



University of Nova Gorica, Graduate School

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INVITATION TO THE LECTURE

Karst in Iran

dr. Mohammad R. Ahmadipour
Lorestan University, Iran

Thursday, July 5th 2007 at 15:00
Lecture hall P9 (Rožna Dolina) of the University of Nova Gorica

The country of Iran with an area of 1648000 square kilometers is situated in the middle part of Alp-Himalaya belt and in the Eurasia Platform in the north and the Gondwana (Africa _ Saudia Arabia). The mean annual rainfall is about 240 milimeters and is considered as a semi arid to arid country. About 11% of the total area of Iran is covered by carbonate rocks. Due to the tectonic movements and solution, secondary fractures have been developed which are good avenues for transmitting and groundwater reservoir. The most important karstic areas belong to the Zagross belt which extend from north west to south east and the Alborz in north of Iran. About 56%, that is 31000 karstic springs discharge from the Zagross belt. Most of the water resources potentials are originated from the karstic areas which are used for agricultural, industrial and drinking water. So far thousands of meters drilling have been done in order to extract the karstic groundwater. The karstic features such as karrens, dolines, shafts and caves have been well developed especially in the Zagross belt. The surface of the carbonate rocks is usually without vegetation.

Kindly invited!