




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
<p>Greece</p> 	1. Almyros	N 35.334375 E 25.053939 (WGS84) Z = 2 m asl Gazi, Crete Island	3000/6000/40000 A dam constructed in 1977 in order to raise the water table of spring to reduce salinization, but did not yield significant results	<p>S, Ec, E, H, A</p> <p><i>Almyros Spring is a coastal spring with one of the most complex karst systems with international scientific interest as its mechanism and the origin of the seawater is not clear. The quality shows variability during the year; brackish in the dry period and fresh in the wet period. The freshwater is of great importance for water supply for domestic use and the touristic and economical development of the wider area. A wetland is created with rich fauna and flora, including 21 different types of habitats. Reed beds (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) grow next to the river bank and together with tamarinds (<i>Tamarix Parviflora</i>) are important habitats for birdlife. In the past, the wetland hosted large populations of river turtles (<i>Mauremys rivulata</i>). Almyros Spring has historic and cultural significance for local community development. Nearby the spring there were watermills, which have played an important role in the evolution of civilization as a part of our industrial and cultural heritage.</i></p>	Konstantinos Voudouris
	2. Aggitis river Springs (Maaras cave)	N 41.220928 E 23.892879 Z = 135 m asl Prosotsani, Aggitis	140 / ? /35000 Not tapped	<p>S, Ec, E, H, A</p> <p><i>Aggitis river Spring is a spring with international scientific interest, feeds Aggitis river Spring and hosts the longest Maaras cave system in Greece (>11km). It is a characteristic binary karstic system feeding both from karstified marbles and alluvial deposits of the Nevrokopi basin through the sinkhole of Ochyro. Four troglophile species inhabit inside the cave: <i>Austropotamobius torrentium</i>, <i>Astacus astacus</i>, <i>Squalius cephalus</i> and <i>Barbus cyclolepis</i>. A small hydroelectric plan is operating at the entrance of the cave. The water exiting the spring is used for agricultural activities at the Drama basin. Few prehistoric archaeological findings at the entrance of the cave.</i></p>	Christos Pennos, Konstantinos Voudouris

MIKAS - Almyros



Almyros spring, Crete Island, Greece (Photo by V. Perleros)



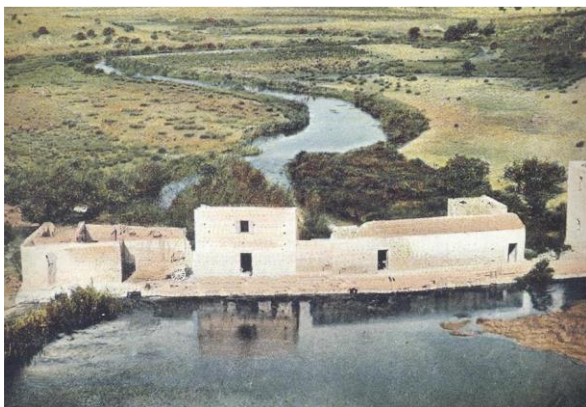
Almyros dam, Crete Island, Greece (provided by V. Perleros)



Overview of Almyros dam, Crete Island, Greece (Photo by H. Bouloukakis)



Almyros in low water season. The photo of information plate displayed at the site is copied in left corner (Photo by Z. Stevanović)



Old watermill (photo from 1957)

MIKAS - Aggitis river Springs (Maaras cave)



Photo from Aggitis river spring (courtesy of K. Voudouris)



Photo from the Maaras cave (courtesy of K. Voudouris)



Pumping system in Maaras Cave entrance / Aggitis Spring (courtesy of K. Voudouris)