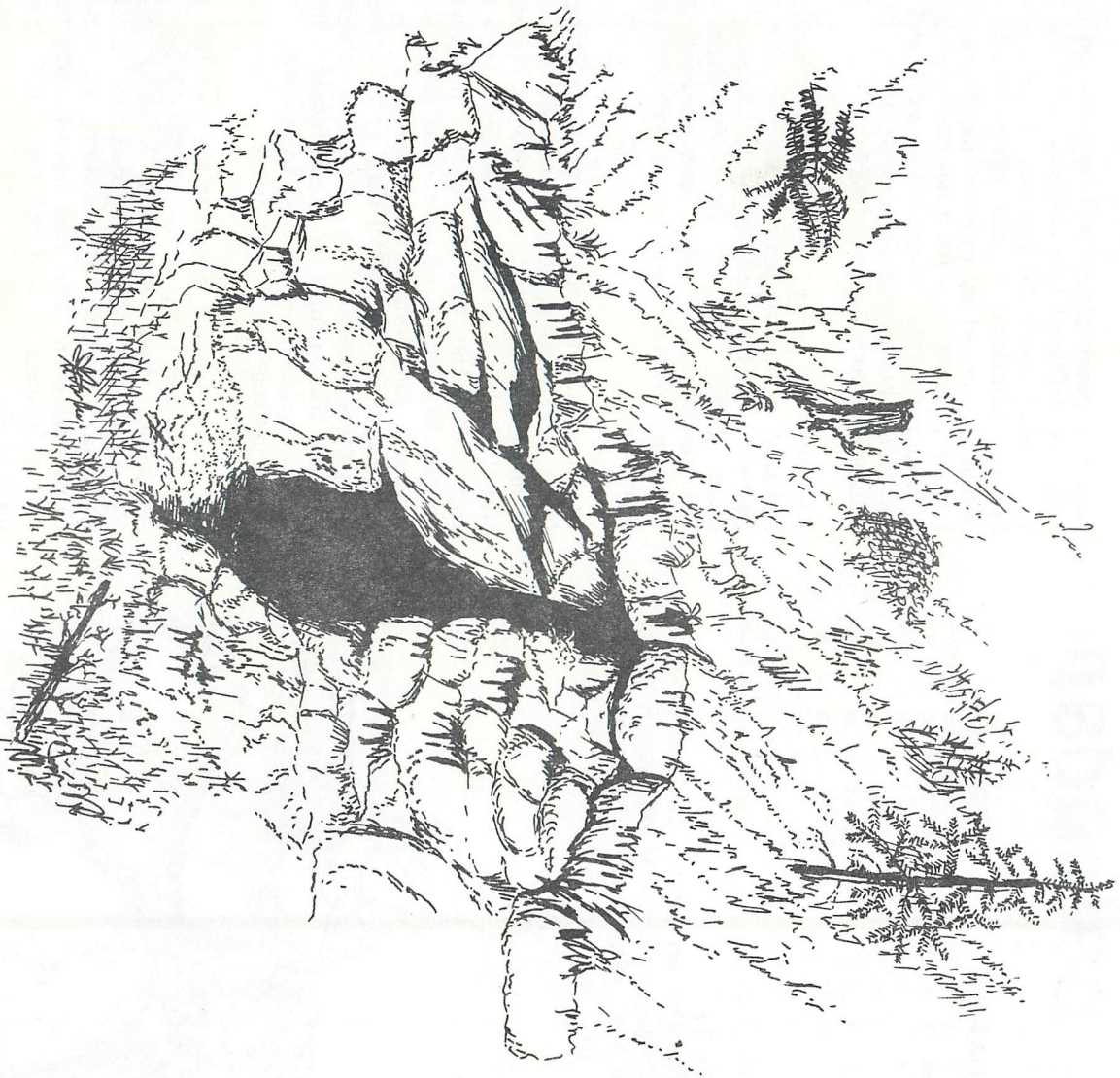




THE SPELEOGRAPH

PUBLISHED BY THE OREGON GROTTOS OF THE NATIONAL SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Jan./Feb. 1984



The **SPELEOGRAPH** is a monthly publication of the **OREGON GROTTO** (a local chapter) of the **NATIONAL SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**.

Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of either of the above organizations. The **SPELEOGRAPH** is distributed free of charge to Oregon Grotto members and is exchanged for the publications of other organizations with interests similar to those of the Oregon Grotto. **SUBSCRIPTIONS** are: \$6.00/year, plus \$2.00/year if mailed outside the U.S.

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TYPESETTING:
Mary White

Oregon Grotto general **MEETINGS** are held on the 3rd Friday of every month, at 7:30 P.M., and until further notice, will be held at the Southwest Washington Research Unit, 1918 N.E. 78th St., Vancouver, Washington. (¼ mile east of Interstate-5 on 78th St.)

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caver's calendar

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29			

FEBRUARY 17:

MARCH 16: Oregon Grotto General Meeting, 7:30 p.m. at the Southwest Washington Research Unit, 1918 N.E. 78th Street, Vancouver, Washington (¼ mile east of I-5 on 78th Street).



ELEANORE HALLIDAY 1926 - 1983

Cavers in many places will be saddened by the untimely death of Len Halliday last November. For those who were not close acquaintances, her contributions to the caving world were perhaps obscured by those of her husband Bill. I think it must have been her choice — to play a supporting role — since she could, and had, achieved above average success in fields not ordinarily associated with caving.

For over 25 years, Len graciously made the Halliday home in Seattle available for every Cascade Grotto and regional meeting that came along. Cavers from anywhere were welcome there — her acquaintances were welcome to visit, and her friends could stay forever.

She was exceptionally skilled at preparing fine foods in large quantities. This was, of course, a talent that cavers were quick to appreciate, and it made visits to the Halliday's even more enjoyable. Her way with hospitality was not limited to Seattle, however. As often as not, regional functions were enhanced by her appearance with a special dish or two, and her willingness to assist. Even the shadow of leukemia and the discomforts of chemotherapy did not much curtail her efforts to improve every cavers get-together she attended.

Len made friends wherever she and Bill went. Cavers in the U.S., as well as the British Isles, Australia, Italy, Canary Islands, Kenya, Venezuela, Barbados, Trinidad, Puerto Rico, Yucatan, Jamaica, and elsewhere will miss her. Northwesterners who had become accustomed to her hospitality and optimism, will miss her most of all.



Charlie Larson

THE CHAIR CREAKS

By: Roger Silver - Chairman

The year 1984 shows the Oregon Grotto in better shape than in years past. We are financially firm, have a very capable Conservation Chairman, Rick Pope, and Dennis Glasby is the finest Trip Coordinator I have ever seen. I am proud of the O.G. officers and we have a well rounded executive committee.

We do have two pressing problems at the present time. The N.S.S. Conservation Committee is trying to enact legislation for a national cave law that I feel would restrict caving, and may even close caves, thus undoing many of the good relations with various government agencies that have been experienced in the past.

The second problem is, as yet we still do not have a *Speleograph* editor, and as we all know, without a newsletter, we could lose the fellowship we have enjoyed in the past. The *Speleograph* not only passes on information on grotto news and trips, but insights on what other cavers are doing. I miss the *Speleograph* and can only hope that someone will come forward as editor and put the *Speleograph* back onto a monthly schedule.



NEW YEAR'S EVE AUCTION

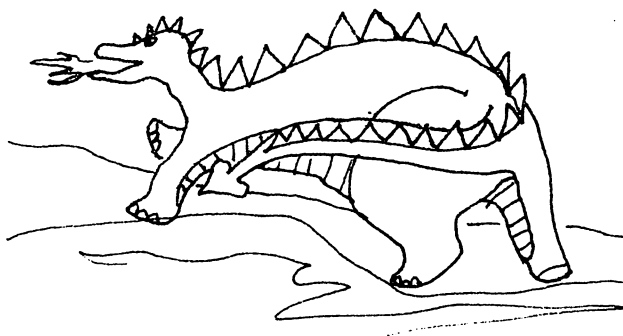
By: Steve Poulson

The Oregon Grotto auction held on New Year's Eve at the Silver's was a great success. I would like to thank everyone who either contributed articles to the auction or bought something. A total of \$144.65 was raised to boost the sagging OG treasury.

Some of the items that went on the auction block were: a stained glass window, a new Premier carbide lamp, a new smoke detector, a camp stove toaster, some flashlights, a stone-ware lamp, a drill, some cave books, some caving gear of Dean Paul Kenty's, cave post-cards, a record and much more.

Patty Silver made some "refrigerator bats" which were a very popular item and brought in more than \$18.00!

Thanks again to all participants.



Money Wrench

DROPPED

Mike Dryden
Scott Linn
Raymond Summers

Dave and Grace Jones
Steve McCarroll

DROP FEBRUARY (unless dues received)

Don and Helen Krehbiel Casey and Tamby Lee
Vincent Reed

DROP MARCH (unless Dues Received)

Mark Benedict Rod Crawford
Donald Denbo Bruce and Jack Grant
Alice Benedict-Knapp Tom Miller
John and Peggy Shankey Erwin Sweighoefer

DUES/SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE JANUARY

Alan Benedict Doug Karleskint
Mike and Jeannette LaLonde Paul Lindgren
Jim and Libby Nieland William Mixon

DUES/SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE FEBRUARY

Lee Ackley Tyler Groo
Clara and Roger LaMarche Takonori Ogawa
Gene Vehslage Norm and Arleeta Roth
Steve and Laura Poulsen

REINSTATED

Leland and David Gilson
Dave and Dianne Smith

NEW MEMBERS

Jim Hurt Gary Pietka

ON BATS



BAT CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Bats constitute approximately one quarter of the world's mammal species and are found worldwide except for the polar regions and the smallest remote islands. They are especially vulnerable to environmental change and human disturbance due to their slow reproductive rates (normal maximum of one per year) and to their tendency to form large aggregations in roosts, such as caves, in which they are easily killed. Their colonies are the largest found in either birds or mammals.

Despite widespread ignorance and superstitious fears, most bats are harmless and highly beneficial. Many plants, including crop species, depend on bats for pollination or seed dispersal. For example, bananas, mangos, avocados, guavas, breadfruit, cloves and some peppers were originally dependent upon certain bats; and kapok, balsa wood, tequila liquor, and sisal hemp come from plants that continue to be bat dependent. Insectivorous bats eat vast numbers of insects, including many economic pests. Additionally, bats are eaten by people, and their guano is an important fertilizer in many countries.

Bat populations are declining rapidly, and extinctions were already recorded some 40 years ago. Large declines and extinctions continue at alarming rates. In recognition of these facts the Species Survival Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) formed a Chiroptera Specialist Group in 1975. An action programme for the conservation of endangered bats was developed with financial aid from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and

the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society (ffPS) has supported the operation of the Chiroptera Group. Nevertheless, due to recent shortage of conservation money, projects have not received funding despite recognition of their high priority.

Bat Conservation International was founded to raise funds for bat conservation projects worldwide. The aim is to prevent extinction of species, to ensure survival of viable populations, and to improve public awareness and appreciation of conservation measures based on previous experience, education at all levels of society, and when necessary, research to establish conservation requirements.

Development of an action programme will continue to follow the criteria established by IUCN/WWF, and priorities will be assigned based on need and practicality. Our first project, financed for one year by the Vincent Wildlife Trust, enabled the employment of a fulltime programme manager who has begun producing educational publications. These materials are being reviewed for accuracy by a panel of distinguished scientists prior to publication and will be distributed to the media, governmental and private organizations, scientists, and other individuals.

Bat Conservation International is a group of the ffPS with offices in Great Britain and the United States, where it is incorporated, enabling tax deductible contributions for projects. Honorary Project Directors are: Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, (USA); Rt. Hon. Lord Craghton, (UK); The Earl of Cranbrook, (UK); Lorrie Otto, (USA); Lady Jean Philipps, (UK); Verne Read, (USA); Sir Peter Scott, (UK); and Christine Stevens, (USA).

Project co-ordinators: Dr. R.E. Stebbings, ITE, Monks Wood, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, PE17 2LS; Dr. M.D. Tuttle, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA.

(A reprint from *Oryx* Volume XVI No. 3 February 1982)

MORE HELP SOUGHT IN BAT STUDY

What is known about bats in Oregon is far outweighed by what is not known. Mark Perkins hopes to change that.

Perkins is involved in the second year of a project aimed at learning more about these shy, nocturnal animals. The study is funded partly by nongame tax checkoff funds through the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and by the Bureau of Land Management and the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Last year the work concentrated in 11 north-west Oregon counties to learn more about the abundance of various bat species, their distribution and their habitat requirements. Perkins asked for help from the public through this magazine, and received more than 100 responses from people who advised him of bat concentrations, roost sites, nesting locations and many other tips.

This year his work is concentrating in Lane, Douglas and Coos counties, and in the Illinois River Valley. He would like any information he can get on bats in this area. Anyone with such information can send a note to the department's southwest regional office at 3140 N.E. Stephens, Roseburg 97470, or telephone a message to the same office. The number is 440-3353. All Perkins needs is your name and telephone number. Although much of his work will be in the field, he will contact callers for further information.

Last year, Perkins says public tips led to the location of 36 nursery colonies, ten productive sites where he live-trapped bats for further study, one night roost and feed site, and a wealth of other information.

The response gave him information on nursery colonies of two species, hairy-winged and fringe-tailed bats, for which there was no previous nursery colony record in Oregon. Also received was information that indicated two species had very specific habitat requirements.

Two other species, the pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat, are apparently no longer found in the Willamette Valley and coast range north of Lane County, Perkins concluded although they were once found in these areas. He has also discovered that some bridges with inverted box-like understructures are providing valuable night roosts for bats as well as birds.

Many people are unduly frightened of bats, Perkins says. Bats have received years of "bad press" and are the victims of many old wives' tales, most of which are unfounded.

In truth, bats are timid creatures which generally avoid all contact with humans. This is one reason so little is known about them. While it is true that bats can carry rabies, the incidence of this is small, and many other mammals are potential rabies carriers, too. Most people who are bitten by bats are trying to kill or handle sick or injured animals. Bats serve a valuable function by consuming large quantities of insects.

If you have information about bats in any of the areas previously mentioned, Perkins would appreciate a note or call.

(Reprinted from *Oregon Wildlife*, May, 1983)

SPELUNKING AND CAVE EXPLORATION

Israel Nature Trails in conjunction with the SPNI's Israel Cave Research Center (ICRC) offers an expanding selection of tours and study seminars on the various types of caves found throughout Israel. These include karstic phenomena, stalactite caves, rock-cut tombs, underground passages and chambers, etc. Programs vary in difficulty, from tours for average hikers to descents requiring special skills. ICRC serves as a pool for spelunking equipment of all kinds: mountaineering and rappelling gear, instruments for various scientific projects, lighting devices, bat nets, etc.

Among the tours offered are: Avshalom stalactite cave with its magnificent concentrations of unusual formations; Haritun cave in the Judean Desert, used by man for habitation for thousands of years and still partly unmapped; sinkholes in the Golan region; the mysterious "bell caves" of the Judean foothills; karstic caves in Galilee; and many other sites that are still being studied. Each day includes several hours of hiking.

For more details, apply to:

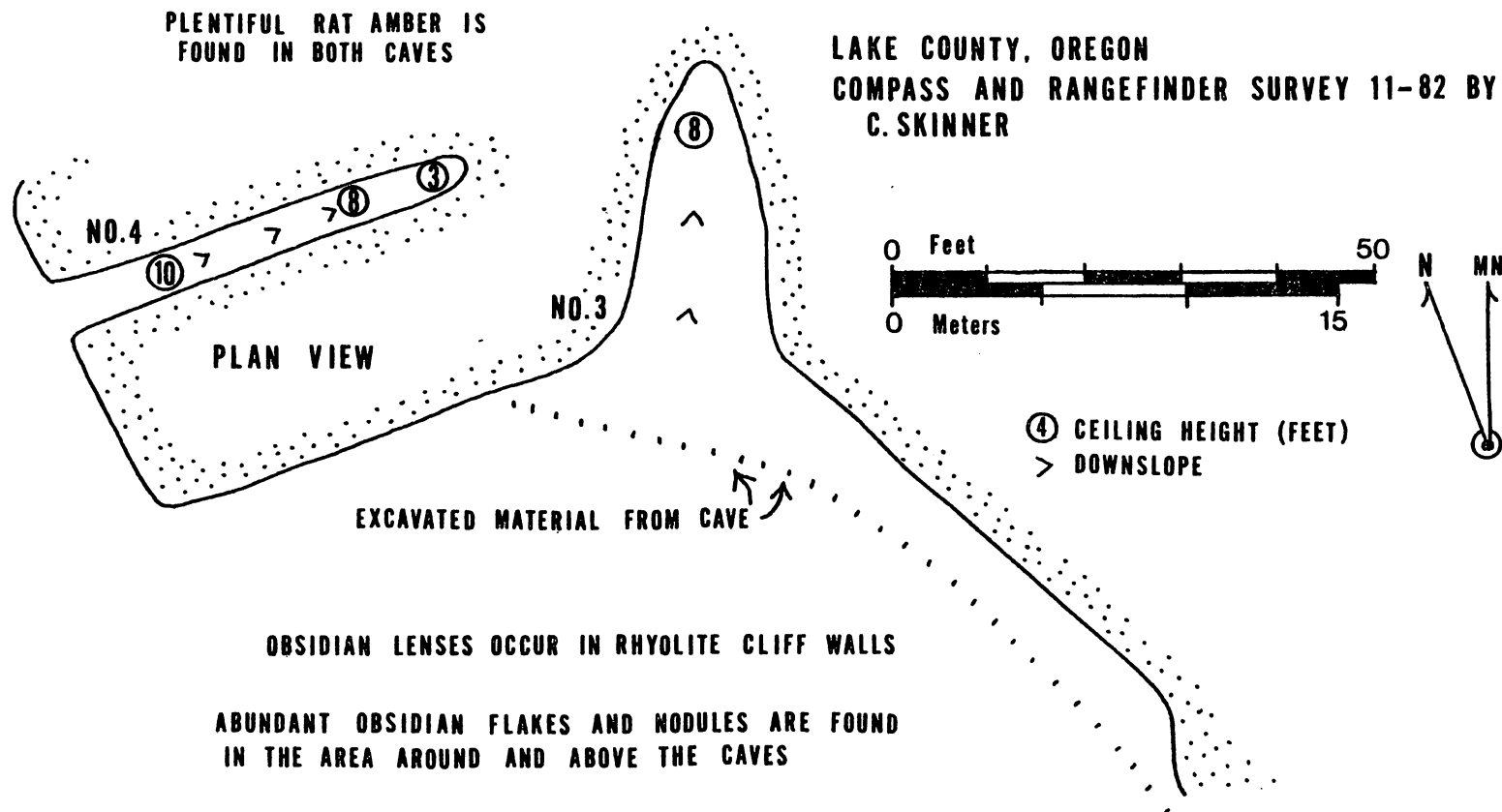
Israel Nature Trails Department
Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel
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C. SKINNER



C. Skinner

MORE COUGAR MOUNTAIN CAVES

By: Craig Skinner

Not far from the well-known Cougar Mountain Caves No. 1 and No. 2 (Skinner, 1981) are two more archaeological cave sites. These two small littoral caves are found on the western side of Cougar Mountain and were carved by the waters of Pluvial Fort Rock Lake along fractures in the rhyolite of the mountain. The rhyolite of this large volcanic dome is full of lenses and layers of obsidian and was a major regional prehistoric source of obsidian for thousands of years.

The Cougar Mountain Caves No. 3 and No. 4 are found at about the same elevation as Cougar Mountain Caves No. 1 and No. 2, but just narrowly escaped being filled by the Holocene basalts of the Devils Garden lava field. These caves, probably the same ones mentioned by John Cowles (1960) in his booklet on Cougar Mountain Cave No. 1, have been completely excavated by collectors. Virtually nothing is known of what was found there, though Cowles' brief mention suggests that the caves have been inhabited almost as long as Cougar Mountain No. 1.

References:

Cowles, John. 1960. *Cougar Mountain Cave in South Central Oregon*, Daily News Press: Rainier, OR, 50p.

Skinner, Craig. 1981. The Cougar Mountain Caves, *Speleograph*, Vol. 17, No. 12, p. 181-183.



OREGON GROTTA NEW YEAR'S PARTY ANNUAL GET-TOGETHER

If there is one thing the Oregon Grotto certainly knows how to do well it is to have fun at the annual New Year's Party. There were visitors from all over the country, including Washington, D.C., Marcia Halliday, and California, the entire Wolf clan — Jim, Liz, Sarah, and Matt. There were the usual excellent food treats and liquid refreshments, along with an exceptional slide show presented by Bill Halliday of his recent caving trip to Italy. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed the beautiful slides. One of the highlights of the party was a lively auction, with proceeds going to the Oregon Grotto treasury. Nearly everyone got the "bidding fever" and a healthy sum was raised (see the article by Steve Poulson). After the auction, those who were agile and bold enough started playing an interesting game called "Funny Bone." The rules are easy enough, but it would certainly help to be double or triple jointed to excel in this game. The contortions the various players perform are very reminiscent of the game "Twister" which has been popular at past N.S.S. functions. Various couples played Funny Bone, with hilarious results. Libby and Jim Nieland, and Liz and Jim Wolf were by far the best contestants in the game, see the accompanying photos for proof of their expertise.



NORTH SIAH CAVES REVISITED

by Charlie Larson

Further investigation of the North Siah Caves reminds that not all basalt caves are lavatubes and that neither of the foregoing are necessarily part of a lavatube system.¹ Initially, the relatively large cross sections of Moss Carpet and Lost caves suggested a trunk passage or master tube. However, as more of this flow's caves are examined, the similarity with the Matz Caves becomes more apparent. Beyond their presence in the same flow, very little relationship between individual North Siah caves exists.

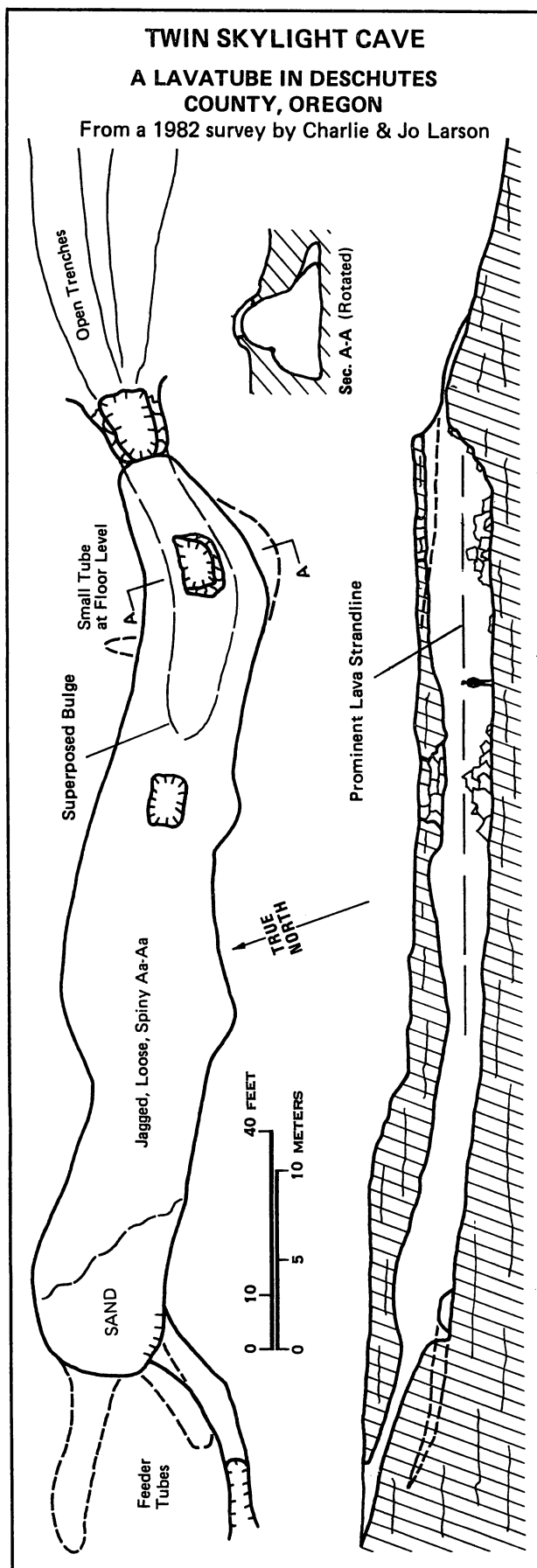
The North Siah lava field has all the characteristics of a tube-fed flow except for a master tube. It is more than likely that the duration of flow — this is a relatively small lava field — was too short for a master tube or channel to form. On an areal scale there are two distinct parts: the upper and lower flows. The upper step extends from the vent (now obscured by a cinder cone) about 2000 ft., with a moderately steep surface, and includes Lost Cave, Frog Pit and Siah Camp Cave. It terminates abruptly at a cliff-like slope.

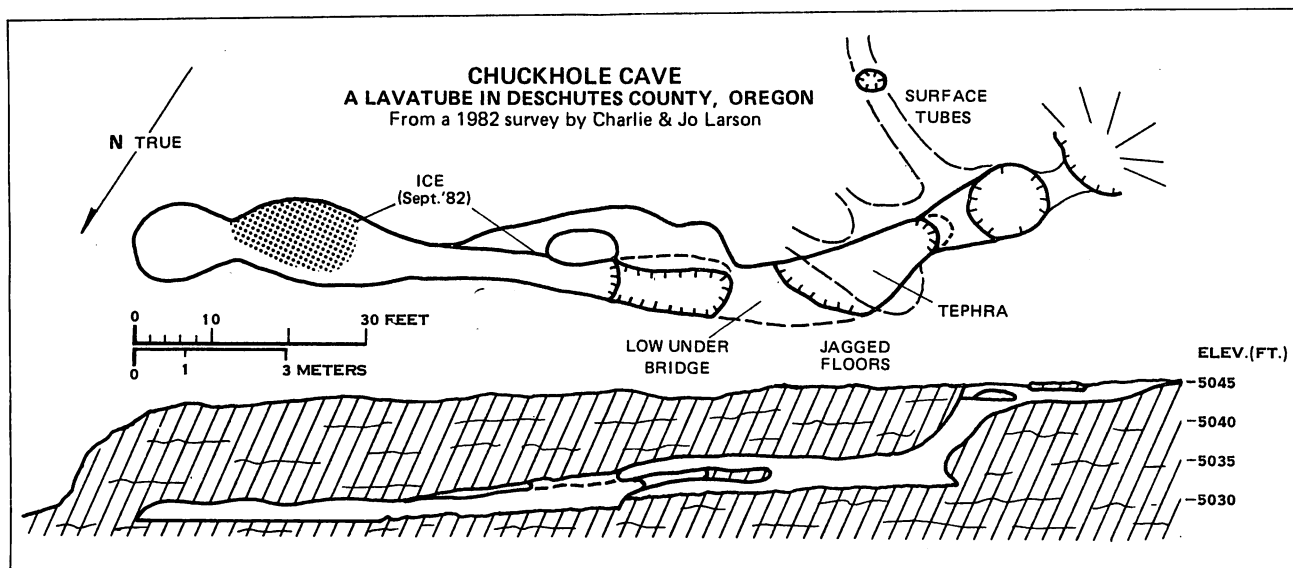
The lower flow becomes obvious about 500 ft. beyond, and about 80 ft. lower. There is no known cavernous connection but there is a lava sump (not a collapse depression) 30 ft. in dia. and 3–4 ft. deep right at the edge of the upper step.

The lower flow includes the caves marked on the area map. Those marked with letters only have not been fully examined. Icebox Cave appears to harbor perennial ice, but conclusive observation is lacking. As can be seen from the map and the cave cross sections the lava was successively impounded. The pits in Icebox Cave (not shown) and Chuckhole Cave suggest that the lower flow is about 15–20 feet thick.

Abrupt vertical pipes (pits), as deep as 15 ft. in Icebox Cave are a feature common to several of the caves. These pits may have formed as overflows cascaded down off of flow toes. The lower end of Twin Skylight Cave may have been of similar structure, but later eroded down. Both Moss Carpet and Twin Skylight caves are as much elongate impoundments (ponds) as they are lava tubes, and are remarkable for the amount of lava impounded rather than for the amount that passed through.

The entrance to Frog Pit (see *Speleograph*, 18: 110) is of special interest. The pit is entered via a rootless vent, from which surface tubes radiate, which was opened only a few years ago. A tree





which had grown on the relatively thin tumulus directly over the vent blew down, thereby uncapping the pit.

1 The term "system" has been applied willy-nilly every time two or three caves are found in a line, but it is increasingly clear that it isn't always applicable. The Arnold Lavatube "System," for example is, as far as is known, a *unitary lavatube* segmented by collapse in several places.

UPCOMING TRIPS

by Dennis Glasby

An exploration/caving trip is planned for April 15, 1984, to Dollar and a Dime Cave in the Mount St. Helens area. Dollar and a Dime is a multi-passaged cave with lots of places to explore.

Bring basic caving gear including knee pads, a big lunch and your desire to find new cave.

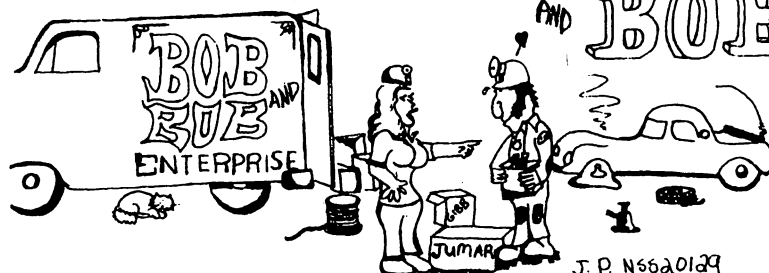
Meet at the Lava Cast parking lot near Ape Cave about 9:00 a.m. Contact Dennis Glasby for further information.

May 20: Caving trip being planned for Mount Adams area. More details at grotto meeting.

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