











Genesis of the project

- 2019 during an expedition to Uzbekistan, the huge limestone cliffs of the Koytendag massif at the border with Turkmenistan are spotted (1200 m high, 50 km long) by a french expedition
- The Cupp Coutun cave system was studied in the 1980's by russian geologist Vladimir Maltsev. No other studies or explorations have been carried out since then.
- A project of expedition was born in 2020
- The Covid pandemic occurred
- Long administrative procedures: an invitation letter from the Turkmen state is needed.
- The Koytendag massif is a nature reserve and a military zone : many permits are required



Location



- A central Asian country
- Independent since 1991 (former USSR)
- Capital city : Ashgabat



2023: reconnaissance expedition



Jean-Pierre Gruat
Jean-Marie Briffon
Claire Falgayrac
Philippe Crochet
Annie Guiraud
Bernard Lips
Josiane Lips
Véronique Olivier
Philippe Auriol
Jean-Philippe Grandcolas



2024 : second expedition with a multidisciplinary team

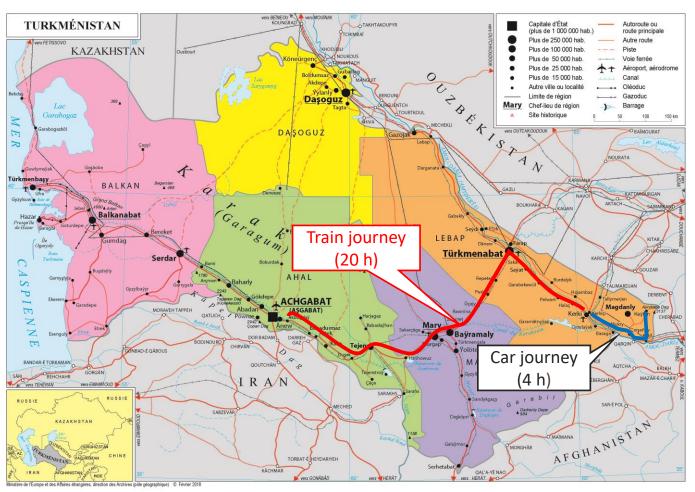


Jean-Pierre Gruat Jean-Marie Briffon Claire Falgayrac Philippe Crochet **Annie Guiraud** Lionel Barriquand Philippe Audra Jo de Waele Jean-Paul Hereil Alexandre Pont Jean-Philippe Grandcolas Bernard Lips Josiane Lips Gaël Cazes Josef Grego Fredo Poggia **Xavier Robert**

Location

19thINTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SPELEOLOGY 38°CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE ESPELEOLOGIA

Journey to the Koytendag region





Mt Ayrybaba 3139 m

caves

Multi disciplinary expedition with specialists



- Karstology team :
 Philippe AUDRA & Jo de WAELE
- Biospeleology team:
 Josef GREGO, Josiane LIPS, Bernard LIPS & Lionel BARRIQUAND
- Survey team:
 Jean-Paul HEREIL, Alexandre PONT, Jean-Pierre GRUAT, Jean-Philippe GRANDCOLAS, Jean-Marie BRIFFON, Xavier ROBERT
- Photogrammetry : Gaël CAZES
- Photography:
 Philippe CROCHET & Annie GUIRAUD











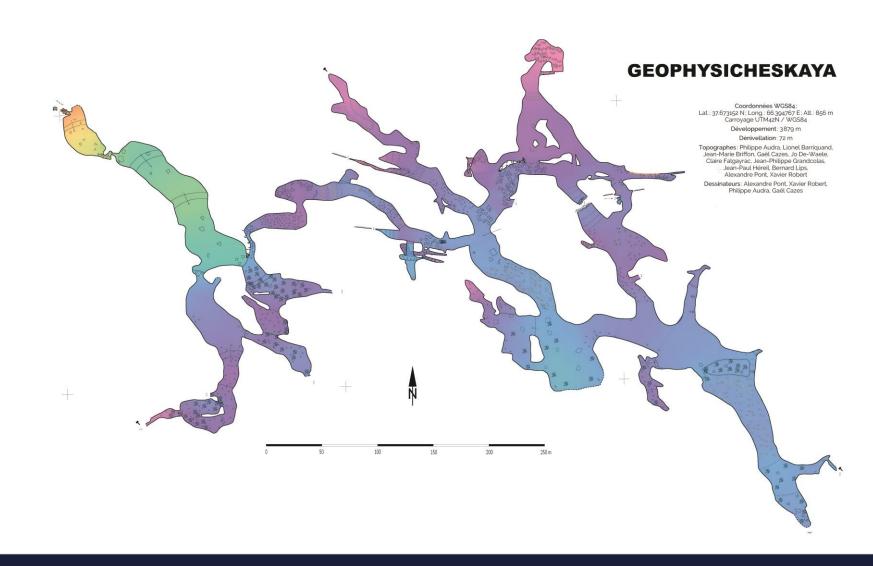




Twelve caves mapped again with new techniques



- Up to 5 survey teams every day
- 12 caves visited
- 19 km surveyed
- 8571 survey stations
- Maximum depth: -157m



Looking for new caves



One of the main objectives, but difficult for two reasons:

- The slopes are cut by many deep canyons (300 m to 700 m)
- No permits to access the border zone

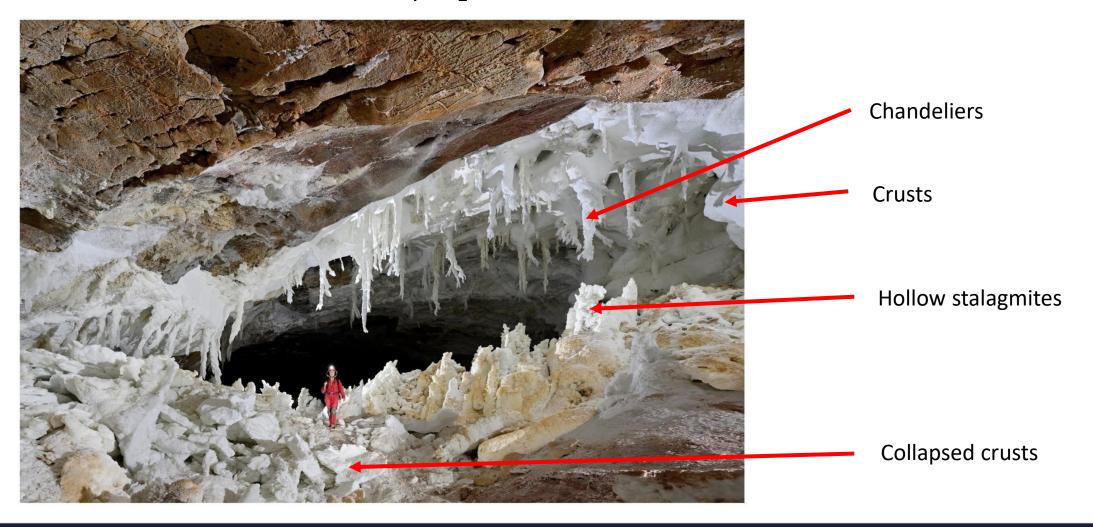




Main interest: gypsum caves with specific formations



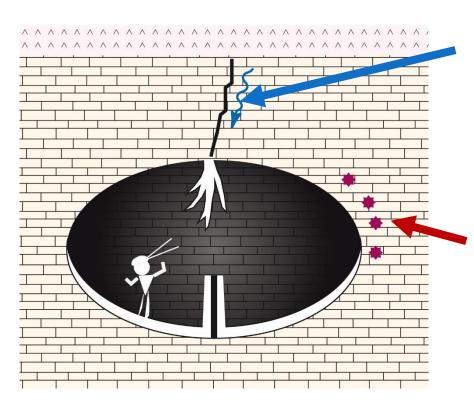
Gypsum = calcium sulfate ($CaSO_4$. H_2O)



How gypsum formations develop in these caves



Dry conditions (50 % humidity)



1st origin of the sulfates

- Gypsum on the surface
- Infiltration through cracks
- Crystallization in the cave

2nd origin of the sulfates

- Sulfures in the rock (= pyrite, H₂S)
- Oxydation
 - ⇒ Sulfuric acid!
 - \Rightarrow Substitutes for limestone \rightarrow gypsum

- > Exceptional!
- Research under

way(Philippe Audra)

Photographic documentation of the caves



An important part of the expedition

- It was put forward to get permits from the local authorities: a way to highlight the richness of their heritage
- A challenge:
 - these caves had little photo documentation: Maltsev's black and white photos dating back from the 80's.
 - a few photos by Swiss cave photographer Remy Wenger made in the 90's
- A photo trip every day (for13 days)
- An average of 12 shots a day.
- Help everyday by one or several members of the expedition
 (Claire FALGAYRAC Alexandre PONT Jean-Pierre GRUAT Fredo POGGIA Jean-Marie BRIFFON)





Hushm – Oyeek

Entrance in a sinkhole





Hushm – Oyeek

Suffered from a lot of damage from onyx and gypsum mining





Hushm – Oyeek

- Large passages
- Ceilings covered with gypsum crusts





Hushm – Oyeek

Gypsum slabs on the ground collapsed from the ceiling

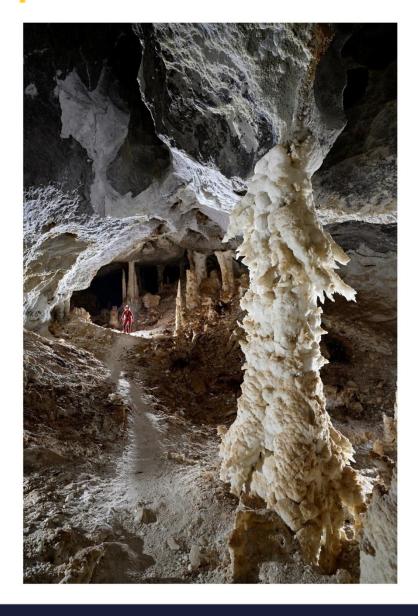




Hushm – Oyeek

Massive columns (all hollow)

Originally stalagmites that grew into columns







Hushm – Oyeek

Gypsum cristals develop on the columns

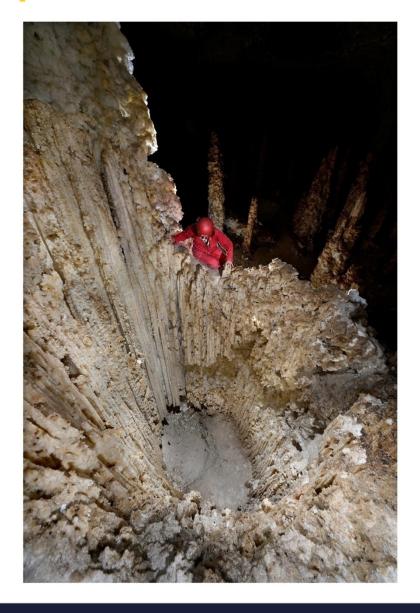






Hushm – Oyeek

Hollow formations lit up when a light is placed inside







Hushm – Oyeek

"The Prison": an incredible five-meter-deep, two-meter-wide hollow gypsum formation

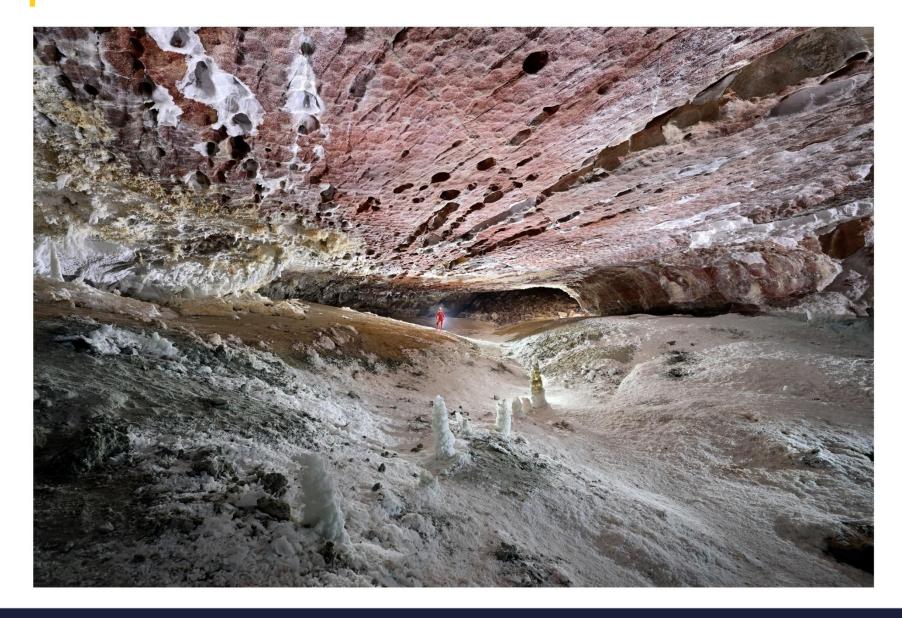


Geophysicheskaya

8 days were devoted to document this exceptional cave.



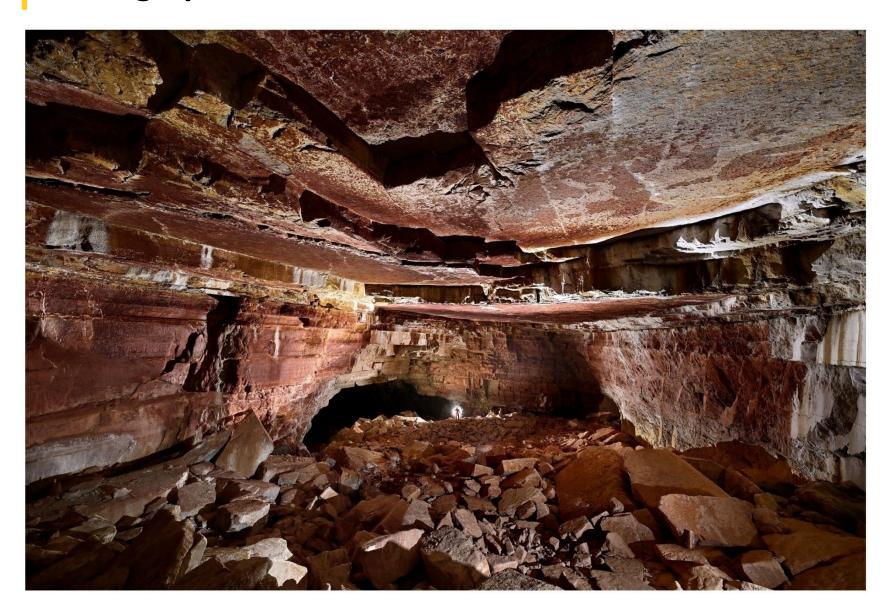






Geophysicheskaya

This exceptional cave remained practically untouched thanks to its late discovery (1986)





Geophysicheskaya

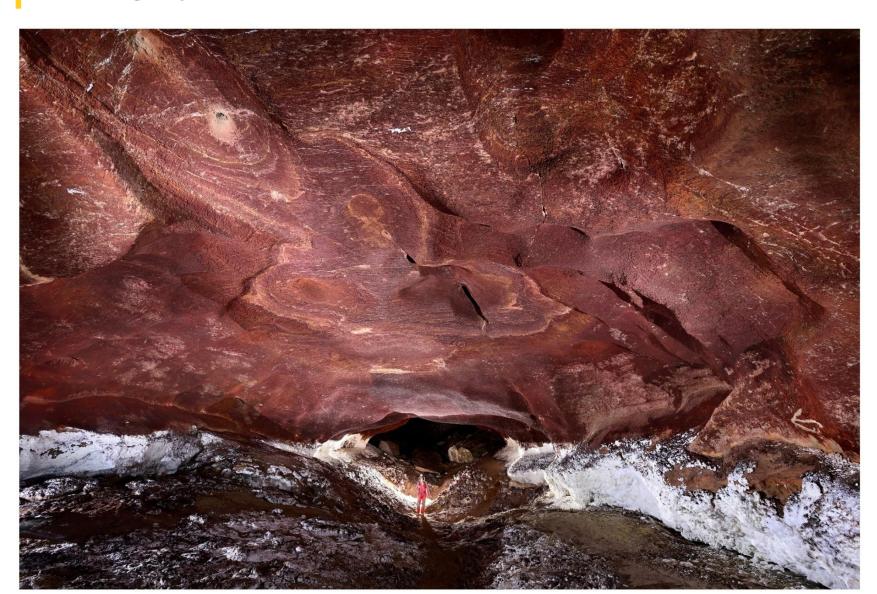
The big red chamber

Comfortable conditions for the photos sessions.
Temperature of about 21 ° C (69°F)







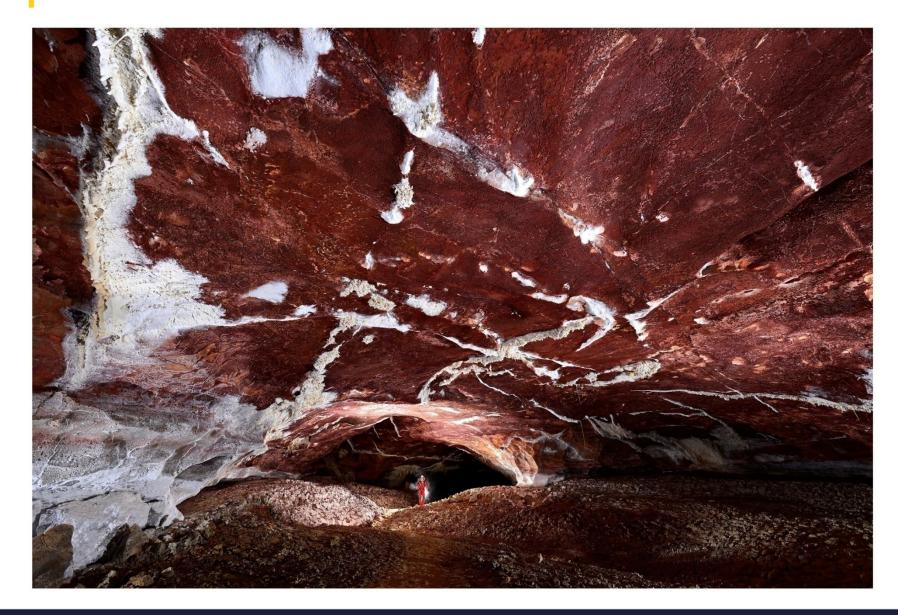




Geophysicheskaya

The red passages

The red color could be due to the oxidation of pyrites

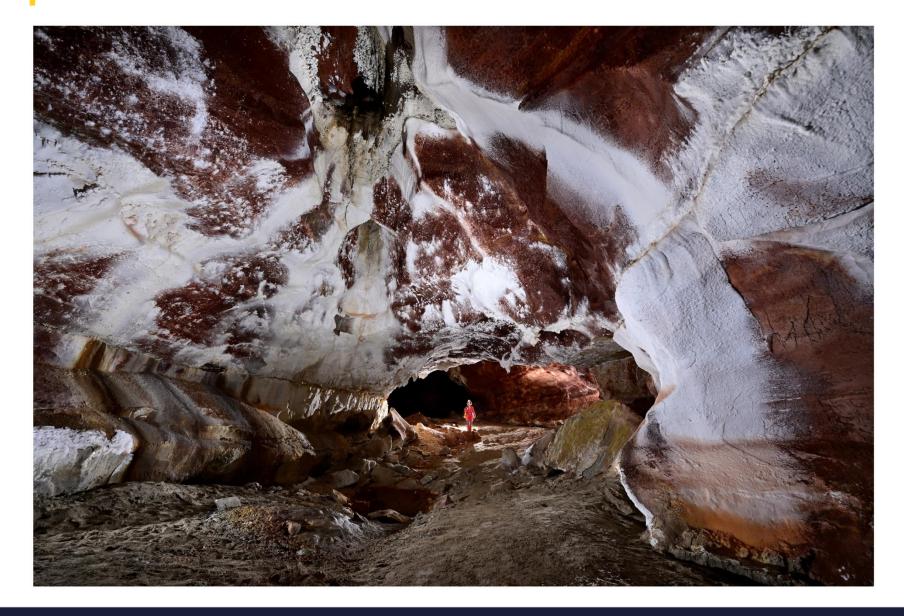




Geophysicheskaya

The red passages

Gypsum streaks on the ceiling

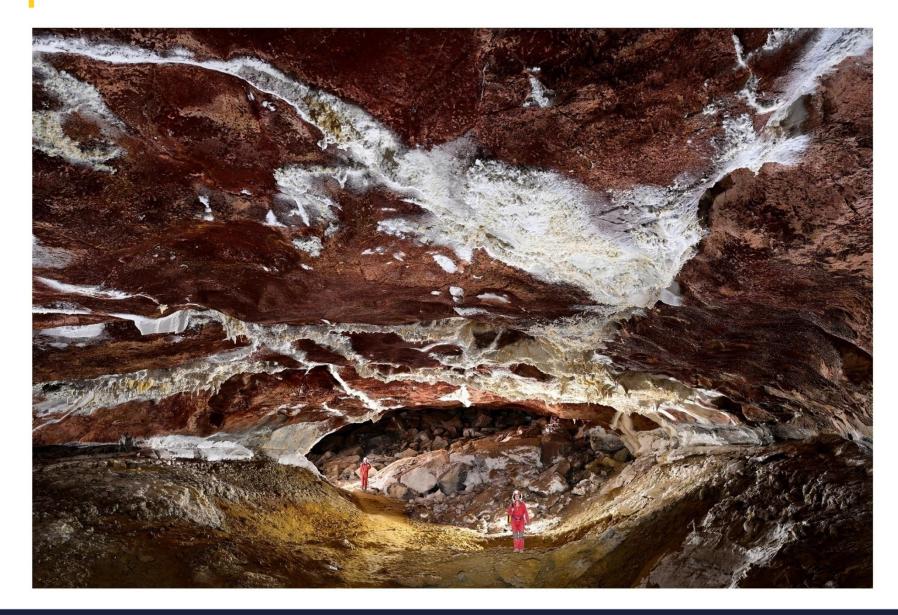




Geophysicheskaya

The red passages

Gypsum streaks on the walls





Geophysicheskaya

Red passage with yellow clay on the underground





Geophysicheskaya

The White passage

Gypsum covers the whole passage





Geophysicheskaya

The White passage

Muffled sounds due to the thick layer of gypsum





Geophysicheskaya

The White chamber

No tracks left on the ground (dry atmosphere, no mud)







Geophysicheskaya

Yellow aragonite formations and gypsum chandeliers







Geophysicheskaya

Backlight is necessary to enhance the translucence of the chandeliers.





Geophysicheskaya

No direct light, we play on reflection with back-lights



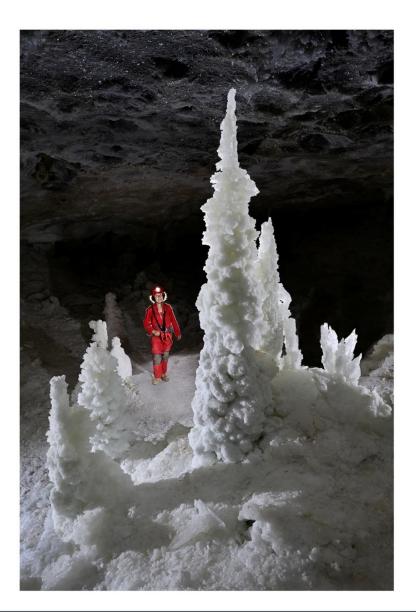




Geophysicheskaya

Some large chandeliers seem similar to those in Lechuguilla



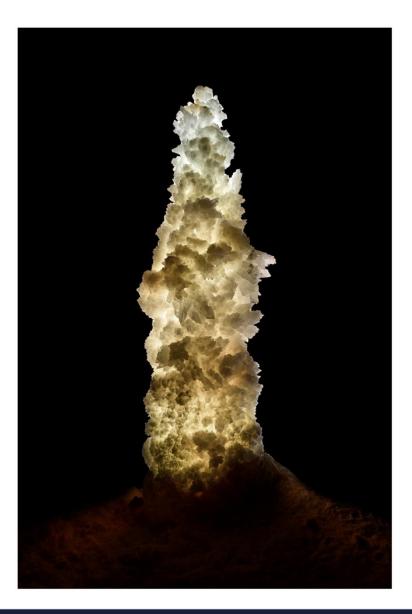




Geophysicheskaya

Big stalagmite look like fir trees covered in snow







Geophysicheskaya

Strange gypsum formations





Geophysicheskaya

Thousands of gypsum needles cover the floor of a chamber.

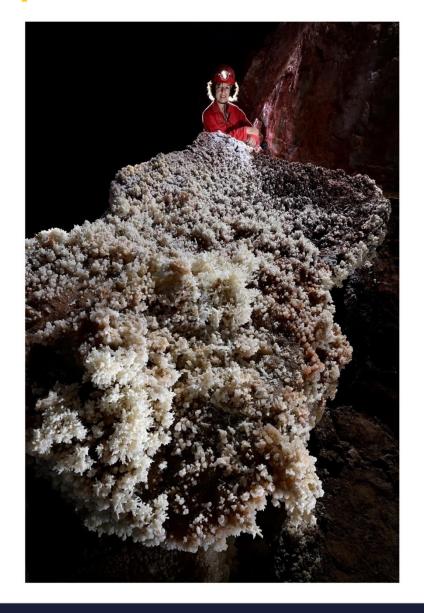


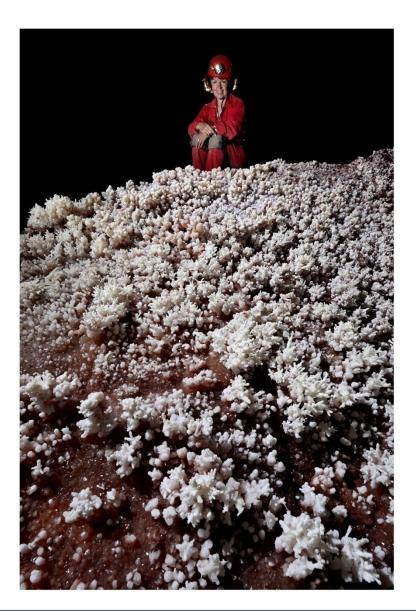


Geophysicheskaya

Gypsum needles nests



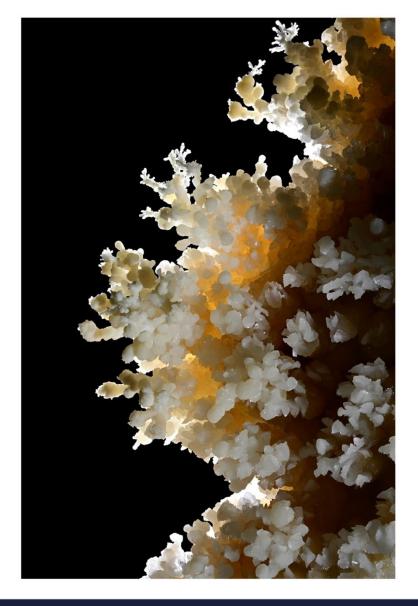






Geophysicheskaya

Many aragonite formations on the rocks







Geophysicheskaya

Yellow colored aragonite formations





Geophysicheskaya

The formations have remained undamaged despite the absence of marked trail.





Geophysicheskaya

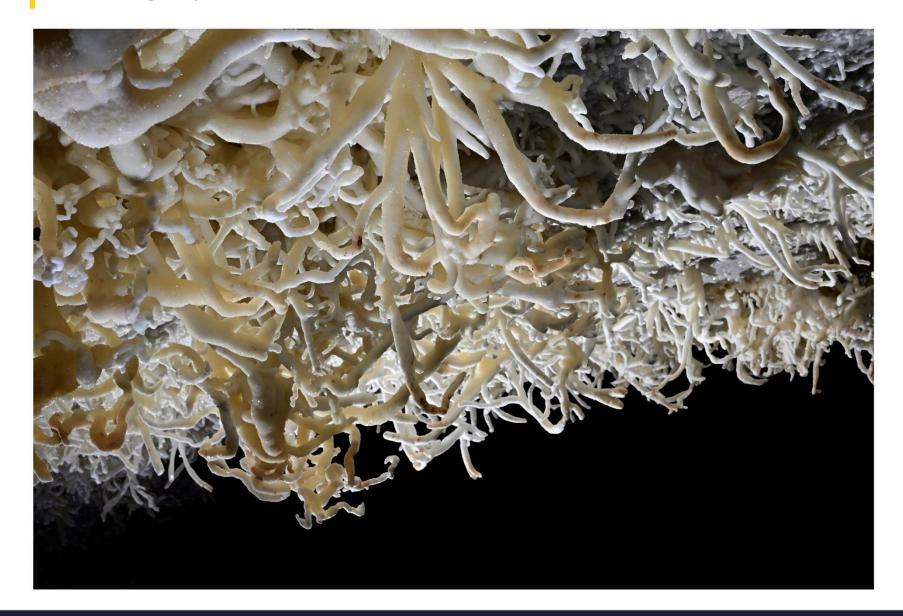
Many aragonite bushes.





Geophysicheskaya

Great contrasting colors





Geophysicheskaya

Many original aragonite formations.





Geophysicheskaya

Original aragonite bunch on the ceiling





Geophysicheskaya

The Grey passage Natural colors, no Photoshop!



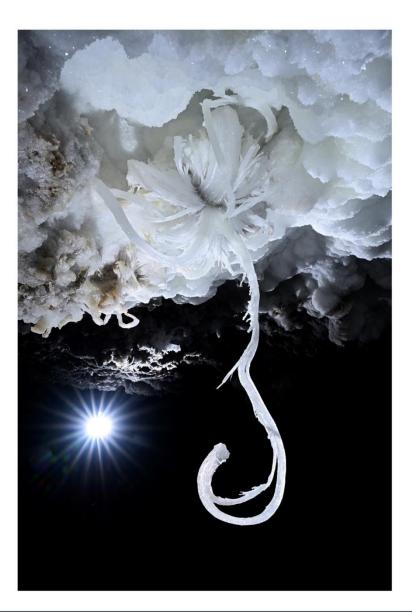




Geophysicheskaya

Many gypsum flowers.







Geophysicheskaya

A 30 cm long gypsum flower.







Documenting caves in Turkmenistan



How the photos were used

- All the photos were donated to the Turkmen authorities.
 They will be used to support an application for a UNESCO classification
- They were used for the promotion of the expedition and helped to get permits for future expeditions
- An exhibition of 60 photos was held at the French Institude of Ashgabad for 2 months
- A 90-page brochure was published (in French and English)
- Short slide show (« Beyond dreams, reality »)



Documenting caves in Turkmenistan

Publications in magazines

- Spelunca n°175 (septembre 2024)
- NSS News
- Speleologia n°90
- French magazine Terre Sauvage









Documenting caves in Turkmenistan



Conclusion

Quality photos are essential for communication and promotion

If you are planning an expedition, don't forget to include a photographer in your team!









