

Doporučená literatura

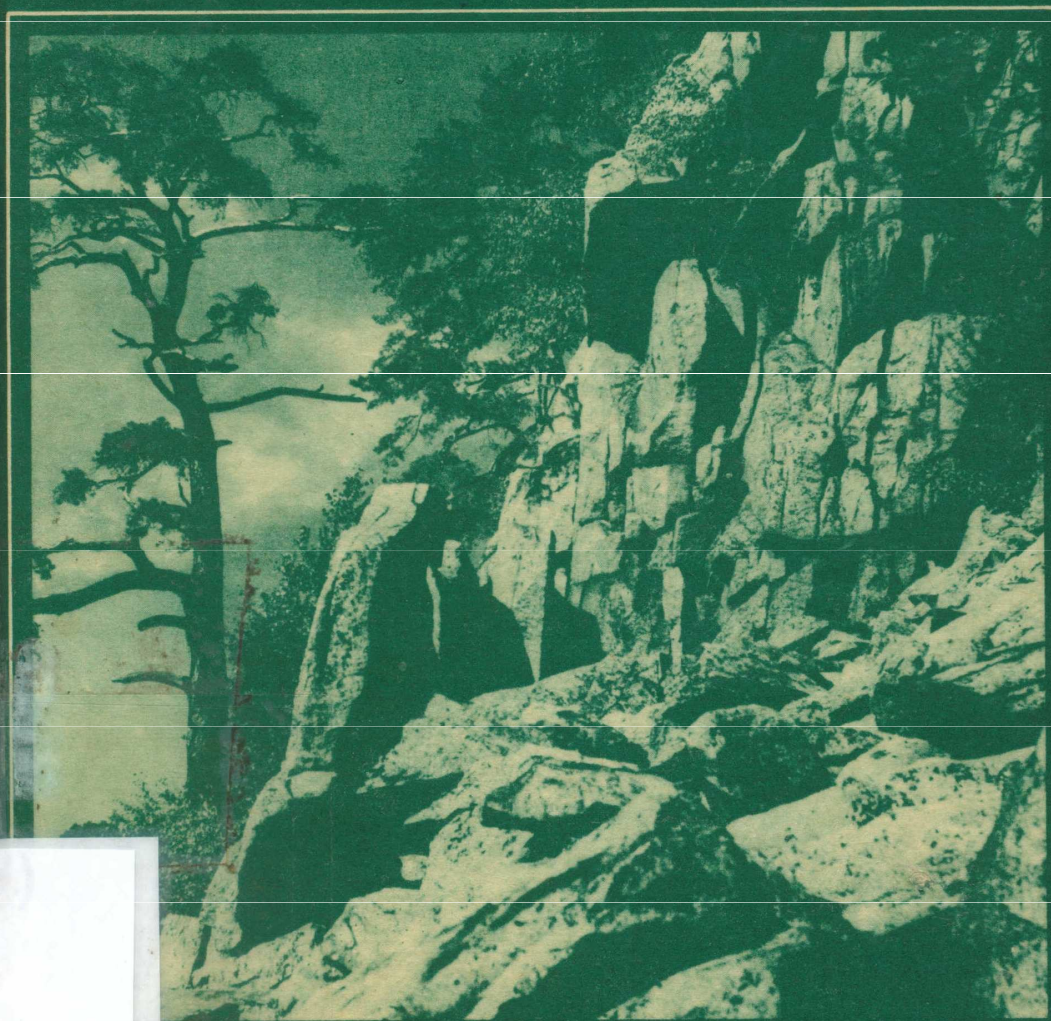
Lukáš Krmíček

GEOLOGIE ČSSR I.

Český masív

Zdeněk Mísař
a kolektiv

SPN



REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SUBDIVISION OF THE BOHEMIAN MASSIF ON THE TERRITORY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

**Report of the Working Group
for Regional Geological Classification
of the Bohemian Massif
at the former Czechoslovak Stratigraphic Commission**

(6 text-figs.)

The progressing knowledge of geological history and structure of the Bohemian Massif on the territory of the Czech Republic results in increasing need of objective classification and terminology of geological units. Although a scheme of subdivisions and terminological principles was published in 1976, new data and views made a revision necessary.

The former Czechoslovak Stratigraphic Commission initiated in 1991 the establishment of a working group which evaluated written comments of about 30 workers in regional geology of Bohemian Massif and prepared a new revised version of regional tectonostratigraphic subdivisions. This was later subject to discussions at several meetings and scientific seminars.

The Working Group, composed of S. Čech, I. Chlupáč, A. Dudek, M. Eliáš, V. Holub, J. Pešek, Z. Pouba, O. Shrbený, J. Tyráček, J. Valčeka, Z. Vejnar and J. Zapletal, submitted the final proposal in the second half of 1992, and after the expert evaluation made by J. Dvořák, J. Petránek and V. Zoubek, the Stratigraphic Commission approved the new scheme (June 17th, 1992).

The Czech version was published in the Journal of Mineralogy and Geology vol. 37, No. 4 (1992). As the defined subdivisions are of general interest for many workers dealing with the geology of the Bohemian Massif, the English version is presented.

I. Crystalline units and the pre-Variscan Paleozoic

The present state of knowledge allows the distinction of only principal tectonostratigraphic units in terms of the Variscan orogenic belt with incorporated older elements. Whilst the major subdivision of European Variscides exceed the scope of the report, two hierarchic categories, namely the regions and their parts, are defined.

The intrusive bodies are generally ranged with unit within which they occur, regardless of their age. The term pluton is applied for complex bodies of larger extension, the term massif is used for smaller intrusive masses with simpler internal composition.

1. The Moldanubian Region (Moldanubicum)

The southern part of the Bohemian Massif formed by metamorphic complexes in amphibolite to granulite facies of Precambrian and Paleozoic (?) age, penetrated by large plutonic bodies of granitoids. The area is bordered by the Kutná Hora-Svratka Region in the N, the Moravian-Silesian Region in the E, and the Central Bohemian Region in the NW. The southern continuation is covered by sediments of the Alpine Foredeep. The Moldanubicum can be subdivided on the territory of the Czech Republic into the following parts:

a) **The Moldanubicum of the Český Les Mts.:** the NW prolongation of the Moldanubicum up to

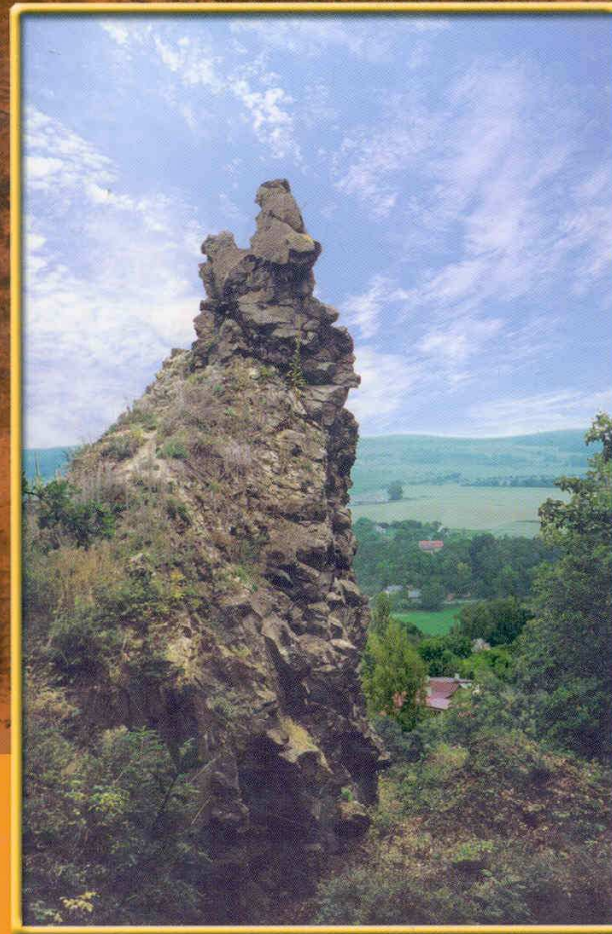
the junction with the Saxothuringian region in the NW, and delimited by the Czech and Bavarian Quartz Lodes (Pfahl) in the E and SW.

b) **The Moldanubicum of Šumava and Southern Bohemia:** a part of Moldanubicum bounded by the deep-seated Central Bohemian Fault in the NW, the Bavarian Quartz Lode (Pfahl) in the SW, the Příbyslav Fault in the E, and the Rataje Zone in the N.

c) **The Strážek Moldanubicum:** the north-eastern marginal part of the Moldanubicum between the Svratka Crystalline Complex in the N, and the Třebíč Massif in the S.

d) **The Moldanubicum of Western Moravia:** the part of Moldanubicum situated southward of the Třebíč Massif and continuing into the Waldviertel area of Austria. It is bounded by the Příbyslav Fault in the W, and by the Moldanubian overthrust over the Moravicum in the E. The granitoid massifs of Třebíč, Jihlava and Rastenberg also belong to this unit.

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Vydavatelství České geologické služby

