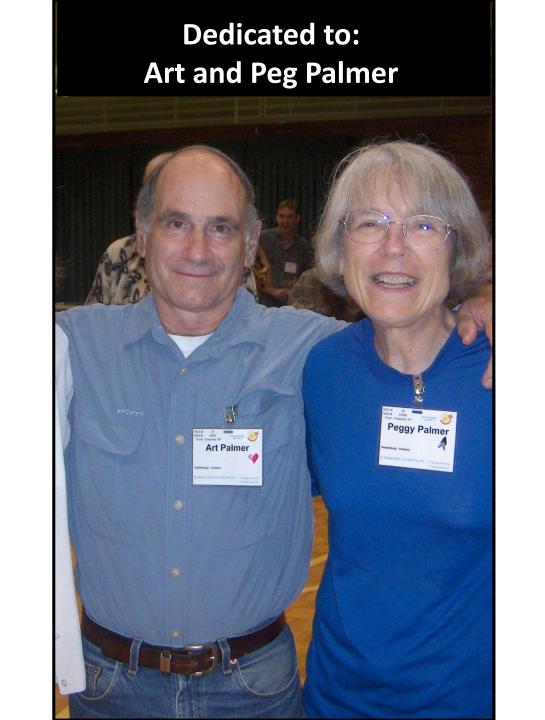
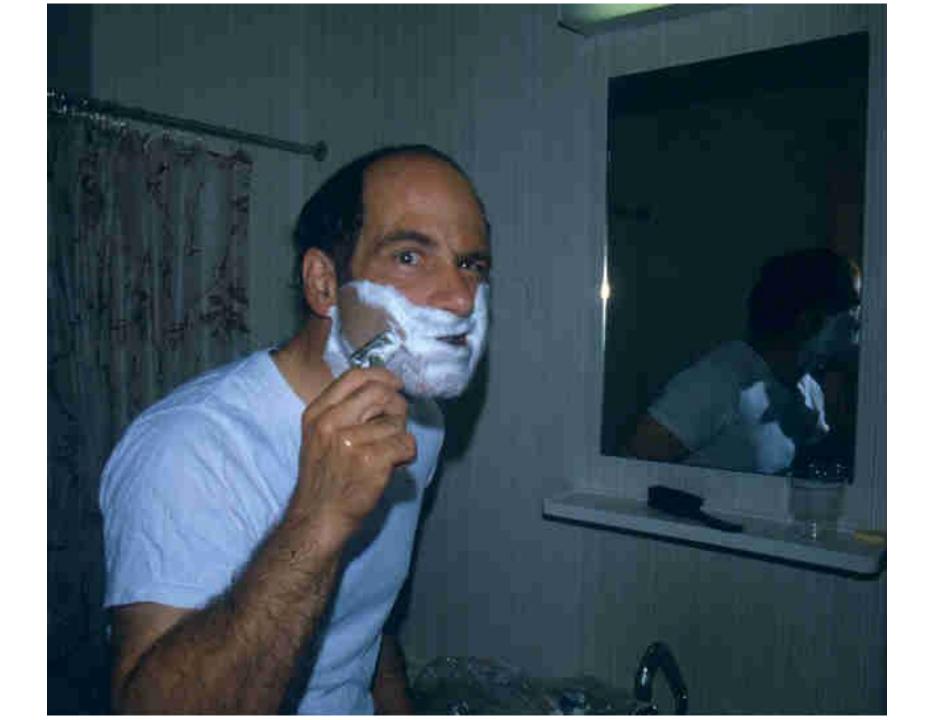


Mineral King, California

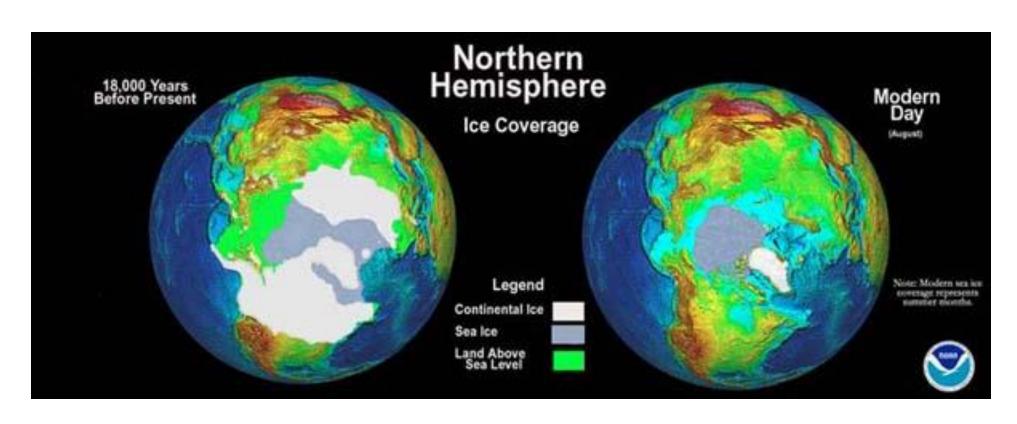




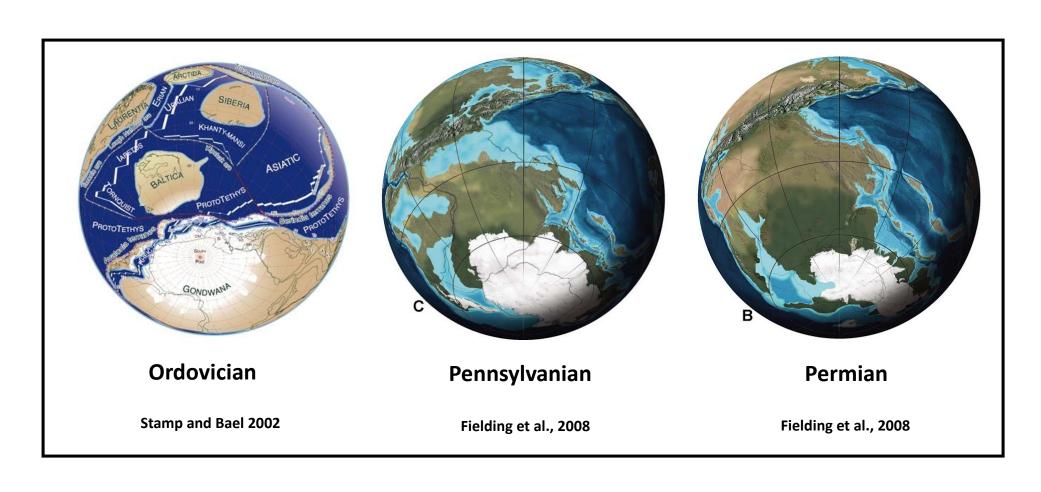
For Karst Processes, is the statement "The Present Is The Key To The Past", in the sense of Charles Lyell, David Hume and James Hutton, correct?



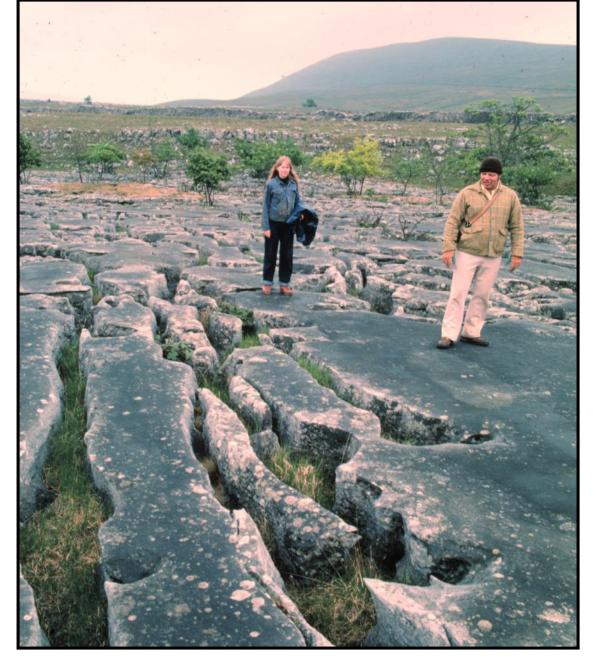
In the Phanerozoic, continental glaciations as seen in the Quaternary are rare



Large-scale continental glaciation cannot occur unless the continents are in polar positions





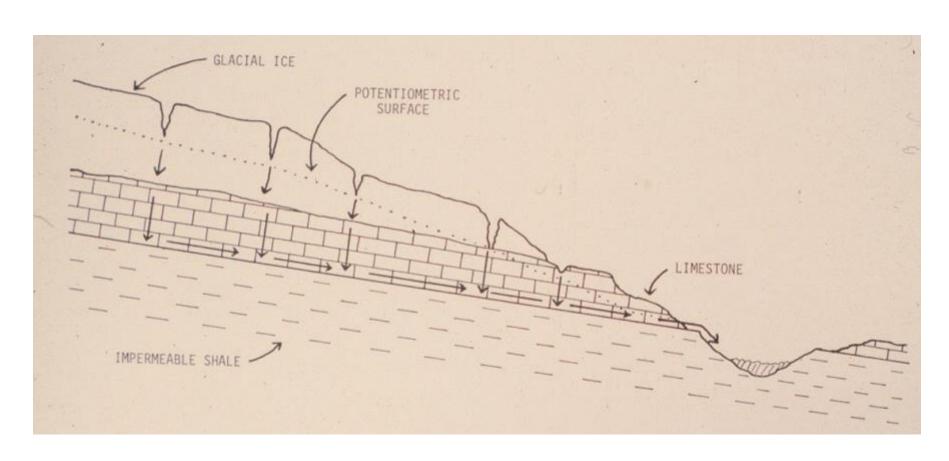


Glaciated karren, Yorkshire, UK

Glaciation Effects Fall Into Three Categories:

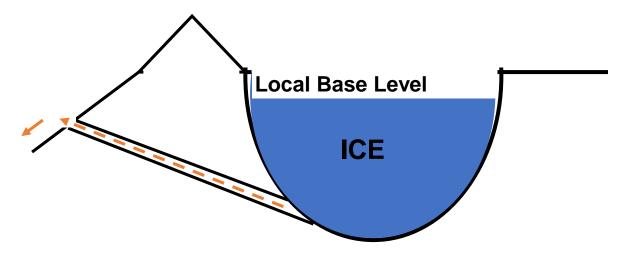
1. Ice Contact Effects

Glacial ice is a hydrological as well as a mechanical influence on speleogenesis



Flow Reversal In Glacial Valleys, Norway

When ice is in the valleys, water escapes the sole of the glacier as a phreatic lift.



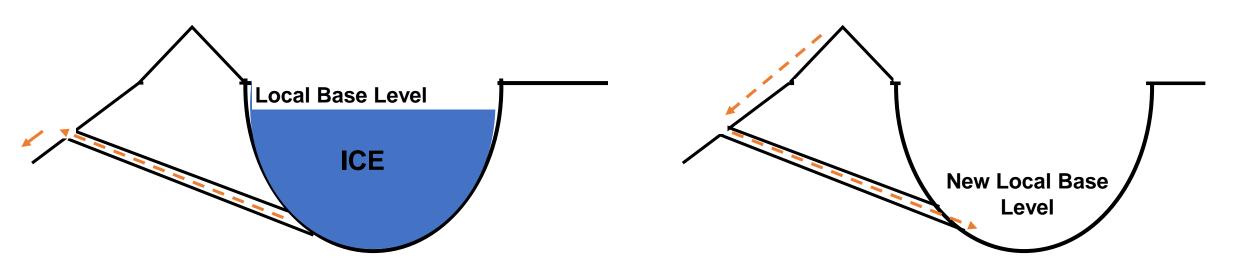
Temperate-Based Glacier

Flow Reversal In Glacial Valleys, Norway

When ice is in the valleys, water escapes the sole of the glacier as a phreatic lift.

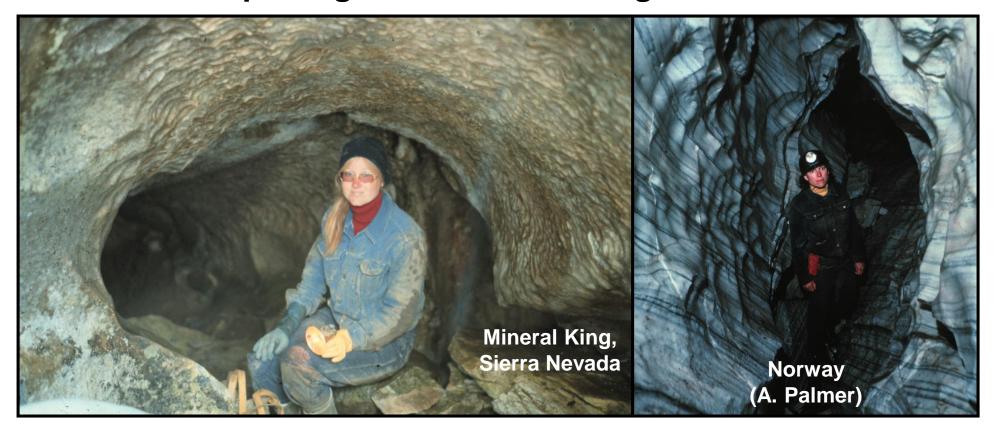


When the ice melts, base level drops to the valley floor, and the phreatic lift **GLACIATION ENDS** becomes a vadose tributary.



Temperate-Based Glacier

Flow reversal, overprinting, and reactivation of cave passages are common in glaciated karst



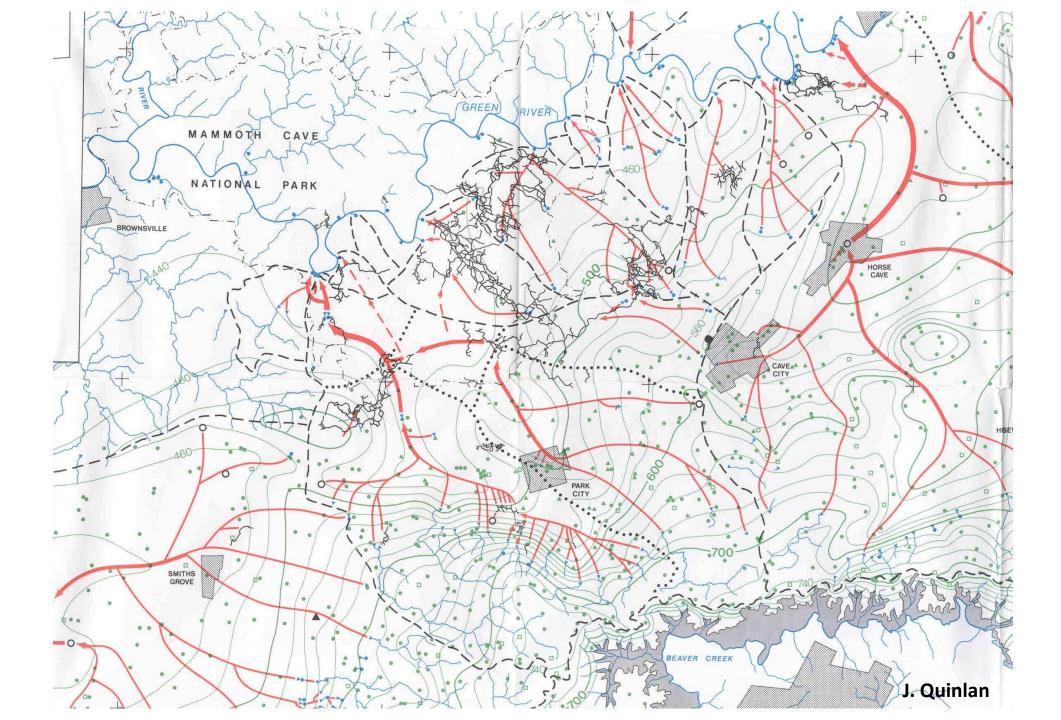
Glaciation Effects Fall Into Three Categories:

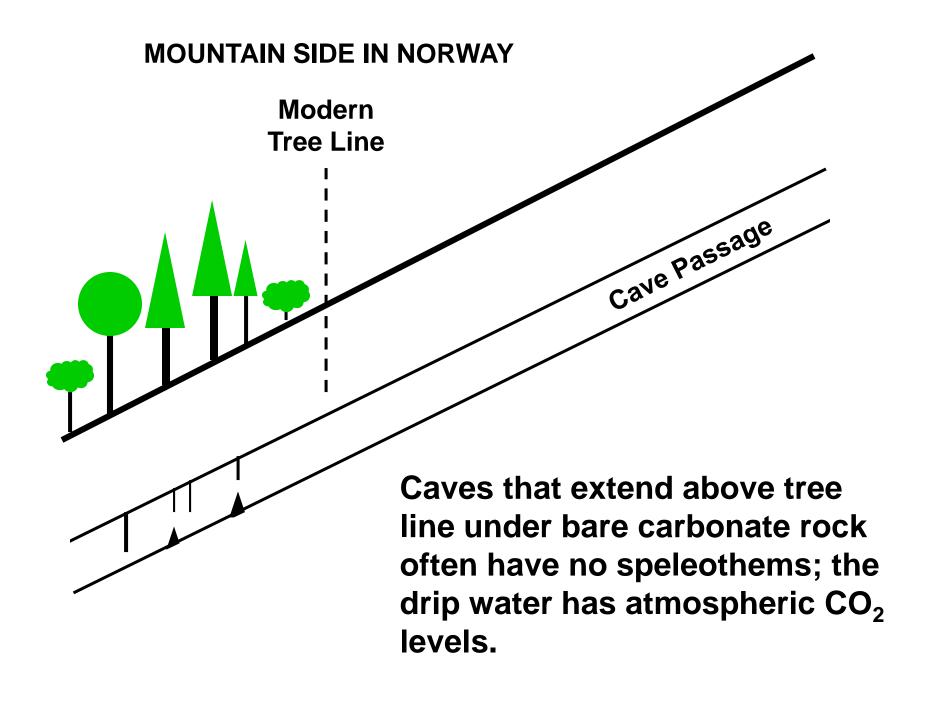


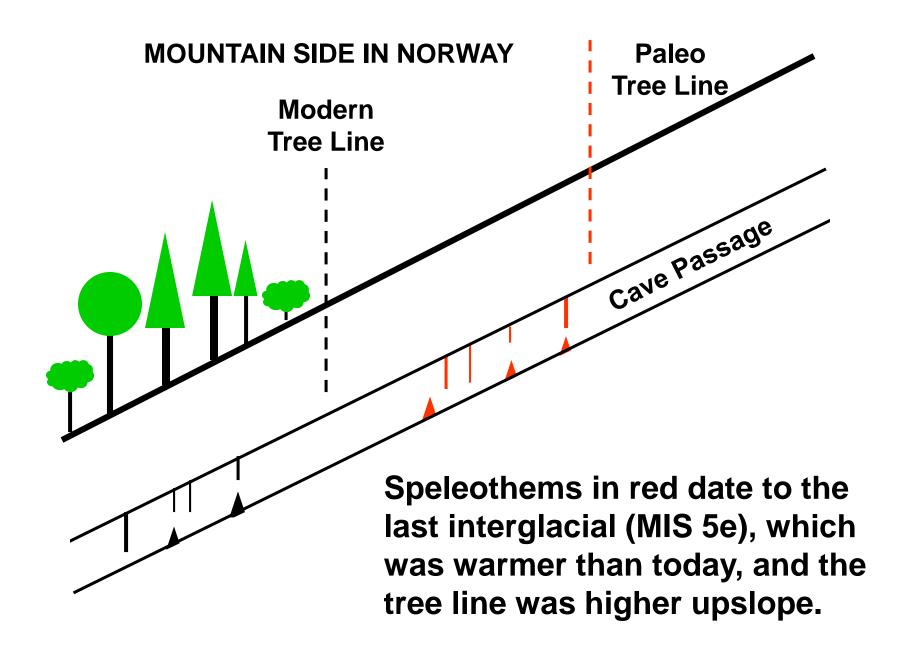
Glacial Lake Schoharie deposits in Caboose Cave, Schoharie County, NY

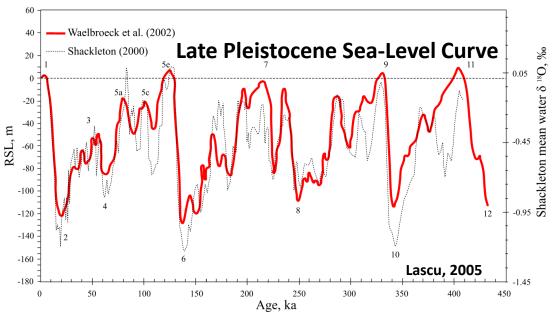
1. Ice Contact Effects

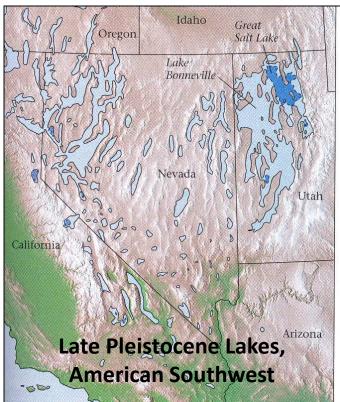
2. Ice Proximity Effects





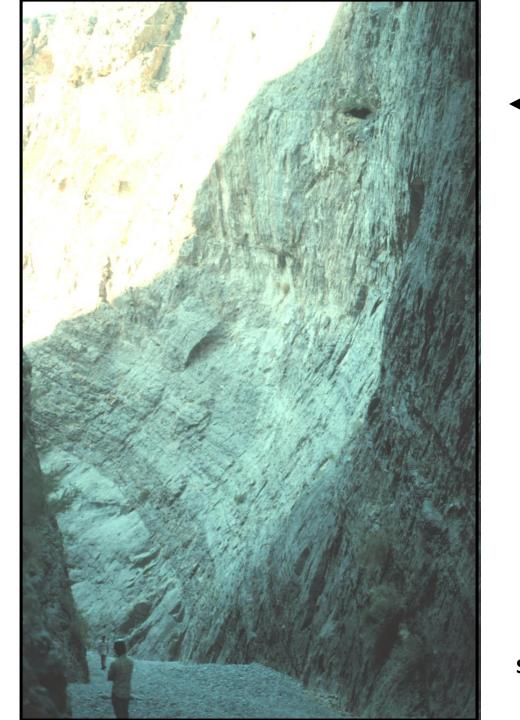






Glaciation Effects Fall Into Three Categories:

- 1. Ice Contact Effects
- 2. Ice Proximity Effects
- 3. Global Effects



Southern Nevada

We have a good grasp of how cave processes work today, and we extrapolate to the past



What about the Mesozoic, when there were no significant continental glaciations?



1. Persistent in the rock record



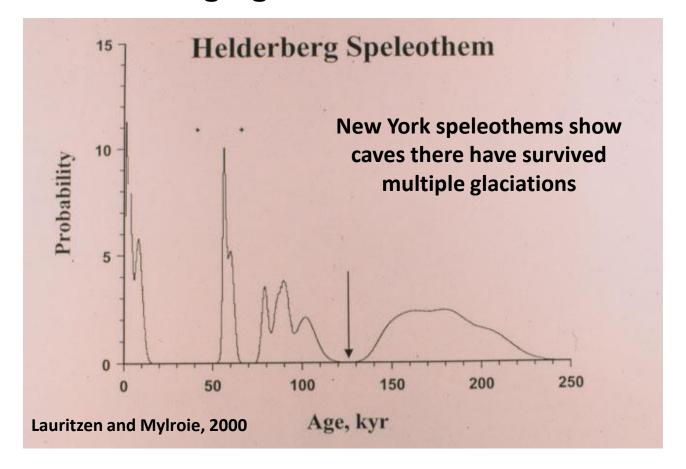
Paleozoic Cave Deposits, Jenolan, Australia

- 1. Persistent in the rock record
- 2. React rapidly to changing conditions

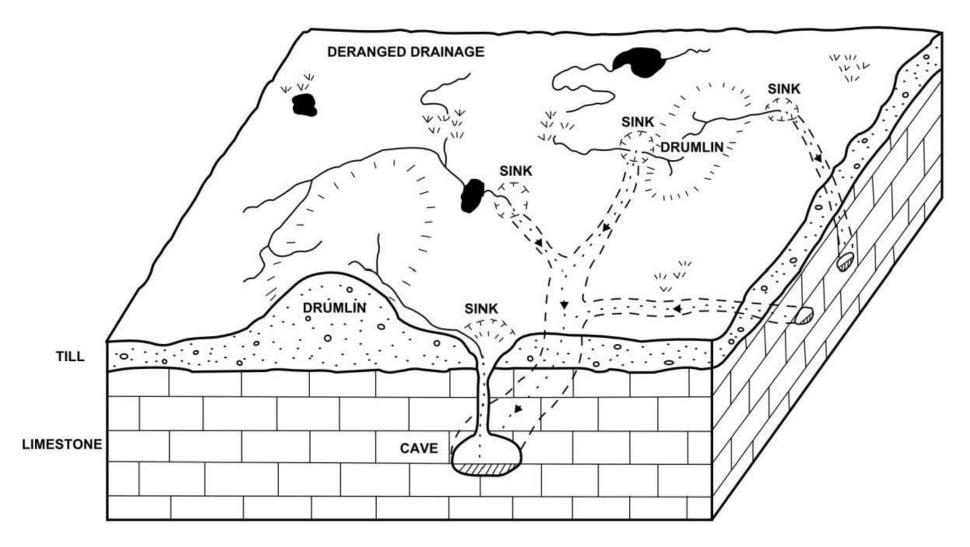


Banana Hole, San Salvador island, formed during MIS 5e

- 1. Persistent in the rock record
- 2. React rapidly to changing conditions
- 3. Survive those changing conditions

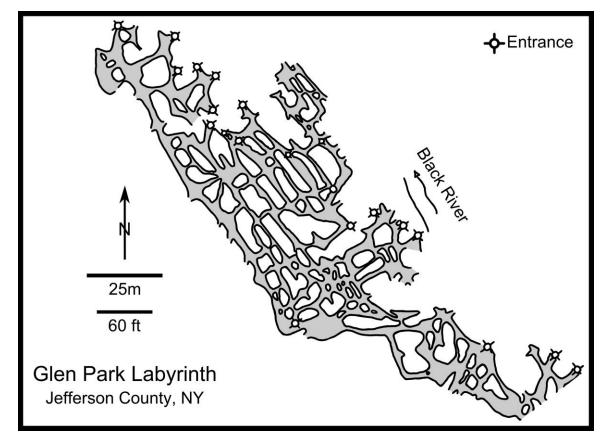


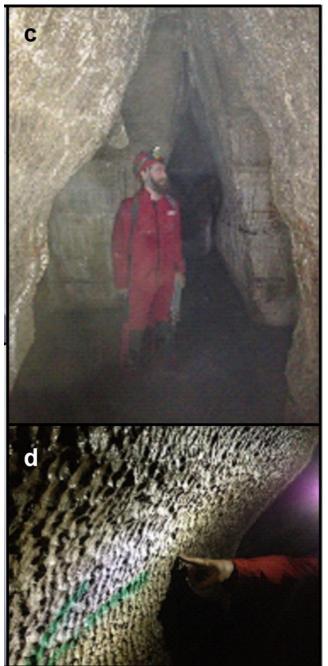
Cave passages have formed post glacially to adapt to the new and deranged surficial flow system.



Cooper and Mylroie, 2014

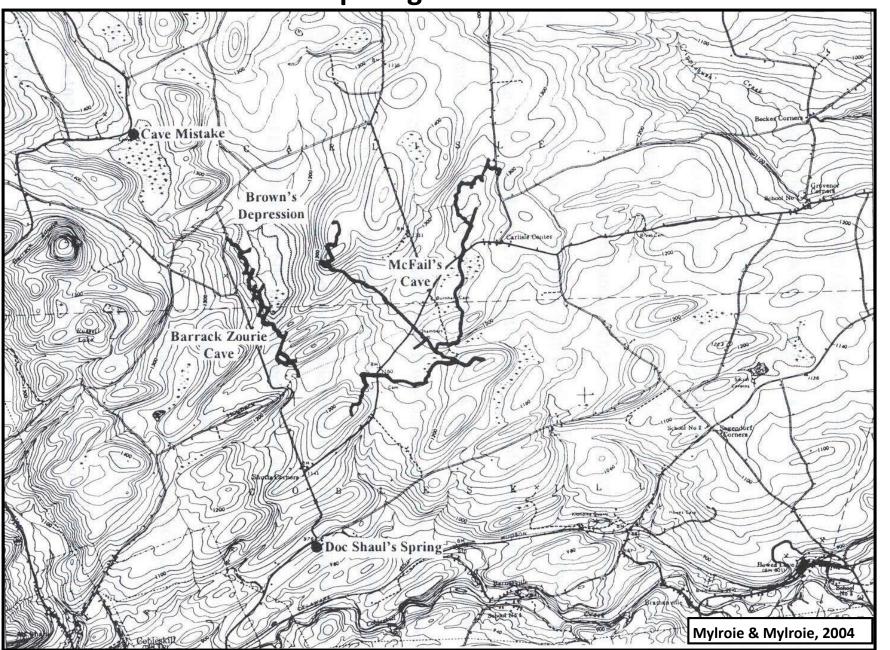
Post-glacial backflood maze caves are found along post-glacial rivers





Cooper and Mylroie, 2015

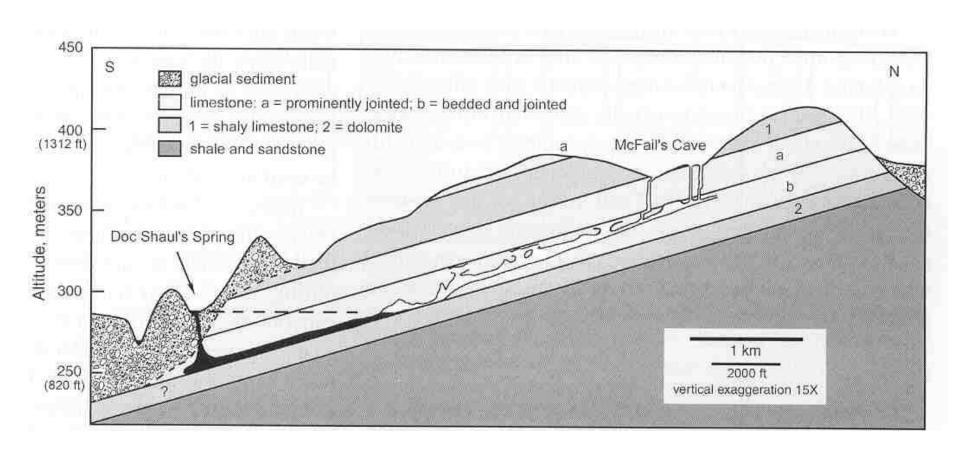
Cave systems show pre-glacial trunk passages with post-glacial infeeders



Doc Shauls Spring, the resurgence for McFails Cave, has piped upward 30 m through glacial till

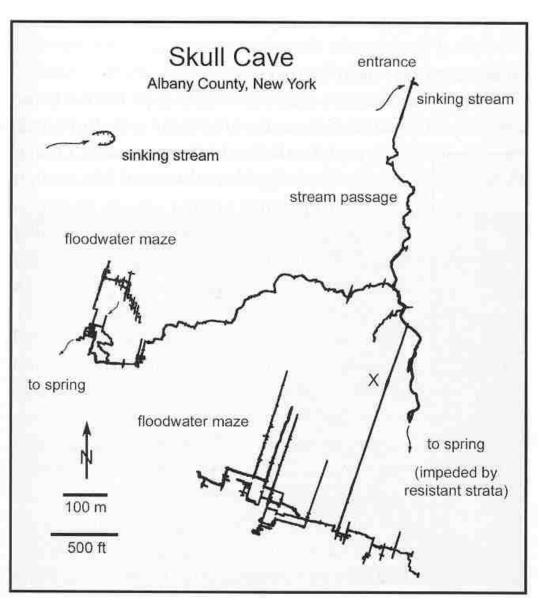


If inputs are new, what happens to outputs?



A. Palmer, 2007

Backflooding creates new passages superimposed on pre-existing passages



Skull Cave, Albany County, NY

Phreatic tube along strike

Backflood joint passage



A. Palmer Photos



- 1. Persistent in the rock record......YES
- 2. React rapidly to changing conditions.....YES
- 3. Survive those changing conditions......YES

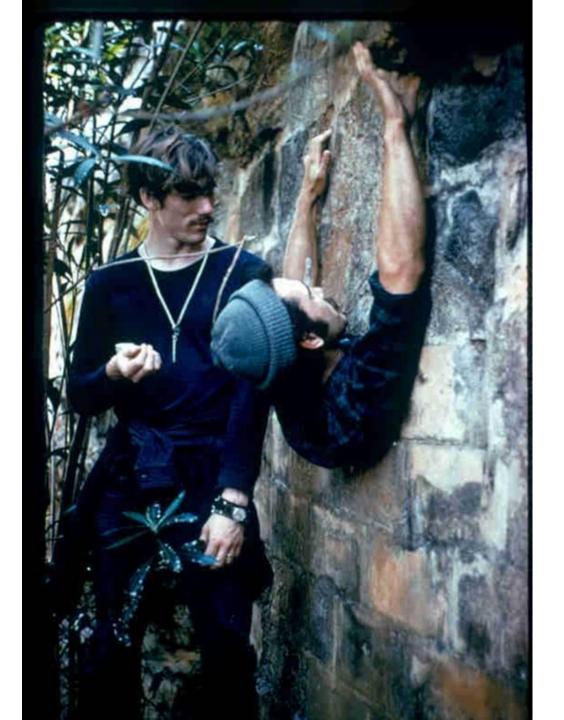


R. Palmer Photo, Grand Bahama Island

So, we ponder the question: Does glaciation matter?



Mineral King, California



We need to avoid getting stuck in tight arguments

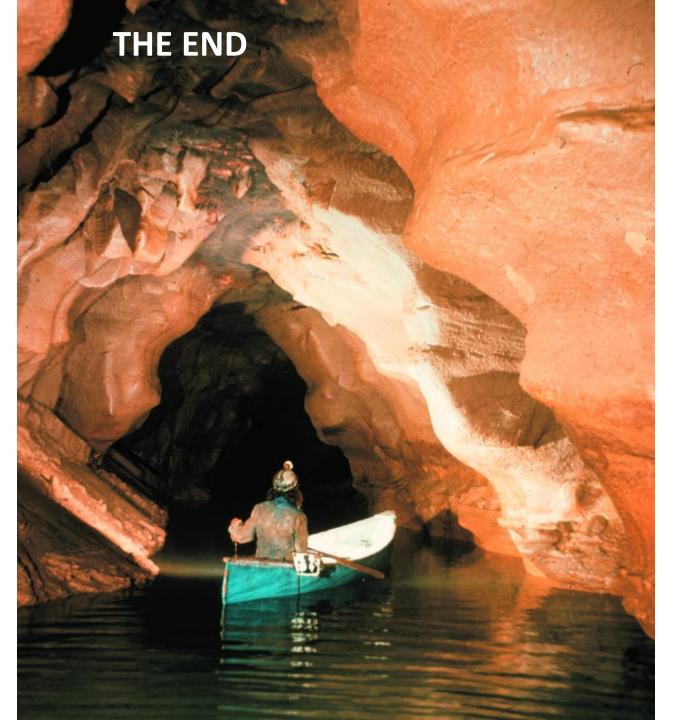
A. Palmer photo, Bermuda



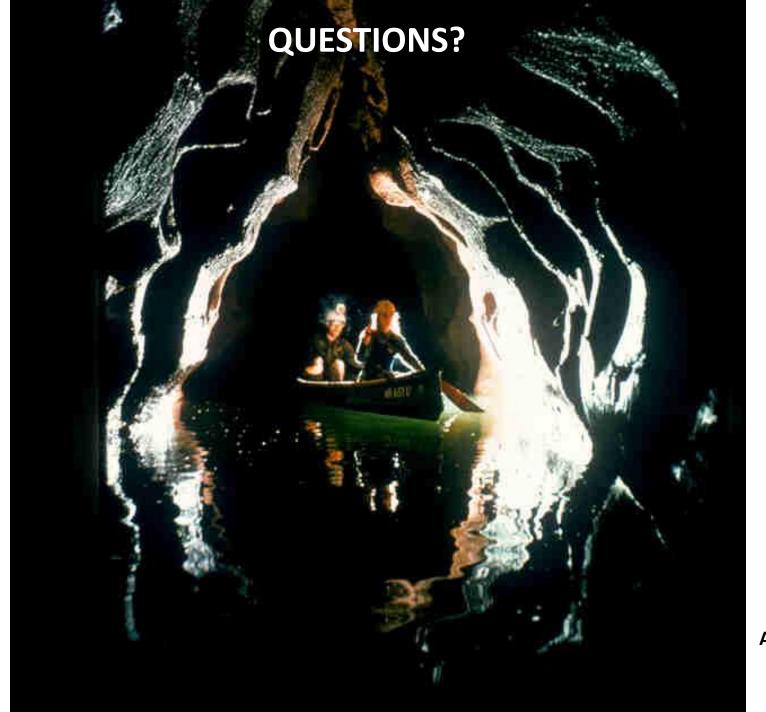
CONCLUSION

Do we *cling* to ideas of uniformitarianism, or do we recognize that epigenic cave and karst processes are a long-lived, high-fidelity record of all aspects of the variation in the Earth's surficial history?

A. Palmer photo, Norway



A. Palmer photo, Indiana



A. Palmer photo, Indiana