



#SpeleoMedit



pocket card Algeria

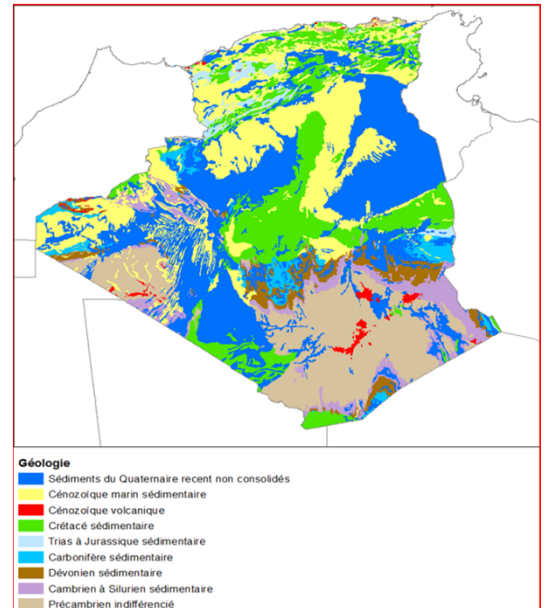
In Algeria (2,234,714 km²) caves have been used by humans for a long time, as refuges, shelters or place of worship. This traditional use of the underground environment continues to this day, especially in the troglodyte shelters of Aurès in northeastern Algeria.

Some caves have particular histories such as the cave of Cervantes in the center of the capital where the famous Spanish writer took refuge following his escape in the 16th Century.

Other cavities have older stories such as the prehistoric caves of Afalou Bourmel and Gueldaman which bear witness to a human presence dating back to the Paleolithic.

From a geological point of view, the country is divided into two major tectonic units, separated by the South Atlas Accident. The northern part affected by alpine tectonics and crossed from west to east by the chain of the Saharan Atlas to the south and the Tell Atlas to the north (most of the population and it is also the main area where it is practiced mountain sports activity in particular in

Djurdjura, Babors, Tlemcen, Guelma and the mountains of Saida, Ouarsenis, Monts de Tébessa. The southern part which rests on a Precambrian base covered with sediments from the Paleozoic to Mesozoic (the essential hydrocarbon and groundwater resources) The remoteness of this region from the main urban centers and the aridity of the climate does not favor the practice of caving activities.



Caves total : 554

Marine caves total: 17

Number of speleologists: 320

Speleological groups and organizations: 17

Most important caves	
Name	Length
Rivière souterraine la TAFNA, GRAR BOU'MAZA	>18400 m
Grotte KEF EL KAOUS	>4160 m
Gouffre Anou Boussouil	>3200 m
Depth	
Gouffre du ANOU IFFLIS "Léopard"	1150 m
Gouffre Anou Boussouil	805 m
Gouffre Anou ACHRA LEMOUN	323 m



Youkus à Tebessa
Ph. Ainounouche Abdelhamid

Info card coordinator :

Yahi Hamid/ clubspeleobejaia@hotmail.com