

CONFERENCES

The 5th Meeting of the Czech Tectonic Studies Group, Bublava – Krušné Hory, April 12–15, 2000

The 5th Meeting of the Czech Tectonic Studies Group was held in Bublava on April 12–15, 2000. It was organised by the Geophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, in the West Bohemia region, which is well known for its recent geodynamic activity, manifested by abundant mineral springs, CO₂ emissions, Quaternary volcanoes and the periodic occurrence of earthquake swarms. The region has attracted the attention of geoscientists since the strong 1985/86 earthquake swarm. The 5th Meeting of the Czech Tectonic Studies Group in Bublava (2000) follows successful Meetings in Jeseník (1996), Ostrava (1997), Malá Úpa (1998) and Blansko (1999). Since the first meeting, it has been an annual review of current research in the fields of tectonics, petrology and metamorphic geology.

For the first time in the 5 year history of the meetings of the Czech Tectonic Studies Group, one of the field trips (pre-conference) was devoted to sedimentological aspects of basin evolution and relationships between sedimentation and basin-fill deformation. The field trip, led by David Uličný, Michal Rajchl, Karel Mach and Zdeněk Dvořák, was entitled "Sedimentation and synsedimentary deformation in a rift-margin, lacustrine delta system: the Bělina delta (Miocene), Most Basin". During the post-conference excursion, Jiří Konopásek, Karel Schulmann, Helena Klápková, and Simona Králíčková presented "The Variscan structural and metamorphic evolution of the central part of the Krušné Hory (Erzgebirge) Mts".

The scope of the meeting, including lectures dealing with tectonics, metamorphic geology, geophysics and sedimentary geology, attests to the broad interest of the Czech Tectonic Studies Group in a multidisciplinary approach to geoscience. 41 talks, grouped in 8 topics, were presented during the conference. They were: "Sedimentary basins - a record of sedimentary and tectonic

processes" (chaired by J. Kalvoda), "The sedimentary record of the Palaeozoic basins at the eastern margin of the Bohemian Massif" (chaired by D. Uličný), "Structural studies in sedimentary formations" (chaired by R. Grygar), "Deformational microstructures of mylonites, fabrics and rheology" (chaired by S. Mazur), "Geophysics and tectonic modeling" (chaired by Z. Venera), "The Variscan tectonics of Saxothuringian and West Sudetes" (chaired by V. Babuška), "Magma chemistry and fabrics" (chaired by J. Leichmann) and "HT-HP metamorphism and fluids" (chaired by V. Janoušek). Two guest lectures were given: "The role of basin-margin physiography and sediment supply history in sequence architecture: insights from field studies and computer modelling" by D. Uličný, G. Nichols & D. Waltham and "A geophysical image of the West Bohemia seismoactive region" by J. Svancara. Abstracts of all the presentations were published in English in the 10th volume of *Geolines* published by the Institute of Geology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

The presence of almost 100 participants from the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland demonstrates the increasing level of collaboration between geologists from these countries. The meeting was organised in charming surroundings, which stimulated many interesting and fruitful discussions. The diversity of the presentations and increasing interest of the participants contributed to the success of the meeting and gave them an opportunity to fulfil both their professional and social expectations. We look forward to the next meeting in spring 2001, to be organised in the Slovak Carpathians.

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The EUROPROBE (TESZ) and PACE TMR Projects Joint Meeting, Zakopane/Holy Cross Mountains, September 16–23, 2000

This highly successful meeting, organised by Aleksander Guterch of the Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, brought together participants of two EU-founded international projects: EUROPROBE TESZ and PACE TMRNetwork.

The Europrobe TESZ project is focused on the Trans-European Suture Zone. Believed to represent the most prominent geological boundary in Europe, it crosses the territory of Poland from the NW to the SE. The studies of the crust and upper mantle along the TESZ and its margins are aimed at new interpretations of their overall structure, and at explaining the thermo-mechanical processes of Phanerozoic lithosphere accretion. The principal scientific objective of the PACE TMR Network is to reconstruct the process of amalgamation of the central European terranes to the East European Craton during the Palaeozoic.

The conference was attended by around 80 geologists and geophysicists from (in alphabetic order) Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom. As could be expected, the Polish geoscience team was the

largest at the Zakopane conference, constituting about 45 percent of the attendees. The Polish participants were both academics and industry workers, from among others the Warsaw, Wrocław and Silesian universities, the Institutes of Geophysics and Geological Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Polish Geological Institute, the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Polish Oil and Gas Company.

The presented talks and posters were devoted to a wide spectrum of geophysical and geological problems of the Palaeozoic and Late Proterozoic crust of Central Europe. The areas discussed in detail stretch from the Brabant massif in Belgium and the southern North Sea, across the crustal structures of Denmark, Germany, the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia, to the Moesian platform in Romania and the Late Proterozoic features of the Ukrainian Shield and the East European Platform.

After the welcome talks given by the convenors, Aleksander Guterch and David Gee, the conference commenced with two general presentations, which summed up the hitherto achieved results of both major projects, the TESZ and PACE. Tim Pharaoh gave a short TESZ project review, and John Winchester summarised the main conclusions of the paper "The Pa-

laeozeic amalgamation of Central Europe: a review of the mechanisms and timing of accretion of crustal blocks to Baltica along the Trans-European Suture Zone" which had been written collectively by the entire PACE team as a final summary of the project and recently submitted to Tectonophysics. Conference issues that directly addressed the Sudetes included talks by M. Lewandowski on Palaeozoic block rotations, by Q.G. Crowley and co-authors on the geochemically inferred tectonostratigraphic affinities of the Fore-Sudetic block, by D. Marheine and co-workers on the geochronological constraints of the tectonometamorphic development of the West Sudetes, by P.A. Floyd, Q.G. Crowley and collaborators on pillow lavas in the Ślęza ophiolite, by V. Kachlik and F. Patočka on the Late Devonian–Early Carboniferous bimodal volcanics of the Jested Mts in the West Sudetes, and by N. Bakun-Czubarow and M.A.J. Piasecki on granulite/eclogite facies metamorphism in the Góry Sowie. The Sudetic-related posters were by N. Bakun-Czubarow (on the Variscan exhumation of ultra-high-pressure rocks in the East Sudetes), by H. Timmermann, Q.G. Crowley and S.R. Noble (on Sm-Nd isotope characterisation of crustal blocks of the Sudetes), by W. Kozdrój and co-workers (on the new geological map of the Lausitz–Izera–Karkonosze region) and by R. Kryza, S. Mazur and C. Pin (on MORB-type basites in the E-Karkonosze and Kłodzko units).

Rather indirect, though important, implications for the interpretation of the Palaeozoic evolution of the Sudetic area were contained in presentations that were either related to the geology of the adjacent areas (contributions on, among others, various parts of the Bohemian Massif, the areas of Pommerania, Małopolska, Upper Silesia, and the areas of the TESZ in Germany and Denmark) or in presentations which were devoted to

more general problems or wider areas, thus bearing a more universal message (e.g. talks by W.S. McKerrow on Palaeozoic orogenies and Palaeozoic oceans, by L.R.M. Cocks on faunal evidence for the division in Europe in the Ordovician and Silurian or by E.A. Eide and T.H. Torsvik on the changing position of Baltica during the Early Palaeozoic).

An important part of the conference were talks on the recently performed CELEBRATION 2000 seismic experiment (Central European Lithospheric Experiment Based on Refraction) by A. Guterch, M. Grad and co-workers and on the results of the earlier POLONAISE'97 project. Both projects are aimed at revealing the structure of the deep crust and lithospheric mantle in Poland.

The rainy weather kept the conference participants indoors, at the luxurious Hotel Litwor, and helped them concentrate on talks and posters, rather than on walks in the mountains. The most remarkable social event was a ceremonial dinner at a local folklore cellar restaurant, accompanied by a traditional Tatra mountaineers' fiddle band. Fortunately, the weather improved after the three days of indoor presentations and enabled successful post-conference field trips to be carried out. The one-day excursion into the Tatra Mts was led by Krzysztof Krajewski and showed the structural geology and stratigraphy of the boundary zone between the Variscan crystalline core and the thrust and folded Mesozoic cover. It was followed by a two-day trip to the Holy Cross Mountains led by Zdzisław Belka, who presented the stratigraphical profiles of both the main constituent units of the Holy Cross region, the Łysogóry and Małopolska blocks.

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A geological workshop "The tectonics of the Ślęza ophiolite and its influence on the distribution of some mineral ores and groundwater", Tąpadła, October 1–4, 2000

This geological workshop was held in Tąpadła near Sobótka, Lower Silesia on October 1–4, 2000. It was organised by the Institute of Geological Sciences, Wrocław University, and the organising committee was managed by Prof. Michał Mierzejewski. The main goal of the workshop was to present and discuss the results of the Ph.D. project recently completed by Mohamed Abdel-Wahed from Egypt under the supervision of Michał Mierzejewski. This thesis focused on the tectonics of the Ślęza ophiolite, a problem having primary significance for the reconstruction of the structure of the Sudetic segment of the Variscan belt. The site of the meeting, situated almost in the middle of the Ślęza ophiolite, was determined by the above mentioned leading theme of the workshop. This topic was covered in several presentations dealing with a broad range of geological research in the field of structural geology, metamorphic petrology and geochemistry. Lectures in Polish and English were presented during the meeting by M. Mierzejewski, H. Brause, S. Achramowicz, N. Bakun-Czubarow, P. Gunia, S. Staško and M. Abdel-Wahed. The field trip, for the most part led by M. Mierzejewski and M. Abdel-Wahed, presented new structural data collected from the Ślęza ophiolite and revealed possible ways to interpret them. Visits to some additional localities closely related to the main subject of the field trip were devoted to the origin and structure of the Niemcza Zone (S. Mazur), the petrology of the ophiolite (A. Majerowicz), groundwater occurrence in the Ślęza Massif (S. Staško), the genesis of the ilmenite ore minerali-

zation (A. Muszer) and the tectonics of the Strzegom–Sobótka granite pluton (M. Mierzejewski). The scientific programme was accompanied by social events including a reception on the last evening of the workshop.

The meeting demonstrated an increasing interest in the geology of the Sudetic ophiolite, which seems to be a key element in the mosaic of the Variscan basement units at the NE margin of the Bohemian Massif. A broad range of participants from Germany, Ireland, Egypt and Poland prove the need for international collaboration on the structure of Variscan trans-regional suture zones, significant for the geology of all of Central Europe. The common opinion, shared by practically all the participants, the meeting contributed to a better understanding of the geological relationships between the ophiolite and the other crystalline units of the Sudetes, and provided a stimulating impulse for future collaborations between scientists from Poland, Germany and Egypt. The proceedings of the workshop were edited by M. Mierzejewski in honour of A. Majerowicz, W. Narębski and C. Pin, geologists who significantly contributed to our knowledge about the petrology and geochemistry of the Sudetic ophiolites. The volume contains 13 original papers on different aspects of the ophiolite geology, including those that were presented during the workshop.

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The 9th Meeting of Gesellschaft für Geowissenschaften e.V., Frankfurt am Oder – Słubice, September 20–25, 2000

The 9th Meeting of Gesellschaft für Geowissenschaften e.V. was held in Słubice and Frankfurt am Oder on September 20–25, 2000. It was organised by the German Society of Geosciences, the Polish Geological Society and the Institute of Geology of the Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznań under the heading 'Geologie ist grenzenlos' – 'Geology knows no borders'. The meeting was devoted to various aspects of the geology of the regions to the west and east of the Odra River – the political border between Germany and Poland. Among the topics the following were the most important: neotectonic movements, the geology of the crystalline basement, and the geology of the North German-Polish Basin. The meeting was attended by around 90 geologists from Germany and Poland, of which a number have closely co-operated for many years. They presented over 40 papers with new data or reviewing current research in the fields of the Quaternary geology, neotectonics, hydrogeology, engineering geology, sedimentology, regional geology and petrology of pre-Quaternary basement rocks, and environmental geology of the region concerned.



Collegium Polonicum in Słubice.

The welcoming talks, and all the conference lectures were held in the new, well equipped building of Collegium Polonicum – another German-Polish successful research and educational joint venture undertaken by the European University Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder, and the Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań. The modern architecture of Collegium Polonicum, which was built in Słubice next to the border bridge across the Odra River, attracts the attention of visitors from both riverbanks.

The meeting was accompanied by 3 pre-conference (A1, A2, A3) and 3 post-conference (B1, B2, B3) excursions. During the A1 excursion F. Brose, A. Piotrowski, R. Dobracki and K. Urbański presented marginal and end moraines, sandur and outwash plains, and continental dunes of the Pomerania phase of the Vistulian Glaciation. The A2 excursion was led by B. Cedro, who showed rafts and blocks of Upper Jurassic rocks embodied in Cenozoic deposits. The A3 excursion, led by W. Hierold and R. Buryn, showed the 'Lower Odra Valley National Park'. The B1 excursion dealt with crystalline rocks in southern Brandenburg and in western Poland. Cores from boreholes drilled in these regions were shown in the core archive of Landesamt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe Brandenburg in Waldstadt-Wünsdorf (J. Köpp) and in the core archive of Państwowy Instytut Geologiczny in Leszcze (S. Cwojdzński and A. Żelaźniewicz). A short field trip led by J. Köpp and P. Jonas showed the Lusatian greywackes and granodiorites at Koschenberg and the Upper Vendian Rothsteinfelsen at the Torgau-Doberlug Synclinorium. During the B2 excursion, M. Kupetz presented geology, glacioteonics and brown-coal mining activities in the Muskau fold arc. The B3 excursion to the Bełchatów open-cast mine, where the Miocene graben and Quaternary tectonic deformations were shown by L. Czarnecki, A. Hałuszczak, R. Gotowała, and D. Krzyszkowski.

The proceedings of the meeting containing abstracts of the oral and poster contributions, and the excursion guide were edited by W. Stackebrandt and S. Lorenc.

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