

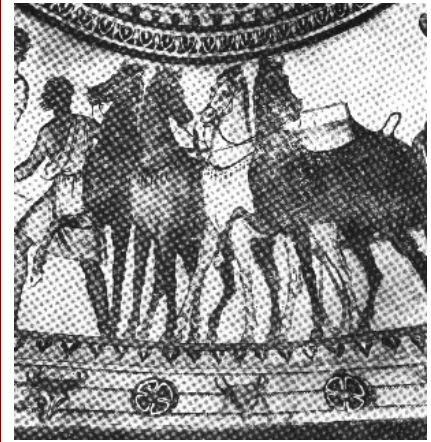
Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak

The Kazanlak tectonic structure represents a sector of the Tertiary-Quaternary Sub-Balkan active graben zone.

The relief is plain in the western part of the depression and hilly in the eastern part where the Thracian Tomb is situated.

The unconsolidated Quaternary alluvial and proluvial sediments are largely distributed. The Kazanlak Tomb is built on Quaternary sediments. The ground water level is of 5-10 m.

Main geological risks: seismic intensity of VII degree (MSK-64), unconsolidated sediments, ground water.

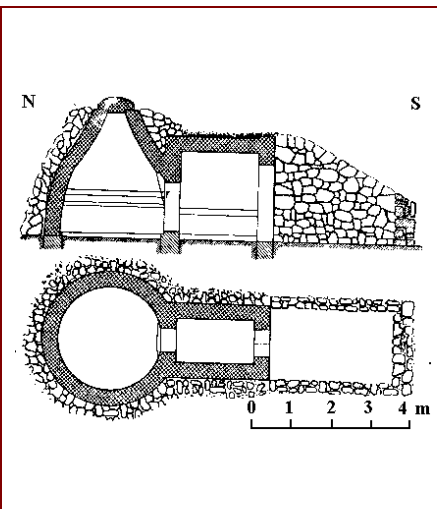


The Tomb is surrounded by special construction for protection from outside influence.

Air-condition system ensures a constant temperature and humidity.

The original Tomb is in conditions of strong saving. The access is permitted only for experts.

A specially constructed copy of the Tomb is used for public visits and demonstrations.



The Tomb has famous wall painting dated from the 4th or the beginning of the 3rd centuries BC. The paint's subjects propose important information for the organization of the society and the life in the ancient past..

Bichev, M. 1961. Architecture of Bulgaria. Edit. for Foreign Literature, Sofia, 105 p. (in Russian).
 Bozhkov, A. 1993. Splendour of Bulgaria. Edit. of G. Naef, Sofia-Geneve-Paris, 86 p. (in Bulgarian).
 Iliev-Brouchev, I. (Edit.) 1994. Geological Hazards in Bulgaria. Publ. House of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, 143 p. and map.