

The geotourist development on the example of the area of Jasieniowa Mt. (Western Carpathians Flysch, Poland)

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The interpretation of geo(morpho)logical phenomena and processes as well as the transmission of geoscientific knowledge to the general public are the essential tasks of geotourism. The proper development of the geotourist sites is a tool for their accomplishment. This paper presents the model of geotourist development which consists of planning and creation of infrastructure (basic and supporting) and the promotion of sites. The basic infrastructure includes the interpretative materials, geotourist trails as well as technical facilities ensuring the safety and comfort of sightseeing. The elements of proposed model are shown on the example of the area of Jasieniowa Mt. (Cieszyn Foothills). The outcrops located in the selected region represent the oldest sedimentary rocks in the Polish Carpathians Flysch, which are the Vendryne Formation and the Cieszyn Limestone Formation. Within the scope of geotourist development, the geotourist trail and information panels were designed, as well as the location of the protective and supporting facilities was proposed.

Geological and geomorphological values of the Castle Hill geological and educational trail situated in Szanda (Northern Hungary)

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This article is about results of cadastre of unique geological and geomorphological values in the Castle Hill, in Hungary. The Castle Hill situated in Szanda (528,6 m) has preserved the remnant of the dyke ridge developed during the Miocene volcanism (16-14 Ma) in the Cserhát Mts., the special geological structure and landforms of the dyke and anthropogenic aspects of the mining activity. We would like to show these particular geological structures and landforms with a geological and educational trail extended new stages for tourists today. During our field works, geological and geomorphological values of the Castle Hill have been mapped and surveyed by the Cadastre data sheet of unique landscape values. We have made detailed description of different objects, we have taken photographs of them and we have mapped the route of the new, more detailed geological trail and the topographic situation and landscape values of the stages. Where it was possible, we have measured dips and strikes. Our aim was to cadastre and survey unique geological and geomorphological values of this important nature protection territory. Our investigation has explored 28 new geological outcrops and landform values and these can be built to the route of the older geological and educational trail.

Middle Triassic mud-mound limestones from Mahmudia, Tulcea Unit – North Dobrogean Orogen, Romania

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For nearly three decades, mud-mounds were thought to be essentially a Paleozoic phenomenon. Buildups composed of a mosaic of facies, like for instance the widespread