



5th International ProGEO Symposium on Conservation of the Geological Heritage 1st-5th October 2008 Rab Island, Croatia

The Organizing Committee, on behalf of the ProGEO-Croatia and the ProGEO European Association for the Conservation of the Geological Heritage, welcomes all professionals and students whose work/research is dedicated or related to Nature conservation, geotourism, life-learning programs, education, management, sustainable development, planning and decision-making to participate in the 5th International Symposium on Conservation of the Geological Heritage.

The Symposium will take place in the city of Rab, on the Rab Island in northeastern Adriatic Sea, Croatia, October 1st-5th, 2008.

THE MAIN AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE:

- * To celebrate the International Year of Planet Earth by Symposium outreach activities
- * To discuss threats and site loss, and constraints imposed by town and country (spatial) planning
- * To promote activities of ProGEO working groups on European geosites
- * To encourage national geoparks projects in the framework of sustainable development
- * To discuss legal frameworks of national geoparks and their practical management
 - * To enhance geotourism and its potentials for regional developments
- * To improve quality of communication between geoconservationists and the public

The island of Rab hosts a national Geopark and celebrates 120 years of tourism in 2008. The population of ca. 9000 inhabitants are proud of their cultural and natural heritage, and the island serves as a good example of sustainable development.



Second and Final Circular

www.progeo-croatia.hr
rab2008@progeo-croatia.hr



5th International ProGEO Symposium

5th International ProGEO Symposium on Conservation of the Geological Heritage and ProGEO WG1 Annual Meeting 2008 1st - 5th October 2008, Rab Island, Croatia

ORGANIZERS

ProGEO-Croatia Croatian association for the promotion and conservation of the geological heritage
&
ProGEO European Association for the Conservation of the Geological Heritage

SYMPOSIUM VENUE

The 5th International ProGEO Symposium will be hosted by Municipalities of Rab and Lopar on the Rab Island, situated in northern Adriatic of Croatia.

PROGRAM

Symposium will comprise general sessions and workshops with invited key-note speakers and selected oral presentations related to the main objectives. All participants are encouraged to contribute with posters.

THEMES

Workshop-1

European geoheritage frameworks and geosites

Workshop-2

National geoparks for sustainable development: evaluation, legislation and management

Workshop-3

Geoheritage to public: outreach activities - who, where, what, how?!

Workshop-4

Geoheritage and protection in practice: recognition, conservation, threats and practical management - good examples and possibilities

Workshop-5

Geotourism: new potentials for regional development

EXPECTED RESULTS

- ✓ Scientific and practical input for geoconservation in Croatia and other developing countries.
 - ✓ Implementation of the most effective outreach methods and approaches for successful communication with public, decision- and policy-makers.
 - ✓ Options for a compromise between geoconservation and spacial planning.
- ✓ Improvement of geoconservation by new synergies in the use of interpretation within the promotion of the geoheritage values.
 - ✓ Capacity building for teaching geoscience in life-long learning programs.
 - ✓ Lessons learned in capacity building for geopark management.
- ✓ "National geoparks" in the legal frameworks, as an integrated approach to sustainable development based on scientific and applied research.

HONORARY COMMITTEE

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Acad. Željko Kućan (Croatia)
Margarete Patzak (UNESCO)
Todor Todorov (Bulgaria)
Željko Barčić (Croatia)
Alen Andreškić (Croatia)

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Tihomir Marjanac (Croatia)
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Ines Pulić (Croatia)
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Kevin Page (United Kingdom)
John Macadam (United Kingdom)
Hanneke van Anker (Netherlands)
Valerij Vinakurau (Belarus)

SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS



GRAD RAB



Općina Lopar



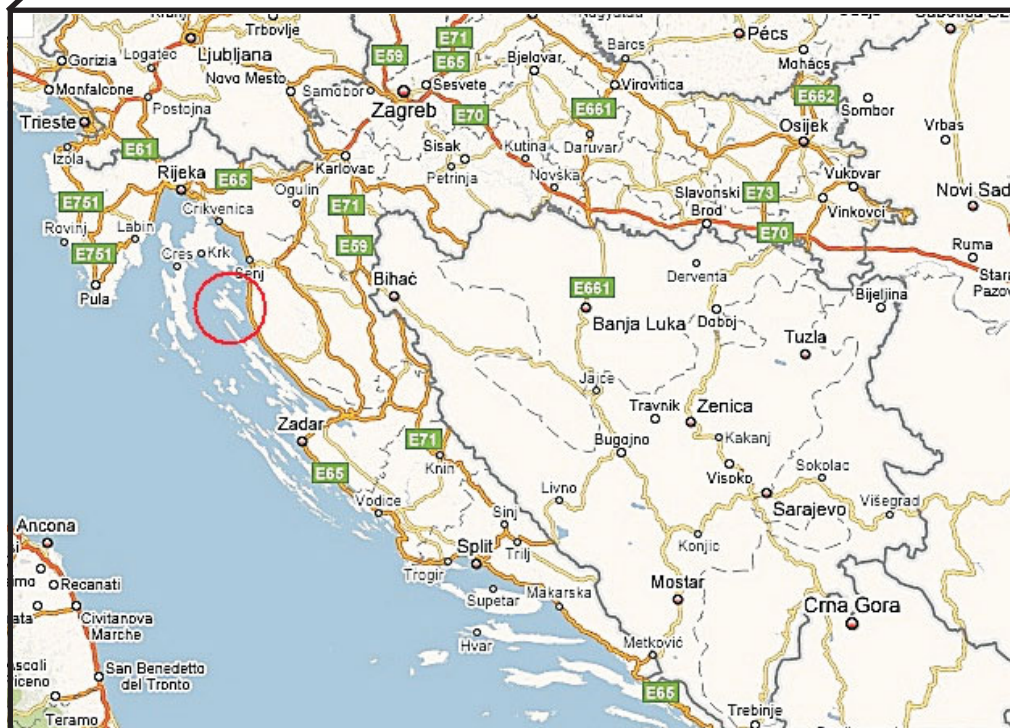
**Pučko otvoreno učilište
Rab**



Ministry of science, education and sports
State Institute for Nature Protection
Public Establishment for the Management
of the Protected Parts of Nature "Priroda"
Primorsko-Goranska County
Municipality of Rab
Municipality of Lopar
Public Open University Rab
Rapska Plovidba d.d.
Archers club Rab
Rab City Tourist Community
Lopar Tourist Community
Imperial Hotels
Vrelo d.o.o.
Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb

Rab Island location

Situated at the crossroads between the western, eastern and southern Europe, and between the mainland and the Adriatic Sea, the Island of Rab is an interesting meld of rich and diverse history, stunning natural heritage and charismatic, friendly people.



How to get to the Rab Island?



Arriving by plane

The **Krk Airport** is located on the nearby island of Krk, and is connected to several European cities (Hannover, Köln, London, Stuttgart, Zagreb) and shuttle-bus should be operating between Rab and the airport. Prices and other useful information may be found at Imperial Hotel Company pages: <http://www.rab-camping.com/eng/transfer2.htm> and <http://www.rab-camping.com/eng/transfer.htm>. However, at the time of writing the time-table was unavailable. Please check the airport web-pages: <http://www.rijeka-airport.hr/index-eng.asp>.

Aerodrome Pula

<http://www.airport-pula.hr/en/home/>

Tel.: +385+52+530105

Fax: +385+52+550914

Aerodrome Rijeka (Krk)

<http://www.rijeka-airport.hr/index-eng.asp>

Tel.: +385+51+842040, +385+51+842055

Aerodrome Split

http://www.split-airport.hr/Split_aerodrom_en.htm

Tel.: +385+21+203555

Fax: +385+21+203422

Aerodrome Zadar

<http://www.zadar-airport.hr/en/index.php>

Tel.: +385+23+205800

Fax: +385+23+205809

E-mail: info@zadar-airport.hr

Aerodrome Zagreb (Pleso)

<http://www.zagreb-airport.hr/en/index.aspx>

Tel.: +385+1+4562222

Flight information: Tel.: +385+1+6265222



Arriving by train (from Zagreb)

There is no train connection with any of eastern Adriatic islands. However, you can combine train with other means of transportation. The best solution is to take a train from Zagreb (Zagreb has good railway connections with all major European cities) to Rijeka. The train journey takes about 4 hours. In Rijeka it takes about 10 minutes walk to get from the railway station to the bus terminal where you can take a bus to Rab.

There is also a catamaran boat connection to Rab, which departs from the Rijeka port, which you can reach in about 10 minutes of walking from the bus terminal.

Arriving by bus (from Rijeka, Zagreb)

Direct bus lines operate to Rab from Rijeka and Zagreb. Travelers from Split have to change the bus at Senj (*not very convenient*). Some bus lines operate all year round, whereas some operate only during the summer season. *Please check the time-table*. For departures from Rijeka contact "Autotrans" bus terminal: <http://www.autotrans.hr/Home.aspx?PageID=11> and from Zagreb contact "AKZ" bus terminal: <http://www.akz.hr/vr/voznired.aspx>.

Arriving by boat (from Rijeka)

Alternatively you may wish to get to the Rab Island **by catamaran**, a speed boat which operates all year round from Rijeka. This is very convenient because it starts from the Rijeka port, and brings the passengers to the city of Rab port. The journey lasts 1.45 hours. *Please check the timetable at "Jadrolinija"* pages: <http://www.jadrolinija.hr/default.aspx?dpid=1641> or <http://www.rab-croatia.com/boat.htm>.

Rijeka can be reached from other places by train (Zagreb), buses (from Trieste, Ljubljana, Zagreb), plane (Hannover, Köln, London, Stuttgart, Zagreb).

CATAMARAN

Rijeka-Rab (1.5 hours journey)
info and tickets – Jadrolinija: +385+51+211444
<http://www.jadrolinija.hr/default.aspx?dpid=1641>
<http://www.rab-croatia.com/boat.htm>

BUS LINES

Zagreb-Rab (**check timetable**) (5 hours journey)
(*Note: some bus lines change coach in Senj*)
Timetable: <http://www.akz.hr/vr/voznired.aspx>

Rijeka-Rab (**check timetable**) (3 hours journey)
Timetable:
<http://www.autotrans.hr/Home.aspx?PageID=11>



Getting to the Rab Island by car

You can reach the Rab Island from several directions:

From northern Italy and Slovenia just take a convenient road to Rijeka, and from there you can drive along the scenic coastal road D8/E65 to south (direction Split). The road is quite sinuous (almost meandering), but offers some of the most spectacular views of the Adriatic coast. However, it is exposed to gusts of periodic strong wind called "bura" which sometimes reaches gale-force. In such periods the road will be closed by traffic police. *Check weather forecast before departure, and check weather conditions upon arrival to Croatia.* You will drive through scenic coastal places, and the city Senj, which is famous for its fortress Nehaj. After 104 km drive, turn right at the sign "Rab ferry" and drive next 5 km to Jablanac. The distance from Rijeka to Jablanac is 109 km. In

Jablanac you have to take ferry-boat which will bring you to the Island of Rab. The journey lasts only 15 minutes.

Alternatively, you may wish to get to the Rab Island **by ferry-boat from the Island of Krk**, which will save you from driving along the coast, but will cost you a little more for the ferry. In that case drive to the south (direction Split) from Rijeka to Kraljevica, and turn right at the sign "Krk". You will cross the channel by bridge, and proceed driving south until the sign "Valbiska" and "Cres Ferry". Here turn right and at the Valbiska port take the ferry-boat which will bring you to Lopar at the northern part of the Rab Island. *Please, check ferry-boat time table before taking decision to go that way. The Valbiska - Lopar is a new ferry-boat line and the time table was not available at the moment of writing.*



In the case of need, the Croatian Automobile Club is at your service. Dial 987.

Croatian Automobile Club (HAK)

Tel: +385+1+6611999, Fax: +385+1+6623111

<http://www.hak.hr/cpage.aspx?page=defaultnews2.aspx&pageID=2&lan=en>

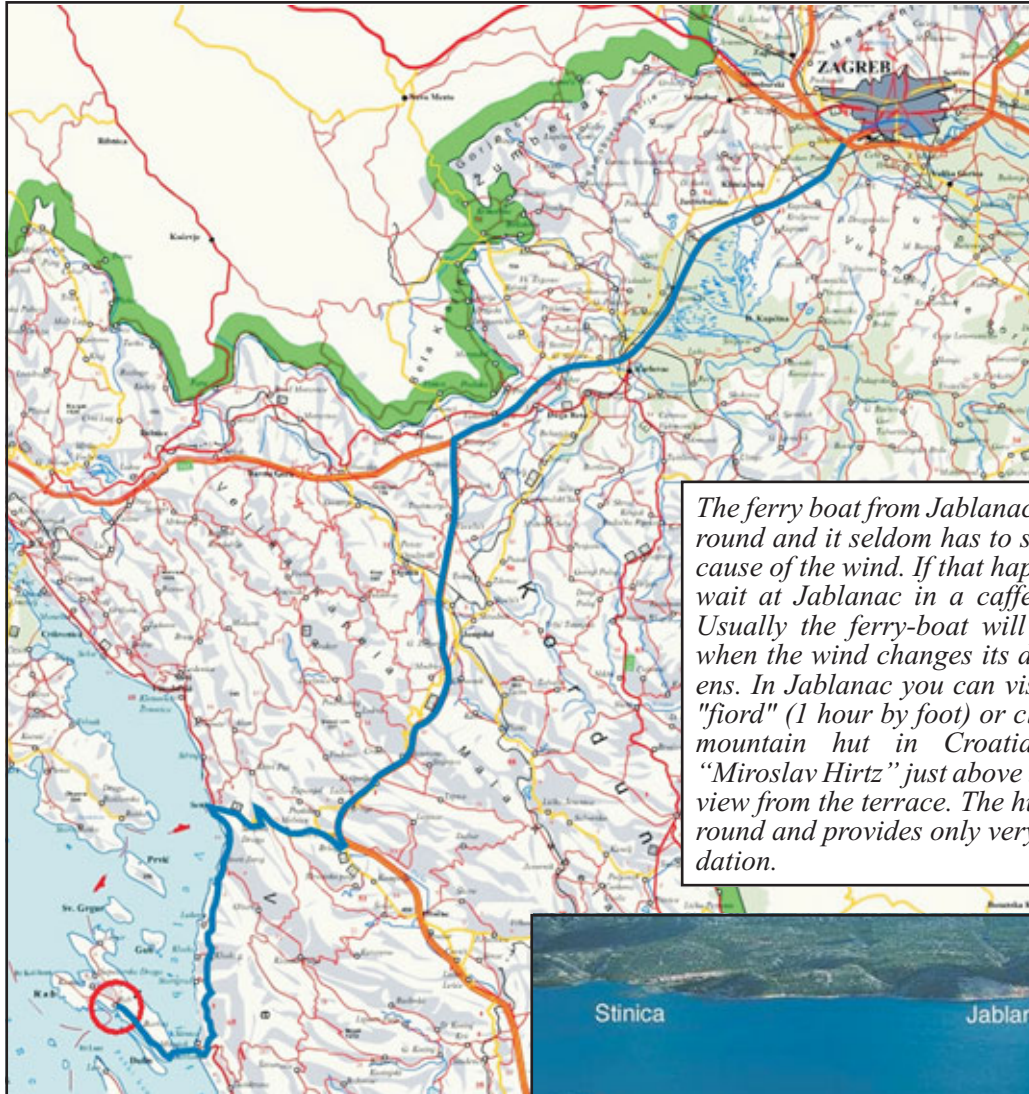
Roadside Assistance: +385+1+987

HAK Information Center: +385+1+4640800; after you get the answering machine, dial 0. All kind of information is available at the phone number +385+1+4640800, 0-24 (English, German, Italian).

Police: + 385+1+92, Fire Brigade: +385+1+93, Ambulance: +385+1+94

From Slovenia and northern part of Europe you can reach Zagreb. In Zagreb you shall drive to the south to reach the highway A1/E71 and drive in direction of Karlovac/Rijeka. After 130 km drive, at Severin take the left road to direction of Split, soon after the petrol station Brinje you will reach Ćuta Lokva where you have to leave the highway and take the right turn and D23/D50 road towards Senj. You will climb to the Velebit Mountain, and passing the Vratnik col (nice view, and mountain restaurant will refresh you) you will descend to the coast to the city of Senj. In Senj, turn left (towards south, direction Split) and join the Adriatic coastal

road D8/E 65. The road is quite sinuous (almost meandering), but offers some of most spectacular views of the Adriatic coast. However, it is exposed to gusts of periodic strong wind called "bura" which sometimes reaches gale-force. In such periods the road will be closed by traffic police. *Check weather forecast before departure, and check weather conditions upon arrival to Croatia.* Drive for 35 km, and at the sign "Rab" turn right and drive next 5 km to Jablanac. The distance from Zagreb to Jablanac is 202 km. In Jablanac you have to take ferry-boat which will bring you to the Island of Rab. The journey lasts only 15 minutes.



The ferry boat from Jablanac operates all year round and it seldom has to stop operating because of the wind. If that happens, you have to wait at Jablanac in a caffe-bar at the port. Usually the ferry-boat will start its journey when the wind changes its direction or weakens. In Jablanac you can visit the Zavrtnica "fiord" (1 hour by foot) or climb to the lowest mountain hut in Croatia (20 m a.s.l.) "Miroslav Hirtz" just above the port, with nice view from the terrace. The hut is open all year round and provides only very basic accommodation.



From Split you can get to the Rab Island by taking the highway A1/E 71 and driving north (direction Šibenik/Zagreb) for 137 km. The road is exposed to gusts of periodic strong wind called “bura” which sometimes reaches gale-force. In such periods the road and/or the Maslenica bridge may be closed by the traffic police. *Check weather forecast before departure, and check weather conditions upon arrival to Croatia.* At Posedarje

leave the highway and take turn in direction of Rijeka, and drive another 88 km by D8/E 65. At the sign “Rab” turn left and drive next 5 km to Jablanac. The distance from Split to Jablanac is 248 km.

In Jablanac you have to take a ferry-boat which will bring you to the Island of Rab. The journey lasts only 15 minutes.



Short overview of your possible itinerary

From Rijeka: 109 km, take road D8/E65 to Jablanac, take ferry-boat at Jablanac. From the ferry-boat port Mišnjak drive to Rab.

From Zagreb: 202 km, take highway A1/E71 to Karlovac (direction Rijeka) and drive to Severin, and turn left (direction Split) to Brinje. Leave the highway at Ćuta Lokva and drive to Senj. In Senj turn left (south) and take road D8/E65 (direction Split) to Jablanac, take ferry-boat, and from the ferry-boat port Mišnjak drive to Rab.

From Split: 248 km, take highway (direction Šibenik/Zagreb) to Posedarje, leave the highway and take road D8/E65 (direction Rijeka) to Jablanac, take ferry-boat, and from the ferry-boat port Mišnjak drive to Rab.

Ferry-boat: Jablanac - Mišnjak (Rab) (15 minutes journey)

operated by Rapska Plovidba

http://www.rapska-plovidba.hr/home_hr.html

Tel. 385+51+724122, Fax 385+51+724018

e-mail: rapska-plovidba@ri.t-com.hr

Time table: http://www.rapska-plovidba.hr/plovni_hr.html

Time table: <http://www.tzg-rab.hr/eng/rab/redpolovidbe.php>

Ferry-boat: Valbiska (Krk) - Lopar (Rab) (New line! Check Time table)

operated by Split Tours

<http://www.splittours.hr/?lang=EN>

RAB ISLAND LOGISTICS

Petrol station INA

Banjol

051+721622

<http://www.ina.hr/default.aspx?id=475&benzid=150>

Pharmacies

1. Rab, Srednja ulica 15, 051+725153
2. Rab, Mali Palit b.b. ("Šarengrad"), 051+725401
3. Lopar center, near the school
4. Lopar, in San Marino hotel village

Tourist community of the town of Rab

<http://www.tzg-rab.hr/eng/rab/index.php>

Shopping (food)

Petra shopping center Banjol

Cash and Carry shopping center Palit

Merkur shops

Market plus shops

and many others

Petrol station INA

Rab port, near ACI marina

051+724142

<http://www.ina.hr/default.aspx?id=475&benzid=170>

Medical care

Dom zdravlja Rab, Palit

Ambulanta Lopar, in San Marino



ACCOMMODATION HOTELS



Hotel Arbiana ****

Obala Petra Krešimira IV 12, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+775900, Fax: +385+51+775991
<http://www.arbianahotel.com>



Hotel Astoria ***

Dinka Dokule 2, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+774844, Fax: +385+51+774845
<http://www.astoria-rab.com/en/>

Hotel Ros Maris ***

Obala Petra Krešimira IV bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+778899, Fax: +385+51+724206
<http://www.rosmaris.com>

Hotel Istra ***

Markantuna de Dominisa bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+724134, Fax: +385+51+724050
<http://www.hotel-istra.hr/>

Hotel Imperial ***

Palit bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+724522, Fax: +385+51+724126
http://www.imperial.hr/eng/hotel_imperial.htm

Hotel Padova ***

Banjol bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+724544 & 724444
Fax: +385+51+724418
http://www.imperial.hr/eng/hotel_padova.htm

Hotel Carolina ***

Kampur bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+724133 & 669100
Fax: +385+51+669428
http://www.imperial.hr/eng/hotel_carolina.htm

Hotel Tamaris ***

Palit 285, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+724925, Fax: +385+51+724161
<http://www.tamaris-rab.com/english/>

Villa "Hotel Barbat" ***

Barbat, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+721858
Fax: +385+51+721359, +385+51+721858
<http://www.hotel-barbat.com/en/index.html>

Hotel Zlatni Zalaz ***

Supetarska Draga 379, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+775150, Fax: +385+51+775465
<http://www.zlatnizalaz.com/index.php>

Hotel Epario ***

Lopar 456a, 51281 Lopar
Tel.: +385+51+777500, +385+51+777490
Fax: +385+51+777510
http://www.epario.net/en_index.htm



Hotel Eva **

Kampur bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+724233 & 668200
Fax: +385+51+668518
http://www.imperial.hr/eng/hotel_eva.htm

Hotel village San Marino **

Lopar bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+775144 & 775149
Fax: +385+51+775128
http://www.imperial.hr/eng/hn_sanmarino.htm

We recommend you to book the accommodation as early as possible!

There is still a lot of tourists on Rab in October!

**For your booking please contact the
Tourist Office ARBIA**

Supetarska Draga 263, 51280 Rab, Tel./Fax: +385+51+776122

E-mail: arbia@arbia.hr, <http://www.arbia.hr>



BUNGALOWS AND APARTMENTS

Bungalows Suha Punta

Tourist-village Suha Punta,
Kampor bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+724060, Fax: +385+51+724562
http://www.imperial.hr/eng/bungalovi_suhapunta.htm

Apartments Suha Punta

Tourist-village Suha Punta,
Kampor bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+724060, Fax: +385+51+724562
http://www.imperial.hr/eng/apartmani_suhapunta.htm

Accommodation in privately-owned apartments is highly recommended. The apartments are all very comfortable, and the prices are usually very affordable. The apartment owners usually speak several foreign languages, and can provide basic accommodation or the full board.

Most of the apartments on Rab are in private apartment houses, which you can see by visiting some of their pages like: <http://croatia-islandrab.com/ENG/index.asp?from=home&objekt=slika>

Feel free to contact the Tourist office ARBLIA to arrange the private-based accommodation up to your preferences.

CAMPING



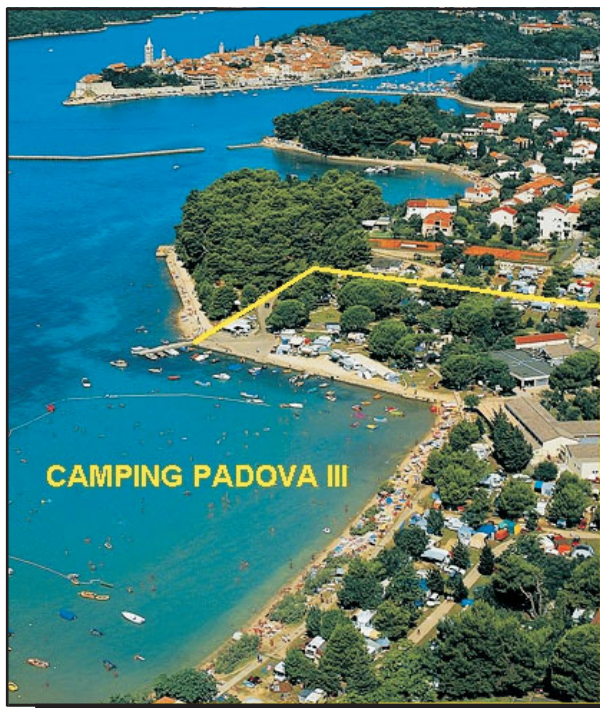
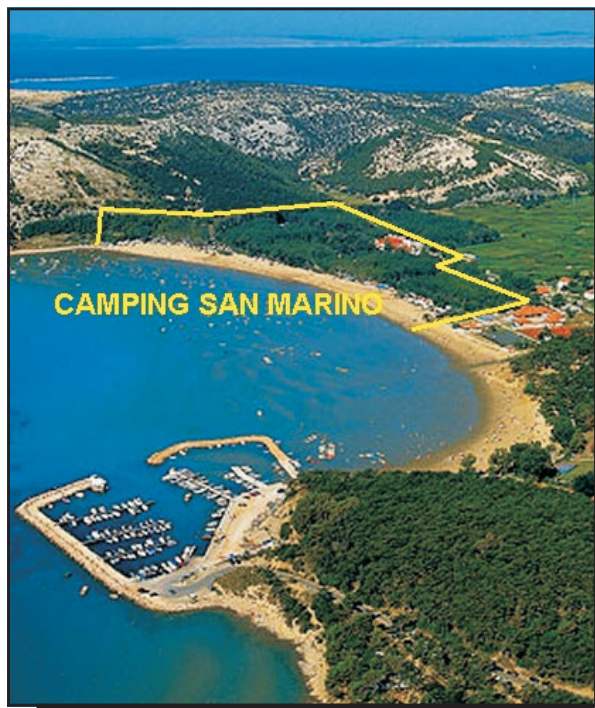
Camping San Marino ***

Lopar bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+775133 & 775134
Fax: +385+51+775290
<http://www.imperial.hr/eng/sanmarino.htm>
<http://www.rab-camping.com/eng/index.htm>



Camping Padova III *

Banjol bb, 51280 Rab
Tel.: +385+51+724355, Fax: +385+51+724539
<http://www.imperial.hr/eng/padova3.htm>
<http://www.rab-camping.com/eng/index.htm>



Tourist board of the Rab city

Trg Municipium Arba 8, 51280 Rab
e-mail: tzg-raba@ri.t-com.hr
Tel.: +385+51+771111, Fax +385+51+771110

General information on the Island of Rab

<http://croatia-islandrab.com/>

On-line travel guide

<http://www.kristofor.hr/english-guide.html>



RAB ISLAND HISTORY

The earliest artifacts discovered on the Island of Rab date back to the Upper Paleolithic. Hundreds of stone tools have been found, mostly on the Lopar Peninsula, in the vicinity of water springs. Most of the island still awaits thorough archaeological excavations, so all the information that exists about these ancient times is sketchy at best.

The earliest known mention of Rab was by a Greek geographer who wrote about Mertonides - the islands of Rab and Pag - in 360 BC. It is thought that Rab's old name "Arba" originated from the Illyrian word "arb", which means dark/green or wooded. The name "Rab" (presumably derived from "Arba") was first mentioned in the 15th century.



From the 9th to the 1st century BC the island was inhabited by Illyrian tribe Liburnians, the Indo-European people who migrated to that region around 1.200 BC. With later expansion and, consequently, division of the Roman Empire, Rab fell under the Roman rule in the 2nd century BC., and became a part of the Western Roman Empire. Under the Emperor Augustus (Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus, 63 BC-14 AD) the city of Arba prospered as a Roman *municipium*, with its own governmental and cultural institutions. It was honored with the name Felix Arba; "Felix" (happy) indicating a special, high status in the Empire. Despite the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 AD, Rab remained under the Roman rule until the year of 493, when the Eastern Goths took over. In the first half of the 6th century the island fell under the jurisdiction of Byzantine Empire, which left a strong imprint in Rab's architecture. At that time Rab became an autonomous district and was organized and functioning like a former *municipium*.

There is very little known about the subsequent Slavic or other colonization of the Rab island. There seem to be no Slavic toponyms, and only some documents from the 11th century confirm that the Croats arrived (probably already in the late 7th century), made settlements and reached high positions in the government.

Over time, after the proclamation of the Croatian Kingdom in 925, the autonomous towns in the re-

gion slowly became integrated into Croatia, falling under the domination of the Roman Pope, as opposed to the Byzantine patriarch. After several more political changes, Venice entered the scene in 1115 and remained the ruler of Rab until 1797, with the exception of the short period in the 14th century. At the end of the 14th century the island had as many as 10.000 inhabitants, with half of that number in the city of Rab only. The plague of 1449 and 1456 caused depopulation of the island, so much that the population numbers stagnated until the beginning of the 20th century. After being a part of Napoleon's Illyrian Provinces for less than a decade in the early 1800s, Rab was included into the Austrian-Hungarian state, and then occupied by Italy in 1919. With the Treaty of Rapallo signed in 1921, the island of Rab became and remained a part of Croatian land to this day (despite the several more changes of borders and governments), with the brief exceptions of Italian and German occupations during the Second World War.

With the relative political stabilization in the 20th century, the island of Rab focused on tourism as the main economic resource based on diverse natural, historical and cultural heritage, reaching the impressive 120 years of being one of the most popular tourist destinations in the Adriatic.

LEGEND OF ST. MARIN

There is interesting legend regarding St. Marin, the founder of the Republic of San Marino. He was born in 3rd century at Lopar on the Island of Rab. He was a stonemason and in search of a job left his home, crossed the Adriatic Sea and landed at a place near today's Rimini. His diligence and virtue soon earned him sympathy of the Christian community he was living in, so eventually bishop Gaudentium made him his deacon. Marin was prosecuted because of his propagation of Christianity, and fled to hardly accessible hill Monte Titano where he built a small church. It was to become the foundation of a new city and state – San Marino.



RAB CITY MONUMENTS

St. Anthony the Abbot's Monastery - Franciscan monastery

A monastery is located in the old center of the town. There, the oldest work of art can be found - an oil on canvas of the town of Rab from 1638. The monastery was founded in the 11th century exclusively for the aristocracy. Today, nuns live a quiet but active life in the convent, tending the garden and making handicrafts, greetings cards, lace tablecloths from agave thread and painting glass - one of them even paints icons.

Cathedral of the Assumption of Mary

A church was probably built there as far back as the 4th century. At the spot where the Church of St. Mary stood, a triple-naved basilica was built in the 12th century in Romantic style and consecrated by Pope Alexander III in 1177. The church was renovated in the 15th century. Above the main altar there is a ciborium, comprising several architectural styles, for which reason the church has special significance. The front part of the altar mensus is decorated with marble - the decoration represents St. Christopher walking through water with a child on his shoulders. The quire for the clergy is also of great value and is made of walnut wood. Besides several valuable pictures in the church, there is also the vestry, containing various relics. One particularly valuable relic is the skull of St. Christopher. It is thought that the crown on the skull is a token of gratitude from the people of Rab for the miracles of St. Christopher, which protected the island and its population, and for which his persecutors guillotined him. The facade comprises two-coloured local stone from Rab.



The cathedral bell-tower

Around 50m to the west of the facade of the cathedral is the bell tower, the most beautiful structure of its kind on the Croatian coast. The bell tower was built in the Romanic style and is first mentioned in the 13th century. It is 26m tall, but the original four-sided dome was destroyed by lightning. After this it was reconstructed and a six-sided pyramid built. At the foundations of the bell tower, four-sided stone blocks can be seen, old Roman monuments which were used as building material.

St. Andrew's Monastery - Benedictine monastery

The monastery was already in existence at the beginning of the 11th century. The triple-naved church that was part of the monastery was renovated in the 18th century and then additionally decorated in the baroque period, hence there are beautiful Romanic elements hiding beneath the baroque decorations. The high walls of the monastery run along the eastern side of St. Euphemia Bay. The silence which surrounds the monastery and its residents, who are reclusive, provides the necessary peace, in Benedictine style. The bell tower is the oldest on Rab. Along with the four bell towers of Rab, it gives the south-eastern panorama of the town a special appearance.

Church of St. Justina

The church and Benedictine monastery were built between 1573 and 1578 and the monastery was closed in 1808. Both buildings were built by the people of Rab. Above the southern altar a picture the death of St. Joseph hangs, belonging to Titian's school. The church houses a museum with a collection of sacred items.

Church of the Holy Cross

The church was built in the 13th century. Later it was renovated and it is now famous for the Rab Musical Evenings held there in summer.

Bell-tower and remains of Church of St. John the Evangelist

The monastery and church of St. John the Evangelist is of exceptional importance to the island of Rab, since it is the only medieval sacred building with a deambulatory around the altar. St. John's Basilica was probably built in the pre-Christian era, and was generously renovated in the Romanic era (11th century), gaining its 20 meters high bell tower. A Benedictine monastery was built by the basilica and was handed over to the Franciscans in the 13th century. The basilica fell into complete ruin in the 19th century. Recent study and restoration of some of its parts saw reconstruction of the area around the altar including the deambulatory, which consists of a colonnade comprising six columns with a system of arches and vaults. The column capitals are of special value.

The Komrčar town park

Pravdoje Belija (1853-1925) came to the island in 1883 as Chief Forester, planting trees and creating new forests. He turned the former meadow into a beautiful park called Komrčar where visitors can enjoy long walks and pleasant pine-tree odors.

RAB ISLAND GEOGRAPHY

The Island of Rab is located in Northern Adriatic, at 44° northern latitude. It is a part of inner belt of Kvarner islands, divided from the mainland by the Velebit Channel. The Rab island archipelago comprises the Rab Island, St. Grgur Island, Goli Island, Dolin Island, and islets of Laganj Veli, Dolfin and Trstenik, and covers the area of 115,62 km². The island of Rab with area of 93,6 km² is the largest in archipelago. It is 22 km long and 3-11 km wide, and stretches NW-SE.

RELIEF

The length of the Rab Island coast is 103,2 km. The island geomorphology is characterized by a normal relief, with hills made of older (Cretaceous) rocks, and valleys made of younger (Paleogene) rocks and Quaternary sediments and soils. Two hills and two valleys stretch along the island. The Kamenjak hill dominates the island, and the highest point is 408 m a.s.l. Its northern slope is very steep and karstified. Its southern slope is gentler and flanks a valley filled with clastic deposits of Paleogene age and Quaternary soils. The second hill is significantly lower and extends from the Kalifront Peninsula to the Dolin Island. The Lopar valley is flanked by the northern slope of the Kamenjak hill and the Island of St. Grgur on the north, but is partly submerged. This valley hosts a low hill in its central part, which is made of more resistant sandstones which build the Lopar Peninsula. This peninsula is characterized by prevailing denudation and erosional processes caused by wind and wave-action. The sandstones of the Lopar Peninsula promote development of large coves, cliffs, sandy beaches and aeolian drift sands. Flanked by the Kamenjak hill on the north and Kalifront-Dolin hill on the south extends the Supetarska Draga - Rab valley, which also hosts a low ridge-type hill in its center, which hosts the city of Rab.



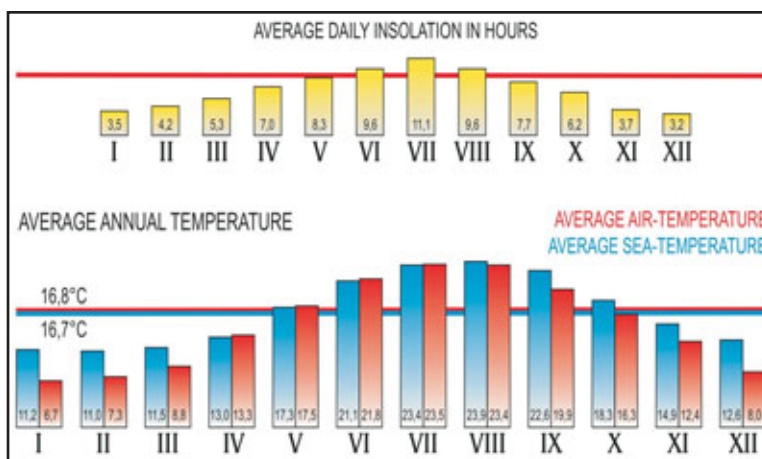
SOILS

Carbonate substrate is karstified with very little residual terra-rossa soil preserved in small depressions, whereas the valleys with clastic substrate are filled with fertile brown soil which supported locally widespread agriculture.

CLIMATE

The Island of Rab has Mediterranean climate, which is characterized by dry and warm summers, and mild and rainy winters, with average annual temperature of 15,1°C; the highest recorded temperature was 37°C and the lowest was -6,4°C. The precipitation is primarily rain and reaches 1089 mm annually.

The predominant winds are bora ("bura"), which blows from the north-northeast, and sirocco ("jugo") blowing from the southeast. The bora is dry, cold storm-force wind which occurs after the



passage of a low pressure front and blows from the mainland seawards, and typically marks improvement of the weather conditions. The island is largely protected from bora by the Kamenjak hill, except for the Lopar Peninsula with its northern exposure. Sirocco is moist, warm wind which occurs at the time of passing warm fronts, and typically marks worsening of the weather conditions. Its strength varies between mild to storm- and gale force, but the island is protected by its strong blow by the neighboring Island of Dolin, except for the Kalifront Peninsula with its south and southwest exposure. During the summer, daily "maestral" wind blows from the sea, and is characteristic for nice weather conditions.

WATER

The Island of Rab catchment belongs to the Adriatic drainage system. Aquifers are karstified carbonate rocks, whereas barriers are clay-rich

Paleogene clastic rocks. There are some 300 water springs on the island, and many wells, some of which are integrated in island's water supply system, i.e. Mlinica in Supetarska Draga (18 l/sec) and Pidoka in St. Eufemija Cove (2 l/sec). However, local reserves of fresh-water are insufficient to support the consumption during high summer season, so the island water supply system is provided the additional water from the mainland. There are some 30 torrents on the island, but most of them have been mitigated in the early 20th century.

SEA

The sea is warm and transparent. Winter sea temperatures are seldom lower than 10°C, and in summer below 25°C. The sea transparency reaches up to 31 m, and the salinity is 36‰. In winter season prevail waves induced by northeastern bora winds, whereas during the summer season prevail the waves induced by southern and southwestern sirocco winds. The tides are diurnal, with two high and two low tides during a Lunar day. The sea currents are induced by enhanced inflow of fresh water into the northern Adriatic (spring and summer seasons), and sea-surface cooling (winter season).



FLORA AND FAUNA

The Island of Rab is vegetated by the evergreen crnika oak, and partly by deciduous forests. The island is locally densely forested, with area of ca 5000 ha, what gave the island its antic name *Arba*. The term "arba" has probably Indo-European root "arb", meaning black or dark, or Latin "arbor" which means the wood. The basic forest species is crnika oak (*Quercus ilex*) which grows in association with black ash. The Kalifront Peninsula hosts a forest reservation of crnika oak with area of 106 ha, founded in 1963. - the protected Dundo forest. In 1965. the Komrčar park-forest with area of 12 ha was protected as a monument of park architecture.

On the Kalifront Peninsula live deer and moufflon. There are also various small carnivores, bats, rodents, reptiles, but no venomous serpents. The island is permanent or temporary habitat of 162 bird species. The important habitats of plant and animal communities are in marshes and salty marshes of the St. Eufemia cove, and Kampor and Supetarska Draga coves.



POPULATION

The island of Rab had population of 9480 inhabitants in 2001, and population density of 101,3 inhabitants/km². Out of this number, the autochthonous population makes 60%, and female population slightly outnumbered male population (50,4:49,6%). The island is characterized by villages larger in size than the island capital - the Rab city, and there are no settlements with fewer than 500 inhabitants. The ratio of newborn and deceased is balanced, and the population is in steady growth, but the age structure shows the aging trend. The migrations within the island are noteworthy.

ECONOMY

The economy of the Island of Rab population traditionally relied on agriculture in more interior parts of the island and fishing in coastal settlements. The island never had any significant industry, apart from silk production manufacture in the middle ages. Therefore, the population exploited the sea, and many were sailors on foreign ships. The birth of organized tourism on the island of Rab is considered to be the year 1889, although first hotel was built already in 1895 and various sources indicate that the island was visited by foreign visitors as early as 1770. At the beginning of the 20th century Rab was well-known for its pleasant climate and became a holiday destination, and nonetheless a "birthplace" of naturism which was reported already in 1907, and enjoyed by British Emperor Edward VIII during his visit in August of 1936. Today, tourism is the main industry on the Island which supports most of the population. Unlike "industrial" tourism, the population of the Rab Island favored medium-size hotels and private apartment houses which ensure a friendly face of their tourism. Unfortunately, market competition and high cost of the production diverted many from their traditional agriculture to tourism, which eventually degraded the land. Revival of old traditions started through three-day celebration of "Rapska fjera" and Medieval Games (each year on 24th to 28th of July, see details at: <http://www.fjera.hr/>).



RAB ISLAND GEOLOGY

The Island of Rab geotectonically belongs to the External Dinarides, namely the Adriaticum Unit of Herak (1986, 1989), or Adriatic carbonate platform (Vlahović et al. 2005). The structural framework of the Island of Rab is relatively simple, and consists of two anticlines and two synclines.

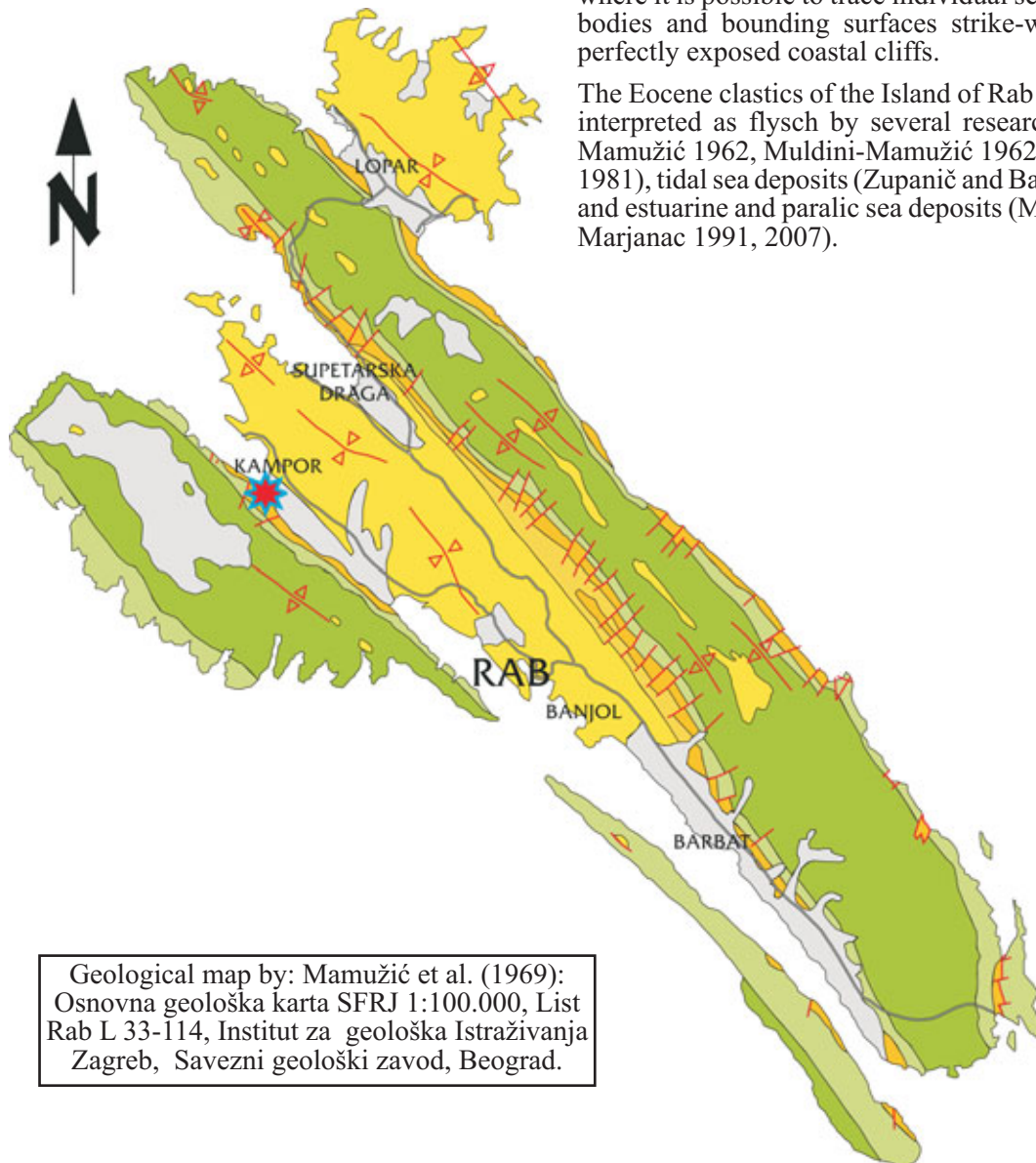
The oldest exposed rocks are Cretaceous carbonates, represented by rudistid limestones of Cenomanian - Turonian and Turonian - Senonian age, which are disconformably overlain by Paleogene carbonates.

Paleogene deposits on the Island of Rab are composed of Foraminiferal Limestones (below), and "marls and sandstones" above. The contact between Cretaceous and Paleogene limestones is characterized by gentle angular unconformity, and local bauxite occurrences. The Foraminiferal Limestones are composed of three units, from the base upward: Miliolida-, Alveolina- and Nummulite Limestones. They contain abundant foraminiferal fauna and accompanying taxa (bival-

ves, echinoderms, gastropods) which indicate Lower to Middle or Upper Eocene age (depending on various authors). The Foraminiferal Limestones are overlain by glauconitic marly limestones, usually referred to as Transitional Beds. Their thickness is very variable, and here it reaches only ca. 10 m. The quality of exposures of the Transitional Beds is quite poor, so direct contact with the overlying clastics is generally not visible. The Rab Island Eocene clastics were previously recognized as flysch, but their origin was recently reinterpreted in terms of tidal shallow-marine deposits. The youngest deposits of the Rab Island are of Quaternary age, and are partly of aeolian, and partly of alluvial origin.

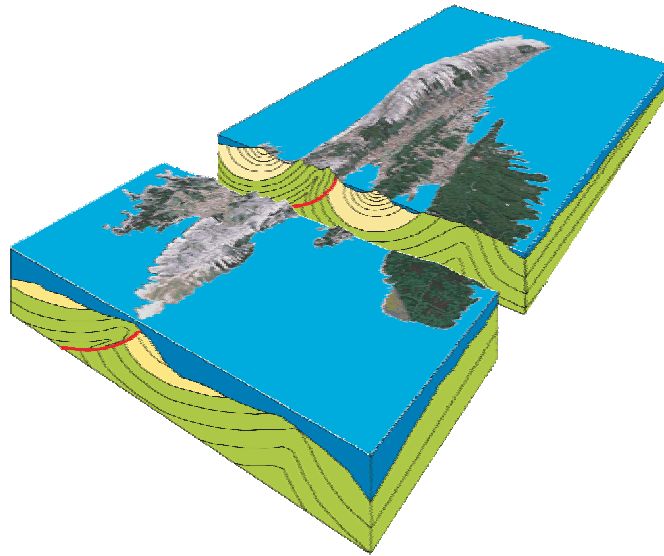
The Eocene clastics on the Rab Island differ greatly in terms of paleogeographic setting and composition from contemporaneous clastics exposed elsewhere along the eastern Adriatic coast. Their best exposures are located in Donja Supetarska Draga and on the Lopar Peninsula where it is possible to trace individual sedimentary bodies and bounding surfaces strike-wise along perfectly exposed coastal cliffs.

The Eocene clastics of the Island of Rab have been interpreted as flysch by several researchers (e.g. Mamužić 1962, Muldini-Mamužić 1962, Marinčić 1981), tidal sea deposits (Zupanić and Babić 1991), and estuarine and paralic sea deposits (Marjanac & Marjanac 1991, 2007).



Eocene clastics comprise two distinct sedimentary units; the older unit which is marly with only thin sand interbeds, and the younger one which is predominantly sandy. For the benefit of simplicity and to avoid genetic interpretations, we refer to the older unit as **San Marino Marls** and the younger unit as **Lopar Sandstones**.

Excellent outcrops of the Lopar Sandstones allow detailed study of sedimentary successions and recognition of all sequence-stratigraphic boundaries and most of the systems tracts. This is the reason why the Lopar Peninsula is being extensively studied, and is used as a training area for students of sedimentology and stratigraphy.



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Vlahović I., Tišljarić J., Velić I. & Matičec D. (2005): Evolution of the Adriatic Carbonate Platform: Palaeogeography, main events and depositional dynamics. *Palaeo., Palaeo., Palaeo.* 220, 333-360.

Zupanić J. & Babić Lj. (1991): Cross-bedded sandstones deposited by tidal currents in the Eocene of the Outer Dinarides (Island of Rab, Croatia). *Geol. vjesnik* 44, 235-245.



Lopar Sandstones. The sandstone body "D" sharply overlies offshore marls (Type-I sequence boundary) and is characterized by foreset cross-bedding (tidal sand-waves).

FIELD-TRIPS

The field-trips will be organized in two parts; pre-symposium part A in 2 days (and 2 nights), and post-symposium part B in one day. *The field-trips should be booked individually, however. Those who wish to start and end their visit to Croatia at the same destination, i.e. Pula, Zagreb, or Split, are recommended to book the field trip 1A+1B, 2A+2B or 3A+3B. Otherwise all combinations are possible.*

Important: The final decision whether a field-trip will be held or not, depends on the number of participants who will register before 15th April 2008. The minimal number of participants is 20, and the maximal is 40. If a field-trip will be canceled, the participants who have registered for that trip will be notified immediately and offered to join another field-trip. Those who have already paid their dues, but cannot join another field-trip will be reimbursed in full.

FIELD-TRIP 1 A

Start: late afternoon 28th September from Pula. End: late afternoon 30th September in Rab.

Duration: 2 days.

Cost: 250 € (covers transport, refreshments, meals and accommodation in double room for 2 nights)

Main Topics: Fossil dinosaur tracks of Upper Tithonian (Late Jurassic) age which are the oldest evidence of dinosaurs on the Adriatic-Dinaric carbonate platform (Kirmenjask locality, more than 1000 exposed footprints). Dinosaur tracks of Late Albian (Middle Cretaceous) age (Solaris camp site). Baredine cave. Fascinating structures in Berriasian age (Lowermost Cretaceous) dolomites created by a variety of diagenetic processes (Fantazija quarry protected geological monument). Sedimentary infill of fossil caves with Upper Pleistocene fauna (Marlera site, if possible).

FIELD-TRIP 1 B

Start: morning 6th October from Rab. End: late afternoon 6th October in Pula.

Duration: one day.

Cost: 50 € (covers transport, refreshments and one meal)

Main Topics: Vela Draga protected geomorphological monument. Labin Coal mining museum.



FIELD-TRIP 2 A

Start: late afternoon 28th September from Zagreb. End: late afternoon 30th September in Rab.

Duration: 2 days.

Cost: 250 € (covers transport, refreshments, meals and accommodation in double room for 2 nights)

Main Topics: Recent travertine formations, spectacular waterfalls (Plitvice National Park). Caverns and the site of Pleistocene fauna (Cerovačke pećine). Fossil flora of Upper Carboniferous age (Ričice site). Glacial and periglacial deposits - evidence of Middle Pleistocene glaciation of Dinarides (Paklenica National Park), spectacular outcrops!

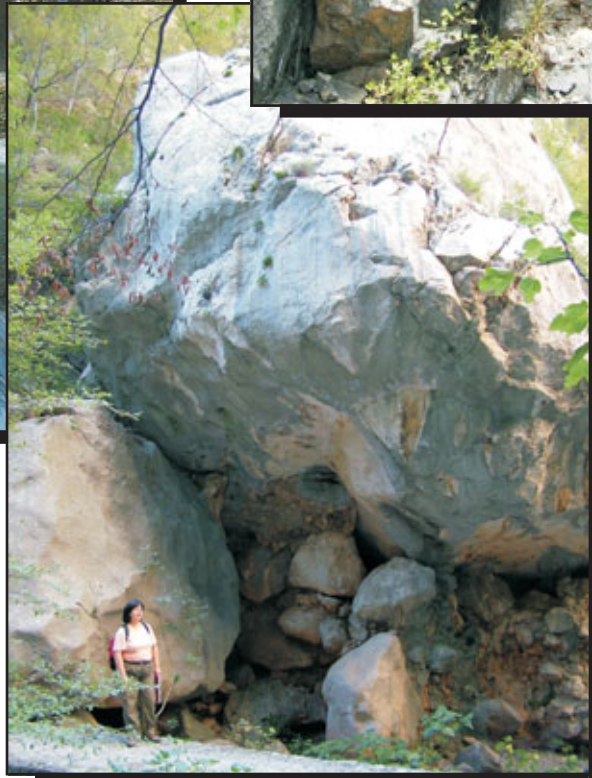
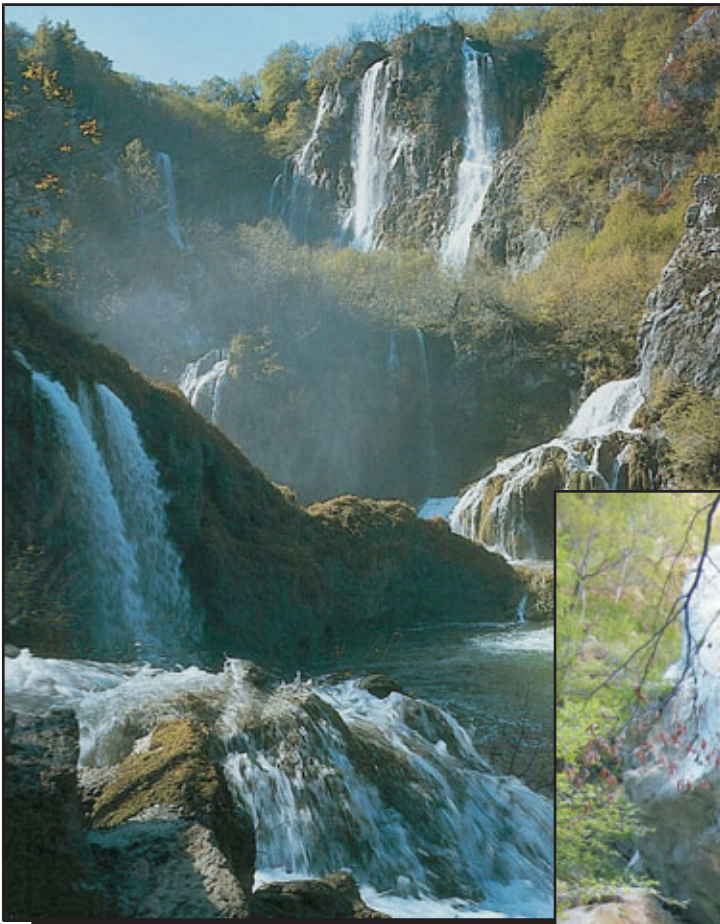
FIELD-TRIP 2 B

Start: morning 6th October from Rab. End: late afternoon 6th October in Zagreb.

Duration: one day.

Cost: 50 € (covers transport, refreshments and one meal).

Main Topics: Middle-Upper Permian cemented reef (Baške Oštarije site). Organic-matter rich fossiliferous limestones of Middle-Upper Permian age (Velnačka glavica protected geological monument).



FIELD-TRIP 3 A

Start: late afternoon 28th September from Split. End: late afternoon 30th September in Rab.

Duration: 2 days.

Cost: 250 € (covers transport, refreshments, meals and accommodation in double room for 2 nights).

Main Topics: Alluvial deposits of Eocene age (Promina Fm.), spectacular outcrops in Krka River canyon. Travertine formations and waterfalls of the Krka River (Krka National Park). Glacial and periglacial deposits - evidence of Middle Pleistocene glaciation of Dinarides (Paklenica National Park).

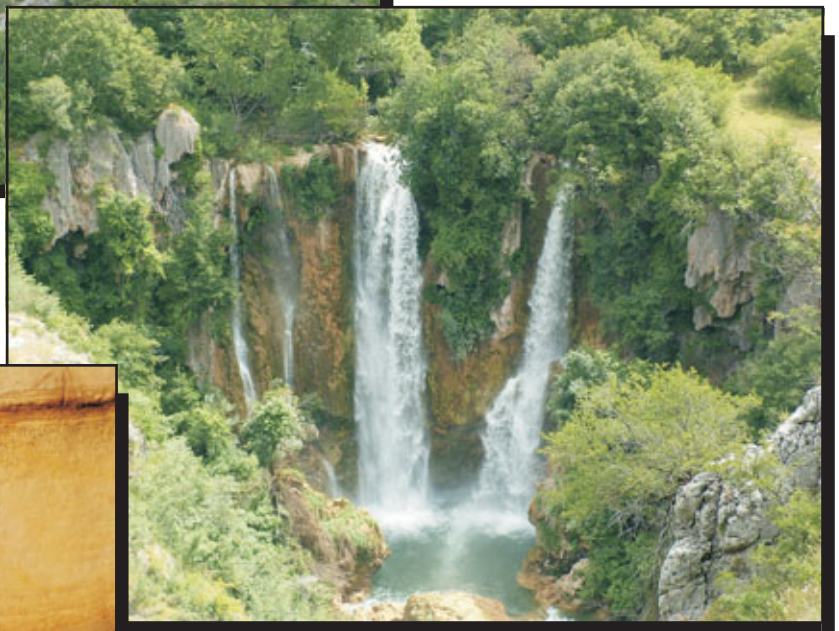
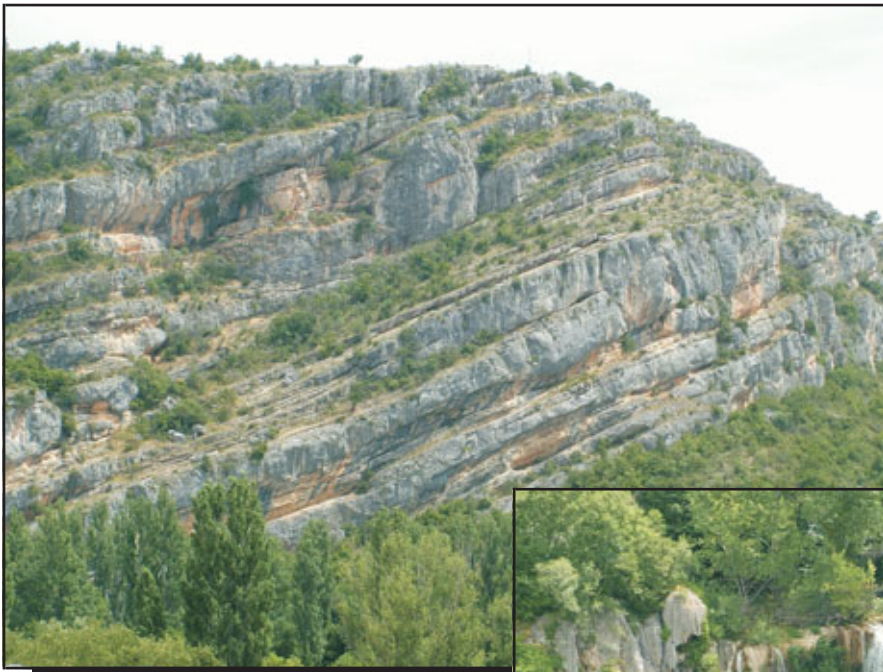
FIELD-TRIP 3 B

Start: morning 6th October from Rab. End: late afternoon 6th October in Split.

Duration: one day.

Cost: 50 € (covers transport, refreshments and one meal).

Main Topics: Shallow marine platy limestones of Eocene age, very rich in ichnofossils (Benkovac site).



FIELD-TRIP 4 A

Start: noon 3rd October in Rab. End: late afternoon 3th October in Rab.

Duration: half day.

Cost: free

Main Topics: Geotrails on the Island of Rab.

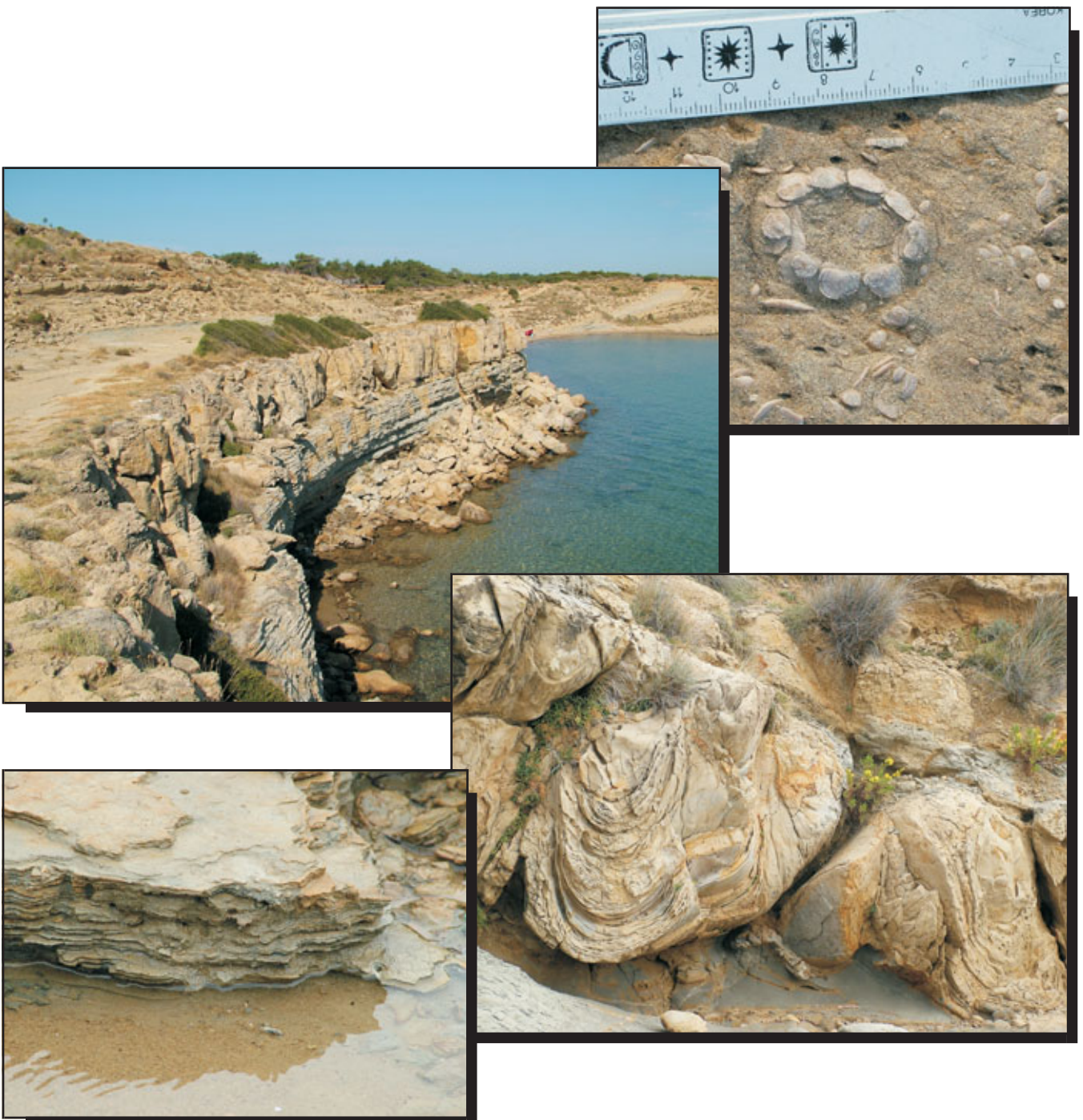
FIELD-TRIP 4 B

Start: morning 6th October in Rab. End: late afternoon 6th October in Rab.

Duration: one day,

Cost: 50 € (covers transport, refreshments and one meal)

Main Topics: Geology of the Lopar Peninsula, sequence stratigraphy of Lopar Sandstones. Modern coastal processes, modern stromatolites.



SAFETY ISSUES

The conference venue Island of Rab is well known for its safety and hospitality of the local population.

The safety during the field-trips, however, assumes the participants to stay in the group, and follow directions of the leader. No responsibility may be applied to the leader or organizers if an accident occurs because of participant's negligence, or his/her separation from the group. All the routes and trails of the field-trips are proven safe, although there is always a remote risk of surprising a venomous snake, or encountering insects or animals. All of the outcrops to be visited are within the walking distance from the bus-parking place. There will be no steep cliffs to climb, exhausting walks, nor dangerous road-side exposures to be visited. However, be prepared for lengthy exposure to sun and/or wind.

HEALTH ISSUES

The participants will be subjected to no specific health risks. The organizers will take all efforts to make your participation safe, and to avoid any health risks.

However, if you have any health-related problem or need special medicines, please consult your physician, have your prescriptions by hand, and keep us informed.

INSURANCE

No special/additional insurance is needed in Croatia, apart from your domestic travel insurance.

CLOTHING AND FOOT-WARE

The weather at the end of September and early October is usually very nice. We call it Old Ladies' Summer ("bablje ljeto" in Croatian). The mid-day temperatures may be up to 25°C (shade temperature), but more commonly around 20°C. The minimal (night) temperatures may be as low as 10°C. The wind-chill may significantly lower the experienced temperature, however. The Field-trip 2 participants will experience the difference in climates; continental in inland and Mediterranean at the coast. The temperature in caves to be visited is around 11°-14°C.

Light trekking boots will do fine for the field-trips, as well as light trekking-type clothing. Always be prepared for wide temperature changes, from the morning/evening to the mid-day on an exposed place.

CANCELLATION POLICY

You can cancel your participation before September 1st, and your registration fee will be returned, minus 10% of money-transfer bank charges. Cancellations should be notified in writing to the Organizers.

However, the field-trip participants will be refunded 80% of the field-trip fee in case of cancellation after June 15th, because the hotels demand payment of 20% of the total dues in advance. In case of cancellation after the September 1st no refund will be possible, because by then we have to balance our full dues with the hotels.

LANGUAGE

The official language will be English. No translation service will be provided, but the reception-desk staff will also speak German, Italian and Hungarian. The local population on Rab is by a rule fluent in German and Italian.

INVITATION LETTERS

If needed, the organizers will send you the Invitation letter, just inform us in time.

VISAS

Participants from most countries do not need visas for visiting Croatia. However, if in doubt, you should check the web-pages of the Croatian Ministry of Foreign Affairs whether your country is on the list of those whose citizens *need* a visa: <http://www.mfa.hr/MVP.asp?pcpid=1615>, and <http://www.mfa.hr/MVP.asp?pcpid=1728#6> To obtain a visa contact the Embassy of the Republic of Croatia or a Consulate in your country.

REGISTRATION DESK

Registration desk will be open for the whole duration of the symposium from 9 AM to 8 PM in the Hotel Padova. In the evening on September 30th the registration desk will be open until 11 PM. The ARBIA tourist office representatives will also be available at the reception desk, and they can help you with accommodation problems and organization of additional activities for the accompanying persons.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM

	morning	afternoon	evening
28 th September		Start of pre-symposium field-trips from Pula / Zagreb / Split	
29 th September	Field-trips		
30 th September	Field-trips		Arrival to Rab Registration
1 st October	Registration Keynote lectures	Technical sessions	Welcome party
2 nd October	Technical sessions	Technical sessions	Meetings of Working Groups
3 rd October	free time	Rab field-trips	ProGEO General Assembly meeting
4 th October	Technical sessions	Technical sessions	Conference dinner
5 th October	Technical sessions	Technical sessions	Closing ceremony Klapa concert
6 th October	Start of post-symposium field-trips	Arrival to Pula/Zagreb/Split <i>(except field trip 4B which overnights on Rab)</i>	

The organizers will provide audio-visual equipment for the technical sessions; LCD projector, PC, loudspeakers. All presentations will be uploaded to the presentation computer/laptop before each session. If you need any special software for your presentation, other than PowerPoint (version 2002/XP), CorelPresentations (version 9), Adobe Acrobat (version 8), please let us know, we will try to configure our equipment to meet your needs.

Technical guidelines for preparation of your presentations

Use simple slide layout. Do not use serif-type fonts, do not combine red lettering on black background, though it may look great on your screen. Be sure your design/lettering is visible from far distance, never use fonts below 20 pt. If your presentation comprises sounds and/or animations (video) please provide these files along with the original presentation file. We want your presentations to look great! The default projector resolution is 1024 x 768, so try to adjust your presentations accordingly.

For those who need technical advice on adjusting the resolution: in PowerPoint select "Slide Show", then "Set Up Show" and in "Performance" tick "Use hardware graphic acceleration" and in "Slide show resolution" select 1024 x 768 from the menu. Then click "OK".

We certainly plan to have your posters displayed, but at the moment we are not sure of technicalities, so be patient, we will let you know the technical propositions soon.

PROGRAM FOR ACCOMPANYING PERSONS

The accompanying persons will have a chance to organize their time with help of the Arbia tourist office. There will be many programs at your disposal, in range from guided tours around Rab and neighboring islands, fish-picnic, tours to Krka or Plitvice National Parks, scuba-diving, paragliding, folklore, ethnography tours, visits to cheese and vine producers. There are many ways to spend your time, but tranquility and walks through one of the most beautiful parks in this part of Europe, the city park Komrčar, will be surely rewarding. Whatever your needs and wishes might be, our tourist office crew will try to help you with.

The islanders are proud of their *a-capella* singing groups, which we call "klapa". They sing traditional songs on various occasions and celebrations, and will organize several concerts on our behalf, usually in the evening hours. If you want to learn more, and hear their streaming audio, check the web site: <http://www.tzg-rab.hr/hrv/rab/klape.php>

SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS

- Format: The Abstract book will be published in letter size (21,6 x 27,9 cm) and double column format.
- Length: Your abstract should not exceed two (2) printed pages including figures.
- Style: Although the text formatting will be changed in final publication, you can use the following guidelines for your contribution:
- Title: **Arial 14 pt. bold**
- Authors: **Arial 12 pt. bold**
- Affiliation: Arial 10 pt. normal
- References: Arial 10 pt. normal
- Body text: Arial 11 pt. normal, single line spacing.
- Software: Manuscripts may be prepared in any word/text processor, and submission in any version of WordPerfect, or MS Word 2000 (or older) will do fine. We are working in PC-environment, so Macintosh users can export their documents into one of indicated software formats. *Please indicate preferred place for your figures in text, and provide the figure captions.*
- Graphics: Both line-art (drawings) and half-tones (photographs) should be prepared to fit the width of one column (8 cm) or two columns (16 cm). The resolution should be 600 DPI, and minimal line thickness should be 0.5 pt or more. All figures should be submitted separately from the text files as bit-maps (jpg, gif or tiff). *Please do not embed figures in the text files.*

EXAMPLE OF AN ABSTRACT

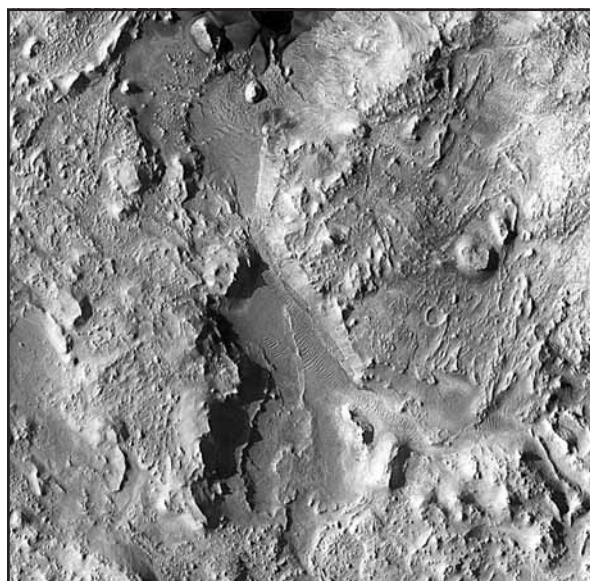
Conservation issues on Terra Arabia Sands, Mars

J.C. Mars*, K. Phoebe** & J.P.L. Saturnus**

* Inst. Planet. Sci., Earth Rd. 4, 2001 Clavius City, New Country

** Dept. of Planet. Orbits, Univ. of New Frontier, Av. Agassiz 164, 1234 New Rock, Old Country

The Terra Arabia Sands in the County of Olympia on Mars are subjected to extensive erosion, and the urgent need for their protection inspired us to test several procedures which might eventually contribute to sustainable development of the County.



Example of erosional features in Terra Arabia. Gorges and valleys are incised in permafrost, ripples on the bottom indicate periodic liquid run-off. Image source:
<http://themis.asu.edu/featuresimg/arabiadunes.jp>

First, we had to identify the erosional agent, which was eventually recognized in running liquid (we hesitate to call it "water" for historical reasons) contrary to the common belief that the erosion was solely caused by the wind action. Once we have identified the source of the problem, we tried several procedures which would eventually decrease the amount of erosion.

The first tested procedure was to divert the running liquid from the endangered area and evaporate it in large artificial ponds, although we are fully aware of the risk of emanating greenhouse gases, which already contribute to melting of permafrost.

The second procedure was to limit the anthropogenic influence in the study area by restriction of quarrying only to night periods when the released temperatures do not affect the condition of the permafrost ice. [...]

Abstracts should be submitted by April 15th 2008 by e-mail to:
abstractsRAB@progeo-croatia.hr

Send manuscript and figures as separate files in attachment. Name the files by the surname of the first author eg. Mars-1.doc, Mars-1a.jpg, Mars-1b.jpg, etc. In case of multiple abstracts name the files accordingly: Mars-2.doc, Mars-2a., Mars-2b, jpg ...

SYMPOSIUM FEES

REGULAR REGISTRATION FEE:	200,00 € ProGEO members 250,00 € non-members (covers Abstract book, Field Guidebook, other materials, coffee-break refreshments, ice-breaker party)
STUDENTS' REGISTRATION FEE:	100,00 € (covers Abstract book, Field Guidebook, other materials, coffee-break refreshments, ice-breaker party)
2-DAY FIELD-TRIPS ("A"):	250,00 € (covers transportation, meals, refreshments and accommodation during the field-trip)
1-DAY FIELD-TRIPS ("B"):	50,00 € (covers transportation, meal and refreshments)
CONFERENCE DINNER:	35,00 € (<i>please express your intention to participate</i>)

Note: Current student ID is required to take advantage of the student rates. A photocopy of the ID should be sent to the Organizers along with the Registration form.

ACCOMMODATION COSTS

		single room	double room
★★★★	hotel	on request	
★★★	hotel	30-50 €	26-70 €
★★	hotel	35-39 €	26-40 €
rooms/apartments in private houses		15-25 €	10-20 €

These prices are for your orientation only. Please check the actual prices on the hotel web-pages or contact the tourist office for their offer (*recommended*).

Book your accommodation early!

For all information regarding the accommodation please contact the Arbia tourist office
(e-mail: arbia@arbia.hr).

DEADLINES

Early registration	15. 02. 2008.
Final registration	15. 04. 2008.
Field trip registration	15. 04. 2008.
Abstract submission	15. 04. 2008.
Payment of registration fee and field-trip (Instructions for bank money transfer and credit card payments will be issued by the end of February. Exceptionally, we will accept payment upon arrival to Rab)	15. 05. 2008.

