

Geologija

This book presents a novel approach to studying the groundwater dynamics of and characterising karst aquifers. The content is based on long-term monitoring of groundwater parameters in the epiphreatic caves of a selected karst aquifer: part of the classical recharge area of Ljubljana River, Slovenia. The recorded data was analysed on the basis of the recharge to the system, which is controlled by outflow from the Planinsko Polje, and on the basis of the known and inferred geometry of the karst conduit system. The book presents numerically tested conceptual models of the observed conduit system, which offer new insights into its structure and function. In closing, the author stresses the importance of caves as groundwater monitoring sites and provides new tools for interpreting cave water level hydrographs. Although the book focuses on a specific site, the methodology introduced here can be applied to numerous other karst systems, lending it considerable practical relevance.

The book is the result of joint work and many years of mutual cooperation between researchers from Slovenia and Croatia. It was made as part of the transboundary project ŽIVO! Življenje – voda! (Life – Water!) (IPA CBC SI-HR 2007-2013), which involved the participation of authors from project partner institutions as well as invited authors who are familiar with the characteristics of the karst area of Northern Istria and the conditions there relating to drinking water supply. The monograph presents the natural features of Northern Istria, the karst and karst phenomena, karst hydrogeology, ecology and microbiology, and highlights in particular the vulnerability of the karst to various human activities. The main focus of attention is on karst water sources. In assessing their characteristics we used available knowledge of karst water on both sides of the border and supplemented it with new research on the transboundary area in question, which was based on field measurements and sampling, and chemical, microbiological and biological analysis of water. The collected findings form the basis for planning more effective monitoring of the quality of karst water sources, their protection and consequently the improvement of their quality. First edition was published in 2015, this corrected second edition is available also in paperback (ISBN 978-961-05-0001-8).

Knjiga je rezultat skupnega dela in dolgoletnega medsebojnega sodelovanja raziskovalcev iz Slovenije in Hrvaške. Nastala je v sklopu transmejnega projekta ŽIVO! Življenje – voda! (IPA CBC SI-HR 2007-2013), kjer so sodelovali tako avtorji iz institucij projektnih partnerjev kot vabljeni avtorji, ki poznajo značilnosti kraškega območja severne Istre in tamkajšnje razmere pri oskrbi s pitno vodo. V monografiji so predstavljene naravne danosti severne Istre, kras in kraški pojavi, kraška hidrogeologija, ekologija in mikrobiologija, posebej pa je izpostavljena ranljivost krasa na različne človekove dejavnosti. Glavna pozornost je posvečena kraškim vodnim virom. Pri oceni njihovih značilnosti smo uporabili razpoložljiva spoznanja o kraških vodah z obeh strani meje in jih dopolnili z novimi raziskavami

obravnavanega omejenega prostora, ki so temeljile na terenskih meritvah in vzorčenju ter kemijskih, mikrobioloških in bioloških analizah vode. Zbrani izsledki so osnova za načrtovanje bolj učinkovite zaščite vodnih virov in posledično za izboljšanje njihove kakovosti. Pregledani ponatis knjige, ki je prvič izšla leta 2015, je na voljo tudi v mehki vezavi (ISBN 978-961-05-0001-8).

This volume contains peer-reviewed papers from the Fourth World Landslide Forum organized by the International Consortium on Landslides (ICL), the Global Promotion Committee of the International Programme on Landslides (IPL), University of Ljubljana (UL) and Geological Survey of Slovenia in Ljubljana, Slovenia from May 29 to June 2, 2017. The complete collection of papers from the Forum is published in five full-color volumes. This fourth volume contains the following: • Earthquake-Induced Landslides • Rainfall-Induced Landslides • Rapid Landslides: Debris Flows, Mudflows, Rapid Debris-Slides • Landslides in Rocks and Complex Landslides: Rock Topples, Rock Falls, Rock Slides, Complex Landslides • Landslides and Other Natural Hazards: Floods, Droughts, Wildfires, Tsunamis, Volcanoes Prof. Matjaž Mikoš is the Forum Chair of the Fourth World Landslide Forum. He is the Vice President of International Consortium on Landslides and President of the Slovenian National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. Prof. Nicola Casagli is Founding member of the International Consortium on Landslides (ICL), professor at the University of Florence and founder of the UNESCO Chair on geohydrological hazards at the same University. Prof. Yueping Yin is the President of the International Consortium on Landslides and the Chairman of the Committee of Geo-Hazards Prevention of China, and the Chief Geologist of Geo-Hazard Emergency Technology, Ministry of Land and Resources, P.R. China". Prof. Kyoji Sassa is the Founding President of the International Consortium on Landslides (ICL). He is Executive Director of ICL and the Editor-in-Chief of International Journal "Landslides" since its foundation in 2004. IPL (International Programme on Landslides) is a programme of the ICL. The programme is managed by the IPL Global Promotion Committee including ICL and ICL supporting organizations, UNESCO, WMO, FAO, UNISDR, UNU, ICSU, WFEO, IUGS and IUGG. The IPL contributes to the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the ISDR-ICL Sendai Partnerships 2015-2025.

Measurement of the extent of the toxic insult caused by the substance involved is of importance when undertaking an environmental toxicology assessment. This text outlines some of the measurement techniques that have been recently developed and

Calcium and magnesium are abundant in groundwater, but the role of groundwater as the essential source of these important nutrients is very often neglected. Hydrogeochemical studies have focused mainly on the distribution and behaviour of constituents that cause deterioration of water quality, such as: nitrate, nitrite or iron and manganese. Theref

Volume 2 provides an overview of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic evolution of Central Europe. This period commenced with the destruction of Pangaea and ended with the formation of the Alps and Carpathians and the subsequent Ice Ages. Separate summary chapters on the

Permian to Cretaceous tectonics and the Alpine evolution are also included. The final chapter provides an overview of the fossils fuels, ore and industrial minerals in the region.

The present work is the first comprehensive study of mineralogy of the world's second largest mercury mine Idria. In the first chapter the readers are acquainted with the history of mining and its relation to mineralogy. Mineralogy is explained in terms of geological processes that were active during the formation of the ore deposit. Among these, hydrocarbons present in the host rocks play a very important role during crystallization. The central part of the book is dedicated to the main mineral of the ore deposit, cinnabar. It occurs in a variety of crystal forms, of which the most special are lateral interpenetration twins. The book is written for a broad readership, and will be interesting for geologists, mineralogist and crystallographers, as well as for those interested in the history of mineral collecting in Idria.

Vlasac: Geologija, biologija, antropologijaOp? a geologijaEnvironmental Toxicology AssessmentCRC Press

Heritage stones are building and ornamental stones that have special significance in human culture. The papers in this volume discuss a wide variety of such materials, including stones from Europe, Asia, North and South America, Africa and Australia. Igneous (basalt, porphyry, granite), sedimentary (sandstone, limestone) and metamorphic (marble, quartzite, gneiss, soapstone, slate) stones are featured. These have been utilized over long periods of time for a wide range of uses contributing to the historic fabric of the built environment. Many of these stones are of international significance, and so are potential Global Heritage Stone Resources, that is stones that have the requisite qualities for international recognition by the Heritage Stones Subcommittee of the International Union of Geological Sciences. The papers bring together diverse information on these stones ranging from their geological setting and quarry locations to mechanical properties, current availability, and uses over time. As such the papers can serve as an entry into the literature on these important stones.

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