

## **GOLD DEPOSITS AND OCCURRENCES IN THE TERRITORY OF SERBIA (YUGOSLAVIA)**

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Considering the gold and silver deposits in the territory of Serbia it is possible the three chief units to be distinguished. The **first** unit is eastern Serbia, generally coinciding with the Carpatho-Balkan metallogenic province. In this unit occur gold deposits in the Deli Jovan (15 ppm) and Zaglavak gabbro massif (more than 7 ppm), then in greenschists and granodiorite nearby Blagojev Kamen (more than 8 ppm), and associated with copper sulfides as the most important gold source in the Bor and Majdanpek copper mines, as well as the gold occurrences in Stara Planina and the Ridan-Krepoljin zone. The **second** larger unit is central Serbia, where mostly silver and subordinated gold are associated with lead and zinc sulfides in the corresponding deposits. This district extends from Belgrade to the border with Republic of Macedonia, generally coinciding with the Serbo-Macedonian metallogenic province. The most important lead and zinc deposits are Avala and Kosmaj, then Rudnik and Kotlenik, followed by deposits in the Kopaonik district, including the Trepča mine as well, and Radan or Lece volcanogenic massif. In these deposits silver grades even over 1000 ppm, with subordinated gold, except the "Lece" mine (formerly known as a gold mine), where the gold production is ahead of silver (at the present time gold grades 4 ppm and silver 14 ppm. Finally, the **third** unit is enclosed in western Serbia. It is considered this district to be characterized by Jurassic ophiolites represented by diabases and gabbros including small copper deposits, accompanied by gold grading 0,6 ppm.