

Hexahydrit a ranciéit z holocénných travertínov a penovcov vo Vyšných Ružbachoch (Spišská Magura, severné Slovensko)

Hexahydrate and ranciéite from Holocene travertine and calcareous tufa in the Vyšné Ružbachy locality (Spišská Magura Mts., Northern Slovakia)

KATARÍNA BÓNOVÁ¹⁾, PETER BAČÍK²⁾ A JÁN BÓNA³⁾

¹⁾ Ústav geografie, Prírodovedecká fakulta Univerzity P. J. Šafárika v Košiciach, Jesenná 5, 040 01 Košice, katarina.bonova@upjs.sk

²⁾ Katedra mineralógie a petrológie, Prírodovedecká fakulta Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave, Mlynská dolina G, 842 15 Bratislava

³⁾ kpt. Jaroša 780/13, 040 22 Košice

BÓNOVÁ K., BAČÍK P., BÓNA J. (2012) Hexahydrit a ranciéit z holocénných travertínov a penovcov vo Vyšných Ružbachoch (Spišská Magura, severné Slovensko). *Bull. mineral.-petrolog. Odd. Nár. Muz. (Praha) 20, 1, 94-100*. ISSN 1211-0329.

Abstract

The hexahydrate and ranciéite have been found in travertine or calcareous tufa, respectively in the Vyšné Ružbachy locality. They were identified by the X-ray diffraction methods. Hexahydrate occurs in the thin layers of white colour covering the weathering rocks. Chemical weathering of carbonate rocks is considered to be source of magnesium ions and sulphate can be of Triassic origin. Intergranular sources of carbonates for the soluble magnesium salts are alternatively assumed. Ranciéite forms the iron grey to black substances in the cavern of calc-tufa. Its occurrence is probably linked with precipitation from the thermal waters together with bacterial participation.

Key words: hexahydrate, ranciéite, X-ray diffraction analyses, travertine, calcareous tufa, Vyšné Ružbachy, Slovakia