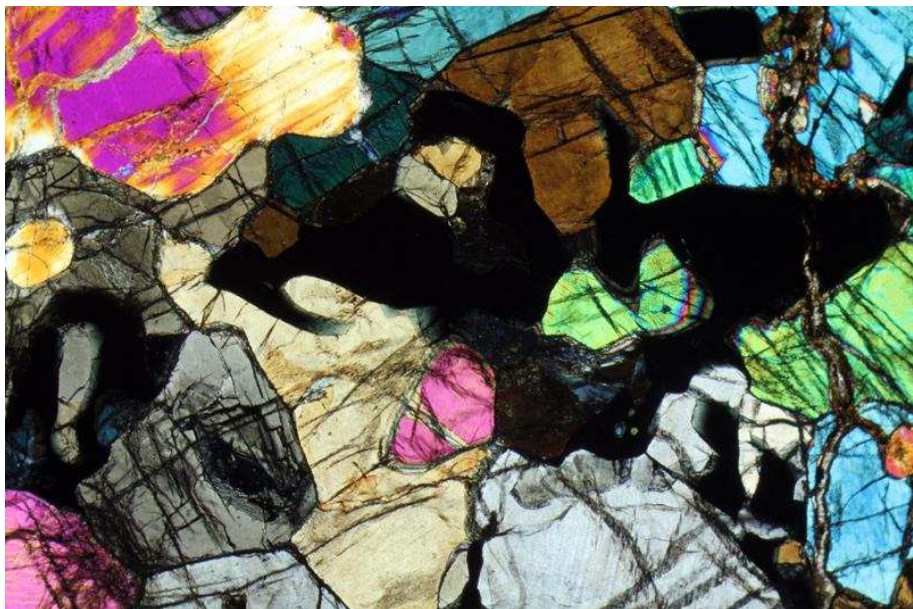
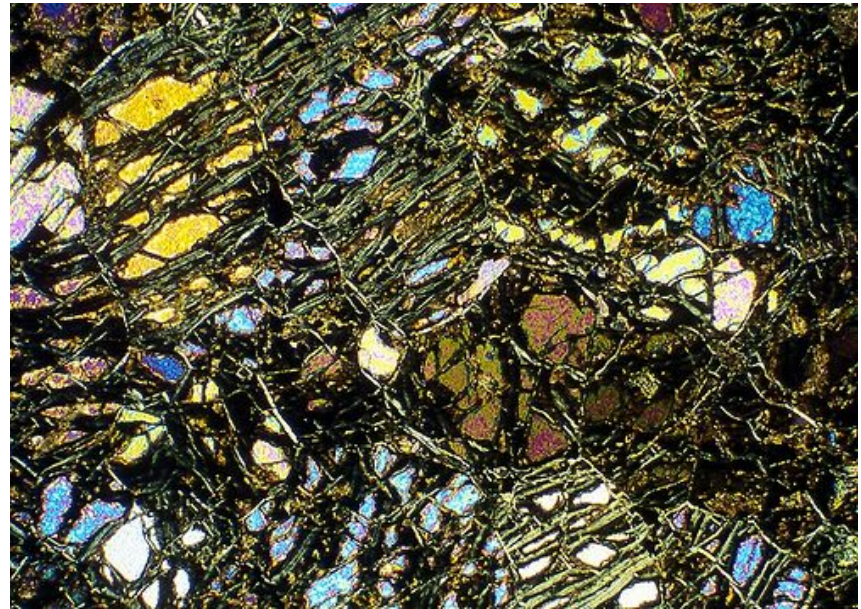
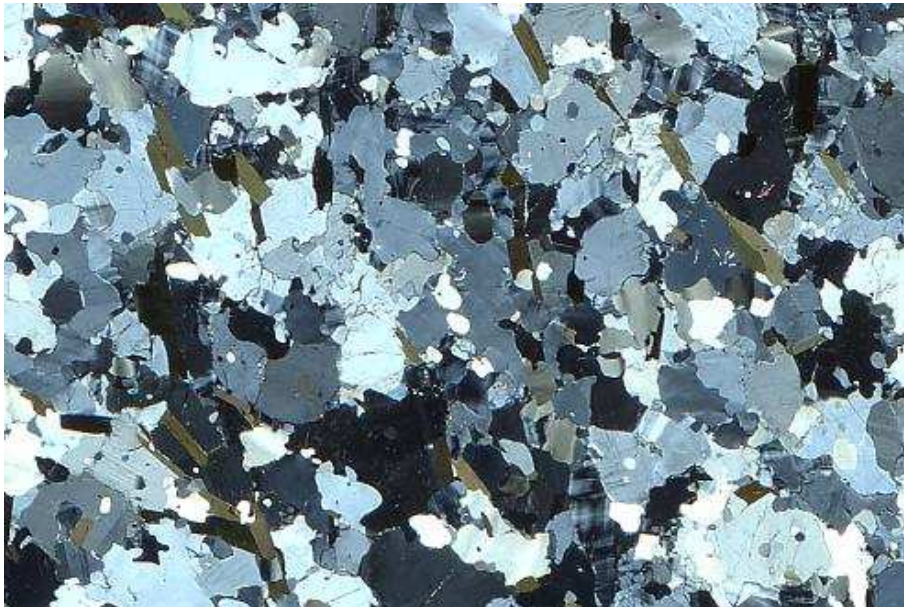
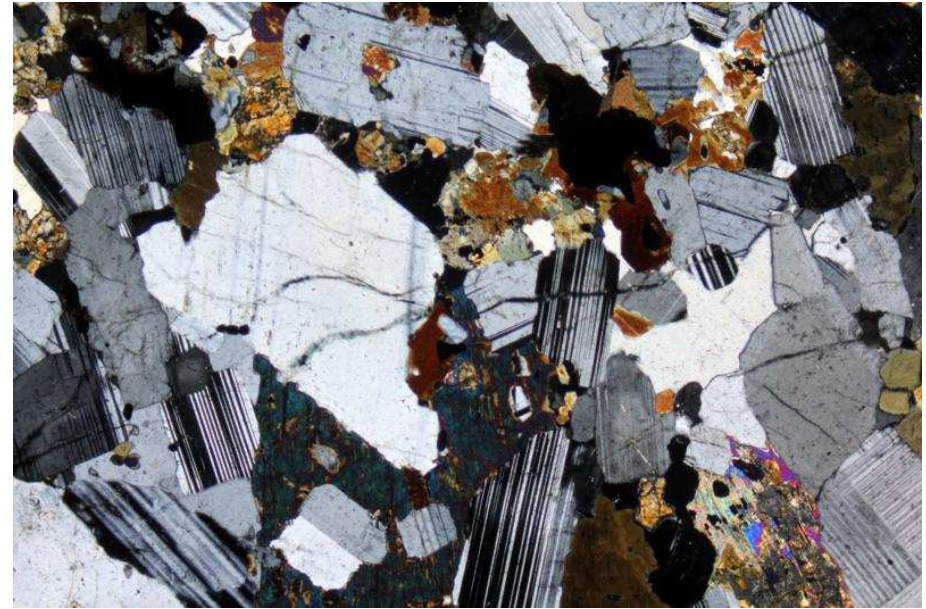


Rocce intrusive ultramafiche



Anortosite (in alto a sinistra)
Dunite alterata (in alto a destra)
Lherzolite a spinello (a fianco)

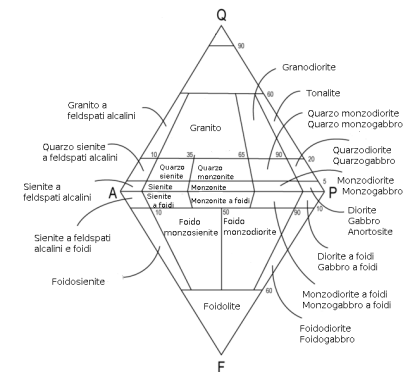
Rocce intrusive



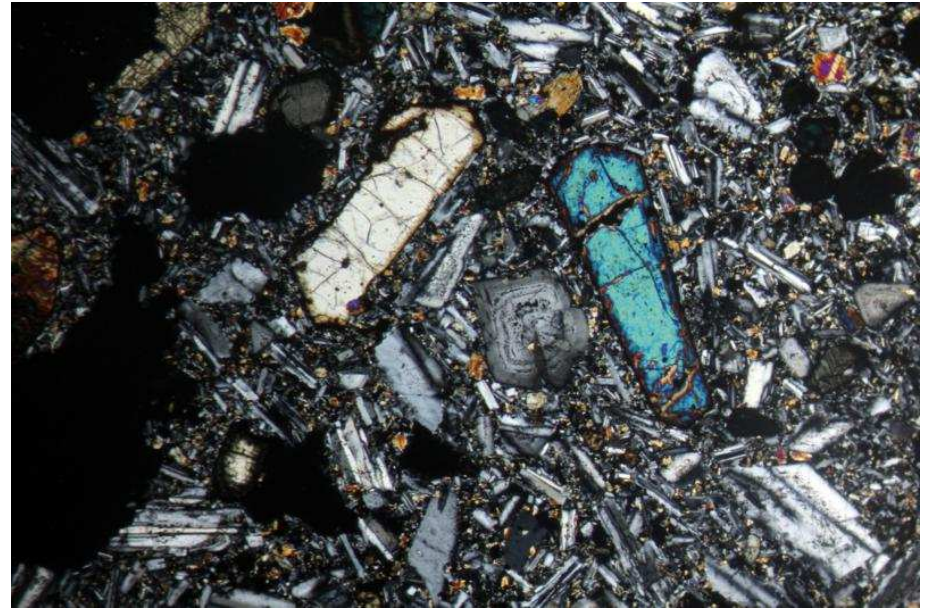
Gabbro (in alto a sinistra)

Tonalite (in alto a destra)

Granito (a fianco)

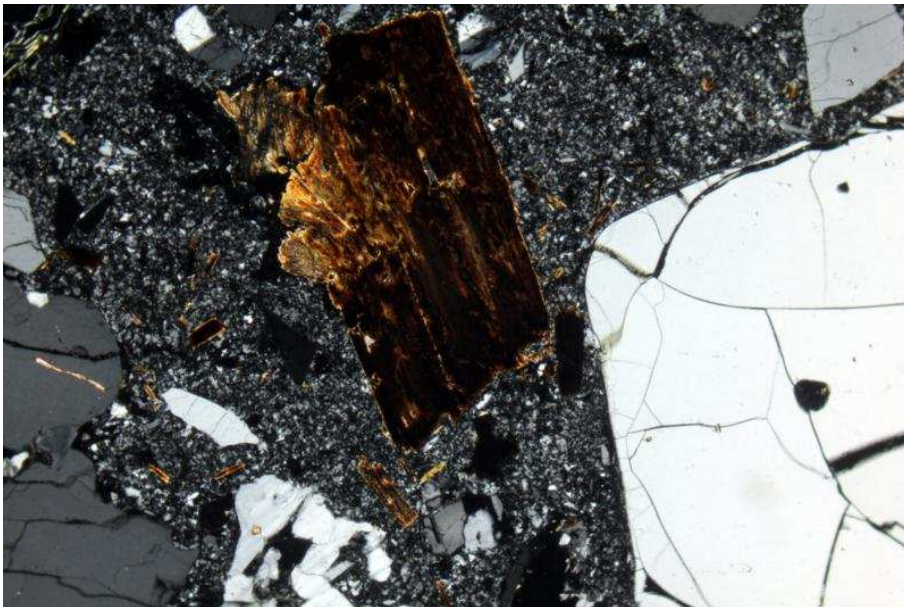


Rocce effusive



Basalti

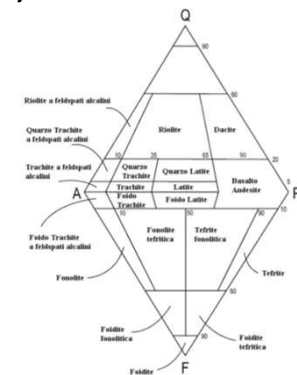
Rocce effusive

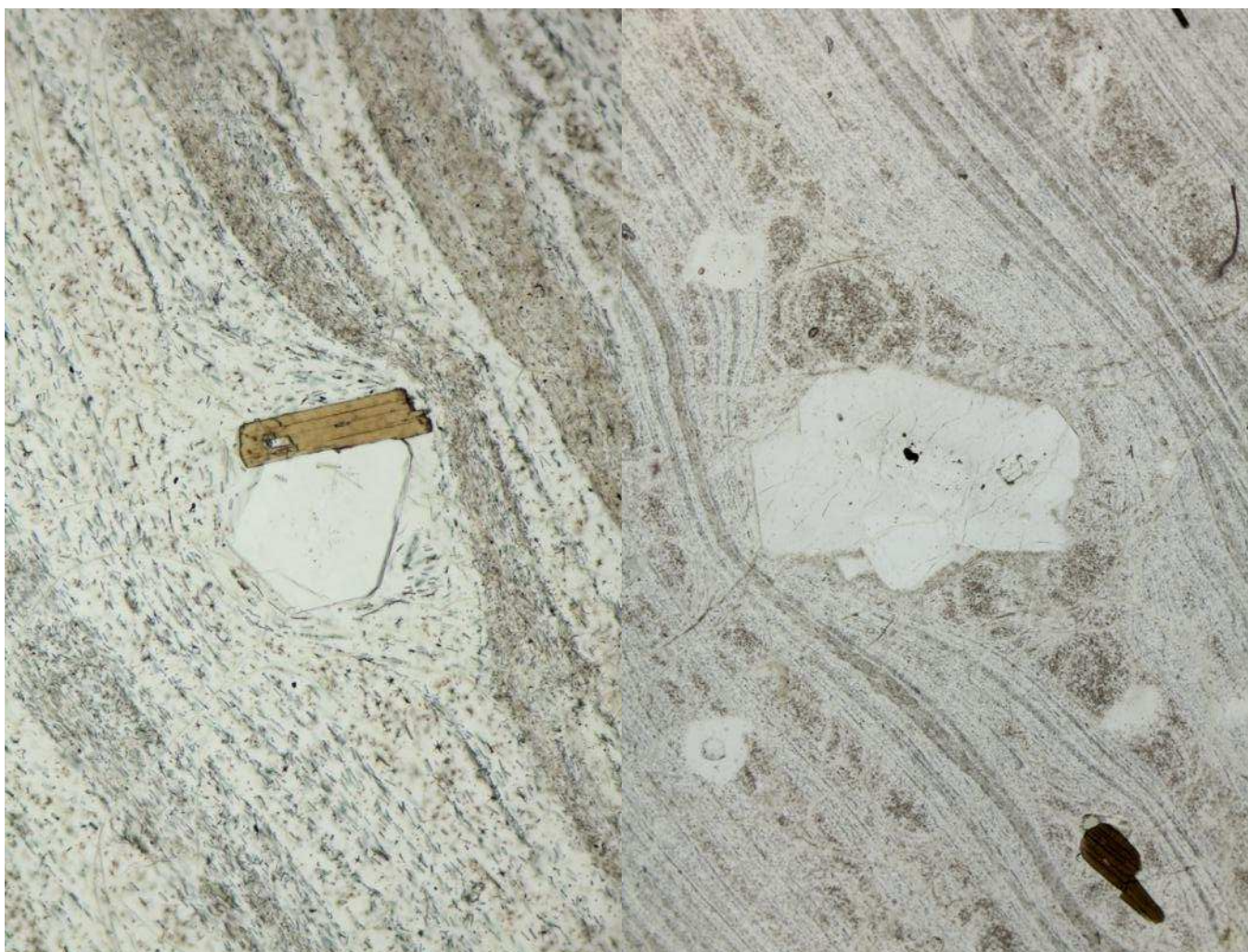


Andesite (in alto a sinistra)

Dacite (in alto a destra)

Riolite(a fianco)

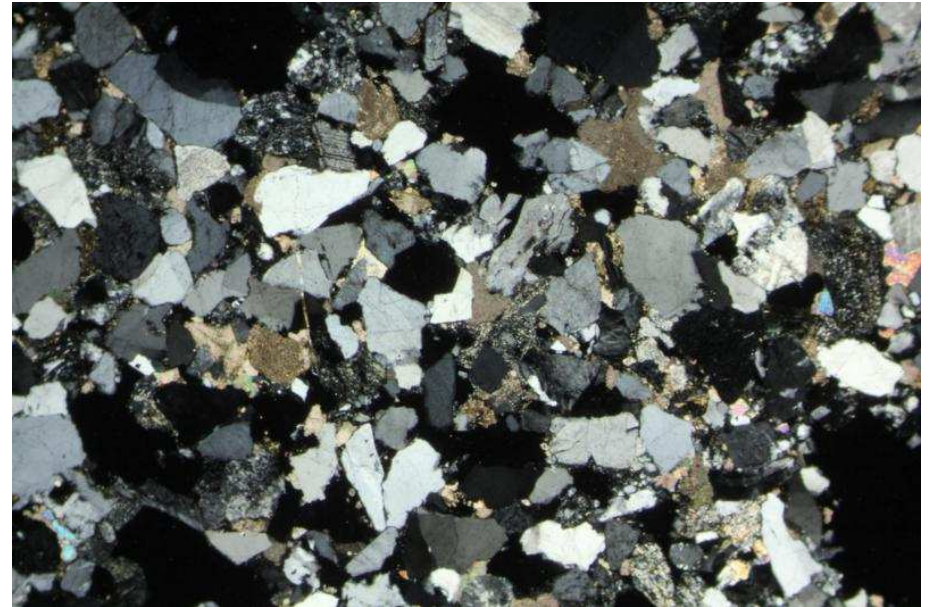




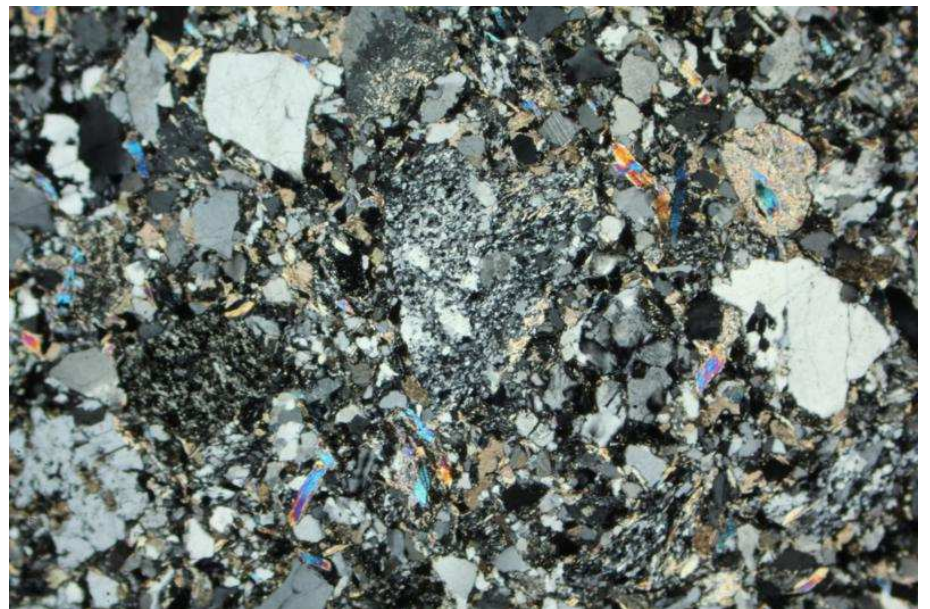
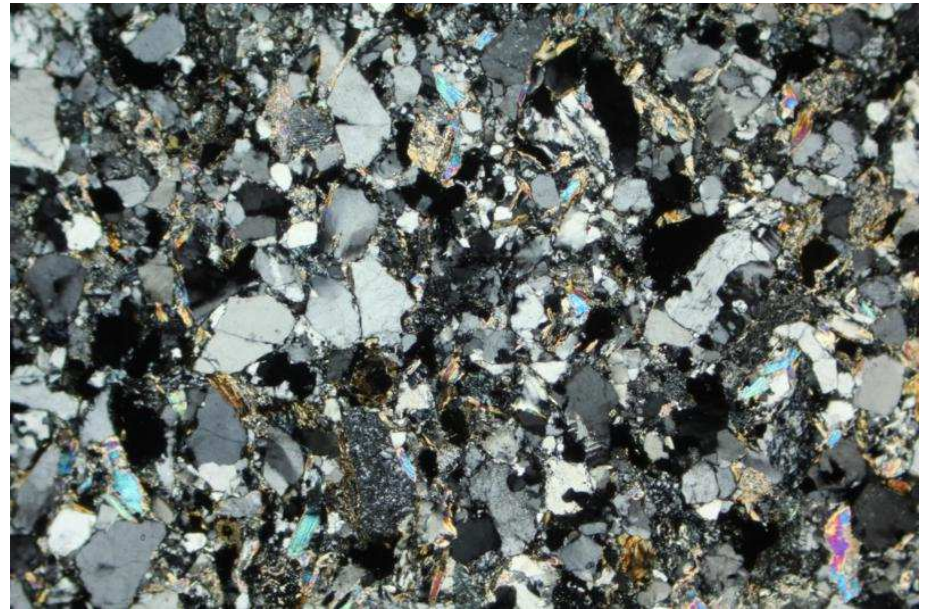
Quarzarenite



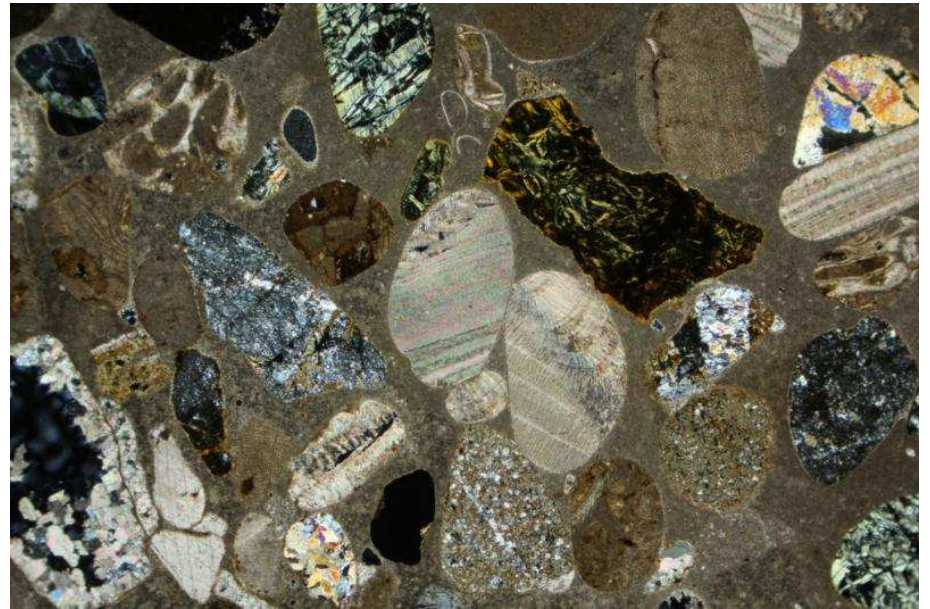
Arcose



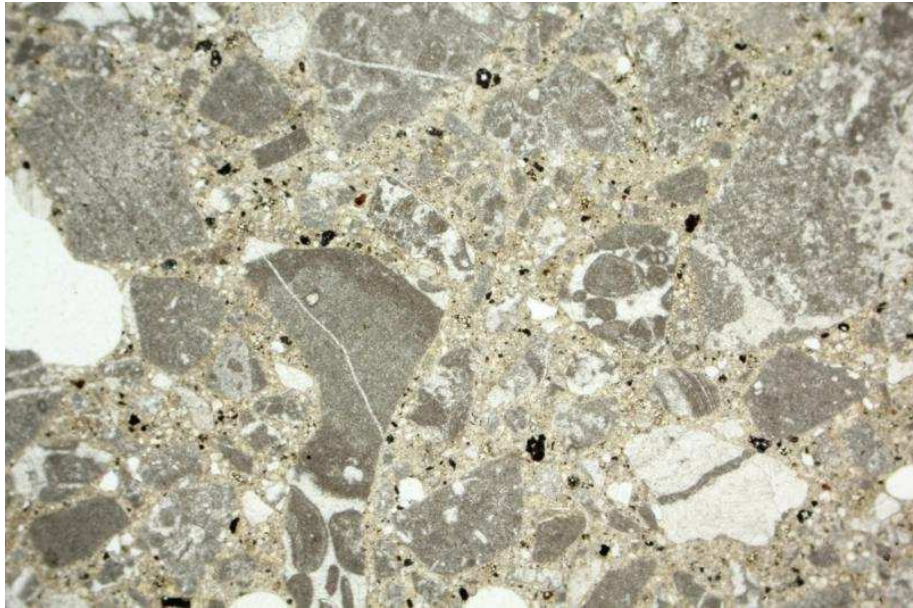
Arcose



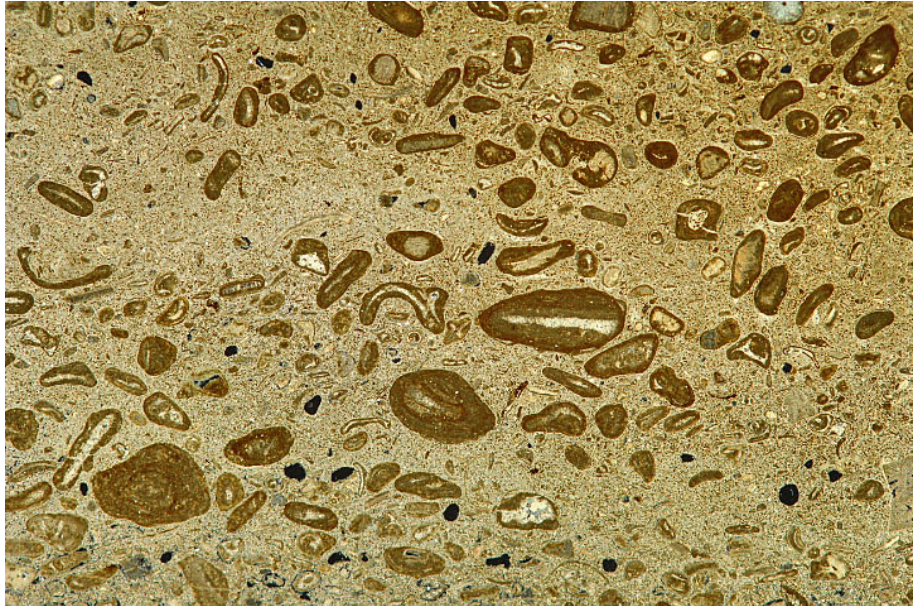
Conglomerati



Brecce



Calcarei



'Liburnia formation': limestone with abundant *Rhapydionina liburnica* Stache, Maastrichtian in age (Vrabče, Slovenia).

Gessi

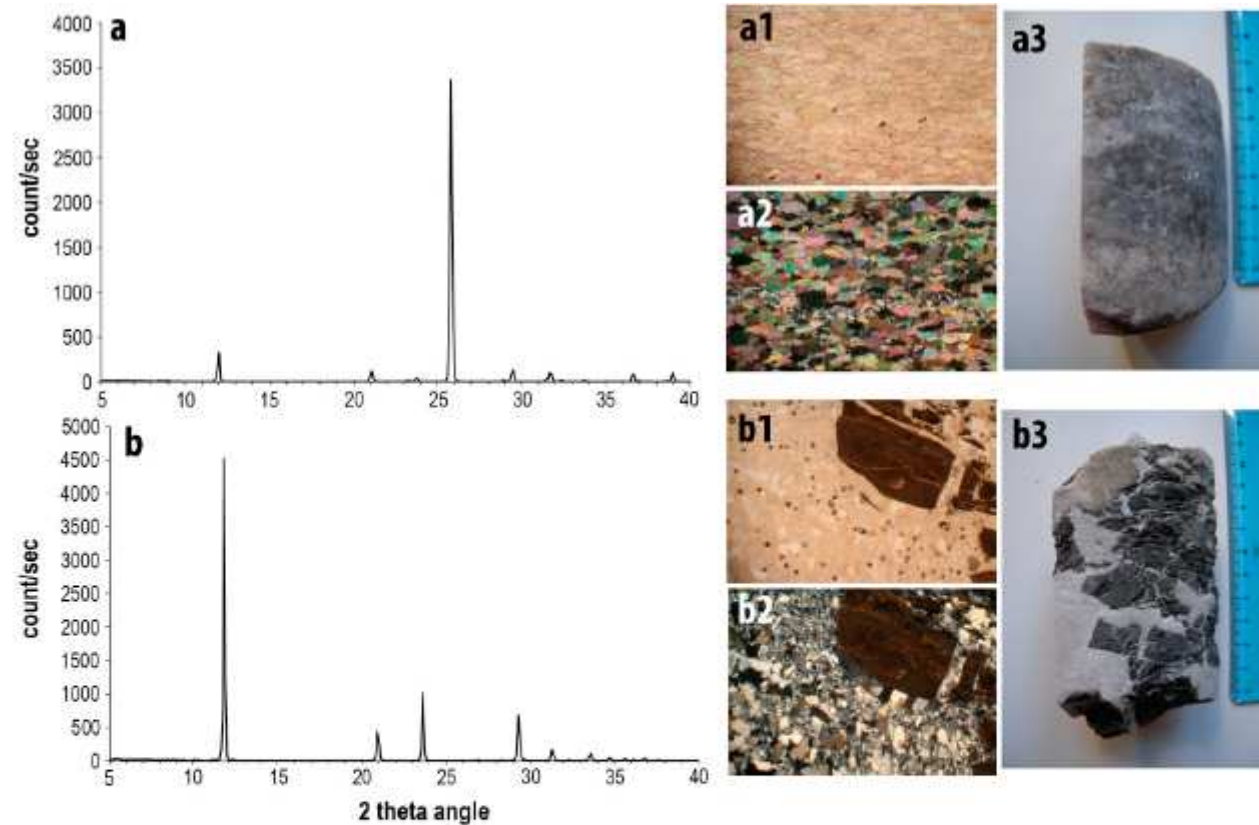
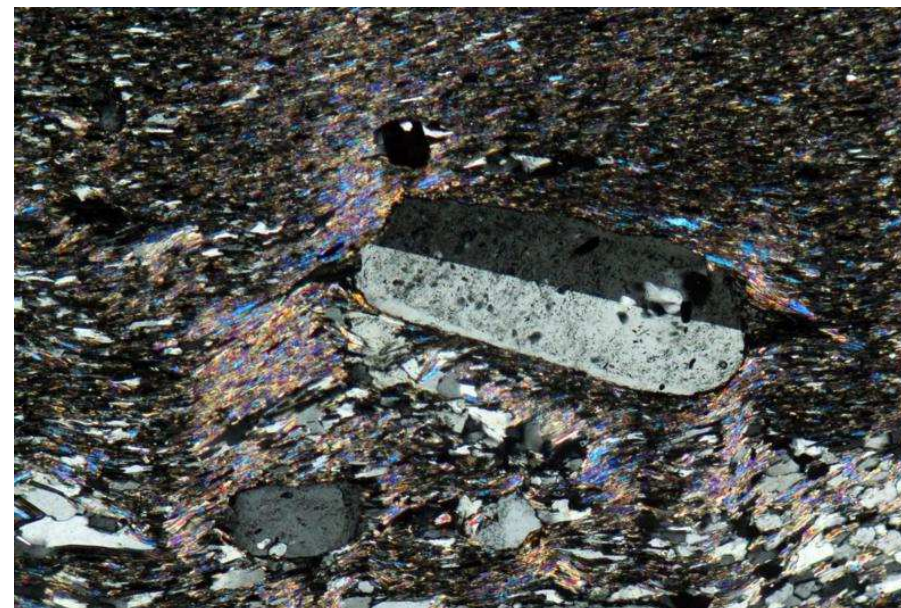
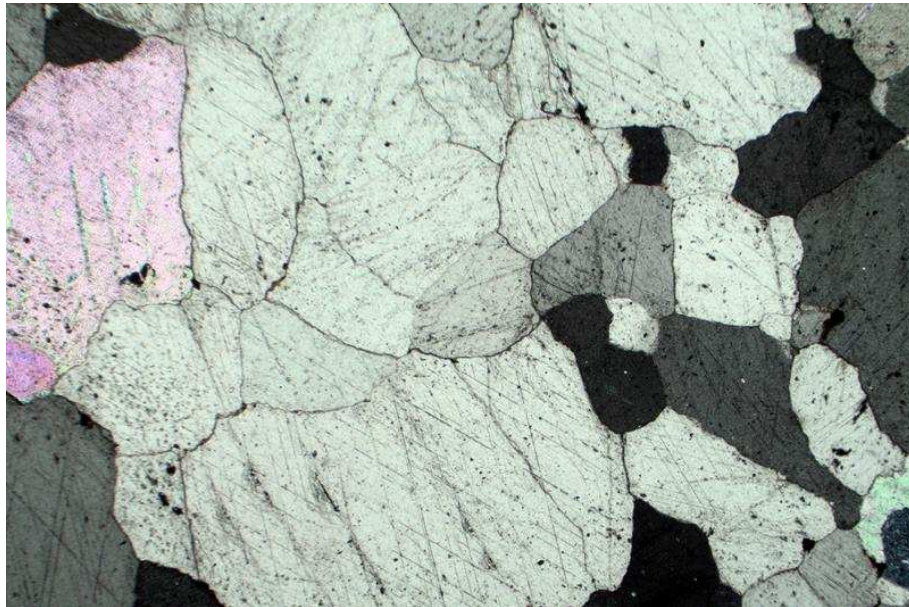
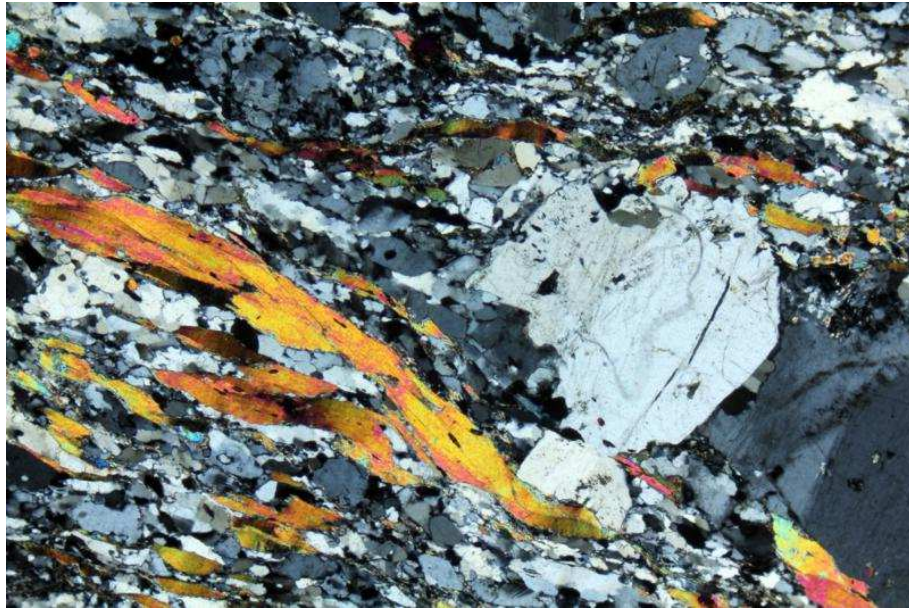


Figure 7. X-ray powder diffractograms of the analysed samples. (a) evaporite fragment in PZ22, showing the presence of anhydrite; (a1,a2) thin section of fragment from PZ22, parallel nicols above and cross nicol below showing the dense structure of the anhydrite; (a3) the evaporite sample used for thin section consisting of rhythmic alternations of thin gypsum and anhydrite layers (white) interspersed with marls and clayey layers (black); (b) evaporite sample in PZ3, showing the presence of gypsum; (b1,b2) thin section of fragment from PZ3, parallel nicols above and cross nicol below, in the gypsum mosaic structure it is also possible to recognize some marl clasts; (a3,b3) the evaporite sample used for thin sections, clayey and marls fragments are immersed in a gypsum matrix.

Rocce metamorfiche – scisti



Rocce metamorfiche



Gneiss (in alto a sinistra)
Anfibolite (in alto a destra)
Marmo(a fianco)

Rocce metamorfiche



Scisto a glaucofane



Eclogite