

Trail of extinct and active volcanoes, earthquakes across Europe project
2015-2016 term 1 activity report (Pamukkale historical and geological field
trip).

On our way to Gelibolu which is traditional itinerary for us we passed through Pamukkale. In Pamukkale there is an intriguing geological formation. Because of the geological factors CaCO_3 which is dissolved in hot water, becomes a soft gel at the beginning. In course of time it gets hard and forms travertine. There have been seventeen thermal springs between 35-100C



Photo 1: An outlook from Travertine

Hieropolis(an antique city of Rome) 'Castle' which is affected by the earthquakes was located on a hill which is 2700 metres high and 160 and 600 metres wide.

Laodikya is only 5-10 km far away .
Karahayit which is an international thermal central is just 5 km far way from Pamukkale.

Pamukkale takes place in UNESCO's World Heritage List.



Photo 2: The Calcium Carbonat Mud

Students who examined the geological formations very closely were informed about thermal springs, CaCO_3 mud and travertine.



Photo 3: A Canal which hot water flows

Residue of Antique Hieropolis and hot water supply were examined by our students.



Photo 4: While moving down from Hieropolis

Our pupils observed semi-precious stones formed by volcanic action and asked what they called the name of that stones in souvenir shop.



Photo5: Sample of semi-precious stones formed by volcanic action



Photo6: Sample of semi-precious which used as a souvenir.