

# Sample Bulletin

This demonstrates a sample PDF document that was generated by the cavedbmanager project. More information can be found at <https://github.com/masneyb/cavedbmanager>.

**January 23, 2017**

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For more information on caving, contact:

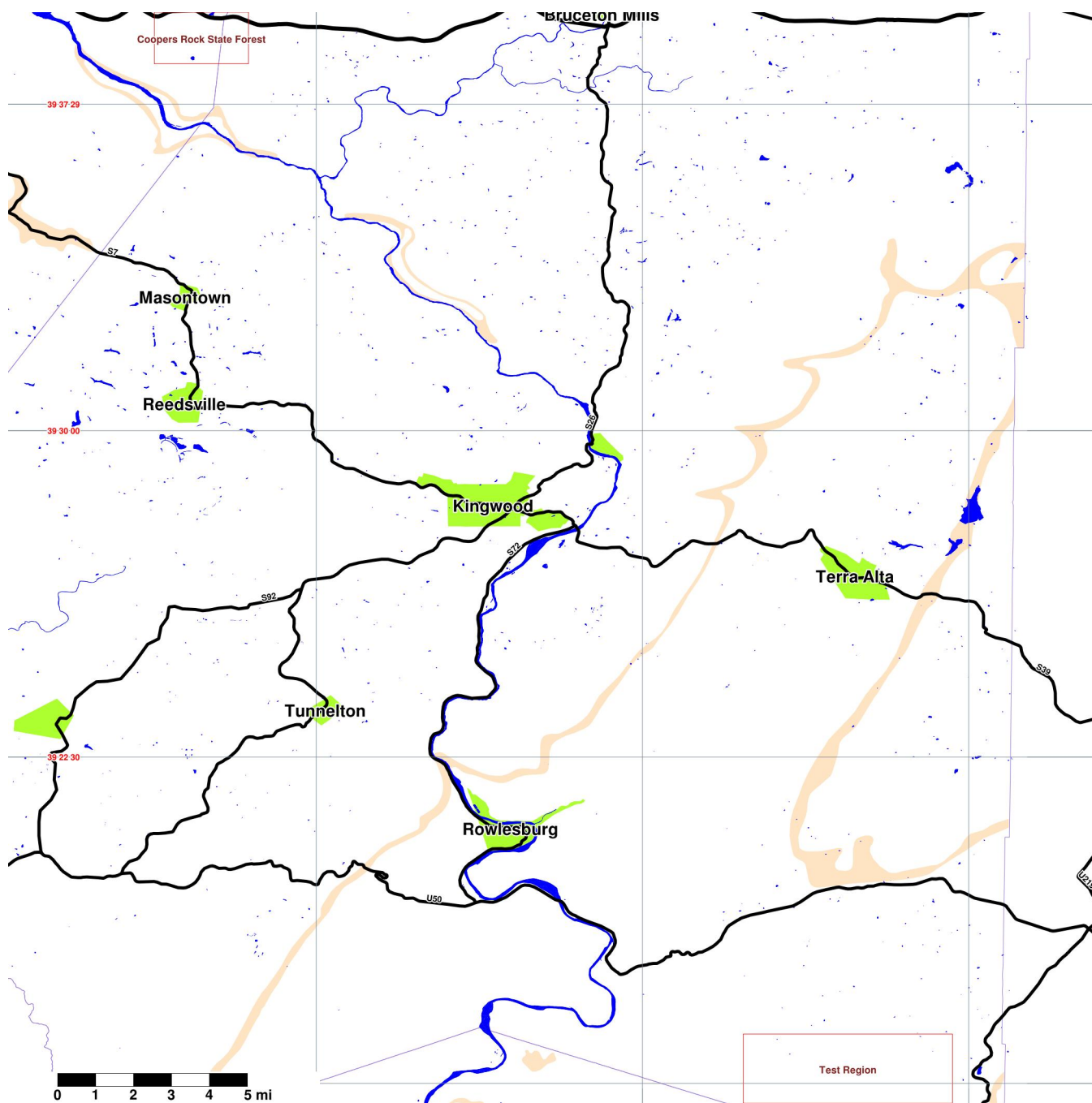
The National Speleological Society  
<http://www.caves.org>

***Front Cover:*** XXX. Photo by XXX.  
***Back Cover:*** XXX. Photo by XXXl.

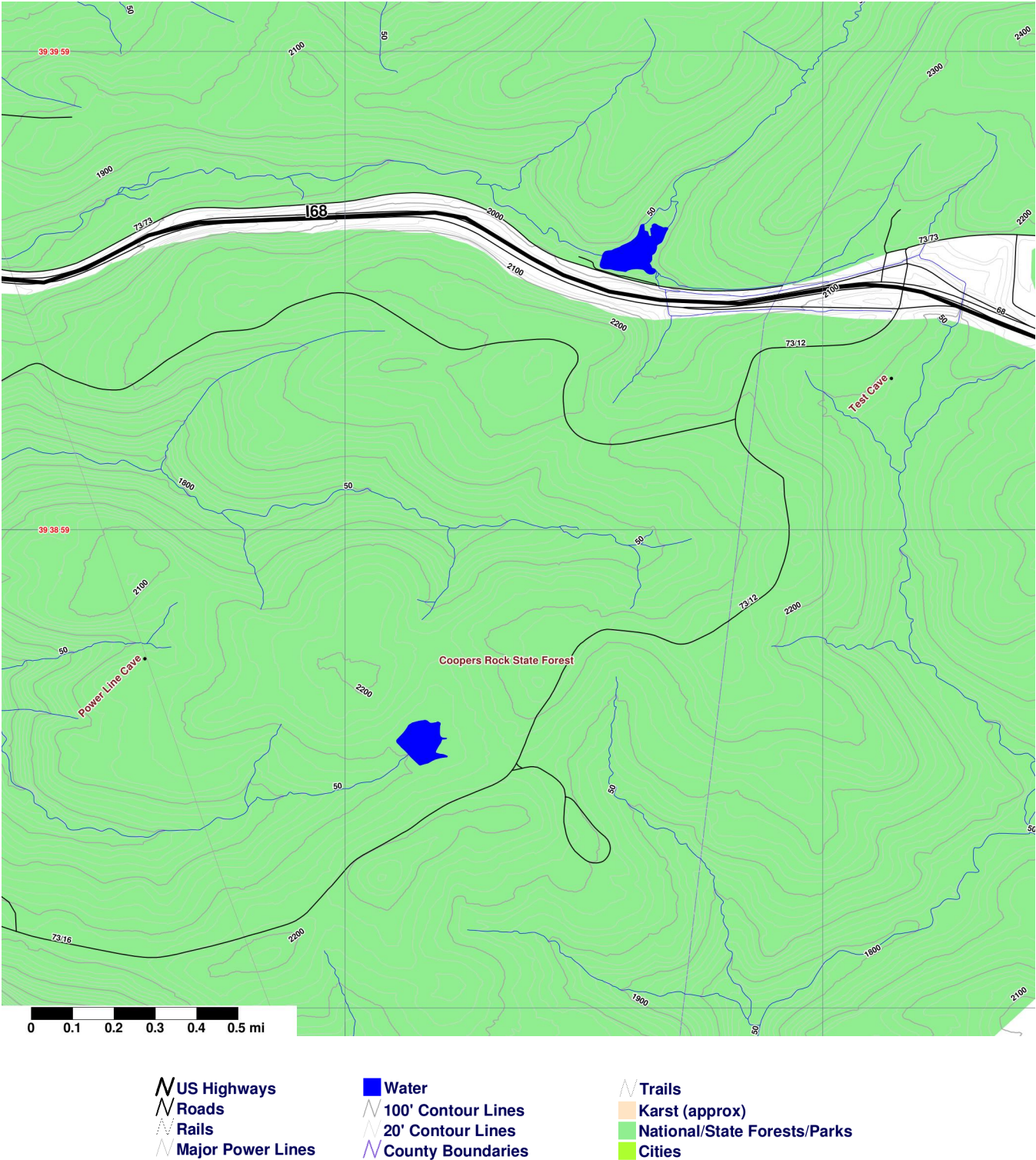
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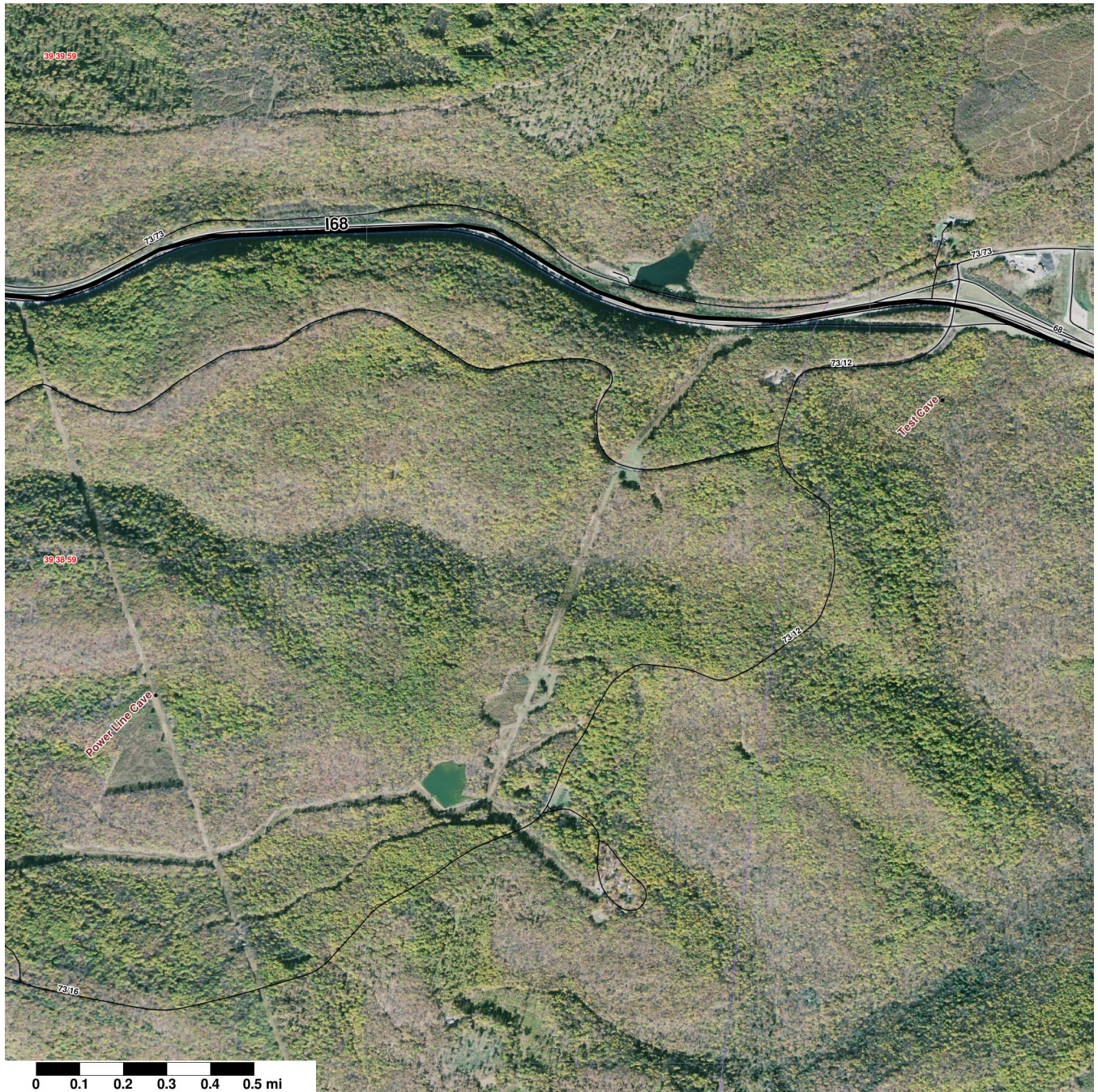


# Coopers Rock State Forest



There may be some FROs shown on the maps that are not labeled.





*Aerial imagery courtesy of the USDA National Agriculture Imaging Program.*

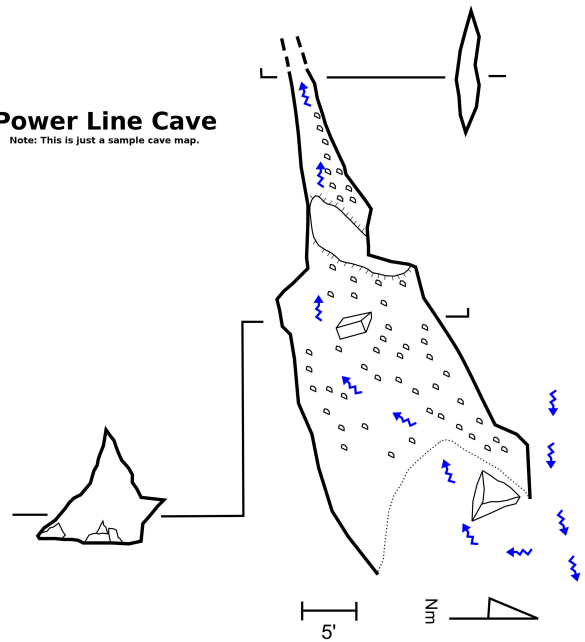




The entrance to Power Line Cave.

### Power Line Cave

Note: This is just a sample cave map.



Sample map for the fictitious Power Line Cave. Photos can be associated with a feature and included in the generated PDF. The features can be shown in a single column (like this map), across the top of both columns or take up the full page.

## POWER LINE CAVE

Length: 4,000 ft                      Depth: 50 ft  
 NAD83 UTM:                      17N 4389092N 602362E  
 WGS84 Lat/Lon:              39° 38' 43.8" / -79° 48' 25.1"  
 Elevation: 2,000'                      Lake Lynn Quad  
*Coordinates acquired using a GPS receiver.*

**Note: This is just a sample feature to show the cavedbmanager web application. This is not a real cave and no caves exist in this area.**

Power Line Cave is located underneath the power line right of way that goes through Coopers Rock State Forest. The entrance is located on the northern side of a rocky outcrop at the head of a tributary of Clay Run.

The triangle-shaped entrance of Power Line Cave is 2 feet high and 3 feet wide. The entrance passage slopes down 8 feet, leading through a small shower of water coming from the ceiling. It opens into a 4-foot-wide, 7-foot-high passage that goes northeast for 40 feet and dead-ends. There are old names and dates carved on the wall here, most of which appear to be local. A hands-and-knees crawlway in the right wall leads to a stream crawlway that parallels the entrance passage. To the left (northeast), this parallel passage pinches out, but to the right, it goes 50 feet to a small room where water rains down from cracks in the ceiling. From there, a low passage to the east leads to a "T" junction with the main trunk passage.

Left at the "T" junction: The passage in this direction (northeast) is 10 feet high and 15 to 20 feet wide. Forty feet from the "T", a stream enters from the right. The walking passage continues downstream for a few hundred feet, terminating at a rock wall, with a very low passage at the base, into which the stream flows. The passage appears to continue, but there is only a few inches of airspace, so pushing it would require very dry weather.

There is another side passage here that goes uphill until it becomes too tight to follow. Unlike the rest of the cave, which moves air, there is no air movement in this passage.

Right at the "T" junction: The cave in this direction (southwest) starts out as walking passage, but becomes a hands-and-knees crawl and then a bellycrawl. After 20 feet or so, there is a junction with the upstream section of the cave stream. Going upstream, the cave continues for 40 feet as a low, wet bellycrawl. The passage constricts and continues, very low and wet.

There is fresh surface debris in the ceiling throughout this cave, including in the trunk passage, indicating that the cave periodically floods to the ceiling. (*Masney*)

*Masney, Brian, Exploration of Power Line Cave, "Annals of Cave Exploration", V1n1pp15-16, July 2005*





The entrance to Test Cave.

## TEST CAVE

Length: ~10 ft                      Depth: ~5 ft  
 NAD83 UTM:                      17N 4390207N 604581E  
 WGS84 Lat/Lon:                39° 39' 19.0" / -79° 46' 51.4"  
 Elevation: 1,500'                Lake Lynn Quad  
*Coordinates are an estimate.*

**Note: This is public domain text from the CIA World Factbook about Antarctica to fill up content in the sample document.**

Antarctic Treaty Summary – the Antarctic Treaty, signed on 1 December 1959 and entered into force on 23 June 1961, establishes the legal framework for the management of Antarctica; the 26th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting was held in Madrid, Spain in June 2003; at these periodic meetings, decisions are made by consensus (not by vote) of all consultative member nations; at the end of 2003, there were 45 treaty member nations: 27 consultative and 18 non-consultative; consultative (decision-making) members include the seven nations that claim portions of Antarctica as national territory (some claims overlap) and 20 non-claimant nations; the US and Russia have reserved the right to make claims; the US does not recognize the claims of others; Antarctica is administered through meetings of the consultative member nations; decisions from these meetings are carried out by these member nations (with respect to their own nationals and operations) in accordance with their own national laws; the year in parentheses indicates when an acceding nation was accepted as a consultative member, while no date indicates the country was an original 1959 treaty signatory; claimant nations are – Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the UK. Nonclaimant consultative nations are – Belgium, Brazil (1983), Bulgaria (1998) China (1985), Ecuador (1990), Finland (1989), Germany (1981), India (1983),

Italy (1987), Japan, South Korea (1989), Netherlands (1990), Peru (1989), Poland (1977), Russia, South Africa, Spain (1988), Sweden (1988), Uruguay (1985), and the US; non-consultative members, with year of accession in parentheses, are – Austria (1987), Canada (1988), Colombia (1989), Cuba (1984), Czech Republic (1993), Denmark (1965), Estonia (2001), Greece (1987), Guatemala (1991), Hungary (1984), North Korea (1987), Papua New Guinea (1981), Romania (1971), Slovakia (1993), Switzerland (1990), Turkey (1995), Ukraine (1992), and Venezuela (1999); Article 1 – area to be used for peaceful purposes only; military activity, such as weapons testing, is prohibited, but military personnel and equipment may be used for scientific research or any other peaceful purpose; Article 2 – freedom of scientific investigation and cooperation shall continue; Article 3 – free exchange of information and personnel, cooperation with the UN and other international agencies; Article 4 – does not recognize, dispute, or establish territorial claims and no new claims shall be asserted while the treaty is in force; Article 5 – prohibits nuclear explosions or disposal of radioactive wastes; Article 6 – includes under the treaty all land and ice shelves south of 60 degrees 00 minutes south and reserves high seas rights; Article 7 – treaty-state observers have free access, including aerial observation, to any area and may inspect all stations, installations, and equipment; advance notice of all expeditions and of the introduction of military personnel must be given; Article 8 – allows for jurisdiction over observers and scientists by their own states; Article 9 – frequent consultative meetings take place among member nations; Article 10 – treaty states will discourage activities by any country in Antarctica that are contrary to the treaty; Article 11 – disputes to be settled peacefully by the parties concerned or, ultimately, by the ICJ; Articles 12, 13, 14 – deal with upholding, interpreting, and amending the treaty among involved nations; other agreements – some 200 recommendations adopted at treaty consultative meetings and ratified by governments include – Agreed Measures for Fauna and Flora (1964) which were later incorporated into the Environmental Protocol; Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972); Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980); a mineral resources agreement was signed in 1988 but remains unratified; the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty was signed 4 October 1991 and entered into force 14 January 1998; this agreement provides for the protection of the Antarctic environment through five specific annexes: 1) environmental impact assessment, 2) conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora, 3) waste disposal and waste management, 4) prevention of marine pollution, and 5) area protection and management; it prohibits all activities relating to mineral resources except scientific research

Antarctica is administered through meetings of the consultative member nations; decisions from these meetings are carried out by these member nations (with respect to

their own nationals and operations) in accordance with their own national laws; US law, including certain criminal offenses by or against US nationals, such as murder, may apply extra-territorially; some US laws directly apply to Antarctica; for example, the Antarctic Conservation Act, 16 U.S.C. section 2401 et seq., provides civil and criminal penalties for the following activities, unless authorized by regulation of statute: the taking of native mammals or birds; the introduction of nonindigenous plants and animals; entry into specially protected areas; the discharge or disposal of pollutants; and the importation into the US of certain items from Antarctica; violation of the Antarctic Conservation Act carries penalties of up to 10,000 in fines and one year in prison; the National Science Foundation and Department of Justice share enforcement responsibilities; Public Law 95-541, the US Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, as amended in 1996, requires expeditions from the US to Antarctica to notify, in advance, the Office of Oceans, Room 5805, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, which reports such plans to other nations as required by the Antarctic Treaty; for more information, contact Permit Office, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Arlington, Virginia 22230; telephone: (703) 292-8030, or visit their website at [www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov)

Fishing off the coast and tourism, both based abroad, account for the limited economic activity. Antarctic fisheries in 2000-01 (1 July-30 June) reported landing 112,934 metric tons. Unregulated fishing, particularly of Patagonian toothfish, is a serious problem. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources determines the recommended catch limits for marine species. A total of 13,571 tourists visited in the 2002-03 antarctic summer, up from the 11,588 who visited the previous year. Nearly all of them were passengers on commercial (nongovernmental) ships and several yachts that make trips during the summer. Most tourist trips last approximately two weeks.

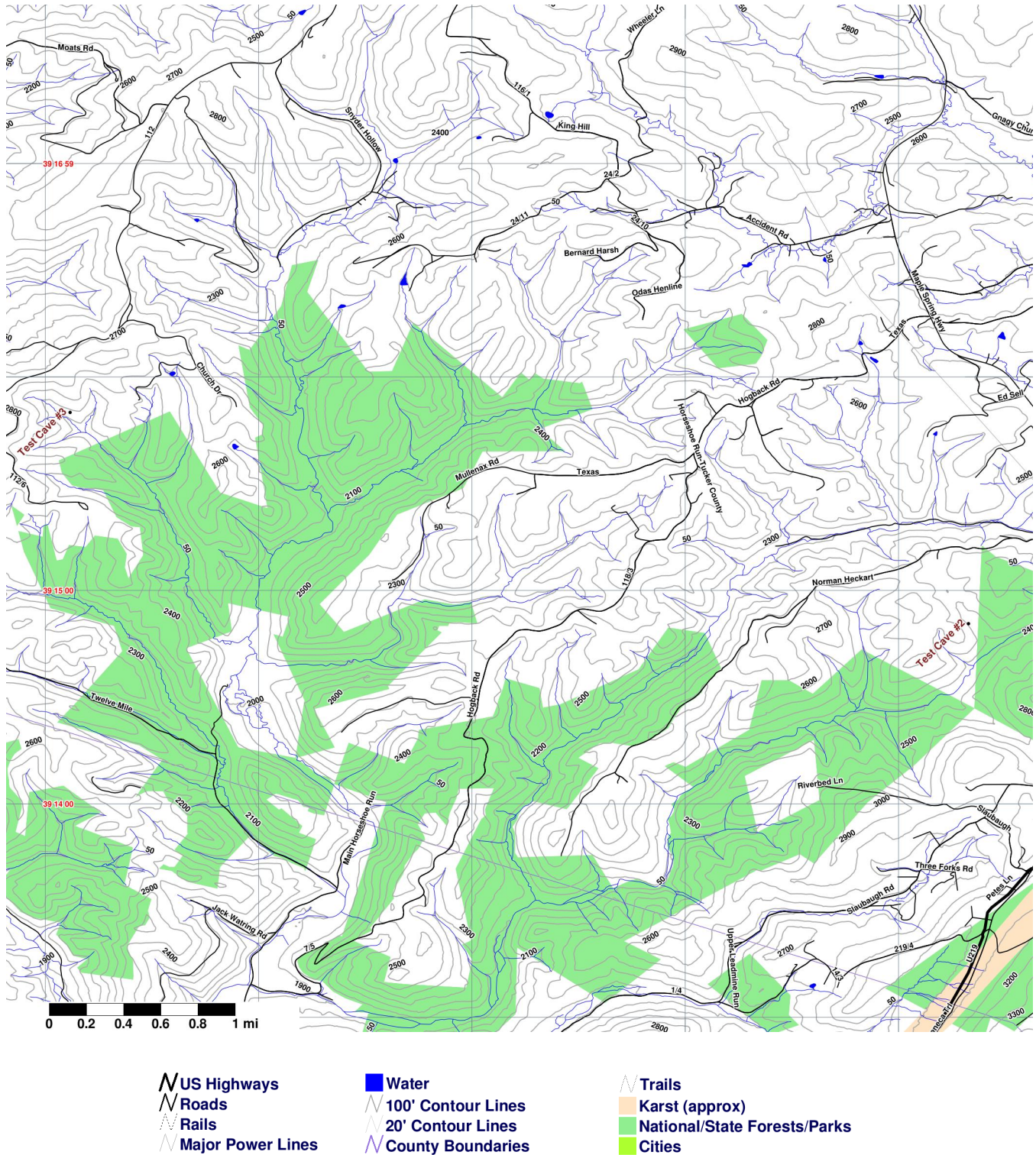
there are no developed ports and harbors in Antarctica; most coastal stations have offshore anchorages, and supplies are transferred from ship to shore by small boats, barges, and helicopters; a few stations have a basic wharf facility; US coastal stations include McMurdo (77 51 S, 166 40 E), Palmer (64 43 S, 64 03 W); government use only except by permit (see Permit Office under "Legal System"); all ships at port are subject to inspection in accordance with Article 7, Antarctic Treaty; offshore anchorage is sparse and intermittent

*Antarctica*, "CIA World Fact Book", URL: <https://www.cia.gov>, date unknown



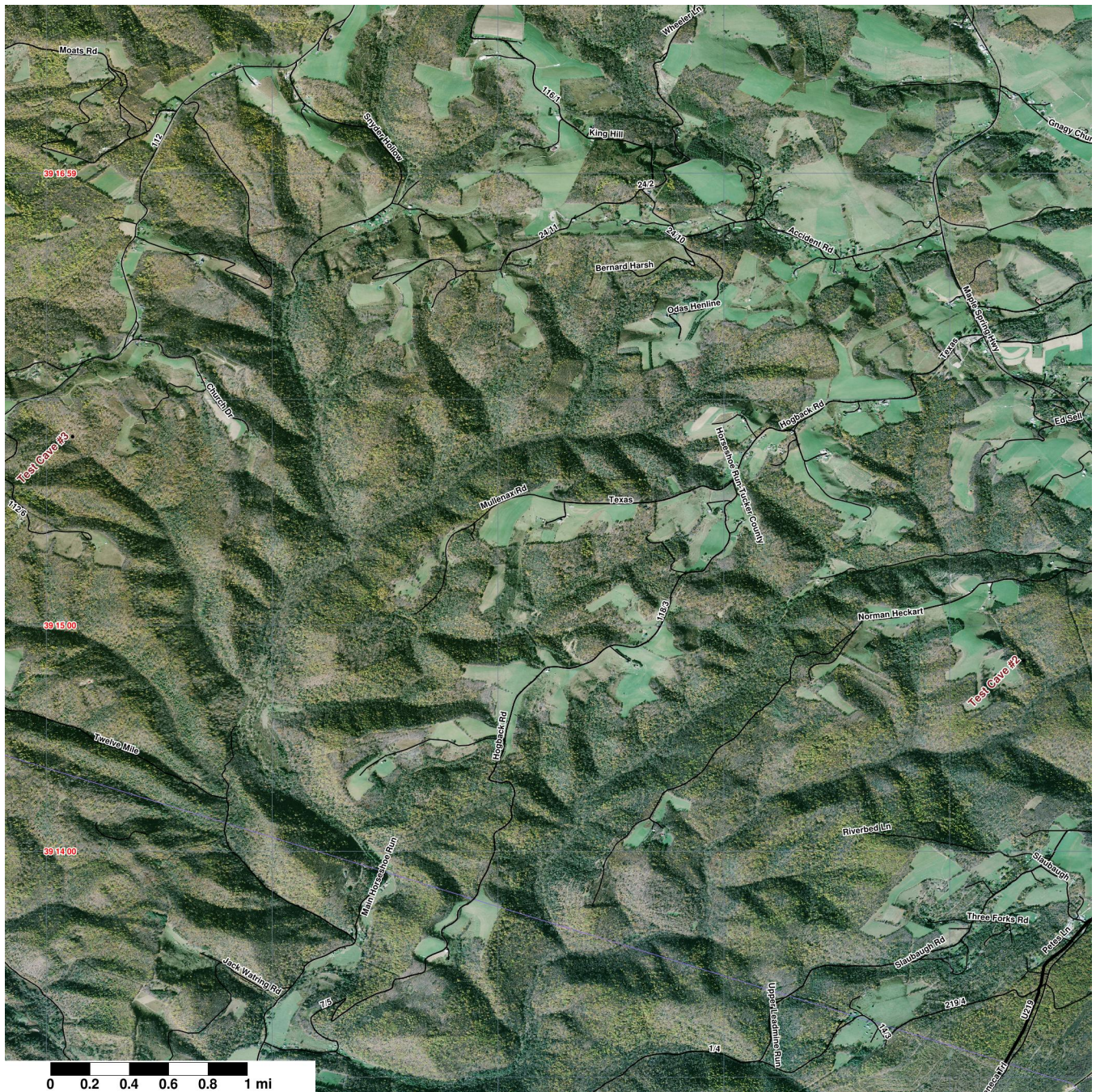


# Test Region



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*Aerial imagery courtesy of the USDA National Agriculture Imaging Program.*







# Bibliography

*Antarctica*, “CIA World Fact Book”, URL: <https://www.cia.gov>,  
date unknown

*Masney, Brian, Exploration of Power Line Cave*, “Annals of  
Cave Exploration”, *V1n1pp15-16*, July 2005

*Pacific Ocean*, “CIA World Factbook”, URL: <https://www.cia.gov>,  
date unknown

## List of Photos

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3	Power Line Cave	Masney	Masney
4	Test Cave		Masney
9	Test Cave #2		Masney

## Index of Caves

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Test Cave #2	PRE001	Cave	50'	10'	9		9
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