

PALEOGEOGRAPHIC AND STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF DINARIDES ACCORDING TO
THE PROFILE MOSTAR-SARAJEVO-TUZLA.

Jacques CHARVET, Université de Lille 1, BP 36, 59650 Villeneuve d'Ascq

Abstract. The actual structure is made of nappes emplaced in Paleogene time. During the geosynclinal evolution there were external, median or intermediate and internal zones. These last knew two successive paleogeographies separated by the obduction of ophiolites and tectonization during the lower Cretaceous time.

Résumé. Les différentes zones présentées constituent, lors de l'évolution géosynclinale alpine : un domaine interne à deux paléogéographies successives séparées par une crise orogénique biphasée responsable du charriage ophiolitique (Malm terminal) et d'une tectonique de couverture (Crétacé inférieur), un domaine médian ou intermédiaire enregistrant les effets sédimentaires de cette crise et un domaine externe dont l'évolution paléogéographique se poursuit depuis le Trias jusqu'à la mise en place des nappes tertiaires qui impliquent tout l'édifice.

In the examined area several isopic zones follow one another from the coast to the pannonian basin (AUBOUIN and others, 1970 ; CHARVET, 1970). The dalmatian zone is reduced to a strip of upper Eocene flysch. High-Karst zone shows a thick series of mid-Triassic into upper Cretaceous carbonate platform (3000-4000m) including lagoonal episodes and more pelagic sequences during the Cretaceous age. After a late Cretaceous bauxite emersion, the lagoonal Paleocene sedimentation and then the marine Ypresian-Lutetian one take place in the external area. The flysch appears in Ypresian or Lutetian time according to the units. Prekarst sub-zone is the internal border of the previous one. The series show differences in Jurassic time with abundant breccias and, inwards, Dogger-Neocomian pelagic sediments. An upper Cretaceous terrigenous breccial formation, mainly Maestrichtian, is followed by Paleocene flysch. The Bosniac zone subdivides into two parts : an external B. zone with dolomitic substratum and distal flysch starting at Barremo-Aptian time and an internal B. zone with pelagic substratum from Ladinian to Malm age (cherty limestones and then radiolarites) bearing flysch with ophiolite fragments beginning in Berriasian time and getting coarser in Aptian time and limy in upper Cretaceous age. The Serbian zone consists of a pelagic series from Ladinian to Malm age. On the radiolarites, broken with breccias, lies the "Diabase-Radiolarite-Formation" covered with a Berriasian detritic series of flysch type. Golija zone shows a neritic series till Liassic time, getting condensed and pelagic under the "Diabase-Radiolarite". After the overthrusting of the ophiolites and a process of folding it occurs a Barremo-Aptian transgression. This zone seems disappear to the North West. Drinjača zone is a new zone coming into sight to the North East and at the end of the previous one. The pelagic series bears the "Diabase-Radiolarite" and ophiolites.

obducted in latest Jurassic time. Tectonised also in lower Cretaceous time, this zone is transgressed in basal Cretaceous time and then from Barremo-Aptian into Cenomanian time, towards the North East (CHARVET, 1973). The Cretaceous limestones bear a Maestrichtian detritic formation. Majeвица mountain must be related to Vardar zone; the Triassic and Jurassic rocks are of Golijan types. After the ophiolite-thrusting and an erosion reaching Paleozoic layers, a transgression occurs in Santonian stage.

The tectonic structure consists of nappes thrust in Paleogene age with a South West vergency. In the external area High-Karst nappe, cut in sheets, is overthrust by the Prekarst displaced with its paleozoic basement. The Bosniac nappe lets see a Prekarst half-window due to the bulging of Central Bosnia. The front of the internal area, Serbian front, shows a displacement of 80 km near Sarajevo. The Serbian largely allochthonous nappe bears the Golijan Romanija-Devetak nappe overlain by Drinjača nappe. This last superposition dates from the lower Cretaceous time like Pešter nappe. The front of Vardar zone is clearly of tertiary time.

The paleogeographic evolution consists of a few main stages : Lower Triassic marine transgression, individualization of pelagic basins during mid-Triassic time in a pre-existing platform and their extension at Liassic time. In Malm age a slope connects the external platform to the internal basin. We can compare this evolution to an inactive margin (BERNOULLI and JENKYNS, 1974) or to a marginal sea (BLANCHET, 1976). The ophiolite obduction occurs in the uppermost Jurassic period and the tectonization of paleodinarides in lower Cretaceous time; the flysch formations progress towards the external area from Berriasian to upper Eocene time before the general Oligocene tectonization.

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