



Our Students' Project
Karst Project Week 15.-19.11.2021
The „Fränkische Alb“

The Karst Area

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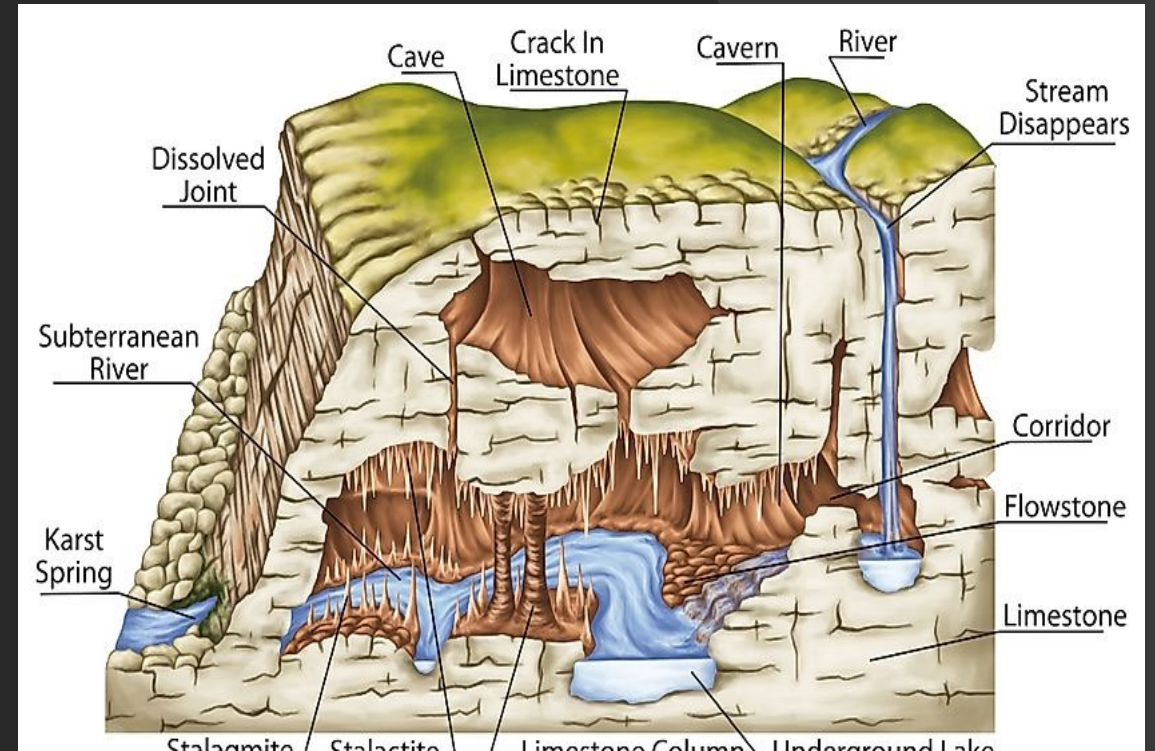
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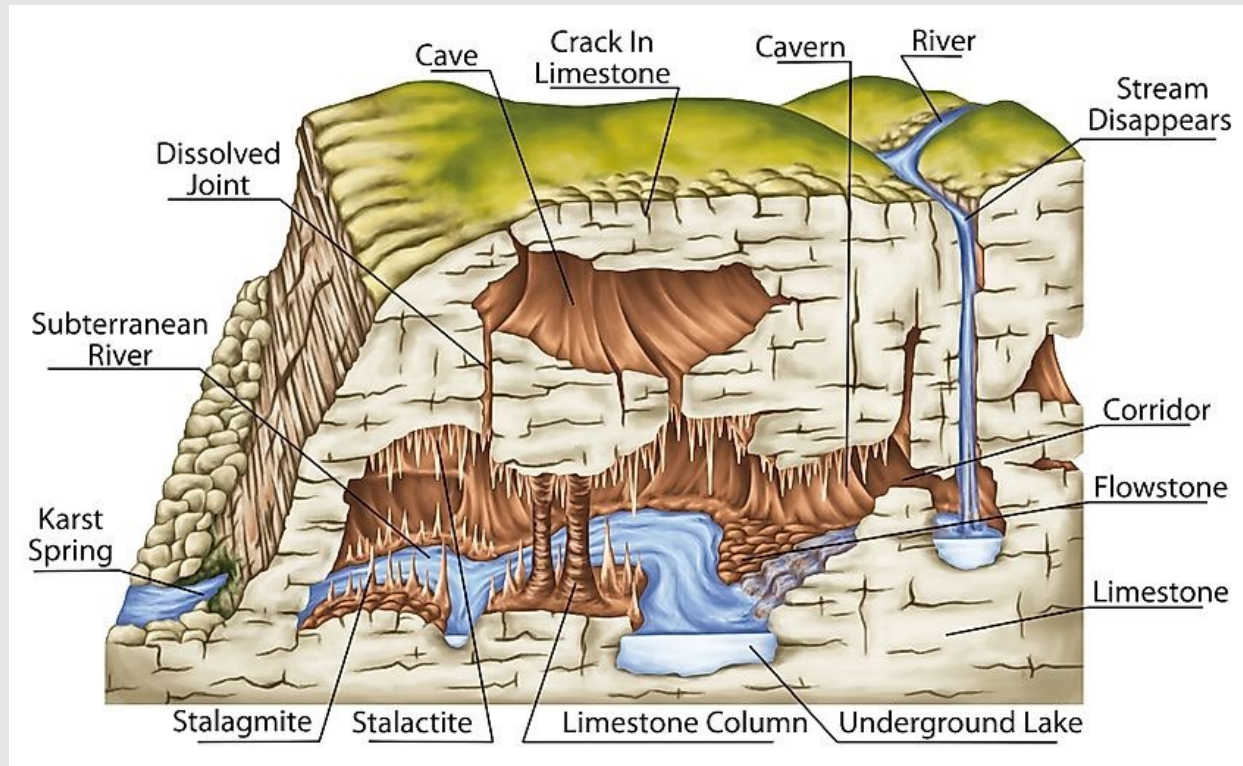
What is Karst?

Introduction

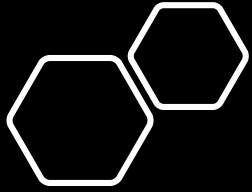
The word "karst" means something like stony ground and comes from Serbo-Croatian. Karst areas have specific surface forms, which are called karst phenomena. Karst areas are dominated by widely ramified cave systems and a special underground drainage network.



How is Karst created?



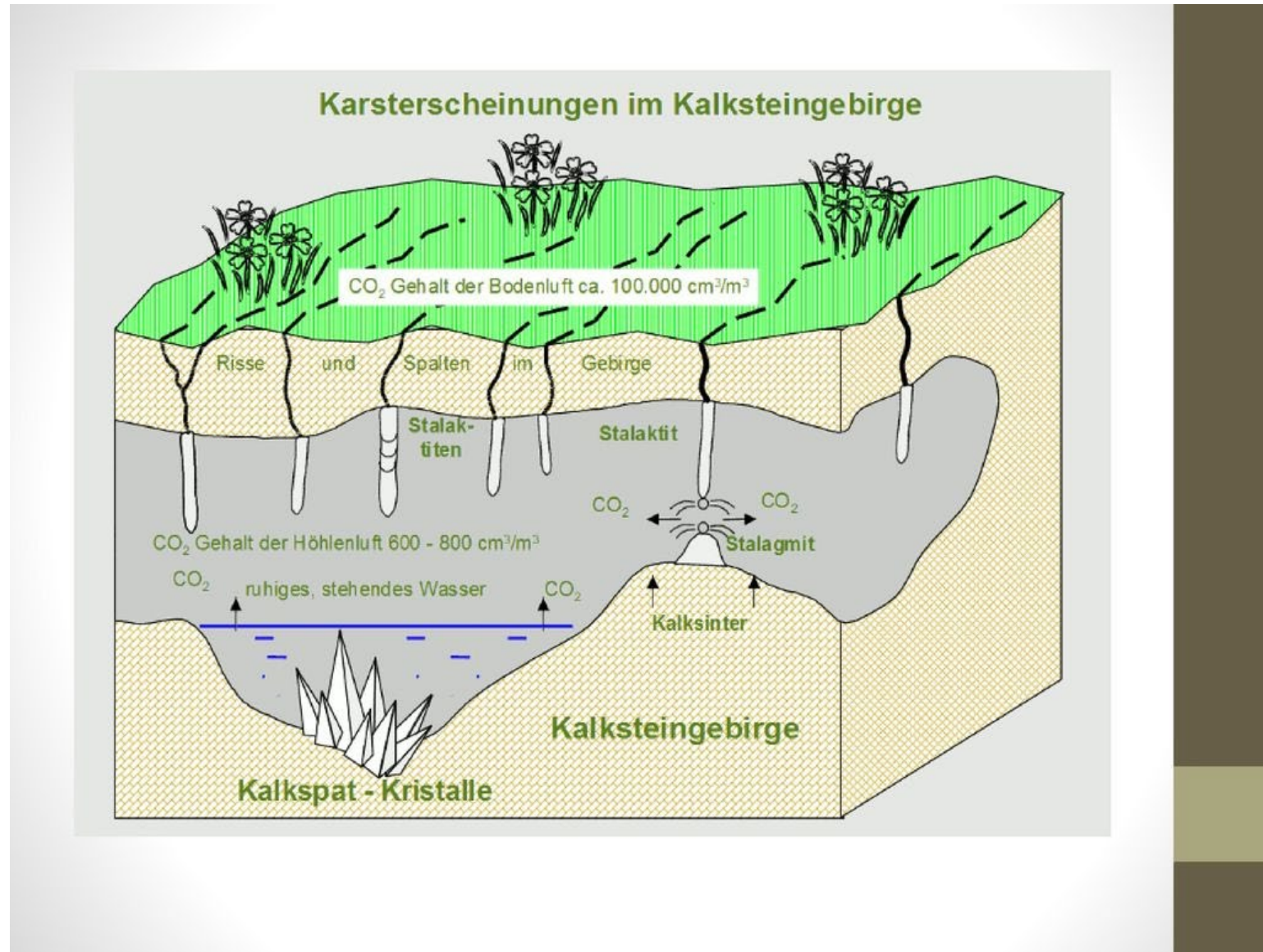
- Karst occurs in humid to semi-arid areas made up of hard, carbonic acid-corrodible mass rocks with a high content of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), such as limestone.



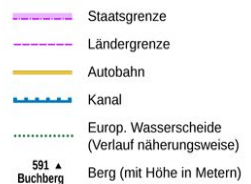
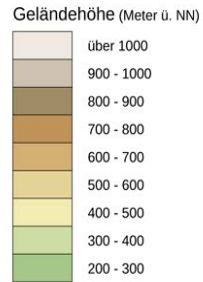
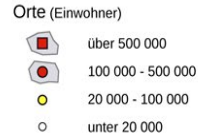
The Karstification

Karstification and carbonic acid weathering

- The term "karstification" was coined for specific surface processes and forms and drainage conditions that were found in the Slovenian Karst Mountains.



Fränkische Alb



CZ: Tschechische Republik

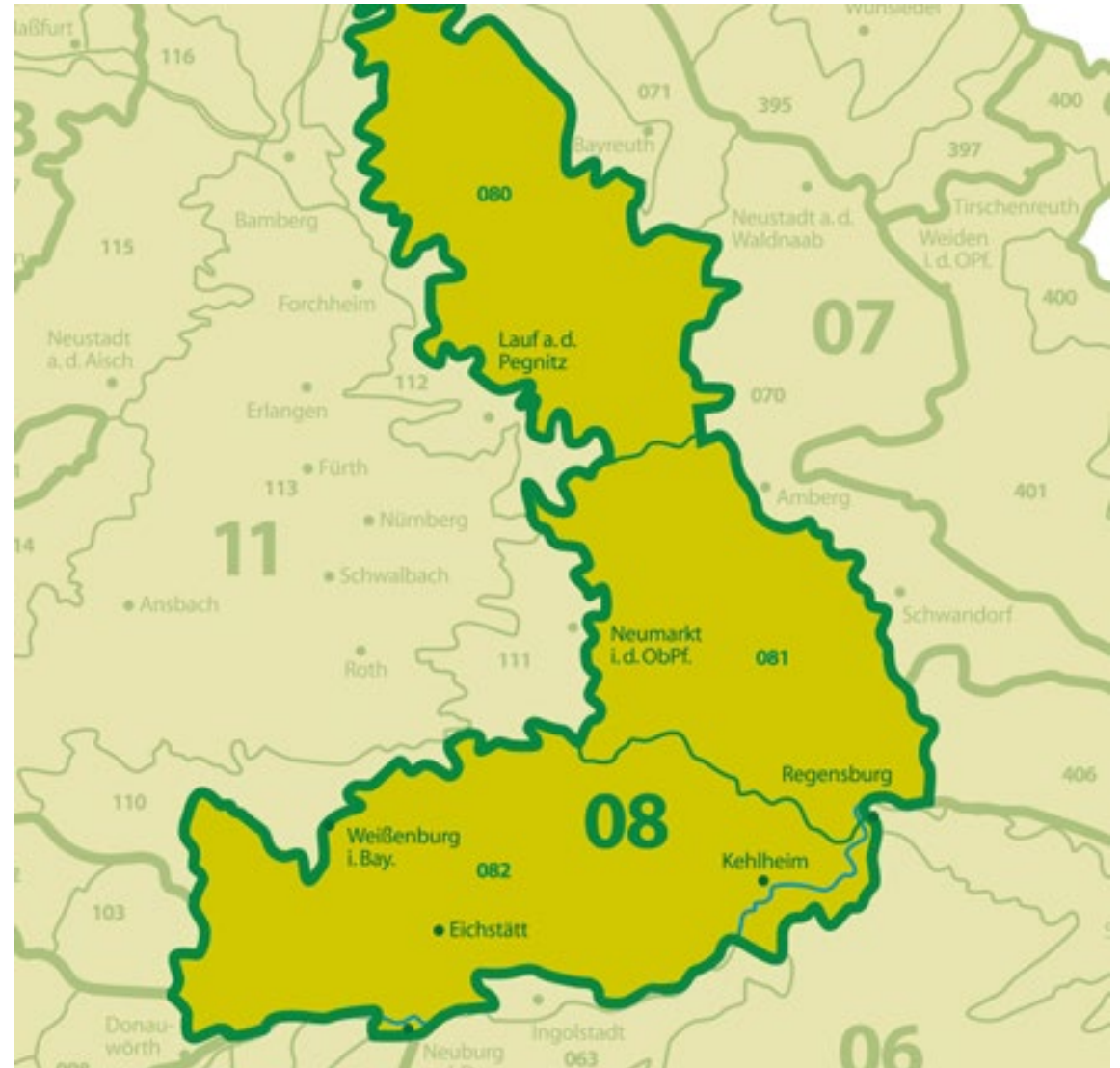


Location and extent

- The “Schwäbische Alb” is a low mountain range in southwest Germany and a typical example of a karst area.
- Typical for karst areas is their dryness.
- The “Fränkische Alb” borders to the northeast on the Upper Main Hill Country and the Upper Palatinate Hill Country, summarized as the Upper Palatinate-Upper Main Hill.
- This is where the “Schwäbische Alb” joins it.

Location and Extent

- The “Fränkische Alb” borders to the northeast on the Upper Main Hill Country and the Upper Palatinate Hill Country, summarized as the Upper Palatinate-Upper Main Hill Country.
- To the south-west the “Fränkische Alb” merges into the Franconian Keuper-Lias-Land with its components foreland of the Southern “Fränkische Alb”, foreland of the Middle “Fränkische Alb”, foreland of the Northern “Fränkische Alb” and Middle Franconian Basin.
- To the south, the “Fränkische Alb” borders the “Nördlinger Ries”, which is a meteorite crater formed 14.6 million years ago.



What is a Karst Landscape?

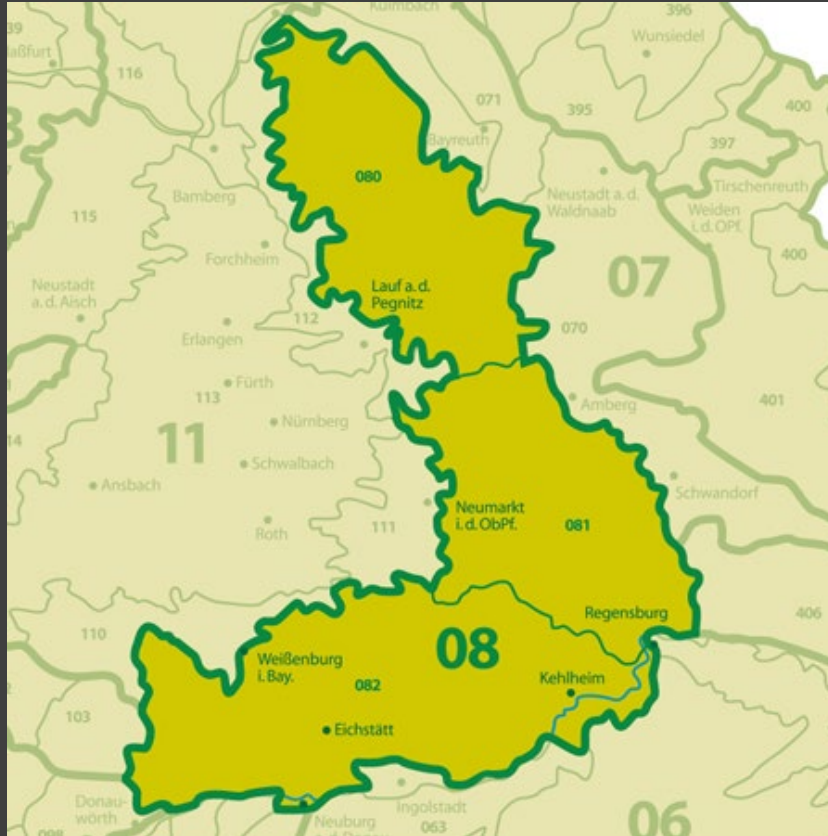
- Karst landscapes exist around the world.
- The term Karst was generalized in the 19th century by German-writing geographers of the Karst landscape between “Trieste” in Italy and the “Kraener Schneeberg” in Slovenia as a type locality for the description of geomorphologically similar landscapes.
- Karst is a type of landscape where the dissolving of the bedrock has created sinkholes, sinking streams, caves, springs, and other characteristic features. Karst is associated with soluble rock types such as limestone, marble, and gypsum.



A scenic view of a river valley with lush green mountains and a stone-lined bank. The mountains are covered in dense green vegetation, and the sky is blue with scattered white clouds. A river flows through the valley, and a stone-lined bank is visible in the foreground. A small boat is visible on the river in the distance.

Other Karst Landscapes

- Dinarischer Karst.
- Polygonaler Karst.
- Cockpit-Karst.
- Pinnacle Karst.
- Kegelkarst.
- Turmkarst.



Karte

- Die „Fränkische Alb“, auch Frankenalb, Fränkischer Jura, Bayerischer Jura oder Frankenjura genannt, ist ein bis 656,4 m ü. Sie ist 7053,8 km² groß.

Location

- The Franconian Alb stretches in a north-southwest direction from Lichtenfels am Main past Bamberg and Nuremberg in the west and Bayreuth and Regensburg in the east and Ingolstadt an der Donau in the south to the eastern edge of the “Nördlinger Ries” meteorite crater through which the river “Wörnitz” flows the west adjoining “Schwäbische Alb” is separated.
- Its highest point is the 656 m high Dürrenberg on the “Hahnenkamm” in the extreme northwest of the southern part.



Summit Group



The southwest German stepland is a geologically and geomorphologically characterized large landscape east of the Upper Rhine Rift in Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Hesse, Thuringia and, to a lesser extent, in Switzerland.

In the north it meets the East Hessian highlands with the “Vogelsberg” and the “Rhön”, in the northeast the “Thüringische Fränkische” low mountain range with the “Thüringer Wald“, theThüringer Schiefergebirge“, the “Fränkischer Wald” and the “Fichtelberg” and in the east the Upper Palatinate and the Bavarian Forest, which are part of the Bohemian Massif.

The Highest Peak



- Hesselberg 689,4 (m)
- Dürrenberg 656,4 (m)
- Ossinger 651,1 (m)
- Kappersberg 650,7 (m)

The list of mountains and elevations in the Franconian Alb contains a selection of mountains and elevations as well as their foothills in the Franconian Alb, a low mountain range of the south-west German layer level in the German state of Bavaria.

Emergence

- The “Fränkische Alb” is a karst landscape. Karst forms such as caves or sinkholes are therefore widespread. Ejecta from rocks from the basement lies on the “Fränkische Alb” . They come from the “Nördlinger Ries”, which was formed about 14.5 million years ago by a meteorite impact.
- The lowest deposits of the “Fränkische Alb” originated in the Upper Keuper of the Germanic Triassic near the coast in swampy lake plateaus, river deltas, silting areas and lagoons of the Germanic Basin. ... The characteristics of the sedimentation in the Germanic Basin are determined by a sequence of karst belts.



Link zum Video :)



KARST

• [GIDA - Karst](#)

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[Geographie](#)

- [Schulfilm -](#)

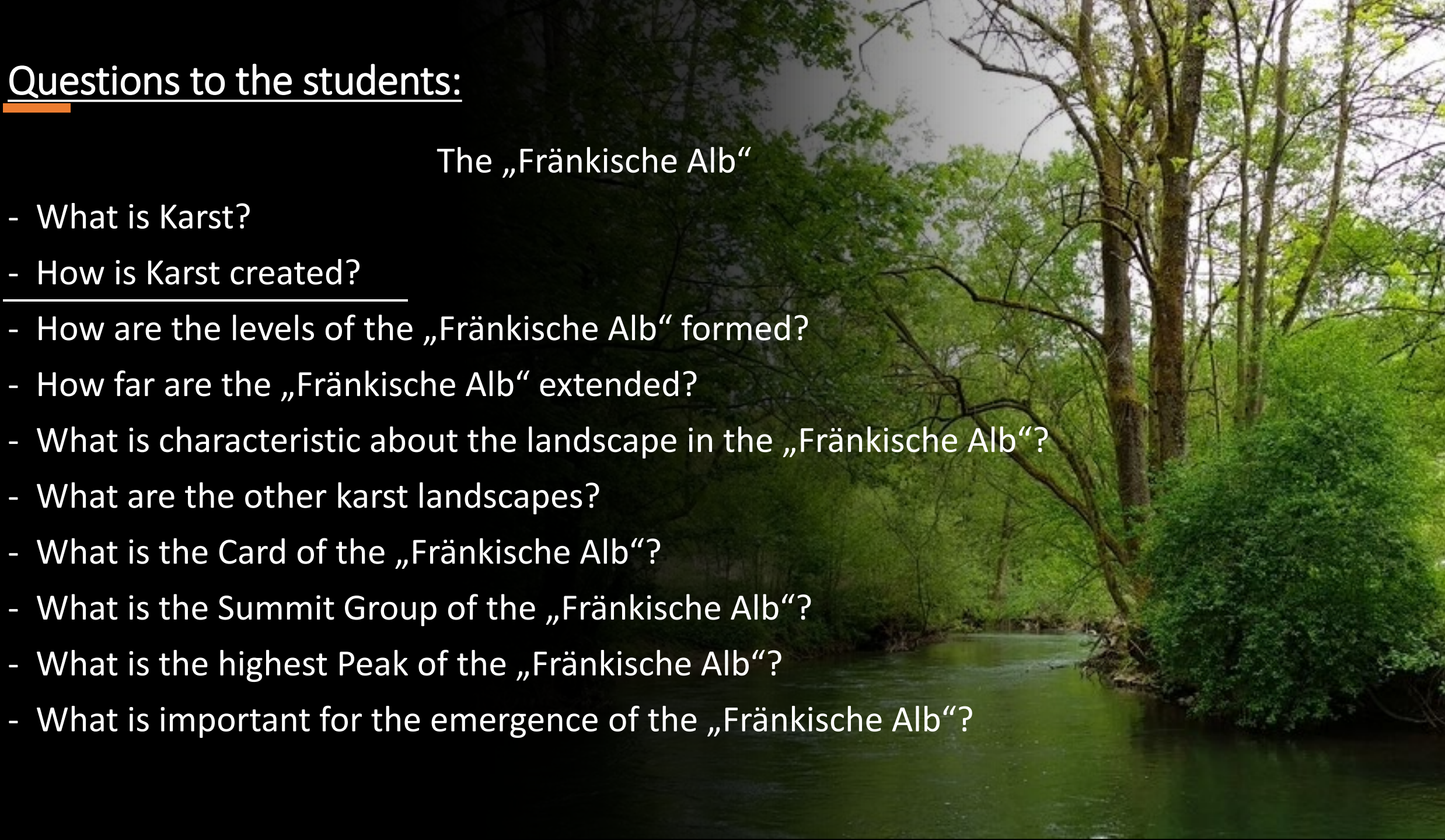
[DVD \(Trailer\)](#)

- [YouTube](#)

Questions to the students:

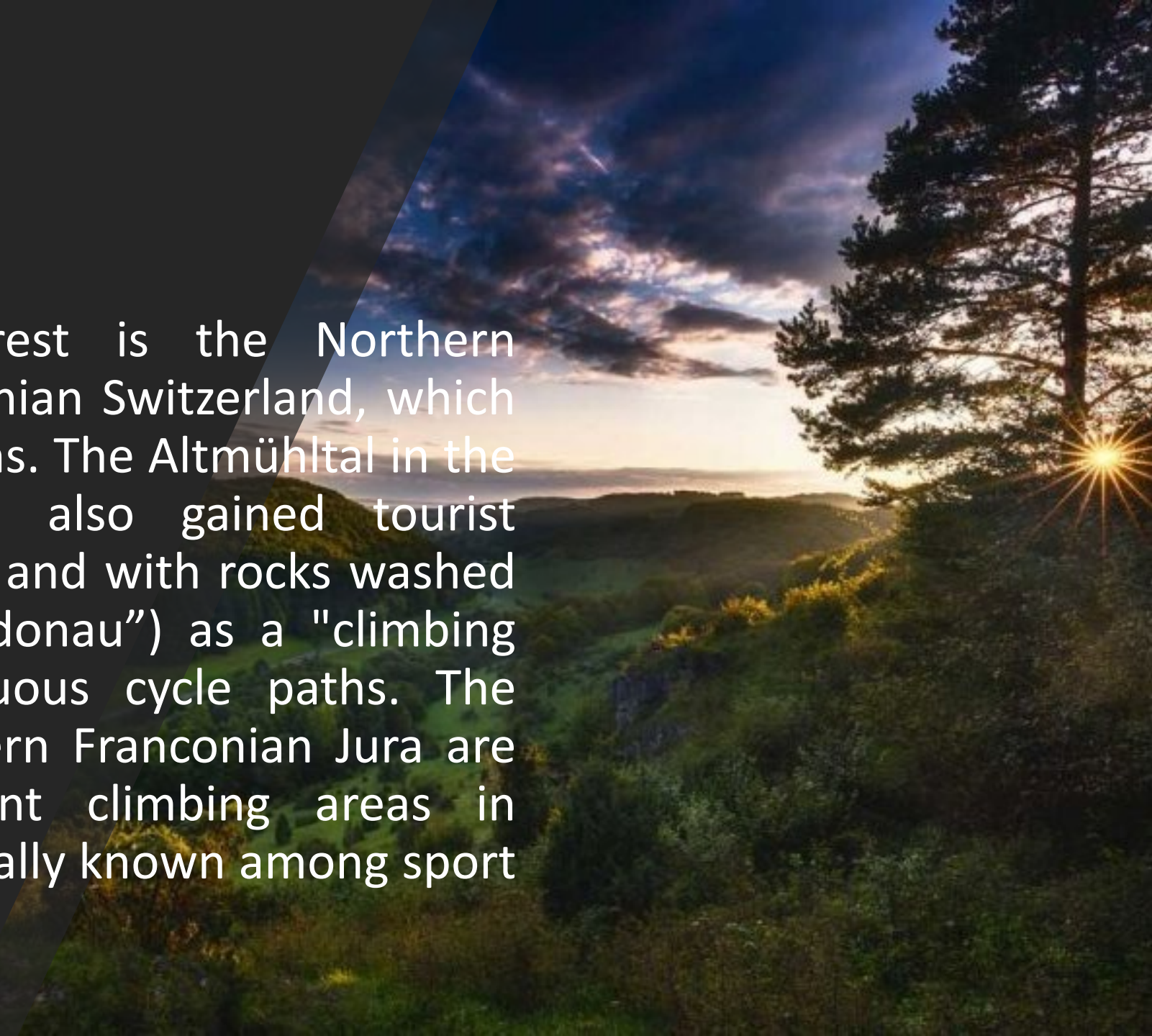
The „Fränkische Alb“


- What is Karst?
- How is Karst created?
- How are the levels of the „Fränkische Alb“ formed?
- How far are the „Fränkische Alb“ extended?
- What is characteristic about the landscape in the „Fränkische Alb“?
- What are the other karst landscapes?
- What is the Card of the „Fränkische Alb“?
- What is the Summit Group of the „Fränkische Alb“?
- What is the highest Peak of the „Fränkische Alb“?
- What is important for the emergence of the „Fränkische Alb“?



Tourism

- Of particular tourist interest is the Northern “Fränkische Alb”, the Franconian Switzerland, which has numerous rock formations. The Altmühltal in the Southern “Fränkische Alb” also gained tourist importance with side valleys and with rocks washed out by the old Donau (“Urdonau”) as a "climbing paradise" and with continuous cycle paths. The “Altmühltal” and the Northern Franconian Jura are among the most important climbing areas in Germany and are internationally known among sport climbers.





**Thank you for the attention!!!
Have you got any questions?**