

fully coincide as to the frequency band with seismogenic ones being much more powerful and often occurred. Several methods of their separation proposed in the literature proved to be not enough efficient. This work describes still one attempt to select the candidates for EQ precursors, basing on the experimental data, collected in India and China by multi-point synchronized observation magnetometer network. The temporary network in India was formed by specially developed for EQ-related magnetic signals measurement low-noise magnetometers LEMI-30, installed near the EQ focal area. For study of pre EQ magnetic activity in China the stationary flux-gate magnetometer network was used. The data from these magnetometers spaced by distances 50-100 km collected during observation campaigns have been analyzed. The wave forms, dynamical Fourier spectra and polarization ellipse parameters of signals from magnetometers pairs have been studied and compared with seismic activity and natural magnetic field variations data. A complete analysis of these multi-points data allowed us to propose a new criterion for the extraction of seismogenic ULF signals from the interference background. It was shown that the controlled by the orientation of seismogenic faults resulting seismo-EM field would have definite orientation in comparison to the isotropic direction distribution of highly variable natural signals arising from complex ionospheric-magnetospheric interactions. Basing on these physical considerations, it was revealed that the intersection lines formed by the planes of polarization ellipses calculated for the magnetic fields measured at minimum two sites, define the azimuth to seismo-EM source. Further, ratio of major axes of these polarization ellipses above certain threshold was taken as second selection value helping to distinguish ULF signals dominated by seismo-EM origin from those associated with ionospheric origin. The details of the method and obtained experimental results for two EQ occurred in India and China are discussed in the report. These works were partially supported by STCU grant 3165.

The palaeogeographic position of the Jadar Block (Vardar Zone, NW Serbia) in the Early Carboniferous

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The Milivojevića Kamenjar section in Družetić (NW Serbia) is the most diverse Carboniferous ammonoid occurrence on the Balkan Peninsula. It contains two faunal complexes, an early Late Viséan and a fauna from the Viséan-Serpukhovian boundary. The early Late Viséan assemblage is similar to time equivalent occurrences of the North Variscides and north-western Africa. It is integrated in a cosmopolitan ammonoid distribution of this time interval. The Viséan-Serpukhovian boundary assemblage is very different to its time equivalents from the North Variscides and as a result indicates provincialism; it belongs to the South Variscan–North Gondwanan faunal realm and is closely related to the occurrences in the Cantabrian Mountains of Spain and the South Urals.