S19 Triassic rifting magmatism and associated deep-water sedimentation: their significance in the early evolution of the western part of Neotethys

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This session accepts both full papers and abstracts

The onset of Triasssic rifting-type volcanism (mainly basalts) and associated pelagic sedimentation (Hallstatt/Bulog or Bódvalenke-type limestones, radiolarites) are good indicators of the beginning of Neotethyan rifting processes in the Hellenidic—Dinaridic domain. Magmatic activity within rift structures exhibited alkaline affinity, and gradually developed in calc-alkaline to tholeiitic character. Mixing of hot lava flows with cold, unconsolidated deep water sediments resulted in a specific facies, peperites. These can be followed in a belt from central Greece (Othrys Mts., Euboia Island, etc.) to NW Croatia, then (displaced) until the Bükk—Darnó area in NE Hungary. These events began in (?)Late Scythian—Anisian and continued until the Late Carnian or Early Norian. The session is devoted to related volcanic and sedimentary processes, including study of petrochemistry, lithology, peperite facies, sedimentology of deep water carbonate and siliceous deposits, hydrothermal phenomena, etc. The contribution will have a regional significance in understanding the early Neotethyan history in the Circum-Mediterranean realm.