Further research is necessary to understand the relationship between the gold-bearing mineralizations and their settings.

Age and evolution of the Wetterstein Carbonate Platform in SW Serbia (Zlatibor Mountain)

Missoni S.[1], Sudar M.N.[2], Gawlick H.-J.[1], Jovanović D.[3] and Lein R.[4]

[1]*University of Leoben, Department for Applied Geosciences and Geophysics, Prospection and Applied Sedimentology, Peter-Tunner-Strasse 5, 8700 Leoben, Austria, hans-juergen.gawlick@mu-leoben.at; s.missoni@daad-alumni.de*
[2]*University of Belgrade, Faculty of Mining and Geology, Department of Palaeontology, Đušina 7, P.O. Box 62, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia, sudar@eunet.rs*
[3]*Geological Institute of Serbia, Rovinjska 12, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia, djdivna@gmail.com*
[4]*University of Vienna, Centre for Earth Sciences, Althanstrasse 14, 1090 Vienna, Austria, richard.lein@univie.ac.at*

Triassic shallow- and deep-water carbonates occur together with Triassic radiolarites widespread as olistoliths and slides in the Middle to early Late Jurassic mélange of the Dinaridic Ophiolite Belt in the Zlatibor Mountain. These slides occur tectonically on top of the Drina-Ivanjica Palaeozoic and the late Middle to early Late Jurassic ophiolitic mélange respectively the ophiolites and not below as interpreted before. These slides were interpreted to derive from the Drina-Ivanjica Unit, where they should have formed the original sedimentary cover, disintegrated in the Late Jurassic. According to our investigations the slides of this carbonate-clastic mélange differ in age, facies and palaeogeographic origin. The carbonate rocks are originated from a relatively broad shelf in the Triassic facing the Neotethys Ocean to the east, maybe also from the adjacent Drina-Ivanjica Unit and from further east. In contrast, the Triassic radiolarites and the ophiolitic rocks, which occur mostly below the carbonatic mélange, derive from the Neotethys Ocean basin floor. These mixtures of different rocks forming mélanges are part of the Dinaridic Ophiolite Belt.

The key for the reconstruction of the Jurassic history of mélange formation is the knowledge of the palaeogeographic derivation of the different slides in the Triassic passive continental margin arrangement facing the Neotethys Ocean further to the east. Especially for the Late Triassic the facies zones arrangement (Hauptdolomit [Dolomia Principale]/Dachstein Carbonate Platform and equivalents to the hemipelagic Hallstatt Facies belt facing the Neotethys Ocean) is proven from the Austroalpine/Western Carpathian domain to the Albanides.

A kilometre-sized block in the Zlatibor carbonate mélange provides a complete succession of the Wetterstein Carbonate Platform (WCP) evolution, dated by means of conodonts. The complete section of the WCP evolution starts in the Klisura Quarry with bedded cherty limestones on top of a bentonite layer, which forms a thrust on top of Late Anisian Bulog Limestones and can be followed along a forest road in westward directions and than along the road from Sirogojno to Rožanstvo. The lower part of the succession is preserved in the Klisura Quarry and the upper part of the succession including the drowning event is preserved in an old quarry and few other places along the main road in direction Rožanstvo. The age range of the Wetterstein Formation as part of Wetterstein Carbonate Platform remains until now enigmatic and is estimated as Ladinian to Late Carnian. The Wetterstein Formation should pass directly in the Norian/?Rhaetian Dachstein Limestone without interruption of e.g., siliciclastics, drowning-sequences or longer lasting gaps.

According to our new data the platform starts to prograde in Early Carnian times over hemipelagic Late Ladinian cherty limestones with fine-grained allodapic limestones (Trnava Member of Grivska Formation). Shallow-water reef-slope and reefal limestones still evolved in the Early Carnian (Wetterstein Formation). The top of the platform is recrystallized by karstification and partly dolomitized. After a period of omission caused by uplift, new subsidence started in early Late Carnian. This is documented by a drowning/flooding sequence of same age. The evolution of the onset and the drowning of the Wetterstein Carbonate Platform prove a palaeogeographic derivation of this block in the mélange from the

outer shelf area, but still in a shallow-water carbonate platform position; this palaeogeographic position is especially confirmed by the new pulse of subsidence in the Late Carnian after a long lasting phase of omission. The evolution of the Wetterstein Carbonate Platform in the Inner Dinarides corresponds perfectly to successions known from the southern parts of the Northern Calcareous Alps or the southern West Carpathians.

Main structural features of the coal-bearing Ptolemaida basin (north-west of Greece)

Mitru D.[1] and Pene C.[2]

[1]*Department of Geotechnology and Environmental Engineering, Technological Educational Institute of West Macedonia, Kila, 50100 Kozani, Greece, pasxal@koz.forthnet.gr*
[2]*University of Bucharest, Faculty of Geology and Geophysics, 6 Traian Vuia Str., 70139, Bucharest, Romania*

More than of 100 measurements of the strata and fault elements have been performed in every outcrop during several field trips. The processing and the interpretation of the geological data completed the field researches. The results have been represented on the rose diagrams that have been superimposed on the geological map of the studied area.

The interpretation of the results shows that the synorogenic movements of the Neoalpine folding created at the end of the Tertiary period a large tectonic graben. The prevailing faults of the area have NW - SE and NE - SW directions. The former of these are considered as the marginal faults, which formed the original tectonic graben, the latter ones caused the traverse, to the general graben trend, fragmentation and formed subgrabens and small horsts, which give today's picture of Ptolemaida basin. From south to north five grabens are divided: Kozani - Servia, Sarigiol, Ptolemaida, the lake Petron - Limnihoriou and Florina. These grabens are separated by the horsts: Kila – Galani - Proskinatariou, Sf. Hristoforou - Komanou, Klidi - Xino Nero - Aetos.

The faults with direction NW - SE formed due to extensional forces, which activated on NE - SW direction in Upper Miocene - Pliocene. The faults with NE-SW direction formed because of extensional forces on NW – SE direction, which activated in the Lower Pleistocene. Younger faults than the previous with directions N-S and E-W to ENE-WNW are also observed in basin and at its margin as well. From those above it is observed that the action field of extensional forces presents from Miocene superior to Pleistocene inferior, a rotation on NE-SW to NW-SE direction. All these faults are normal faults with the greatest jump of faults until 60 meters, without to be constant on the whole long of fault. The changes of jump are explained by continue activity of faults, due to plasticity of sediments and of compressions and curvatures suffered by these when they are changing the place. The faults NW-SE are developed vertically until some meters over to geological roof of lignite, those on E-W direction until in the floor of Quaternary sediments yellow sandy, and those NE-SW until the floor of Quaternary sediments of red colour or a little above of them. Due to the tectonic movements the lignite beds as well as the sediments above and below them show a slight folding and in places, have a slight dip (3 to 5 degrees) to the SW, while they are almost horizontal in the greatest part of their extent. The observed erosion of the Neogene and Quaternary sediments is also a result of these movements. Rupture tectonic conditions prevail in the marginal rocks with the faults of the mentioned directions. The Triassic - Jurassic rocks are traversed by faults of NNE-SSW strike and WNW dip, and the Upper Cretaceous rocks by faults of NW-SE strike and NE dip. The geometrical result is that the Upper Pliocene sediments follow the morphology of the metamorphic basement, forming a mega-flexure with axis striking NE-SW and presenting large radius of curvature. This macrostructure is also accompanied by the significant presence of reverse faults. These appear before and after a big normal fault. The reverse faults are of the second order and originate in forces of compression, which acted in different zones.