

Geological Heritage Development Characteristic and Significance of Guizhou Zhijindong Cave Geopark

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Since Late Triassic, under the influence of several intense tectonic movements, the bulge throughout the whole territory of Guizhou province has made it become the land and has gradually raised upwards to form the inland plateau. After that, the regional crust was raised upwards for several times, many dispersive and independent underground rivers and surface rivers have captured and diverted constantly, thus constituting three independent multilayer geomorphic units, namely, Zhijindong Cave, Qijiehe River and Dongfenghu Lake. At the same time many beautiful and precious karst landforms of different shapes and types have been formed. Among which, the caves, gorges, natural bridges and tiankengs are typical representatives and outstanding sceneries in the world geological heritages of the same kind. The elevations of these three geomorphic units reduce successively, with developmental modes transforming from subsurface karst to surface karst gradually, systemically recording the evolution process of karst landform of Guizhou Plateau.