

Applications for Cave Surveys

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Cave & Karst Management Workshop 2007

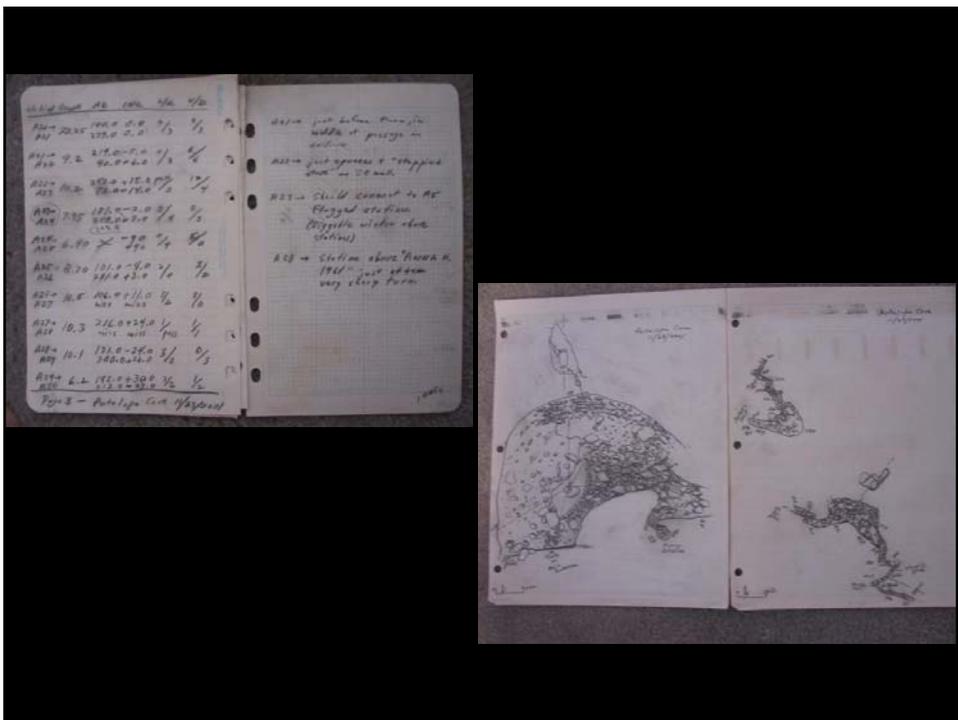
Why survey a cave?

- To measure where it goes (length, depth, direction)
- To record what it contains (biology, geology, cave formations, archeology, hydrology)
- To understand how it forms (geology, hydrology, structure, chemistry, time)
- To aid in its management and science (interactions with human activities and surface morphology)
- For planning (tour development, trails, rescues, restoration, science)
- To discover more cave passages

How are caves surveyed?

- Tape (disto), compass, inclinometer
- Creating sketches and notes to symbolize and record passage features
- (Completing cave inventory)
- Data reduction
- Drafting the cave map





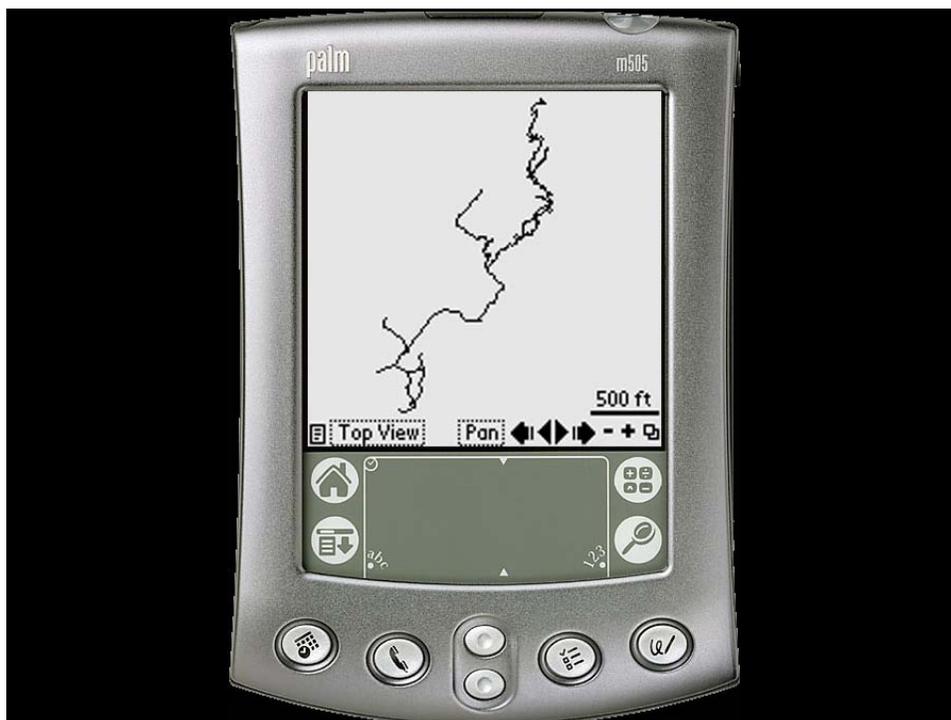
Cave data reduction software

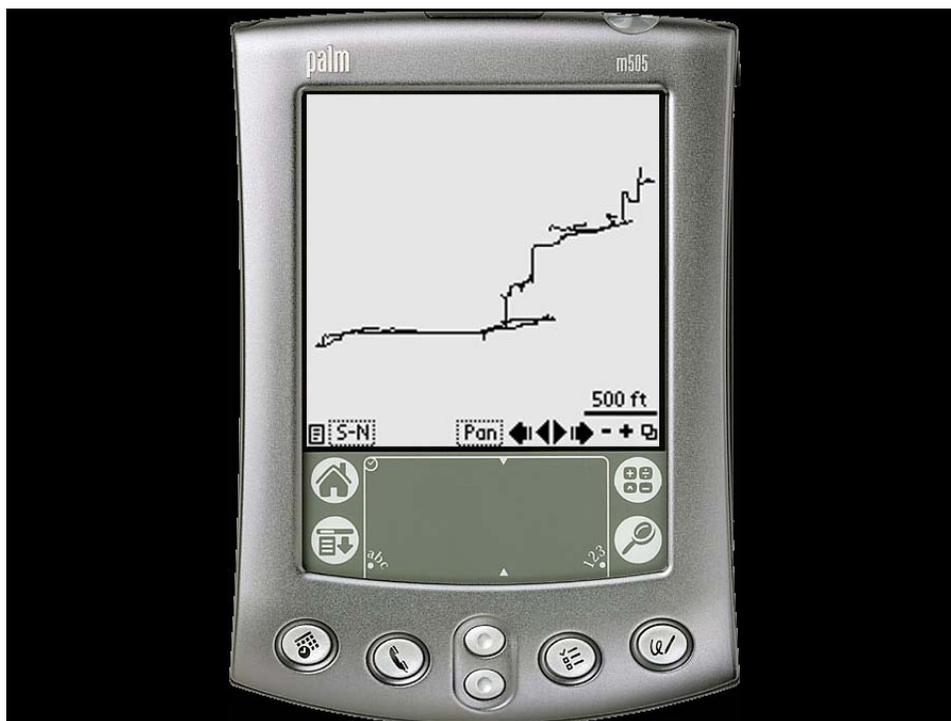
- Compass
 - Accepts multiple measurement units
 - Easy loop error identification features
 - Exports to 3D formats and ESRI shapefiles
 - Contains a 3D modeler
- Walls
 - Warps cave maps to new loop closures
 - Fast, straight forward loop closures
 - Programmer-like interface
- Auriga
 - Portable Palm OS version

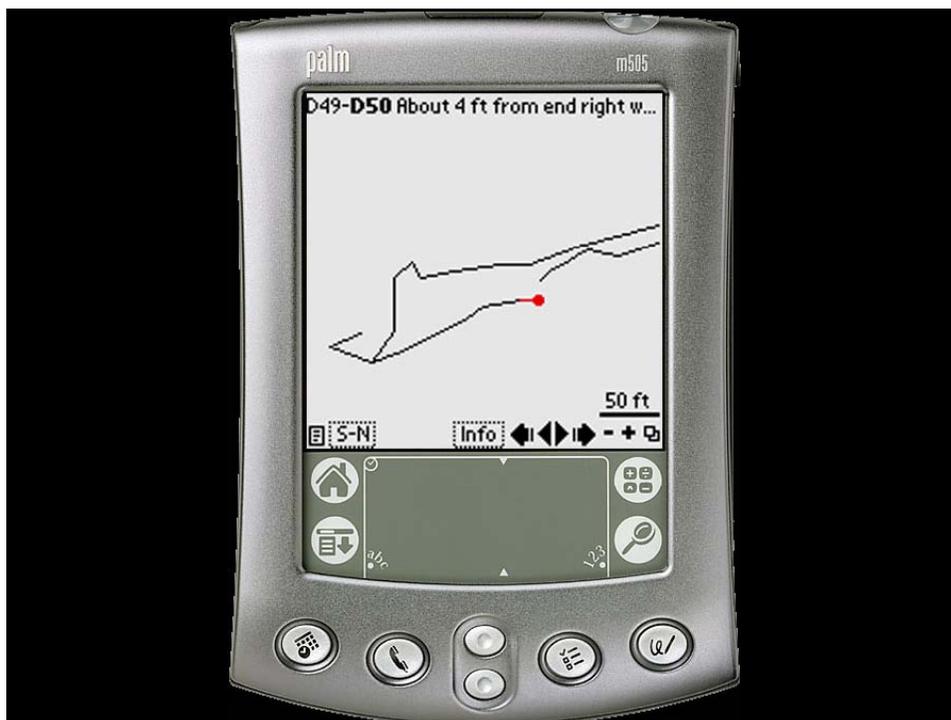


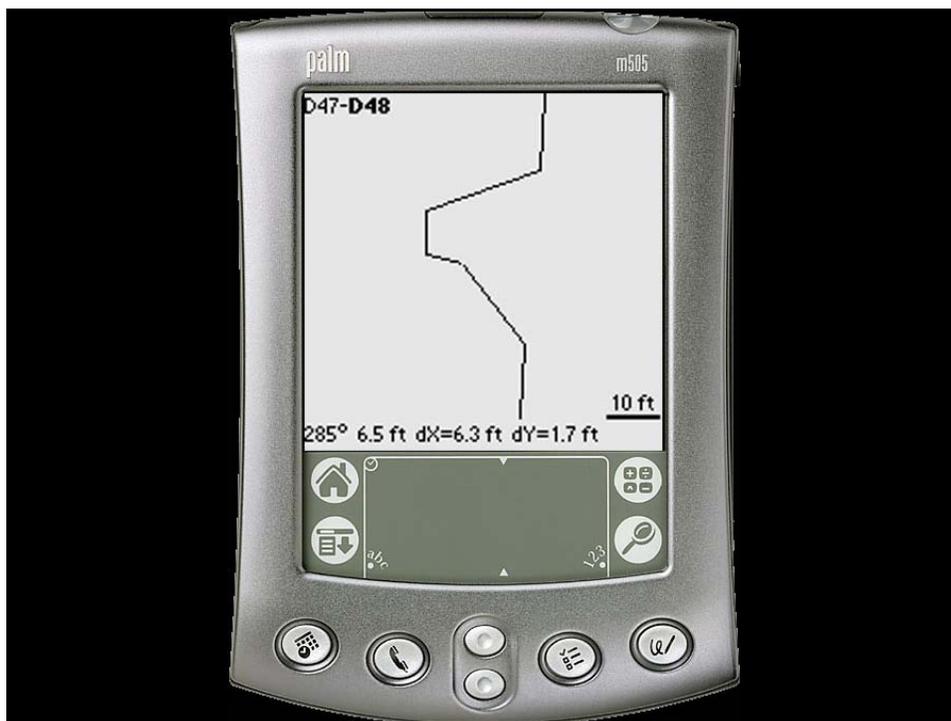






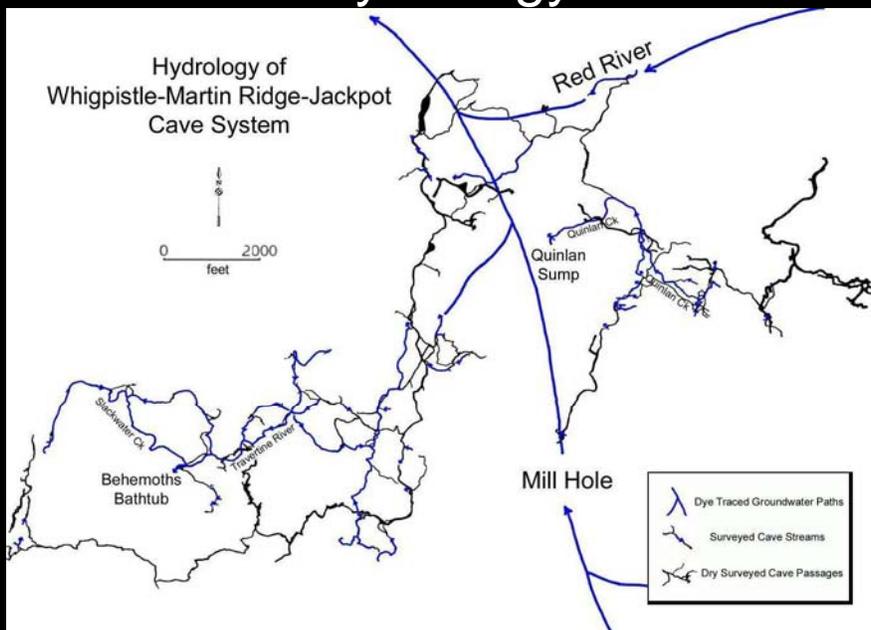




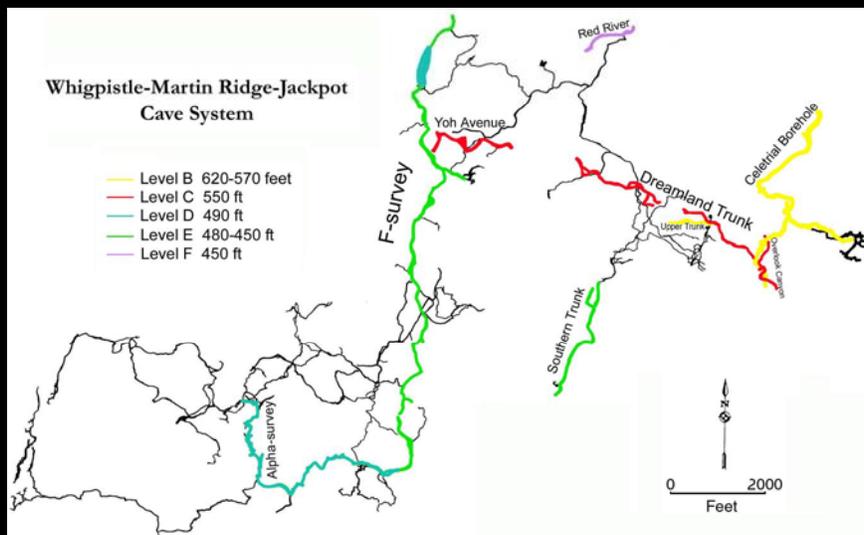




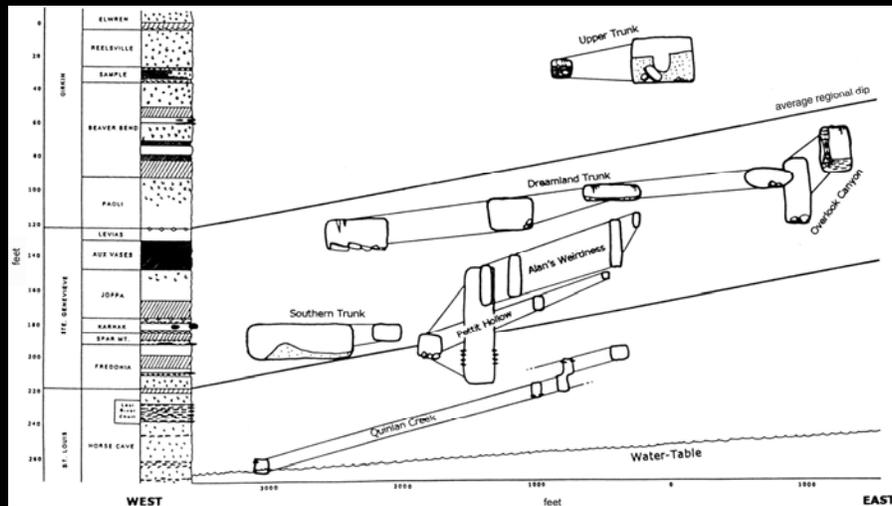
Hydrology



Cave Levels



Geology

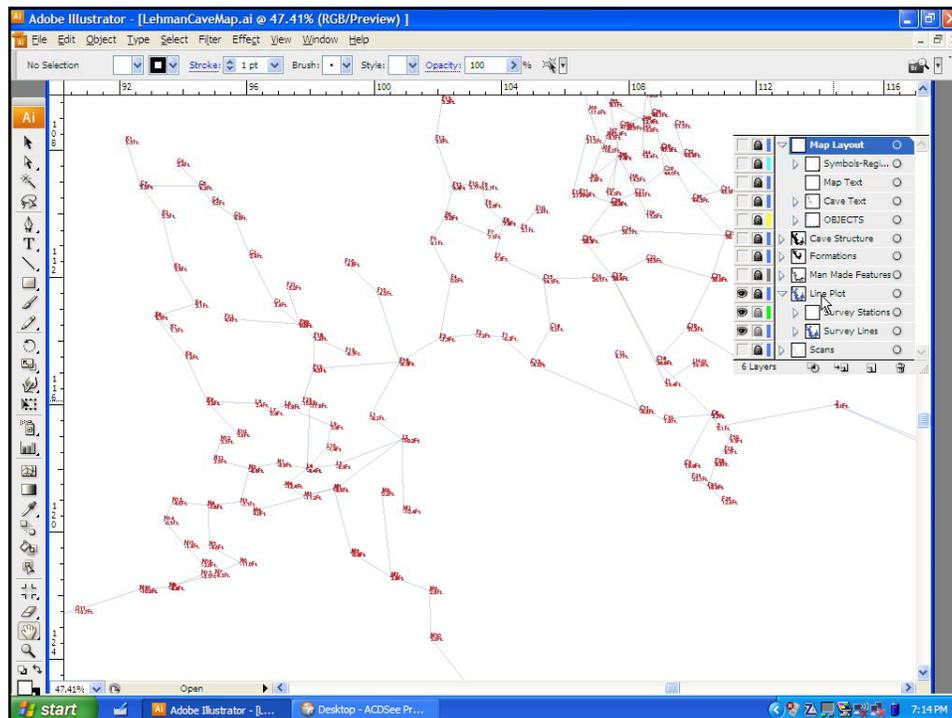


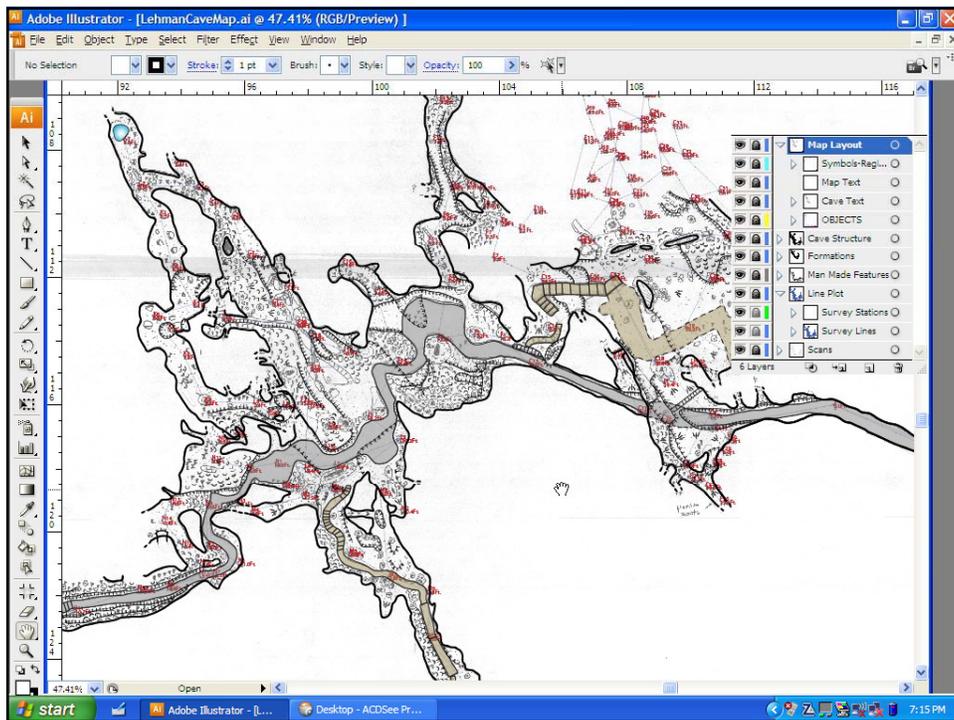
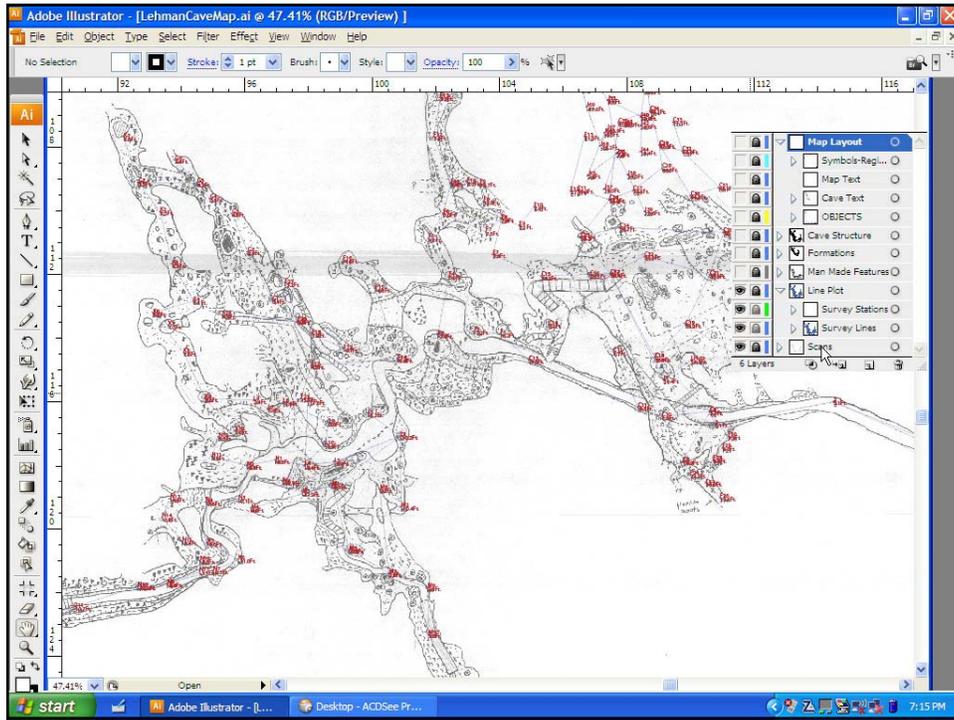
CAD vs Design

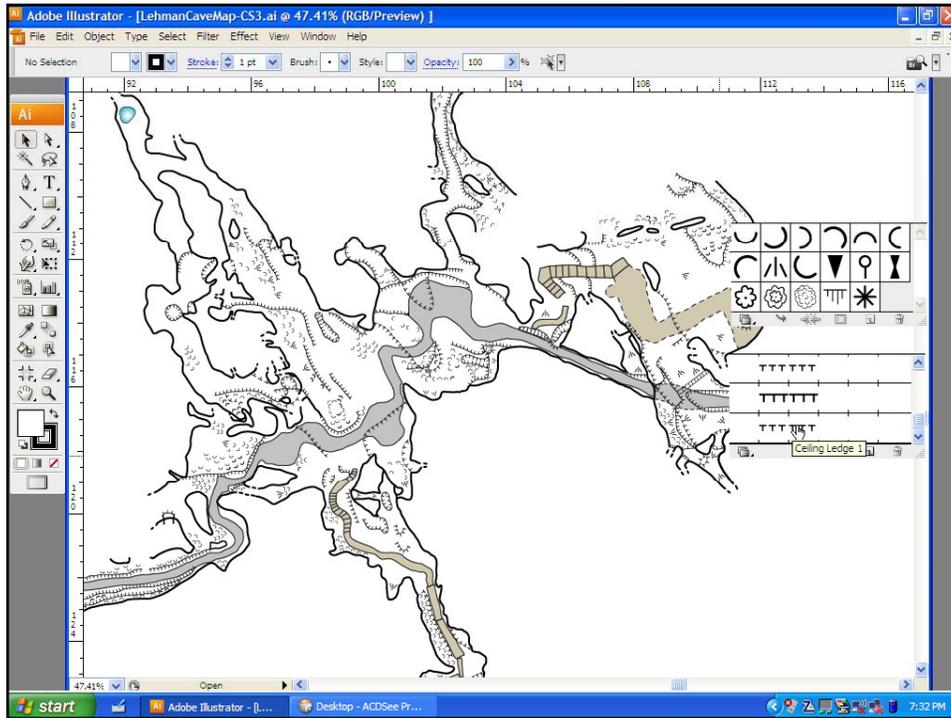
- Design drawing programs are easier to learn
- CAD programs have features for precise measurements

Benefits of Electronic Maps

- Scalable
- Easy to change or update
- Benefits of layers
- Cloning and drawing tools
- Easier product to share and continue to use

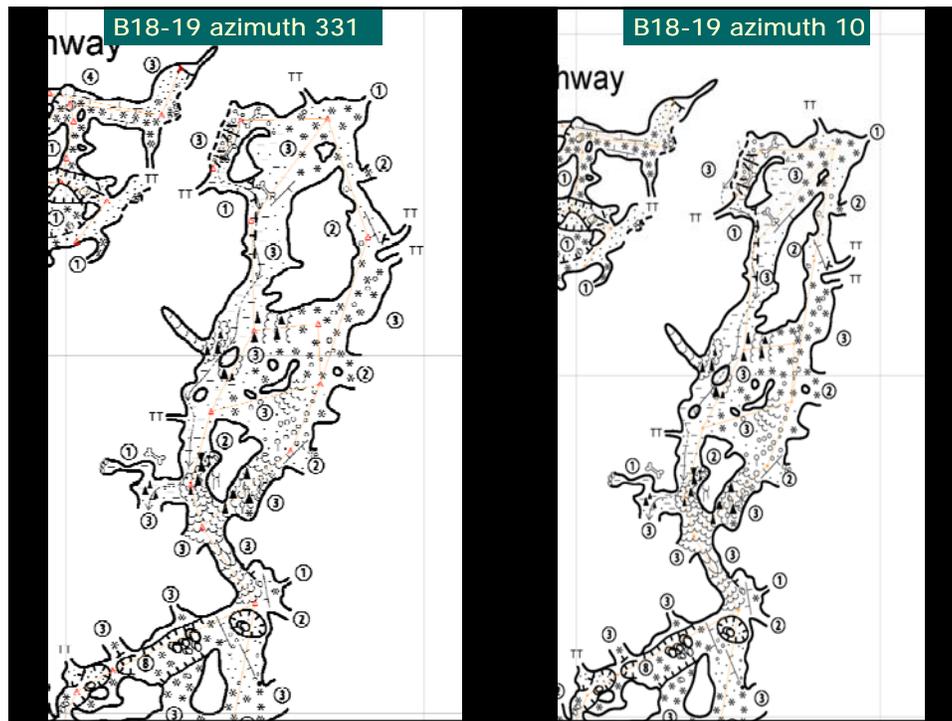






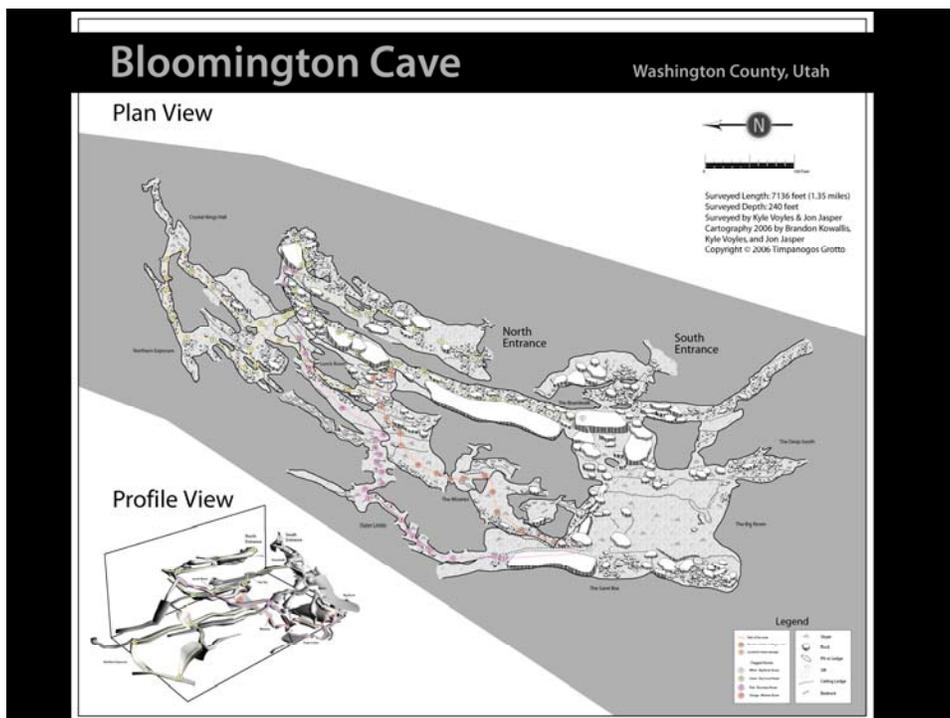
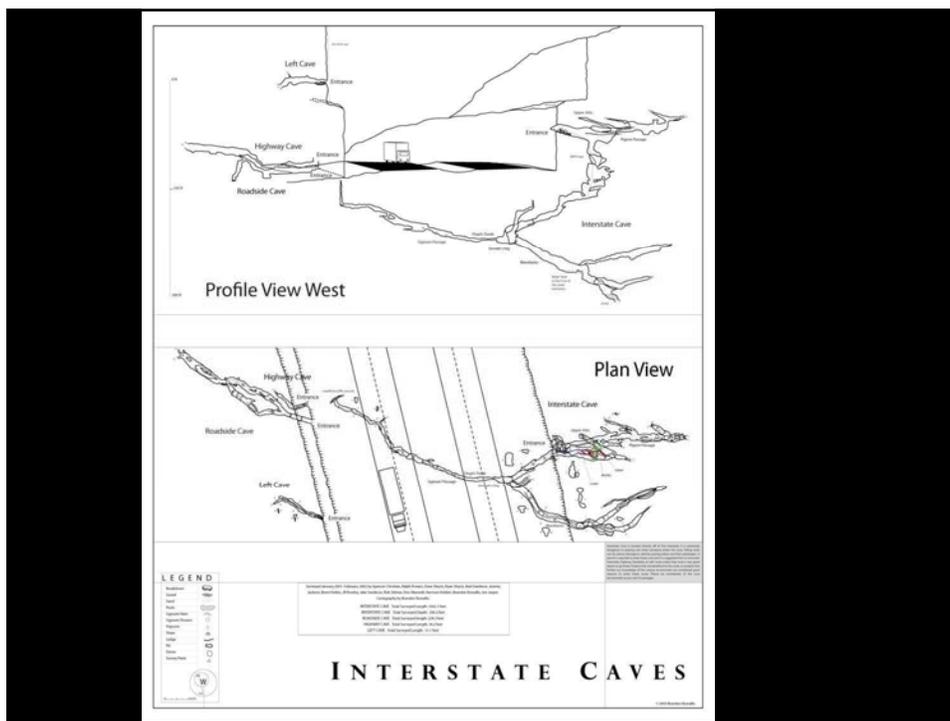
Roundtripping

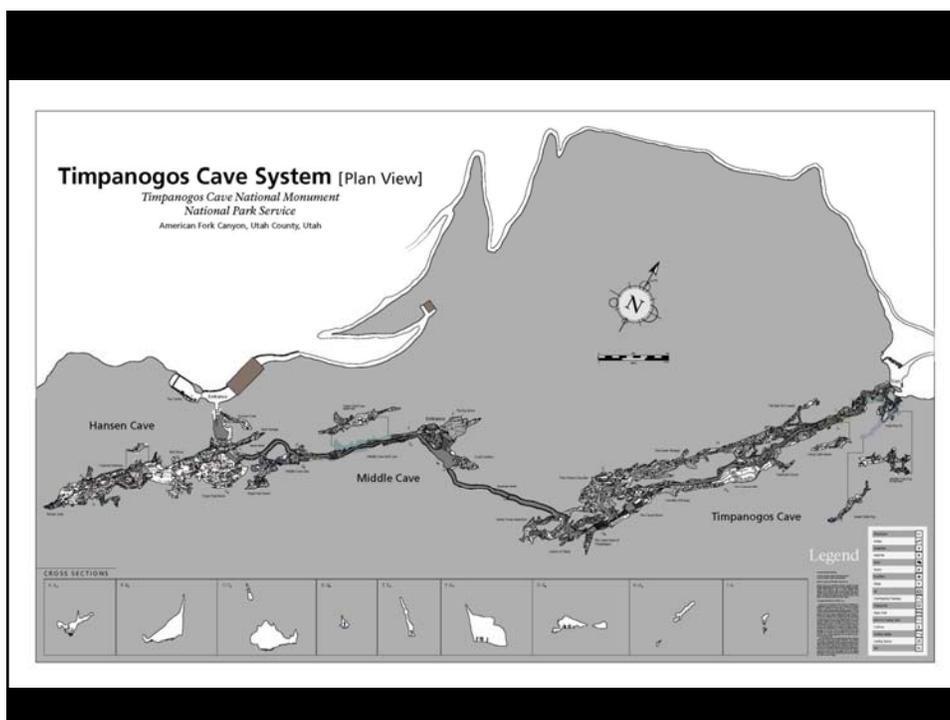
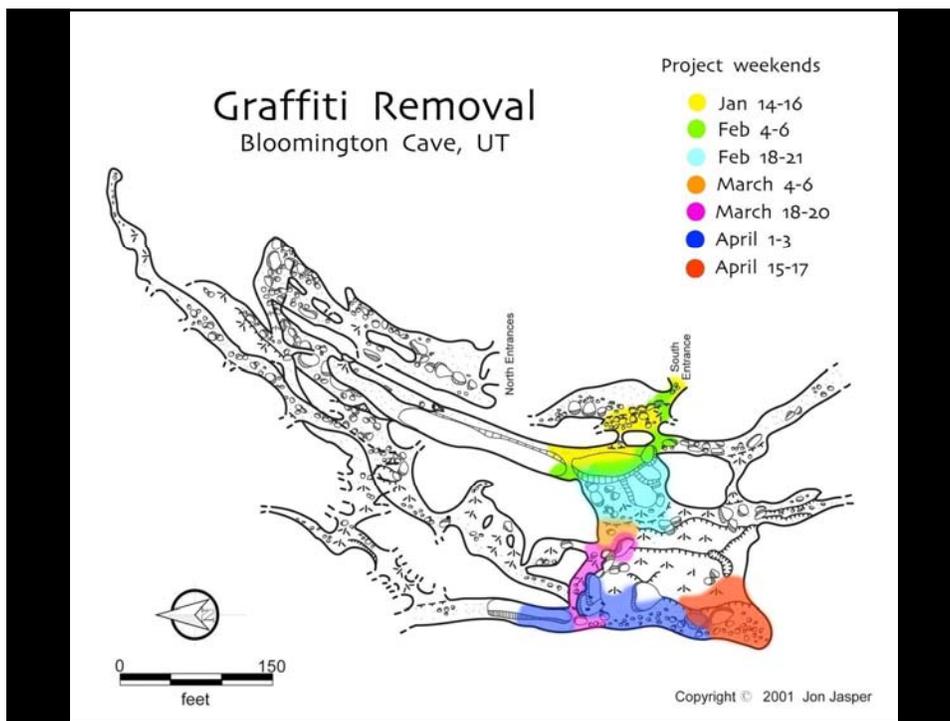
- Lineplot exported from Walls as a Scalable Vector Graphic (SVG) into Adobe Illustrator
- Map created in Adobe Illustrator using scanned survey notes
- Map saved from Illustrator as SVG
- New survey data added to Walls new loop closures created and lineplot shifts
- Walls modifies map from Illustrator SVG to match new survey data and exports the new data and map into Illustrator

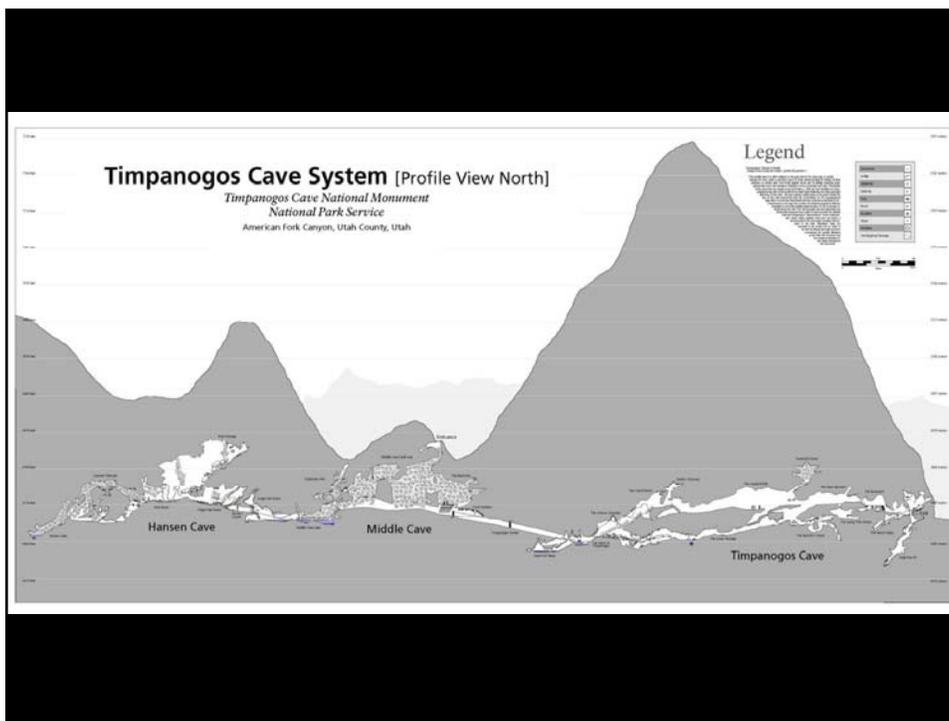


Uses of Cave Maps

- Show extent of known/explored passages
- Show how passages are related
- Show how surface is related
- Outline trails
- Show management actions
- Interpretative Exhibits
- Aid in inventories







Interpretative Maps



For Interpretative Displays

Timpanogos Cave National Monument

Entrance Hansas Cave Middle Cave Timpanogos Cave

Timpanogos Cave
A National Treasure

Carving A Place in History

The First Trail

Building a Trail

Inside the Cave

Discovering A Place in History

Hansas Cave

Timpanogos Cave

Biddle Cave

Timpanogos Cave
A National Treasure

TIMPANOGOS CAVE ATLAS

Utah County, Utah

Brandon Kowallis

Cover Photo by Jan Jasper

TIMPANOGOS CAVE ATLAS Brandon Kowallis

Profile View North

Plan View

This atlas has been created from the full scale map of the Timpanogos Cave System in order to provide a quick and easy to use reference guide of the cave for resource management and maintenance purposes, as well as to help answer questions regarding the behavior of the many restricted areas. **It is not to be used as a navigation guide for recreational caving. Never venture off the main trail unless you have a good reason that is both approved by the Monument Supervisors and beneficial to the cave.**

Each gray square quadrant above is numbered according to a page in the atlas. The plan view is a birds-eye view and the profile view is a side-view. Each page contains the expanded section of the map, a photograph of the area, a scale bar, a north arrow for plan view sections, a small map showing the quadrant you are viewing, and a legend explaining the symbols used throughout the atlas. The Timpanogos Cave System was surveyed by Rodney D. Horrocks from 1991 to 1993 and the map was created, designed, and drafted during the summer of 2003 by Brandon K. Kowallis.

Timpanogos Cave Plan View

Color markers are not shown to scale. Each marker is shown with the 25' reference.

Formation covered ceiling in the Chimes Chamber. NPS Photo.

Chimes Chamber

Lower Passage

Camel Room

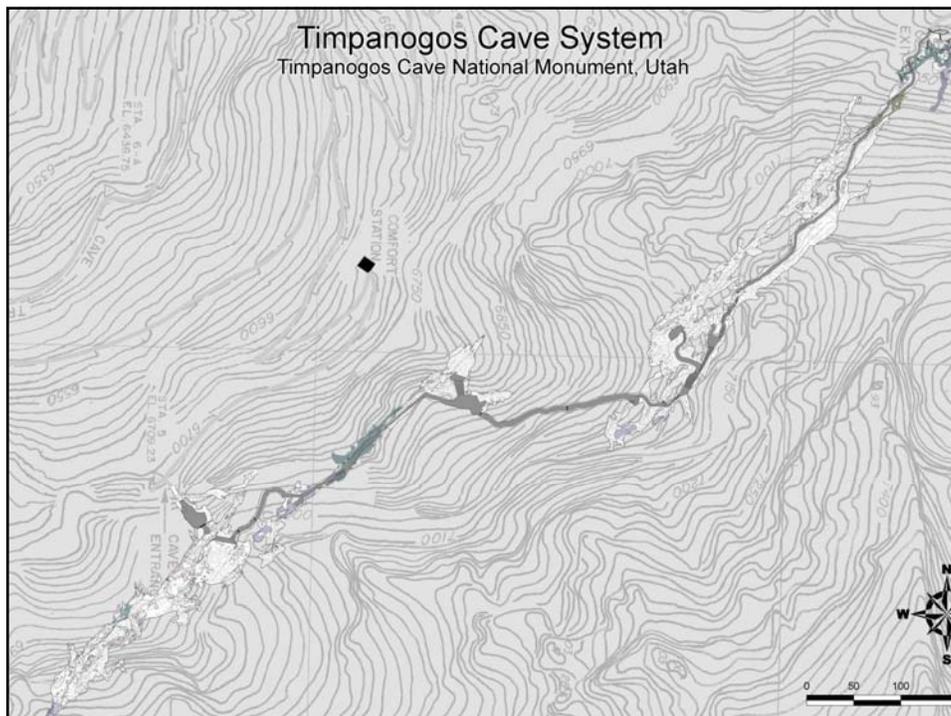
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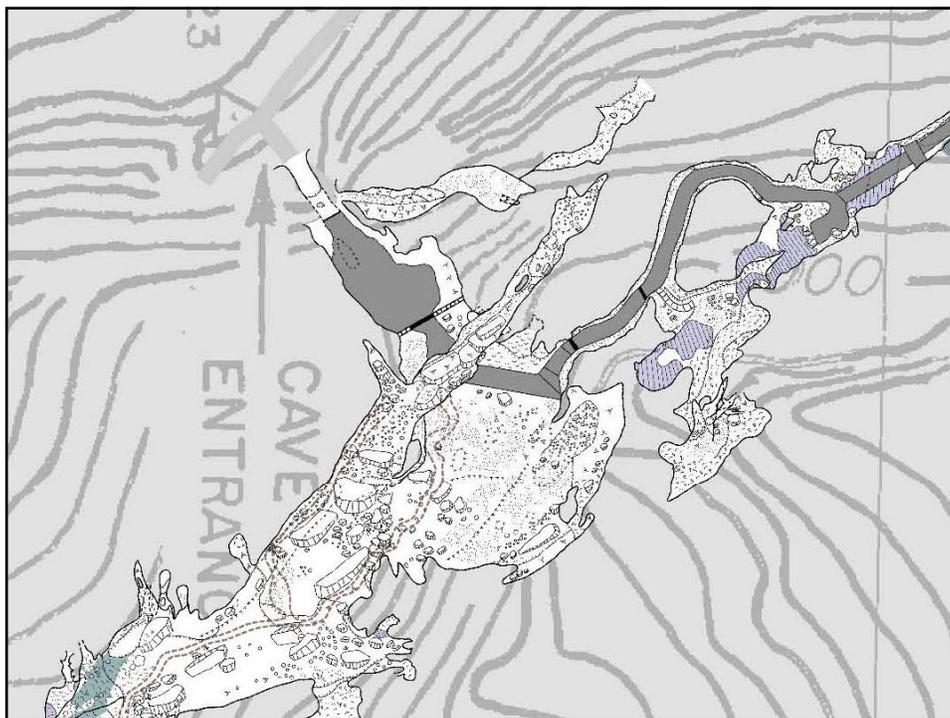
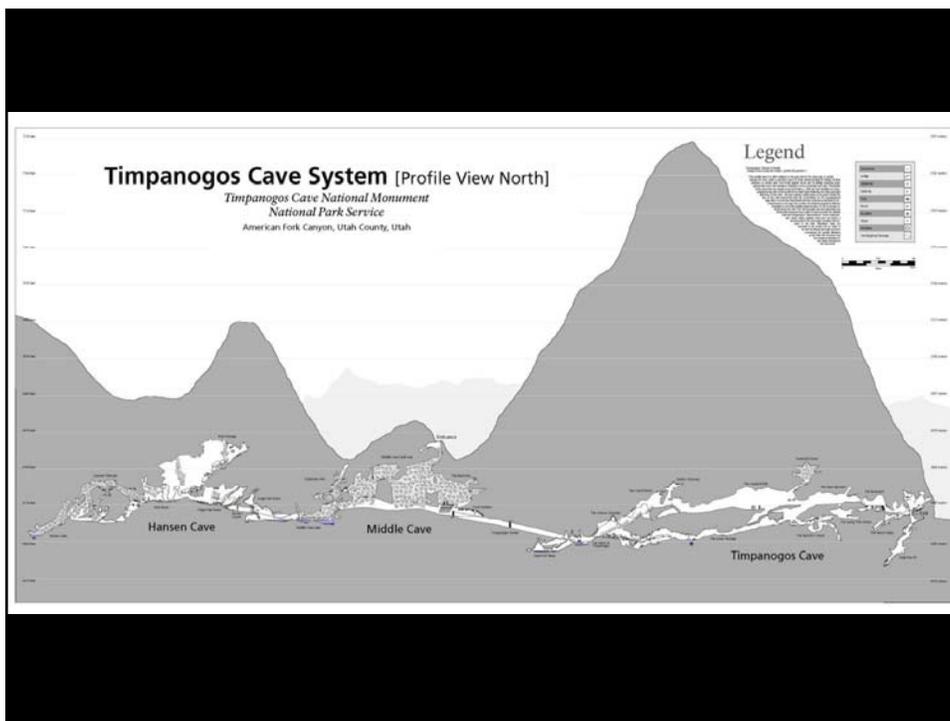
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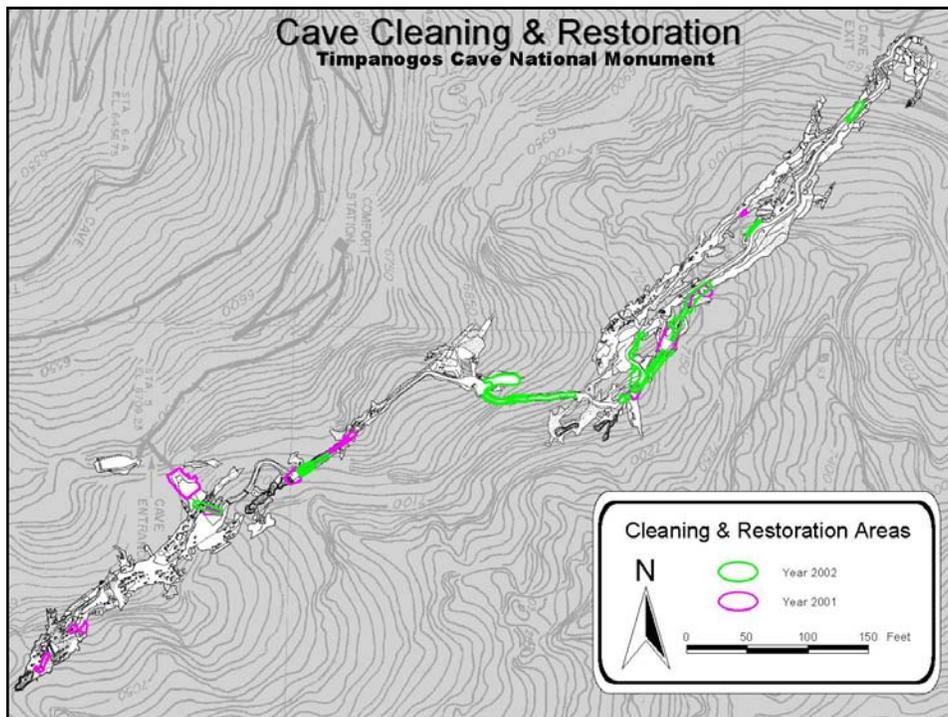
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feet

Using GIS to incorporate multiple sources of data

- Basic topographic overlays
- Inventory caves within GIS - ArcPAD
- Adding other data sources
 - Aerial photos
 - Hydrology
 - Geology
 - Land uses
- Using 3D visualizations







Cave Inventory

Carlsbad Cavern National Park
Cave Inventory Form

Cave Name _____
 Stations Inventoried _____
 (Example: XJ1-23, XJ4A-G, XJ60-81, A1-10)

Recorder _____
 Other Personnel _____
 Inventory Date _____

Instructions:
 Inventory information is tied to the nearest survey station. At each survey station to be inventoried, scan the area halfway between the last station and the next station for any of the inventory items. Work your way through the inventory sheet recording which station the inventory items are located at. The first time there is an entry for a category, record the pre-fix (example: XJ3). When entering another station to a category that has a previous entry there is no need to use the pre-fix unless a new prefix has been selected (example XJ4.5.8, A3.9). If you have numerous stations that have an item, instead of writing A1.2.3 you can record them as A1-3. Only use commas and dashes between numbers.

Contents by Page

- 1 Cover Sheet
- 2 Miscellaneous
- 3 Formations 1
- 4 Formations 2
- 5 Geology 1
- 6 Geology 2
- 7 Biology
- 8 Cultural

Computer entry date _____
 Data entry person _____

Miscellaneous

Water
 Surface Moisture _____
 Dripping _____
 Flowing _____
 Pool (note size) _____
 • < 1cubic foot
 • > 1cubic foot

Paleo-Waterline
 Airflow _____
 Airflow _____
 (Indicate direction and velocity. Example: B45 to B46, faint)

Floor (note every station must have at least one floor feature!)
 Sediment/Soil _____
 Breakdown _____
 Bedrock _____
 Secondary Deposits _____
 Pit _____

Conservation
 Flowstone shoes required _____
 Gloves off area _____
 Restoration projects _____
 Other _____

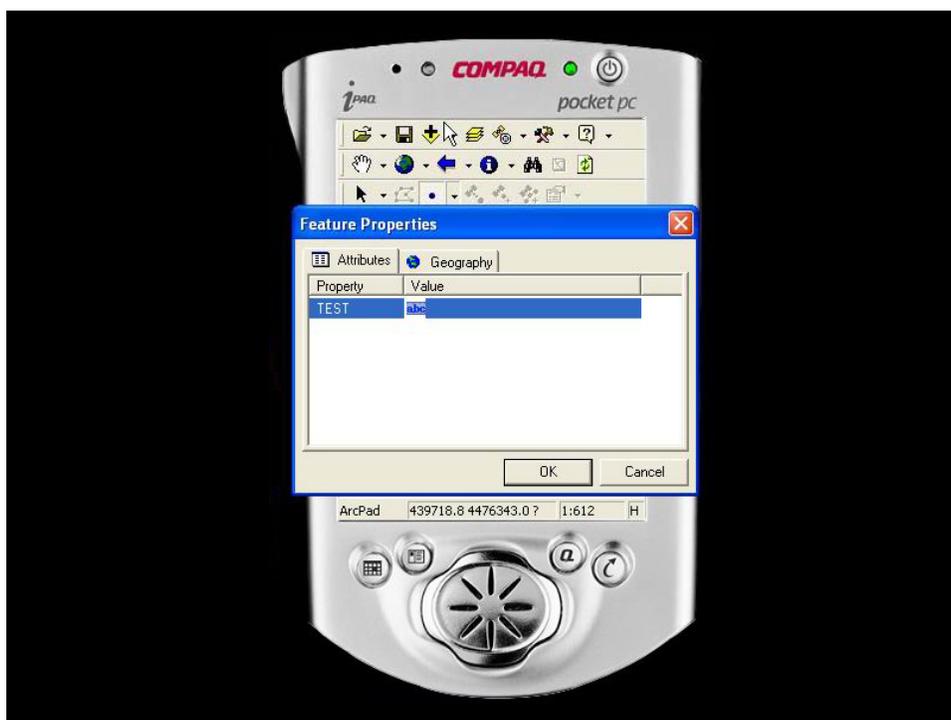
Obstacles
 Crawl (anything difficult for a rescue) _____
 Un-roped Climb or Chimney _____
 Pit Requiring Rope (describe rigging, rope length, pit depth, quality of rope) _____

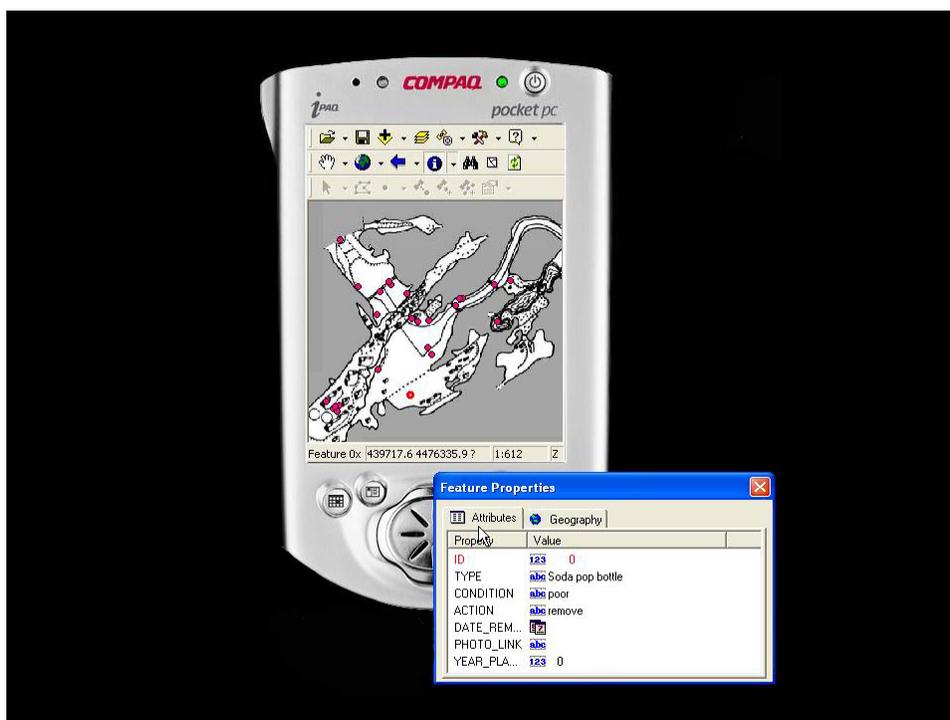
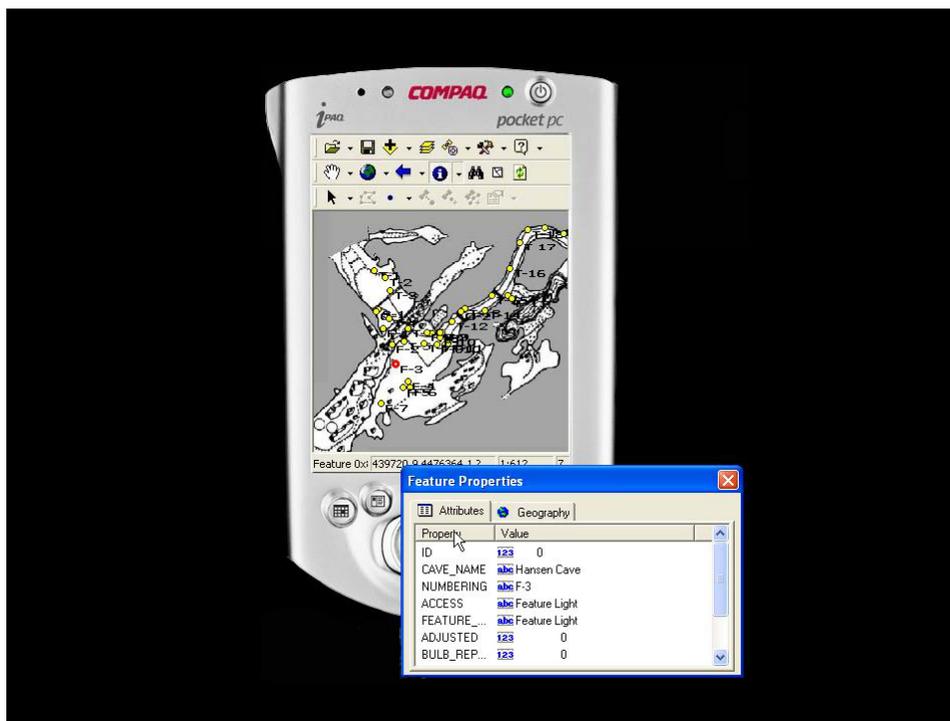
Other _____
 Notes _____

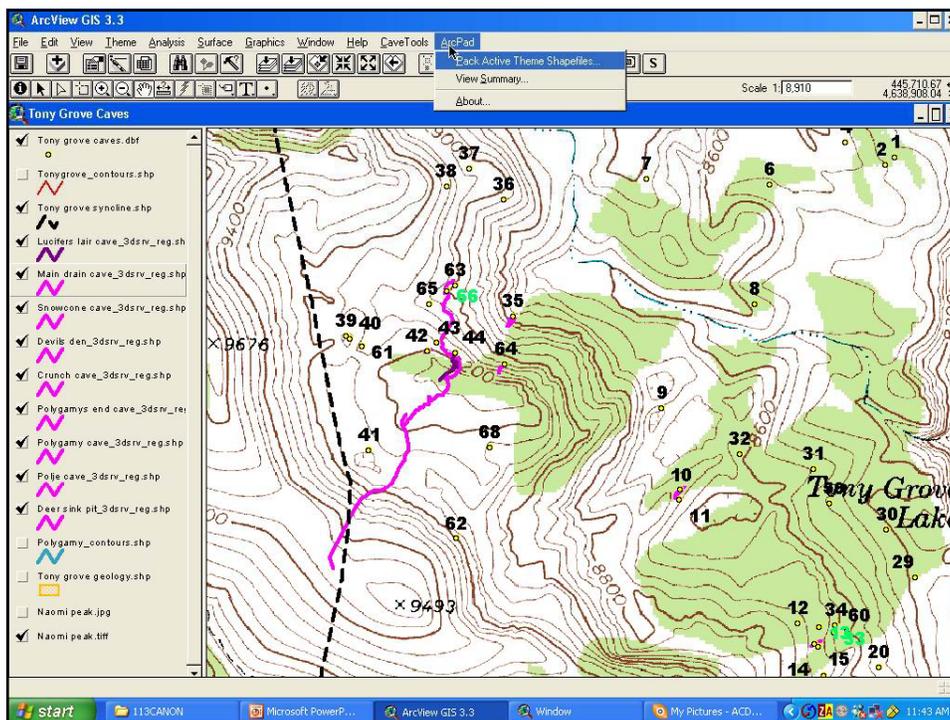
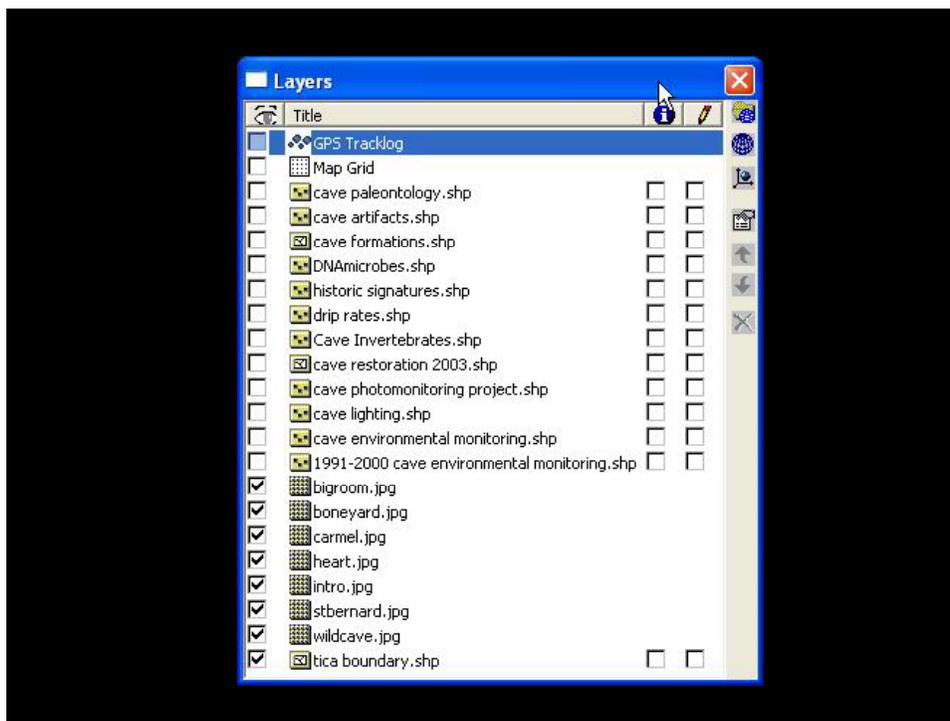


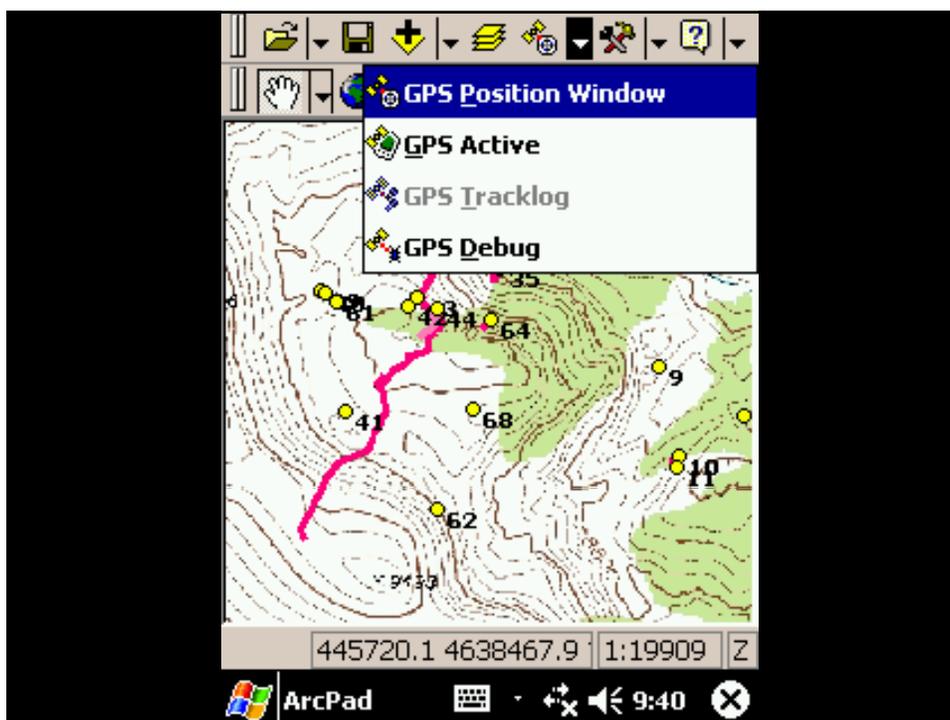
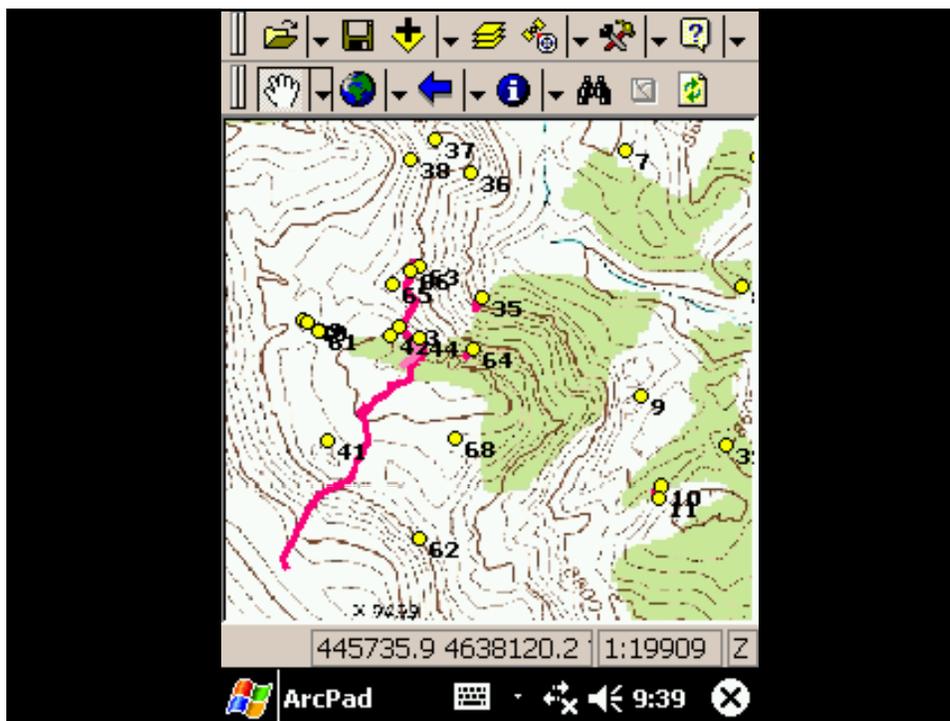


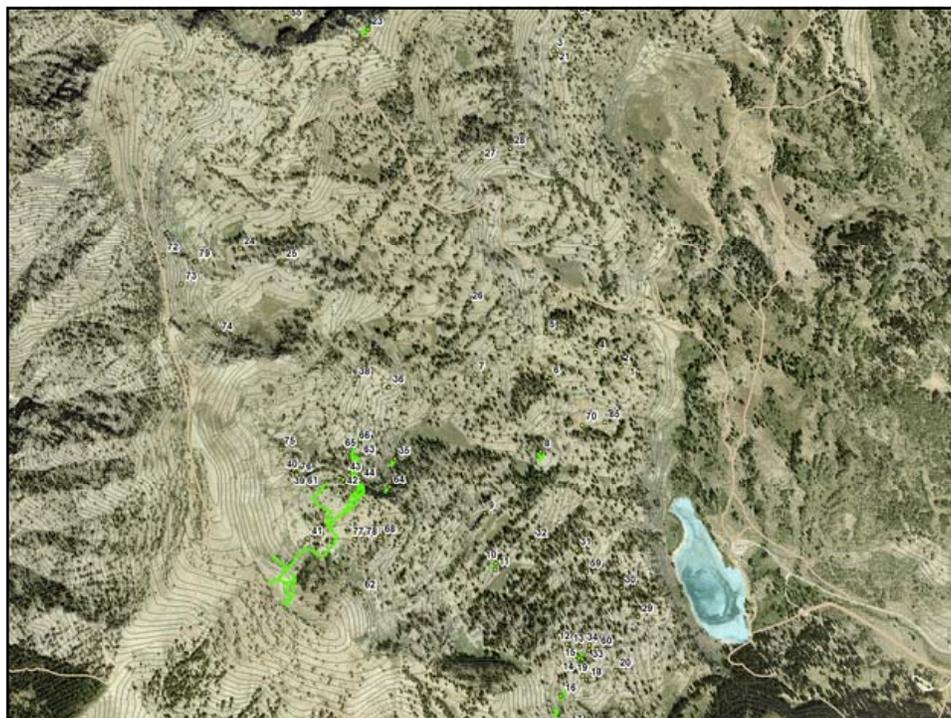
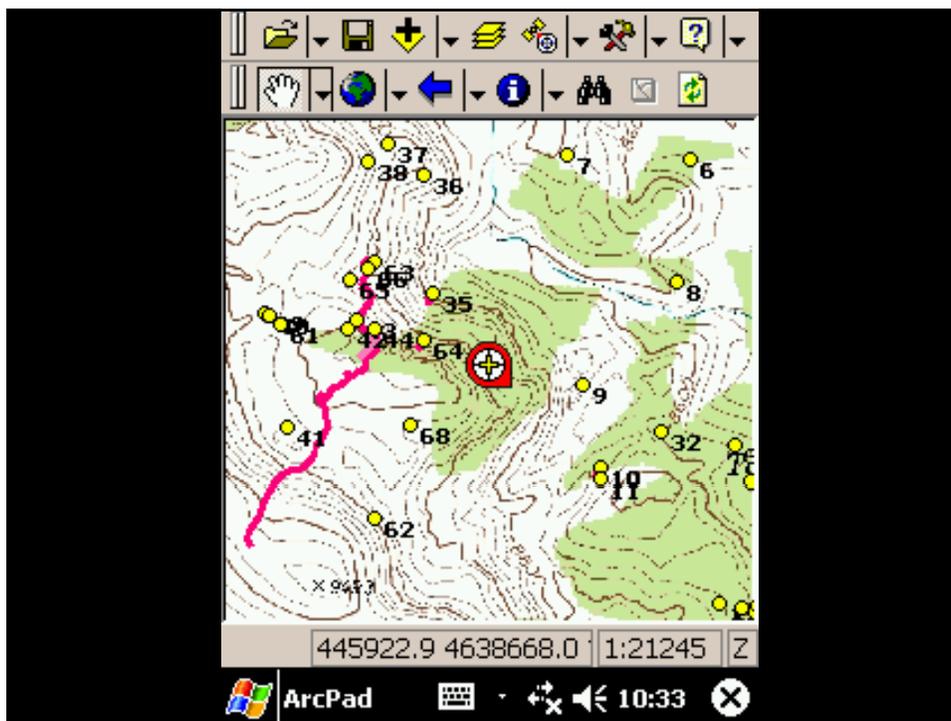


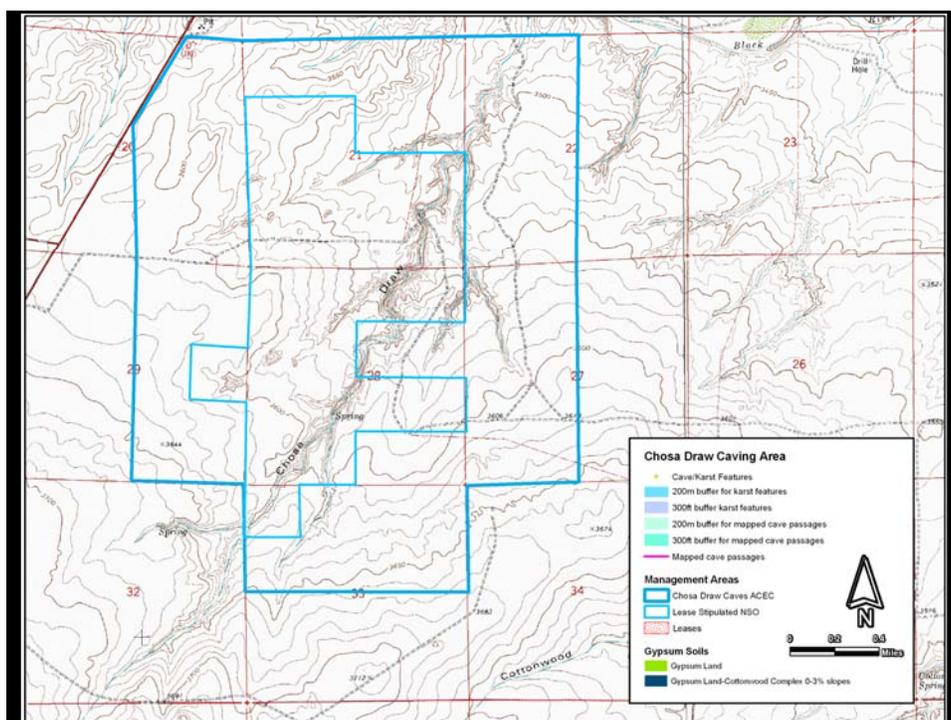
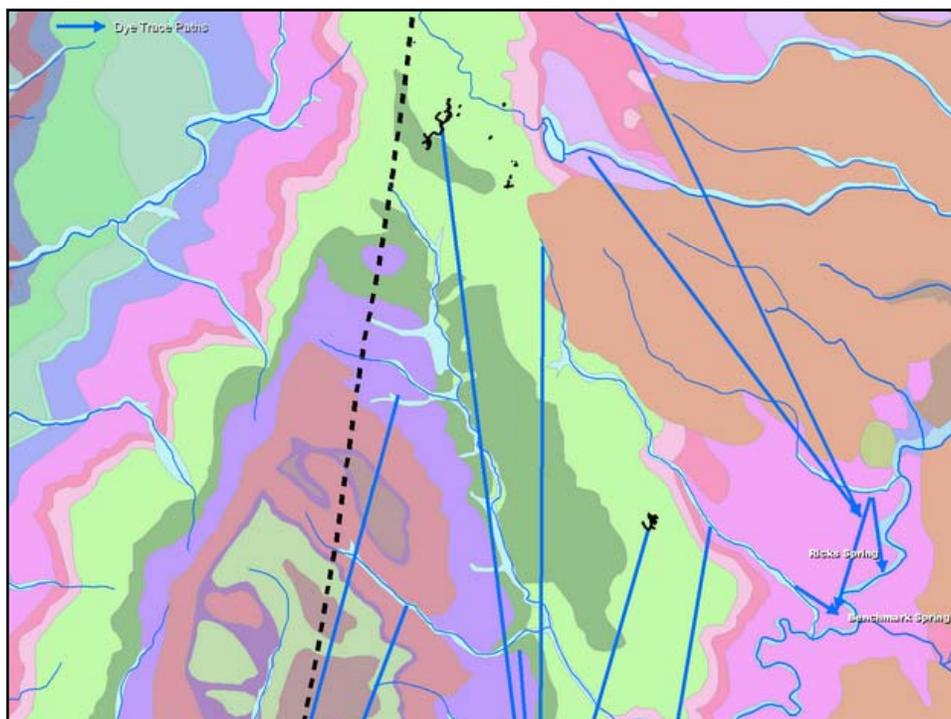


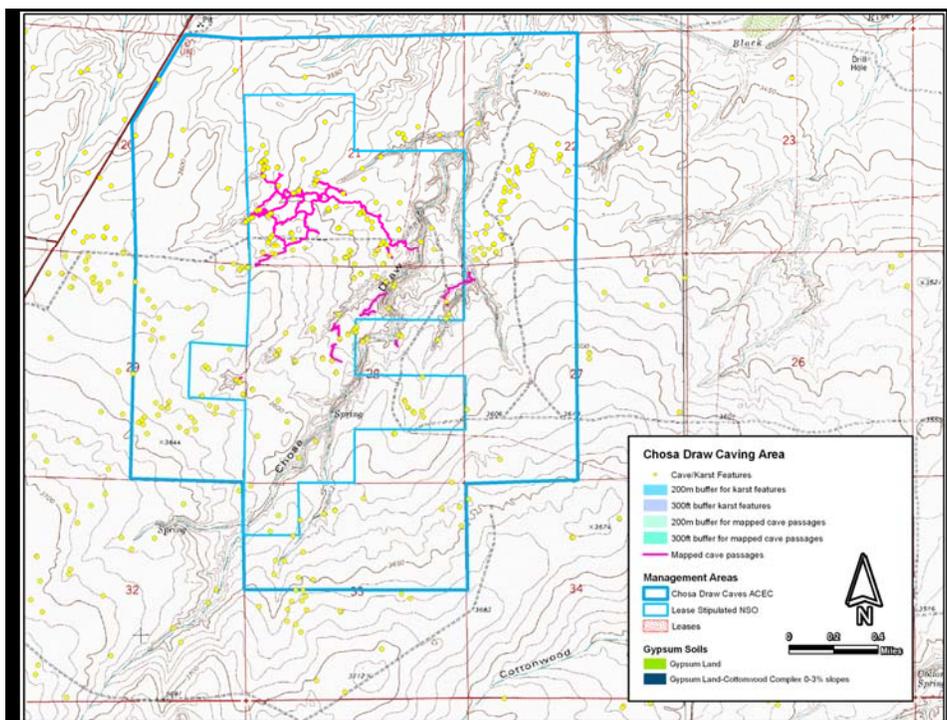
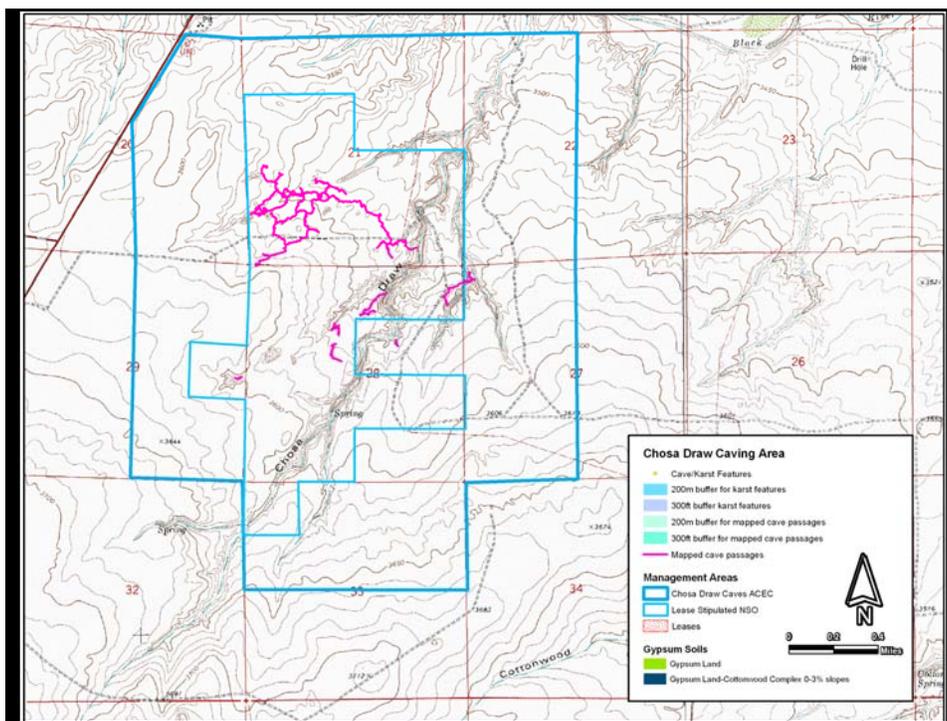


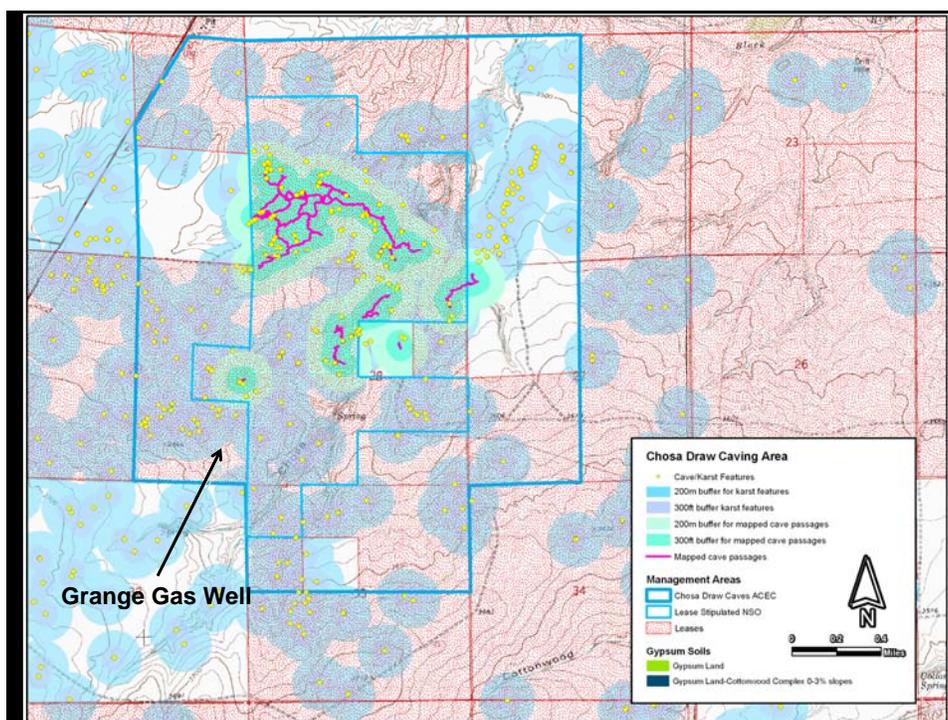
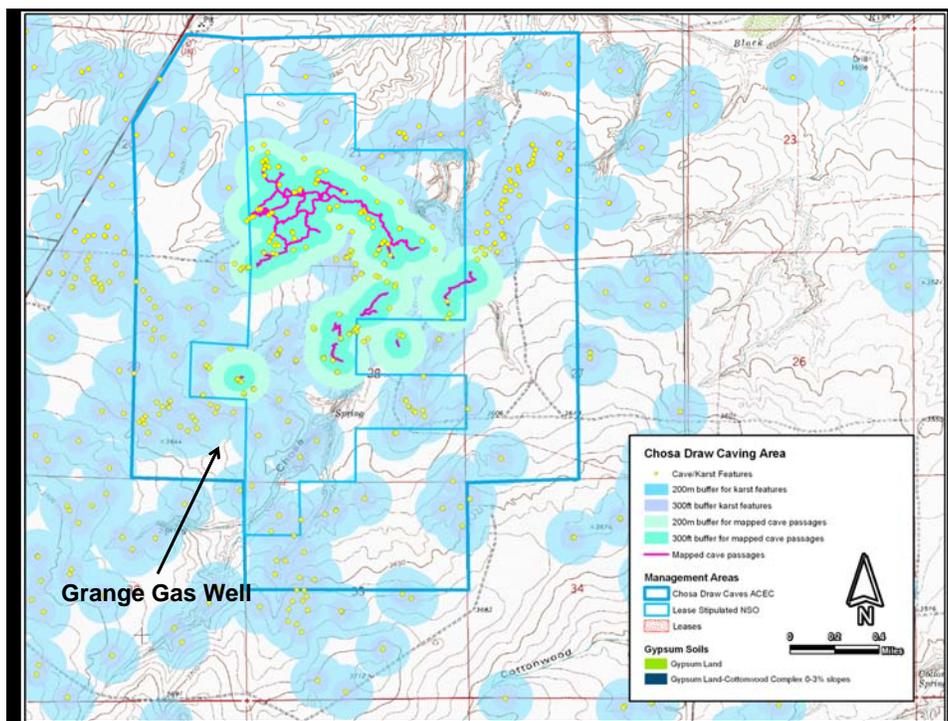




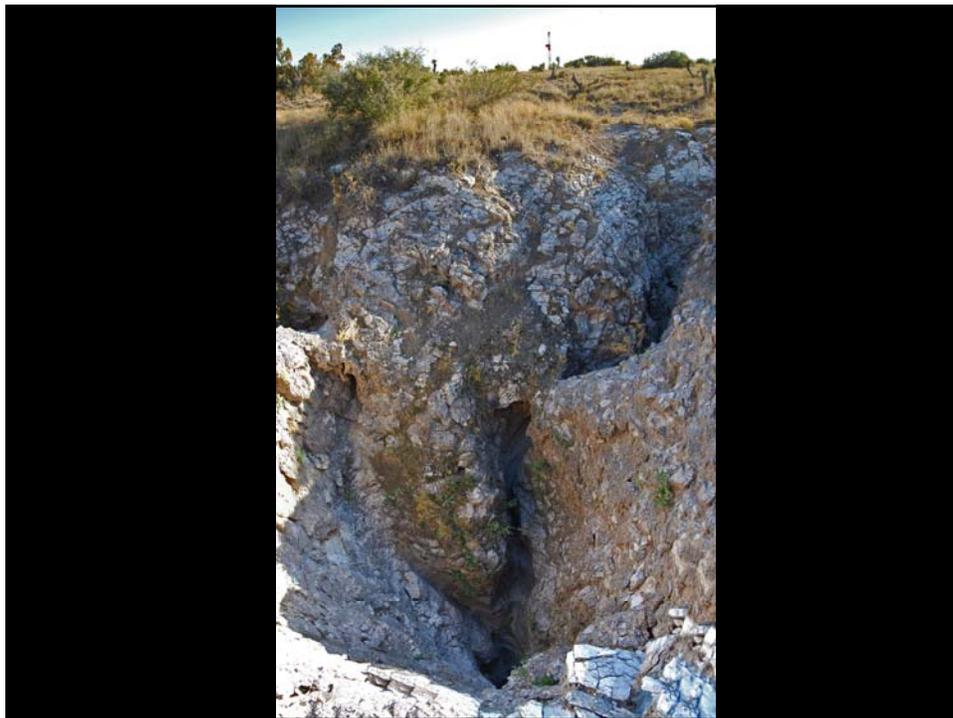
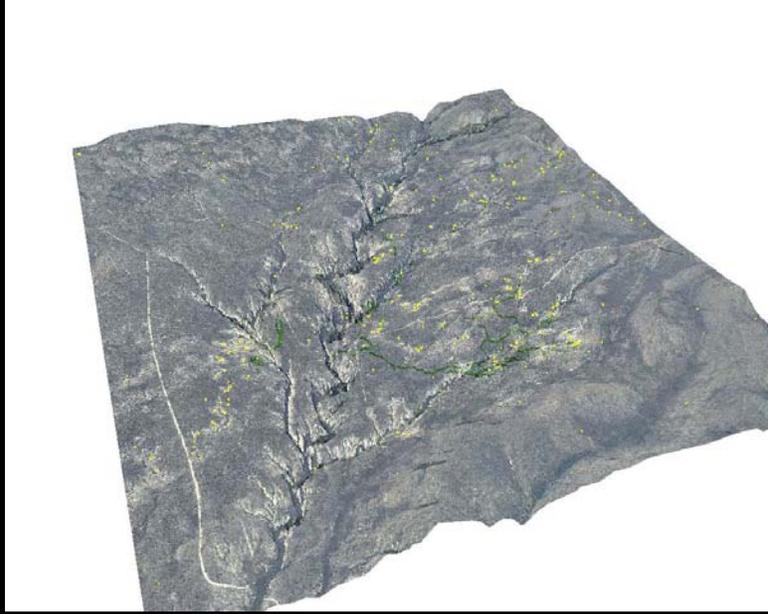








Chosa Draw Features



Bloomington Cave

- [3D lineplot](#)
- [Lineplot with 3D Surface](#)



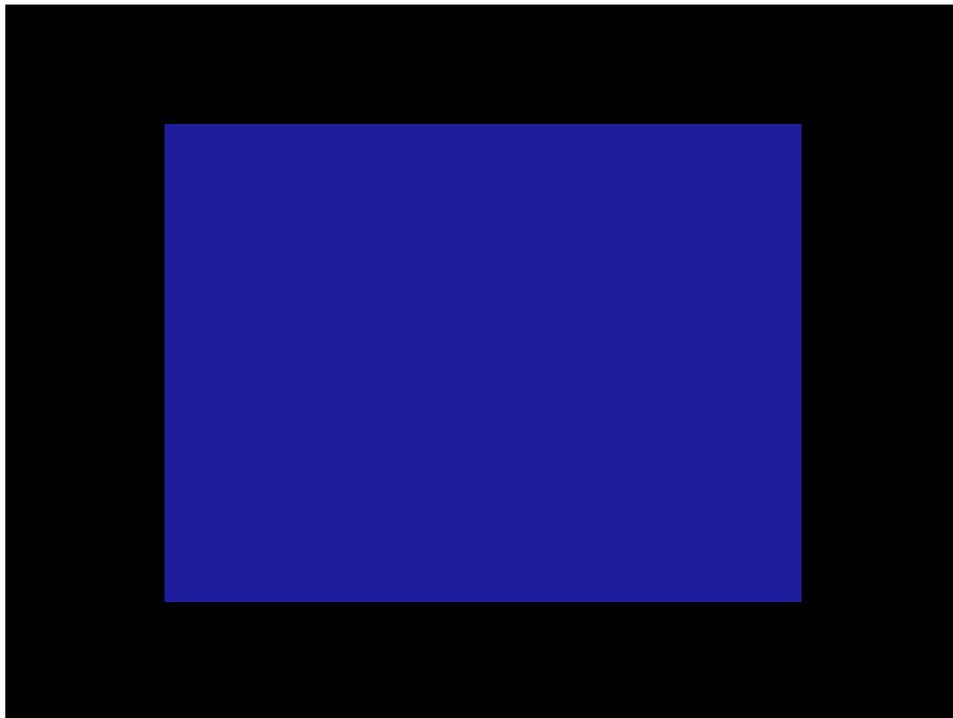
Timpanogos Grotto website – CaveVRML

LYDAR scans



FARO Scanner

- \$40,000 for 3 months or \$120,000 for system
- 76 meter range
- 120,000 points/second
4 minutes per station
- Can link multiple scans using reference points
- Camera attachment for colored points



Ending Remarks

- Get in contact with Caver Surveyors and use your imagination
- Illustrator and Auriga Video tutorials at ... www.BrandonKowallis.com under Video
- For more info contact Jon Jasper
801-368-2272 or jonjasper@softhome.net