

Mineralogická charakteristika Mg skarnu z lokality Hodruša-Hámre - Včelín (Štiavnické vrchy, Slovenská republika)

Mineralogy of Mg skarn body from the Hodruša-Hámre - Včelín (Štiavnické vrchy Mts., Slovak Republic)

PETER RUŽIČKA*, MARTIN ŠTEVKO A PETER BAČÍK

*Katedra mineralógie a petrológie, Prírodovedecká fakulta, Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave, Mlynská dolina G, 842 15 Bratislava; *e-mail: ruzicka@fns.uniba.sk*

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Abstract

The body of Mg skarn from Včelín - south near Hodruša-Hámre village (Slovak Republic) is developed at the contact of Neogene granodiorite with the Middle to Upper Triassic dolomitic limestone. Except of carbonates (dolomite, calcite) the most common minerals of Mg skarn, which were formed during the prograde stage are forsterite and spinel (Fe^{2+} 0.06 - 0.12 *apfu* and Fe^{3+} 0.10 - 0.28 *apfu*). Forsterite was initially present as euhedral crystals up to 3 cm, but later was significantly replaced by clinocllore and antigorite during the retrograde stage. Forsterite occurs only as microscopic relics compositionally close to the end-member formula. Spinel is a common mineral occurring as well-developed black octahedral crystals up to 1.5 cm long. Magnetite forms as fine-grained masses or euhedral crystals up to 1 cm in size. It shows elevated contents of Mg (up to 0.31 *apfu*) and Al (up to 0.16 *apfu*) and was most probably formed at retrograde stage of the Mg skarn evolution.

Key words: Mg skarn, spinel, forsterite, chemical composition, Včelín, Hodruša-Hámre, Štiavnické vrchy Mts., Slovakia

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