

Membership of the EGN, entitles a Geopark to use the logo of the EGN in its promotional material and is entitled to call itself a European Geopark. According to the Madonie Declaration, it is also entitled to use the appropriate logo of the Global Network of Geoparks. These logos must only be used on products produced directly by the Geopark management.

In order to achieve high quality standards in Geoparks, the EGN decided to establish an evaluation procedure for all new applications. Evaluation missions are undertaken by two Geopark experts who are sent to the applicant territory to evaluate the application and to discuss the application with the relevant national and local authorities as well as stakeholders and local communities.

## **Vulnerable geosite protection and management in Geoparks – a case study of tafone in Lesvos petrified forest Geopark**

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Geoparks consists of a number of adjacent geosites which have different attributes in terms of value (scientific, educational, aesthetics) and vulnerability. In the Lesvos Petrified Forest Geopark area, beyond the fossilized plants which constitute a natural monument of international value, there are many other sites of interest in terms of geology, geomorphology, ecology and local traditions. Coastal geosites of the Lesvos Petrified Forest are of significant geomorphological, aesthetic, educational and touristic value including cliffs, collapsed boulders, tafoni structures and cavernous weathering forms. Tafoni are widespread on the Miocene volcanic formations on Sigri coast. Miocene volcanics are hosting the silicified plants of the Petrified Forest; a protected natural monument of international value and beauty. Due to their importance and fragility the Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest adopted special measures for the protection and conservation of the tafoni structures of the territory. The research activity in the costal area of western Lesvos island led to the inventory of tafoni. As a consequence of the research some endangered tafoni were brought to the museum for protection, conservation and exhibition. This tafoni exhibition introduces the museum visitors to the processes forming the external surface of our planet.

## **Quaternary tectonics of the Western Carpathians in Poland: Evidence from deformed fluvial terraces**

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Neotectonics of the Carpathians used to be studied extensively, particular attention being paid to the effects of large-scale domal uplifts and open folding above marginal zones of thrust and imbricated map-scale folds, and rarely to the characteristics of young faulting. Neotectonic faults tend to be associated with the margins of the Orava-Nowy Targ Basin, superposed on the boundary between the Inner and Outer Western Carpathians, as well as with some regions within the Outer Carpathians. The size of Quaternary tilting of the Tatra Mts. on the sub-Tatric fault were estimated at 100 to 300 m, and recent vertical crustal movements of this area detected by repeated precise levelling are in the range of 0.4-1.0 mm/a in rate. Minor vertical block movements of oscillatory character (0.5-1 mm/yr) were detected along faults cutting the Pieniny Klippen Belt owing to repeated geodetic measurements performed on the Pieniny geodynamic test area. In the western part of the Western Outer Carpathians, middle and late Pleistocene reactivation of early Neogene thrust surfaces was suggested. Differentiated mobility of reactivated as normal Miocene faults (oriented N-S to