

Dolines of Dinaric Karst

Case Study of Menišija, Slovenia

Rok Mihevc rok@mihevc.org

Abstract

Dolines are a frequent karst feature. Their shape, genesis and dynamics are conceptually described by various models. However, to the author's knowledge there was no data about exact shape and size of a larger set of karst dolines that could be used for statistical analysis. We developed and used a numerical method to analyze $60km^2$ of $1m$ grid resolution lidar data of digital relief model of Menišija, a levelled karst surface, former polje near Postojna, Slovenia. We identified 8.700 dolines (about $145 \text{ dolines}/m^2$). We then used numerical tools to calculate the average shape of the identified dolines and proposed a function to describe this shape.

Due to the geological history of Menišija and similarity of dolines in the area we propose that they were shaped by the same geomorphological processes, that ultimately lead to a common geomorphologically stable form of doline which is already reached in this area.

Using this hypothesis we propose two possible dynamical models for dolines that would lead to the shape of relief that we observe in Menišija today.

About dinaric karst dolines

Dolines of Dinaric karst are closed, bowl shaped depression with diameter ranging from about 10 to 100 meters. While each doline has its specific history, we can notice similarities in size and shape of dolines found in the same region. This leads us to believe, that no matter the history, they are ultimateley shaped by the same process. This conclusion gives motivation for the presented study.

It is believed that predominant factor of genesis and growth of dolines is chemical dissolution of limestone. The dissolved limestone is washed into the aquifer trough fractures in the bedrock, while the surface is lowered and fractures widened. Lowering causes further concentration of surface water flow that further dissolves limestone. A feedback loop is established that drives the growth of the doline. However the growth is not unbound, as all dolines eventually reach a stable, adult, form that we most commonly observe in nature. We assume this is caused by creation of efficient drainage system in the doline, that minimizes the dissolution of limestone, locking the dissolution of doline surface in step with adjacent flat surface.

To study a statistically relavant set of dolines we used a high resolution lidar digital relied model provided by (to-do: ime instituta + CI-TAT).



Figure 1: Figure caption

Computer vision method

To isolate dolines from the digital relief model we calculated concavity of each point in the relief by assigning the point a value calculated by subtracting the points height from the average height of points on a concentric ring around it. By varying the rings inner and outer radiuses we highlighted concave shapes of various sizes. We then segmented the area into concave zones and chose the most fitting candidates for dolines.

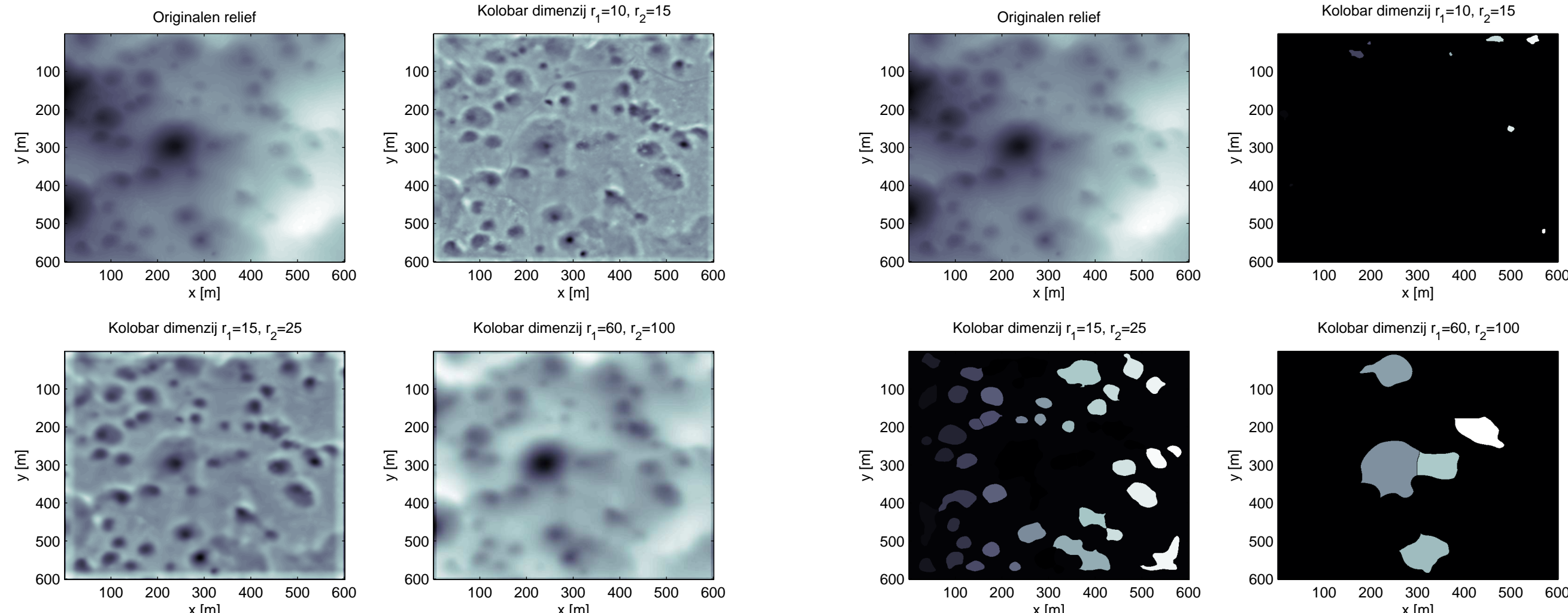


Figure 2: Some figure

Results

We then calculated the effective radiouses of found dolines, by counting the pixels of each doline and calculating the radius of a circle with equal surface (see Equation 1).

$$\sum pixels = surface = \pi \cdot r^2 \quad (1)$$

Overlay of the identified dolines and histogram of effective radiouses can be seen on Figure 3.

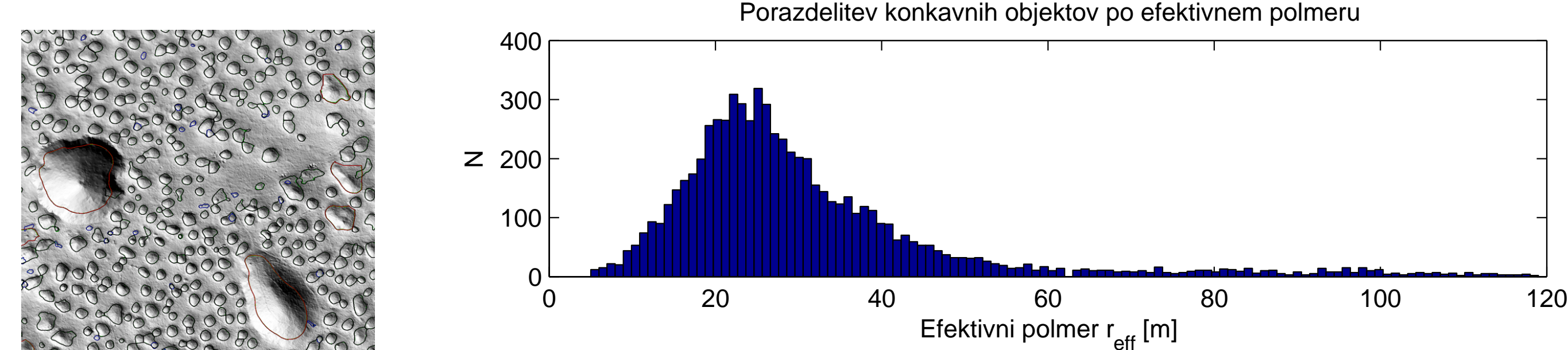


Figure 3: Some figure

The size of identified dolines seams to be normally distributed with a maximum at $22m$.

Average doline

We then proceded by averaging all the identified dolines, to remove historical and directional bias. The result can be seen in Figure 4.

To approximate the shape of the average doline we proposed an upside down Gaussian function (2).

$$f(x, y) = -A \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{\sigma^2}} + C \quad (2)$$

Results and comments

- Kako prilegamo funkcijo najdenim vrtacam
- Kaksna je porazdelitev tako izmerjenih parametrov

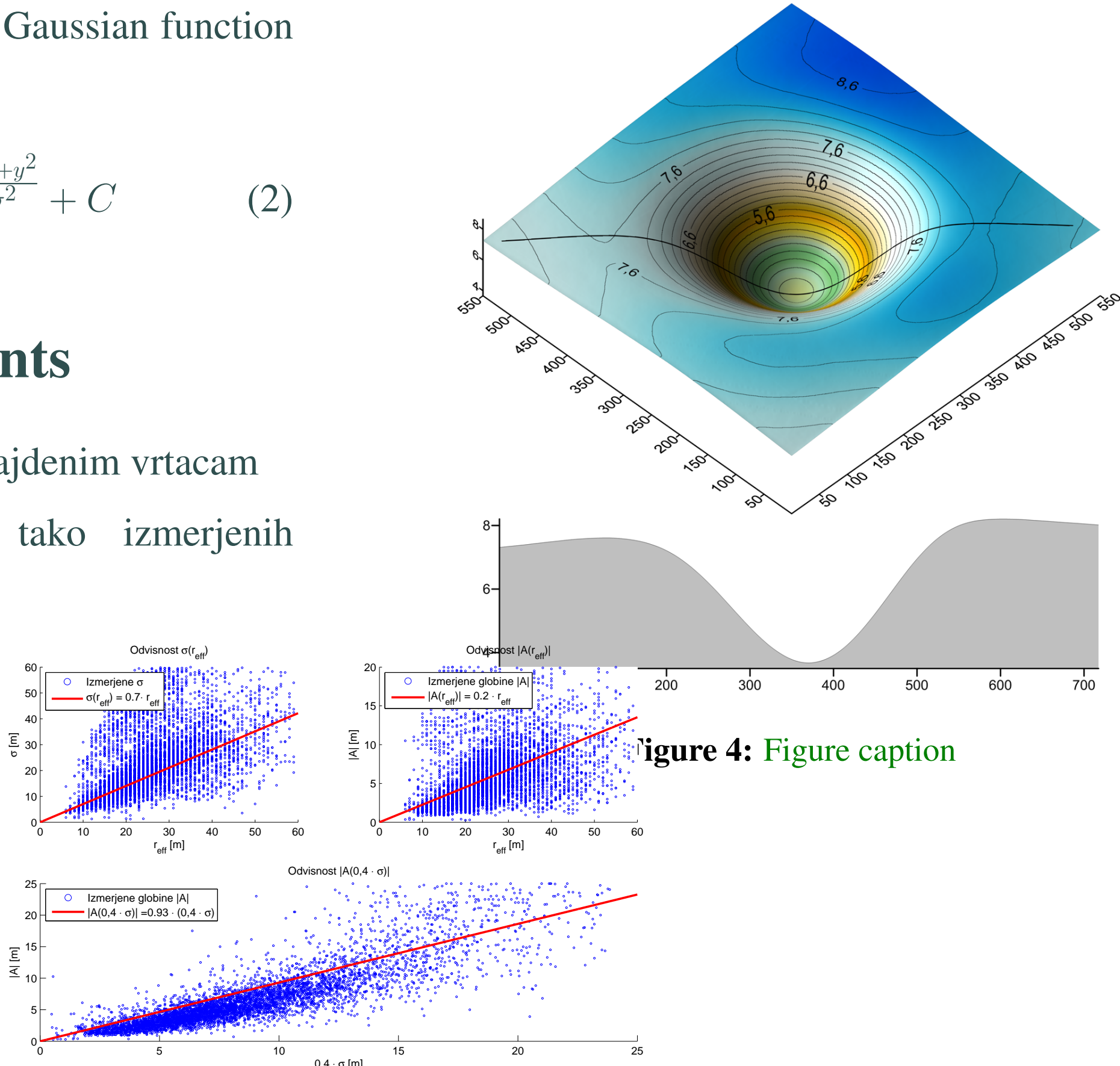


Figure 4: Figure caption

Figure 5: Figure caption

Donec faucibus purus at tortor egestas eu fermentum dolor facilisis. Maecenas tempor dui eu neque fringilla rutrum. Mauris lobortis nisl accumsan. Aenean vitae risus ante. Phasellus imperdiet, tortor vitae congue bibendum, felis enim sagittis lorem, et volutpat ante orci sagittis mi. Morbi rutrum laoreet semper. Morbi accumsan enim nec tortor consectetur non commodo nisi sollicitudin. Proin sollicitudin. Pellentesque eget orci eros. Fusce ultricies, tellus et pellentesque fringilla, ante massa luctus libero, quis tristique purus urna nec nibh.

In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Etiam placerat, risus ac.

Vivamus sed nibh ac metus tristique tristique a vitae ante. Sed lobortis mi ut arcu fringilla et adipiscing ligula rutrum. Aenean turpis velit, placerat eget tincidunt nec, ornare in nisl. In placerat.

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 1: Table caption

Proposed dynamic model

- Kaksni so casovni robni pogoji (geologija)
- Kaksni so prostorski robni pogoji
- Predlagane enacbe
- Rezultati enacb

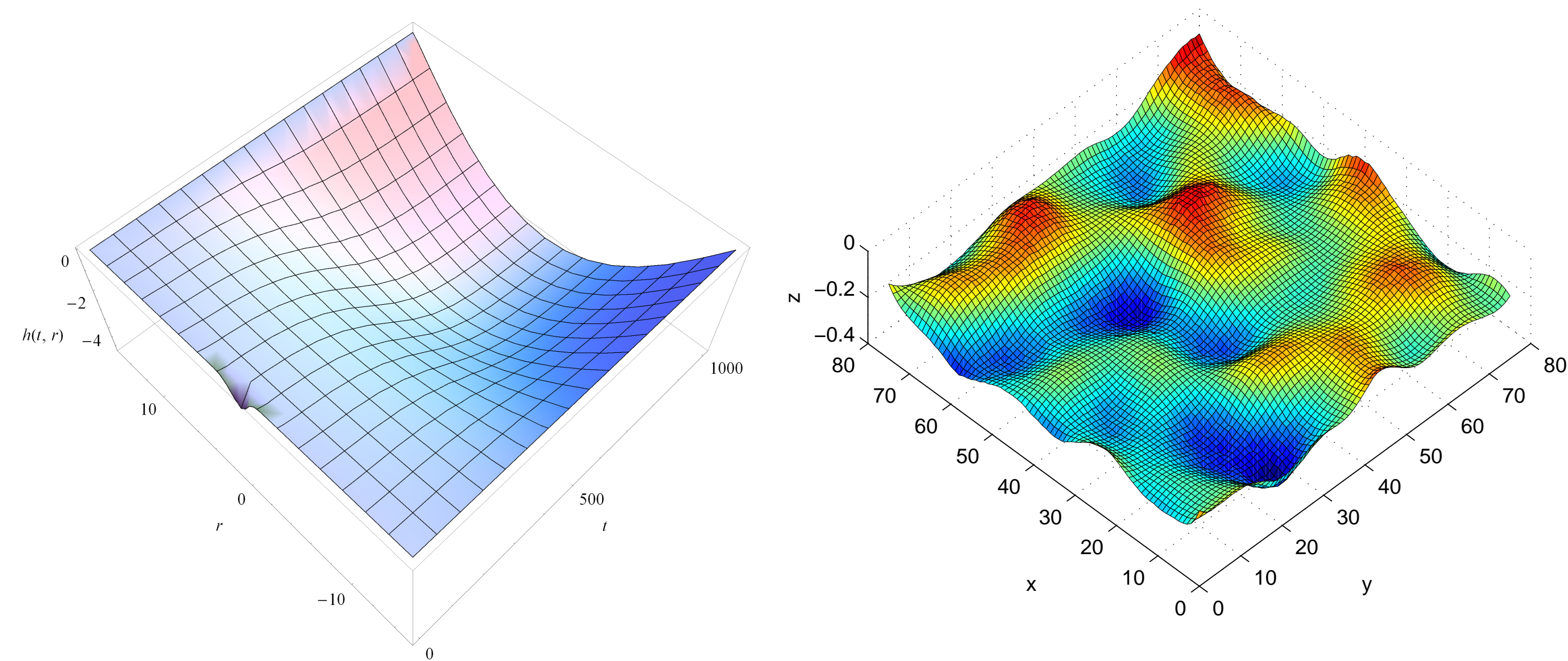


Figure 6: Some figure

- Pellentesque eget orci eros. Fusce ultricies, tellus et pellentesque fringilla, ante massa luctus libero, quis tristique purus urna nec nibh. Phasellus fermentum rutrum elementum. Nam quis justo lectus.

References

- [1] A. B. Jones and J. M. Smith. Article Title. *Journal title*, 13(52):123–456, March 2013.
- [2] J. M. Smith and A. B. Jones. *Book Title*. Publisher, 7th edition, 2012.