

## Course Contents

1. Introduction to Karst Geomorphology
2. Karst Rocks / Soluble Rocks and Karst Processes
3. Karst Hydrology, Karst Drainage System
4. Karst Landforms: Karren
- 5. Karst Landforms: Doline (Sinkhole) and Blind valley**
6. Karst Landforms: Ponor, Sinkhole, Swallow hole, karst spring
7. Karst Landforms: Polje
8. Speleology, Caves, Speleothem
9. Gypsum Karst
10. Psödokarst, Termokarst (kryokarst)
11. Karst Hazards

# Closed Depressions

Dolines originate from four primary mechanisms:

- Dissolution
- Collapse
- Suffosion
- Subsidence

1. Solution  
(Dissolution)  
Doline / Çözünme  
Dolini

2. **Collapse Doline**  
**/ Çökme Dolini**

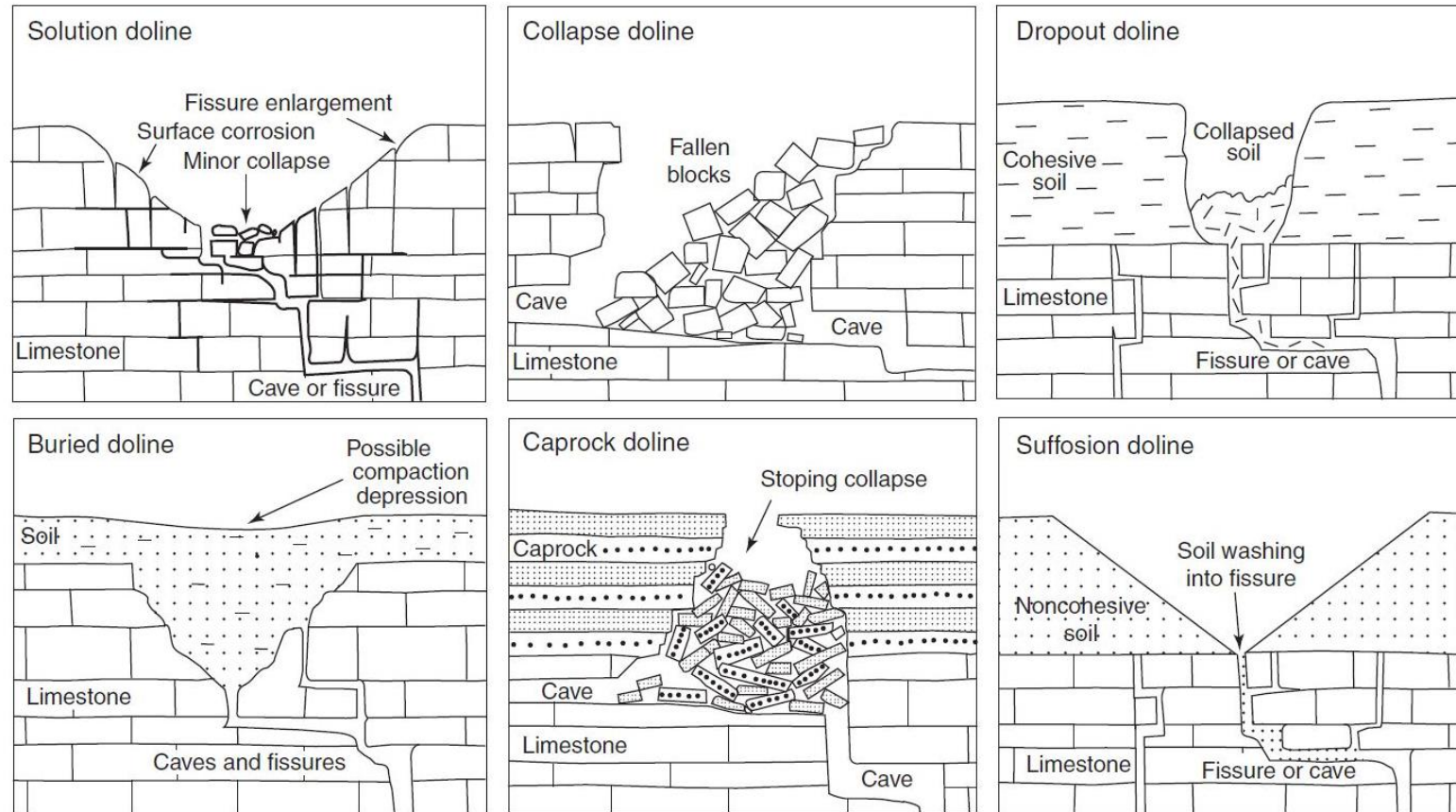
3. Caprock Doline /  
Örtü Kayası  
Çökme Dolini

4. Dropout Doline  
(Cover-Collapse  
Doline /  
Subsidence) /  
Örtü Çökme  
Dolini

5. Suffosion Doline /  
Alluvial Doline /  
Subsidence  
Doline / Alüvyal  
Dolin /

6. Buried Doline /  
Örtülmüş Dolin

Subsidence



**Figure 2** Six main types of dolines. Reproduced from Waltham, A.C., Fookes, P.G., 2003. Engineering classification of karst ground conditions. Quarterly Journal of Engineering Geology and Hydrogeology 36, 101–118.

Waltham, A.C., Fookes, P.G., 2003. Engineering classification of karst ground conditions. Quarterly Journal of Engineering Geology and Hydrogeology 36, 101–118.

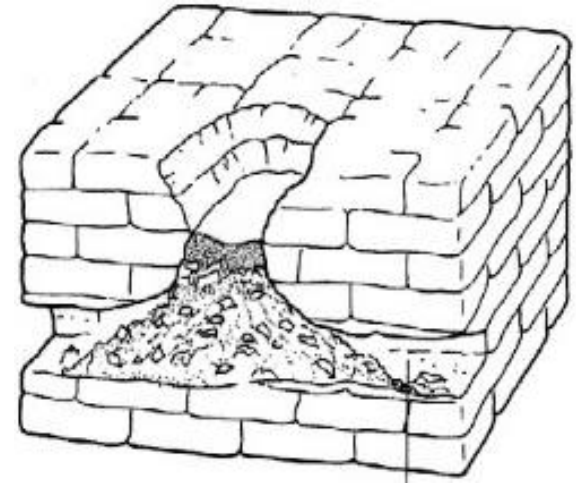
7. Uvala

8. Polje

# Closed Depressions

## 2. Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini / Obruk

The primary formation mechanism of a collapse doline is collapse, characterized by the sudden downward movement of the ground. Solution plays an indirect role in cave enlargement beneath the surface, causing surface lowering and enlarging fissures until the ceiling weakens and collapses, resulting in the formation of a collapse doline. Typically, a collapse doline exhibits a subcircular plan, ranging from a few tens to a few hundred meters in diameter, with slopes that are very steep to vertical or subvertical. If its width exceeds its depth, it is termed a karst shaft. Over time, the sides of a collapse doline degrade primarily through weathering, resulting in gradually shallower slopes as debris accumulates at the bottom, leading to flattening. Eventually, a collapse doline may lose its characteristic form and resemble a large, bowl-shaped solution doline.



<https://www.motorradphilosophen.de/geographie/phygeo/karst.html>



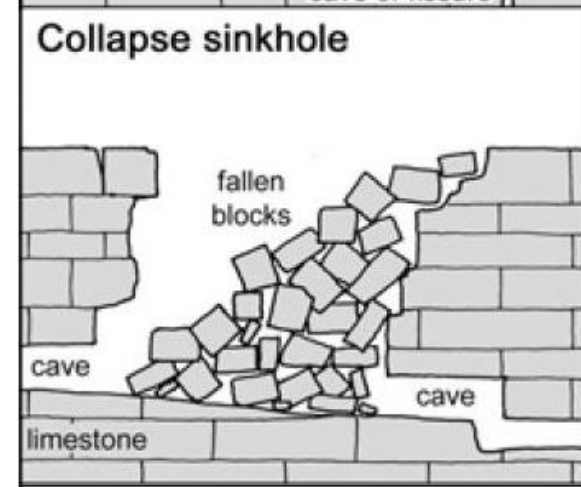


# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini / Obruk

If the base of a collapse doline reaches the karst groundwater table / water table the bottom of such dolines may become periodically or permanently flooded. Because of their large size and distinctive appearance, collapse dolines stand out as prominent surface features and are easily recognizable in the field. Consequently, they are often referred to by unique local names.

A closed depression that is deeper than it is wide is classified as a speleological feature. These forms called cenote which are deeper than its wide



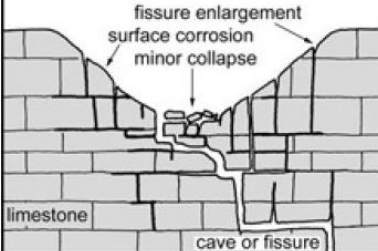
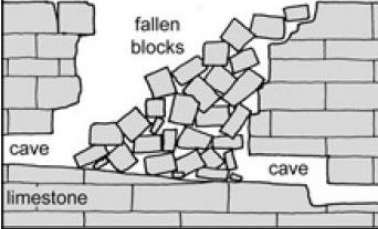
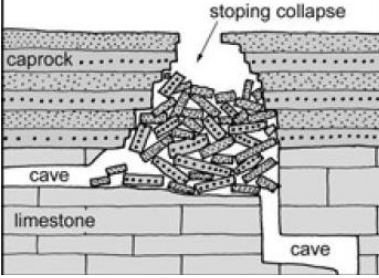
Waltham, T., Bell, F. and Culshaw, M. 2005. Sinkholes and Subsidence. Springer



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# Closed Depressions

## Major Parameters for Doline Types

<p><b>Solution sinkhole</b></p> 	<p><i>Formation process</i></p> <p><i>Host rock types</i></p> <p><i>Formation speed</i></p> <p><i>Typical max size</i></p> <p><i>Engineering hazard</i></p> <p><i>Other names in use</i></p>	<p>Dissolutional lowering of surface</p> <p>Limestone, dolomite, gypsum, salt</p> <p>Stable landforms evolving over &gt;20,000 years</p> <p>Up to 1,000 m across and 100 m deep</p> <p>Fissure and cave drains must exist beneath floor</p> <p>Dissolution s/h, cockpit, doline</p>
<p><b>Collapse sinkhole</b></p> 	<p><i>Formation process</i></p> <p><i>Host rock types</i></p> <p><i>Formation speed</i></p> <p><i>Typical max size</i></p> <p><i>Engineering hazard</i></p> <p><i>Other names in use</i></p>	<p>Rock roof failure into underlying cave</p> <p>Limestone, dolomite, gypsum, basalt</p> <p>Extremely rare, rapid failure events, into old cave</p> <p>Up to 300 m across and 100 m deep</p> <p>Unstable breakdown floor; failure of loaded cave roof</p> <p>Cave collapse s/h, cenote</p>
<p><b>Caprock sinkhole</b></p> 	<p><i>Formation process</i></p> <p><i>Host rock types</i></p> <p><i>Formation speed</i></p> <p><i>Typical max size</i></p> <p><i>Engineering hazard</i></p> <p><i>Other names in use</i></p>	<p>Failure of insoluble rock into cave in soluble rock below</p> <p>Any rock overlying limestone, dolomite, gypsum</p> <p>Rare failure events, evolve over &gt;10,000 years</p> <p>Up to 300 m across and 100 m deep</p> <p>Unstable breakdown floor</p> <p>Subjacent collapse s/h, interstratal karst</p>

# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Kanlıdivane





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Döşemealtı



# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

İbradı





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Ambar Obruk



# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Karapınar



# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Karapınar





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Karapınar Meyil Obruk





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Karapınar Çıralı Obruk





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Kızören Obruğu





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Karapınar





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Karapınar





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Karapınar





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Karapınar





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

Kadınhanı





# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / ökme Dolini /  
Obruk

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# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / ökme Dolini /  
Obruk

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# Closed Depressions

Collapse Doline / Çökme Dolini /  
Obruk

