14C dating of exposed Lithophaga fossils, differential, 3.000 years old relative sea-level changes (rslc) along the coasts of north and central Euboea haven been documented: 100-km long, 0.7-1.0m uplift along the Aegean coast, 20-km long, 1.1 uplift in the North Aegean Gulf and up to 2m subsidence in other parts of the island.

Such differential rslc undoubtly reflect a tectonic control on the Late Holocene coastal geomorphology of the island, and this result can be extrapolated to the whole of the Eastern Mediterranean. As far as uplifts in Euboea are concerned, they are not related to normal faults in a simple way, bat thwy may reflect accomodation of shear strain from the North Anatolian fault, or continuing uplift of metamorphic core complexes.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A NEW LOCALITY WITH NEOGENE MOLLUSK FAUNA FROM STRYMONIKOS GULF (MACEDONIA, GREECE)

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A new site name **"Kerdylia - 1" (KER)** with fossil mollusks was discovered near the village of Nea Kerdylia, on the west side of Strymon River.

The fossiliferous sediments consists of yallowish sands with sandstone intercalations and contain a badly preserved mollusk fauna. The determination of the first collected material gave the species: *Pitaria (Callista) italica* (DEFRANCE), *Circomphalus foliaceolamellosum* (DE STEFANI), *Cardium (Ringicardium) hians* BROCCHI, as well as several genera which are still studied for specific determination.

The fauna includes characteristic forms of shallow marine to littoral invironment. The faunistic composition reveals similarities with the known Pliocene faunas of the area and suggests a possible Pliocene age for the new site.

TRENDS OF ECOGEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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Ecogeology (syn. Environmental geology) is a new interdisciplinary sphere of knowledge, originating et the boundary of geology and ecology. The following trends of ecogeology could be formulated: study on the condition of geological environment with prospects about the anthropogenic effect on it and divelopment of effective

measures for its protection; rational and complex utilization of the mineral resources and protection of earth's womb and environment when carrying out geological researches and mining activities; engineering geological aspects of protection of geological medium; protection of surface water resources, ground, mineral and thermal waters; estimate of the natural hygien-geological potential of the different territories; ecogeological researches with respect to detachment of appropriate ground of other stores of radioactive and hazardous anthropogenic wastes; problems of the cryosphere with respect to its easy vulnerability from all possible views; monitoring of geological environment including recent geological processes and phenomena and their activation under the action of anthropogenic effects; ecogeological mapping and methods; problems of the regional ecogeology; problems of natural geological monuments and interesting geological sites.

The fact that in a number of areas in many country environment, including geological medium is in bad even crisis condition suggests that ecogeological studies recently have become more actual and have acquired priority. The prospects of these studies turn to be more positive, being included in the curriculum of many institutions and organizations in future in whole world.

In Bulgaria the following most general ecogeological problems may be given: estimation of the state and prognosis of the anthropogenic effect on the Black Sea and the Danube; geological aspect of protection of ground, surface, mineral and thermal wathers; engineering geology aspects of protection of geological medium; ecogeochemical studies aiming at elucidation of the natural and anthropogenous hygien-geological potential of different territories, landscapes and aglomerations; a new scientific and ecological view on the mineral base of country; recent seismotectonic processes and their activation as a result of anthropogenic activities; lithomonitoring of geological environment; ecogeological, including ecogeochemical mapping in the different scales; and condition and protection of geophenomena also known as natural monuments.

The territory of Bulgaria is distinguished for its great variety of relief, geology and climatic factors, active ancient volcanoes and recent seismotectonic activity and also for its complicated morphostructural and morphosculptural compositions in the upper part of the lithosphere. All this makes it very rich in a vast number of other unique natural creations, named "natural geological monuments" or simply "geological sites". Over 360 of them are protected by the Goverment. Some of these geological sites may be proposed to be included in the List of the world geological heritage.

