**Risk analysis of bedrock collapse sinkholes in Bowling Green, Kentucky**

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Sinkholes are common throughout the state of Kentucky particularly in the southcentral part of the state where sinkhole density is the highest. The most common type of sinkhole in southcentral Kentucky is the cover collapse which occurs in the soil or other loose material that overlies soluble bedrock. Another type of sinkhole collapse, one that is considered rare, is the bedrock collapse sinkhole where the ceiling of a cave collapses, exposing the cave passage to the surface. On geologic time scales of cave formation and degradation, bedrock collapses are much more common as the 350 cave entrances in Warren County, Kentucky can attest. However, Bowling Green, Kentucky has had two major bedrock collapse sinkholes occur within the past 16 years as well as smaller bedrock collapses that don’t garner the same attention. In both scenarios, the bedrock collapses are associated with the development of human infrastructure. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk of bedrock collapse sinkholes as anthropogenically-induced geohazards in Bowling Green, Kentucky. Methods and data utilized included remote-sensing, cave and karst mapping, local geologic mapping, isopach mapping of overburden, and hydrogeologic information and data, all incorporated into a GIS. The results of the study showed that all recent bedrock collapses were associated with human infrastructure development. The GIS illustrated areas that have to potential to suffer bedrock collapses that would result in damage and loss of infrastructure.