

**OUR STUDENTS' PROJECT
KARST PROJECT WEEK
15.-19.11.2021**

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The „Steinernes Meer“



KARST

-In geology and geomorphology, karst refers to underground terrain forms and above-ground terrain forms in carbonate rocks, which were mainly formed by solution and carbonic acid weathering as well as precipitation of biogenic limestones and similar sediments with a high content of calcium carbonate.

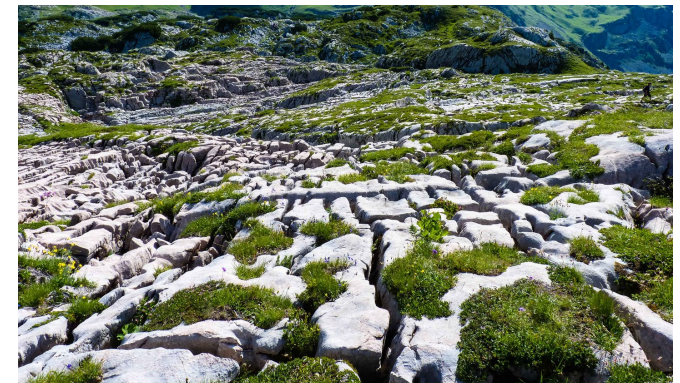
-Karst is found on a large scale around the Mediterranean Sea as well as in Southeast Asia and southern China, the Greater Antilles and the Indo-Australian archipelago, more small-scale in the German low mountain ranges the French and Swiss Jurassic, other parts of the Northern and Southern Alps and generally in Western Europe.

THE “STEINERNES MEER”

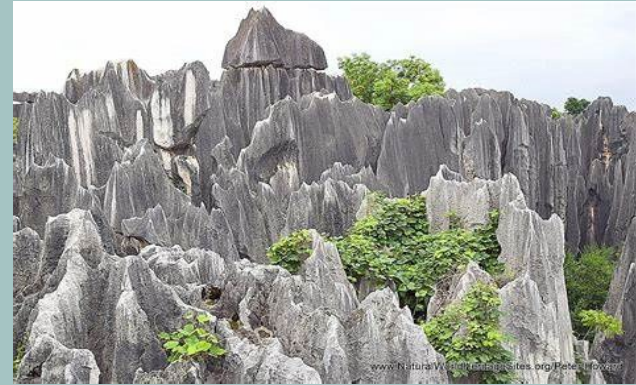
-The “Steinernes Meer” is an impressive karst plateau between the “Watzmann Massiv”, the “Königssee”, the “Hagengebirge”, the “Hochkönigstock” and the “Hochkalter Massiv”.

-The largest mountain range of the “Berchtesgaden Alb” looks like a sea turned to stone with billowing, stone waves - hence the name “Steinernes Meer”.

-The “Steinernes Meer” is a popular destination for experienced mountain hikers.



WHAT DOES KARST MEAN?



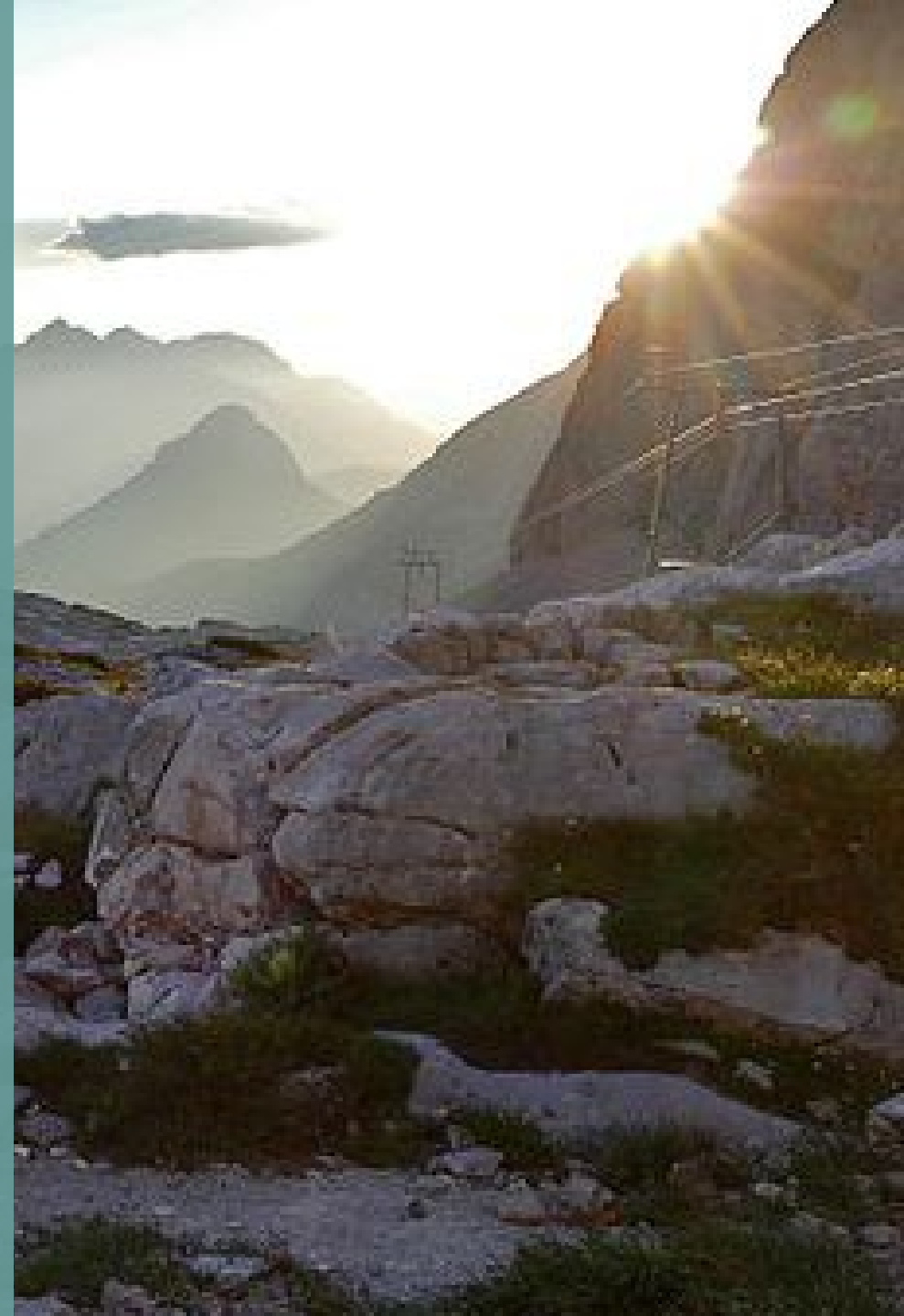
Karst, stony soil, term transferred from the mountain of the same name on the Slovenian Adriatic, which includes the totality of the forms produced by corrosion on soluble rocks. Rocks prone to karstification are mainly carbonate rocks (especially limestone) and salt rocks. The prerequisite for corrosion is the presence of water (H₂O) and carbon dioxide (CO₂), which together form carbonic acid (H₂CO₃).

In the following carbonate or carbonic acid weathering, the more easily soluble hydrogen carbonates are formed, which then dissociate in water:



LANDSCAPE

Dachstein limestone and karst phenomena shape the landscape. Around 800 karst caves have so far been recorded in the Steinernes Meer . The distinctive plateau character of the Steinernes Meer above a height of 2000 meters is also typical, which can be proven with figures using two parameters: First, 50 - i.e. almost all - peaks are 2000 to 2600 m high, only around ten peaks are lower ; the average prominence and dominance of the peaks is low; only a few mountains stand out clearly from the plateau. By and large, the plateau slopes down from south to north. In the north there used to be a number of alpine pastures, all of which have now been abandoned (e.g. the Oberlahneralm). South ridge of the Stone Sea above Lake Zell, western section.



THE SUMMIT

The “Persailhorn”, the “Mitterhorn” and the ridge of the “Breithorn”

The most striking and at the same time best-known summit of the “Steinernes Meer” is the “Schönfeldspitze” on the southern edge on the Pinzgau side, the summit pyramid of which is also visible from the “Berchtesgaden” and is one of the landmarks of the “Berchtesgadener Land”. The lesser known “Selbhorn” is the highest peak of the “Steinernes Meer”. Other high and well-known peaks are the “Brandhorn”, which forms the “junction” of the “Berchtesgadener Land” with the “Pinzgau” and the “Pongau”; the “Große Hundstod”, the “Funtenseetauern” and the “Breithorn”.

If you use a notch height of 30 meters as a criterion for counting the peaks, there are at least 63 peaks in the “Steinernes Meer” 47 peaks have a notch height of at least 50 meters, 22 peaks have a notch height of over 100 meters, only five peaks have a notch height of over 200 meters.

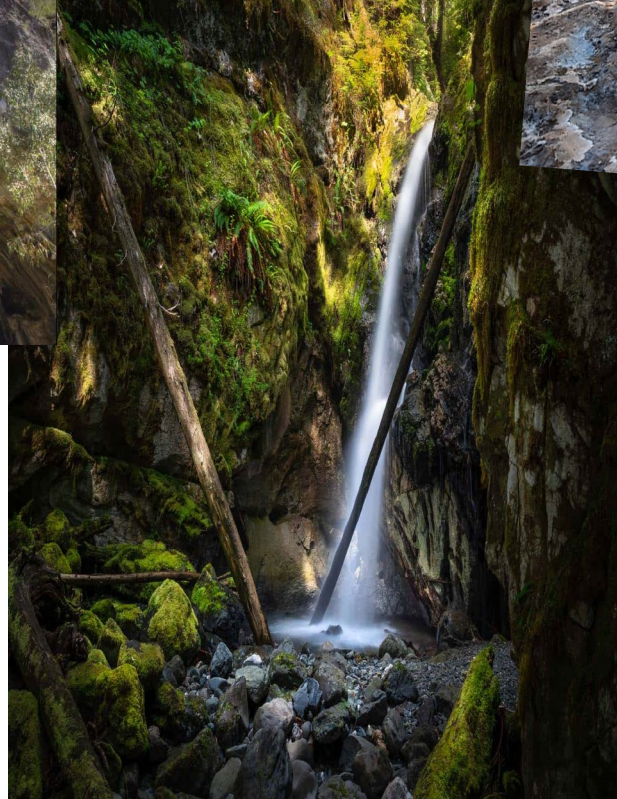
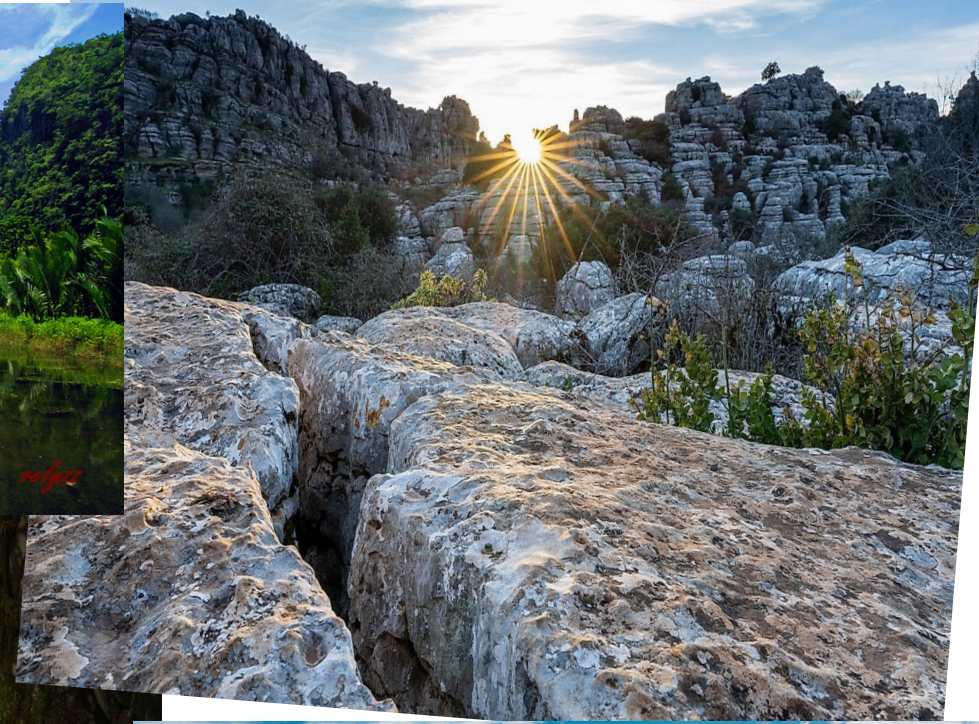
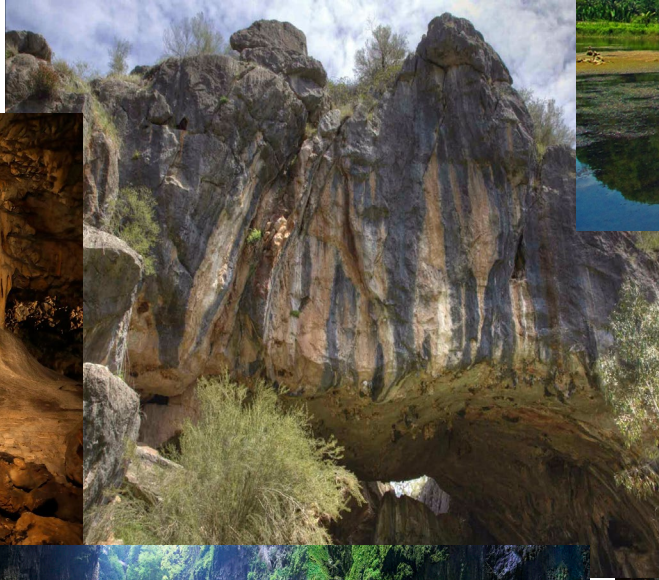
A good 20 peaks are accessible with a marked hiking trail or path. The tourist use is concentrated on a few destinations, and some peaks are rarely climbed.



THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEVATIONS OF THE “Steinernes Meer”, SORTED ACCORDING TO HEIGHT

Selbhorn, 2655 m
Schönfeldspitze, 2653
Brandhorn, 2609 m
Großer Hundstod, 2594 m
Langeck, 2593 m
Funtenseetauern, 2578 m
Wildalmkirchl, 2578 m
Schareck, 2567 m
Schwarze Schneid, 2565 m
Wildalmrotkopf, 2515 m
Breithorn, 2504 m
Mitterhorn, 2491 Poneck
Grießkogel, 2543 m
Graskopf 2519 m
Wurmkopf, 2451 m
Reißhorn, 2411 m
Schindlkopf, 2356 m
Alpriedelhorn, 2351 m

PICTURES OF KARST



SUMMER VS. WINTER



In summer, the karst is overgrown green and there are quite a few hiking.

In winter, the karst is not green but there are masses of snow and there are quite a few hiking trails also covered with snow.



Karst in Europe



GENERAL

Deeply developed karst landscapes can have completely dry soils despite abundant and sometimes high amounts of precipitation. Karst landscapes are subject to an ageing erosion cycle. In principle, this is due to stronger corrosion and erosion under humid tropical climate conditions. Tropical and extratropical karst forms are distinguishable, as are geomorphologically fully developed karst (holokarst) and less developed karst (merokarst).



QUESTIONS ABOUT THE „STEINERNES MEER“

What is Karst?

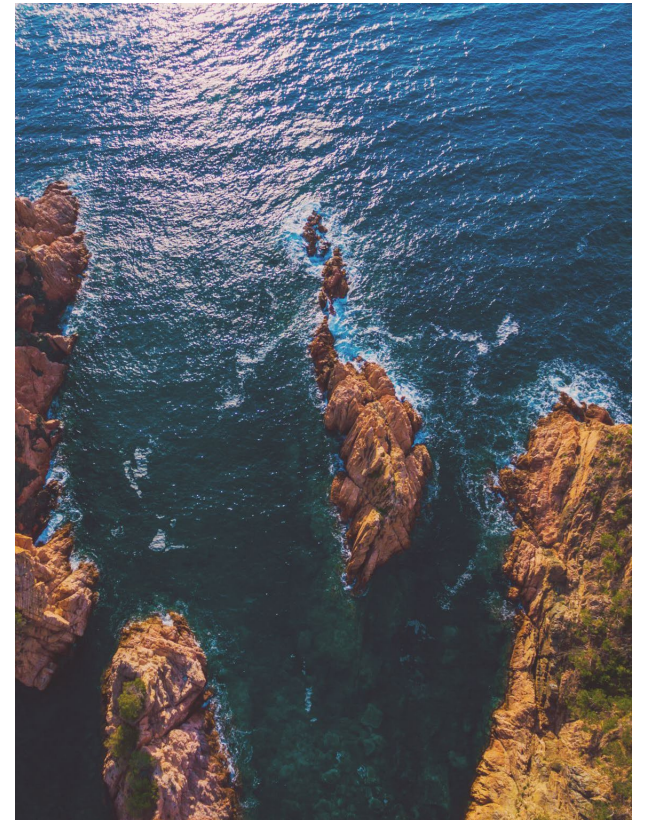
How high is the Selbhorn?

How looks Karst in Winter?

How looks Karst in Summer?

Where can we find Karst in Europe?

How high is the Langeck?





INTERNET RESOURCES

[Wikipedia](#)

[Google](#)

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THANK YOU FOR
THE ATTENTION!

