

## Ložiska a výskyty nerostných surovin na území brdských Hřebenů a v jejich okolí (střední Čechy)

### The deposits and occurrences of mineral raw materials at the Hřebený Mts. and their environs (Central Bohemia, Czech Republic)

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#### Abstract

The Brdy Mountains represent the only interior mountain range of Central Bohemia. Their NE part - the Hřebený Mts. are almost 40 km long and cca 6 km wide range, that located between Vltava and Berounka rivers aber south of Prague and the Litavka river valley near Příbram and Jince.

The area of Hřebený Mts. and close neighbourhood are formed by Neoproterozoic volcano-sedimentary and sedimentary formations of the Barrandian Unit, Lower Cambrian sediments (the Příbram - Jince basin) and above all the Ordovician sediments and volcanogenic rocks with iron ore bodies (the Prague basin). Relicts of Tertiary (Miocene and Pliocene) sediments occur in NE part this area.

From point of view exploitation and treatment of raw mineral materials in the Hřebený Mts. area a dominant position in the past had **gold** (NE part of area) - gold-bearing placers and quartz ( $\pm$  sulphide) veins and **iron** (SW part of area) - Ordovician sedimentary oolitic iron ores (the Prague basin) and iron ore quartz-carbonate-Fe oxide veins of Variscan age (northern part of the Příbram iron ore district). Fossil placers between Vltava and Berounka rivers in the Prague vicinity above all represented in the past a significant source of easily workable gold. Source of gold for its origin in placers mostly of different morphogenetic types were Tertiary gold-bearing fluvial and lacustrine sediments of the Klínek Stage, transported and accumulated by Lower Miocene river from the east (from today's the Jílové gold-bearing ore district), desintegrated and resedimented followed by in Quaternary originated hydrological pattern. Iron ores of both genetic types were by raw mineral materials base for a intensive development of iron metalurgy and ironmonger's in the past.

Veined uranium and base metals ( $\pm$  silver) ore mineralizations were by object of a geological exploration only with local exploitation (uranium ores). Mineralogical significance had occurrences of mercury mineralization. From next industrial raw mineral materials were exploited a building stones, gravels and sands, brick-clays, ceramic argils or glass, refractory Ordovician quartzites and coal. A gem stones are represented by occurrences of varied colored ferruginous quartz in vicinity Ordovician iron ores bodies and different varieties of quartz and chalcedony in relicts of Tertiary gravel sand sediments.

**Key words:** geology, geomorphology, history of mining, economic geology, genesis, mineralogy, ore deposits, non-metallic raw materials, Barrandian Unit, Neoproterozoic, Cambrian, Ordovician, Upper Carboniferous, Miocene, Pleistocene, Central Bohemia