



## **Pseudokarst caves in the Rybi Potok Valley and the Valley of Five Polish Ponds, High Tatra granitoid massif (S Poland).**

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There are several pseudokarst caves in the High Tatra granitoid core (S Poland). Two genetic types can be distinguished, based on recent, predominant (main) cave-forming process: gravitational-relaxation-tectonic caves (release/tectonic fractures) and weathering-erosive caves. Twelve of thirty-one caves of Polish part of granitoid core are described in this paper and classified into these two types. These, belonging to the gravitational-relaxation-tectonic type of caves, are described in terms of displacement characteristics. Weathering-erosive caves are predominantly formed by surface physical erosion. This paper also provides information about tectonic parameters of four new caves (were not named yet), occurred in High Tatra granitoid core: first formed in vertical joint set, on the northern slope of Rysy mountain (called Mała Szpara pod Rysami Cave), which also comprise a main fault zone (according to Grochocka-Piotrowska, 1970). The rest also formed in two crossing, vertically or near-vertically joint sets in Mnich's massif, which one has a several meters faulting displacement.