

speleothems. Humidity 100% in cave.

Heat from surface sinks as far as 60 feet.

Water enters cave and loses CO_2 and forms carbonic acid. Formations are due to loss of CO_2 and precipitation of ^{calcium} carbonate.

Cave coral attached by bacteria (used in Europe as anesthetic) as is of the consistency of toothpaste.

Solomite is Ca Mg carbonate.

Drip ceiling. Many oxide deposits on rocks.

2 kinds of underground water: 1) ^{precip} Hamonite + calcium carbonate

Joints are like fault but do not move. Cracks let water in.

Lily pads of crystalline formations.

at 80' below surface dripping from ceiling & stalactites are measured. Calcite and aragonite formed.

Dripping from stalactites constant, but varies according to surface flow.

Land mass is not a good filter and is more like a Swiss cheese filter in which imperfections filter thru.

Harst is cave terrain

Caves are not static features but record influence of surface & land features.

Stalactites are receding because of change of water content. Different surface climates determine different formations. Yellow-checked vole & Arctic lemming have been recorded in nearby caves. Spruce fir at one time, now hickory-oak.

Snail on manganese rock. & new genus. Total range smaller than a subdivision lot in an American town.

70 species of animals in cave and very abundant in terms of fauna. Their presence due to bat guano as source of food.

Collapsed rock from bedding plane on roof then erodes away on floor.

Weir. V shaped measures flow of water.

Bedrock floor of cave creating poollike structure in stream.

Fungi grows on guano and is white.

Fallen formation 170' below surface and is below a grassy area Springtails (Collembola) on platform led & feeding on bacteria

3" salamanders in water pools. Trails in pool can be seen.

White spiderlike creature on surface of water.

Amphipods on bottom of pools