Karst terrain forms by dissolution of carbonate rocks (flowstones or dolomite) and essentially comprise the following processes: (1) solution of carbonate rocks (e.g., limestone), (2) subsurface processes such as sinkholes (e.g., sinkholes in karst), (3) subsurface processes (e.g., karst lakes), and (4) surface processes (e.g., springs). The many processes involved in the formation of karst terrain are highly effective in the removal of the material at the surface and in the creation of features that influence our environment. When materials such as sediment, clay, and sand are removed, the underlying bedrock can be exposed to the surface and can continue to erode, creating a variety of features such as sinkholes and springs. Karst terrain is characterized by the presence of sinkholes, springs, and other features that are formed by the dissolution of carbonate rocks. The study of karst terrain is important for understanding the processes that have shaped our environment and for predicting the potential risks associated with these processes.

**ABSTRACT**

Karst terrain is characterized by the presence of sinkholes, springs, and other features that are formed by the dissolution of carbonate rocks. The study of karst terrain is important for understanding the processes that have shaped our environment and for predicting the potential risks associated with these processes. The resulting map of sinkholes and collection of photographs can be used to assess the growth of properties and the development of new buildings. Furthermore, a detailed land development study can be conducted to assess the potential for karst terrain since it is highly susceptible to pollution and may result in the formation of sinkholes.

Broken drain tiles in Berks, where these tiles are commonly found. These drain tiles are often used to create water features, but may also lead to the formation of sinkholes.

A pristine sinkhole.

A sinkhole located in a steep, fractured, and karst terrain area. The sinkhole is surrounded by裸 drums, recliners, and other features that may be influenced by the formation of sinkholes.

Pollution in the water table can rapidly transport to the water table.