

PILLOW LAVAS OF THE VAREŠ AREA

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The Triassic deposits in the area of Vareš build the vast majority of the research area. Rocks of the volcanogenic – sediment formation, so called "diabase-chert formation", of the Jurassic age, surround the complex of the Triassic deposits with limestones and spilites. In this area, spilites represent the greatest volcanic mass.

The first researchers have registered these volcanic rocks most often as melaphyres, diabases, and both. Optical tests have confirmed that spilites prevailed, and keratophyres appear subordinate in Borovica on the southern slopes of Kiprovac.

Spilites in the area of Vareš are most commonly found in a "pillow-lava" shape or pillowish lavas that occur in process of submarine volcanism. Ballasting is characteristic of spilites, basalts, diabases, melaphyres and porphyres. Dimensions of spheroids at spilites in the area of Vareš amount from 20 to 40 cm, and rarely to 100 cm.

The outcrops of spilites are submarine-ones as indicated by the "pillow lavas". Cherts point to interruptions of volcanic activities, and tuffs are proof of the existence of explosive eruptions above the water.

During volcanic activities, chunky limestones so called „kremencilkalk“, had been created along with iron ore deposits, as well as heterogeneous breccia with „turbiditic“ characteristics cemented with barite and sulphides, and that was the final phase of volcanic activity.

Key words: Triassic deposits, spilites, pillow lava, ballasting, submarine volcanism.