

This difference can be explained by an analogous difference in the vertical movements between the areas of the two groups of the geotectonic zones.

PETROGRAPHIC AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDY OF PERIDOTITES FROM THE DAFNOSPILIA - KEDROS AREA (SOUTHERN THESSALY).

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The ophiolitic rocks of Dafnospilia - Kedros area (W. Thessaly), which belong to Pindos - Koziakas - Othris - Argolis - Angelona - Crete - Karpathos - Rhodes main ophiolitic belt, consist the uppermost stratigraphic unit. They form large outcrops of serpentinized peridotites and locally retain their original protolithic character. They are cut by gabbroic veins whereas subophiolitic metamorphic soles were observed, at their base, as well.

Their microscopic investigation exhibits textures similar to those from upper mantle peridotites, indicating that they are mantle, tectonized peridotites. They were classified, according to their normative mineralogy, into harzburgites, which are predominant and lherzolites, which are more restricted. Petrochemical study of harzburgitic peridotites, reveals an enrichment in some refractory elements, as well as, a depletion in some lithophile ones, indicating a typical depleted mantle chemical character, in contrast with the lherzolites which are more fertile.

Petrographic and geochemical results of this study, as well as, similar results from other areas, suggest to establish a paleogeographic environment similar to a marginal basin.

EMPLACEMENT TECTONISM AND THE POSITION OF CHROME ORES IN THE MEGA ISOMA PERIDOTITES, SW OTHRIS, GREECE

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Petrogenetic criteria fail to predict an economic chrome potential in the Othris ophiolite nevertheless, several mines contain combined deposits of Al-rich chrome ore bearing three million tons. Structural mapping in the Mega Isoma massif reconciles this dilemma as follows: (i) Chrome ores originated within a harzburgite nappe now largely occluded by an over-riding nappe of pagoclasse lherzolite; (ii) Emplacement of the