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| Citation | Location | Monitored for? | Equipment used? | Implications |
| Cuthbert et al., 2014 | Cathedral Cave,  Australia | Drip water isotopes, rainwater isotopes, drip rate | Used Parafin in the bottles to prevent evaporation  30 Stalagmate loggers in one cave  Used Karstolution | Only large supersaturating events lead to recharge  There might be some sub-strata evaporation from within the epikarst leading to points below the LMWL |
| Richelmann et al., 2017 | Bunker Cave, NW Germany | Soil water content, Drip water isotopes, drip rate | Soil water probes, Rain Gauge on roof of University, Stalagmate drip loggers, compared to GNIP station data | Water takes up to 2.5 years to reach drip sites from precip events. |
| Richelmann et al., 2013 | Bunker Cave, NW Germany | D13C DIC, d18O of dripwater, d13C/d18O of calcite | Watch Glass calcite collected regularly, d13C and d18O of dripwater samples were collected during cave visits. | Fast drip rates lead to higher d13C and d18O values than those precipitated in equilibrium. |
| Markowska et al., 2015 | Harry Wood Cave, Australia | Weather station data above cave, drip rate, drip volume, depth of cave | Davis Vantage Pro 2 Weather station, Hydra Probe II soil moisture probe, 15 Stalagmate drip counters. Also used Principal Component Analysis and Agglomerative Hierarchical clustering | There is karst variability. |
| Benavente et al., 2015 | Nerja Cave, Spain | CO2 balance in the cave and Radon | Vaisala (CO2) and Radim 5WP | The cave ventilates in the winter and does not in the summer. |
| Pu et al., 2016 | Xueyu Cave, China | Cave physical characteristics (temp, CO2), dripwater stable isotopes, calcite stable isotopes | CDU 440 CO2 meter, pH etc: HACH HQ340D meter, glass plates | Seasonal degassing of CO2 affected calcite growth, Kinetic fractionation on glass plates. |
| Ridley et al., 2015 | Yok Balum Cave, Belize | Cave and soil temp, CO2, driprate, earthquake response. | Tinytag, Vaisala, Radon Scout, Stalagmate | Seasonal ventilation likely due to vegetation regimes, no obvious response in drip rate to earthquake. |
| Dredge et al., 2013 | Obir Cave, Austria | Cave Aerosols | A review of cave aerosol sampling techniques can be found in this paper as well as a key example site. | Aerosol deposition can be a concern during speleothem hiatuses and extensive microbial activity. |
| Li et al., 2014 | Racoon Mountain Cave, Tennessee | Stable isotopes – CO2 sources | Collected modern/actively growing calcite and dripwater | Different sites record different CO2 sources: vegetation and limestone |
| Affolter et al., 2015 | Milandre Cave, Switzerland | dD, d17O, d18O of precip, drip water, and fluid inclusions | Cave atmosphere devices were used: UTL-3 Scientific DataLoggers, Testo 405-V1 device, CORA, Aspirationpsychometer Hanni device. | 17O is a conservative precipitation tracer in cave hydrology. Fluid inclusions are off LMWL axis. |
| Brietenbach et al., 2015 | Mawmluh Cave, NE India | Water flow, and cave air ventilation | Tinytag, HOBO, Vaisala, CORA, local weather station, dripwater samples, Stalagmate | Wet Season ventilation partially driven by river flow (Monsoon) |
| Casteel and Banner, 2015 | West Cave, Texas | Calcite growth rate, dripwater TE variation | Equipment not specified, but following Musgrove and Banner, 2004 | Seasonality in trace element concentration in dripwater: controlled by temperature. |
| Schreiber et al., 2015 | James Cave, Virginia | Water movement, drip rate, cave dynamics | Lysomiters, tipping buckets, HOBO data loggers, Solinst pressure loggers, Hanna instruments Sonde | \*\*review of instrumentation and data processing  Seasonality in recharge. |
| Van Rampelbergh et al., 2014 | Han-sur-Less Cave, Belgium | PCP, d13CDIC, d13C and d18O of calcite | HANNA temperature and pH probes, ACCURO CO2 probes, glass plates. | Seasonality effects cave air temperature and d13C of dripwater. PCP is reflected in the d13CDIC, and is seasonal. |
| Cruz et al., 2015 | Ojo Guarena Karst Complex, Spain | Mg concentrations in dripwater | No specific instrumentation | Precipitation and ventilation highly control Mg concentration. |
| Rau et al., 2015 | Cathedral Cave, Australia | Drip water flow, dripwater chemical comp, evaporation | DST micro T, Stalagmate, Levellogger, HMP155A (cave atmosphere), MPM160 (soil moisture) | There are complex controls on drip water and cave atmosphere temperature at this site, utilizing the cave air and the local rock as sources and sinks. |
| Luo et al., 2014 | Liangfeng Cave, SW China | Drip rate of different sites, precipitation stable isotopes, drip water stable isotopes, cave climate | No instrumentation given for cave climate, water samples collected in clean 10 mL glass vials | Slower drip rates lead to a more homogenized signal as well as more evaporation. Faster drip flow paths are more suitable for high-res paleoclimate studies. Hypothetical fluid inclusions may reflect evaporation within the epi-karst. |
| Smith et al., 2015 | Asiul Cave, Spain | Electrical conductivity, cave CO2 | Vaisala, CTD EC logger | Variation in atmospheric pressure and temperature controls CO2 ventilation, which drives Electrical conductivity variation. |
| Yun et al., 2016 | Heshang Cave, China | Bacterial communities and cave micro-climate | HACH multiparameter water quality detector, Filtered water, analyzed filters for DNA | Higher temperatures lead to more biodiversity, and seasonally certain species dominate. |
| Baker et al., 2014 | St. Michaels Cave, Gibraltar | Water film thickness\*\* experimental | Using different domes/height/volume of water parameters and image analysis techniques |  |
| Lauber et al., 2014 | Blautopf Spring, Germany | Karst heterogeneity | Artifical tracer tests | Monitoring of caves can offer information on spatial karst heterogeneity and dynamics |
| Nagra et al., 2016 | Yonderup Cave, Australia | Dripwater chemistry before and after a fire | Dripwater collected in clean bottles, some acidified, and sent to labs for analysis | Wild fire responses in vegetation, which controls epi-karst evaporation may show in d18O values of dripwater as well as some trace elements, Cl especially. |
| Mischel et al., 2015 | Herbstlabyrinth-Adventhöhle, Germany | Comparison of dripwater d18O and modelled d18O | Pluvimate rain gauges, UMS SK20 soil suction probes, dripwater chemical data measured in lab | Shows good agreement, allowing for a model of dripwater d18O to extend back to as long as precip data exists. |
| Smith et al., 2016 | Asiul Cave | Cave microclimate dynamics, dripwater composition | TinyTag, EC divers, Vaisala (as previous Smith et al., 2015 paper) | Summer decrease in precip, Winter uptick in recharge, water dominated by previous years signal. |
| Feng et al., 2013 | West Cave, Texas | Cave microclimate, Dripwater composition | Instrumentation for cave microclimate not given. Dripwater collected in plastic and transferred to glass vials in cave. | Calcite d18O is controlled by temperature in this well-ventilated cave |
| Riechelmann et al., 2014 | 7 caves, Germany, Morocco, Romania | Drip water composition, calcite crystal morphology | Glass substrates, pH 340i, Cond340i, Sentix 41, | Slower drip rates in dolomite caves lead to high fluid Mg/Ca and pH, which leads to aragonite precipitation. |
| Spotl et al., 2016 | Obstanser Eishöhle, Austria | Aragonite deposition requirements | HOBO data loggers, pH etc. measured outside of the cave but within an hour of sampling. | D18O of aragonite and dripwater suggest that the aragonite deposition does not occur in equilibrium. Epi-karst control on factors favoring aragonite deposition, instead of temp. |
| Treble et al., 2016 | Golgotha Cave, Australia | Vegetation role in drip water chemistry | Drip water collected in plastic measured at lab. Cave microclimate techniques found in Treble et al., 2015 | Biomes above the cave, through solute uptake, significantly affect the solute distribution in cave drip water. |
| Tremaine et al., 2016 | Cave, Island of Niue | Cave microclimate and dripwater compostion | Water was collected in carboys, CO2 was measured with a Vaisala, weather station data | The cave saw increased evaporation with evaporative enrichments of d18O and trace elements, sea spray accounted for most trace element concentrations. |
| Turrero et al., 2015 | Kaite Cave, Spain | Climate, Cave microclimate, dripwater composition | Microclimate instrumentation not stated, dripwater collected analyzed at lab. | Precipitation amount dictates Ca concentration and Mg/Ca ratios |