

Coordinating and integRating state-of-the-art
Earth Observation Activities in the regions of
North Africa, Middle East and Balkans
and Developing Links with GEO related intiatives
toward GEOSS

GEO-CRADLE pre-Kick-Off Meeting Friday, 18<sup>th</sup> of February, 2016

Željko Dedić, Croatian Geological Survey









Founded in 1909 as "The Geological Committee for the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia" within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy by the famous Croatian geologist Dr. Dragutin GORJANOVIĆ KRAMBERGER who also discovered the remains of the Neanderthal man at Krapina.









## THE INSTITUTE CURRENTLY 112 EMPLOYEES

#### 85 are scientists

41 Ph.D. Scientists

6 M.Sc. Scientists

29 B.Sc. Research associates

9 Research assistants

15 are technical staff

12 are administration







## **ORGANISATION - TODAY**

Ministry of Science, Education and Sports





Research

**Supporting Units** 

Department of Geology

Department of Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology

Department of Mineral Resources

Geological Service

Administration
Library
Geological Archive
Geologica Croatica

Laboratories

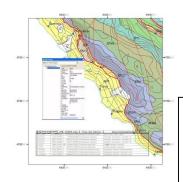






## **Products and Services**

# Geological and geochemical Mapping

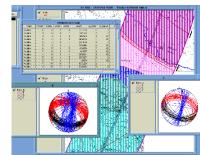


GIS and Digital Products

Maps,
Publications,
Reports,
Data collection,
Data storage,
Geological Service



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Geohazards,
Environmental,
Hydrogeological and
Engineering Geology
Studies (most of them for
the private sector)

## Resource Evaluation



**Education and** 

Outreach



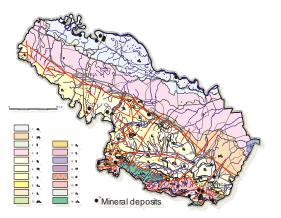


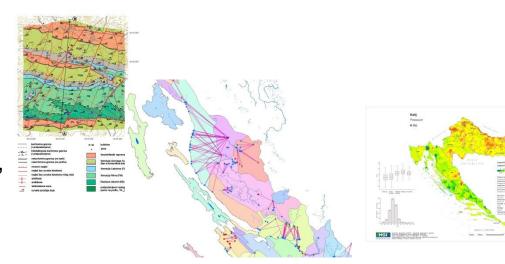
#### **Basic research projects**

funded by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports and in the future additionally by the Ministry of Economy 2015-2017

#### Long-term projects (basic projects)

- 1. The basic Geological Map, scale of 1: 50,000
- 2. The Hydrogeological Map
- 3. The Geohazard Maps (Risk Maps), scale 1:100,000





- 4. The Map of Mineral and Energetic Resources
- 5. The Geochemical Map
- 6. Geological Map of Adria Seabed in connection with EU

#### project EMODNET

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**LABORATORIES:** 

## **Geological and geochemical laboratories**

The laboratory covers a wide-range of analytical techniques.

These are staffed by expert paleontologist, mineralogists, petrologists and geochemists.



Analysis of nannoplankton,

Palynological and palynofacies analysis,

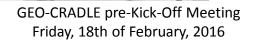
Petrographic analysis,

Atomic absorption analysis,

XRD – analysis,

Soil and water laboratory testing











### Laboratory for engineering geology

#### **Core business**

Laboratory covers a large number of laboratory and field testing methods in the domain of geotechnical engineering. Its main task is to determine the physical and mechanical properties of rocks and soils (in the engineering geological terms).





#### Main benefits:

- ✓ enables gathering of the data used by scientists of engineering geological group to carry out engineering categorization of rocks and soils;
- ✓ enables young scientists to perform several kinds of test to collect data for their scientific work:



Basic tests which can be performed in the laboratory:

#### Soil:

- √Soil classification tests
- ✓ Direct shear test
- √Triaxial test
- √Shear vane test

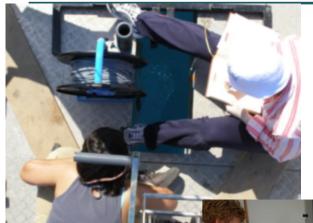
#### Rock:

- **✓** Uniaxial compressive test
- ✓ Point load test
- ✓Indirect tensile strength test (Brazilian test)
- √Schmidt hammer test



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Measurements in lake water with MPS-D3

## Hydrochemical laboratory

- Founded in the late 90-es
- measuring of physical, physicochemical and chemical parameters in groundwater, lake and river water samples
- measuring of dyes in water samples
- <u>Lab. equipment</u>: ion chromatograph, atomic absorber, spectrophotometer, luminescence spectrometer, turbidity meter, digital titrator, COD reactor
- pH, EC and Oxi meters and water quality probe MPS-D3 – for measuring at the field
- hydrochemical parameters which are measured: EC, T, pH, O<sub>2</sub>, turbidity, major cations and anions, heavy metals, hardness





Ion chromatograph





#### **EUROGEOSURVEYS**:

1. OneGeology EU Plus - ONGOING

2. EGDI\_Scope: "Eurogeosurveys Research Infrastructure: Design study" - FINISHED

1. EGS Expert Groups: Geochemistry Expert Group

**Mineral Resources Expert Group** 

**Marine Geology Expert Group** 

**Superficial Deposits TF** 

**Water resources Expert Group** 

#### **EUROGEOSURVEYS EU - PROJECTS:**

- "Geochemical Atlas of Europe" FINISHED
- "Geochemistry of European Bottled Water" FINISHED
- "Geochemical Mapping of Agricultural and Grazing Land Soils" in Europe FINISHED
- "Minerals4EU" FINISHED
- "EMODNET Mediterranean" ONGOING
- "GEO-CRADLE" ONGOING
- "EUOGA" ONGOING
- "MICA" ONGOING
- "Urban Geochemistry in Europe (URGE) Soil, Children, Health" ONGOING







#### MAIN STRATEGIC PROJECTS of HGI-a for the time span from 2012 – 2020

- Geological mapping Priority
  - a) Geological Map of Croatia, Scale 1:50.000 PRIORITY
  - b) Lithological Map of Croatia, Scale 1:100.000
  - c) Hydrogeological Map, Scale 1:100.000
  - d) Geohazard Maps (Risk Maps) PRIORITY
  - e) Map of Mineral resources (energetic and non-energetic)
  - f) Geochemical Maps
  - g) Geological Map of Adria Seabed PRIORITY
- 2. Water resources (Water protection, water supply)
- 3. Geohazards PRIORITY
- 4. Environment PRIORITY
- 5. Marine Geology
- 6. Knowledge transfer to economy
- 7. Education
- 8. Mineral Resources (Evaluation etc.)







# Croatian geological survey - Short Review of Usage of Methods of Remote Sensing

In Croatian Geological Survey there is a history of usage of different types of methods of remote sensing in the field of geosciences and geological engineering. For example:

- (i) aerial photographs were used in CGS basic activity development of geological maps;
- (ii) occasionally in education lectures for students and teachers;
- (iii) in some project proposals/drafts different methods of remote sensing are included;
- (iv) in research i.e. of flysch badlands erosion or landslide investigation







Aerial photographs were used in landslide research for PhD thesis:

Stereoscopic analysis of landslides was conducted on two stereomodels. One from 1964 in scale of 1:8.000 and one from 1998 in scale of 1:20.000.

More than 2.000 landslides were identified and all identified landslide features and landslides were organized into a developed database.

The importance of the research is in the:

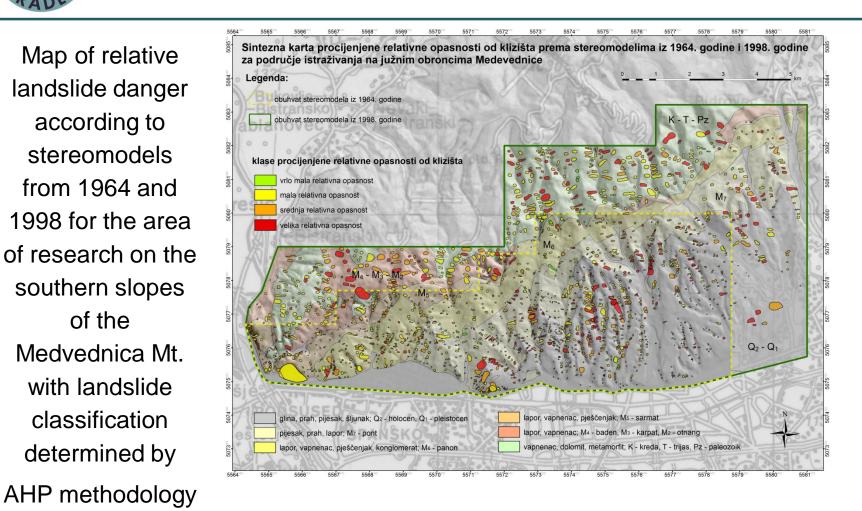
- (i) acquiring historical landslide data and
- (ii) applicability of the used methodology in a "quick" landslide inventory development anywhere where landslides exists in same or similar geomorphological conditions.







Map of relative landslide danger according to stereomodels from 1964 and 1998 for the area of research on the southern slopes of the Medvednica Mt. with landslide classification determined by









Frequency comparison of landslide areas from developed landslide inventories from stereomodels from 1964 (blue) and 1998 (red) and landslide areas from historical landslide inventory from 1979 (green) for the area of research on the southern slopes of the Medvednica Mt.

