

PROFESSOR RNDr. MILAN MIŠÍK, DrSc., A FIFTIER



Another of our eminent geologists, professor doctor Milan Mišík, DrSc., is fifty years old this year.

He was born in 1928, November 3., in Skalica. After the studies at the Natural Science Faculty finished by rigorous examinations in 1952 (RNDr.) he habilitated for stratigraphic geology in 1958. Since 1970 he has been acting as a professor, he reached the degree of doctor of geologic-mineralogic sciences in the same year. Since he finished the university study he has continuously been acting in the Natural Science Faculty of the Comenius University, naturally, with the three semesters break because he helped to establish specialized studies of geology at Havana in the years 1963–1965.

The name of professor M. Mišík is connected with the development of sedimentary petrography in Slovakia, mainly the investigation of microfa-

cies. His works in this sphere are distinguished by professional versatility, high professionalism, preciseness and purposefulness. He managed joining the knowledge aquired by systematic following of the world literature, especially on sedimentology, with the broad basis, which his extensive pedagogic activity oriented on stratigraphic geology, sedimentology as well as partly regional and general geology provided him with. It is evident in his selection of topics and their elaboration. He elaborated a great many of themes often seemingly trifling requesting minute work, but at last with very significant effect mainly for paleogeography. His works joint successfully micropaleontologic-stratigraphic aspect with the sedimentologic-petrographic one and lead to interpretation of sedimentation areas. From this point of view it is necessary to point out his three basic works in Carpathian literature: „Microfacies of the Mesozoic and Tertiary Limestones of the West Carpathians“, „Lithofazielle Studien im Lias der Grossen Fatra und im westlichen Teil der Niederen Tatra“ and „Lithologische und fazielle Analyse der Mittleren Trias der Kerngebirge der Westkarpaten“. The first of these books is in a certain sence an atlas with 245 photographs of microfacies, arranged in 111 tables. The second work provides analyses of basic microfacial types of the Jurassic and the Lower Cretaceous eras from the Central Carpathians and their application for paleographic maps of individual stratigraphic stages. In the third work on the basis of analyses of sedimentary structures and following frequency of the microfacial elements he plastically reconstructs sedimentation area of the Central Triassic of the

central Carpathians. The whole generation of sedimentary petrographes follow up with these works.

The work of professor M. Mišík is characterized by a broad range of problems of interest as well as their time span (he dealt with sedimentologic problems from Paleozoic up to Neogene) and space span (he worked almost in the majority of units of Western Carpathians). He was the first to applicate the method of heavy minerals for Neogene, Quaternary, dating volcanic phases, study of accessories of granites. Besides clastic rocks he investigated clay, silicities, evaporites, sedimentary Fe-ores, from the petrographic point of view, he found the first phosphatic rocks in the West Carpathians. He paid the most attention to the carbonatic rocks, their diagenetic changes. From the Carpathians he was the first to describe a lot of microorganic forms including new species of algae. Intimate knowledge of microfacies and sedimentary structures make possible in the last years to develop widely the study of one of the most serious problems in geology, study of exotic round stones mainly in the region Klippen Belt and thus to closely identify the meaning of ultrapienine cordillera. The results up to this time are suprising not only because of amount of types of rocks (above hundred types) but also because of paleogeographic conclusion. Amount of round stones of Triassic limestones of southern type, characteristic of the gemerides, mainly southern, as well as for Bükk Mts., indicate the necessity of through changes in the opinion regarding deep-rooted image of paleography of the triassic in the Carpathians. It is unevitable to presume also in the Nothern part of the Carpathians to the north from the zone and with the Carpathian type of triassic (altogether with facies of the Carpathian Keuper) the zone of deep-sea type. Besides 61 published works in our and foreign journals, professor Mišík compiled several textbooks, translated the textbook of M. S. Švecov and he has been very active in popularizing scientific work, (to his most favorite books belongs the "Geological excursion across Slovakia"). He took very active part in numerous congresses, mainly CBGA, symposiums. As for organizational work, he held functions in the Slovak Geological Society and for many years he had been the secretary of the National Geological Committee.

Professor M. Mišík proved that systematic sedimentologic and petrographic studies explain many problems concerning the development of the Carpathians. His broad knowledge of not only petrographic, stratigraphic but also regional geologic problems and the important results he reached, aknowledge the above mentioned idea. We wish proffesor Milan Mišík, DrSc., for his successive work good health, creative enthusiasm and further success.

Translated by H. Pacltová

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