

SRD043-P05

Room: Convention Hall

Time: May 22 10:30-13:00

Geochemical, Petrological and Environmental Tectonomagmatic dykes in north of Rabor (Southeast of Iran)

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The study area is inclusive some dykes located in the Kerman province, 10 km north of Rabor. Geologically the area is in the Central Iranian, located volcano-plutonic zone of Urumieh- Dokhtar and southeastern Dehaj- sarduiyeh belt. These dykes have partly ordered array with process dominant north- south and are thickness intermediate 4 meters. These rocks are andesite and dacite in composition with porphyric texture at age Miocene- Pliocene that intruded in the Eocene pyroclastic rocks and Miocene sedimentary units. phenocryst minerals and basic constitutive this rocks are composed of plagioclase, amphibole, biotite and somewhat pyroxene. These minerals somewhen attendants with vitrophyr are in background these rocks. Phenocryst this rocks special plagioclase minerals show disequilibrium textures such as oscillatory zoning, soluble and sieve texture. Peer this disequilibrium structures more due pressure decrease and changing pressure water vapor is in the season those form. In microscopic section dominant texture porphyric this rocks, but in those may observe microlitic porphyric, hyaloporphyratic and microgranolar textures. Based on geochemical studies, denote that inverse increase content silica oxide, alkali element oxides, contents Rb, Ba, Sr, Pb, elements increased and other oxides and V, Y, Co, Ni, elements decreased. Changing positive Ba, Rb, U, Th, Pb, Ce, Cs, La and Sr elements, negation V, Cr, Ni, Yb elements this rocks than chondritic normalization and primitive mantle normalization may due work fluid subduction zone and or differentiation minerals such as pyroxene and hornblende. Beside negation anomaly Nb and Ta elements this rocks probably product those contamination with crustal material. Changing increasing ratios Th/Zr, Ce/Y with stable ratio Zr/Nb in the rocks, probably due efficacy dehydration slab subduction is in the mantle wedge metasomatism. Geochemical instance various such as high LREE contents this rocks rather than HREE contents and high LILE/HFSE ratios show those probably formed in the seat continental margin correlate subduction and melting mantle wedge due dehydration slab subduction. Field survey, geochemical and structural this dykes show that probably fractions result activity Sarduiyeh and Dehshir- Baft fault adequate in those forming.

Keywords: Iran, Kerman, Rabor, Petrology, Geochemistry, Andesitic dykes