

- 1) What is a karst?
 - a) A type of landscape where caves are common. The land has different sized blocks of limestone which create fractures in the rock. These fractures are where the water seeps in, dissolves the rock, and forms caves.
 - b) There are different types of karst
 - c) Timpanogos Cave National Monument has many different types of Karst that are found within the monument. They are:
 - Sink holes
 - Springs
 - Disappearing streams
 - Caves
- 2) Sinking holes
 - a) Groundwater dissolves soluble rock, creating fractures and caves.
 - b) Dissolving continues to form larger caves and fractures. Eventually the earth will give way and create a hole in the ground.
- 3) Springs
 - a) Timpanogos Cave National Monument has many different springs within the monument, the most prominent of which are seen at Cascade Springs.
 - b) Springs are underground streams that will eventually flow through holes in the stone or earth.
- 4) Disappearing Streams
 - a) A Disappearing Stream occurs when stream flow disappears into underlying limestone bedrock. Timpanogos Cave was formed by an underground stream.
- 5) Caves
 - a) Caves are one of the most prominent and infamous Karst Environments. Caves are formed by several different steps. First, a disappearing stream will bring in Carbonic Acid (a weak acid found in soil) dissolving the limestone away. Next, the water will bring a mineral called Calcite into the cave. When water enters the cave it deposits the Calcite behind as it continues to drip and flow. Timpanogos Cave has many different formations throughout the cave system that are formed by water and Calcite.