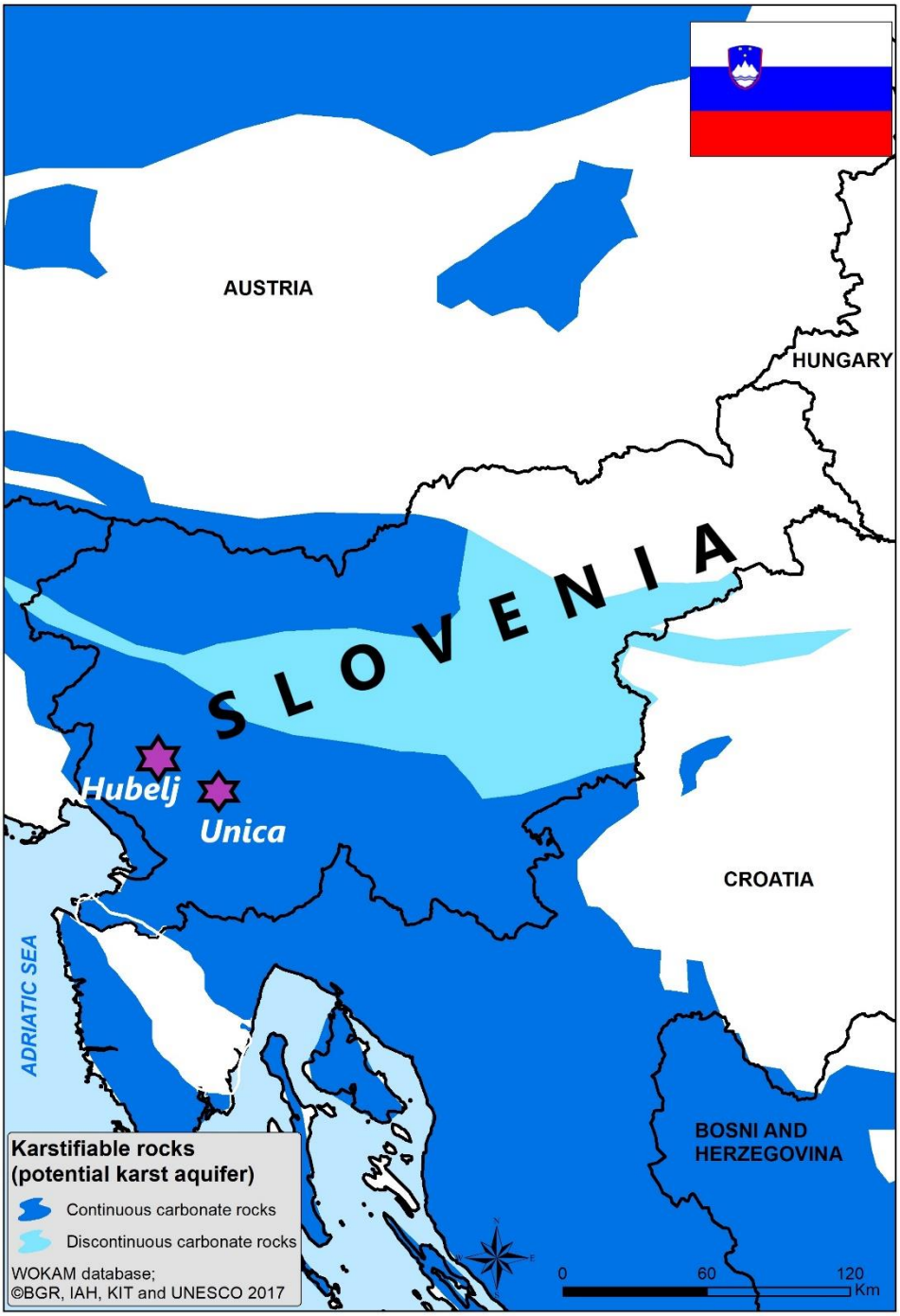
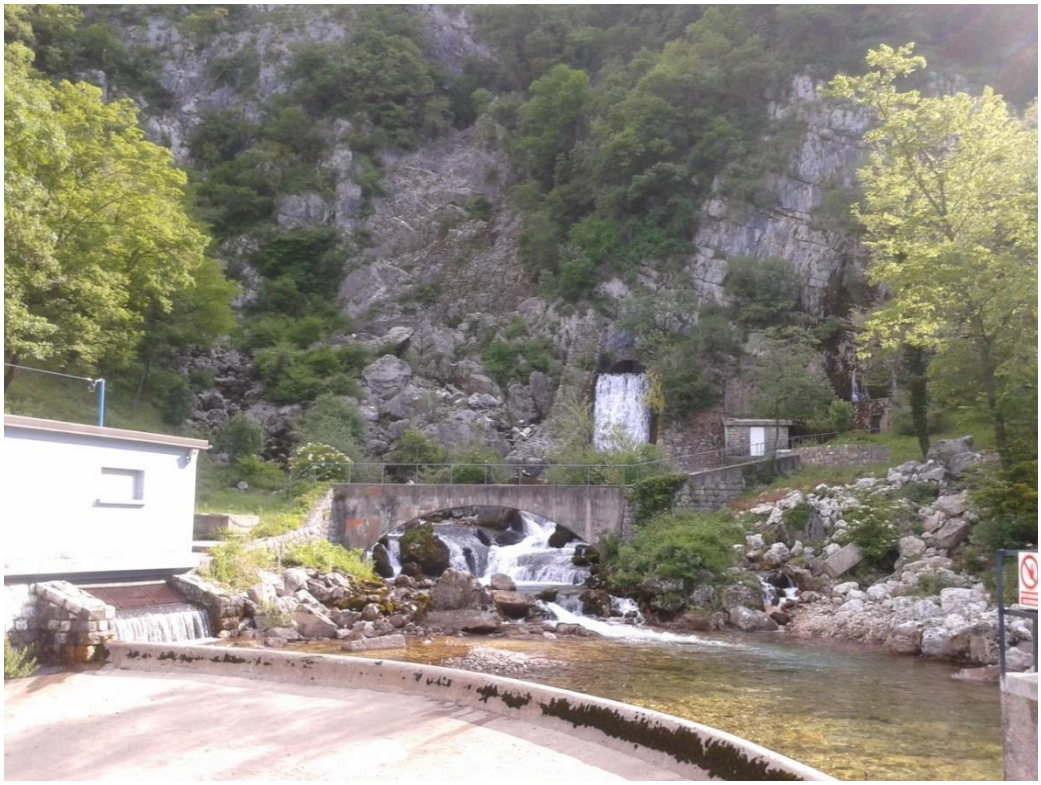

AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
SLOVENIA
Hubelj
Unica
CROATIA
ADRIATIC SEA
BOSNI AND
HERZEGOVINA
Karstifiable rocks
(potential karst aquifer)
Continuous carbonate rocks
Discontinuous carbonate rocks
WOKAM database;
©BGR, IAH, KIT and UNESCO 2017
0
60
120
Km

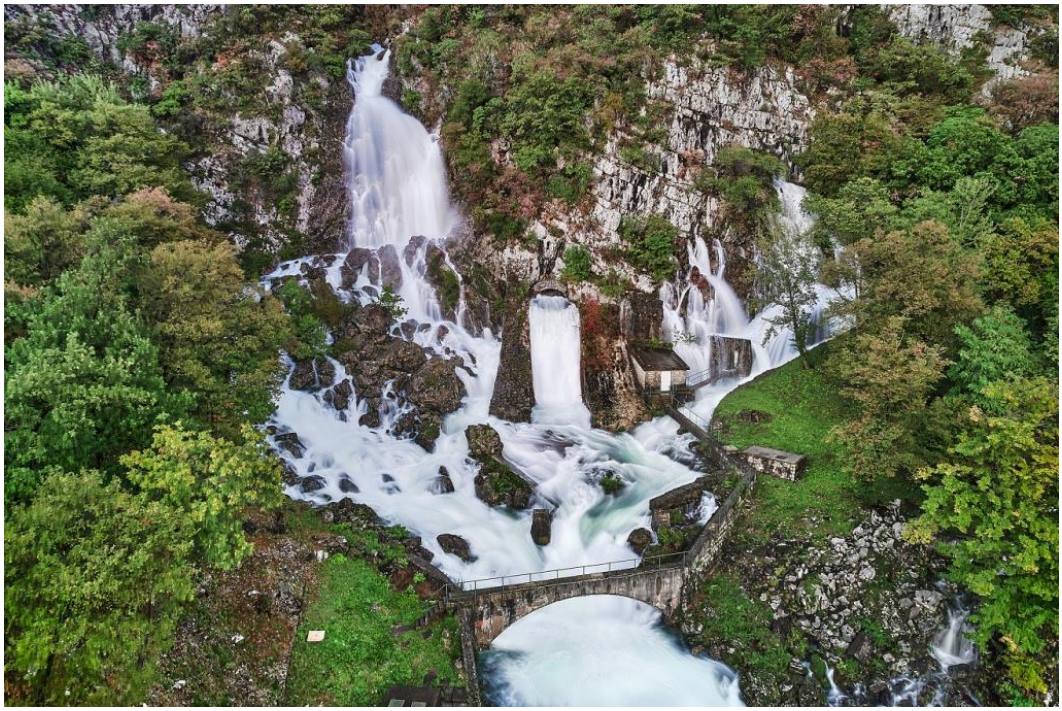
Country	MIKAS springs	Coordinates / Nearby City	Spring discharge (Q in l/s,min/av/max) / tapped or not	Criteria* in order / Main justification */ H-historic, A-aesthetic, S-scientific, E-Economic, Ec-ecologic	Data collected by
Slovenia 	1. **Hubelj**	N 45° 54' 16.31" E 13° 54' 47.91" Z=240-265 masl Ajdovščina	25/3030/59500 Tapped	***E, A, S, H, Ec*** *The first written sources mentioning date back to the Roman period, a military fortification was called Cold River Fort (Castrum ad Fluvium Frigidum). Throughout history, the Hubelj provided power for the water wheels of many mills, sawmills and ironworks (since 1561), and since 1931 for the hydroelectric power plant, which generates electricity for households and industry. Even before the 1st WW, the spring was tapped for water supply and today it is a regionally important source of water for human consumption and industry. Well studied and tested in numerous occasions. Hubelj is particularly picturesque at high waters, when the intermittent springs are active and the water falls in a 40 m high waterfall into the stone bed next to the lower springs. The Hubelj spring belongs to the Landscape Park Southern Foothills of the Trnovo Forest and is protected as a natural site of special interest.*	Metka Petrič
	2. **Unica**	N 45°49'11,23'' E 14°14'44,50'' Z = 450 m asl Postojna	1300/21000/100000 Tapped is one of the springs called Malenščica	***H, S, E, A, Ec*** *The intermittent lake Cerknica, located in the catchment area, was already known in ancient times and was mentioned by Strabo (63 BC 23 CE). Later, J.V. Valvasor described the intermittent lake and published his explanation of its occurrence in 1687. The area has been a pioneer for speleological and karstological research, is well studied and provides a large amount of historical and current data. The Unica spring emerges through a network of large underground channels. In the cave two underground river channels form a*	Nataša Ravbar

				unique subsurface confluence; the two kilometers long channel of the Pivka River, which sinks in and flows along the cave of Postojnska Jama, is joined with the 2.5 kilometers long channel of the Rak River, which sinks in Rakov Škocjan. The water from the springs is used for a hydroelectric power plant. Nearby are the ruins of two castles. The Malenščica spring is a regionally important drinking water source. Parts of the catchment belong to Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and Regional park (Cerknica Lake), Landscape Park (Pivka intermittent Lakes), Natura 2000. The underground channels form a large Postojna-Planina Cave System, known worldwide for its rich biodiversity. 60 species of aquatic and 40 species of terrestrial animals live in this system, numerous of which are endemic. The springs feed the Planinsko Polje, which is regularly flooded and has a rich vegetation adapted to the different water stages (floods and droughts).	

MIKAS – Hubelj

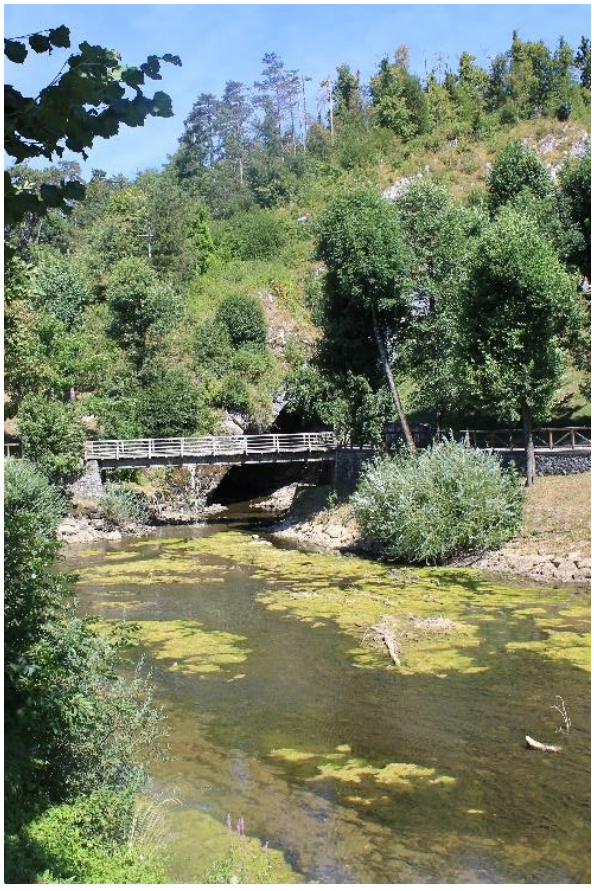


The Hubelj spring at low waters

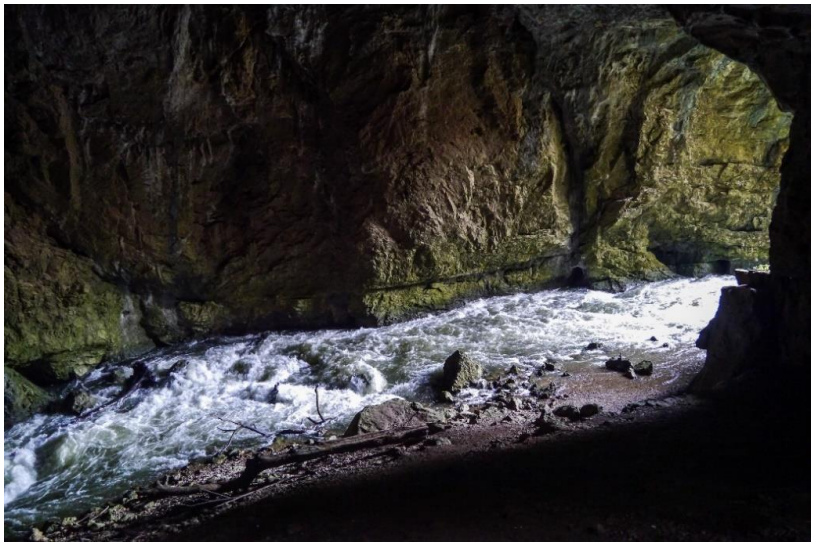


Panoramic view of the Hubelj spring at high waters (https://www.vipavskadolina.si/si/odkrivaj/dediscina/narava/reke/reka-hubelj)

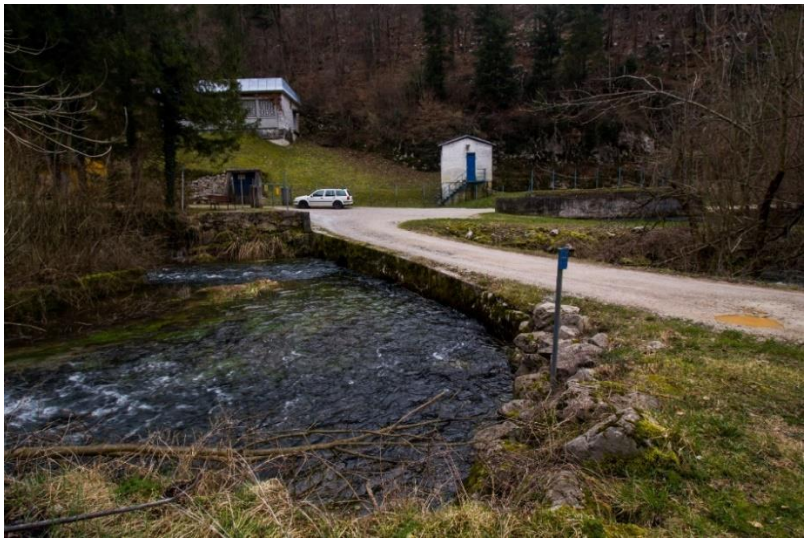
MIKAS – Unica



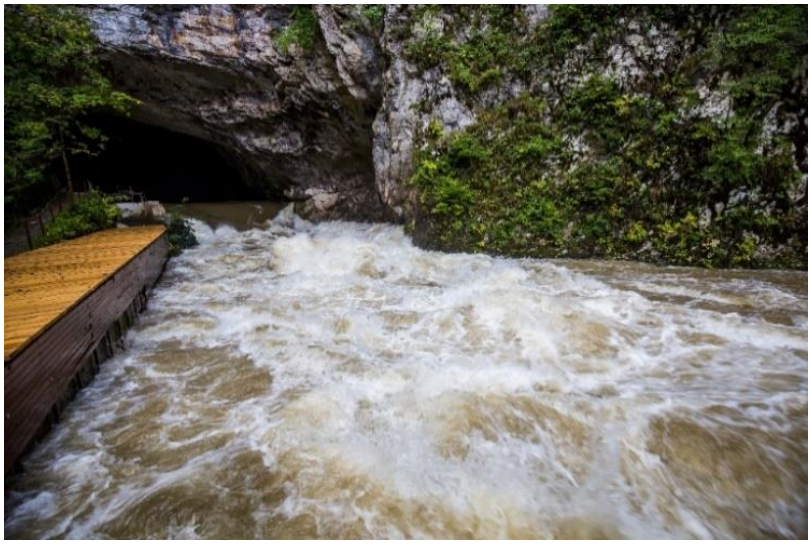
Pivka River sinking into Postojnska Jama.



Rak River sinking at Rakov Škocjan



The Malenščica spring



The Unica spring