

## **GNEISSES OF TEKJA REGION**

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The paper presents the results of the research of the gneisses of Tekija region in the aim to, based on the composition and fabric of rocks, as well as mineral transformations in them, point to the character of protoliths and polymetamorphism. Based on the results of the research of gneisses, it can be concluded that they developed by the polymetamorphism of the conglomerates, conglomeratic sandstones, graywackes and fine-grained sandstones in which there still existed some fine fragments of rocks. The explanation of the fabric of augen and porphyroblastic plagioclase gneisses, as well as fine-grained mica gneisses with characteristic blasts of plagioclases, lies also in the predisposition of the primary sedimentary series to form these rocks, i.e. in the fabric and composition of conglomerates, conglomeratic sandstones, graywackes and fine-grained sandstones in which, by processes of polymetamorphism, some fragments of rocks, by their transformation "in situ" developed into augen, porphyroblasts and blasts. The first stage of metamorphism developed in the conditions of sillimanite - almandine - orthoclase subfacies of the almandine - amphibolite facies of Barrow type metamorphism (Winkler 1967); the second phase had the regressive character (occurrence of sericite and extinction of sillimanite) and it must have been short, because it did not succeed to remove the differences in the degree of metamorphism, whereas the third phase (occurrence of staurolite and kyanite) corresponds to the conditions of the medium stage of metamorphism (Winkler, 1976), i.e. the temperature and pressure lower than the temperature and pressure in the conditions of sillimanite - almandine - orthoclase subfacies of the almandine - amphibolite facies of Barrow type metamorphism (Winkler, 1967).

## **THE UNCOMMON METAMORPHIC Cr-Ba-Fe-Cu-DEPOSIT FROM THE BUSOVACA DISTRICT, CENTRAL BOSNIA, YUGOSLAVIA**

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The ore occurrence is situated 5 km SW of Busovaca in the north-eastern part of the Central Bosnian Mountains. The most widespread and the oldest deposits are the Ordovician (?) and Silurian schists underlying the very well paleontologically documented Devonian platform carbonate complex. The protolith of the whole series is a pelitic series with a little of psammitic components and rare relatively small interstratified

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