

I'm human



Importance of karst topography to man

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Taheri, K., et al. (2020). Advances in geoethics and groundwater management: Theory and practice for a sustainable development. In Proceedings of the 1st Congress on Geoethics and Groundwater Management (GEOETH&GWM'20), Porto, Portugal. Andreychouk, V. et al. (2009). Karst in the earth's crust: Its distribution and principal types. University of Silesia/Ukrainian Academy of Sciences/Tavrichesky National University-Ukrainian Institute of Speleology and Karstology. Aragão, A. (2021). Relational value as an argument to protect geological and hydrogeological goods. In Advances in Geoethics and Groundwater Management: Theory and Practice for a Sustainable Development. Bohle, M. (2021). Geoethics for operating in the human Niche. In Advances in Geoethics and Groundwater Management: Theory and Practice for a Sustainable Development. El Ata, A. S. A., et al. (2021). Integration of shallow geoelectrical investigations for delineating the hidden water springs, case study: Ayun Mousa, Northern Gulf of Suez, Egypt. Environmental Technology & Innovation, 22, 101499. Foster, S., and Loucks, D. P. (2006). Non-renewable groundwater resources. A guidebook on socially sustainable management for water policy makers. IHP series on groundwater, (10). Gill, D. (1991). Subterranean waterworks of biblical Jerusalem: Adaptation of a karst system. Science, 254(5037), 1467-1471. Karimi, H., and Taheri, K. (2010). Hazards and mechanism of sinkholes on Kabudar Ahang and Famenin plains of Hamadan, Iran. Natural Hazards, 55(2), 481-499. Majidipour, F., et al. (2021). Index-based groundwater sustainability assessment in the socio-economic context: A case study in the western Iran. Environmental Management, 67(4), 648-666. Marushvili, L. I. (1970). Karstosfera, yeyo razmery i otnoshenie k drugim sferam (Karstosphere, its dimensions and relations with other spheres). Soolshch. AN GSSR, 57(2), 357-360. Pickthall, M. (2005). The Quran translated. IOSPP. Taheri, K., et al. (2015). Sinkhole susceptibility mapping using the analytical hierarchy process (AHP) and magnitude-frequency relationships: A case study in Hamadan province, Iran. Geomorphology, 234, 64-79. Taheri, K., et al. (2021). Enhancing spatial prediction of sinkhole susceptibility by mixed waters geochemistry evaluation: Application of ROC and GIS. Environmental Earth Sciences, 80(14), 1-28. In Iran's Hamadan province, northwest of the country, a novel vulnerability mapping method is proposed for alluvial aquifers hosted by karst formations. This approach aims to better understand and conserve these unique ecosystems. # EuroKarst 2016 * Sinkhole susceptibility mapping: A comparison between bayes-based machine learning algorithms (Land Degradation & Development, 30(7), 730-745) * Google Scholar # Limestone, or karst, is an often overlooked landscape type that harbors a vast array of endemic species. Despite its unfamiliarity, karst covers approximately 20% of the world's land surface. Myanmar is still uncovering its secrets, but there is already enough evidence to suggest it is home to a large number of unique species that can be found nowhere else in the world. The entire global population of the newly described Popa langur is limited to just four isolated fragments of forest-clad limestone habitat in central Myanmar, which makes it vulnerable to exploitation by commercial interests. There are many new gecko species All 24 recently discovered in Myanmar are thought to be confined to their individual limestone outcrops where they were found, highlighting the importance of protecting every single one of these precious habitats from quarrying activities. FFI is working closely with authorities and companies to minimize damage to these fragile ecosystems. The limestone forest habitat of the newly discovered Popa langur is under severe threat. Credit: Thauang Win Vietnam has a rich variety of primates, but most species found there are endangered. The critically endangered Tonkin snub-nosed monkey depends entirely on dwindling tracts of limestone forest habitat for survival. The cao vit gibbon, also known as the eastern black crested gibbon, thought to be extinct until its rediscovery by FFI scientists in 2002 is another primate clinging to survival by its hooked fingertips within its karst haven close to the border with China. FFI's new program prioritizes karst conservation at key sites worldwide, including the Maros cave complex in south Sulawesi, home to the world's oldest animal cave paintings. Despite progress, much work remains to be done to secure the future of these natural wonders and their unique biological treasures - many of which remain undiscovered. FFI remains committed to preserving these landscapes and will spare no effort to raise the funding needed for this vital program.