

MICROFACIES AND DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE UPPER TRIASSIC-LOWER JURASSIC CARBONATE ROCKS OF THE PARNASSOS ZONE

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Microfacies analysis of these rocks, give evidences for peritidal depositional environment in carbonate platform with minor subenvironments, such as shallow restricted lagoon, tidal flat with intersupratidal areas. They are characterized by cyclic sedimentation (lofer type cytothem). In this general model of depositional environment for the carbonate sequence, differentiations are observed in its lateral and vertical development as well.

The depositional environment of the Upper Triassic - Lower Jurassic carbonate rocks of Parnassos zone is similar to that of the Dachstein and Hauptdolomit carbonates of the Austrian Alps and also to the Holocene Bahamas sediments.

Eleven microfacies were determined, among which the MF6, MF7, MF8, MF9 and MF11 are characteristic of shallow platform with low energy, euphotic and almost normal water salinity lagoon whereas the MF10 characterizes with energy sandy islands and barriers. The intertidal zone is expressed by the MF1 and MF2 microfacies and the supratidal zone by the MF3, MF4 and MF5 ones.

The common presence of the dolcrete (MF5), the internal breccia facies (MF3) and this of the black pebbles, (MF4) along with diagenetic features such as tepee structures, the solution cavities, mud cracks, pisoids e.t.c. which timewise are tightly connected to their deposition, are indicating repeated subaerial exposures of the upper Triassic-Liasic carbonate platform of Parnassos.

LITHOFACIES AND DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE (TYROS BEDS) FROM THE CORE DRILLING AT ASPHAKORACHI - MOLAOI AREA

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In this paper the sedimentary sequence of the "Tyros beds" is examined from the lithofasic point of view. The study was on data collected from a 400 m deep drilling carried out at Asphakorachi, Molaoi, Peloponnese. Purpose of the study was the determination the depositional environments of the sequence. Preliminary results indicate a sedimentation at a continental margin carbonate platform, wich in its greater extend, Ψηφιακή Βιβλιοθήκη Θεόφραστος - Τμήμα Γεωλογίας. Α.Π.Θ.

was a tidal-flat complex. An evaporitic depositional environment is also suggested for the uppermost members of the sequence, where secondary limestones in great portion occur. Evidence of volcanic action (tuffites?) exist in rare places (units E and H). Finally the dark carbonaceous dolomitic facies which is present at the lower part of the sequence is probably overturned.

LIBRARY - GeoBASE AN APPLICATION OF SOFTWARE FOR RECORDING BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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JAROSITE: AN IMPORTANT MINERAL FOR PROSPECTION AND EXPLORATION OF SILVER AND GOLD IN GREECE

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The mineralogical composition of the jarosite occurrences in Greece, its contents in gold and silver and the importance of this mineral for prospection of precious metals is studied for the first time. This systematic investigation for the Pb-Zn and Fe-ores of Sifnos, Euboea and Thasos islands, Palea Kavala area as well as Fterouda and Axantas areas in Chalkidiki, has revealed important mineralogical and geochemical results.