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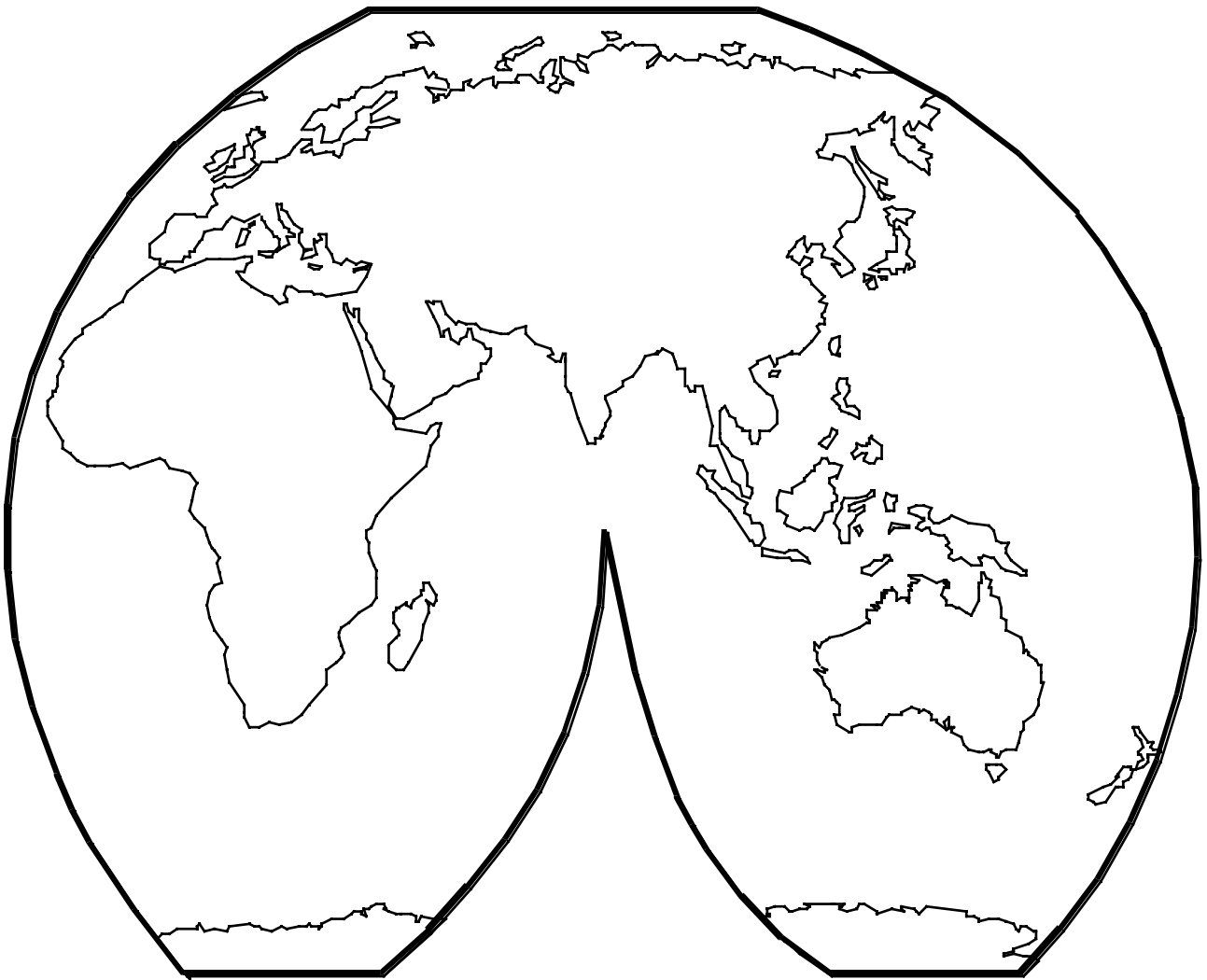
SEGMENTS

Journal of the
SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION GROUP

March 1999

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P.O. Box 501 Unley S.A.



EDITORIAL

Unfortunately as foreshadowed in the last SEGments the Biodiversity of Road Reserves in the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula Project has come to an early end because of its lack of funding. The valuable results that have been obtained are being collated and checked so that they can be added to the SA Biological Database so that they will be useful to future planners.

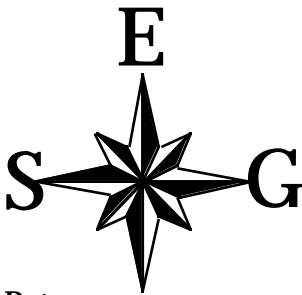
Your committee is looking at other projects in areas closer to Adelaide than the Gammons and I hope to be able to report to you in the next edition of SEGments.

As can be seen from two of the articles in this edition planning for Warraweena 99 is continuing apace. If you want to be part of the team contact Chris Wright as soon as possible.

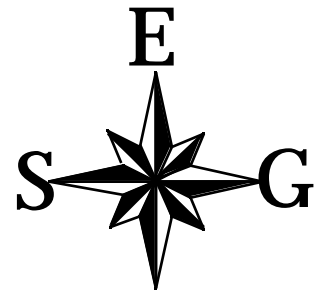
SEG has purchased some display boards following a generous donation from the National Parks Foundation. If any member of the group feels that they can make or donate a storage and transport case for them please contact Graeme Oats.

Please remember that I am always short of articles for SEGments. Keep your contributions coming in.

Alun Thomas



"SEGMENTS" is the authorised journal of the
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PO Box 501, Unley, SA 5061



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Ecological Projects Co-Ordinator Duncan MacKenzie

WARRAWEENA 1999

Planning for Warraweena 1999 is in full swing. In late December a party went to Warraweena to look at suitable campsites and to investigate possible sites for archaeological work. The party was Sarah Hayes, Michael Wood, Susan and John Love. This is a report by John Love on the reconnaissance trip.

Camp site

For three nights we camped at the site preferred by Graeme Oats, beside Lambing Camp Creek about 2km from the Homestead, in a stand of bullock bush. Other campers have been here and the ground is trodden bare - not many prickles! Ash from old camp fires should be buried in the creek before it inspires expeditioners to light their own. west of the fence that runs west of base camp, Sarah and I found a few stone flakes and cores of Aboriginal making. We left them there. We were visited by friendly bats at dusk. This appears to me to be the obvious choice for base camp, among the trees rather than in the open area shown in Graeme's photos.

Cadnia town and Sliding Rock Mine: The area has been well picked over by souvenir hunters but there are many small fragments of glass, pottery and iron. The hotel and the substantial stone house at the eastern end of the town are in much worse condition than when I was there about 1972 but the whole place is still interesting.

Road up Sandy Camp Creek:

Sandy Creek bore. There is water in the bore but the windmill has been removed, the tank and trough are dry and the yard fence is mostly fallen down. About 1km further on is a ruined hut with an enormous stone fire place and a few pine posts still standing. Nearby is a fairly well preserved smaller stone fireplace and ash from other camp fires. A side track goes southeast from this hut. About 1km further, the road forks as shown on the topographical map and the paddock plan. About 4km beyond the fork the road ends on a spur where stands the ruin of another hut consisting of thick dry stone walls with a clearly defined doorway. The walls

are now barely 1m high at most and the fallen stone would not be enough to make a dwelling of normal height. At the foot of the spur is a spring. This must be the most picturesque housing site in the Flinders, in a commanding position but surrounded by high, rugged, wooded hills.

Road to Old Warraweena:

Halley's Well, covered by a sloping tin roof and a wire grid, has water at about 50cm. An old post and rail yard appears to have extended over the present road. Beside the road is an old trough, empty, and a new one with water in it. Nearby is an abandoned rain gauge. A short spur road leads to a tin hut with a black plastic rain water tank about half full, and sheep yards in fairly good condition. A wooden structure in a yard, consisting of two short posts and two horizontal sawn beams, looks like an engine mounting, possibly for a small crutching plant. Across the creek from the well, on a small flat is a ring of stones for a fireplace.

Yednadunga Well has water at about 3m. It has no covering, the water is full of algae and access is rather hazardous, but water can be obtained from a spring in the creek. There is a rusty tank, and between it and the well is another wooden engine mounting. There used to be a fence round the well and tank.

Old Warraweena consists of several structures, in various stages of disrepair. Half of the main house has been demolished, leaving the front part, of corrugated iron lined with

masonite, more or less habitable. Other remains include a tin shed containing a pair of wash troughs, a latrine, a dog kennel, a very small fowl yard, a rain guage containing some water, the concrete floor of what Graham Willis said was single mens' quarters (the iron lies where it fell after termites devoured the timber). A little further away is what looks like a small horse yard and the timber frame of a shed, possibly for saddles and harness. southeast from the house is a yard about 9m x 9m enclosing at least one grave. Graham Willis thinks there might be three or four graves in it. Further up the hill is a dry tank and, across the road, a well in the creek, covered with sheets of iron: water at about 3m. The wind mill has fallen down and beside it lies an even more ruined windlass. A pipe runs from the well to the house but there is no pump. Further up the ridge are two ruined fire places, one associated with a stone paved floor, surrounded by numerous fragments of pottery, glass, nails, horse shoes, parts of a cast iron cooking pot, etc, and, a short distance from one of the fire places, a large cinder heap. East of these ruins is a small wire netting enclosure round two more graves, said by to be those of a Chinese cook and her son.

The road forks about 2km south of Old Warraweena. The east branch leads to a gate into Magpie paddock near the boundary fence and continues south. Not far from the gate is a small yard with an enamelled bath tub in it (but no sign of water) and nearby, the tubular steel frame of a portable sheep loading ramp. The west branch also goes into into Magpie paddock. Some of it is very steep.

Bob Mooney, Dunbar and Yellow Wells, etc:

At Bob Mooney there is a stone ruin on the Warraweena side of the boundary fence but the well is on Moorillah, in a spring which has been trodden into a boggy mess by stock. There is a substantial stone hut in quite good condition, a ruined stone hut, a large fig tree and, down the hill, a large tank. The surrounding land is almost com-

pletely denuded.

Stopping where the road enters Warrioota Creek, we climbed the hill to the northwest to look at Arkey Warren Mine. Obviously nobody made a fortune out of it.

At Dunbar is a tin hut with a black plastic tank, sheep yards with a tin shelter, and a larger plastic tank with a pipe from the well which is in a small creek: water at about 2m. The windmill fan is broken.

A track leads east from Dunbar to the waterfall in a tributary to Warrioota Creek. There are numerous pools of good water and a trickle over the rock face. At the junction of Warrioota Creek and the side creek is a stone fire place.

The road to Yellow Well leaves Warrioota Creek and climbs a steep ridge. On top of the ridge is a ruined hut with stone fire place and pine log sides. About 2km further is Blinman Mine, right on the roadside. There seem to have been two shafts, not very deep and now partly caved in.

Yellow Well is a little more than 2km further east, beside a spring, covered with a steel grating, with water at about 1.5m. Another 2km east is SA Govt permanent photo point no 1977, close to the road - the only one we saw.

Historical information given by Graham Willis:

Warraweena and the surrounding stations were all part of Moolooloo, which was taken up by John and James Chambers. They sold it about the time of the big drought in the 1860s. It was divided some time in the nineteenth century. The grandfather of Keith Nicholls bought Warraweena in 1902 but sold it. Later his son bought it back and Keith Nicholls spent most of his life there. The present homestead was begun about 1910 and added to from time to time, some of the building materials being taken from other structures - a common practice. Old Warraweena was last inhabited regularly in the 1960s.

GAMMON RANGES SCIENTIFIC PROJECT

The most recent data collection trip went very well. Six people took part, David West, Chris Wright, Ray Hickman, Annie Bond, Thai Te, and Jeffery Turvey. The weather was hot, but not impossibly so, there was very little water in Arcoona Creek, but Upper Sambot had a good supply and a swimming hole was found some 500 metres upstream.

David West and Annie Bond worked on the vegetation monitoring program, scored all of the quadrats, and are devising a strategy for the next 10 years. With Thai assisting, they continued the scoring of plants through the heat of the afternoon, a most impressive performance.

Human impact monitoring will focus on Vandenberg camp, which shows most signs of disturbance. Does anyone have photos of the camp site when we first visited it? The photo points were set up some months later, and the site had already been affected.

Fox baiting was done, 120 baits were laid in Arcoona Creek and its tributaries. No foxes were seen, dead or alive.

All the pluviometer data loggers were changed. There is a problem

developing with the logger boxes, which are showing signs of cracking. Apparently the manufacturers do not have a solution. We may have to try fixing with Araldite.

The Yellow Footed Rock Wallaby search was carried out on Friday evening without result, however, the dawn search on Australia day gave us the excitement of seeing a pair of wallabies, and about an hour later, in a totally different part of the catchment, a third wallaby was seen. Good confirmed sightings, but no photos as yet, we were too surprised to think of using the camera. Plenty of big fat euros were also seen.

The major task that faces us on the project is in two parts:

- 1) Revising the Leaders Manual to include all the current scientific project details
2. Writing a 10 years report for GRASP.

Any members of SEG who have some time to spare and are willing to assist Chris Wright with this valuable work please contact him.

UPDATE FROM THE LAKE EYRE BASIN

Kate Andrews, PO Box 592, Longreach QLD 4730

INTRODUCTION

Over the last couple of years residents of the Lake Eyre Basin, government representatives and other interest groups have been working together to determine whether to establish catchment management or an alternative in the Basin, and if so, how. The first step has been finding out what the major natural resource management issues are in the basin and whether people believe there is a need for a framework to manage these issues. Due to the logistical challenges of the Lake Eyre Basin, namely size, low population density and multiple State and administrative borders it is inappropriate to simply apply a catchment management model from elsewhere. The second step, therefore, is to ask people what they think would be an appropriate regional framework. What would work for the people and the environment of the Lake Eyre Basin? This will of course change over time as issues, technology and people change. Any framework or process that is established will need to adapt to meet these changing needs and must be able to respond to feedback.

As a result of the work of the Lake Eyre Basin Steering Group and its consultation process, a decision was made at a public meeting in Birdsville last year to establish catchment management in the Basin. A general framework was designed and accepted with the consensus of the meeting. This is a two-tiered model comprised of up to six catchment management groups and a Lake Eyre Basin Coordinating Group. Following another round of public meetings, two catchment groups have been formed - the Cooper Creek Catchment Committee and the Georgina/Diamantina Catchment Committee.

ABOUT THE BASIN

The Lake Eyre Basin is one of the world's largest internally draining river basins. It is a very large and sparsely populated area covering one sixth of Australia, about 1.2 million km². Much of the Basin falls in Australia's semi-arid and arid zones. It

encompasses a range of bioregions including the Channel Country, the Stony Plains, the Mitchell Grass Downs and the Simpson-Strzelecki Dunefields. One of the major river systems of the basin is the famous Cooper Creek. This, and other large, inland river systems are characterised by high flow variability, high transmission losses downstream and very low gradients. When the rivers flood they cover vast areas. In April 1990 the Cooper system inundated an area of about 18,600 square kilometres, equivalent to about one quarter of Tasmania.

The Basin contains areas of high environmental and economic value, and much cultural heritage. It comprises parts of Queensland, South Australia, the Northern Territory and New South Wales. Land uses include pastoralism, Aboriginal activities, mining, petroleum exploration and production, conservation and tourism. Managing the Basin involves complex issues and the coordination of ideas from many individuals, agencies and non-government bodies.

The issues that we face with regard to regional planning in the Basin are ones which confront the rangelands far more than the rest of Australia. They include scale and distance, sparseness of population, and multiple State and administrative borders. These are challenges we are trying to meet in working towards an appropriate model for regional integrated natural-resource planning and management in the Lake Eyre Basin.

THE LAKE EYRE BASIN STEERING GROUP

The Lake Eyre Basin Steering Group was initiated in 1995 at a public meeting held in Birdsville. The meeting was convened by the National Parks Far North Consultative Committee (South Australia) and attended by many different interest groups, including government and non-government people.

Concerned by conflict between different groups and the potential for World Heritage listing, community members wanted to do something constructive and

bring together the different interests to work towards sustainable use and management of the natural resources in the Basin. Participants of the meeting decided to establish the Lake Eyre Basin Steering Group.

The Steering Group brought together a diverse range of stakeholders and interest groups across State borders. It included representatives from the pastoral industry, the Queensland and South Australian governments, conservation groups, mining and petroleum industries, Landcare groups, Aboriginal organisations and local government.

The Group was supported by a Project Officer (me), appointed in September 1996, and was initially funded through member contributions. A successful funding application to the National Landcare Program ensured continuation of this position for up to three years.

The Steering Group's tasks included:

- * preparing an information paper on the present management and resources of the Basin;
- * consulting with the community and interested groups about options for catchment management; and
- * preparing a discussion paper on those options.

Through consultation, the steering group sought to find out whether establishing a catchment management framework for the Lake Eyre Basin would be worthwhile and, if so, what form it should take.

THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PROCESS

As outlined above, an options paper was produced containing the outcomes of consultation with some of the communities within the Lake Eyre Basin. It summarised the results of 14 meetings held across the Basin, and discussions held with many individuals. Approximately 160 people attended the meetings and about 50 people were consulted outside of these meetings. The paper outlined options for integrated natural resource management or catchment management frameworks as suggested by community members and the steering group at the meetings.

Information about the Lake Eyre Basin Steering Group and consultation opportunities was distributed through

radio stations, newsletters, newspapers, mailouts, phonecalls, posters and talks to various community groups. Information sheets outlining the consultation process and discussing catchment management were produced and distributed widely.

A draft of the options paper was sent to those who attended the meetings, others involved in discussions, and to relevant organisations and interest groups for their comments. The final version was distributed before the Birdsville meeting last November, as were copies of the issues paper.

The views of those who attended the meetings held within the Basin may not reflect the views of all interest groups. If workshops had been held in Adelaide or Brisbane we might have found that different issues were raised or emphasised. There was not a lot of involvement in the public meetings by Aboriginal, environmental or tourism groups.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

At the public meetings, participants were asked what they thought the major natural resource management issues were for the Lake Eyre Basin. The responses helped identify the issues to be considered in determining the most suitable options for future management of the Basin.

Examples of major issues raised, and how they relate to catchment management, include:

- * Weeds and pests. These were identified as issues at every meeting. Developing regional strategies could certainly help coordinate and implement on-ground work and activities, making individual efforts more effective.

- * Surface water management. This was another major issue raised, particularly in Queensland and South Australia.

Once again, catchment management may help by providing a process for: long term planning; ensuring all points of view are heard; ensuring

that decisions are based upon adequate information; and avoiding multiple ad hoc decisions that result in long term negative impacts on the catchment and its people.

* Security of tenure. This is a vital issue to people in the rangelands and was voiced at meetings throughout the Basin. It is an issue that we are less able to deal with directly through catchment management. What we may be able to do is provide a forum for communication between groups. Issues identified are not all specifically resource management issues. They also reflect social and economic concerns. Environmental, economic and social issues are interrelated, and in this process we will inevitably have to deal with all three. Any goals we may wish to set as part of a catchment management process will need to take account of environmental, economic and social issues and implications.

OUTCOMES

Approximately 100 people from across the basin and from Adelaide, Brisbane and Canberra attended the Birdsville meeting held in November 1997. It was a great success with the following specific outcomes agreed to through consensus. The Lake Eyre Basin Steering Group, having fulfilled its Terms of Reference, ceased to exist following the meeting. A transition task force now exists to establish the agreed framework. General consensus was reached by the meeting that two levels of management were required:

1. An over-arching Lake Eyre Basin Coordinating Group.
2. Five or six Catchment Management Groups that are not constrained by State borders (existing local groups such as the South West Strategy and the Marree Soil Board to feed into the Catchment Management Groups).

A drafting committee was formed at the meeting to help with the process. It was agreed that this group would continue as the transition task force to guide the transition phase. It consists of about twelve individuals representing different groups and with skills to contribute to the process.

The Lake Eyre Basin Coordinating Group
The following Terms of Reference for the Lake Eyre Basin Coordinating Group were

agreed upon at the Birdsville meeting. The Lake Eyre Basin Coordinating group will:

- * Promote ecological and economic sustainability in the Basin.
- * Develop and communicate a shared strategic vision across the Basin.
- * Act as a forum for Basin-wide issues.
- * Be a communication channel with governments.
- * Integrate priorities for action plans and funding.
- * Manage a communication strategy for the Basin to facilitate knowledge flow and development.
- * Provide information to support catchment groups and individuals.
- * Apply social justice principles so that diverse views are respected and considered.
- * Liaise with other statutory groups with related responsibilities.
- * Build the capacity of the Basin community to undertake community-based strategic planning.

The meeting agreed that the Coordinating Group would be constituted as follows:

- * An independently appointed chair.
- * Chairs (or nominated members) of catchment groups (six).
- * (Four) other selected individuals to fill required knowledge/skills gaps.
- * Up to five government observers (QLD, SA, NT, NSW, Federal).

Catchment group representatives must form the majority on the group.

A selection process is underway for the position of chairperson for the Coordinating Group.

THE CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT GROUPS

During March and April 1998 further meetings were held around the Basin - this time to discuss and establish catchment management groups. There are likely to be some differences between the regions in how the groups are formed and the roles they play, however they will need to be consistent with the aims and principles of the framework. Participants of the Birdsville meeting were clear that the catchment groups should not be determined by State borders and that they should be inclusive of different groups and view points.

At this stage two catchment groups have been established: one for the Cooper catchment and one for the Georgina and Diamantina systems. Public meetings were held in locations at the top, bottom and middle of these catchments and the roles,

guidelines for operation and membership of the committees were discussed. The suggestions coming from the meetings were recorded, summarised and then used as the basis for decision making at the final public meetings, held in the centre of the catchment, where the committees were formed. To ensure participation from across each catchment and a range of views, membership was divided into geographic- and interest-group representation. It was agreed that the structure and group membership would be reviewed after twelve months.

Meetings were also held in Alice Springs, Oodnadatta, Marree and Broken Hill. At all of these meetings participants were supportive of the establishment of catchment committees in the Cooper, and the Georgina and Diamantina systems. They were, however, exploring ways most appropriate for their regions to be involved and this did not necessarily involve setting up catchment committees.

Discussions will continue.

CONCLUSION

Through a participatory process involving residents, government representatives and interest groups, a catchment management framework has been initiated and designed for the Lake Eyre Basin. The framework is presently being established. Many different people and organisations have put an enormous amount of time, effort and resources into the process and encouraging involvement will continue to be a key part of catchment management. There is a lot of work ahead to achieve on-ground outcomes but as long as the process and framework remains responsive to the communities and interest groups of the Lake Eyre Basin, there is much that can be achieved.

SEG UP AND COMING EVENTS

April 14 - 18th Gammon Ranges Scientific Project - five days bushwalking and collecting scientific data. Contact David Kemp (w) 8343 2534 (h) 8266 2794

July 13 - 17th Warraweena Expedition - collecting natural resources data for one week followed by one week of adventure phase bushwalking. Contact Chris Wright (h) 8278 8818 (w) 8366 2670 email cwright@dove.net.au

July 8 - 14th Gammon Ranges Crossover Trip - Contact Graeme Oats

September 30th - October 4th - Gammon Ranges Scientific Project - Rainfall measurement trip. Contact Chris Wright (h) 8278 8818 (w) 8366 2670 email cwright@dove.net.au

FUTURE EXPEDITION

GLUEPOT STATION This property recently acquired by Birds Australia will be the venue for our year 2000 expedition. It is situated north of Wakerie and adjacent to the Bookmark Biosphere Region. Dates will be confirmed later. Enquiries from potential leaders and expeditioners are welcome.

PROGRAMMES OF OTHER SOCIETIES

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC

All meetings are held in the State Library Lecture Theatre, Institute Building, corner North Terrace & Kintore Avenue, Adelaide, beginning at 5.30 pm.

Thursday 18 March
6 pm Holdfast Bay Redevelopment - a site visit

Wednesday 14 April
6 pm Lewis Prizes and new members' night Society's Rooms

Thursday 15 April
7.30 pm Annual General Meeting
Catchment management - towards an integrated approach Kathryn Bellette

Thursday 20 May
7.30 pm Recent advances in weather forecasting - visit to Bureau of Meteorology

Thursday 17 June
5.30 pm At the cutting edge - geographical research in progress

Thursday 15 July
5.30 pm The sinking of the SS Clan Ranald - a notable South Australian shipwreck Terry Arnott

Thursday 19 August
7.30 pm Brock Lecture - South Australia's Horseshoe Lake myth - who really exposed it? Philip Gee

Thursday 16 September
5.30 pm Rangelands pastoralism & the environment - towards a sustainable future Greg Campbell

Thursday 21 October
7.30 pm Oceanographic research - the work of the National Tidal Facility

Thursday 18 November
6 pm The Mawson Lakes venture - a

FIELD NATURALISTS SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The meetings are held in the Seminar Room of the Royal Society, Plane Tree Courtyard, off Kintore Avenue, Adelaide at 7.45 pm on the second Wednesday of each month.

March 10th Background stories of the Heysen Trail; speaker Terry Lavender.

April 14th Legacy of the German Botanists; speaker Darrell Kraehenbuehl.

May 12th Potatoes, Rice, and Tea; speaker David Symon.

June 9th Wetlands; Fashion or our Future; speaker Paul Manning.

July 14th Marino Conservation Park; speaker Barbara Randell.

WARRAWEENA EXPEDITION

There has been much activity since the end of last year. John Love and Sarah Hayes and friends spent nearly a week at Warraweena, between Christmas and the New Year. John's report is comprehensive and is a good backing for planning of the expedition.

Chris Wright, Annie Bond and David West spent a day at Warraweena, looking at camp sites, and photo points, and generally getting a feel for the place. We thought that most of the camp sites that Graeme Oats selected would be fine for an expedition, therefore the final choice

will depend more on the scientific projects, and best access to them. Water is available at most places.

The Management Plan is starting to happen. Annie Bond is working with Janice White, Brendan Lay and Rob Brandle to take the first steps.

There has been plenty of interest in the expedition, but only one formal applicant so far. The next phase of the recruitment drive is about to start.

KIDS CORNER

This time we are looking for names of seas and oceans around the world. Do you know where they all are? The words listed are arranged in every direction in the letter square below.

X	Z	N	Q	O	F	U	G	O	L	A	P	T	E	V
B	E	R	I	N	G	A	D	H	T	R	O	N	U	D
P	Z	J	G	T	Y	R	R	H	E	N	I	A	N	B
Y	W	N	A	G	C	P	A	C	I	F	I	C	S	A
B	O	O	M	P	U	R	Q	S	K	N	X	B	E	N
C	A	S	P	I	A	N	H	T	S	R	O	D	B	D
R	E	D	C	K	G	N	V	N	T	E	C	L	E	A
D	P	V	G	D	N	K	W	E	O	H	B	Y	L	A
J	B	M	R	V	H	A	E	R	H	T	V	I	E	T
U	B	A	L	T	I	C	I	A	K	U	C	N	C	L
F	Z	B	L	A	C	K	C	B	O	O	H	D	T	A
G	O	O	A	R	A	F	U	R	A	S	I	I	I	N
P	A	W	B	A	I	K	A	L	E	R	N	A	M	T
M	E	D	I	T	E	R	R	A	N	E	A	N	O	I
H	C	O	R	A	L	T	A	S	M	A	N	F	R	C

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| ARAFURA | NORTH |
| PACIFIC | TYRRHENIAN |
| SOUTHERN | BALTIC |
| ATLANTIC | ARABIAN |
| INDIAN | RED |
| TASMAN | CELEBES |
| BLACK | BANDA |
| CASPIAN | JAPAN |
| MEDITERRANEAN | BERING |
| CHINA | OKHOTSK |
| CORAL | KARA |
| BAIKAL | BARENTS |
| TIMOR | LAPTEV |

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION GROUP

The Scientific Expedition Group came into being at a public meeting on 21st August 1984. Membership is open to any persons, family or organisation interested in the following aims:

- The promotion and running of expeditions of a scientific, cultural and adventurous nature.
- The furthering of knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the natural environment.
- Promotion of the values and philosophy of wilderness.
- Enabling people to learn the skills required for planning and running expeditions, and to develop sound field techniques.

Members will receive regular information on S. E. G. activities and expeditions

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Please tick where applicable.

- Working adult member ----- \$15.00
- Pensioner student or unemployed ----- \$10.00
- Family membership ----- \$20.00
- Organisation membership ----- \$20.00

Membership name.
(Family name) (Given names)

Address
(No / Street name)
.....
(Suburb / Town) (Post Code)

Telephone (H) (W)

Details of scientific, cultural, adventuring or other relevant skill or interests you may be prepared to share with the group:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Applications should be addressed to : The Hon. Secretary
Scientific Expedition Group Inc.
P.O. Box 501
Unley S.A. 5061