In the series of a look back in time on ProGEO history it is time to end up with some reflections on the last 15 years or so. What have ProGEO achieved, what are our problems and what are our challenges and possibilities in the present time and years to come?

First it is worth reflecting on some very persistent challenges that we have experienced since the beginning. It is really a challenge to get members, hold on to members and activate members in a way that give us full use of the human resources our members represent. This is of course related to the fact that geoconservation is not the most prominent of fields represented in the every day life, the job instructions or in national policies. We struggle uphill, and the situation has been even more problematic after the finance crisis which has reduced funding opportunities and job possibilities within the field. Of course, a lot of very good voluntary work has been invested and that is really the basis of the success histories ProGEO can show for ourselves in this period. Of the most important, directly related to ProGEO aims are:

- The publishing of the book: Geoheritage in Europe and its conservation edited by Wimbledon and Smith-Meyer in 2012 was a result of an idea that had lived for a long time and been pushed forward by many, over a long period. Authors in 36 countries worked together with the editors and other ProGEO staff and members and eventually produced an updated overview of European geoconservation that according to Google scholar has some 85 scientific references over the years.

- The Scientific Journal “GEOHERITAGE” has now been published by Springer for more than 10 years. The establishment of this journal and to develop it with increasingly relevant contributions and impact has been a tremendous task that has put a big workload on editors, editorial groups and authors over this period. Last year the journal reached an impact index of 2,597 which implies that this work has been a great success.

- The continued issuing of ProGEO NEWS, the development and maintenance of our web-site and more recently our Facebook site are perhaps not so high-profile, but a backbone of ProGEO internal and external communication efforts that has been ongoing almost without any gaps in the whole period.

- There have been 8 official International ProGEO symposia on Conservation on Geological Heritage after 2000 (Dublin 2002, Braga 2005, Rab 2008, Hagen 2010, Bari 2012, Reykjavik 2015 and Checini in 2018 as well as a ProGEO symposium in Kuiv in 2006. Besides these several symposia and meetings has been arranged by the regional working groups of ProGEO. For reference to look up old issues of ProGEO NEWS by this link (http://www.progeo.ngo/publications.html ) where all of these are documented along with more activities in ProGEO over the years. It is fair to say that the activity has been high and the frequency of meetings with all contributions made and the documentation linked to this has moved geoconservation forward.

- ProGEO has also participated in important international organisations like IUGS (affiliated member) and IUCN (member) and their big international meetings such as: IGC in Florence 2002, Oslo 2008, Brisbane 2012 and Cape Town in 2016 as well as the IUCN World Congresses in Barcelona 2008, Jeju 2012 and Hawaii 2016. In addition to this a continuous effort to participate in the yearly big geoscientific events of EGU and several other international events.

- The successful collaboration with other IUCN members in forwarding three motions which has been accepted on the IUCN general assemblies with the aim to mainstream and underpin geoconservation, geoheritage and geodiversity in international nature conservation.

To achieve this, we owe the thanks to all our members that have put in work to keep ProGEO up and running in the countries, in the regional groups and centrally and to all these efforts mentioned above.
In the period 2002 – 2018 we have had three presidents (Francesco Zarlena, W.A.P. Wimbledon and José Brihla), many persons serving in the different functions of the executive committee, the council and as group leaders together with other active members who have made all symposia, meetings and contributions possible. We have created a basis for further activities to fulfil even more of the ProGEO aims in the years to come. What is then the main challenges for the future?

First, we have to meet the everyday problems of working with geoheritage and geoconservation in practical terms on the country and local level, were each one of our members have their day- to day work. We need to develop the international increasing recognition of our field into acceptance for practical geoconservation on the local level. This is a big and difficult challenge that can only be solved in close cooperation between active ProGEO members in different countries and with different networks and possibilities at hand. A part of this work is constantly to press EU to accept a wider environmental attitude including geoheritage and geodiversity in according to the IUCN resolutions. Even if EU does not cover all Europe, it is a major player that includes and delimits the possible acceptance of geoconservation over large parts of Europe and beyond. We need to seek constantly support for our ideas in the international organisations where we participate and try to bind these international activities with the efforts we do locally.

ProGEO has many members from outside Europe. We have the possibility to develop a truly international organisation that can increase our impact. We need to seek models of organisation of this international work so we can achieve our goals within the limits we have with respect to our human resource as well as our economic capacity. This will not be possible without a keen engagement from many of our members. It is easy to sit still and tell what we must do. Actually doing it is a bit more of a challenge and I hope the willingness among our members to develop ideas and strategies as well as to push these into practical work and results can ever increase. If so we can look forward to achieving even more of our goals and make a real difference for the conservation of our geological heritage in the future to come.

GeoTrip
Kosova 2019

ProGEO - Kosovo in cooperation with the Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals (ICMM) and Geological Survey of Kosovo (GSK) organised the GeoTrip “Kosova 2019” on 4/5 May 2019. Participants in GeoTrip “Kosova 2019” were also representatives of ProGEO-Albania, Albanian Geological Survey, University of Prishtina and Kosovo Institute for Nature Protection.

- The first day 04.05.2019

The meeting point of participants in GeoTrip “Kosova 2019” was in the historical and cultural city of Prizren. First we visited the old part of Prizren as well as the museum and building of the League of Prizren.

Lumbardhi River Canyon, we visited the geological formations and erosive processes of the river along the canyon. The depth of the Lumbardhi River Canyon reaches up to 500 m. The side parts of the gorge are inclined, but the slopes become vertical on the riverbed. The Lumbardhi River Canyon of Prizren has been protected as a natural monument in 1976, and has a surface area of 200 ha.

The second stop was in the National Park “Sharri” in the Prevalla locality. Prevalla (1700 m altitude) is a geo-monument with morphologic characters and is the sea watershed between the Adriatic Sea and the Aegean Sea. Here there is a combination of continental and Mediterranean climate. From this peak the Lumbardh Valley of Prizren, the Valley of Leprenc River, the strict protected Reservoir of Arnen, Oshlak Mountain (2222 m.) etc can be observed. The Prevalla locality is distinguished by its rich biodiversity of scientific, tourist values and a healing place for many diseases.

Bifurcation of Nerodime River is a morphologic - hydrological phenomenon where a river flows into two seas, the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea. The Bifurcation of Nerodime River is the only phenomenon in Europe and the second one in the world where a river flows into two different seas. This phenomenon is the first protected hydrological object in Kosovo in 1979 with a surface area of 13 ha.

Nature Monument of Special Importance “Gadime Cave” is located in the village Gadime e Ulët (Lipjan Municipalit), 3 km away from the Pristina - Ferizaj - Skopje road, at 580 m altitude. It was discovered in 1967 was taken under legal protection (1969), with a total surface area of 38.6 ha, and was opened to the visitors in 1976.
The Gadime Cave represents a unique karst phenomenon not only in Kosovo but also in the region. It is developed on a marbled limestone lens of Palaeozoic age with small spatial dimensions embedded in the Permo-Triassic schist. The fact that the canals, galleries and gaps of this cave were created in Palaeozoic marble, makes this cave a rarity and with world significance.

The feature of the cave which makes it special is the presence of aragonites which are rare occurrences as cave ornaments. The crystals of these ornaments in the cave appear in the gallery of Aragonites, which are characterized by different forms and directions of extension which make the cave particularly interesting and attractive.

Crystals Museum “Trepça” Mitrovica, in the field of Trepça ore with a specialty of the Trepça Series belonging to Palaeozoic’s age. The following main formations are in the geological setting of the ore field: the Trepça Series (sandy, conglomerates, black schist-phylite, limestone and metamorphized schist), serpentinitized peridotite, gabbro-flint, diabase-flint formation, upper Cretaceous deposits, volcanogenic complexes - Tertiary sediments and Pliocene and Quaternary formations.

Mineral explorations have shown that over 60 minerals are found in this deposit. These minerals are counted among the highest value geosites in Europe. Among the most important minerals in the Museum are: sphalerite (ZnS), Galena (PbS), Pyrite (FeS₂), Arsenopyrite (FeAsS), Antimonite (Sb₂S₃), Pyrrhotite (Fe₁₋₂S), Chalcopyrite (CuFeS₂), Quartz (SiO₂), Calcite (CaCO₃), Rhodochrosite (MnCo₃), Dolomite (Ca,Mg(CO₃)₂), Aragonite (CaCO₃), Barite (BaSO₄), Gypsum (CaSO₄·2H₂O), Ludlamite (Fe₃PO₄·4H₂O), etc. Among the rare minerals is Vivianite (FePO₄·8H₂O). About 1900 exhibits of different types of minerals are exhibited at the Crystals Museum that have national and international values in mineralogical, geological, geomorphologic and geo-tourism aspect.

In the evening, we visited the memorial complex of Jashari family in Prekaz, the place where it was made the resistance to the freedom and independence of the Republic of Kosovo.

- The second day 05.05.2019

The Mirusha Canyon, is located at the bottom flow of the Mirusha River with a length of about 2.5 km, which starts from the village of Dush, penetrating between Llapqevë (Grapi 546 m.) to south and the hill of Dushi in north. The Mirusha River Canyon was created in the Upper Cretaceous formations of the Llapçevë–Mirushë monocline structure, in the central micro-block, of the western belt of bauxite bearing Gremnik-Llapçevë-Zatriq. The western contact of the Cretaceous limestone with the Jurassic ophiolite formations is a tectonized contact, during which the monocline structure of Llapçevë - Mirushë represents a relatively reduced block compared to the ophiolite in its west. The Llapçevë-Mirushë monocline structure, in the eastern part of the region, is overtaken by the Lower Cretaceous formations of the eastern belt Pogragj-Ponorc-Rahovec.

The canyon is the most interesting and most beautiful part of the entire Mirusha river flow. The last lake is in largest width of canyon, while the narrowest part is in the fourth lake part. Also the largest depth of the side slopes is in this part, which reaches about 200 m above the river bed. The canyon, besides the imposing morphological forms, is also distinguished by 16 lakes and 12 waterfalls with different shapes and altitudes formed on the river bed, which represent a true tourist attraction. The Mirusha River Canyon represents a real attraction of geo-tourism for many local and foreign visitors. The Government of the Republic of Kosovo proclaimed “Mirusha waterfalls” as Natural Monuments of Particular Importance in 2012.

Drini i Bardhë is the largest karst spring in Kosovo and one of the strongest springs in the Balkans. The Drini i Bardhë spring is located in the northern part of the Dukagjini Basin at an altitude of 585 m. The spring appears in the contact of the Triassic limestone, with the impenetrable diabase-cherty formation, which it is covered by the presence of chopped limestone. The spring is fed by the karstified and wrinkled limestone massif in the form of syncline with SSW-NNE (Rusoli Mountain) extension. As a typical karstic spring, it is characterized by a significant fluctuation of discharge level, with extreme values up to 25 m³/sec, while the average monthly value varies from 3.5 to 8.5 m³/sec. A waterfall with 25 m height and the largest river in Kosovo are created from the Drini i Bardhë spring.

Radac cave is located about 100 m near the Drini i Bardhë spring. This cave has two entrances, which by people are known as cold cave and hot cave. Radac cave is a typical cave of the Drini i Bardhë spring. Its formation is related to the erosion and chemical impact of the Drini i Bardhë underground water. The total length of canals and galleries explored in Radac Cave is about 1900 m. Radac cave consists of four morphological elements: main galleries, left galleries, lower galleries and vertical canals. Radacv cave is distinguished by the presence of bathtubs that make this cave special from other caves. Radac cave is a protected archaeological site of the prehistoric period. According to archaeologists, Radacit cave is considered a safe place for the Palaeolithic era, by fact that the remains of prehistoric animals and a part of the cave bear’s jaw (ursus spelaulus) and some fragments of pottery were found there. The cave, the Drini i Bardhë spring and Radacv waterfalls were protected by law as a monument of nature in 1983, covering a surface of 90 ha.
The largest part of Rugova Gorge consists of rocks of the Triassic age. The Triassic is represented by a complicated complex of sedimentary, magmatic, and metamorphic rocks and composed of different rocks such as sandstone, breccia, conglomerates, limestones, dolomites, diabase, gabbro, peridotites, quartz keratophyre, granite and sometimes even crystalline schists.

The forms of glacial reliefs (cirques, valleys, moraine), karst forms (ponds, caves, skribat, etc.), river format (valley and gorges), as well as large hydro resources (glacier lakes, karst springs and waterfalls, etc.) are noticed in the highlighted mountainous relief of the Rugova Gorge. The most representative types of fauna living in the National Park “Bjeshkët e Nemuna” and in Rugova Gorge are: lynx, brown bear, roe deer, wild goat, imperial eagle, mountains eagle, lesser kestrel, wild chicken, which have national and international protection status. They are on the red list of the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). Coniferous forests containing pines Pinus heldreichi and Pinus peuceare are also present in this zone.

Gradishqe gorge is located in the central part of Dukagjini, in the middle flow of Drini i Bardhë. The Gradishqe Gorge is a morpho-hydric phenomenon of genetic, visual and educational value. The gorge was created in the post-lacuristic period of the Neogene Lake of Dukagjini. However, the intensity of cutting and deepening of the Canyon of epigeny is conditioned by the later tectonic differentiation processes. The gorge has typical canyon characteristics and it is developed in carbonate formations of the upper Cretaceous.
The audits provide a mechanism for documenting sites that are not protected under existing legislation but get a measure of protection through their adoption into the County Development Plans for each Local Authority. Progress from 2004 to date leaves only Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick and Leitrim to start, and Galway will be completed in 2019. All boundaries now incorporated in Ordnance Survey of Ireland Geohive data viewer along with GSI datasets.

Ronan Hennessy (Geoscene/University College Cork & Robert Meehan, Antalamh - Eskers and drumlins – iconic Ice Age landforms); but how do we define site boundaries?

These authors considered the following topics:

• Review of subglacial bedform mapping and ice sheet reconstruction in Ireland historically …
• Scale considerations of bedform mapping
• Satellite and DEM-based bedform mapping
• Types of bedform found in Ireland … from DEM mapping
• What does the distribution tell us?
  – Flow sets and vectors
  – Timing of bedform generation
• Geometry of the ice sheet at different times
• How are these important and why should they be conserved?
• How do we go about doing this … ?

Michael Dempster (DEARA-NI - Progress with geoconservation in Northern Ireland) gave an overview of his work in delivering designation of identified ASSIs in Northern Ireland whilst working in a political vacuum. A new approach may be needed for geoconservation sites through Local Development Plans in advance of formal designation.

Deirdre Burns (Heritage Officer, Wicklow County Council - Geoconservation and geoheritage in the Garden of Ireland - A Local Authority Perspective) painted a picture of some of the many projects she has instigated or been a partner in, based on geoconservation in her county of Wicklow. These included pictorial exhibitions of County Geological Sites, within the County Council Offices, along with ‘public friendly’ books. Many other elements revolved around mining heritage, which Wicklow has many interesting sites from different periods and style of mining. Her presentation included a showing of a new short film on the glacial history of Co. Wicklow, with many Irish experts involved.

In a very useful presentation, Graeme Hunt (Executive Planner, Wexford County Council - Geology and Planning – Wexford County Council experience) presented the pragmatic story of how geoconservation is incorporated into the planning system based on his own experience working with the quarrying industry especially, in Wexford.

On the Final Session, Kirstin Lemon outlined plans for Geoscience Week for Active Geoscience (May 2019). She illustrated the Spanish Geologodias with 10,000 people participating and Canadian Geoheritage Days as models for inspiration. The idea is to measure success by how many geoscientists are involved.

M. Parkes outlined what a Geodiversity Charter was and what the purpose of having one was, illustrating the Scottish, English and Northern Ireland Charters, and raised questions for a discussion of how a Geodiversity Charter might work for the Republic of Ireland:

• How was NI Geodiversity Charter achieved in such a short period?
• How were so many organisations signed up for it?
• How a Geodiversity Charter could best be achieved for the Republic of Ireland

Valuable discussion followed with useful tips provided by those involved in the development of Geodiversity Charters in the UK. In particular, Richard Bevins noted how the Charter for Wales is being integrated to Welsh law being enacted to strengthen it.

Key Points from the Meeting:

• An all-Ireland overview of geological conservation was presented, covering progress with designation of sites and the principles of their selection, as well as the delivery of public interpretation of the geological heritage
• A paper was requested from Sarah Gatley and Kirstin Lemon on the process of applying for Geopark status, for proposed publication in the Proceedings of the Geologists’ Association
• Valuable guidance was received from experts in the group about future plans for a Geodiversity Charter in the Republic of Ireland

This March we lost Dr. Andrei Lapo – the organizer and National Representative of the Russian ProGEO group from 1996 to 2007. Most of his professional activities took place at the Russian Geological Research Institute (VSEGEI), where he worked for about 60 years. The scientific interests of Andrei Lapo were very diverse - from general issues of natural sciences and ecology to highly specialized ones. The main fields of his research were coal-petrography and his PhD thesis was devoted to one of its issues, determination of the chemical composition of coal microcomponents, theory of biosphere, promoting of the scientific heritage of the famous Russian scientist V. I. Vernadsky (1863-1945), biogeochemistry, paleobotany, geoheritage and geocconservation.

A.V. Lapo became an active member of ProGEO almost since its foundation. One of his achievements was the organization of the Russian group, consisted of geologists of various specializations. Most part of the group represented staff of VSEGEI, and consequently the institute became the focal point for the investigation of the national geological heritage. A.V. Lapo authored and co-authored about 195 publications, and 47 of them were devoted to the study of the geological heritage. The list of his publications will be included in the electronic database “Scientific Heritage of Russia”. Andrei Lapo's book “Traces of Bygone Biospheres”, illustrated by his wife Lina Lapo, was published in mass circulation in Russian (1979, 1987) and English (1982), and won an award and a diploma at the Competition of the “Knowledge Society”. It describes biosphere evolution and the fundamental contribution of V.I. Vernadsky to the biosphere theory and the role of life in geological processes. Much attention is paid to the significant scientific discoveries of that time, in particular, the amazing oases of life found in the rift zones of the World Ocean at depths of 1500–3000 m. Andrei Lapo's book (2000) “Vernadsky: pro et contra”, comprising the most significant texts about Vernadsky for 100 years.

A.V. Lapo lectured on Vernadsky's research at universities in Poland, Germany and the USA. In 2001, for his long-term investigations in the field of natural sciences, he was awarded the silver medal of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, and in 2013 - a memorial sign “Order of V.I. Vernadsky” of the Non-Governmental Environmental Fund named after V.I. Vernadsky.

Since 2002 and up to the end of his life Andrei Lapo was a member of the International Commission on the History of Geological Sciences (INHIGEO) and during the last 10 years his main activity was devoted to the history of the Russian Geological Committee, established in 1882, and its continuation - VSEGEI.

Andrei Lapo was a very intelligent man, had many interests and, in particular, he was very interested in art. We, his colleagues, will keep a good memory of him. Personally, I consider Andrei Lapo to be my teacher and I am grateful to him for that.

Professor Keijo Nenonen, previous chairman of the ProGEO’s Northern European Working Group, passed away suddenly on the 10th of May at the age of 66. He was born in South Porcupine, Canada on 6th of January 1953. Keijo's father was working there as a miner in a gold mine. When Keijo was a little child the family moved back to Finland and first settled in Central Finland. In those days miners from Canada were very much in demand in Finland and the family moved after the father's work from one mining district to another. Keijo got familiar with the work of miners in his childhood.

Keijo started his geology studies in Turku University in 1972 and graduated in 1980. He got his PhD in 1995. His doctoral thesis dealt with Pleistocene Stratigraphy in Southern and Western Finland. The career of 40 years in Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) started in 1978 and led to different leading positions like that of Head of the Southern Finland Unit. Co-workers remember him as a humane and reliable director who always took care of the employees. He was appreciated both as a colleague and as a friend.

Research was close to Keijo's heart. He was very productive writer and his articles have been published in numerous Finnish and international series.
He also encouraged younger scientists along in their academic careers and advised many students with their academic theses. He made numerous field expeditions both in Finland and abroad. Probably the most unforgettable was a three month long trip to Antarctica in 1989. As a result of that trip, a book "Seeking for the Ice Age" was published.

Keijo became involved in ProGEO activities in 2006 after the late Veli Suominen and was nominated as a Finnish national member in the Vaasa meeting 2007 and as a chairman of the Northern European Working Group in 2009. He had many new open-minded ideas for ProGEO. Keijo strengthened the collaboration between geologists and nature conservationists in Finland. One result of that was the jointly organised A Day of Geology, which is celebrated every August.

Keijo retired from GTK in 2018. After retiring, he still had time for geology. His recent interest was the railway tunnel plan from Helsinki to Tallinn. Unfortunately, he didn’t get to enjoy his retirement for long. His stamping ground was the summer cottage in Central Finland. And there he also spent his last days.

Keijo left us like a geologist and a son of the miner should – with his boots on.

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ProGEO member
Polish ProGEO

On March 14, 2019, our colleague Dr. Piotr Ziólkowski passed away suddenly. He was a co-organizer of the IX ProGeo Symposium in Checiny, Poland, 2018. He will remain in the memory of the participants of the symposium as one of the leaders of the pre-symposium trip and an unparalleled lecturer in Ojcowski Park Narodowy. Piotr was the first person to take up the idea initiated by Dr. Jan Urban of organizing the ProGeo Symposium in Poland. As a manager of the European Center for Geological Education (ECEG), the research and didactic branch of the University of Warsaw in Chęciny, he proposed Checiny as a symposium venue. He also made every effort to provide a comfortable and friendly atmosphere for the participants.

Piotr was a graduate and a lecturer of the Geology Department of the University of Warsaw; privately he was a great colleague, devoted academic teacher and a passionate geologist. He was a phenomenal organizer, and he will be remembered by the academic community as a co-creator, the main organizer and eventually the manager of the ECEG Venue in Checiny. We all are benefiting from this great accomplishment of this.

Piotr was full of energy, open to new ideas, generous with people. He loved the ProGEO people, and was proud to welcome you in “his” ECEG Venue.

He passed away while at work, at the age of 54. He will forever remain in our memory.
We are pleased to announce that the first circular for the Xth International Symposium of ProGEO is almost ready and will see the light by the end of this month of June 2019, when it will be available in our web page. The symposium will take place at Segovia (Spain), from the 8th to the 11th of June 2020, and is locally organised by the Instituto Geológico y Minero de España (IGME, the Geological Survey of Spain), which is working hard to make this important event of ProGEO a full success.

This symposium is an international joint event open to scientists, students, educators, professionals, decision-makers and anyone involved and interested in geoheritage and geoconservation. It is organized in conjunction with several geoconservation organizations also hosting their meetings in Segovia during the same dates. These include:

- a workshop and meeting of the IUCN WCPA Geoheritage Specialist Group (GSG),
- the 1st Workshop on Geoheritage of Volcanic Islands (LIGCANARIAS Project),
- the 4th Meeting of ProGEO’s Southwest Europe Regional Working Group,
- a meeting of the African Geoconservation Group of the EU-funded PanAfGeo project, and

The scientific programme will span three days (9th–11th June) of oral presentations and poster sessions, including one half-day intra-meeting itinerary on urban geoheritage in the city of Segovia (Be prepared... You will be impressed!). During these three days, specific meetings and workshops of the above groups will be carried out at the same venue, with the exception of the 1st Workshop on Geoheritage of Volcanic Islands, which will take place 12th–15th June in the UNESCO Global Geopark of Lanzarote and Chinijo Islands (Canary Islands). The General Assembly of ProGEO will take place on the 11th June 2020.

As part of its educational programme, the Symposium includes an optional pre-symposium intensive short course on Geoheritage Interpretation to take place the 8th of June, and which will provide participants with an overview of the most innovative and effective techniques used in this field.

Overall, this X Symposium will provide the opportunity to discuss about the new challenges and threats in global geoconservation. The knowledge and experience acquired within ProGEO during the last decades at national, European and global levels allows to project this scientific organization as the international leader in geoconservation. Recent developments include issues such as methodologies for the inventory of Geological Sites of Interest, geoconservation in natural protected areas, benefits and impacts of rural development and geotourism, as well as legislation and management in a global conservation framework. The Symposium will promote communication and collaboration amongst the different stake-holders and actors in modern geoheritage conservation from all over the world who will be present at the various joint meetings taking place at Segovia.

The themes for plenary sessions will be (1) Inventories and research, (2) Management and conservation, (3) Education and public outreach, (4) Geotourism, geoparks and local development, (5) Geoconservation in protected areas, (6) Moveable geoheritage, and (7) Geoheritage and cultural heritage. We invite all potential participants to submit abstract on these themes and to participate in discussions and conclusions. Authors of selected presentations will be invited to submit complete papers for a special volume of the journal Geoheritage.
Important dates to remember:
15th October: Opening of early registration with reduced rates and abstract submission
15th February: Deadline for early registration with reduced rates
1st March: Deadline for abstract submission
30th April: Deadline for communication of acceptance of abstracts
15th May: Deadline for on-line registration and payment of registration fees
6th - 8th June: Pre-symposium fieldtrip (optional)
8th June: Intensive course on Geoheritage Interpretation (optional), registration and ice-breaker party
9th – 11th June: Technical sessions, half-day intra-meeting itinerary: Urban geoheritage in Segovia (10th June), Farewell dinner (11th June, optional)
12th – 14th June: Post-symposium field trip (optional)

Pre-symposium fieldtrips:

Post-symposium fieldtrip:


Information will be found at the conference website (www.igme.es/patrimonio/) and ProGEO website: (www.progeo.se).
Congress e-mail: progeo2020@igme.es

International Earth Science Colloquium
Aegean Region

by: Hülya İnaner
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The 7th of the traditional meetings of the “International Earth Science Colloquium on the Aegean Region” (IESCA) will be held on October 7-11, 2019 in Izmir, Turkey. The IESCA aims to gather the earth scientists from different countries and fields to share their new geological/geophysical studies and new knowledge and ideas.

Major themes of the colloquium include geological and geophysical surveys on regional geology, economic resources and engineering applications, carried out in and around the Aegean region with one specific session on the Geoarchaeology & Geological Heritage in Anatolia and Beyond with session conveners Dr. Akın Ersoy, Dr. Nizamettin Kazanci and Dr. Mahmut Drahor.

The session on Geoarchaeology & Geological Heritage in Anatolia and Beyond aims to bring leading academic scientists, researchers, archaeologists, engineers and students to present and discuss their experience and research results carried out in Anatolia and beyond. This session includes the researches that performed the geoarchaeological and geophysical studies in different archaeological sites and also the investigations carried out concerning on the geological heritage. In addition, the studies in archaeoseismology, geography, geomorphology, climatology, geochemistry, geochronology, virtual archaeology and the non-destructive investigations on cultural heritage is covered this session. The main aim of the session anticipates providing an interdisciplinary platform for academicians, engineers and researchers interested in this topic to present and discuss the most recent innovations and trends in the related research areas.

Deadline for abstract/full text submission: june 15th 2019

Please see the website (http://iesca.deu.edu.tr/) for details.
The Scientific Journal “GeoHeritage” has been published by Springer for more than 10 years. The Web of Science Group, part of Clarivate Analytics, released the 2019 update to its annual Journal Citation Reports. The “GeoHeritage” journal impact factor continues to increase, as it has in recent years, now being 2,597.