

CHERNIGIVSKO-BERESTOVSKA LTZ

Sequence of red-brown clays. Sandy clays. Quartz-feldspar sands (0.0-16.0 m)
Sequence of part-colored clays. Kaolinous, sandy clays, in places with quartz pebbles at the bottom (0.0-4.0 m)
Clayey-sandy sequence. Grey, feldspar-quartz, diverse-grained to gravelous, slightly-carbonate sands.

CHERNIGIVSKO-STULNIVSKA LTZ

Clayey-sandy sequence. Sand, sandstones grey, quartz, quartz-feldspar, in places with kaoline, diverse-grained. Gravelites, conglomerates. Cement carbonate clays, in places siliceous, ironiferous. Sandy, grey clays, in places with coalified fossil remains (0.0-38.0 m)
Sequence of sands and clays (in cross-section only). Grey, feldspar-quartz sands. Sandy, grey, dark-grey to black, kaolinous clays. Lenses of brown coal (0.0-54.0 m). Brown coal bodies are related to the clayey sediment of the Series.

ORKHIVSKO-PAVLOGRADSKA LTZ

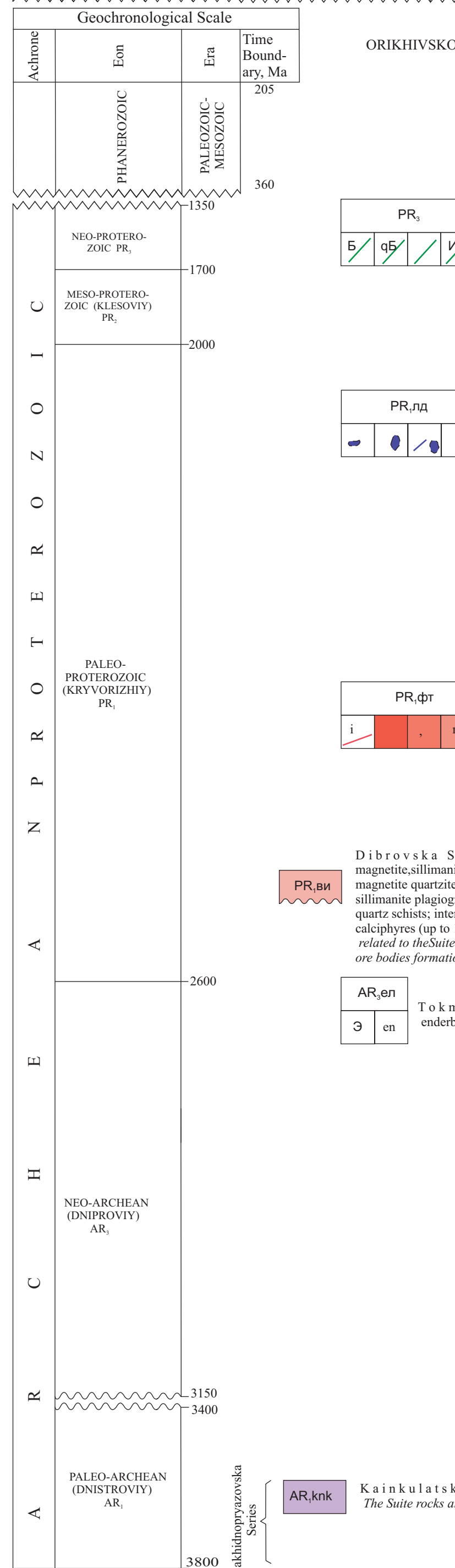
Dyke Complex* (1700-1450 Ma) diabases (), konga-dabas (), biotite-amphibole-plagioclase lamprophyres (), micaceous hornblende with sphen, glimmerites (), hornblende are prospective for diamond discovery
Kamyanomozgyskiy Complex* (1720 Ma) biotite-alkali-microcline apatite-granites (), rare-earth pegmatites (), pegmatites with zircon-rare-earth mineralization are genetically linked with the rocks of the Complex.

ZAKHIDNOPRYAZOVSKA LTZ

Volnovasko-Elanchytska Association* (210-340 Ma) trachites (), andesites, andesite porphyries (), trachy-andesites (), trachy-basalts (), picrite-basalts (), the rocks of association are favourable for discovery of gold mineralization
Ziriska Association* (296 Ma) subalkaline gabbro: feldspar-less essentites and shockinites ()

TSENTRALNOPRYAZOVSKA LTZ

Obitochenskiy Complex* (qabbol) amphibole melanocratic gabbro-diorites (), amphibole diorites ()
Novosilka Association* peridotite tremolite-serpentine-chlorite, amphibolized pyroxenites, feldspar hornblende, tremolite actinolites (), copper-nickel mineralization is genetically linked with the Association rocks; discovery of diamond-bearing bodies is possible. Hornblende are favourable for localization of gold-mineralization

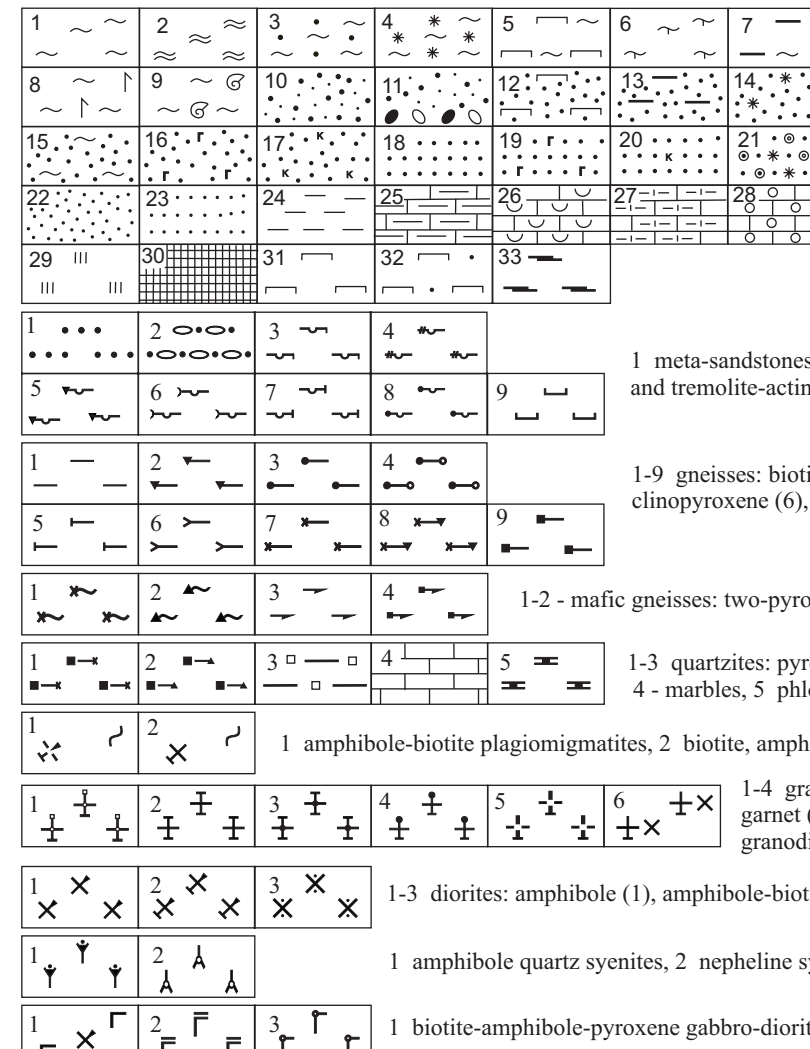


Note: * - complexes of intrusive genesis, otherwise ultramylonitic and metamorphic genesis
** - stratum is absent in the "Geological map of pre-Quaternary units" but is included in the text

PRYMORSKA LTZ

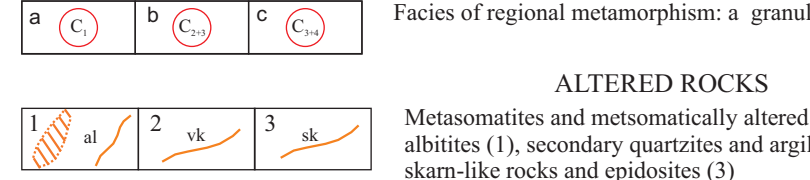
Sequence of clays, sands. Yellowish and dark-grey clays, sandy, with iron-enrichment stains. Blue-grey, fine-grained, quartz, calcareous sands with thin clay interbeds (0.0-30.0 m)
Sequence of ironiferous sandstones. Brown, diverse-grained, ironiferous-quartz, oolite sandstones ("babaco" iron ores). Grey, dark-grey, aluminic clays. Grey, greenish-grey, fine-grained, quartz, feldspar-quartz sands (0.0-50.0 m). Chamosite ore occurrences are related to the ironiferous sandstones.

ROCK COMPOSITION



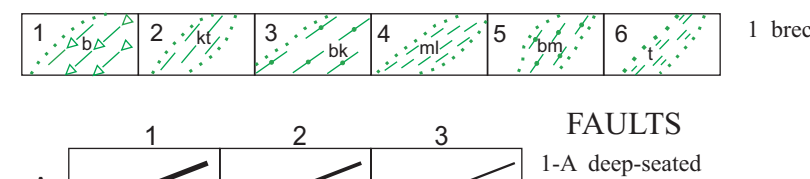
Clays: non-layered (1), thin-plate (2), sandy (3), iron-enriched (4), kaolinous (5), carbonate (6), coaliferous (7), with gypsum (8), with fauna (9), sands: fine-coarse-grained (10), diverse-grained with gravel and pebbles (11), kaolinous (12), coaliferous (13), iron-enriched (14), clayey (15), glauconitic-quartz (16), carbonate (17), sandstones (18), sandstones with glauconitic (19), carbonate (20), ironiferous-quartz oolite (21), aluminous (22), siliceous (23), argillites (24), marls (25), limestones: organogenic (26), flinted (27), oolitic (28), silica clays (29), chalk (30), kaolinous-secondary (31), sandy (32), brown coal (33)

METAMORPHIC FACIES



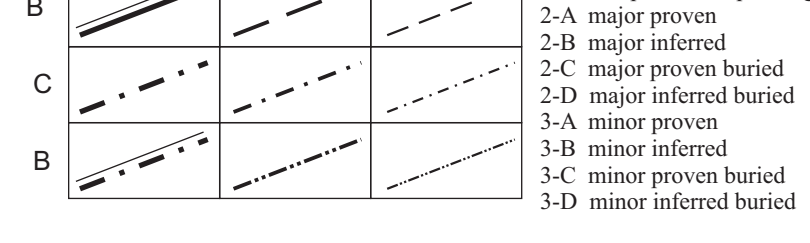
1-2 mafic gneisses: two-pyroxene (1), biotite-amphibole (2), 3 amphiboles, 4 magnetite amphiboles
1-3 quartzites: pyroxene-magnetite (1), cummingtonite-magnetite (2), muscovite-feldspar (3), 4 marbles, 5 phlogopite-dioptase calciphyres

TECTONITES



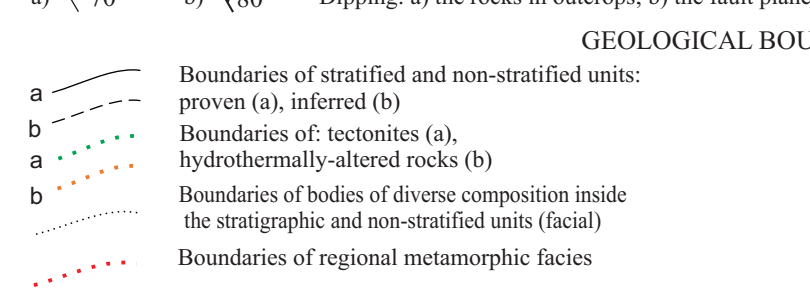
1 breccias, 2 cataclases, 3 blasto-cataclases, 4 mikulites, 5 blasto-mikulites, 6 tectonites undivided

FAULTS



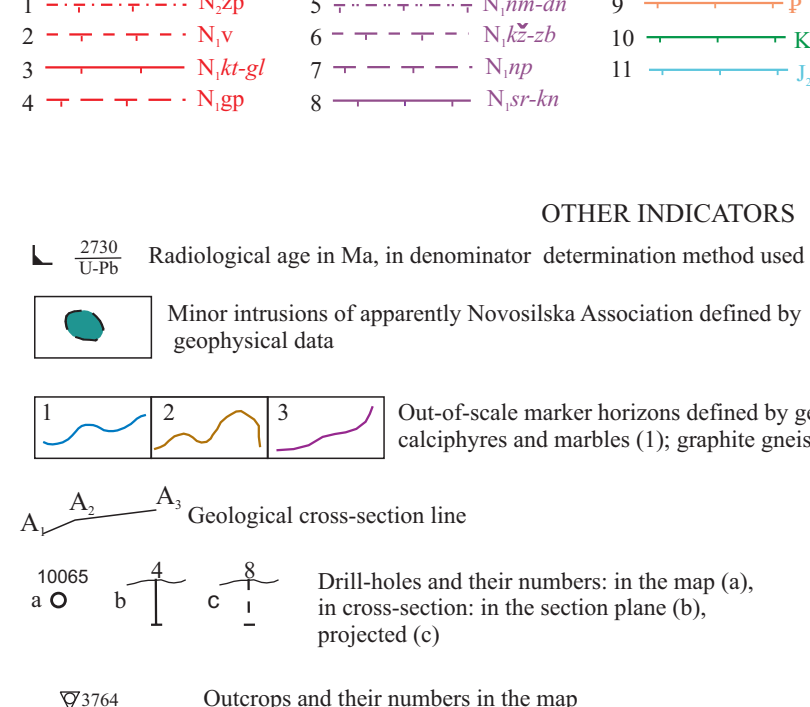
1 A - deep-seated separating LTZs
1-B - deep-seated separating LTZs, buried
1-C - deep-seated separating LTZs, buried
1-D - deep-seated separating LTZs, buried

DIPPING FEATURES



Dipping: a) 70°, b) 80°. Dipping: a) the rocks in outcrops; b) the fault planes

OTHER INDICATORS

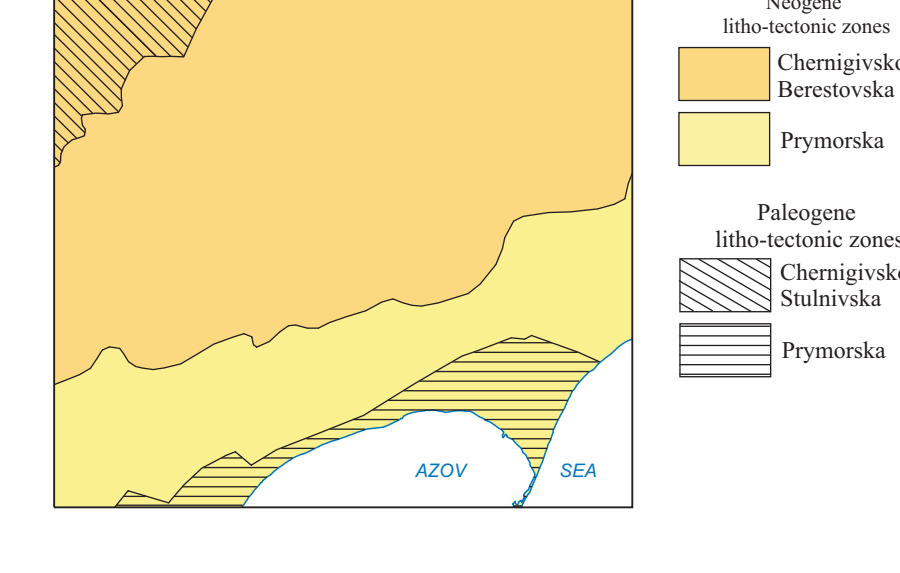
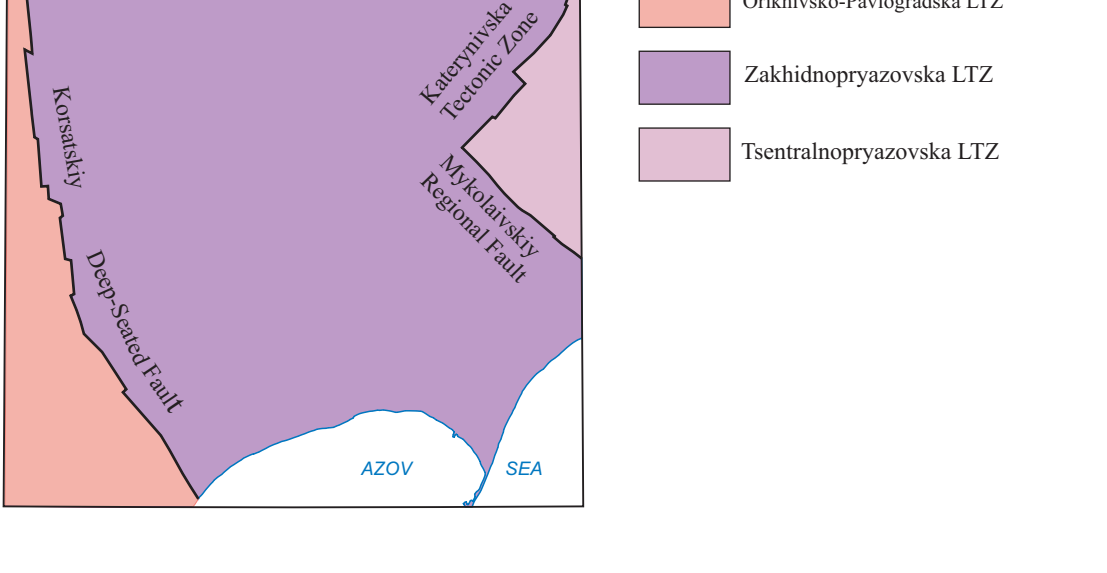


Radiological age in Ma, in denominator determination method used
Minor intrusions of apparently Novosilka Association defined by geophysical data
Areas of near-surface location of mafic (1) and felsic (2) intrusions

MINERALS

Table with columns: Sub-Group, Commodity Type, Mineral Type, Deposits, Occurrences. Lists various minerals like Iron, Copper, Nickel, Tungsten, Molybdenum, etc.

Deposit occurrence symbol arrangement includes:
Example: 5 E E E number in the list field of use
Example: 123 Au(Ag,Cu) number in the list major valuable component, in parentheses accompanied one field of use



Neogene lithotectonic zones: Chornigivsko-Berestovska, Prymorska
Paleogene lithotectonic zones: Chornigivsko-Berestovska, Prymorska