

READINGS / REFERENCES

1. Dođan, U., Koçyiđit, A., Yeşilyurt, S. 2019. **The relationship between Kestel Polje system and the Antalya Tufa Plateau: Their morphotectonic evolution in Isparta Angle, Antalya-Turkey.** Geomorphology, 334, 112-125.
2. Dođan, U., Yeşilyurt, S., Mutlu, G., Koçyiđit, A. 2022. **Base-level poljes in the Sivas Gypsum Karst, Türkiye.** Journal of Geomorphological Researches, 9, 19-37.
3. Dođan, U. And Koçyiđit, A. 2018. **Morphotectonic evolution of Mavibođaz canyon and Suđla polje, SW central Anatolia, Turkey.** Geomorphology, 306, 13-27.
4. Güldalı, N. 1976. **Akseki Polyesi, Toroslarnın Karstik Bölgelerindeki Dađarası Ovalarının Oluşumu ve Gelişimi.** Türk. Jeol. Bül., 19, 143-148
5. Dođan, U., Koçyiđit, A., Gökkaya, E. 2017. **Development of the Kembos and Eynif structural poljes: Morphotectonic evolution of the Upper Manavgat River basin, central Taurides, Turkey.** Geomorphology, 278, 105-120.
6. Şimşek, M., Dođan, U., Öztürk, M.Z. 2020. **Polyelerin Sınıflandırılması ve Toroslardan Örnekler,** Jeomorfolojik Araştırmalar Dergisi, 5, 1-14.
7. Şimşek, M., Öztürk, M.Z., Dođan, U., Utlu, M. 2020. **Toros Polyelerinin Morfometrik Özellikleri.** Cođrafya Dergisi, 42, 1-19.

Course Contents

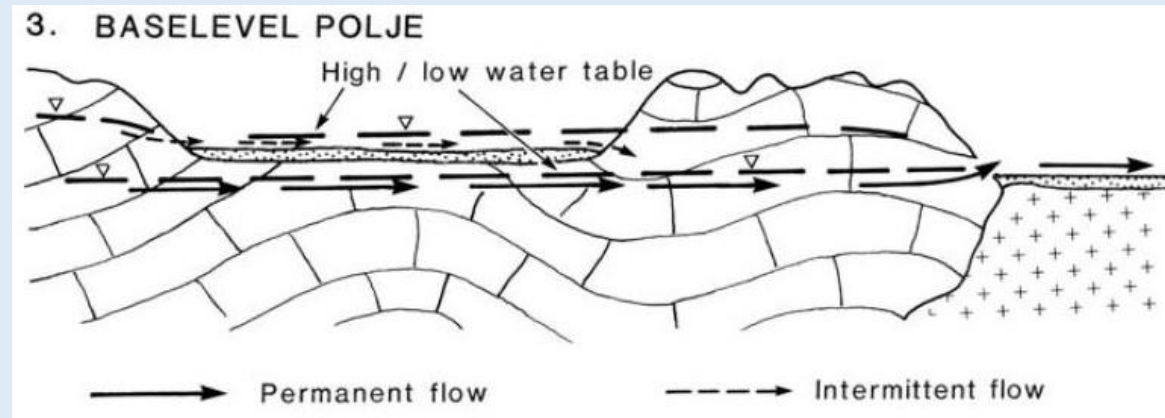
1. Introduction to Karst Geomorphology
2. Karst Rocks / Soluble Rocks and Karst Processes
3. Karst Hydrology, Karst Drainage System
4. Karst Landforms: Karren
5. Karst Landforms: Doline (Sinkhole) and Blind valley
- 6. Karst Landforms: Polje**
- 7. Karst Landforms: Ponor, Sinkhole, Swallow hole, karst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

Polje

Types of Poljes

3. Baselevel poljes

These poljes are primarily influenced by the water table, forming where karst erosion has lowered the surface to the regional epiphreatic zone, essentially serving as openings to the water table. They commonly emerge within or downstream of karst systems. As they are not reliant on external inputs or geological structures, they are regarded as the most pristine form of polje, capable of developing solely through internal processes. Water table regulation extends inland from the outlet boundary, where either the sea or impermeable formations act as natural barriers or thresholds.



Ford, D.C. & Williams, P. (1989) *Karst Geomorphology and Hydrology*, Unwin Hyman, London



Polje

Types of Poljes

3. Baselevel poljes



Polje

Types of Poljes

3. Baselevel poljes

Mağaragölü Polje



Polje

Types of Poljes

3. Baselevel poljes

Dışkapı Polje



Karst spring

1. Vauclusian spring
2. Estavelle
3. Submarine karst springs

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Vauclisian spring

A Vauclisian spring is a type of karst spring that originates from a subterranean drainage system in limestone or other soluble rock formations. These springs are characterized by sudden and forceful discharges of water, often with little or no surface stream before emerging from the ground.

These springs can vary greatly in size and flow rate, ranging from small intermittent flows to large, constant streams. They often have a characteristic circular or oval shape at the surface, known as a "karstic basin," which is formed by the collapse of the cavern roof. Vauclisian springs are important hydrological features, providing water for drinking, irrigation, and ecological habitats in many regions around the world.

Vauclusian spring



Kapuzbaşı, Aladağlar

Karst spring

Munzur Gözeleri, Ovacık Tunceli



Karst spring

Gypsum spring, Sivas



Karst spring

ivriz



Estavelle

An estavelle, also known as an inversac, manifests as a ground opening that, depending on weather conditions and season, can serve either as a sink or as a source of fresh water. It is a type of ponor or sinkhole.

