



#SpeleoMedit





pocket card Montenegro

The term karst is more strongly connected to the relief of Montenegro than to any other region. Karst (area of stone) is a term for which there are many synonyms (kras, etc.). It represents a set of landforms and characteristic phenomena and water flows in carbonate rocks "(Radojičić B. 1996). Carbonate rocks are mostly made up of two types of rocks: limestone with over 50% CaCO3, and dolomite with over 50% CaMg (CO3) 2 as well as various other rocks that are formed with impurities of various elements, but they are largely based on the aforementioned two types of rocks.

The territory of Montenegro belongs to the southeastern part of the Dinarides, which has a very complex geological-lithological basis, on which the influence of the erosion process has left a deep mark and conditioned the formation of a very dynamic relief with special emphasis on speleological objects. Basically, the relief of Montenegro can be divided into outer and inner parts (according to the division of the Dinarides). The outer part is a geospace of deep karst, and the inner geospace is fluviokarst and fluvio-glacial relief. The main characteristic of the relief of Montenegro is that in a very small geospace there are very large altitude differences, which we see from the following: "Of the total area of Montenegro (13,812 km2) only 10% of the land is up to 200 m above sea level, 35% is between 200 and 1,000 m above sea level, 40% is between 1,000 and 1,500 m above sea level, and the remaining 15% is over 1,500 m.

Caves total: 1491 Marine caves total: ~ 5000 Artificial caves total: 102 Number of speleologists: ~ 100 Speleological groups and organizations: 10

Most important caves	
Name	Length
Pećina nad Vražijim firovima	20,000 m
Dvogrla jama	7,500 m
Njegoševa pećina	6,100 m
Željezna jama	4,100 m
Lipska pećina	3,400 m
	Depth
Željezna jama	1,173 m
Jama na Vjetrenim brdima	775 m
Dvogrla jama	715 m
Pala skala	667 m
Bunda jama	657 m

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