

REGIONAL METAMORPHISM OF THE MESO-CENOZOIC VOLCANIC FORMATIONS

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The regional metamorphism of volcanites of the region for the first time is considered by the author as polygenous process determined by combination of: 1) spilitization, as earlier process to other types of greenstone alterations, represented by associations of albite, chlorite, calcite etc.; 2) autometamorphism (up to volcanite folding) affected by gaseous-liquid agents enclosed in rocks, that resulted in amygdaloidal changes. The amygdules are filled with chalcedone, epidotes, chlorites, quartz, pumpellyite, prochlorine, zeolites, and so on.; 3) folding of igneous rock mass, where associations of chlorites, chalcedone, calcite, sericite, albite and so on. form; 4) intrusions of magmatic bodies that created conditions for the raise of associations of epidotes, actinolite, chlorites, albite etc. The intensity and regional greenstone regeneration of volcanogenes are also considered by the author. The adular emergence may be treated as a characteristic feature of the Cenozoic volcanites metamorphism. In all cases partial and rarely complete alterations are observed. All these processes went on in various depth conditions and are basically superimposed on each other. As a whole, the alterations qualify as low-temperature ones. Polygenicity and the greenstone changes peculiarities should be taken into consideration when carrying out geological survey and prospecting.