

Environmental Characteristics of Ondal Cave(Ⅱ)

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Abstract : It's been confirmed that Ondal Cave has gone through secondary cave formations. The comprehensive geological and regional characteristics of Ondal Cave have been investigated. According to the said investigation, geographical features need to be properly used in considerations for natural characteristics by area, and a passage should be developed.

Key Words : Ondal cave, environmental characteristics

I. Introduction

If caves are opened, most of caves experience cannot help undergoing damage or destroy by tourists and other serviceable facilities. But it is our subject how such damage and contamination can be prevented or reduced in advance.

Second creatures (cave sediments) such as stalactites and stalagmites are to have been created for a long time. Some of them might be grown for ten or twenty thousand years. When they are damaged or destroyed, they will not be absolutely recovered to the original state. Therefore, the perpetual preservation measure is required.

According to previous studies, it's been confirmed that Ondal Cave has gone

through secondary cave formations. The comprehensive geological and regional characteristics of Ondal Cave have been investigated.

II. Result and Discussion

The environment preservation of caves is to preserve the cave's ecology and to maintain the continuous growth of speleothem in the cave.

The cave is a dark world which has kept constant temperature and humidity for many years. Thereby speleothem and underground living things have been completely preserved.

In terms of geological features, it appears that there was significant change in climate

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and surroundings at the formation of the cave. In particular, the limestone contained many foreign substances such as minerals (ex: Iron, zinc, manganese, etc.) and clay.



Photo 1. stalactite.



Photo 2. stalactite.

As a result, cavern products were mostly dark. In Area I, a beautiful formation of stalactite was found. In Area II, a variety of geological formations were densely distributed. In Area III ('passage area'), the cave formation was weaker than other

areas. In Area VI ('blind end'), the cave was ring-shaped with a group of huge stalagmite formations.



Photo 3. stalagmite



Photo 3. stalagmite

III. Conclusion

According to the said investigation, geographical features need to be properly used in considerations for natural characteristics by area, and a passage should be developed.

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