolbale or sheep in sight), for a well earned beer and evening meal.

Sunday saw us up earlish, 8.30am and underground by 10am-ish in Quarry cave, near Monbulla. The photographers were out in force capturing water droplets on tree roots and other pretty things. Damien tried to find anything that looked diggable, but alas poor Damien, it was not to be! Clare it seemed, had forgotten what caving was all about and emphatically stated that what was the obvious way on didn't lead anywhere. Was this observation brought about because she had decided that after the freezing spacious delight of Tassie caves, she was tied of small dusty holes in the ground

or was Mavis disguised in a Clare suit?

The problem in finding ways on and the associated inability to find where a cave was located, continued with Marie deciding that there was a small hole that was worth having a look at 'along the side of the road about a 100m up'. This 100 meters up lead us to the middle of a large pool of water, which stretched from the roadside to the middle of a farmer's paddock. In the middle of this is where Marie's cave was supposed to be. There was a stunned silence among the group, and then Marie said "maybe it is in the other direction". This proved to be the better option and Dave and Damien finally found El Dorado, all be it a little on the tight and small side.

Meanwhile Clare, Glenys and Kylie drove to Rendelsham's to check out the results of the last rubbish removal effort of FUSS members and the local SES. We were to be stunned by the effort, as we stood over a great solution tube that was now six or so meters deep but had once been full of rubbish. The main entrance was no longer a walk through the rubbish pile on top of, or should I saw through the sand cone, but a ladder decent of a couple of meters or so. Gone were the old bed frames, broken bottles, car bodies, wire, asbestos roofing, and other household rubbish. It was so great to see this cave came back to resemble something of its former self and with a bit more elbow grease and a few teams of bucket haulers the remaining rubbish will also be removed. Then starts the above ground work of revegetating the immediate cave entrances and fencing them off.

We drove back to Adelaide with no problems, which must mean that Mavis stayed in the Lower South East somewhere. Be warned.

HOUSING FOR HOMELESS BATS

Many thanks to Fern Raintree for providing this article.

Bats are both more numerous than most people suspect and extremely useful critters. They are the main predators of nocturnal flying insects. A single mouse-sized bat weighing about 10 grams can eat half its body weight in mosquitos at a single feed. If it has a young one it will feed twice a night. (You can calculate how much the mosquito population is diminished by the 200,000 plus bats from Bat Cave at Naracoorte). Studies are being done around Lenswood and Basket Range to determine how effective bats might be in controlling Codlin Moth.

Throughout the Adelaide Hills the presence of bats seems to depend on the availability of roosting sites. Some areas of apparently healthy bush are bat deserts because they consist of 20-30 year regrowth without any hollow limbs. However many of our bat species are quite happy to share human dwellings. There are at least fifty houses in the Mt Lofty Ranges with a colony of bats in the roof.

We have no data on how bat populations have been affected by rural and urban development because we have almost no information from earlier times. Only in the last few years have methods of capture and detection been developed. One of these methods in the Bat Detector, a device which picks up bat squeaks and transforms them so that they are audible to the human ear. Like birds, each species of bat has its own distinctive calls.

We can help bats in the following ways:

1. create and preserve nesting sites.

- a) preserve any areas of old bush.

- b) put up bat boxes.

- c) plant local native eucalyptus.

2. do not use insecticides. (Many insecticides are fat soluble. Bats build up large stores of fat to

see them through their annual hibernation. As the fat reserves are used up the insecticides becomes more concentrated in the bat's body, resulting in the deaths of bats at the end of winter).

3. talk about bats.

Educate people about these amazing creatures and their needs.

For more information on bats you can read 'A Guide to the Bats of South Australia' by Stan Flavel and Terry Reardon, available from the SA Museum for \$10.95

INSTALLING A BAT BOX.

Attach the box to the side of a building or a tree trunk at least three metres above the ground (high enough to discourage cats). It should be placed below the tree's foliage as bats like to fly out into clear air space rather than into twigs and leaves. They seem to prefer a northern or north-eastern aspect. Attach it firmly with nails &/or wire.

BAT BOX DESIGN

DO NOT USE CCA Treated Pine Panelling. Use untreated timber with a rough surface, even though the box will not be as long lasting. If you are using smooth timber, roughen it so that the bats are able to cling to the sides.

The box in the diagram is 146mm x 17mm x 1.8m.

A box this size could house a colony of 12-24 bats, perhaps of more than one species. (They are sociable animals who like to cluster together for warmth). Bats, especially baby bats, must have heat and humidity. These requirements mean that the ideal bat box differs a little from your average bird box:

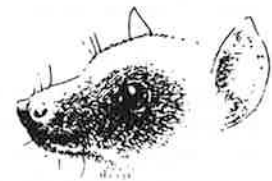
- the top must be well sealed to form a heat and humidity trap.

the entrance must be small and at the bottom.

the timber used should be fairly thick to provide insulation. (The box in the diagram uses 17mm but 20mm-25mm would be even

better).

You can also use PVC Sewer pipe of 6" diameter. Glue a piece of carpet to the inside of it. Carpet is also good for insulation. The carpet must be turned inside out: that is the backing of the carpet faces out. This is important, so that the bats can cling to it without getting their claws caught in the pile of the carpet. A hession bag is also good for lining of these Sewer pipe homes, but it must be lined with something to act as an insulator. A lid must be placed on the top and bottom of the pipe and a hole cut in the bottom of the pipe to allow the bats to enter. This is the only other alteration needed. Place the pipe on a tree and soon the mossie population will decrease and those home grown apples will be even better.



LITTLE RED FLYING-FOX
Pteropus scapulatus



HILL'S SHEATH-TAILED BAT
Taphozous hilli

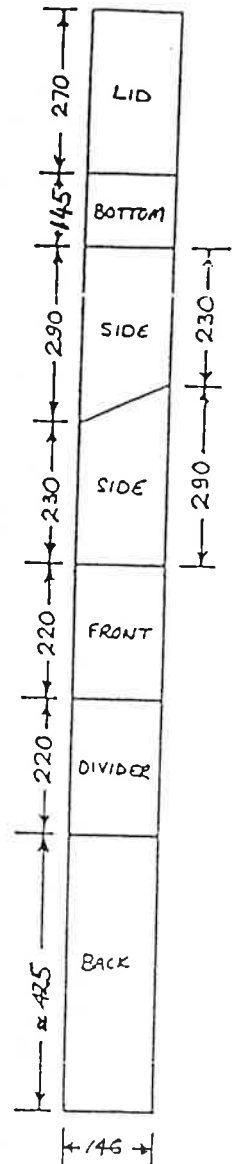
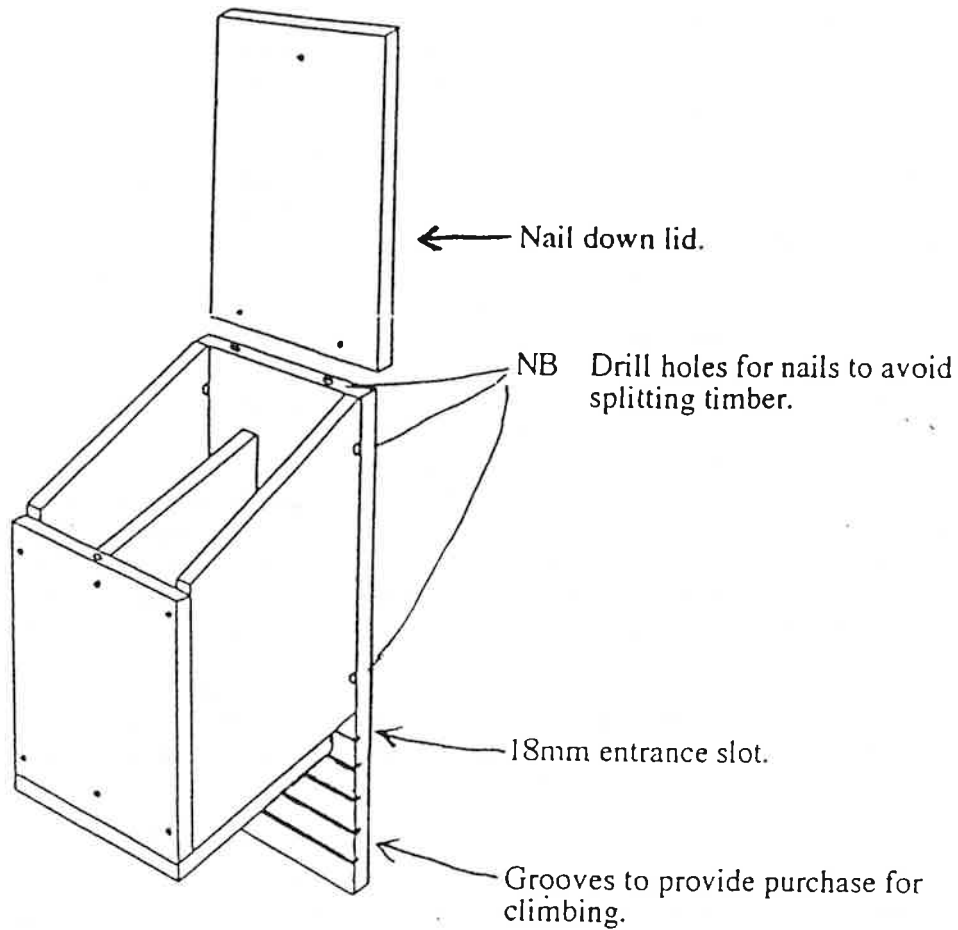


YELLOW-BELLIED SHEATH-TAILED BAT
Saccolaimus flaviventris

HOUSING FOR HOMELESS BATS

BAT BOX DESIGN

146mm x 17mm x 1.8m



TROG DELIGHTS

NSS NEWS. Vol. 54. No. 7. July. 1996. Journal of the National Speleological Society. United States.

After twelve years at the helm, Glenda Dawson, editor of the NSS News steps down. She has decided that after so many years of answering the phone from six thirty in the morning to mid-night, chasing up articles, laying out and chasing up printers and the rest, she is going to get a life.

Lots of letters to the editor concerning the manner of the sacking of the editor of American Caving Accidents, Steve Knutson. Steve was sacked without any warning just before the current issue of the ACA was due to go to press. Most of the letters lament the fact that his sacking may well and truly mean the end of ACA.

A report of a find of fossil bear bones in caves in Alaska notably on the Islands of Dall, Prince of Wales and Heceta. Currently brown bears inhabit the islands north of Frederick Sound, and are a genetically distant group. Black bears inhabit the area south of the Sound. The fossil find shows that both species co-existed on the islands in the south and pre-date the peak of the last glaciation, 38,000 years ago. Like the fossils at Naracoorte in South Australia, a number of the fossils have collected at the base of solution tubes.

A note on the gating of Carter Pit Cave. It seems that the owner asked caving organisations to help gate it, as he was concerned that his children may fall down it. The cave, a 100 foot shaft with some cave at the bottom of it, is just near his back yard. The gate consists of a concrete patio, with

appropriate drainage to divert water away from it, and the circular gate itself set to one side of the patio. The result of the effort of the caving groups that helped out, is that access protocols are now in place which help the land owner with any insurance problems and make life simple for cavers.

A short article on divining/dowsing for caves in the U. S. The article traces an oral history of divining activity and people's attempts at using it to find caves or sections of passages to already known caves. The success of this endeavour depends it seems on the amount of stimulus the story teller has had! The author ends with a note to check the web site of Sherry Mayo in Canberra, who has also collected stories of similar activities in Britain and Spain.

Australasian Cave and Karst Management Association Journal, No. 24. Sept. 96.

Some interesting tit bits of information here. Namely that a replacement for Robyn who was caves manager at Naracoorte until she went to Margaret River in W. A., has been found in the form of Rachael O'Connor. Rachael was a guide at Burra Mines and holds a degree in Parks and Wildlife Management. In Victoria, Mr Kennett, or King Jeff as he is known to his subjects, is wanting to privatise the Buchan Caves Reserve within the next twelve months. This so far has meant, a reduction in the number of full time staff with further reductions probable. So does this mean that only those caves which are currently used as tourist and adventure caves will be sold into private hands and the remaining "wild" caves in the Reserve be left in the public

domain or will they be forgotten on a private concession. The debate has only just begun!

Two articles dealing with Caver Leadership Accreditation and Competency standards. (I can hear the groans of readers from here!) Yep, Alan Jevons explains what it is all about, yet again! Basically the ASF's (the caving body, not the national standards body) Caver Leadership Accreditation Scheme has three levels, Horizontal Caving Leader, Laddering Caving Leader, and Vertical Caving Leader. Currently ASF clubs will, as always, train and accredit those people who want to become leaders at any of these levels. It is not compulsory. What the issuing of the three standards does is form a training framework which is common throughout the country. The standards are not set up to be impossible to work with, rather they are set up as a base level which all can pass with no fear of failure or threat to one's ego.

Australasian Cave and Karst Management Association Journal. No. 23. June. 96.

A long and informative article by Stefan Eberhard and Elery Hamilton-Smith on the Conservation of Cave Fauna in Australia. The essay outlines the major threats to cave fauna communities which range from quarrying, land clearance, water table lowering and agricultural practices to human visitation. Eberhard et al., then go on to outline the legal status of habitat and species protection. Finally the article recognises the continued need for co-operation between speleologists, the scientific community, land managers and the law, if efforts to protect and manage successfully such fragile

TROG DELIGHTS

communities are to be maintained.

Mia Thurgate writes about the stromatolites of the sinkholes in the Mt Gambier region. The volcanic Blue Lake has at least five known sites of stromatolitic reefs which are up to 12 metres long. Some stromatolites are found at depths of 40-45 metres but most are around the 5-10 metre depth range. Currently it appears that the stromatolites in the Blue Lake are different from those found in other sink holes in the Mt gambier region and there is greater need to understand why.

Stromatolites are important in that it appears that they contain keys to understanding ancient earth environments. Thurgate notes that stromatolites declined in abundance around 570 million years ago and that some modern stromatolites, particularly those in the Blue Lake, have growth structures that are similar to fossil stromatolite forms.

She calls for the protection of these stromatolitic communities stating that the greatest threat to their environment comes from ground water pollution. This is a problem, as the nutrient levels have been rising since the 1970s, causing an increase in the abundance and persistence of organisms which compete with the stromatolitic algae for resources.

The rest of the issue is given over to ACKMA news and the forthcoming conference in Waitomo in late April and early May of 1997. Book the flight now!

Deadly lesson for executives

By ALISON GORDON

LONDON: Thomas Denny was an unfit, overweight executive who was told by his employers to go on a strenuous and athletic management training course.

The 54-year-old grandfather felt if he refused, his career with British Rail would be blighted and that he had no option but to take part in the four-day exercise.

Part of that exercise involved a two-and-a-half hour potholing trip on which 18-stone Mr. Denny, who had done little or no exercise for 20 years, died of a heart attack in a dark, wet cave 20m under-ground shortly after squeezing through a 1m high passageway on his back.

He was a victim of the ill-conceived but rapidly increasing management practice of "testing" so-called leadership qualities of executives in hard physical exercise which has no relation to their actual work. It is a concept borrowed from the Ter-ritorial Army that personnel directors throughout British industry have taken up almost to justify their own existence.

Only moment before Mr Denny collapsed he had complained to colleagues about the stupidity of sending men in their mid 40s and 50s potholing.

"We shouldn't be doing this sort of thing at our age," he said.

But Mr Denny, like many hundreds of executives sent on these courses, had had little choice but to take part. Staff had been warned that only those with booked annual leave would be excused, according to his widow. And just three weeks after the tragedy his boss, who suffers from angina, was told he was expected to go on a similar course.

Mr Denny, a \$A50,000 a-year chief overhead line engineer, who died from a previously undetected heart condition, told a colleague before the trip: "We all have to go".

At the weekend, his widow Monique, 56, who is considering legal action against British Rail and the course organisers, spoke

about the tragedy for the first time, following an inquest verdict of natural causes.

"I nagged at him endlessly not to go," she said.

"But he did not want to let himself down. His job was a priority. He would not have wanted anyone to think he was frightened."

Her husband of 35 years had last undergone a company medical in October 1994, seven months before the course, but Mr Denny thinks he ought to have had a fitness test nearer the time.

"I feel I have been very badly let down," she said.

"He worked for the rail-ways for more than 32 years and I haven't even received an official letter of sympathy."

"We met when we were 12. He is the only man I have ever known and now I have lost him because of this utterly absurd course."

Russell Myers, who has 28 years caving experience, said: "Taking a manager from behind his desk and putting him down a pothole is probably asking for trouble."

At the inquest into Mr Denny's death, coroner Colin Moore said: "Mr Denny appears to have felt that he was obliged to take part in the course."

"There is no doubt in my mind that stress or strenuous exercise experienced by the deceased precipitated his death."

Mr Denny's boss, manager Brian Honey, 55, who suffers from angina, told on Saturday how he was expected to go on a similar course three weeks after the tragedy and a week after he had returned from two months' sick leave. He said: "I was very taken aback when they asked me."

Mr Honey, an electrical production engineer who has since retired, added: "I think Tom would have felt obliged to go on the course for future promotion prospects."

On Saturday, the British Railways Board said: "As legal action is being threatened we cannot comment."

*The theft of stegosaurus footprints in Western Australia
is the latest in a series that has removed links with the
past. Fossils in South Australia are a target, as*

PENELOPE DEBELLE reports

WHAT is a dinosaur's footprint worth? More exactly, what is the market value of the fossilised footsteps of a stegosaurus taken from sacred Aboriginal land in the western Kimberleys?

Thieves, in the past three weeks, used power tools to cut the footprints out of hard rock at a remote site north of Broome.

Two holes, measuring 20cm by 30cm, are all that remains of the only stegosaurus footprints in the world and the only evidence the spiny-backed stegosaurus, a leaf-eating favorite of many Australian children, once lived here.

It is a psychological blow to the local Aboriginal population because the footprints, which have been there for 130 million years, were part of a song cycle. A spokeswoman for the Kimberley Land Council, Wendy Attenuborough, says it is of particular significance to male Aborigines who celebrated the site with song and dance.

To the scientific community, who are the custodians of Australia's prehistory, the theft is a staggering blow. The footprints were under study but the work was incomplete.

"It's a great tragedy," says Robert Jones, palaeontology collections manager at the Australian Museum in Sydney. "Even though dinosaur footprints are not fossils, they can give a lot of scientific information."

In the mid-1980s, the federal government enacted legislation making it illegal to export fossils from Australia without permission. It was an attempt to stem the tide of remains leaving Australia to go into private collections or museums.

Many of these were from South Australia, which is one of the best sources in the world of pre-Cambrian animal fossils, the earliest animal life forms. It has also lost, or seen destroyed, precious fossilised remains and was, until stegosaurus, the home of the nation's biggest and most significant fossil theft.

Five years ago, SA Museum palaeontologist Neville Pledge made a reconnaissance trip to the Flinders Ranges to check on the rock fossil of a seapen, a feather-like early animal related to soft corals. When the party got there, the rock had gone.

"We were astounded," says Mr Pledge. "We thought maybe it had loosened itself and slipped down the slope but it wasn't there. Then we found a fragment that had broken off when it was taken and we realised they had managed to split the rock to reduce its weight."

The thieves — there were more than one because the rock was a metre square and too heavy to lift — had hacked the prime fossil from a jagged outcrop on a remote peak in the Flinders Ranges using crowbars, hammers and chisels. The barely known site was high on a ridge, kilometres from the nearest vehicle track.

Later on the same trip, Mr Pledge visited the Ediacara Fossil Reserve, again in the Flinders Ranges. When the party arrived, they found wheel tracks and hundreds of rocks turned over by the thieves searching for fossil impressions on the underside.

"We were flabbergasted," says Mr Pledge. "I'd been there a number of times and there had never been anything like this."

About the same time, a third incident occurred, this time at a



Impressions of the stegosaurus and its footprint.

secret location on Kangaroo Island. Thieves blasted rock containing ancient trilobite fossils, stealing what they could and vandalising much of what remained. It had been a small, unique deposit of very high-quality fossils.

The thefts, all of them significant, raised questions about how much public access should be allowed to scientifically sensitive sites. Mr Pledge believes the creation of three SA fossil parks in the 1950s was well intentioned but counter-productive. It simply attracted attention to particular areas rich in fossil remains.

"Instead it seems to have just drawn flies to the honey, what there is left of the honey," says Mr Pledge.

"Unfortunately fossil reserves tend to be in out-of-the-way

places and there's very little money around in government coffers to 'waste' on protecting anything like that."

The blackmarket trade in fossils is overseas-based and its nature is difficult to understand. Mr Jones says the high profile of an item such as the stegosaurus footprints means they could never go on public show. They are more likely to be going to a private collector, presumably to bring out after dinner for the enjoyment of guests.

"We obviously don't know the motives behind the theft and we can only speculate," says Mr Jones.

"It may be for their own self-gratification."

Mr Pledge believes the scale of fossil thefts in SA suggest an organised trade at work. An earlier theft in the 1980s of the skull of a thylacoleo, a marsupial lion the size of a leopard, has never been solved but was written off as probably the work of an amateur collector. The skull was taken from the Naracoorte caves after a thief hid at the end of a tour, and took it and other bones.

But Mr Pledge says the scale and nature of the other thefts points to the existence of a blackmarket trade which goes well beyond the work of an individual.

Whether the ring has been broken may be known next year after a Federal Court case in Western Australia which the SA Museum hopes will lead to the return of the precious fossilised seapen.

Mr Pledge had private suspicions about who was behind the theft after a man came in to the SA Museum asking questions about the Kangaroo Island trilobites. It is claimed he was later seen in Tokyo selling some of the fossils taken from Ediacara. Interpol investigated and claims a Japanese Museum was negotiating to buy the seapen rock from the same person.

Mr Pledge hopes the rock which is in police hands will be returned at the end of the trial.

HOW much of SA's natural heritage has been retained, and lost, is being meticulously assessed through research at Adelaide University and the University of SA, both of which are amassing collections of early life forms.

But not all of the nation's losses have been as deliberate as the theft of the seapen rock or the dinosaur footprints. Because of the tendency of some fossils to opalise, many invaluable remains have been chipped to bits by miners looking for precious gems.

In the early-1970s, Mr Pledge had a call to say some chips of dinosaur bone were on sale in an Adelaide opal shop. He rushed down and persuaded the owner to

Our stolen links



SA Museum's Neville Pledge with a cast of the prints.

lend him the opalised remains. Back at the museum, he meticulously pieced together from a bucket of cornflake-sized opal chips the shin bone of a lightly built carnivorous dinosaur the size of an emu. He made a mould and returned the glued-together

dinosaur bone to the opal dealer, who presumably sold it for curiosity value. A more recently discovered opalised dinosaur skeleton at least has a happier ending. "Eric", the pilosaur, found at the Coober Pedy opal fields and identified by Mr Pledge, was res-

urrected from a bucketful of opal chips to reveal an almost complete skeleton, including a skull. A public appeal by the Australian Museum and the science program Quantum raised enough money to buy "Eric" who is now on loan to a Japanese museum.

SUMMER PROGRAMME 1996/97

Tuesday 5th November	6.30pm	General Meeting: Pulley Systems. Guest Speaker: David Trehearn. How do pulley systems work? How do you construct a 2 in 1 Rig? Bring ropes, pulleys etc. Kelly Morris Rm.
Sunday 24th November	1.30pm	Bridge Jump. Bring SRT Gear Contact: C Buswell. Ph: 8353 6018

NOVEMBER 18TH - NOVEMBER 29TH EXAMS SUMMER BREAK

Tuesday 19th November	7.30pm	South Australian Speleo Council Meeting, Maid & Magpie Hotel, Norwood.
Sunday 1st December	1.30pm	Cross Club Vertical Training Day. FUSS is instructing in basic SRT. CEGSA is instructing in Pulley systems. CAVEX is instructing in abseiling. Contact: C Buswell. 8353 6018
Sunday 1st December	6.30pm	Annual Helmet Dinner Party. 33 Malcolm St, Bedford Pk. BYO everything, (plates, eating implements wineglasses) and importantly some wonderful food. Ring Jonathan or Sharon and let them know what you are going to bring. The seventh plate of Mango sorbet gets a bit dull!
Tuesday 3rd December	6.30pm	General Meeting: Rigging Practice. Bring SRT Gear. Kelly Morris Room.
Sat/Sun 7/8th December		Lower South East Contact: Clare Buswell. 8353 6018
1st-6th Jan 1997		Kelly Hill Kangaroo Island Contact. Jonathan Walsh or Sharon Drabsch Ph: 8374 4072