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jama. 1. (Slavic.) Vertical or steeply inclined shaft in limestone, known as abîme or aven in France and as pothole in England. 2. Any cave^[10]. Synonyms: (French.) *jama*; (German.) *Abgrund*, *Schacht*, *Schlund*; (Greek.) *karstikon phrear*; (Italian.) *abisso*, *foiba*, *pozzo*, *voragine*; (Russian.) *karstovij kolodec*, *karstovaja sahta*; (Spanish.) *sima*, *pozo*, *avenc*; (Turkish.) *obruk*; (Yugoslavian.) *bezdan*, *japaga*, *zvekara*, *pekel*, *brezno*, *prepad*, *propast*. Related to cenote, doline, obruk, pit, shaft, shake hole.

jarosite. A cave mineral —
 $\text{KFe}_3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$ ^[11].

joint. 1. A break of geological origin in the continuity of a body of rock occurring either singly, or more frequently in a set or system, but not attended by a visible movement parallel to the surface of the discontinuity. 2. A junction or connection of mechanical elements such as drill pipe^[16]. See also fracture.

joint diagram. A diagram constructed by accurately plotting the strike and dip of joints to illustrate the geometrical relationship of the joints within a specified area of geologic investigation.

joint or fault set. A group of more or less parallel joints or faults.

joint or fault system. A system consisting of two or more joint or fault sets or any group of joints or faults with a characteristic pattern (e.g., radiating, concentric, etc.).

joint pattern. A group of joints which form a characteristic geometrical relationship, and which can vary considerably from one location to another within the same geologic formation.

joint-plane cave. A cavity high in relation to width developed along steeply dipping joint planes^[10].

jumar. An ascender with a simple finger-operated safety catch, a handle and several attachment points^[25].

juvenile water. Water that has not been part of the hydrosphere before and is derived from the earth's interior^[16].

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www.utexas.edu/depts/tnhc/.www/biospeleology

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<http://wasg.iinet.net.au/terminol.html>

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