

compositions in the oversaturated rocks, slightly higher, do not favor an entirely crustal origin for these series, although some correlation with differentiation parameters exists. These isotopic characteristics confirm the different setting of the Dodecanese Province as compared to the contemporaneous Central Aegean Province where crustal contribution was important.

SETTING OF THE PARNASSUS CARBONATE PLATFORM IN THE MESOZOIC PINDUS OCEAN: EVIDENCE FROM THE KERASSIA-MILIA COMPLEX

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The Kerassia-Milia Complex is a narrow, N-S trending melange unit of Mesozoic-Early Tertiary ophiolitic and shallow-to deep-water sedimentary rocks, sandwiched between Early Tertiary terrigenous flysch of the Pindos Zone. It provides evidence of an igneous floored, deep marine basin between the Apulian continental margin to the west and an intra-oceanic carbonate platform, the Parnassus Zone to the east. Late Triassic basaltic extrusion was accompanied by submarine slumping of shallow-water carbonates from neighbouring build-ups, followed by radiolarian and pelagic carbonate deposition. Faulting in the Upper Cretaceous-Palaeocene time exposed serpentinite, basalt and cover sediments to submarine erosion and redeposition within pelagic carbonates and accreted into terrigenous flysch during Early Tertiary basin closure and finally deformed within a westwards propagating fold and thrust belt of Eocene-Oligocene age.

PRELIMINARY FIELD RESULTS ON METAMORPHOSED METALLIFEROUS DEPOSITS FROM THE PELAGONIAN ZONE, GREECE

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New field, mineralogical and geochemical work (in progress) shows that metamorphosed metalliferous deposits are present into two settings within the central Pelagonian Zone, E Greece. This area has undergone two main phases of regional metamorphism, first under HT greenschist/amphibolite facies, then HP/LT blueschist facies

conditions. However, protoliths can be recognised in the field and from geochemical data.

The first setting of mineralisation is associated with Triassic-rifting of the Pelagonian microcontinent. Basic lavas and terrigenous sediments infilled the rift, followed by construction of a Late Triassic-Jurassic carbonate platform. The extrusives are intercalated with lenses of Fe-rich oxide-sediments and interbedded and overlain by metre-sized lenses of massive and disseminated sulphide and ferruginous oxide-sediments. Manganese-rich siliceous sediments were deposited on adjacent lavas up to hundreds of metres away. Elsewhere, Mn cherts and mudstones were interbedded with mafic extrusives and terrigenous sediments within the rift zone.

Secondly, Mn-oxide sediments overlie basic extrusives within detached blocks in melange overlying the Jurassic carbonate platform. This melange formed in a foredeep and was emplaced, together with ophiolites from a small Pindos Mesozoic ocean basin to the west. The lava blocks preserve oceanic crust and/or seamounts within the Pindos ocean; these were incorporated into a subduction-accretion complex, then thrust into the foredeep above the subsided Pelagonian platform.

The Triassic rift-related metalliferous deposits are seen as mainly high temperature hydrothermal deposits, while the Mn-rich deposits on the oceanic extrusive, now melange blocks, relate either to low-temperature vents or to the more distal effluent of high temperature vents.

Mineralogical and geochemical study is in progress.

THE EPANOMI GAS FIELD, THESSALONIKI - GREECE: A CASE OF NATURALLY FRACTURED RESERVOIR

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The EPANOMI Gas Field in THESSALONIKI area was discovered in 1988 by the well EPANOMI-1 (EP-1) in 2.605 m depth. In 1989 the EPANOMI-2 (EP-2) well, drilled in a smaller feature of the same structure gave a maximum production of 19X10 CFD of gas and small quantities of light oil.

The structure is formed by the paleoerosional surface of Mesozoic limestones buried below Tertiary clastic sediments.

The areal closure of the structures is 4 km and the maximum vertical closure is 200 m.

Distal turbidites facies of Upper Eocene - Lower Oligocene age are the excellent