

# Caves indicate that Australia's mountains are still growing

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Scientist Jon Woodhead uses a custom made machine with a diamond-tipped drill to carefully extract speleothem 'rubble' for analysing. Credit: John Engel

Australia has often been unfairly portrayed as an old and idle continent with little geological activity, but [new research](#) suggests that we remain geologically active and that some of our mountains are still growing.

The University of Melbourne study reveals that parts of the Eastern

Highlands of Victoria, including popular skiing destinations such as Mt Baw Baw and Mt Buller, may be as young as five million years, not 90 million years as originally thought.

John Engel is one of four scientists from the Isotope Geochemistry Group in the School of Earth Sciences who studied the stalagmites, stalactites, and flowstones—technically called 'speleothems' – in the nearby Buchan Caves to produce the findings.

"At least 250 meters of additional height in the East Victorian Highlands appears to have been gained in the last few million years," Mr Engel said.

With the help of Parks Victoria Rangers, the team visited 10 caves, climbing down through the passages and crawling through tight squeezes to collect small fragments of speleothem 'rubble' to take back to the lab to determine their age, using radiometric U-Pb dating.

"Our research shows a clear trend between oldest speleothem ([cave](#) age) and height in the landscape," Mr Engel said. "The data suggests that the Buchan region has been steadily uplifting at a rate of 76 meters every million years, beginning at least 3.5 million years ago and continuing today. This means that some speleothems have been sitting in dark caves undisturbed for 3.5 million years."

Evidence suggests the Highlands originally rose up about 90 million years ago when the Tasman Sea between Australia and New Zealand opened up.

Researchers say the cause of the more recent uplift is debated but a leading theory points to the friendly rivalry with New Zealand.

"The Australian and Pacific plates share a common boundary and many

of the forces involved at this boundary may be propagated into the Australian plate as tectonic stress. Some of this tectonically-induced stress is then released as uplift of the mountains in South East Australia," Mr Engel said.

"This is why East Gippsland may still feel effects related to these tectonic forces. This subtle modification of classical plate tectonic theory can help explain the frequent, small earthquakes observed along South East Australia."

Mr Engel said while mountains like the Himalaya and the Swiss Alps are admired for their aesthetic appeal, uncovering the secret stories surrounding when and how mountains form provides a layer of appreciation as well as an active field of research for geologists.

"Our research showcases a new—and rather unique—method for measuring the uplift of mountains. This technique of using speleothem is likely to also work in other caves across the world for regions with 'recent' tectonic activity, offering geologists great opportunities to share more stories about these impressive and unchanging features of our landscape."

**More information:** John Engel et al. Using speleothems to constrain late Cenozoic uplift rates in karst terranes, *Geology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1130/G47466.1](https://doi.org/10.1130/G47466.1)

Provided by University of Melbourne

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