



Geotourism and
Geoprofessions

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Geotourism in Cyprus

Geotourism is an alternative form of tourism motivated by the experience, knowledge and enjoyment of geodiversity and geo-heritage. Basic elements of the development of geotourism are the geological characterization of geotopes, tourist destinations, geotechnical preservation and construction



For geotourism to be a viable option, the design and development of tourism infrastructure, their subsequent operation and also market research should focus on environmental, social and cultural sustainability criteria so that the environment is not disrupted by trafficking. tourists neither the natural environment nor the socio-cultural structure of the host communities. On the contrary, local communities benefit from geotourism both economically and culturally.



Geotopes

Geotopes are independent geological sites, where the history of the earth, the evolution of life and the formation of the environment are documented in the most characteristic way. These are distinct geomorphs of great geological, geomorphological, aesthetic, ecological and historical importance. A geotope with a unique appearance of global diversity is called the Geological Natural Monument and is of tourist or scientific interest. Geotopes represent the history of the Earth, and are signs of its evolution. Many areas are relatively unaffected by human intervention. Geotechnics need to be under management protection but also an essential part of the development of geotourism.



Tourism geology deals with the application of geological knowledge to promote ecotourism activities through systematic research and geological .

Scientists define geotourism as providing opportunities that allow tourists to gain specific knowledge and understanding of the geology, habitat and geo-diversity of an area beyond the level of only aesthetics.

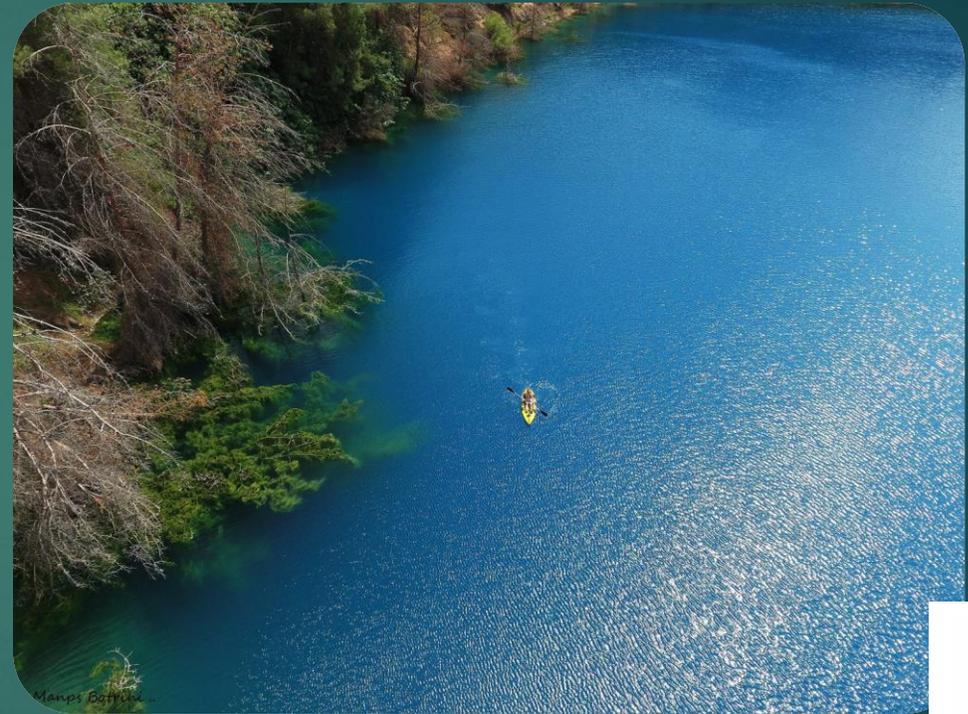
Cyprus has many geological landscapes, spectacular canyons, small or large geological rifts, rare rocks and minerals.



It is up to each community to decide on the development of sustainable geotourism in order to ensure as many benefits to the local community as possible. Geotourism will contribute to the local economy by promoting local employment, using local products or skills and creating new overpluses.

Geotourism products are an instrument that encourages people to understand and learn more about the geology of the place and the environment in general using modern media.

Promoting geotourism promotes public awareness of the region's traditions and customs and emphasizes the authentic values of geotechnical conservation and environmental protection.

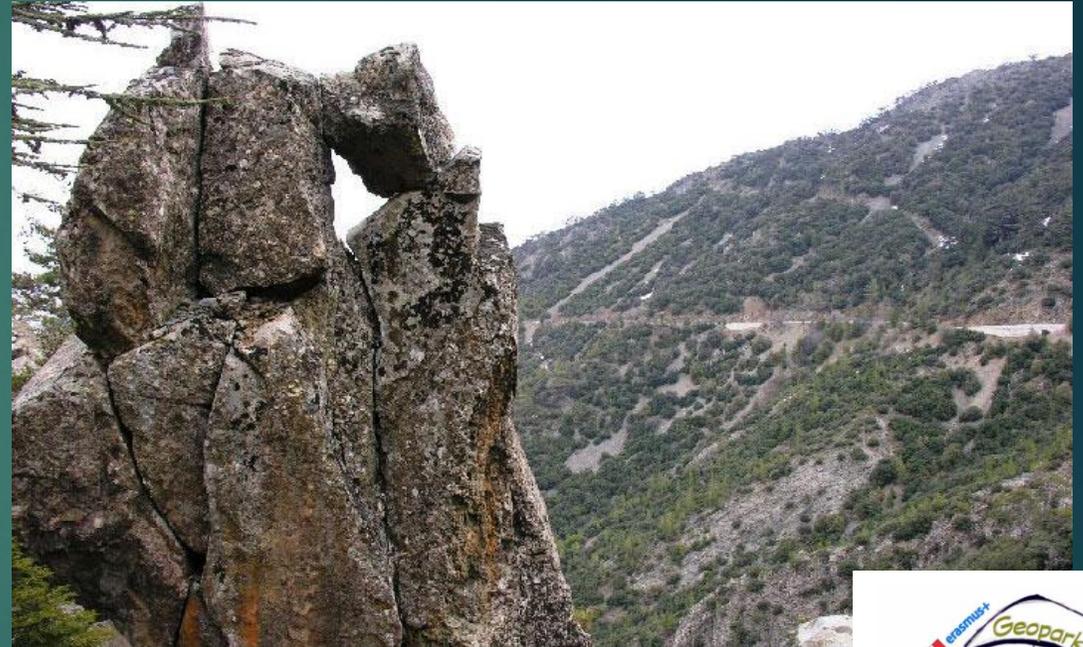


Guided development of Geopark Troodos areas

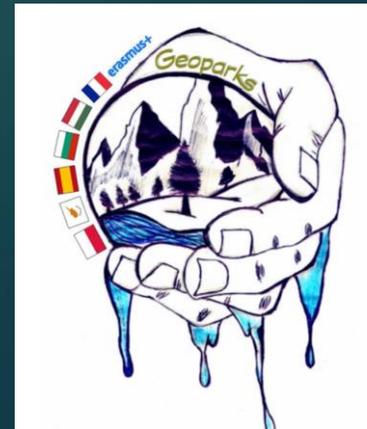


Troodos' Geopark

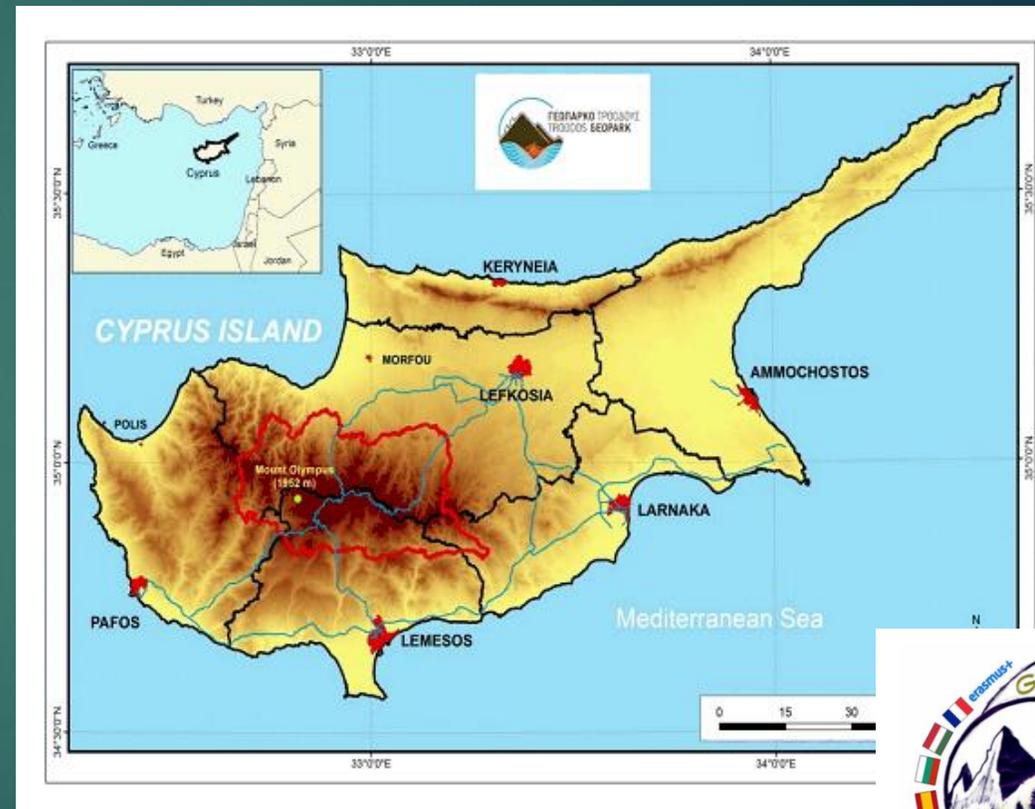
Troodos Geopark is located in the central part of Cyprus and covers an area of approximately 137,000 hectares or 1470 km² and occupies approximately 45% of the total area of the Troodos Mountains. It extends to the east, from the villages of Mitsero, Agia Marina and Potami, to the north by the Katidata to the Camp of Tsakkistra, to the west by the Cross of Psokas and the Vouni of Panagia, and to the south and southwest by Vretsia, Agios Nikolaos.



Administered in three provinces, Nicosia, Paphos and Limassol, it covers the altitude zone from 300m to the highest peak of Cyprus at 1952m. It comprises 110 settlements with a total population of about 25,000. But most importantly, the Geopark area combines fascinating local geology with a unique natural environment consisting of the long history of human societies as well as the formal habits, customs and traditions of the local population.



The boundaries of Geopark extend eastwards to the villages of Malounta, Clerou, Fikardou, Saints Vavatsinias and Vavla, to the north by the villages of Mitsero, Kato Moni, Agia Marina Xyliatos and Katidata, to the west by the villages of Kambos and Tsakistra. To the south in the villages of Omodos, Trimiklini, Arakapa and Laneia.



Today, within the Troodos Geopark area, 50 geotopes, 11 abandoned mines and the archaeological site of Skouriotissa have been stated as the most important geological and mining elements in the area. These include the historic asbestos mine in the serpentinites, which is also the largest in Europe, abandoned chromite mines in dunite around the summit of Olympus, beautiful landscapes of parallel veins, rotated and curved veins as well as sediments in the volcanic rocks, surrounded by scattered piles of ancient slag, ocean expansion hubs, and the Arakapas Fossil Transformation Fault .

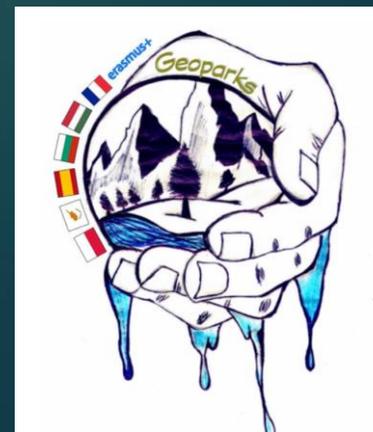


Geo-professions

JOBS DEAL WITH NATURE



All professions related to the environment and energy, or whatever they are, belong to the category of green professions. In Cyprus, and especially in the mountainous areas, the occupation of geo-occupations has been very intense, since in the past years the only way for people to survive was through land cultivation, animal husbandry and farming. Some of these professions are agronomy, forestry, fruit and vegetable cultivation, beekeeping and more.



General information of an agronomist

The agronomist designs, advises and performs studies and programs for agricultural and livestock development with the aim of increasing production and improving its quality. The Agronomist, as a production consultant, advises farmers or gardeners on the type and the way of farming plants depending on the climate and soil of each area. It identifies various diseases of production or plants and suggests ways to deal with them.



Essential features of a professional agronomist are:

Diligence, intelligence, creativity, good taste, aesthetic perception, love for nature and the environment. Also needs to have the sense of creation and sensitivity. Should be have the ability to combine colors and varieties of plants too. Last but not least, agronomist needs to know the best-growing plant and environmental species.



Wine maker (due to wine village in Troodos)

Traditionally known as a vintner, a winemaker is a person engaged in making wine. They are generally employed by wineries or wine companies. A winemaker, oversees the entire production process of creating wine, including grape harvesting, crushing, fermentation, aging, blending and bottling. The wine industry is a significant contributor to the Cypriot economy through cultivation, production, employment, export and tour. The best grapes are grown on the Southern slopes of the Troodos range, where the rain is annually more regular, and then also on the coastal plains. There are many village wines produced in the mountains and the grape is distilled into brandy.



What is forester

The foresters study, research, understand and apply modern methods for the management and protection of forests, forest areas forest ecology and forestry. and the natural environment. The development and improvement of the exploitation of the forests and the natural resources in general, while keeping the balance of the natural environment, are the main subject of their professional activity.



Essential characteristics of being a forester

The essential characteristics forester must have are first of all logical and mathematical thinking, visual and spatial ability. A very important characteristic is to have Physical characteristics such as fitness and strength and of course practical skills. Also you should have the ability of using computers, actively searching and critically reading information. Social skills such as communication, collaboration, responsibility, discipline and flexibility are also essential .



General information about a farmer

The farmer is an animal care professional with the purpose of exploiting commercially the animals or the products come from them. The main jobs of a farmer are keeping the herd in the pastures, milking or picking the eggs, caring the places which the animals live and he cares for the illnesses of them.



The qualifications about being a farmer

The main qualifications of a farmer should be the love of nature and animals, the patience and sensitivity of their care, as well as the physical endurance. At the same time, a farmer must have responsibility and conscientiousness in order to safeguard non-animal hygiene and protect consumer health.



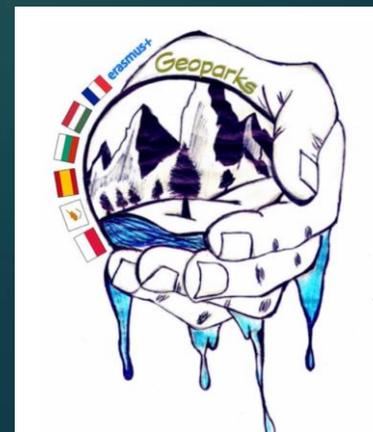
The beekeeper

Beekeeper deals with bee farming, harvesting and selling of honey, royal jelly, honeycomb and other bee products. In particular, it maintains and repairs beehives, increases their capacity, or even places new ones when the bee population becomes particularly large. It collects honey and royal jelly in such a way as to leave food for the flock, puts extra food in the hives to preserve the bees in winter, monitors the health of the flock, and places the medicines they may need.



The essential skills of a beekeeper

Firstly beekeeper should be have patience and love for the nature. Also has to have the skill of understanding the suitable place and of course he should be very skillful to do this job.



General information about Park Ranger

The job of the park ranger is to protect the forest areas from fire, destructions and forest violations. He is also responsible for the forest wealth. His duties include policing forests to prevent infringements, the management of controlled hunting areas, the protection of animal shelters etc.



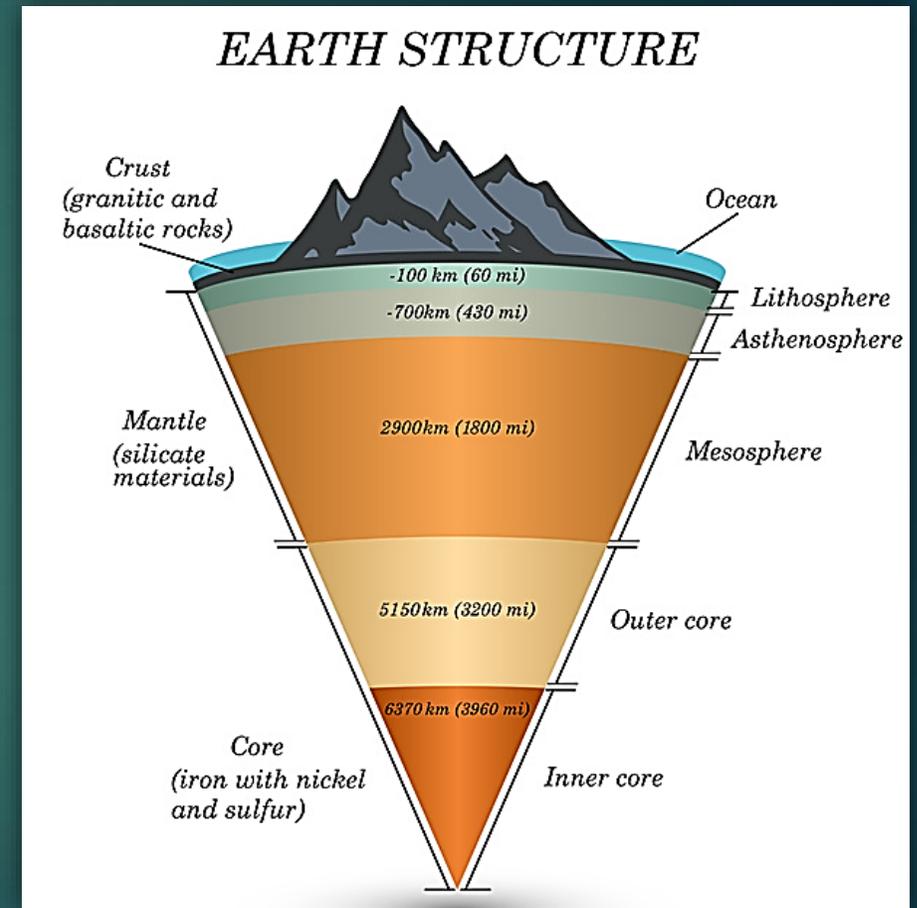
What do you need to be a Park Ranger

The job of the Park Ranger needs to have space perception, ability, observation and love for the nature. Should be in a very good physical condition too. Also has to be communicative, quiet and diverse when citizens crash in violations. Although should have a spirit of teamwork and cooperation



Geology

Geology is the study of the Earth, the materials of which it is made, the structure of those materials, and the processes acting upon them. It includes the study of organisms that have inhabited our planet. An important part of geology is the study of how Earth's materials, structures, processes and organisms have changed over time.



Geologist

Geologists work to understand the history of our planet. The better they can understand Earth's history, the better they can foresee how events and processes of the past might influence the future.

Geologists study Earth processes: Geologists work to understand these processes well enough to avoid building important structures where they might be damaged.

Geologists study Earth materials: Geologists conduct studies that locate rocks that contain important metals. They do similar work to locate and produce oil, natural gas, and groundwater.

Geologists study Earth history: Many geologists are working to learn about the past climates of Earth and how they have changed across time.



Environmental centers

An environmental centre is an organization with a visitor centre designed to educate people about nature and the environment. Usually they're located within a protected open space. Nature centers often have trails through their property. Nature centers generally display small live animals, such as reptiles, rodents, insects, or fish. There are often museum exhibits and displays about natural history, or preserved mounted animals or nature dioramas. Nature centers are staffed by paid or volunteer naturalists and most offer educational programs to the general public, as well as summer camp, and school group programs.



Geoscience

 Geophysics is a subject of natural science concerned with the physical processes and physical properties of the Earth and its surrounding space environment.

 Geochemistry is the science that uses the tools of chemistry to explain the mechanisms behind major geological systems such as the Earth's crust and its oceans.

 Geobiology is a field of scientific research that explores the interactions between the physical Earth and the biosphere.



Geopark team from Cyprus



THANK YOU
for your
ATTENTION!

