Flooding Of The Sinking Creek Karst Area In Jessamine And

Includes history of bills and resolutions.
Includes the Report of the Mississippi River Commission, 1881-19 .
Geologists and geographers study how to develop how and where karst develops and how sinkholes form, but engineers must use this information to develop karst terrane. Over the past ten years, these multidisciplinary conferences on the applied aspects of karst hydrogeology and engineering have been successful in bringing together engineers, geologists, other scientists and government regulators who must safely establish human infrastructure on karst terrane whilst protecting the environment. The essences of these conferences has always been communciation between geologists and engineers with an emplasis on practical applications and case studies. This text contains the proceedings of the fifth conference on karst geohazards. It presents 65 papers that cover topics such as: groundwater contamination through sinkholes and the karst surface; stormwater drainage and flooding problems; and foundation considerations and improvements in karst.
Collection of the monthly climatological reports of the United States by state or region, with monthly and annual national summaries.
This book highlights some of the most difficult and persistent exploration ever undertaken in the United States – in Burnsville Cove, a small limestone valley in west-central Virginia – while at the same time reviewing the scientific discoveries made in the area's 116 km of caves in the course of 50 years. Overall, the book offers a unique combination of exploration and science by a conservation organization specifically dedicated to the preservation and study of the caves.
Colyer Lake Dam is a zoned earth embankment approximately 38 feet high and 700 feet long. Including the spillway system, the length of the facility is approximately 780 feet. The dam is provided with an ungated concrete rectangular spillway and plunge pool located on the right abutment. The spillway consists of a 69-foot wide trapezoidal weir section aside a 10-foot wide rectangular flume section (inside dimensions), separated by a concrete wall. The outlet works consist of a 4-foot square reinforced concrete outlet connected to a rectangular vertical riser. Discharge through the outlet is controlled by stop logs that are set in grooves within the riser. The visual inspection, operational history, and hydrologic/hydraulic analysis indicate the facility is in good condition. Based on the recommended guidelines, the Spillway Design Flood (SDF) for this facility is the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). Hydrologic and hydraulic calculations performed for this Phase I study indicate that the discharge/storage capacity of the dam can accommodate a flood of magnitude equal to about 77 percent of the PMF prior to overtopping of the dam. Therefore, the spillway system is considered to be inadequate.
This text covers topics such as sinkhole formation and regional studies of sinkholes and karst. Issues addressed are taken from the 8th multidiscilinary conference on this subject and chart the characteristics of sinkholes and karst as well as their environmental repercussions.
Committee Serial No. 89-47. Considers FY67 authorizations for public works projects, including flood control, navigation, beach erosion, and hurricane protection.
This volume has its roots in the distant past of more than 20 years ago, the International Hydrologic Decade (IHD), 1964-1974. One of the stated goals of the IHD was to promote research into groundwater situations for which the state of knowledge was hopelessly inadequate. One of these problem areas was the hydrology of carbonate terrains. Position papers published early in the IHD emphasized the special problems of karst; carbonate terrains were supposed to receive a substantial amount of attention during the IHD. There were indeed many new contributions from European colleagues but, unfortunately, in the United States the good intentions were not backed up by much in the way of federal funding. Some good and interesting work was published, particularly by the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), but in the academic community the subject languished. About this same time the Cave Research Foundation (CRF), organized in 1957 to promote the systematic exploration, survey, and scientific study of the great cave systems of Mammoth Cave National Park, was casting about for a broader scope for its research activities. Up until that time, CRF research had been largely restricted to detailed mineralogical and geological investigations within the caves, with the main part of the effort concentrated on exploration and survey. The decision to investigate the hydrology required a certain enlargement of vision because investigators then had to consider the entire karst drainage basin rather than isolated fragments of cave passage.
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