



Geoecological problems of the caves in the region Madara plateau (NE Bulgaria) et forms of protection

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The caves of Madara Reserve area were formed under a complex influence of the natural phenomena (natural karst, seismogravitation type and anthropogenics). The Malkata and Goliamata caves were populated from the Neolithic time. Cave of Nimfite of the nature, water and forest -he collapse under in earthquake in 1928. The 200 cave monasteries carved in rocks are in significant record of the past and connected to the religious, cultural and educational lif in the Second Bulgarian Kingdom (9th - 11th centuries and the 12th -14th centuries). The problem with the global ecological hazard in the region of the Madara Plateau is significant importance for the preserving of the natural phenomenon the region of the inique monument the Madara horseman (an engraved into the rock relief which in under the protection of UNESCO) as well as of many other historical epochs. The contemporary morphogenetic processes (tectonic, seismic, gravitation, weathering, erosion, anthropogenic and other) have been rather enhanced during the recent year. This has brought to the forth the necessity of evaluating the global, regional and local ecological hazard et forms of protection.