METAMORPHIC ZONATION IN NORTHERN GREECE, AND ITS BEARING ON THE EOHELLENIC OBDUCTION ISSUE

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Tha ophiolites of Nortern Greece are generally ascribed to a late Vardar ocean, sutured during the Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous Eohellenic phase. This interpretation is not supported by the broad metamorphic zonation of N-Greece. The most recent works result in a strong NE-SW polarity, going from the inner Rhodope to the External Hellenides. It is characterised by a decreasing age and grade of the HP-LT metamorphic events, from Eohellenic eclogites in the Rhodope nappes to Hellenic blueschist facies in the Pelagonian, thrust over the lower grade, Eocene flysch. In a typical subduction-odbuction-collision belt such as the Alps, the suture zone runs within the innermost, Eoalpine eclogitic domain. In the obduction belt of the Oman mountains, which can represent a stage of the Eohellenic evolution, the oceanic homeland of the ophiolite is located on the inner side of the higher grade HP-LT rocks (eclogites), developed in the deformed continental margin. We suggest that, on the Hellenic transect, the Tethyan suture has to be found to the NE of the Rhodope massif, not in the Vardar zone.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MESOZOIC FORMATIONS OF VRINAINA-KOFI AREA IN THE OTHRYS MOYNTAIN (GREECE)

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The area of Vrinaina-Kofi is loceted South of Almyros in the Northeastern part of the Othrys mountain (Department of Magnesia). The geological structure is mainly formed by Mesozoic formations which they belong to the geotectonical zone of Eastern Greece or Subpelagonian. Those formations are intensively tectonised with folds, thrusts and more recent normal faults which are the result of extentional tectonics.

We can distinguish the following formations:

— Triassic crystalline limestones and crystalline dolomites which towards their top they become medium platy crystalline limestones. At the Aghios Athanassios location, 100 m above the road to Vrinaina and in the base of the medium platy crystalline limestones we found fossils of big Megalodon.

— Clastic formations which can be distinguished in two members: a) The lower