

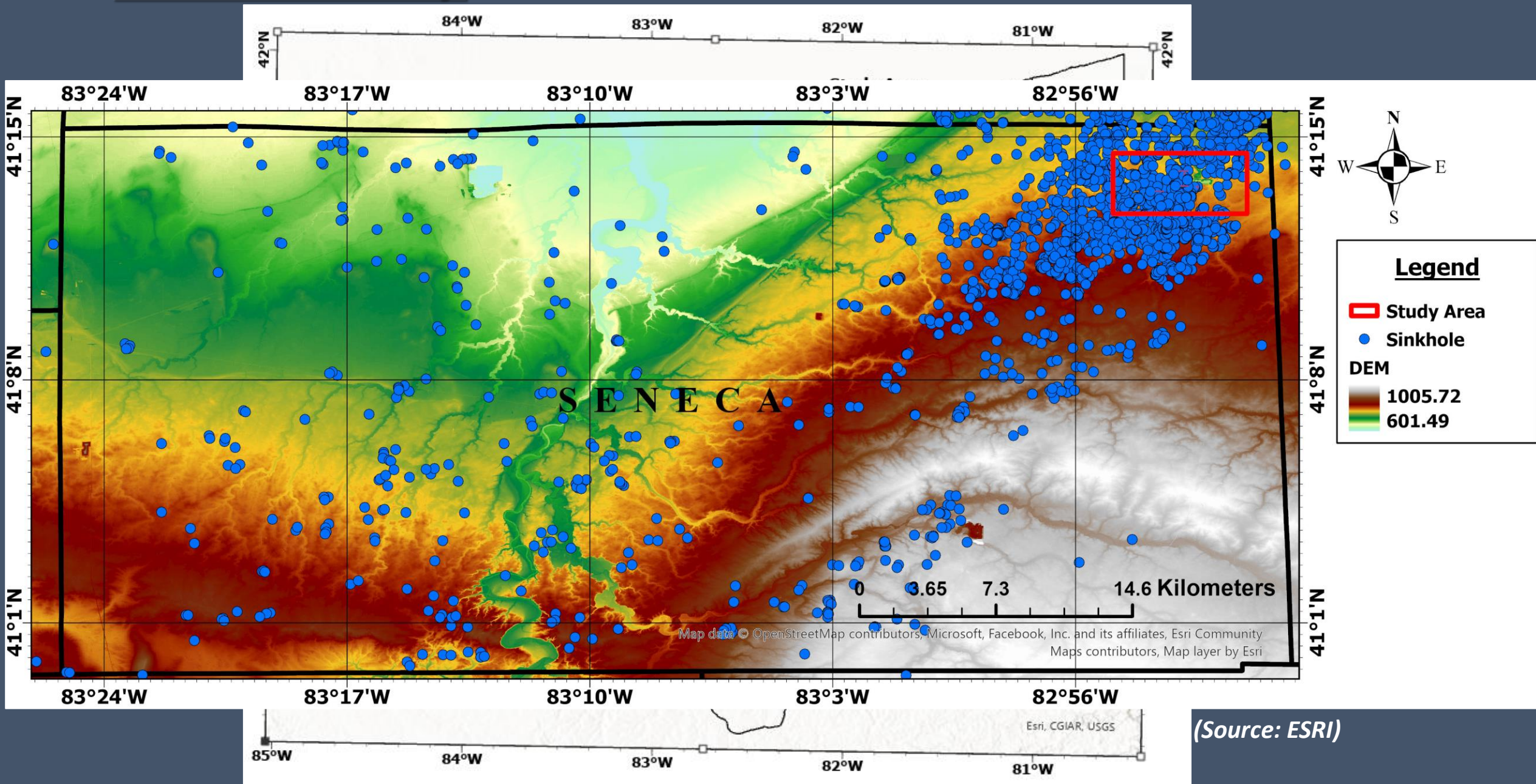
MELTWATER CHANNELS IN THE **THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO** **KARST BELLEVUE-CASTALIA PLAIN,** **SENECA COUNTY**

**Prince Atiti,
Olawale Quadri Ogunsola,
Obinna Urom,
Kennedy Doro,
Timothy Fisher.**

Department of Environmental Sciences

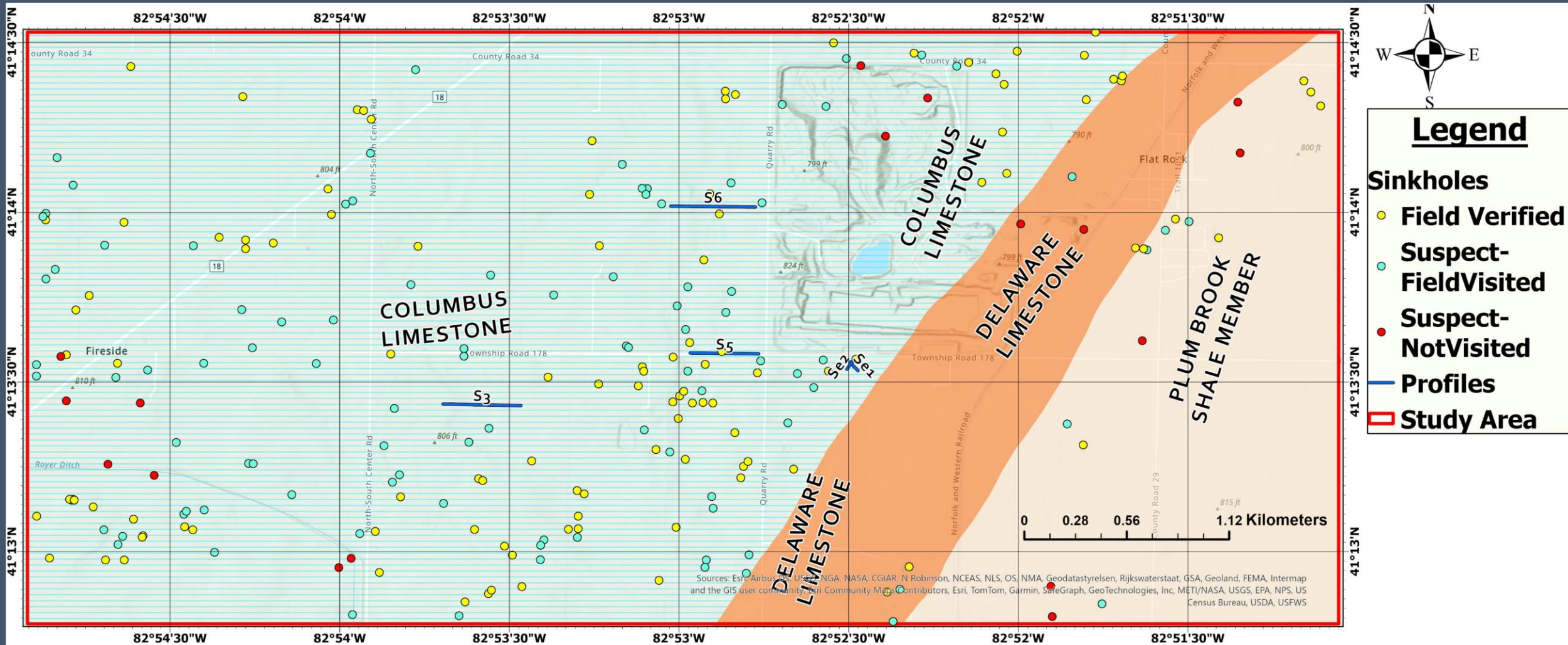
GSA Joint North South-Central Section Annual Meeting, April 21-23, Springfield, MO

Seneca County



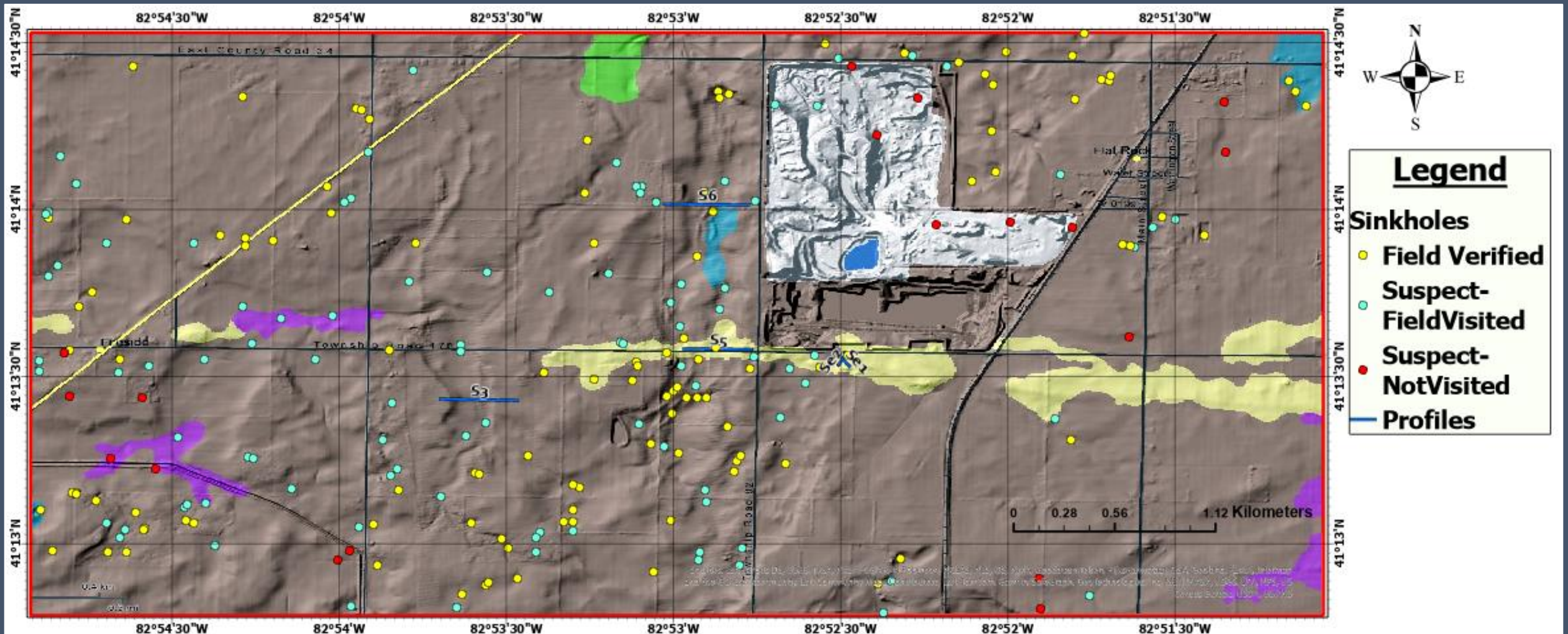
(Source: ESRI)

Bellevue-Castalia Karst System



- 94% calcium-carbonate limestone composition
- Bedrock Solution weathering
- Extensive *subaerial erosion* that preceded glaciation formed the *Columbus Cuesta* (Forsyth and Kahle, 1983)

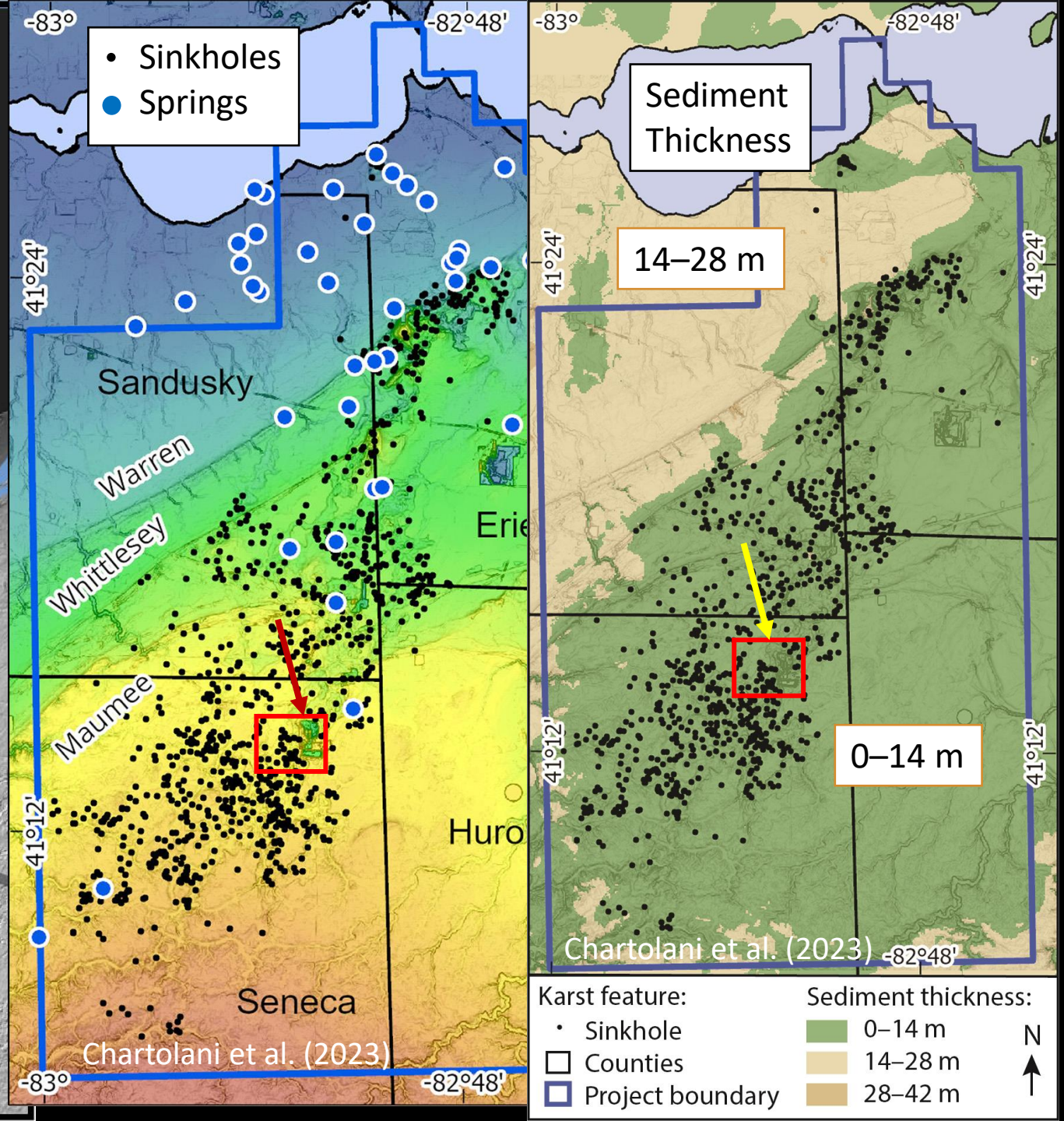
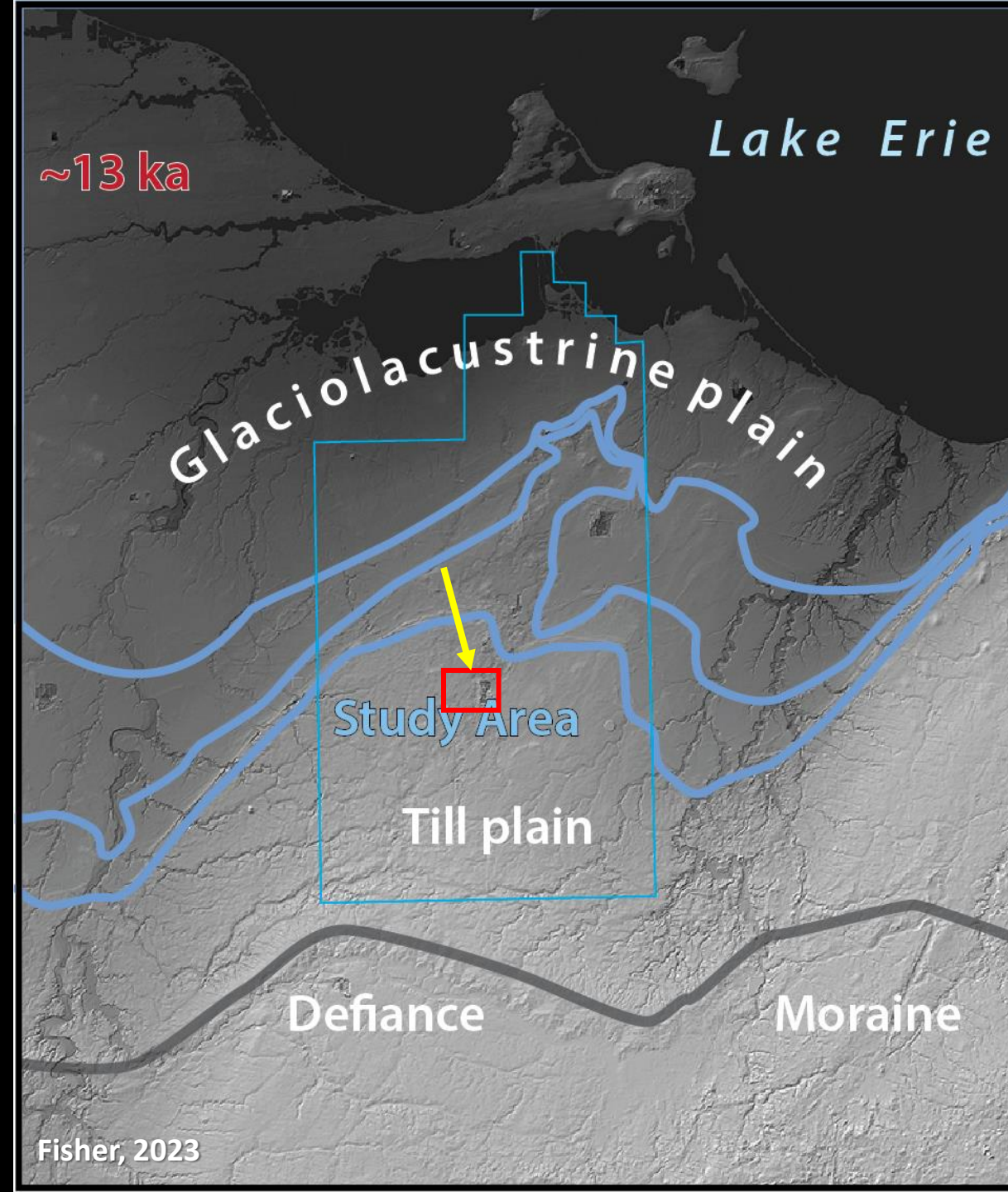
Surficial Deposit



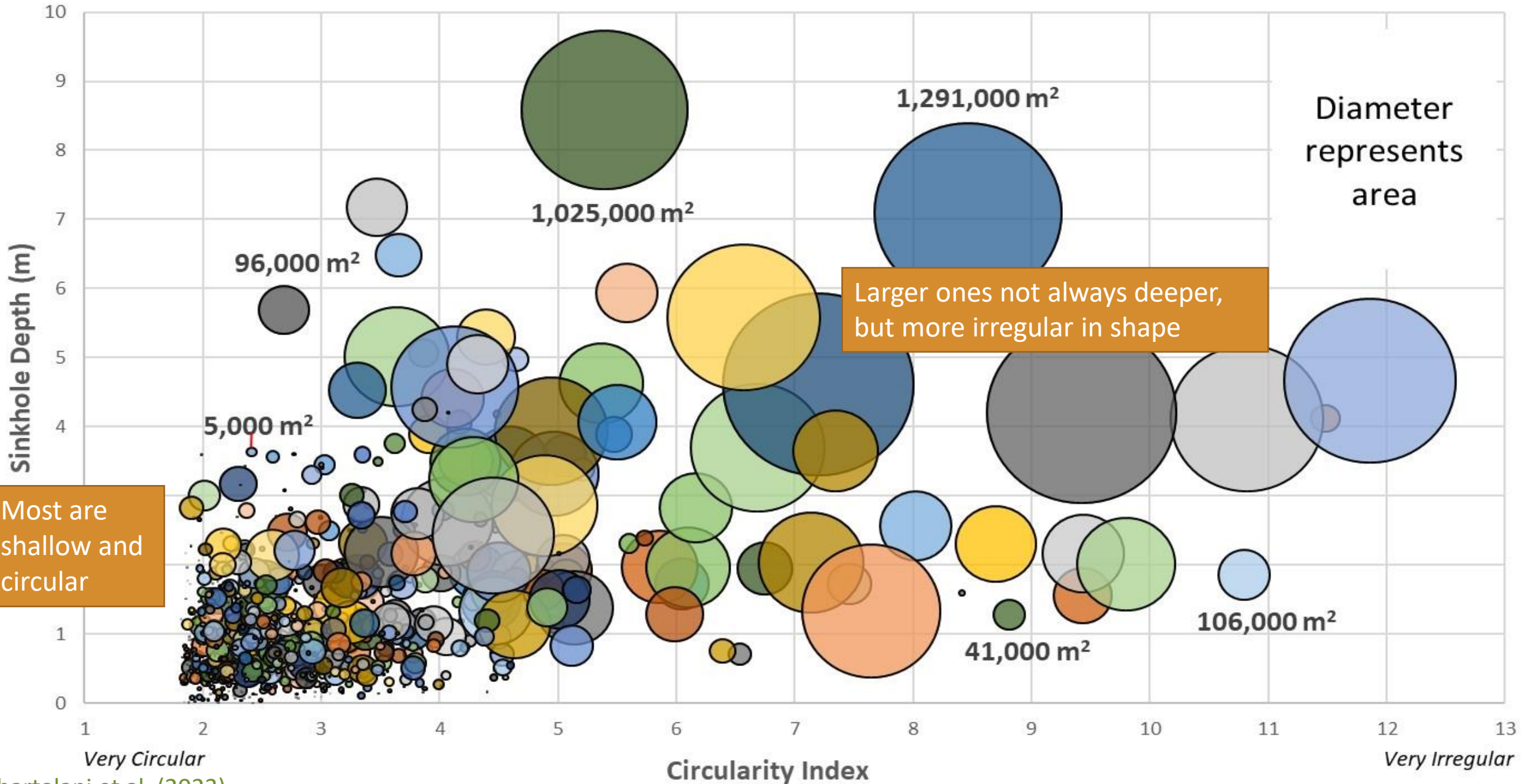
(Source: Soil Explorer)

Clayey Wisconsin Till Eolian Sands Old Alluvium Fine-Textured Lacustrine Deposits Outwash (Wisconsin Age)

➤ Plane-off of landscape by Ice-sheets of Pleistocene Epoch (Kihn, 1988)



Relationship Between Sinkhole Depth, Circularity Index and Area







Contoured depressions, representing the Channel

1 foot. Contour interval

Red dot, verified active sinkhole
Orange dot, suspected sinkhole

Karst Interactive Map, ODNR Division of Geological Survey



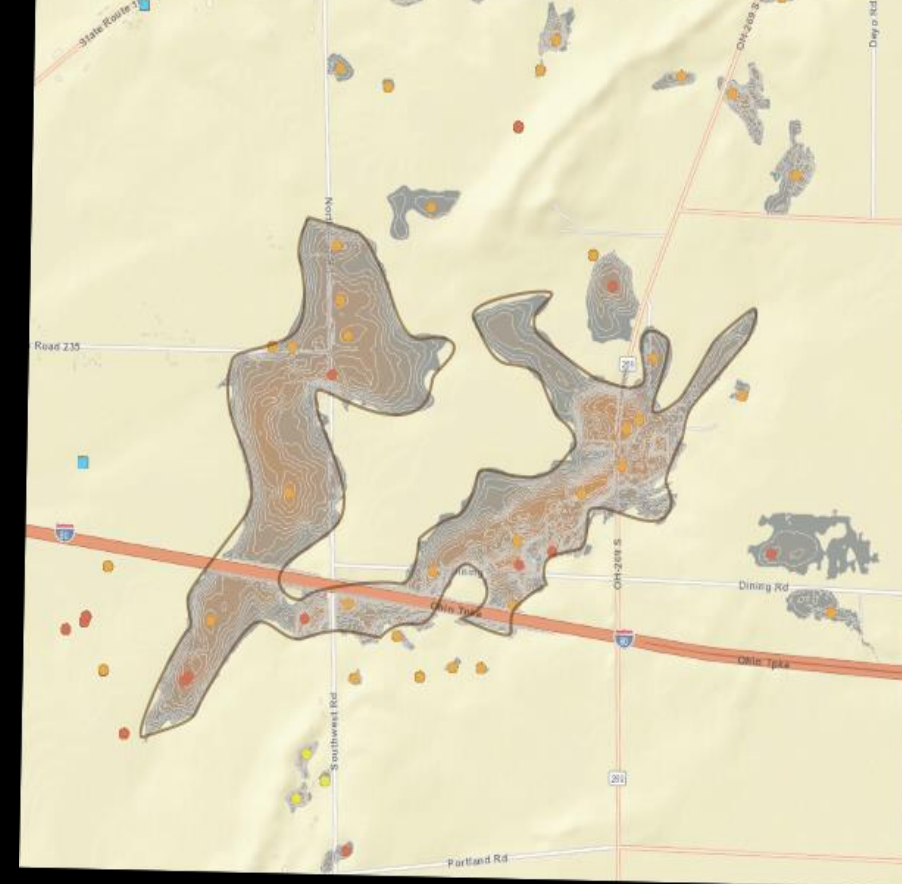
Active sinkhole

Ridge in the Channel

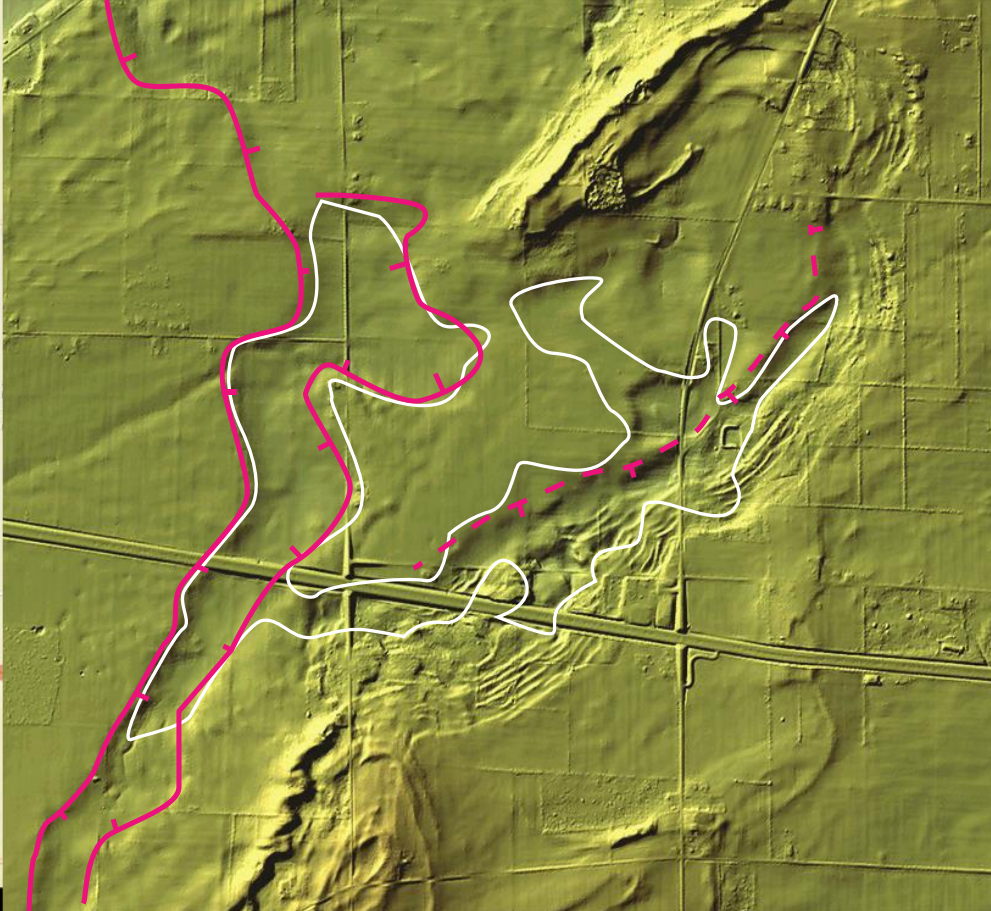
Kelleys Island Glacial Groove State Monument



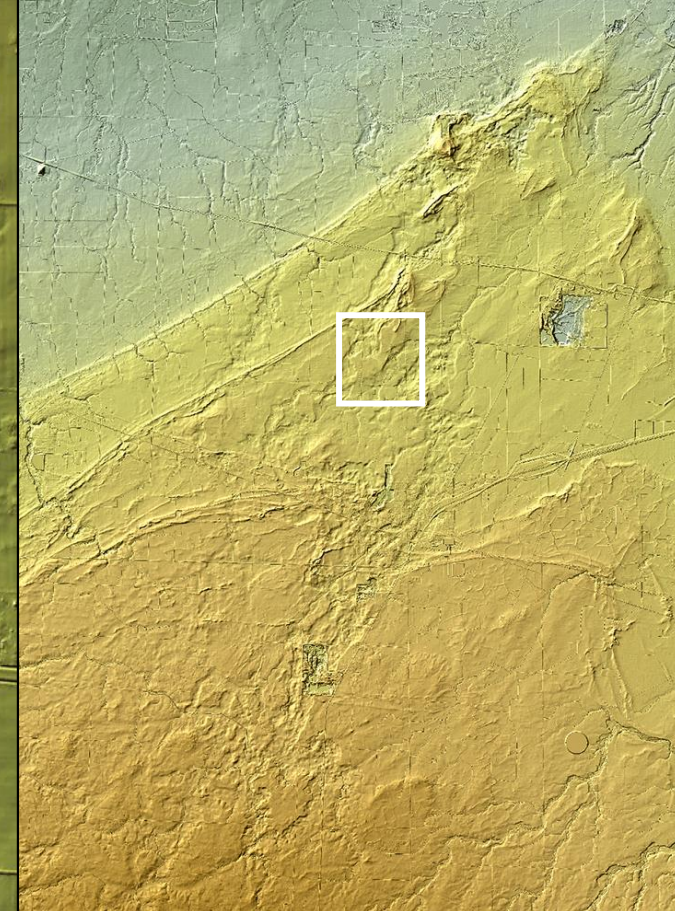
Evidence for subglacial meltwater erosion:
Sichelwannen forms are fluvial erosional marks that form from sediment charged turbulent fluids.

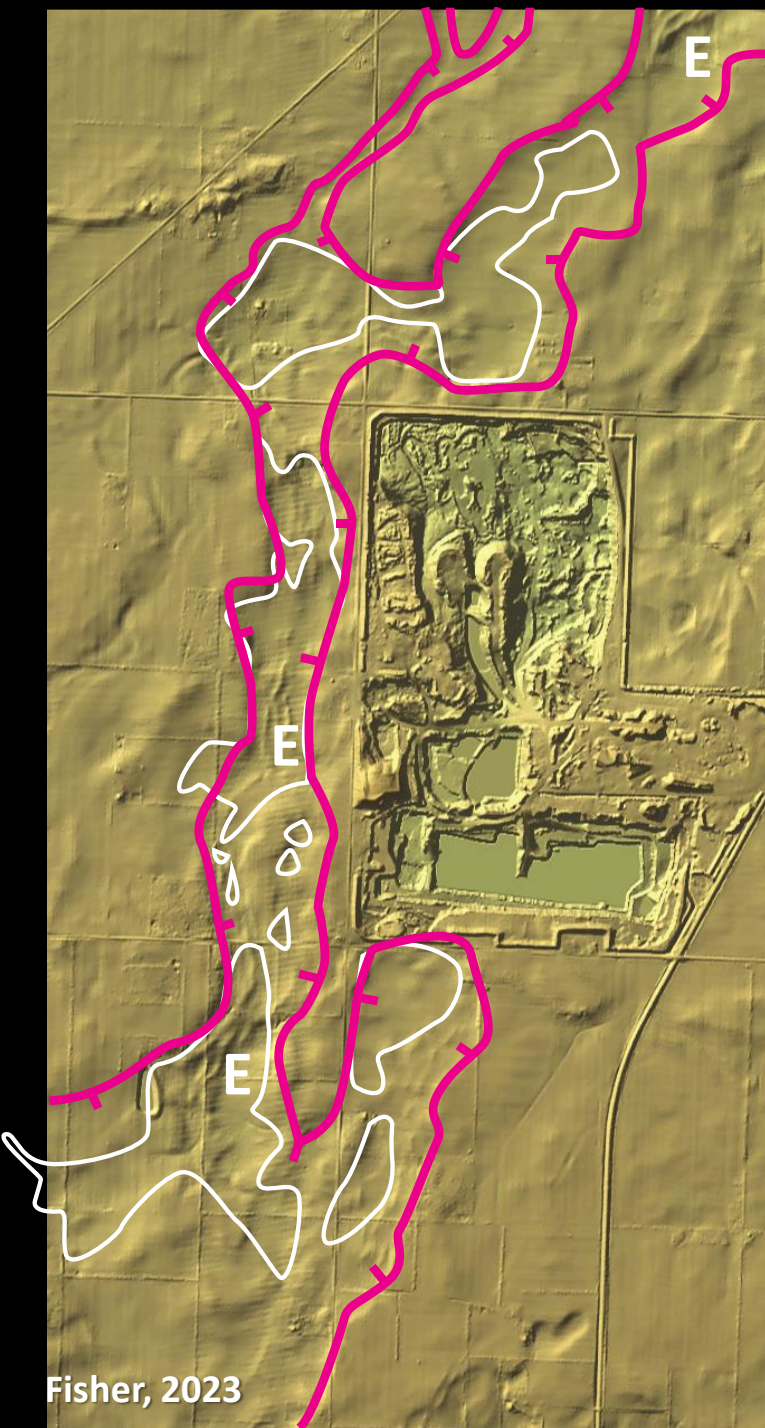


Contoured channels

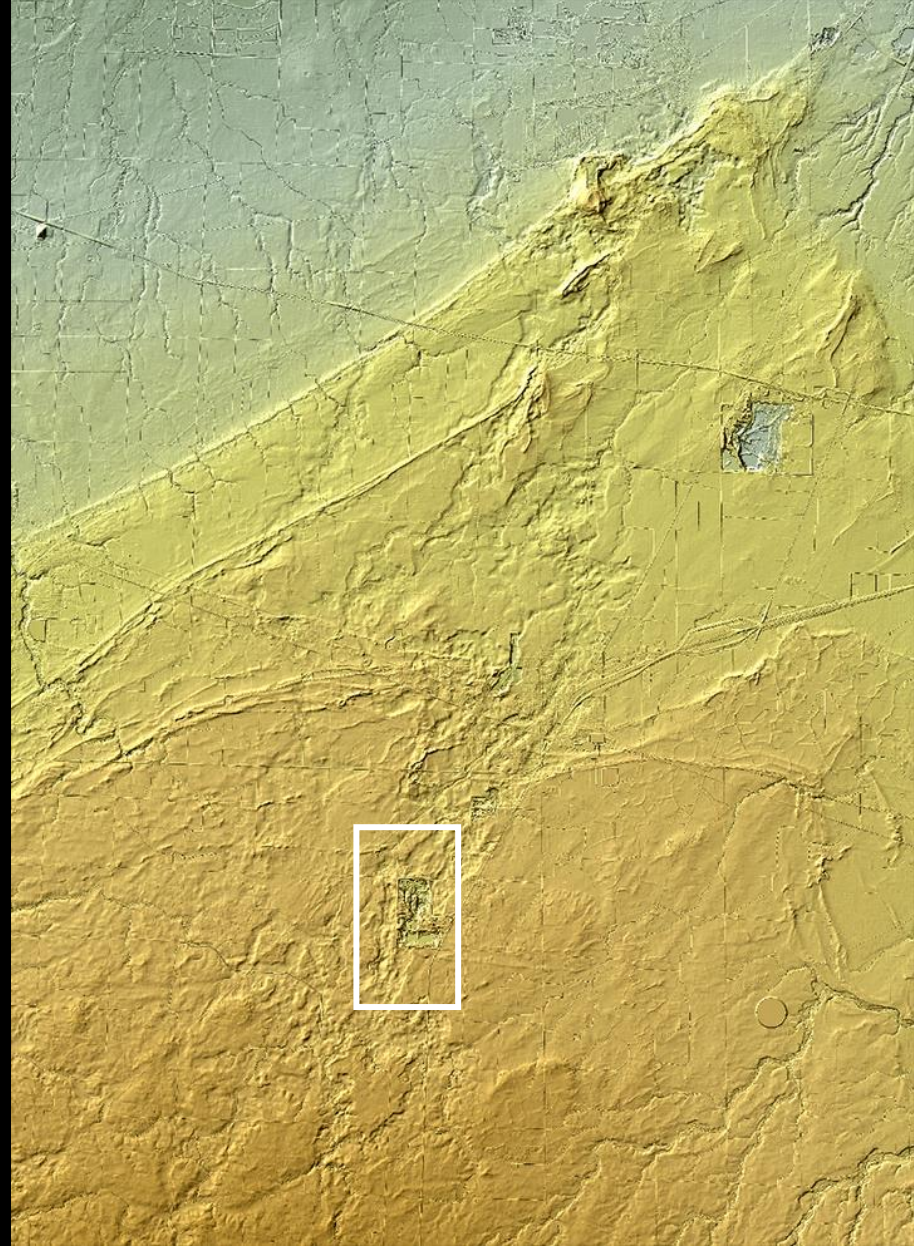
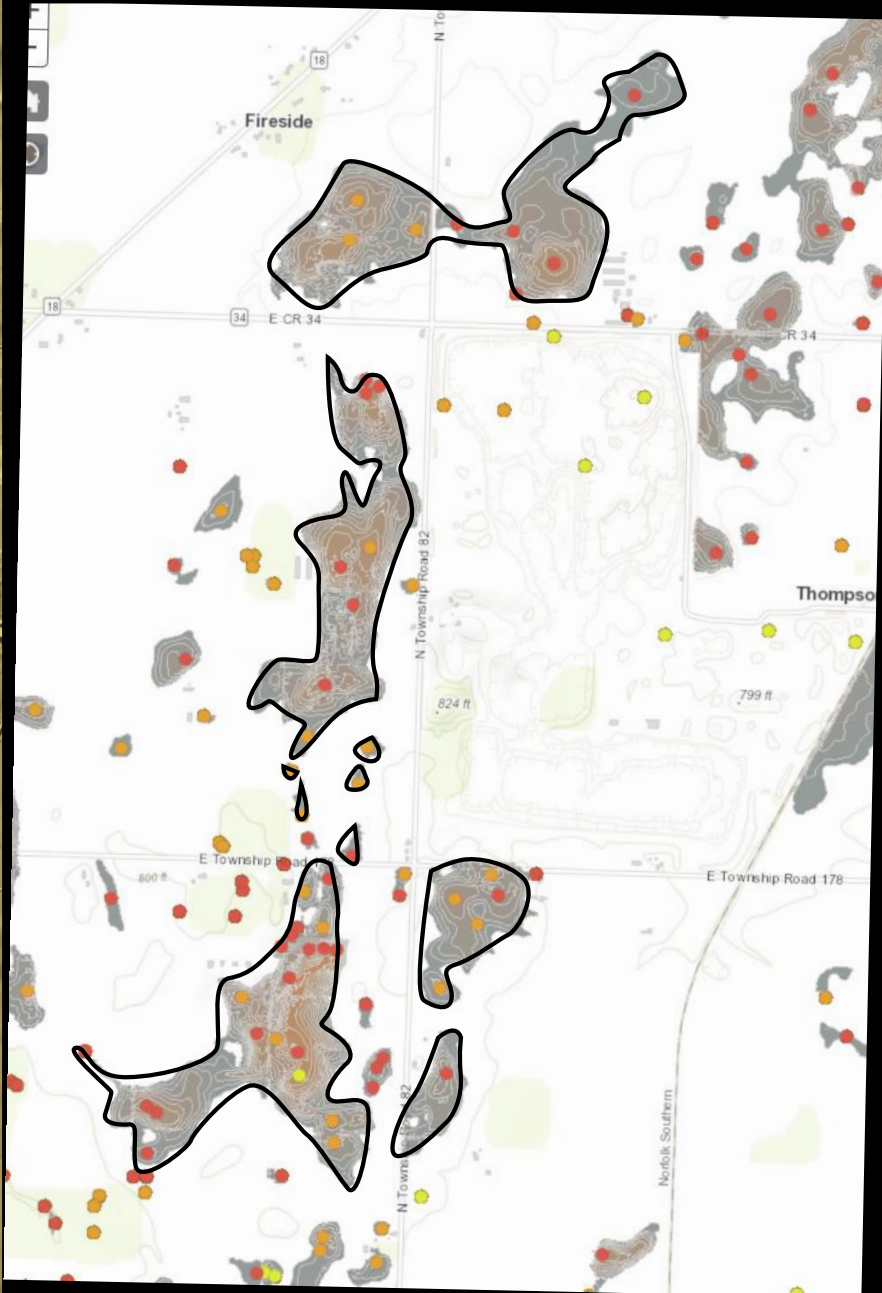


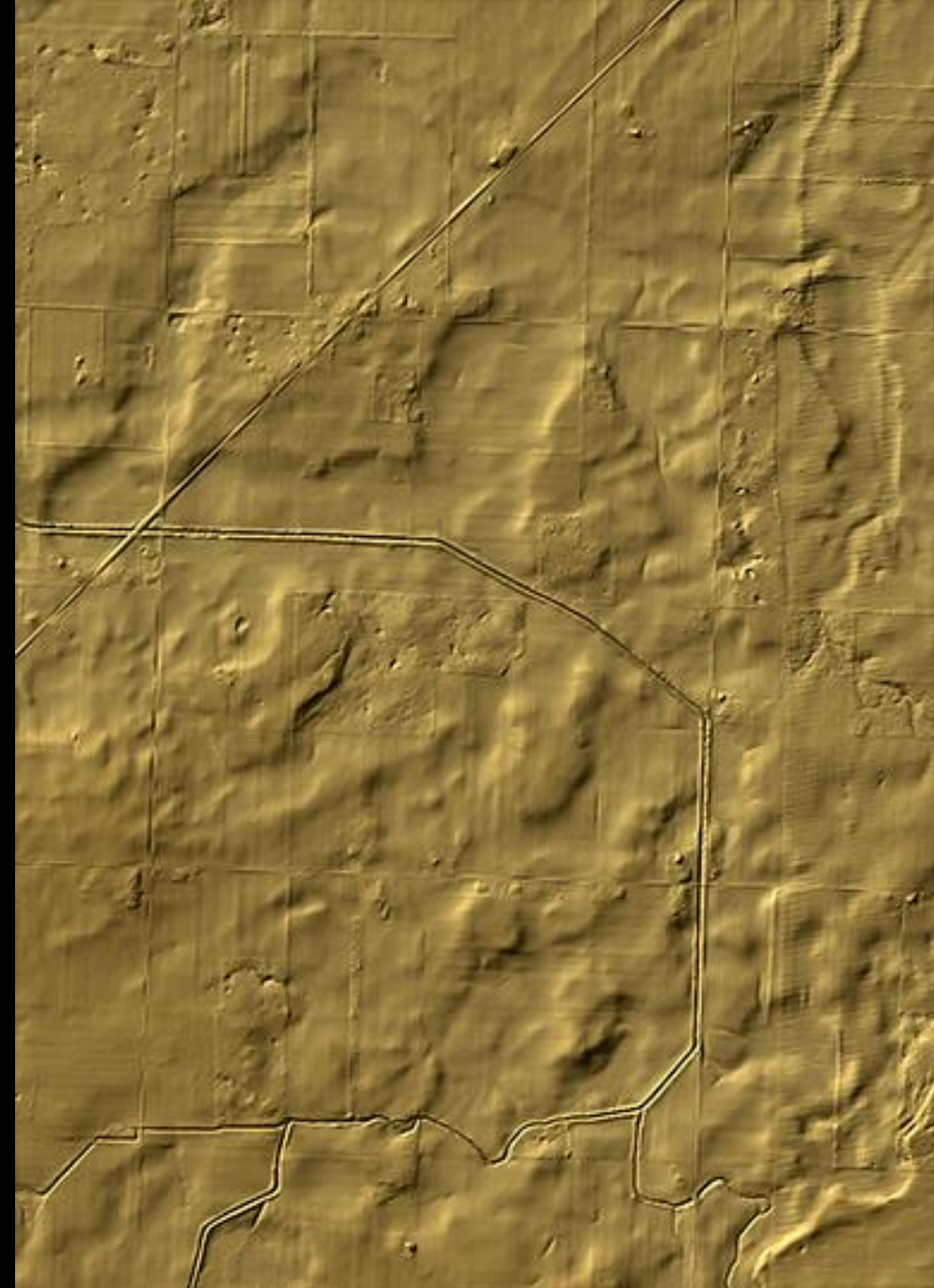
- Outline of contoured sink holes
- Outline of channels



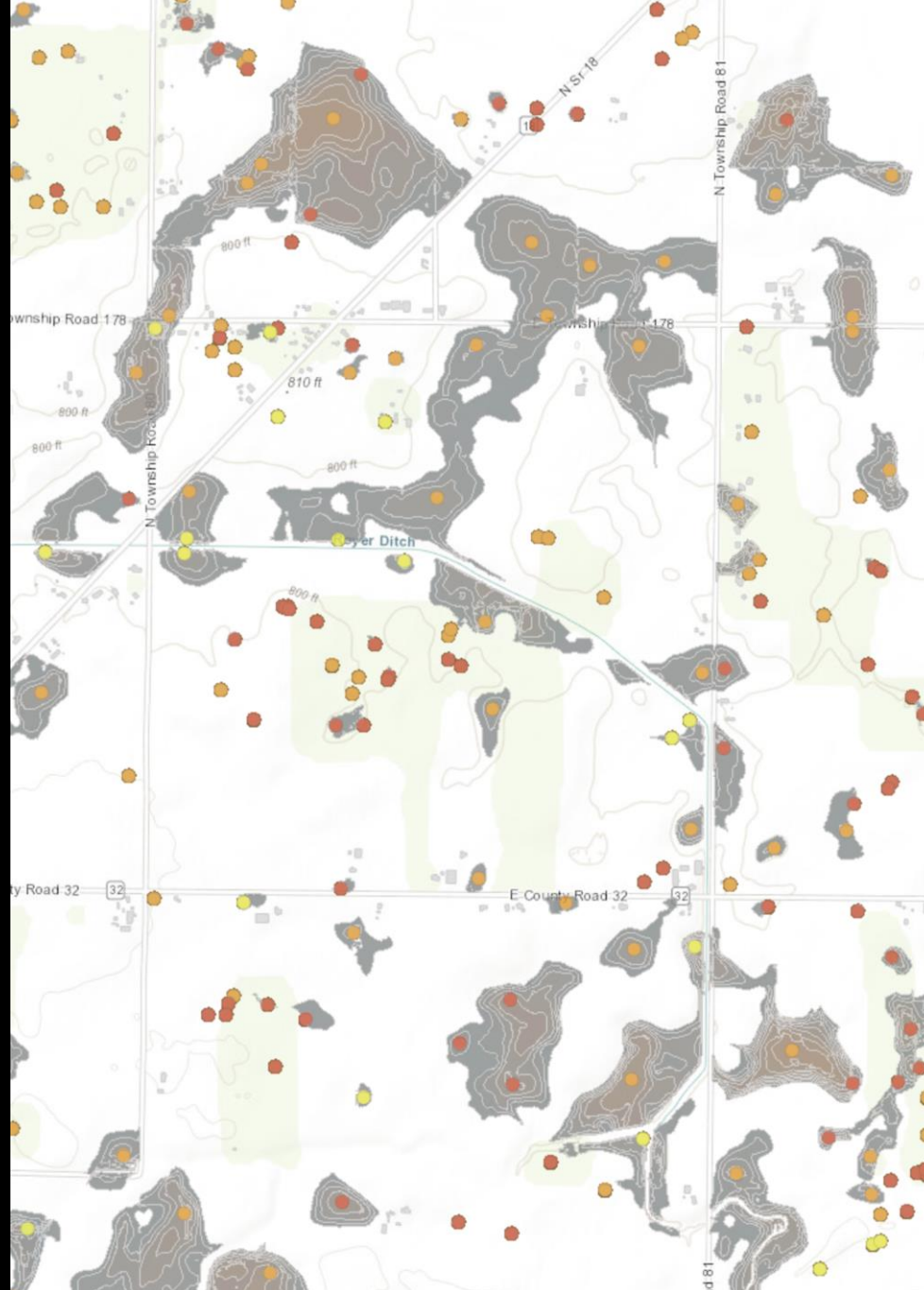


Fisher, 2023



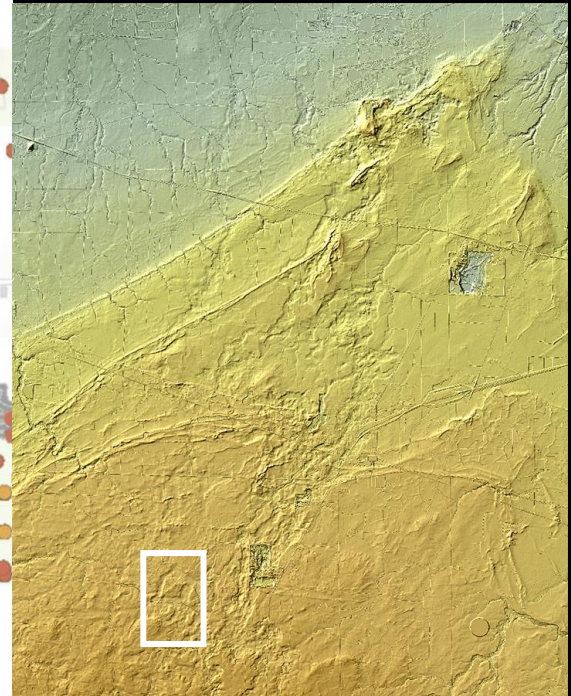


Fisher, 2023



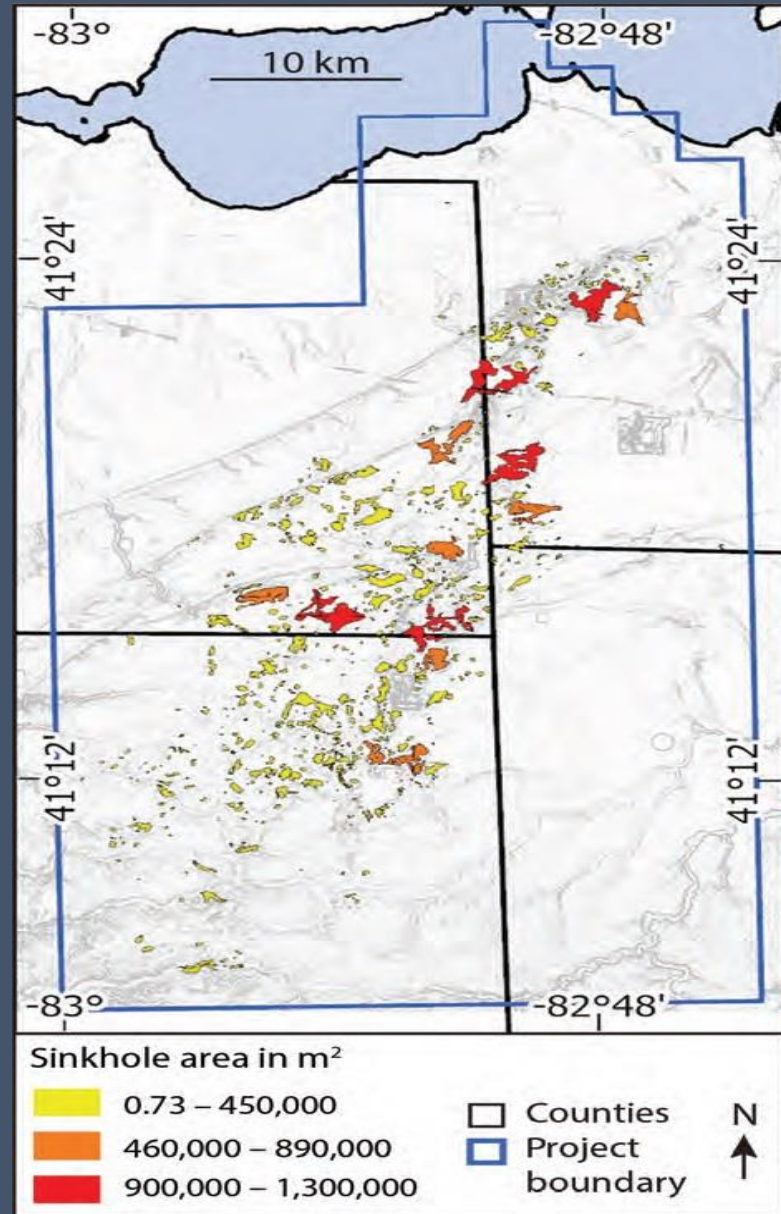
All depressions suspected to be connected channel

Active sinkholes in channels and uplands.

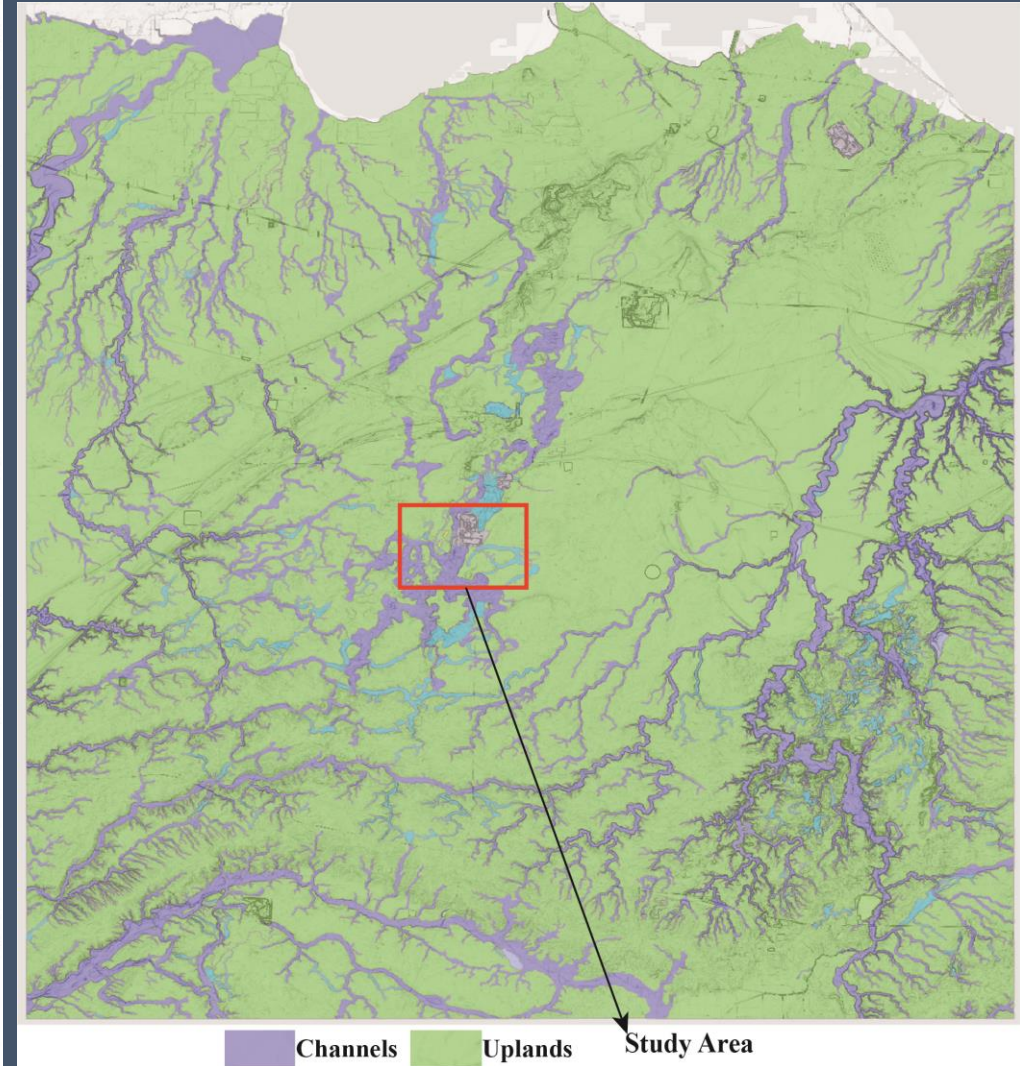


Channels or Sinkholes?

- Depressions previously inferred as sinkholes.
- Are they sinkholes or channels?



Inferred sinkholes (Chartolani et al. 2023)



*Mapped channels in Northeastern Ohio
(Source: ODNR-Mr. Douglas Aden)*

Research Questions and Hypothesis

Hypothesis

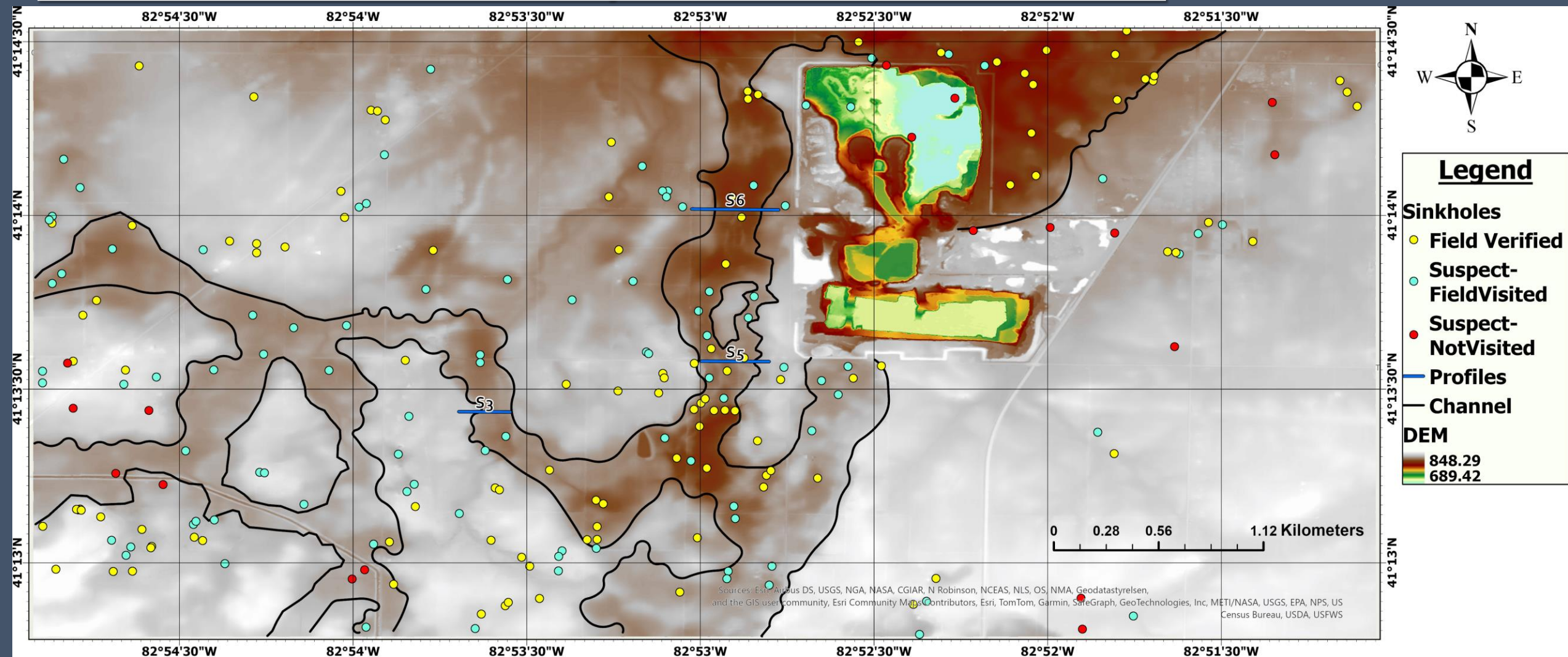
The depressions are channels formed by subglacial meltwater erosion of Pleistocene ice-sheets.

Questions

➤ What are the depressions: meltwater channels or large sinkholes? How were they formed?



Could the connected depressions be channels?



➤ Northeast slope topography

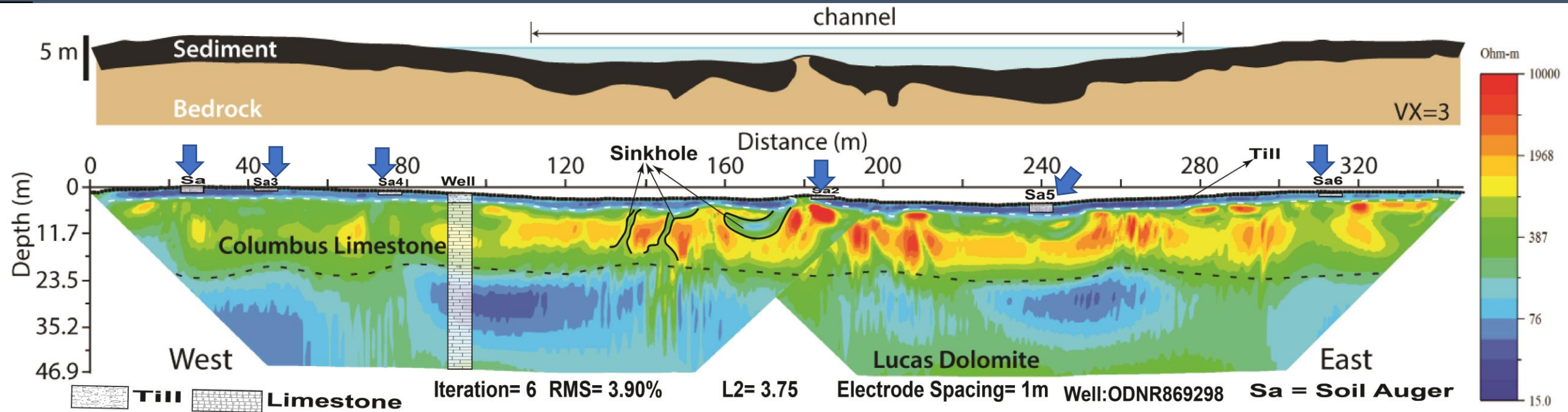
Method

- Electrical Resistivity Tomography
 - Dipole-Dipole Array
 - Instrument: Lippmann
 - Frequency: 5Hz
 - 200m transects with 1m electrode separation.
 - Inversion: Earth Imager
- Well Logs and Soil Augers

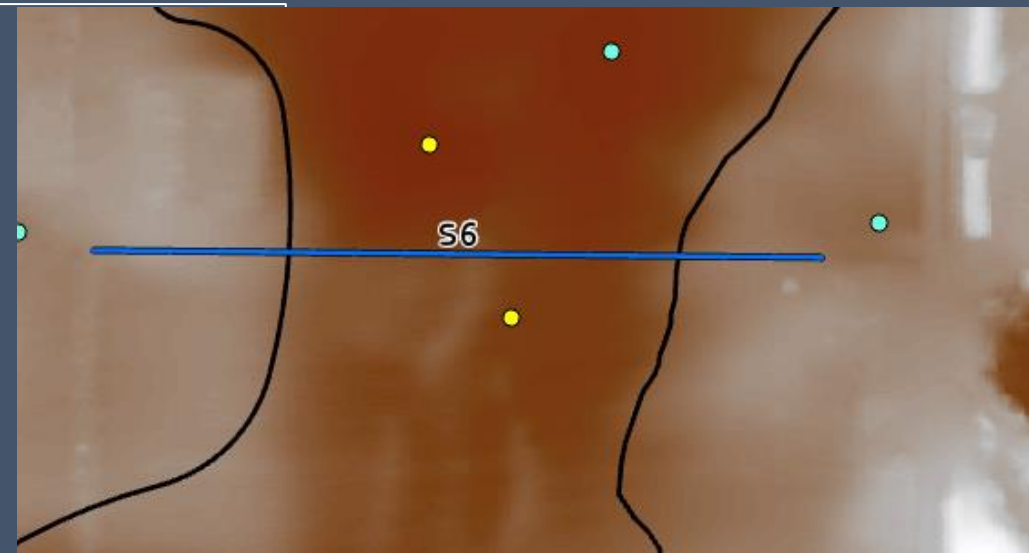


Results: Site 6

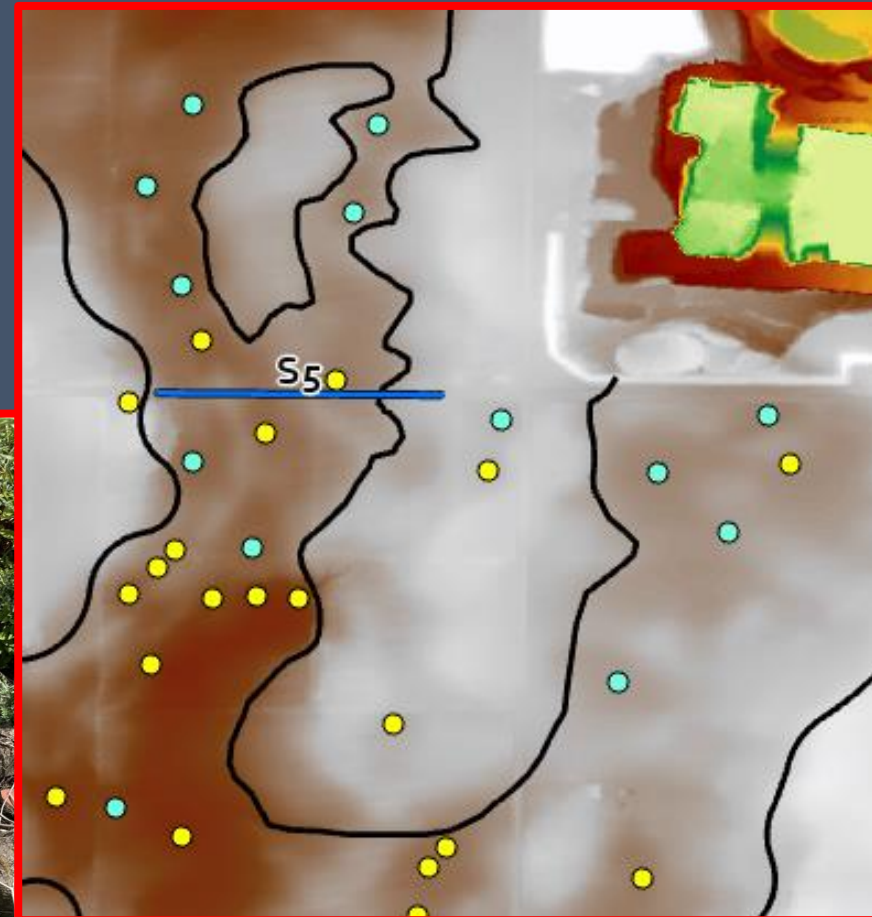
ERT at site 6 (1-200m transect)



- The channel
- Stratigraphy
- Variable till thickness
- Two bedrock units –Limestone and Dolomite
- Well log and soil augers
- Limestone-till boundary and surface topography
- Sinkholes



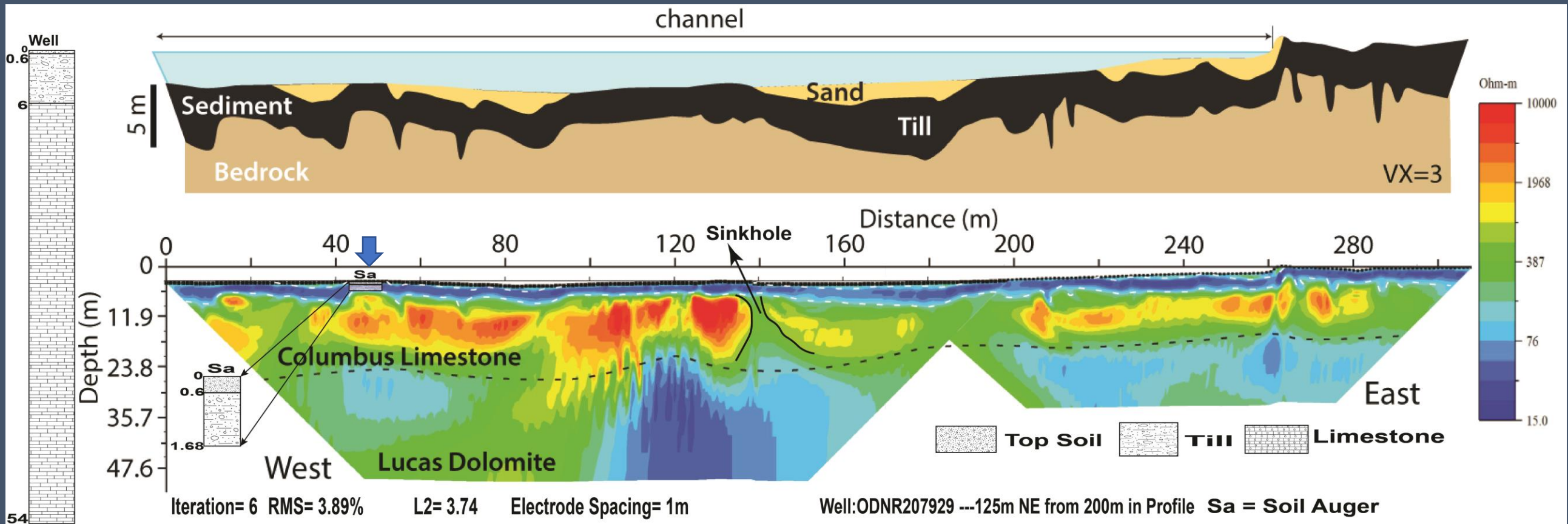
Sinkhole at Site 5



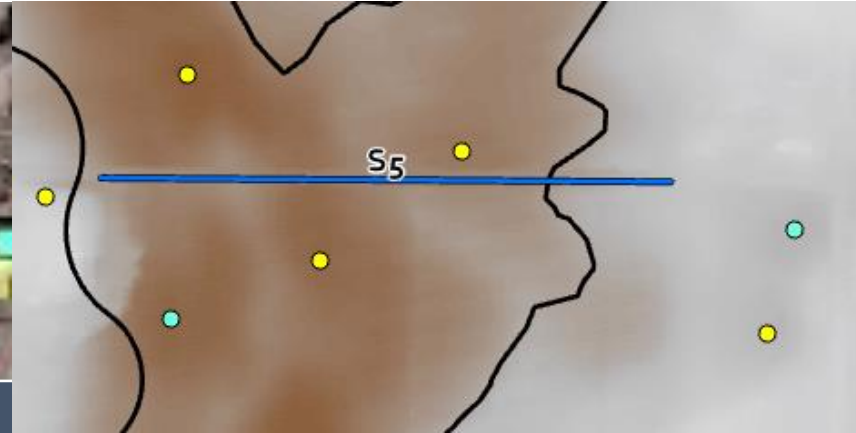
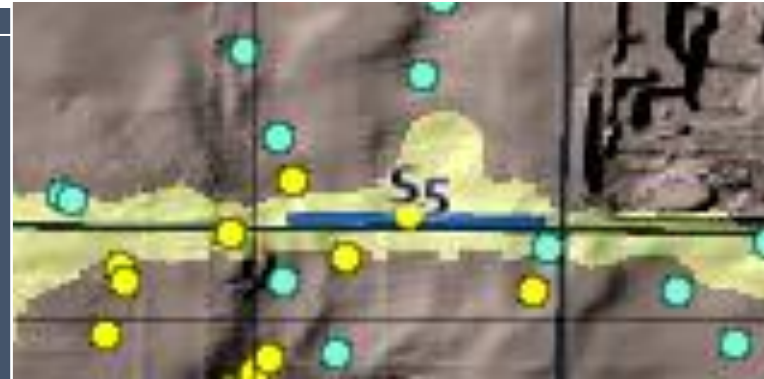
Influence extend across the road and observed at 140m along profile

Results: Site 5

ERT at site 5

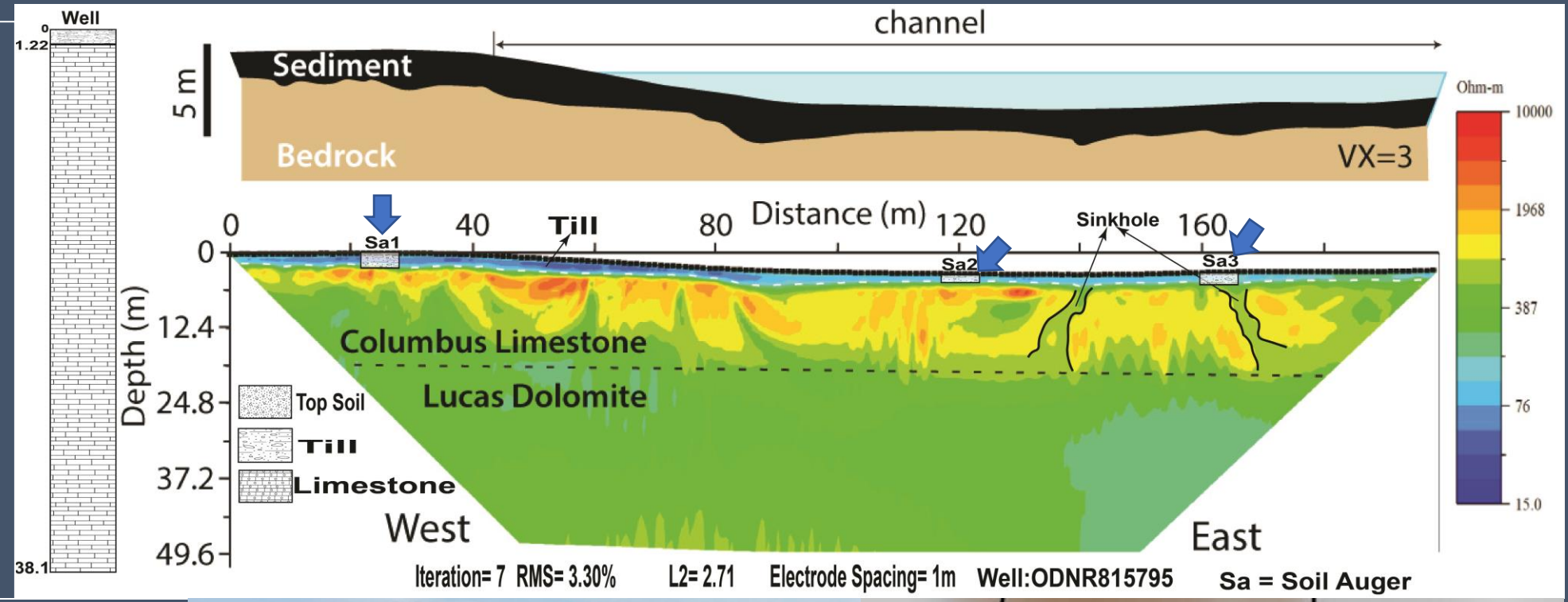


- The channel
- Sand?
- Till thickness
- Bedrock-till boundary
- Sinkhole (Verified)



Results: Site 3

- The channel
- Till thickness
- Sinkholes
- Bedrock-till boundary



ERT at site 3



Summary

- The depressions are connected channels formed by Subglacial meltwater erosion
- ❖ *Lateral till thickness across channels and upland*
- ❖ *undulating till-bedrock boundary*
- Channels are cut into the bedrock.
- ❖ *Surface topography Vs irregular bedrock surface*
- Small suspected sinkholes at the bedrock surface do not account for the larger channel-shaped depressions observed.



Acknowledgements

- Dennis, Hannah, Jay, Valentina, Obed
- Ms. Denise Bell (Seneca Caverns)
- Landowners Vs Farm Owners
- Mr. Douglas Aden (ODNR)

THE END