

The 5th Meeting of the Central European Tectonic Studies Group and 12th Meeting of the Czech Tectonic Studies Group, Teplá, Czech Republic, April 11–14, 2007

The combined 5th meeting of the Central European Tectonic Group (CETeG) and the 12th meeting of the Czech Tectonic Studies Group (CTS) took place in Teplá, Czech Republic, April 11–14, 2007. This joint conference is an annual event and is, by tradition, held in a geologically interesting region of whichever member country – Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia or Hungary – is hosting it. This year it was the turn of the Czech Republic. Following established conventions, the conference was organized in cooperation with the Czech Geological Survey (CGS), the Czech Geophysical Institute, the Academy of Science of the Czech Republic and the Czech Tectonic Studies Group. The venue was the small town Teplá, which is situated on the boundary between the Saxothuringian and the Teplá-Barrandian domains, so providing the opportunity for two geologically interesting excursions.

The four-day meeting started with a pre-conference field trip “Manifestations of Recent Dynamics of the Western Part of the Eger (Ohře) Rift”, which was led by A. Špičák (GFÚ AV ČR), H. Kämpf (GFZ Potsdam), F. Weinlich (GFÚ AV ČR) and P. Hradecký (ČGS). This excursion provided an insight into the more pronounced manifestations of recent tectonic dynamics in the western part of the Bohemian Massif. These included seismicity, illustrated by seismic and tilt monitoring at Skalná; emissions of mantle gases such as CO₂ and ³He within the Hájek/Soos nature reserve; and Quaternary volcanism displayed at the Železná Hůrka/Eisenbühl volcano. There were also discussions on the relationships of the neotectonic phenomena to the evolution of the Eger Rift region.

The next two days of the conference were devoted to 33 talks and nearly 40 poster presentations. The scientific program was thematically organized under the general headings of “Variscan geology of the Bohemian Massif” (first day) and “Geodynamics of the Carpathian belt” (second day). Each general theme was divided into separate sessions on aspects of the relevant tectonics, petrology, geochronology, geochemistry, geophysics and structure. The poster presentations covered a wide spectrum of research topics related to the geology of the Bohemian Massif and other European regions as well as geology of exotic countries such as Iran, Namibia and Vietnam. The poster session provided an occasion for geoscientists to directly exchange ideas, often resulting in lively discussions. The papers of this conference were published by the CGS in a special volume of proceedings that were edited by Zdeněk Venera and which included the excursion guide.

The CETeG and CTS meetings have always encouraged young scientists to present their research results at the conference, and, as part of this, PhD students could win awards for their scientific publications and presentations. This year, three students were presented with awards at the



Železná Hůrka Hill. Unconformity between bedded tuff and subsequent pyroclastic fall. Horst Kämpf explains the details during the pre-conference trip.

conference’s Gala Dinner. Zuzana Kratinová (Charles University and CAS) won the Radek Melka Prize, sponsored by the Czech Tectonic Studies Group and Institute of Geological Sciences Polish Academy of Sciences, for an important geoscientific paper published in 2006. Jiri Sláma (Charles University) was awarded the Staszek Brud Prize of the Galicia Tectonic Group for the best oral presentation. And Prokop Závada (CAS) won a prize for the best poster presentation by a student.

The post-conference field trip, organized on the last day of the meeting, was entitled “The Mariánské Lázně Complex and its relations to neighbouring metamorphic units”. This was led by the triumvirate of V. Štědrá, S. Vrána and J. Konopásek (CGS). The excursion was devoted to the petrology and structural setting of eclogites, gabbroids, granulites, ultrabasics and medium-pressure metamorphics in the Mariánské Lázně (Marienbad) Complex and the relations of these rocks to the surrounding geological units of the Teplá Plateau Crystalline Complex, the Kladská Unit, and the Saxothuringian and Moldanubian units. Participants on this trip were shown a new set of petrological, geophysical and structural data that had been obtained for the Mariánské Lázně Complex and the adjacent units. This proved very interesting for the geologists who were studying the Palaeozoic evolution of central Europe. Several outcrops proved especially attractive because of the presence of high- and ultrahigh-pressure rocks. Everyone took a piece of eclogite for their own collection.

The scientific level of the conference was high and the atmosphere during both the formal and informal discus-

sions was friendly. This, combined with an attractive venue and very good organization, led to a most enjoyable and successful scientific meeting. There was also an excellent social programme, which included a guided tour of historical parts of the Premonstratensian Abbey, an organ concert in the Teplá Abbey Church and a conference party

that featured a Bengas gypsy band. The conference lived up to all expectations and everyone looked forward to the next CETeG/CTS meeting, planned for Upohlav, Slovakia, in April 2008.

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The 4th International Petroarcheological Symposium, Wrocław, October 11–13, 2007



Participants of the 4th Petroarcheological Symposium during the fieldtrip. (Photo by K. Jaworski)

Twenty-eight years after the third symposium, the Fourth International Petroarcheological Symposium took place in Wrocław, 11–13 October, 2007. This early autumn meeting revealed the current state of petroarcheologic research in western Poland and in the Moravia region of the Czech Republic. During the opening ceremony, the chairmen referred to the long history of cooperation between archeologists and geologists and of the potential for such cooperation in the future. In particular, studying such unique areas as Lower Silesia and its neighbouring regions.

The talks on the first day were devoted to the methods and results of petroarcheologic studies, classical archaeology from Palaeolithic to Middle Age periods, gemmology, petroarchitecture and petrography of stone artefacts. The considerable number of presentations, their high quality, and the lively discussions at the informal party that evening, confirmed that interest in petroarcheologic research had not diminished.

The second day saw the official opening of the exhibition “The stone artefacts of different periods of history” at the Wrocław City Museum (Archaeology Branch), for which there was an accompanying poster session on the sources of the stone artefacts. That evening, prof. A. Grodzicki offered participants a guided tour of interesting historical sites in the city center of Wrocław.

The third day of the symposium comprised visits to a variety of places. There was the Iron Age (and still working) excavations near Domasław village, prof. B. Gediga acting as guide; a visit to the stone artefacts collection in the Museum of Mt. Ślęza in Sobótka, which included a short lecture by A. Majerowicz about the geology of Ślęza Ophiolite; and a trip to the ancient granite mine on the eastern slope of Mt. Ślęza, with prof. G. Domański as our guide.

The participants considered this fourth symposium a great success, not least because of the increasing level of cooperation between Polish, Czech and Slovak researchers. The next 5th petroarcheological symposium has been provisionally scheduled to be held in Moravia in 2010.

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EUROGRANITES' 2007 – Granitoids in Poland

The 2007 meeting of EUROGRANITES was held in Poland and, appropriately, called *Granitoids in Poland*. Geologists researching granitoids had the opportunity of visiting outcrops of the main granitoid massifs of Lower Silesia (Niemcza, Karkonosze, Strzegom and Strzelin) and of the Tatra Mountains. In addition, granitoids from all of the other important intrusions in Poland were on view in museums and in special temporary exhibitions.

The Eurogranites conference was organized by the Mineralogical Sciences Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Faculty of Geology of Warsaw University, and the Polish Geological Institute. Chairing the conference was Janina Wiszniewska (Polish Geological Institute), who displayed exceptional energy and charm throughout,

and she was supported by an organizational team consisting of Andrzej Kozłowski, Aleksandra Gawęda, Magdalena Pańczyk, Ewa Krzemińska, Bogusław Bagiński, Michał Mierzejewski, and Stanisław Mazur. The organizers had a formidable task: to successfully show the conference participants as many kinds of Polish granitoids – and from as many localities – as possible. Including subsurface granitoids.

In all, EUROGRANITES 2007 attracted 56 participants, 35 of whom were international geologists. These came from France, UK, Ireland, Belgium, USA, Spain, Japan, Switzerland, Lithuania, Canada, Australia, Ukraine, Belarus, the Czech Republic and Italy. Poland was represented by 21 geologists from Warsaw, Cracow, Wrocław,

and Sosnowiec. These ‘locals’ did a great job in explaining details of whatever rocks were under discussion to the non-Polish participants.

Each participant was given a copy of the high-quality conference book *Granitoids in Poland*, edited by Andrzej Kozłowski & Janina Wiszniewska, and a copy of the *EUROGRANITES 2007 Excursion Guide, September 1–6, 2007*, edited by Janina Wiszniewska & Ewa Krzemińska.

The conference opened in the Leopoldina Hall in the Main Building of Wrocław University and there Janina Wiszniewska and Bogusław Bagiński, together with the Authorities of Wrocław University and Honorary Committee, ceremonially opened the workshop. The first speaker was Bernard Bonin, who offered a history of the Eurogranites conferences. Then came invaluable introductory lectures, all carefully prepared, on the general geology of Poland and overviews of particular granite areas, incorporating what would be seen on the field trips. These lectures were given by Janina Wiszniewska (Polish Geological Institute), who discussed the Precambrian granitoids of NE Poland; Paweł Aleksandrowski (University of Wrocław), who discussed the Variscan granitoids in the Sudetes; and Jolanta Burda (University of Silesia), who summarized the state of knowledge of the Tatra Mountains. These summaries were especially appreciated by the younger participants.

After lunch, all participants were invited to the Mineralogical Museum of Wrocław University where Adam Szuszkiewicz and Bolesław Wajsprych gave an informative introduction to the history of the museum and explained the special temporary exhibitions. Participants took photos of the most interesting museum specimens.

The organizers wanted to show some granitic rocks that are known only from boreholes in NE Poland, so samples of these had been transported to Wrocław for the occasion, as had hand specimens from several smaller granitic bodies that were located too far away from the planned field trip routes. So, after the museum visit, the participants were taken to the temporary exhibit on the Odra River Boulevard, where there was an open-air display of the Precambrian basement rocks from deep boreholes located in NE Poland (speakers: Ewa Krzemińska, Janina Wiszniewska, Grazyna Skridlaite, Monika Kusiak, Bogusław Bagiński) and of some granites from Sudetes (speaker: David Białek). After this, we traveled to the Kośmin quarry, 50 km south of Wrocław, where Piotr Gunia (Wrocław University) gave a summary of the geological and petrological problems posed by the Niemcza granitoids. The first day ended with a visit to an old granite quarry beneath Kowarska Czuba, where Michał Mierzejewski presented evidence of the rheological phenomena that had governed the long history of the evolution of the Karkonosze pluton. Thanks to the help of Ian Williams, all the participants climbed up the strongly weathered granitic wall to see the details. And in the evening twilight, Piotr Migoń talked on granite weathering and of the geomorphology of the Karkonosze Massif.

Day two started with a refreshing walk to the abandoned uranium mine near Kowary, with Stanisław Mikulski as our helpful guide. The U deposit is located within



Paszowice quarry. Krzysztof Turniak, Daniel Dunkley and Monika Kusiak engaged in discussion on granite geochronology.

crystalline rocks that occur ~2 km northward from the contact with the Karkonosze granite. Radon radiation in the mine seemed to have a beneficial effect on the respiratory and circulatory systems of all participants. The rest of the day was devoted to the Karkonosze granite. Michał Mierzejewski showed us biotite schlieren of different origins; chilled contacts, or, indeed, the lack of them; contact between coarse grained porphyritic granites and light, medium grained porphyritic granite; and numerous joints in the granite, which stimulated much discussion. Also, Piotr Gunia showed us small (up to 40 cm), oval- or sphere-shaped enclaves of granodiorite and diorite composition in the eastern slope of the Mrowiec hill. For the last geological stop of day two, we visited the only active granite quarry within the Karkonosze granite, that at Szklarska Poręba Huta. Here, Stanisław Mikulski discussed the petrography, geochemistry, post-magmatic mineralization and dating of the Karkonosze granite. But day 2 had one final treat: we visited the Ceramic Factory and Shop in Szklarska Poręba, where we learned how our “Eurogranites 2007” mugs were made.

The third day was devoted to granitoid massifs of the Fore Sudetic Block. At the Żbik and Wieńnica quarries, Justyna Domańska-Siuda showed and discussed details of the petrography, chemistry, petrogenesis and magma mingling-mixing processes of the Strzegom–Sobótka massifs. At the Paszowice quarry, Krzysztof Turniak informed the group of the geochronology of the Variscan Massifs. And I, Justyna Ciesielczuk, was invited to talk on the problem of hydrothermal alteration of the Strzelin granite. Given the theme of hydrothermal alteration and that we were not allowed to go to the bottom of the deepest quarry in Europe (124 m), perhaps it was appropriate that I explained the petrology of the Strzelin massif and the mechanism of the hydrothermal alteration at its edge in heavy rain.

The evening of day three was spent travelling to Cracow, where, on day four, the participants could sightsee one of the most beautiful towns in Poland. Cracow is listed by UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage site, and the Eurogranite geologists could also try and spot, in the build-

ings, granitoids derived from the Sudetes Mountains. In the afternoon, we visited the Wieliczka Salt Mine and then traveled to Zakopane, the capital of the Tatra Mountains.

The planned trip on day five, to Kasprowy Wierch, was cancelled because of unexpected snow. Undeterred, and using poster presentations, the organizers used the opportunity to tell the group of the geology and tectonics of the Tatra Mts.; karst processes in carbonate sedimentary cover rocks; amphibolitic xenoliths; and the general characteristics of Goryczkowa granite, including the metapelitic xenoliths that were the result of partial melting processes.

The last day, day six, of the conference was devoted to the granitoids and their enclaves in the Morskie Oko area. At the Mickiewicz waterfalls, Edyta Jurewicz explained aspects of the region's post-glacial geomorphology and discussed the mylonitic and cataclastic zones inside the high Tatra granite. Aleksandra Gawęda talked on and illustrated the petrology of the High Tatra granite, including its enclaves and hydrothermal mineralisation, pegmatites

and leucogranites segregations. Krzysztof Szopa, together with Patryk Dubiel and their supervisor Aleksandra Gawęda, discussed the problem of K-feldspar megacrysts and that two types of schlieren present were both of magmatic origin. The last subject to be officially discussed at Eurogranites 2007 was the origin of the region's thermal waters and the phenomenon of bitumen migration.

Despite some rain and snow, Eurogranites 2007 had some beautiful weather – always important on a field trip. The lecturers and guides did a magnificent job in keeping the party interested in the geological problems and phenomena under discussion. And all the international participants enjoyed their stay in Poland. Finally, I, on behalf of the participants, would like to say a heartfelt “Thank you” to all the organizers. They were always on hand to solve any problems and were instrumental in creating an outstanding and unforgettable atmosphere.

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