

The evolution of karst caves

Liana Khandolishvili

e-mail: Liana.Khandolishvili906@ens.tsu.edu.ge

Department of Geography, exact and natural
sciences, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University,
Chavchavadze ave. 3, Tbilisi, Georgia

The morphological analysis of underground depths, the study of hydrogeology and the conjunction with surface karst forms allows us to conclude: The genesis of karst forms is closely related to tectonic fracture and simultaneously under the surface and depth of the karst mass. At the modern stage of development, the cave is being carried out simultaneously in both septic circulation and full saturation (Frederic Mode), as well as levels of seasonal fluctuations and aeration zones (Vodicious mode). Therefore, the karst forms of relief are developing corrosive, erosive and gravitational impacts in various hydrodynamic zones. Besides what is the leading, corrosion or erosion, it is not possible to answer.

From the Vodoic Epic River In the scream basin it is well expressed Phase-tale and periodic tunnel stages. The voiceless stage, with the beginning of the cradle of the cave, is a time of substantial change in the formation of the cave. It starts with the opening of the cave. By opening the free passage at the lower end, which leads to a cave stream over the surface of the earth, under normal atmospheric pressure. The flow of cave stream increases sharply, which leads to erosion strengthening, the destruction of the cascade and the desire of the cave to the equilibrium curve. At this stage, separate areas of karst vaporis are characterized by phenomena of irradiation of the waters, especially when the atmospheric sedimentation occurs when the water level in karstic vapor is significantly higher.