
MANITA PEĆ / MANITA PEĆ CAVE


Manita peć

Manita peć je jedina špilja na prostoru Parka koja je otvorena i uređena za posjet. Bogatstvom svojih ukrasa (stalaktita, stalagmita i dr.) oduševljava posjetitelje još od davne 1937. godine, kada su nakon uređenja staza počeli posjeti. Nalazi se na 570 m nadmorske visine, a uspon od parkirališta u Velikoj Paklenici do nje traje oko sat i pol. U špilji ćete provesti oko 30 minuta u pratinji vodiča i upoznati mnoge tajne tog zanimljivog podzemnog svijeta. Temperatura u špilji cijele godine kreće se oko 10°C, pa Vam preporučamo da u toplijem dijelu godine ponesete odgovarajuću odjeću.

Manita peć

Manita peć is the only cave on the Park area that is open and prepared for visits. Because of the richness of its decorations (stalactites, stalagmites and other), the cave has been thrilling its visitors since 1937, the year when the visits started after the preparation of the pathways. It is situated at an altitude of 570 meters above sea level and the climb from the car-park in Velika Paklenica to this cave lasts about an hour and a half. You will spend about 30 minutes in the cave being escorted by a guide and you will get acquainted with many secrets of this interesting underground world. The temperature in the cave is around 10°C all year round, so we recommend you bring appropriate clothing with you, even in the warmer part of the year.

Radno vrijeme Manite peći

Travanj	subota od 10 - 13
Svibanj	srijeda i subota od 10 - 13
Lipanj i listopad	ponedjeljak, srijeda i subota od 10 - 13
Srpanj, kolovoz, rujan	svaki dan od 10 - 13

Za ostale termine potrebno je najaviti se unaprijed!


Ulaz u špilju Manita peć

The entrance into Manita peć cave

Manita Peć visiting hours

April	Saturdays from 10 am to 1 pm
May	Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 am to 1 pm
June and October	Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 am to 1 pm
July, August, September	every day from 10 am to 1 pm

For other periods it is necessary to make an appointment in advance!



Rimstone pools in Manita peć up to 75 centimetres deep are occasionally filled with water



Šišmiši su povremeni stanovnici podzemlja. Na slici veliki potkovnjak (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*)

Bats are the occasional inhabitants of the underground. On the photo is the Greater Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*)

Živi svijet podzemlja

Podzemna fauna NP Paklenica je posebno bogata i raznolika, a odlikuje se brojnim endemima. Neke vrste samo povremeno borave u podzemlju, dok su se neke prilagodile stalnom životu u mraku. Do sada je zabilježeno više od **60** svijeti, uključujući više od **30** svijeti prilagođenih životu u podzemlju. Tako su u **Manito peći** prvi puta pronađeni endemski pauk (*Histopona egyptiaca*), lažištipavac (*Chthonius (Chthonius) radjai*) i račić (*Bogidiella sketi*), a u **Snježnici nasuprot Babinog vrha** kornjaš (*Astagobius angustatus vukusici*). Daljnja biospeleološka istraživanja pridoniće još boljem poznavanju već ionako vrijednog podzemnog svijeta.



Troglophilus cavicola - the cave cricket, it dwells near cave entrances. During cold rainy nights it exits the cave to hunt, and its eggs and faeces are a significant source of food for many cave organisms

> **Biospeleologija**
grana biologije koja proučava život u podzemlju, a nastala je od grčke riječi *spelaeon* - špilja i *bios* - život.

> **Endem**
bijna ili životinjska vrsta koja živi samo na jednom ograničenom području.

<< *Astagobius hadzii*
podzemni endemski kornjaš
Astagobius hadzii - the underground endemic beetle



Leptodirus hochenwartii podzemni endemski kornjaš

Leptodirus hochenwartii - the underground endemic beetle

> Biospeleology

a branch of biology that studies the underground life, it originates from the Greek word *spelaion* – cave and *bios* - life.

> Endemic species

a plant or animal species that live only in one limited area.

Underground wildlife

The underground fauna of Paklenica National Park is particularly rich and diverse and it has many endemic species. Some species only occasionally inhabit the underground, while some have adapted to the permanent life in the dark. So far, over **60** species have been registered, including over **30** species that are adapted to a life in the underground. Thus, **Manita Peć** is the site where the endemic spider (*Histopona egyptiaca*), the pseudoscorpion (*Chthonius (Chthonius) radjai*) and the subterranean freshwater amphipod (*Bogidiella sketi*) were first found, while the **Ice cave opposite Babin vrh** is the site where the cave beetle (*Astagobius angustatus vukusici*) was found. Further biospeleological investigations will contribute to a much better knowledge of this already valuable underground wildlife.

>> *Typhlotrechus bilimeki*
podzemni endemski kornjaš
Typhlotrechus bilimeki - the underground endemic beetle

<< *Spelaeodromus pluto*
podzemni endemski kornjaš
Spelaeodromus pluto - the underground endemic beetle

POSJEĆIVANJE SPELEOLOŠKIH OBJEKATA I SAKUPLJANJE BIOLOŠKOG I GEOLOŠKOG MATERIJALA JE STROGO ZABRANJENO!

VISITING SPELEOLOGICAL OBJECTS AND COLLECTING BIOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL MATERIALS IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN!

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Podzemlje Nacionalnog parka Paklenica

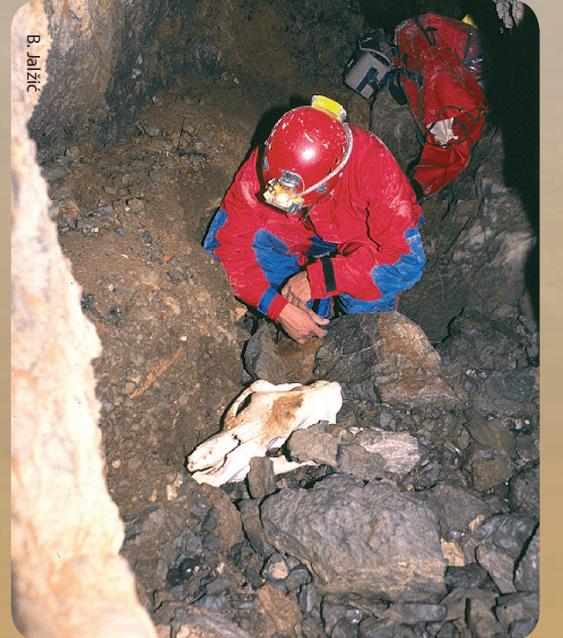
"...čunim pravom možemo reći, da je Paklenica isto tako, ako ne i ljepša podzemno, kao što je i lijepa i divlja nadzemnom svojom šumom i svojim strmim liticama."

(Josip Poljak 1929.)

Nacionalni park Paklenica obiluje brojnim krškim fenomenima među kojima su vrlo značajni podzemni, špilje i jame. Prvi pisani podaci o istraživanju speleoloških objekata na području Parka potječu iz 19. st., a povezani su sa sakupljanjem i istraživanjem špiljskih kukaca. Do Drugog svjetskog rata istražen je manji broj špilja na prostoru Parka, a nakon njega i proglašenja Paklenice nacionalnim parkom istraživanja se provode kontinuirano, s manjim ili većim intenzitetom.

Istraženi speleološki objekti potvrđuju veliku vrijednost Nacionalnog parka budući da je riječ o značajnim paleontološkim, arheološkim, etnografskim, biospeleološkim i turističkim lokalitetima.

Vrlo vrijedna paleontološka nalazišta su Špilja u Zubu Buljme i Jama u Zubu Buljme iz koje je izvaden lubanju špiljskog medvjeda (*Ursus spelaeus*) stara oko 30 000 godina.



Lubanju špiljskog medvjeda na mjestu nalaza u Jami pod Zubom Buljme

A cave bear's skull at the site in the Pit under Zub Buljme

> **Paleontologija**
znanost koja se bavi proučavanjem biljaka i životinja na temelju fosilnih ostataka.

> **Špiljski medved**
velik dio svog života je provodio u špiljama, a izumro je krajem posljednjeg ledenog doba prije desetak tisuća godina.

Dio speleoloških objekata na području Nacionalnog parka Paklenica odavno je poznat lokalnom stanovništvu. U Pećini u Pazjanicama pronađeni su fragmenti keramike i kostiju koji ukazuju na povremeni boravak ljudi još u razdoblju bakrenog i brončanog doba (3 000 – 1 000 g. pr. Kr.).

The Undeground World of Paklenica National Park

"... we may well say that the underground of Paklenica is just as beautiful, or even more beautiful than its forest and steep cliffs above the ground."

(Josip Poljak, 1929)

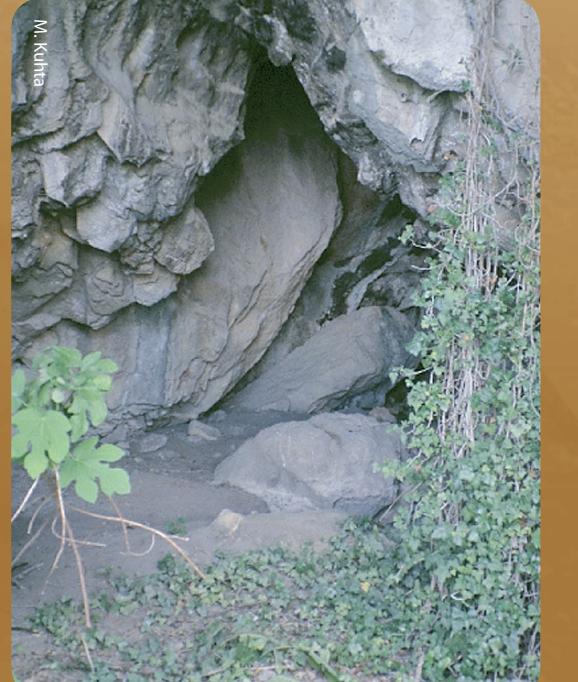
Paklenica National Park is abundant with many karstic phenomena among which the most significant ones are those under the ground, such as caves and pits. The first written data on the exploration of speleological objects on the Park area date back to the 19th century and are connected to the collection and research of cave insects. Until the Second World War, a smaller number of caves had been explored on the Park area, after the War and after the proclamation of Paklenica as a national park, the explorations have been continuously carried out, with weaker or greater intensity.

The explored speleological objects confirm the great value of this National Park since these are significant paleontological, archaeological, ethnographic, biospeleological and tourist localities.

Very valuable palaeontological sites are the Cave in Zub Buljme and the Pit in Zub Buljme, where a 30 000-year old cave bear's (*Ursus spelaeus*) skull was excavated.

> **Palaeontology**
the science that studies plants and animals on the basis of fossil remains.

> **Cave bear**
it spent most of its life in caves and became extinct at the end of the last ice age about 10 thousand years ago.



The local citizenship has been familiar with some speleological objects on the area of Paklenica National Park for a very long time. The fragments of ceramics and bones were found in the Cave in Pazjanice which indicates a temporary stay of people back in the Copper Age and Bronze Age (3000 – 1000 BC).



Ulaz u špilju Babunjušu

The entrance into Babunjuša Cave

Ljudi su koristili špilje za zaklon sve do prije nekoliko desetaka godina o čemu svjedoče ostaci podzida i gospodarskih zgrada na ulaznim dijelovima desetak špilja. Uglavnom je riječ o malim objektima koje je u prošlosti lokalno stanovništvo koristilo kao skloništa za stoku i druga dobra. Posebno se izdvajaju Babunjuša, Špilja kod Kneževića, Mokrača, Krumpirova pećina, Marasovića pećina i Lukčeva pećina (Škiljića stan).

> **Speleologija**
riječ speleologija dolazi od starogrčke riječi *spelaios* koja označava prirodnu podzemnu šupljinu i *logos* – znanost.

> **Speleološki objekti**
prirodne podzemne šupljine (špilje, jame i dr.)

> **Špilja**
speleološki objekt kojem je prosječni nagib kanala manji od 45°

> **Jama**
speleološki objekt kojem je prosječni nagib kanala veći od 45°

> **Ponor**
speleološki objekt u koji stalno ili povremeno ponire voda



Fosili školjke lithiotis u Jami lijepih fosila

The lithiotis bivalve fossils in the Pit of Beautiful Fossils

Na području Parka dosad je istraženo 90 speleoloških objekata i to 53 jame i 37 špilja. Najdublja jama je Ponor na Bunjevcu duboka 534 m, još uvijek i jedna od najdubljih jama u Hrvatskoj. Svojom dubinom još se ističe Kaverna u Crjenom kuku dubine 152 m, a značajna je i zbog dimenzije dvorane koja ima promjer od preko 100 m i svrstava se u red najvećih podzemnih šupljina u našem kršu. Posebno je atraktivna Jama lijepih fosila dubine 103 m, zbog velikih nakupina fosilnih ostataka školjkaša lithiotis.

People had been using the caves as shelters up to couple of decades, and we can find evidence of this in the form of supporting masonry and outbuildings on the entrances of a dozen or so caves. These are mostly small facilities that were used in the past by the local inhabitants as shelters for cattle and other goods. The caves that particularly stand out are Babunjuša, Kneževića Cave, Mokrača, Krumpirova Cave, Marasovića Cave and Lukčeva Cave (Škiljića stan).

> Speleology

the word speleology derives from the ancient Greek word *spelaios*, which means natural underground void, and the word *logos* - science.

> Speleological objects

natural underground cavities (caves, pits, etc.)

> Cave

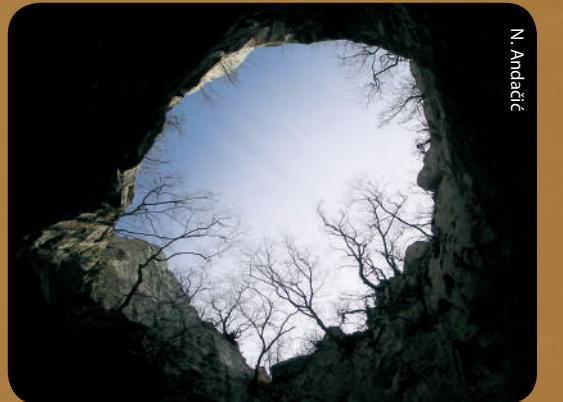
a speleological object with the average angle of the passage slope lower than 45°

> Pit

a speleological object with the average angle of the passage slope higher than 45°

> Ponor

a speleological object where water permanently or occasionally flows



Impresivan ulaz u jamu Bliznici

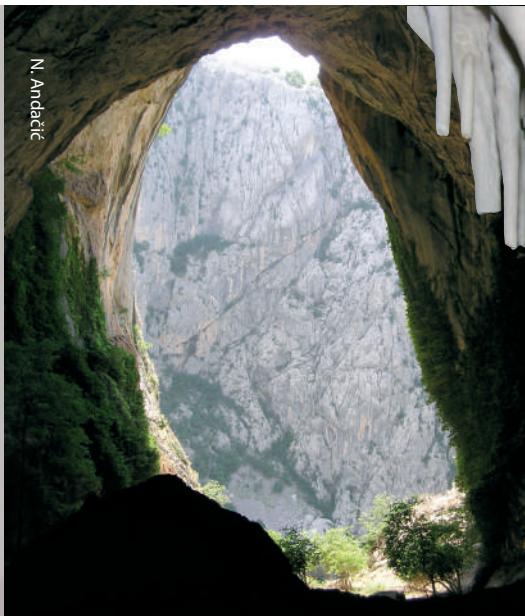
The impressive entrance to Bliznici Pit



Uzaljni otvor Ponora na Bunjevcu

The entrance hole of the Ponor on Bunjevac

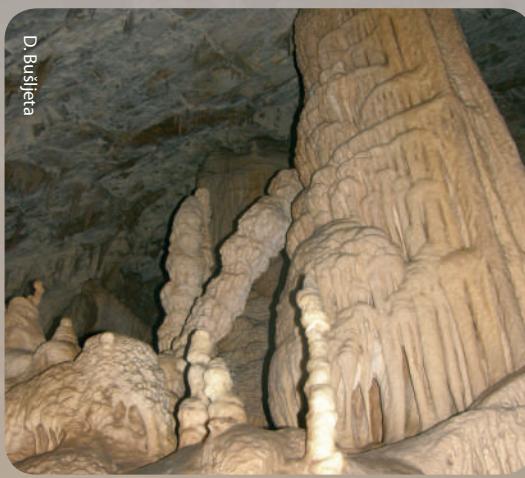
So far, 90 speleological objects have been explored on the Park area, out of which 53 pits and 37 caves. The deepest pit is the Ponor on Bunjevac, it is 534 meters deep and is still one of the deepest pits in Croatia. The Cavern in Crjenom kuku also stands out with its 152 - meter depth and is also significant because of the dimensions of the hall which is over 100 meters in diameter, making it one of the largest underground cavities in our karstic area. Particularly attractive is the 103-meter deep Pit of Beautiful Fossils, because of its large accumulation of fossil remains of lithiotis bivalves.



Špilja Lucinka ima jedan od najvećih špiljskih ulaza u Hrvatskoj

Lucinka Cave has got one of the biggest cave entrances in Croatia

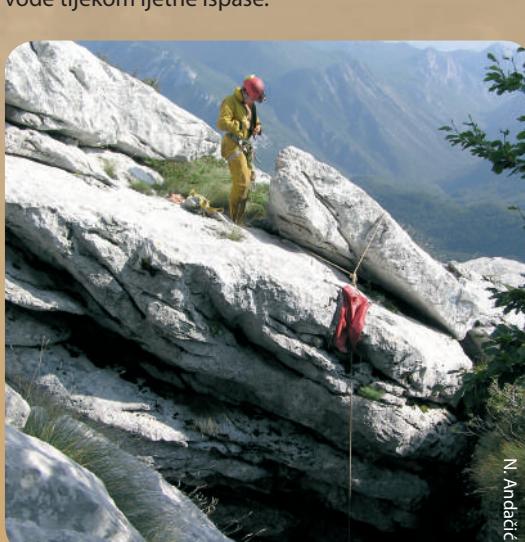
Najduža špilja je Jama Vodarica duga 300 m, dok je Špilja u Zubu Buljme duga 250 m. Špilja Lucinka je 132 m duga, a 51 m visok ulaz u nju jedan je od najvećih špiljskih ulaza na području našeg krša. Iznimnih dimenzija je i njena unutrašnjost.



Jama Vodarica ističe se bogatstvom svojih ukrasa

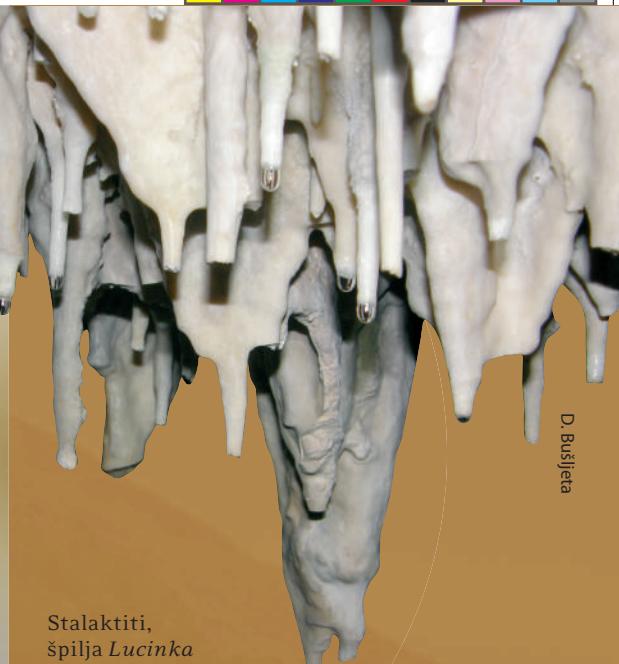
Vodarica Pit stands out by the richness of its decorations

Specifičan oblik speleoloških objekata predstavlja snježnice i ledene, a riječ je o špiljama ili jamama u kojima se tijekom većeg dijela ili cijelu godinu zadržava led ili snijeg, a koncentrirane su u vršnom dijelu Parka. Pojedine snježnice su korištene kao izvor pitke vode tijekom ljetne ispaše.



Snježnica na rubu Struge na 1400 m nadmorske visine (snimljeno u kolovozu 2006.)

A speleologist at the entrance into Ice cave on Buljma



Stalaktiti, špilja Lucinka

Stalactites, Lucinka Cave

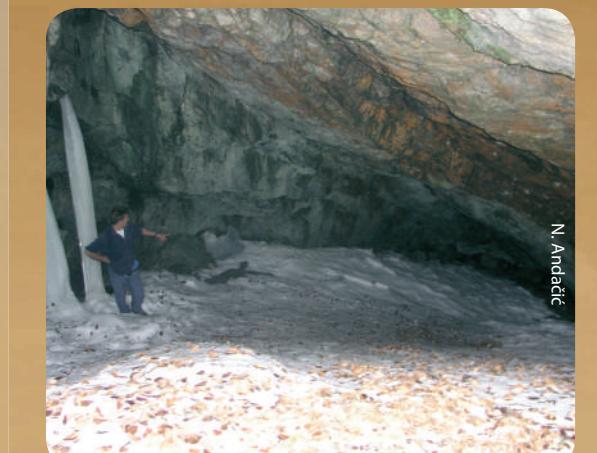
The longest cave is Vodarica Pit which is 300 meters long, while the Cave in Zub Buljme is 250 meters long. Lucinka Cave is 132 meters long and its 51-meter long entrance is one of the biggest cave entrances in our karstic area. Its interior dimensions are also exceptional.



Jezero u Jami Vodarici nastalo nakupljanjem procjedne vode

A lake in Vodarica Pit is developed by the accumulation of filtered water

The ice caves represent a specific form of speleological objects – they are the caves or pits where ice or snow stay almost the entire year or all year round and they are located on the peaks of the Park. Particular ice caves are used as a source of drinking water during the summer grazing season.



Snježnica na rubu Struge na 1400 m nadmorske visine (snimljeno u kolovozu 2006.)

Ice cave on the verge of Struge at 1400 meters above sea level (photo taken in August 2006)