




Country	MIKAS springs	Coordinates / Nearby City	Spring discharge (Q in l/s,min/av/max) / tapped or not	Criteria* in order / Main justification */ H-historic, A-aesthetic, S-scientific, E-Economic, Ec-ecologic	Data collected by
North Macedonia 	1. Rashche spring (Rašče)	N 42° 02' 22.5" E 21° 14' 37.9" Z = 297 m asl Rašče village	3000/5000/9000 Tapped and used for water supply of capital Skopje	H, S, E, Ec, A <i>Rashche Spring is second largest karst spring in N. Macedonia, and it is of strategic importance for the population of the capital city of Skopje and surrounding municipalities with total population of about 600,000 citizens distanced only 15 km from the spring. The first water intake structure of Rashche spring was built in 1936 and reconstructed in 1961. This is a complex system partly recharged from alluvial aquifer of Vardar River and Pološko polje on the other side of karst massif Zheden. Rashche Spring is under a serious risk of pollution from the industrial landfill located in Vardar valley and Pološko polje.</i>	Zlatko Iljovski, Stojan Mihailovski
	2. St. Naum	N 40° 54' 72" E 20° 44' 33" Z = 705 m asl Ohrid	4260/5340/8990 Not tapped	Ec, H, A, S <i>St. Naum Spring is situated on the south side of Ohrid Lake next to the St. Naum Monastery and very close to Albanian border. From a scientific point of view, St. Naum Spring is significant since the hydrological connection between Prespa Lake and Ohrid Lake determined with various tracing tests and isotopic analyses of the spring waters. The water from the karst spring Sveti Naum maintains the ecosystems of the international Ohrid Lake inscribed into UNESCO World Heritage Site and Ohrid-Prespa Transboundary Reserve (UNESCO MAB). Lake is biodiversity hotspot of global importance: high diversity of habitats (fresh water, springs, wetlands, reed belts, broad leave forests, alpine pastures); There are rare and endemic representatives of flora and fauna. The spring recharges from the protected area on the National Park Galichica. There are many legends on spring, monastery and monks. The location of the spring is a tourist attraction, and it is a frequently visited tourist place during the entire year.</i>	Silvana Peshovska, Zlatko Iljovski

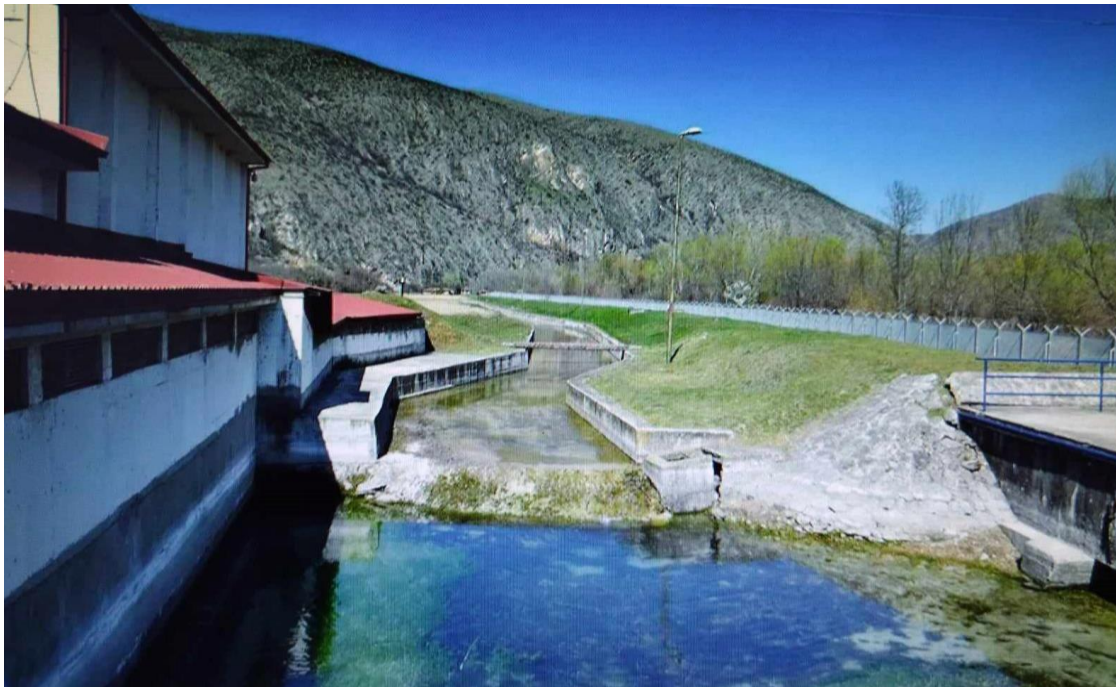
MIKAS - Vrelo Rashche



The intake Rashche 1 (photo Stojan Mihailovski)



The old intake from 1936 designed by M. Pećinar, in the foothill of marbles of Zheden Mt. (Photo by Zoran Stevanović)

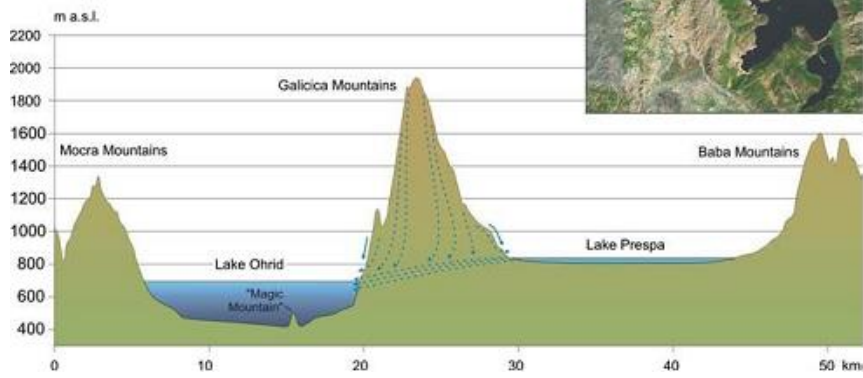


The intake Rashche 2 and a channel for diverting overflow into the nearby Vardar River

MIKAS – St. Naum spring



Outflow of the Saint Naum spring in Ohrid Lake (spring time, photo from a drone)



Schematic cross-section of the St Naum spring occurrence and its water originated from Lake Prespa



Outflow of the Saint Naum spring into the Ohrid Lake, on a bridge (Photo by Silvana Peshovska)

St. Naum spring at its mouth to Ohrid Lake (Photo by Zoran Stevanović)

