

Focus points for review of *Determining the Exposure Age of a Karst landscape*  
by  
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1. why do caves in this area form almost instantaneously in response to local uplift and erosion?
2. what is a salt diapir, and how does it drive uplift locally?
3. how does base level affect the elevation of the active cave passages?
4. what is the difference between a vadose cave and a phreatic cave?
5. how are radiocarbon dates on wood used to date the formation of different cave levels?
6. are radiocarbon dates maximum-limiting or minimum-limiting ages for cave formation?
7. what precluded caves from forming prior to ~7,000 years ago?
8. why is the uppermost age the one used to estimate the time of landscape exposure?
9. what is the rate of diapir uplift and how does this compare with rates of tectonic uplift in zones of plate collision?
10. why are there more caves and older caves in the southern region than in the northern region?
11. how might changing base level in the Capital District during the late Pleistocene affect cave formation in our area?
12. is the technique used here really applicable in other areas as suggested by the author?