



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
Greece 	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	S, Ec, E, H, A <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 tamarisks (<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. Near by 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>	Konstantinos Voudouris
	2. Aggitis river Springs (Maaras cave)	N 41.220928 E 23.892879 Z = 135 m asl Prosotsani, Aggitis	140 / ? /35000 Not tapped	S, Ec, E, H, A <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 troglobile 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>	Christos Pennos, Konstantinos Voudouris
	3. Stymphalian spring front	37°52'9.73"N 22°27'50.40E Z=620 m asl	- / 670 / - Tapped by channel for supplying water to municipalities of	H, S, E, Ec, A <i>The groundwater of the springs has been utilized since ancient times, providing a remarkable historical background. At the beginning of the 2nd century (130-138 AD), the Roman emperor Hadrian built an</i>	Eleni Zagana, Eleni-Anna Nanou

		Stymphalia, Sikyona, Northern Peloponnese	Corinth and Sikyona	<p><i>extensive aqueduct, approximately 85 km in length, to convey the groundwater of the Stymphalian Springs to the city of Corinth. This impressive structure comprised around 70 bridges, retaining walls, and underground channels, supplying the city's fountains and baths with nearly 80,000 m³ of water per day. Its operation likely ceased in the 5th century, when Corinth entered a period of decline and could no longer sustain the aqueduct's costly maintenance. Part of the groundwater from the spring front escapes towards Lake Stymphalia, contributing to its water resources. Beyond the Hadrianic aqueduct, the wider area holds additional cultural and historical significance as the legendary site of one of the Twelve Labors of Hercules—the slaying of the Stymphalian birds. Today, the front of springs continues to provide drinking water for the municipalities of Corinth and Sikyona. During the summer months, part of its discharge is allocated to irrigation, supporting local agriculture and the regional economy. Due to the presence of the Springs and the Lake, the area has also become a tourist destination, attracting visitors for outdoor activities and cultural experiences that enhance the local hospitality sector. The Stymphalian spring front lies in close proximity to Lake Stymphalia, a designated NATURA 2000 site recognized for the preservation of its valuable habitats. The wetlands serve as vital nesting and resting grounds for numerous bird species, including migratory populations, while also supporting diverse flora and fauna that contribute to the region's rich biodiversity.</i></p>	
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MIKAS - Almyros



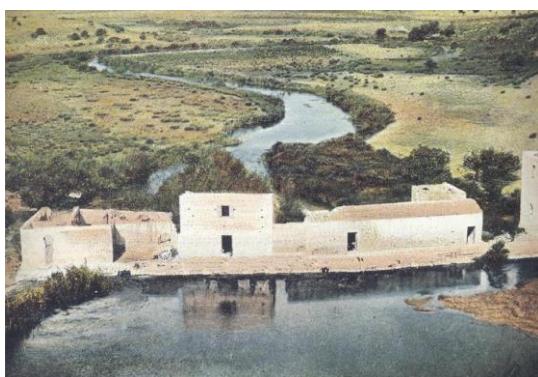
Almyros spring, Crete Island, Greece (Photo by V. Perleros)



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



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



Old watermill (photo from 1957)

MIKAS - Aggitis river Springs (Maaras cave)



Photo from Aggitis river spring

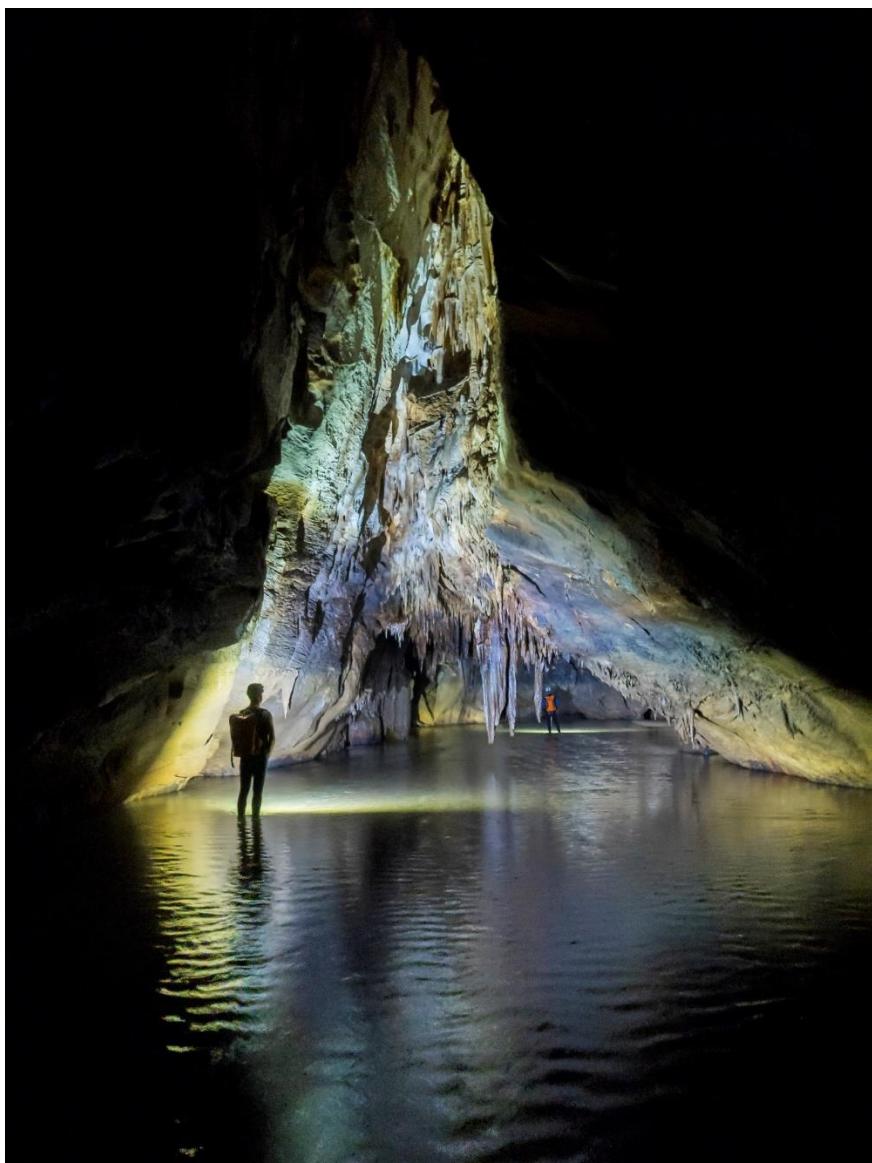
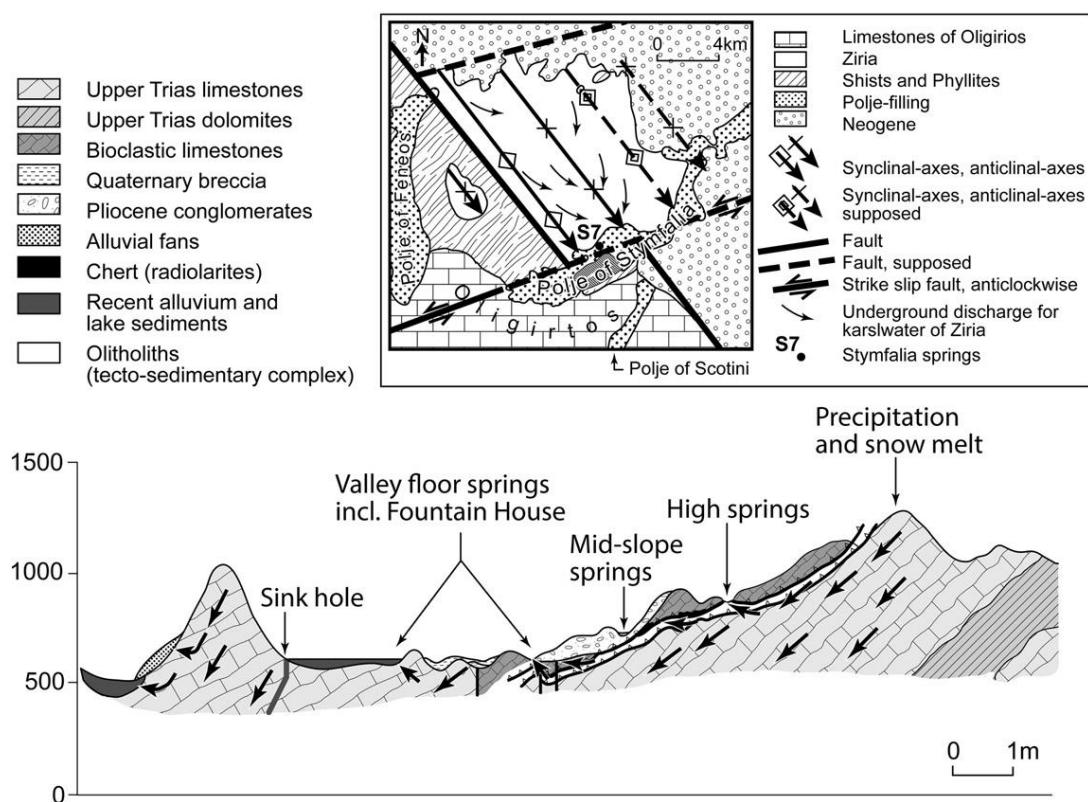


Photo from the Maaras cave

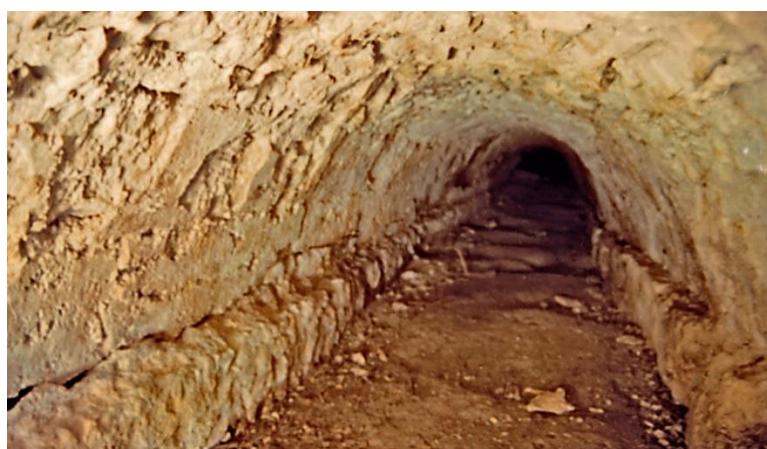


Pumping system in Maaras Cave entrance / Aggitis Spring

MIKAS – Stymphalian spring front



Hydrogeological cross-section across the Stymphalos polje with inset schematic tectonic map of the polje of Stymphalos with underground discharge directions within the Ziria Block (after Walsh et al. 2017).



Remnants of the Hadrianic aqueduct. A bridge (top) and an underground conduit (bottom) of the aqueduct's structure in Nemea (after Lолос, 2010)



The largest spring of the Stymphalian front — Driza Spring — shown under (a, c, d, e) wet conditions and (b) dry conditions (photos by Eleni-Anna Nanou)