

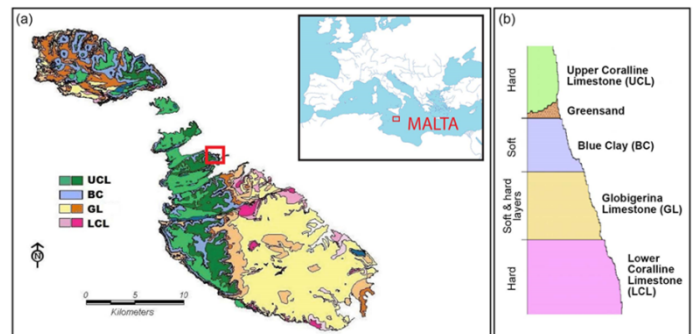


#SpeleoMedit



pocket card Malta

Republic of Malta: Malta, Gozo and Comino are the three main islands of the Maltese Archipelago, located in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, situated about 96 km from Sicily and 290 km from North Africa. The islands represent the only currently emergent part of an extensive shallow-water shelf that extends from Eastern Sicily to the Malta Graben, an important part of the threshold separating the Western and Eastern Mediterranean basins.



Limestones and clays of Oligocene and Miocene epochs form the Maltese Islands. The sequence of the marine sedimentary rocks of the Maltese Archipelago is composed of five main geological formations whose oldest formation is Lower Coralline Limestone (LCL) of Oligocene age (Chattian). The Globigerina Limestone Formation is the predominant bedrock in the central and south eastern parts of the island of Malta while the northern and north western parts are characterized by outcrops of the Blue Clay and the Upper Coralline Limestone Formations. The surface geology of Gozo is more varied with the Blue Clay Formation being a prominent outcrop.

Caves total : 22

Marine caves total: 42

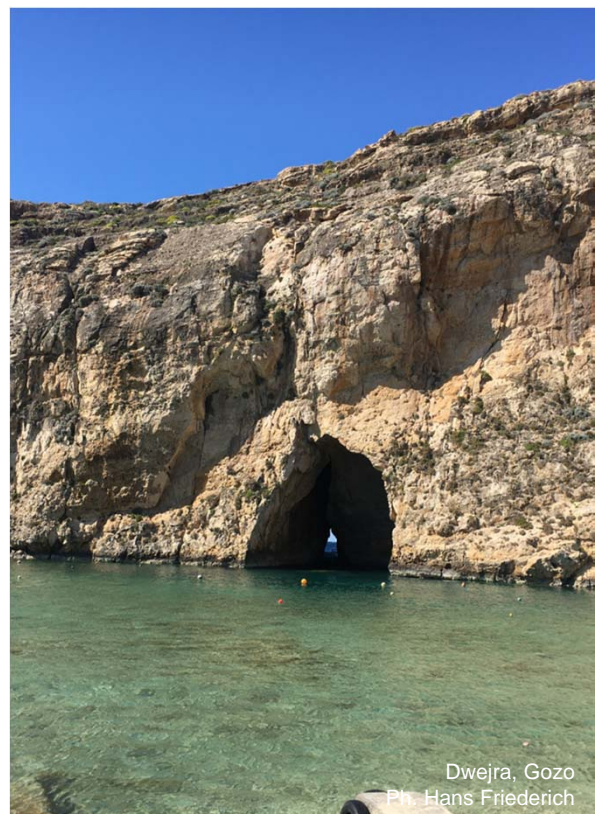
Artificial caves total : 13

Number of speleologists: 3

Speleological groups and organizations: no

Most important caves

Name
Għar Dħalam
Għar il-Friefet
Għar il-Kbir
Għar Ħarq Ħammiem
Calypto Cave
Billinghurst Cave
Inland Sea



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