

mouth (G2) and of distant areas of the lake Kerkini (G3) were examined, by the use of Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS). Special care was given to the sampling and preparation procedures, so as to have truly representative conditions of the suspension.

The most significant results of this work were the following:

— The concentration of the suspended sediment load, which is high in the river channel (110 mg/l), drops considerably in front of the river mouth (20 mg/l) and attains low values (7 mg/l) in distant areas of the lake Kerkini.

— The material is purely clastic in the river channel (G1), is mixing up with cell diatoms in the river mouth (G2) and is purely biogenic, in distant areas of the lake Kerkini (G3).

— The suspended sediment load carried by the river Strymon is desposited in front of the river mouth (Kerkini delta) due to flocculation procedures. The suspended sediment load of the lake Kerkini is mainly of biogenic origin. Thus the water of Kerkini leaves the dam, almost free of clastic sediments.

— The results of qualitative chemical analysis by EDS showed that the clastic sediments consist mainly of aluminum-silicon minerals, both in the clay minerals and the micas (G1 and G2). The biogenic sediments consist mainly of silicon with traces of calcium (G3).

Further research is carried out (Programme 2343) in the river Strymon-lake Kerkini hydrosystem, by our working group, in order to clarify transport and sedimentation procedures.

SEDIMENTOLOGICAL STUDY OF SURFACE SEDIMENTS FROM ITHAKI BAY

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Surface sediments from Ithaki Bay have been studied in terms of their sedimentological features. Their mineralogical study with X-ray diffractometer techniques showed the presence of calcite, Mg-calcite, aragonite, dolomite, quartz, feldspars, apatite, illite and chlorite.

On the basis of grain size analysis and the granulometric statistical parameters, the lithological character of the sediments was determined. Sands and silty sands are the two main sediment types prevailing in the Bay. In the Vathi Bay the sediments are generally finer than in the Aetos Bay.

Factor analysis was applied on the granulometric data, the results of which were used to determine the sedimentological processes. The mode of transportation and the behaviour of the sediments in the Bay are investigated. Implications regarding the environment of their deposition are deduced.

TECTONIC WINDOWS OF THE EXTERNAL ZONES IN THE REGION OF PESHKOPIA (EASTERN ALBANIA)

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Some tectonic windows of the external zones under the nappe sheets of the internal ones in the Eastern Albania (region of Peshkopia) are observed.

The main tectonic windows are:

— Okshuni tectonic window of NE extent is of Krasta zone. It is composed of Senonian limestones and Mastrichtian - Eocene flysch of Krasta zone, bounded on NW and SE by the normal faults which have caused the fracturation and the dipping of nappe sheets of Mirdita and Korabi zones.

— Mali i Bardhë, Banjat e Peshkopisë, Kërçishtit and Dibra e Madhe tectonic windows of N extent are of Kruja zone.

Kërçishtit tectonic window is composed of Lower Senonian neritic limestones and of Paleogene flysch of Kruja zone, which are overthrust by Cretaceous flysch followed by Upper Cretaceous limestones and Mastrichtian - Eocene flysch of Krasta zone.

Banjat e Peshkopisë tectonic window is characterised by Permian-Lower Triassic evaporites and Paleogene slightly metamorphosed flysch of Kruja zone. On Southern sector this formations are overthrust by Cretaceous flysch of Krasta zone, while on Northern and Northwestern sectors, they are covered tectonically by Triassic deposits of Korabi zone.

Mali i Bardhë tectonic window is composed of Permian-Lower Triassic evaporites and Paleogene flysch of Kruja zones, which are overthrust by Cretaceous flysch followed by Upper Cretaceous limestones of Krasta zone. Towards the west deposits of Krasta zone are overthrust by the ophiolites of Mirdita zone which are covered by Upper Jurassic - Lower Cretaceous flysch and these one are overthrust by Paleozoic and Mesozoic deposits of Korabi zone.

Dibra e Madhe tectonic window is composed of Permian Lower Triassic evaporites and Paleogene flysch of Kruja zone and is of similar position with the Banjat e Peshkopisë tectonic window.