

CONFERENCES

5th European Palaeobotanical – Palynological Conference, Cracow, June 26–30, 1998

The Fifth European Palaeobotanical and Palynological Conference took place in Cracow from June 26–30, 1998. It was organized by the W. Szafer Institute of Botany of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Prof. dr. hab. Leon Stuchlik was the President of the Organizing Committee and Doc. dr. hab. Ewa Zastawniak was the General Secretary. The Polish Geological Institute in Warsaw and palaeobotanists from all over Poland were co-organizers. The conference had 229 participants, with Poland, Great Britain and Russia most strongly represented. Thanks to the sponsors: the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Geological Institute, it was possible to invite a considerable number of scientists from Eastern European countries.

The paper sessions were divided into the following sections: Palaeozoic–Mesozoic, Tertiary, Pleistocene, Holocene and General Palaeobotany. More than 100 lectures were given and around 100 posters were presented during the poster session. The spectrum of scientific problems discussed was very wide, with most presentations referring to stratigraphical problems, palaeoecology and the reconstruction of palaeoclimates using plant macrofossils or pollen and spores.

After the conference, four excursions were organized: 1. Carboniferous and Permian fossil plants from the coal basins, 2. Tertiary–Quaternary (Pleistocene) flora of Bełchatów (Middle

Poland) and several localities in south–western Poland, 3. Tertiary–Quaternary (Holocene) floras and recent vegetation of the Sub-Tatra and Tatra Mts regions, and 4. Holocene–Prehistoric settlements and their environmental setting east of Cracow.

Selected problems of the geology of SW Poland, comprising important palaeontological and palynological aspects, were dealt with in excursion 2, guided, among others, by Prof. dr. hab. A. Sadowska (who was also a member of the Organizing Committee co-ordinating the Tertiary Session) and Dr. A. Szykiewicz, both from the Institute of Geological Sciences, Wrocław University. The trip presented the fossil floras and stratigraphy of brown coal mines in Bełchatów, Turów, and Tertiary and Quaternary localities in south–western Poland, which are well known from palaeobotanical literature. Apart from that, two presentations at the conference were devoted to palaeoenvironmental problems in the region of SW Poland. Dr. T. Kuszel and M. Malkiewicz, MSc. gave a lecture entitled “New localities of Eemian interglacial and Early Vistulian in south–western Poland”, and Dr. A. Górecka-Nowak & G. Nowak, MSc. presented a poster “Palynologic and coal petrographic data as indicators of peat forming environment – an example from the Westphalian A coal seams of the Lower Silesian Coal Basin (SW Poland)”.

Anna Sadowska

Magmatism and Rift Basin Evolution – UNESCO IGCP Workshop and Final Session, Liblice, Czech Republic, September, 1998

The final session of the UNESCO IGCP Project 369/2a “Magmatism and Rift Basin Evolution: Peritethyan Region”, was held at Liblice Chateau, around 70 km north of Prague in the Czech Republic, from September 6–11, 1998. The workshop attracted nearly 50 geologists and petrologists from 30 research centres from the Czech Republic, Germany, Slovakia, Poland, Croatia and the United Kingdom, with single scientists from Denmark, Portugal, Romania and the USA. The Polish participants were P. Gunia and M. Awdankiewicz (University of Wrocław) and M. Pańczyk (Warsaw University).

The programme of the conference included guest lectures, general lectures and a poster session and a two-day field trip. The invited lecturers – specialists on various aspects of rift zone magmatism – presented four talks on the first day of the conference. Dr. F. E. Lloyd (University of Reading, UK) discussed problems of upper mantle heterogeneity based on geochemical studies of pyroxenite xenoliths from kamafugites from Uganda and similar rocks from Italy (“Rift valley magmatism: is there evidence for laterally variable alkali clinopyroxenite mantle?”). Prof. H. Sorensen’s (University of Copenhagen, Denmark) lecture addressed differentiation processes in alkaline volcanic suites of Auvergne (“Trachytes and phonolites of the Mont-Dore region, Auvergne, France”). Prof. D. K. Bailey (University of Bristol, UK) discussed a wide range of problems related to Phanerozoic magmatism and rifting within the African plate and their relationship to global tectonics, lithosphere evolution and mantle plumes (“Episodic rift magmatism in the context of global dynamics”). Prof. L. G. Medaris (University of Wisconsin, USA) considered some problems of geothermobarometric methods in application to mantle xenoliths (“A cautionary tale of spinel peridotite thermobarometry: an example from xenoliths of Kozákov volcano,

Czech Republic”).

On the second day of the conference, nearly 20 lectures and 10 posters were presented. The lectures were grouped into four blocks: Common Problems of Cainozoic Volcanism, Alpine – Carpathian System, Bohemian Massif, Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Volcanism. The most interesting lectures were those of L. Tavares-Martins (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal) on Mesozoic alkaline magmatism in Portugal, F. Fediuk (Czech Republic) on Cainozoic rifting and volcanism in the Dead Sea area, S. Jung (Max-Planck Institute, Mainz, Germany) on the geochemistry of mafic volcanics of the Vogelsberg area, J. Ulrych (Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic) on the Cainozoic volcanic rocks of the Bohemian Massif, and J. Prichystal (Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic) on Miocene trachyandesites in the West Carpathians. Other interesting lectures, more loosely connected with petrogenetic problems, included the presentation of H. Walther (Staatliches Museum für Mineralogie und Geologie, Dresden, Germany) on the volcanic floras and Tertiary plant cover of central Europe. The Polish contributions to the session were two lectures on the geochemistry of volcanic and metavolcanic rocks from the Sudetes: P. Gunia discussed Palaeozoic alkaline metabasites, and M. Awdankiewicz presented Permian basic-intermediate volcanic rocks.

The field trip led through the central and north-eastern parts of the Ohře Rift in the České Stredohorí – an area of classical petrological studies dating back to the beginning of the XXth century. It was there that the Atlantic volcanic province of Becke (1903) and the Atlantic suite of Harker (1909) were described. Currently, after several years of research by successive generations of geologists and petrologists, the Tertiary rift of that area represents one of the better recognized in Europe. A general in-

roduction to the geology of this region, and a summary of recent petrological and geochemical studies, together with detailed descriptions of localities and rocks found there were provided in the excellent and detailed excursion guide edited by J. Ulrych, V. Cajz and J. Adamovic, who also guided most of the trip. For many participants, the trip was a good opportunity to collect interesting specimens of alkaline and ultramafic igneous rocks, including rare varieties of nephelinites, phonolites, lamprophyres and melilitolites, often with unusual accessory minerals (e.g. hainite, perovskite). Some of the visited localities were interesting both as petrography and volcanology sites, such as the diatreme at Tachovský Vrch, formed by the eruption of melanite-hayuyne nephelinites. One of most spectacular localities was a

quarry at Malé Žernoseky where Carboniferous, columnar-jointed ignimbrites which erupted from the Teplice caldera are exposed.

The conference was perfectly arranged and passed in a friendly, family-like atmosphere. This was facilitated in part by an impressive conference site (a baroque palace) and some attractions prepared by the organizers (e.g. wine tasting from local vineyards near Melnik). Above all, however, this was due to the great contribution of our Czech friends, members of the Organizing Committee: Jaromir Ulrych, Vladimír Cajz and Jiri Adamovic.

Piotr Gunia & Marek Awdankiewicz

CIMP Symposium and Workshops, Pisa, Italy, September 11–15, 1998

Members of the Commission Internationale du Microflore Paleozoique (CIMP) met in Italy from September 11–15, 1998, at the CIMP Symposium and Workshops. The symposium was organized and partly sponsored by the University of Pisa. More than eighty participants, representing 30 countries from all the continents took part in the meeting. The Italian group of participants was obviously the most abundant (and the busiest). The largest group of foreign specialists came from Great Britain. The Polish team consisted of 6 people, representing the Polish Academy of Sciences (Warsaw), the University of Wrocław and the Silesian University.

The opening ceremony was held in the splendid historical interior of the "La Sapienza" – the main university building. Afterwards, all the participants were bused out of Pisa to nearby Tirrenia, located on the seaside, where the scientific sessions took place. The wonderful vicinity and the facilities in the Regina Mundi hall of residence, where the participants were housed and where the conference took place, was very impressive.

The sessions were thematic and arranged in terms of stratigraphy and palynomorph groups. The topics covered acritarchs, chitinozoans, spores, miscellanae and incertae sedis of different ages and the Saudi Aramco/CIMP project. Over fifty lectures were given. They were of high quality and stimulated very interesting debate. Two groups of palynomorphs – acritarch and chitinozoan – appeared to be the subject of special interest. Numerous

posters provided delegates with plenty of material to discuss.

Contributions presented by Polish participants of the symposium covered the diversity of palynologic studies carried in our country, including acritarch and chitinozoan taxonomy, stratigraphy and spore studies. This author's poster was devoted to spore palynology application in the reconstruction of coal-forming environments based on the Westphalian A coal seams from the Intra-Sudetic Basin.

Between the scientific sessions there were meetings of the CIMP Acritarch and Chitinozoa Working Group and the Business Meeting of the CIMP Committee.

When the official palynologic meeting was over, all the delegates had the opportunity to attend a guided tour around Pisa, visiting its most famous and beautiful places. Later, there was a visit to Certosa di Calci and its monastery and museum.

The CIMP symposium and workshops in Italy was a great scientific event. The presented contributions were of high quality and they created the base for further, valuable discussions. The place, where the conference was held, provided excellent conditions for informal meetings between palynologists from different countries. All the delegates appreciated Organizing Committee's enormous effort. They succeeded in organizing the conference very well and created an extraordinary friendly atmosphere there.

Anna Górecka-Nowak

POCEEL: "Paleozoic Orogenesis and Crustal Evolution of the European Lithosphere", Prague, Czech Republic, October 1–3, 1998

This international conference on the occasion of the 650th anniversary of the founding of Charles University was held in Hotel "Pyramida" in Prague. It was a large meeting of geologists, petrologists, geophysicists and other geo-scientists involved in the study of the Paleozoic evolution of the European lithosphere. The list of participants included 167 people from 18 countries: the Czech Republic – 44, Germany – 40, Poland – 20, Slovakia – 11, France – 9, Norway – 6, Spain – 6, Switzerland – 6, the U.K. – 6, Austria – 5, Romania – 3, Belgium – 2, Italy – 2, Russia – 2, Sweden – 2, Canada – 1, Hungary – 1, and S.Africa – 1.

The three day lecture conference comprised the following 11 sessions with a total of 66 talks:

- S1 – "Plate tectonic reconstructions" (5 talks),
- S2 – "Pre-Cambrian records and Cambro-Ordovician rifting in Paleozoic orogens" (7 talks),
- S3 – "The Caledonian orogeny in Europe" (9 talks),
- S4 – "Paleozoic Lithospheric structure" (4 talks),
- S5 – "Variscan collision – tectonics" (9 talks),
- S6 – "Variscan collision – orogenic root and exhumation proc-

esses" (5 talks),

S7 – "HT metamorphism and magmatism in the Variscan Belt" (4 talks),

S8 – "UHP and HP metamorphism in the Variscan Belt" (5 talks),

S9 – "The Collapse of the Variscan Belt and sedimentary record" (8 talks),

S10 – "Paleozoic elements in the Alps" (6 talks),

S11 – "Paleozoic elements in the Carpathian Belt and the Eastern Alps" (4 talks).

Poland was represented by 20 scientists (the third largest team, after the Czech and German ones) from: Wrocław University (8 people), the Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław (4), the Polish Geological Institute (Wrocław – 3, and Warsaw – 1), the Silesian University, Sosnowiec (2) and Warsaw University (2). They presented the following four talks:

– J. A. Winchester et al. (with A. Żelazniewicz, R. Kryza & Z. Cymerman among co-authors): "A review of recent geochemical and structural evidence for major Palaeozoic rifting and re-as-

sembly within the Bohemian Massif" (key note in S2),

- R. Kryza: "Early-to-Mid Palaeozoic rifting and Variscan accretion: evidence from the Kaczawa Complex, Sudetes, SW Poland" (S2),

- A. Żelaźniewicz: "Role of major ductile faults during Palaeozoic orogeny in the Sudetes" (S5),

- S. Mazur, P. Aleksandrowski & M. Awdankiewicz: "The south and east Karkonosze metamorphic complexes (western Sudetes): A Variscan suture zone modified by extensional collapse" (S9).

Parallel to the lecture session, around 80 posters were presented at the poster session. Most of them dealt with basic petrology, geochronology and structural geology, and with orogenic models of the Variscan and Alpine Belts. The Polish participants showed 16 posters, mostly devoted to the geology of the Sudetes.

During the Conference, the Charles University Rozičky's medals were awarded to two prominent petrologists: Prof. Alan Bruce Thompson, Zurich, and Prof. Jean-Marc Lardeaux, Lyon. The Conference programme also offered a range of social and cultural events such as a joint opening party, concert and sight-seeing.

The POCEEL Conference was preceded by the pre-conference field trip: "The NW part of the Bohemian Massif: Saxothuringian Zone and Tepla-Barrandian Block". The trip was held from September 27-30, 1998, with around 40 participants from Poland, France, Germany, Romania, Spain, Switzerland and the U.K. The itinerary went through:

1. The Münchberg klippe and Saxothuringian parautochthon (W. Franke, P. O'Brien & E. Stein): Bad Berneck, Koser & Schorgast Valley, Weissenstein, Elisenfels;

2. The Teplá-Barrandian unit (G. Zulauf & J. Fiala): Tisová, Teplá, Smrci Dvorec, Český Ml., Rozněvice, Šibenični, Radbuza, Domalice;

3. The geological position and characteristics of the Barrandian (I. Chlupáč, K. Schulmann, O. Lexa & F. Mlejnecký): Čertova Skála/Skryje, Týřovice, Luh, Karlštejn, Zlatý Kůň and Klonek.

The post-conference field trip was devoted to the problem of

"Early Palaeozoic rifting and Variscan convergence: from the West Sudetes to the Moldanubian". This excursion took place from October 3-6, 1998 and was attended by around 30 participants from Germany (12), the Czech Republic (6), Poland (5), Sweden (2), France (1), Switzerland (1) and South Africa (1). The programme of the trip covered the following areas and problems:

1.1. The northern part of the Ižera-Karkonosze Block (S. Achramowicz & A. Żelaźniewicz): Szklarska Poręba - "Death Bend", Złotniki Lubańskie;

1.2. The Intra-Sudetic Fault Zone (P. Aleksandrowski, R. Kryza & S. Mazur): Pilchowice;

2. The Kaczawa unit (R. Kryza, P. Aleksandrowski & S. Mazur): Okole Hill, Rzeszówek;

3. The Góry Sowie Block (R. Kryza & A. Żelaźniewicz): Zagórze Śl. "Fregata";

4. The Orlica-Snieżnik Dome (N. Bakun-Czubarow, J. Don & A. Żelaźniewicz): Gniewosów, Międzygórze;

5. From Cambro-Ordovician rifting to Variscan collision at the NE margin of the Bohemian Massif: the Stare Mesto belt (P. Stipska, K. Schulmann & A. Kröner): Vlaské, leby, Hanušovice;

6. The northern margin of the core of the Bohemian Massif: (K. Schulmann, S. Stoudová, J. Konopásek): Vir, Drahomín;

7. The Hlinsko region and extensional tectonics at the northern Moldanubian boundary (P. Pitra): Svratka Unit, Otradov, Rychmburk;

8. The Nasavrky igneous complex (Š. Tábořská, F. Hrouda, F. Holun & K. Schulmann): Nasavrky.

Summing up, the POCEEL Conference and the pre- and post-conference field trips were a very well organized (primarily by Prof. Karel Schulmann and his colleagues from the Department of Petrology and Structural Geology, Faculty of Science, Charles University) and very important international scientific event in the field of geology in 1998. It was a unique opportunity for so many scientists from different countries to present their results and to exchange ideas concerning the Palaeozoic evolution of the European lithosphere.

Ryszard Kryza

The EUROPROBE TESZ and PACE TMR network Meetings, Prague, Czech Republic, October 4-6, 1998

The POCEEL international conference, on the occasion of the 650th anniversary of the founding of Charles University (see above), was followed by two associated meetings organized under two international research projects sponsored by the European Community: the EUROPROBE TESZ Meeting (October 4-5, 1998) and the PACE TMR network Meeting (October 5-6, 1998). Both meetings were held in Hotel ILF in Prague.

The EUROPROBE TESZ (Trans-European Suture Zone) Meeting was attended by 41 participants from the Czech Republic (8) Poland (7), Germany (6), Romania (4), the U.K. (4), Sweden (3), France (2), and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland (1 from each). The meeting was divided into three lecture sessions:

S1 - The palaeogeography of the Trans-European Suture Zone (4 talks),

S2 - The Trans-European Suture Zone in Romania (4 talks),

S3 - TESZ subproject progress report (8 talks).

Nine posters were shown at the poster session. The Polish participants (all from the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw) presented 4 talks and 3 posters, most of them dealing with geo-

physical problems of central Europe.

The PACE (Palaeozoic Amalgamation of Central Europe) TMR network Meeting had 36 participants from the following countries: the Czech Republic - 9, the U.K. - 10, Denmark - 6, Poland - 6, Belgium - 2, Denmark - 2 and France - 1. They presented 11 talks and 8 posters. The Polish group represented: Wrocław University (P. Aleksandrowski, R. Kryza & S. Mazur), the Polish Geological Institute, Wrocław (S. Cwojdzinski, Z. Cymerman & W. Kozdrój), the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (A. Guterch). They gave 4 talks (1. Z. Cymerman & M. A. J. Piasecki, 2. A. Guterch, 3. R. Kryza, P. Aleksandrowski & S. Mazur, 4. K. Turniak, S. Mazur & R. Wysoczański) and 1 poster (R. Kryza & C. Pin), all dealing with selected structural and/or petrological problems of the eastern part of the European Variscides.

The two meetings were perfectly arranged by the organizing committee coordinated by Dr. Jana Kotková (the Czech Geological Survey, Prague).

Ryszard Kryza

5th Scientific Session of the Petrological Group of the Mineralogical Society of Poland, Karpacz, October 16–18, 1998

The 5th scientific session of the Petrological Group of the Mineralogical Society of Poland took place in Karpacz from October 16–18, 1998. It was very well organized, like the previous sessions, by J. Puziewicz and his co-workers. The leading subject of this conference was the structural and metamorphic evolution of the Karkonosze–Izera Block. In addition, there were numerous lectures and posters dealing with nearly all the branches of the mineralogical sciences, represented in this conference by more than 60 participants from all Polish centres, and cooperating geoscientists from the Czech Republic.

The series of presentations concerning the leading subject was organized by W. Smulikowski in cooperation with geologist S. Mazur and petrologist L. Ulicyn for the Polish, south-eastern part of the Karkonosze–Izera Block (Rudawy Janowickie – Lasocki Grzbiet) and by Czech petrologists F. Patocka and V. Kachlik, who recently investigated coeval rock series in the Rychory Mts and Zelezny Brod crystalline complexes. Their lectures were supplemented and discussed during the post-conference excursion along the SE and S margin of the Karkonosze–Izera Block. There were several lectures and posters dealing with the geotectonics, petrology and metallogeny of the northern part of the block in question, and with similar problems in other parts of the Sudetes. One of them was the result of Czech–Polish cooperation, devoted to a comparative geochemical study of the Moravosilesicum orthogneisses (P. Hanzl, S. Mazur and co-workers).

General petrogenetic presentations were represented by lectures on serpentinites and serpentinization (E. Dubińska) and on a rare example of a primary magmatic epidote in tonalites of the Niedzwiedz Massif (J. Puziewicz). The results of detailed studies of fluid inclusions in some Lower Silesian magmatic rocks were presented by A. Kozłowski and his co-workers.

A series of lectures and posters devoted to petrologic and mineralogical problems of crystalline and igneous rocks of the

West and High Tatra Mts was presented by Upper Silesian and Cracovian research groups lead by A. Gawęda and M. Michalik, respectively.

Another group of presentations dealt with the petrology and mineralogy of volcanic rocks of the Intra-Sudetic and North-Sudetic depressions and of the teschenite association in the West Carpathians.

One thing worth emphasizing is the revival of reports on heavy mineral analysis which, based on modern methods of mineralogical and geochemical studies, again became an important tool of palaeogeographic studies. Finally, several lectures and posters of purely mineralogical character were presented, devoted to new findings of rare secondary minerals in the Sudetes and to the recently studied Baszkówka chondrite.

The majority of the above problems stimulated lively and fruitful discussions. All the presentations were published in the 11th volume of Special Papers of the Mineralogical Society of Poland.

During a meeting of the council of the Petrological Group, several organizational and editorial problems were discussed. It was decided to publish the Special Papers in English in future and to enlarge international cooperation, e.g. by promoting contacts with German petrologists. The next scientific session of the Group will be devoted to petrologic problems of the Strzelin Hills and will be led by T. Oberc-Dziedzic.

The 5th session of the Petrologic Group of the Mineralogical Society of Poland was an unquestionably successful scientific meeting, confirming the high standard of studies in this branch of geosciences in Poland and emphasizing the very important role of geochemical petrology in the progress of modelling the geodynamic and geological evolution of the Bohemian Massif.

Wojciech Narębski

32nd Speleological Symposium, Kamiień Śląski, October 23–25, 1998

The 32nd Speleological Symposium of the Polish Society of Natural Sciences “Copernicus” took place at Kamiień Śląski castle – the centre of cultural and scientific activities of the Faculty of Theology, Opole University. The symposium was attended by many experts on karst studies and by representatives of the regional administration and environmental institutions, including the Department of Environmental Protection and Mineral Resources in Opole and Opole Natural Scenic Areas. The symposium was organized by the Speleological Group of the Polish Society of Natural Sciences “Copernicus” and the Institute of Geological Sciences, Wrocław University.

The village of Kamiień Śląski is situated in the centre of the western part of the Silesian Uplands, within the area where Triassic limestones (Muschelkalk) crop out. The village lies between several large limestone quarries: Tarnów Opolski, Otmice, Szymiszów, Strzelce Opolskie, Górzadze, Ligota Wielka and St. Anna Hill (Annaberg). Despite the intensive limestone excavation, the karst of this region is not yet sufficiently examined and described. However, numerous reports on such phenomena as subsidence, collapse, sink-holes, outflow changes of springs, and palaeokarst forms have been done in the area for a long time. Unfortunately, much of the information is not easily accessed,

mostly published in local journals or given in unpublished reports. So far, there has been no synthetic regional description of karst phenomena in the area.

The first group of presentations at the symposium was devoted to the geology, hydrography and hydrogeology of the Opole karst region. Another group of lectures included those prepared by geologists and mining engineers who work in quarries where karst is widespread. New research methods being applied in karst studies, such as GPR, and important problems concerning the environmental impact of waste disposals located in limestone quarries were presented. The presentations and discussions provided a good introduction to two post-conference fieldtrips through the Opole karst region. Thanks to several institutions and companies, including the Silesian Limestone Works “OPOLWAP” in Tarnów Opolski, the Cement Factory “GORAZDZE” in Chorula, and the Cement Factory “STRZELCE OPOLSKIE”, the participants of the symposium were able to visit several quarries and to see fossil and recent karst phenomena. The above mentioned institutions and companies, together with the Polish Scientific Research Committee (KBN) kindly sponsored the symposium.

Adam Szyrkiewicz

3rd Workshop on the Hardrock Hydrogeology of the Bohemian Massif, Windisch-Eschenbach, Germany, October 28–30, 1998

The 3rd Workshop of the Working Group on the Hardrock Hydrogeology of the Bohemian Massif was held at Windisch-Eschenbach in Germany from October 28–30, 1998. The location was the site of the KTB (Continental Deep Borehole), which in 1994 reached its final depth of 9101 meters. Now this site serves as a deep observatory and a museum connected with a small conference centre. The results of the borehole provided a new spotlight on the hydraulic and hydrochemical conditions in the deeper zones of the crust. Thus the site gave an excellent opportunity to discuss new developments in hard rock hydrogeology.

The Regional Working Group was formed during the first meeting at Rohanov, in the Czech Republic in October, 1994. During its second workshop held at Borowice in Poland in 1996 the main goals of the Group were defined as follows:

- the stimulation of bilateral and multilateral co-operation and joint projects,
- the cooperative research activity and exchange of research results,
- the organization of comparative field and laboratory measurements,
- the convening of workshops every two years in different locations,
- the selection of "high priority research topics" and stimu-

lation of publication of results.

The 3rd meeting was organized by Prof. Stefan Wunlich of the Institut für Allgemeine und Angewandte Geologie, Ludwig – Maximilian University of München. During the 2-day conference, over 20 papers were presented, covering four thematic groups. Group one concentrated on the hydrological properties of rocks and hydraulic parameters. Groundwater resources, protection and hydrochemistry and thermal and mineral water were discussed in the second and third thematic groups, and investigation and interpretation methods were covered in group four.

Representatives of the Institute of Geological Sciences, Wrocław University: Dr. H. Marszałek and Dr. S. Stasko presented recent results of their studies in the Sudetes. Dr. Marszałek spoke about the hydrochemical zonality in crystalline rocks of the western Sudetes. Dr. Stasko concentrated on groundwater evaluation based on long term observation. A one day conference field trip created an opportunity to discuss some practical issues including mineral water production.

The papers and posters presented were published in English in *Munchner Geologische Hefte, Reihe B: Angewandte Geologie, Heft 8*.

Stanisław Stasko