Twin of cinnabar, the size of mineral is 6 mm, Idrija Mercury Mine, Idrija UNESCO Global Geopark, Slovenia, www.geopark-idrija.si

Muscovite, the size of mineral is 3–4 cm, geosite Točak, Papuk UNESCO Global geopark, Croatia, www.pp-papuk.hr

Wulfenite, the size of sample is 15 cm, Mežica, lead and zinc mine, Karavanke-Karawanken UNESCO Global Geopark, Austria – Slovenia, www.geopark-karawanken.at

Rodochrozite, the size of sample is 6 x 3 x 2 cm, Chvaletice Železne Hory geopark, Czech Republic, www.geoparkzh.cz

Natrudite and phillipsite in basalt rock, the size of natroilite is from 5–7 mm, Utza Bakony-Balaton UNESCO Global Geopark, Hungary, www.geopark.hu

Amethyst, the size of sample is 12 x 7 x 7,5 cm, Majdanpek Aspiring Geopark Djerdap, Serbia, www.npdjerdap.org

Gypsum, size of crystals is 15 mm, Kraus Cave, GeoVillage Gams Styrian Eisenwurzen UNESCO Global Geopark, Austria, www.eisenwurzen.com
Dear Geopark Visitor

The geological heritage is diverse and unique and, as such, we want to preserve it as an important part of the identity of each geopark. The rocks, minerals and fossils, as well as the geosites, are exceptional, rare or even unique geological phenomena. However, careless behaviour on the part of researchers or visitors can cause irreparable damage.

Dear visitor, thank you for helping us preserve our geological heritage with responsible and respectful behaviour.

Minerals are elements or compounds that build the rocks. They start as a seed crystal around which the basic structures begin growing in all directions. The basic structure is formed by atoms and molecules bound together in space. Minerals have a crystalline lattice when the atoms and molecules form ordered, regular, repeating patterns.

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