This paper should serve to introduce and to promote Earth Science Conservation in Greece using the island of Milos as an example. Therefore, a system of geotopes developed in Germany for the use in Germany is applied to the geotopes of Milos.

87 sites of Milos are listed as geotopes which can be subdivided into 133 types. The type density for the whole island is 0.9 types per square kilometres, a value which is nearly tenfold higher than the value of the German hill countries.

86 the 87 sites can be combined in seven potential conservation areas, which have together 71.2 square kilometres, 47.4 per cent of the island's area. The protection of these seven areas is also important for nature conservation and for the promotion of tourism. The seven areas are nearly free of mining activity.

The creation of a geological nature park on Milos and Thera may be an important step in the conservation of the European geological heritage.

The European Working Group on Earth-Science Conservation is lookingg for co-workers in Graece. The office is at the Rijkinstituut voor Natuurbeheer, Postbus 46, 3956 ZR Leersum, The Netherlands.

THE ANATOMY OF THE KRANIA BASIN, NORTH-WEST GREECE

J. Wilson

Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Edinburgh, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3JW, U.K.

The Krania Basin is Bartonian-Rupelian (Middle Eocene-Lower Oligocene) in age, formed as a distinct embayment on the collapsing Pindos thrust-stack. The basin developed when the locus of thrusting lay relatively close to the west and was transported as a piggy-back basin, during the overthrusting of the Pindos Flysch by the Pindos thrust-stack in the Priabonian (Upper Eocene). Clastic sediments were deposited under marine conditions, possibly in an extension of the sea which covered the Pindos and Ionian Flysch basins, to the west.

Coarse breccias and olistoliths preserved at the base of the sequence (part of the Petra-Tripimeni Formation) are interpreted to have resulted from normal faulting. After a period of relative quiescence during the Priabonian (Upper Eocene), marked by the deposition of the Krania Marls, the Orliakas Limestone (Cretaceous cover to the Pindos Ophiolite) shed olistoliths southwards into the basin. This is interpreted as being due to defolmation in the thrust-sheet during final overthrusting of the Pindos Flysch by the Pindos thrust-stack. It involved either strike-slip motion along the northem margin of the basin or block rotation along basement structures which tilted the northern part of the basin southwards. In the Lower Oligocene, the Krania Basin was folded, possibly in response to the overthrusting of the Apulian continental crust to the west and then unconformably overlain by sediments of the Meso-Hellenic Trough.

Compressional reactivation of the western margin of the Meso-Hellenic Trough occurred in the Late Tertiary but did not affect the Krania Basin.

Field-relations suggest that the Krania Basin is an unusual type of piggy-back basin formed as a consequence of intermontane collapse on the active Pindos thrust-sheet.

TECHNICAL BEHAVIOUR OF SOME ELEFTHEROUPOLIS "SCHISTS", KAVALA, N. GREECE, USED IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

G. Xeidakis and I. Samaras

Department of Civil Engineering, Democritus University of Thrace, 67.100 Xanthi, Greece.

In Greece stones has been used as construction materials for over 25 centuries (from 7th c., B.C.).

During this time considerable experience has been gained concerning the technical behaviour and the properties of the rocks in the greek teritory. In this paper a group of rocks with the commercial name "Eleftheroupolis Schists" (schistolithos) is examined. These rocks are used in construction industry as roofing and decoration plates, and as paving plates on pedestrian paths, road pavements, public squares, etc. Lithologically the rocks vary from mica and green schists to schistose gneiss and schistose granite. Geologically they belong to the lower lithostratigraphic group of the western, Rhodope massif which is consisted of amphibolites, schists, gneisses, granites, marbles, etc.

Sampling was made from four locations between Eleftheroupolis and Nikisiani Villages. Blocks of the rock were carefully selected so that not to be fractured by blasting. From that blocks cylintrical specimens were prepared with axes perpendicular to the weakness (schistocity) planes. Specimens with axes parallel to schistocity were, unfortunately, failling during preparation.

The physical, mineralogical and mechanical properties of the rocks were determined with various methods; their permeability, weatherability, salt resistance, etc., were examined as well.

From the results obtained it was concluded that the rocks were schistose gneisses and not real schists, and that they have a good to very good technical behaviour compared with the demands by the International Standards. The samples from one site showed a little lower stength, but not far out of the standards limits.