

Through the submarine research it is proved that the Beachrocks of the several studied areas are located in various depths (0-5 m) and form a sequence of coastal land forms which consolidate the existence of older coast lines.

All the located Beachrocks are dated in the second half of the Holocene (from Late Neolithic period up today) and evidence a preexisting sedimental structure.

The samples, independent of region, location and depth of sampling, are characterized by the steady presence of Mg and the uniform distribution of the calcite cement. The steady presence of Mg-calcite was estimated at ≈ 15 mol% $MgCO_3$ in solid solution. There was not spotted aragonite in detectable quantities. The Mg of the cement has primitive origin and is not product of recrystallization and the lithifying process of Beachrocks is very likely inorganic.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE DRAINAGE NETWORK OF THE ISLAND OF EUBOEA WITH THE RELATION TO ITS GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

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The paleogeography of the island of Euboea is characterised firstly by several pre-neogene geomorphs observed mainly in the central part of the island, and secondly and most importantly by a convergent paleo-drainage system in the three principal neogene basins. Faulting and uplift of the region have changed the paleo-topography. The recent drainage system is located mainly on the neogene formations. The evolution of the drainage network has occurred during different stages, a stage of the development of principal streams, following the linking of the small channels with the streams and finally the complete extension of the whole system. This is apparent in the Psachna and Lila basins where the dominant directions are N-S and E-W and where a «piracy» of the small channels later took place.

The form of the drainage network, in other words the divergence or the convergence of the channels, the study of the longitudinal profiles and the processes of erosion and deposition of the rivers reflect the recent movements of the island. Uplift movements have been observed in the regions of Lichas, north of Nireas river, in the central part of the island and in the southern part (Karistos). On the contrary downwards movements are noted in the coastal river basins and in the region of the Lake Distos in the southern part.