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About man-induced dangerous geological manifestations

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The man-induced activities are of importance for all geospheres. These activities increase with the technical and scientific development of the society. Now only several activities in the litho- and the hydrospheres are subjects of the study.

The dangerous man-induced activities involve generally various technogenic, biogenic and social manifestations. The technogenic manifestations are of widest distribution. The biogenic and the social ones are of relatively more limited influence.

The man-induced activities provoke a great number of dangerous geologic effects. They include - induced by dam lakes, quarries and mines small and moderate seismic events, - induced by technogenic omissions land subsidence, landslides, rockfalls and suffusion, - induced by highway, road and building construction erosion and karst, - technogenically induced contamination with radio-active waste, - created in the big agglomerations anomalous changes in ground water level, intrusion of salt water, - technogenically or socially induced fires, inundation, soil contamination and swamping, - biogenically distributed in water volume illness and pest, - - socially provoked relief correction etc.

The man-induced geological manifestations embrace peacetime and wartime dangers. They are with short- and long time duration and effects. Very often the wartime dangers have a long time duration. The man-induced geological manifestations have irregular space-time distribution. They need a deep study.

The man-induced geological manifestations depend mainly on the density, the needs, the scientific and the financial possibilities of the population. They are related to the historical and cultural traditions of the countries.

A part of the cited manifestations creates unfavorable situation in the mobile belts of

the Earth. The Balkan Peninsula is situated in a sector of mobile belt.

Now UNESCO/BAS Projects help the study of geological dangerous phenomena in the seismically active Balkans, including the man-induced ones. Albanian, Bulgarian, Greek, Macedonian, Romanian and Serbian-Montenegrian experts participate in the recent UNESCO/BAS Project "Seismo-hydrogeological vulnerability of the environment and the society in the Balkan region".