

SCG008-P01

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月26日 14:00-16:30

## Thermal isostasy below the arabian shield and platform: implications caused by red sea spreading Thermal isostasy below the arabian shield and platform: implications caused by red sea spreading

Mogren Saad<sup>1\*</sup>, Manoj Mukhopadhyay<sup>1</sup>, Abdulaziz Al-jasser<sup>1</sup>  
Saad Mogren<sup>1\*</sup>, Manoj Mukhopadhyay<sup>1</sup>, Abdulaziz Al-jasser<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>King Saud University

<sup>1</sup>King Saud University

Thermal isostatic compensation for the Arabian Shield and Platform is investigated here by an analysis of gravity field, deep seismic refraction profile and heat-flow data. Regression relationships between elevation and gravity anomalies found for the geologic provinces of Arabian Shield and Platform are examined first using both point-values as well as the averaged anomalies over 1 degree and 1 degree areas. These suggest for grossly different isostatic status prevailing for the geologic provinces in response to crustal dynamics. The composite terrain-corrected Bouguer anomaly and Airy-Heiskanen Isostatic anomaly maps for Arabian Shield and Platform are prepared using these data sets. The gravitational attraction of the Moho was determined from the 30 arc-seconds topography data; calculation of isostatic correction was made assuming 2.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and 3.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup> densities for the crust and top mantle respectively. A mean thickness of 40 km is used for isostatic data reduction. Mass/unit area under the crustal columns at the assumed level of compensation at 40 km depth for Arabian Shield and Platform is constructed and compared with those for other shield regions in the world. Thermal isostatic compensating model for ASP is constructed using the available deep crustal seismic refraction results and heat-flow data for the Arabian Shield. For modeling, the digitized elevation data are examined in details to look for geological mass anomalies in upper crust. Once these effects are isolated, the long wavelength isostatic anomalies are ascribed to crust-mantle configuration below the Arabian Shield and Platform. The results suggest that the elevated Asir Igneous Province (that initially formed as a magmatic arc but later accreted to the Arabian Shield) is largely uncompensated, whereas, the isostatic compensation for the Arabian Shield and Platform is more complete. Tectonic implications for the moving Arabian lithosphere due to Red Sea spreading for the last 26 M.Y. in influencing the thermal isostatic compensation status is discussed.

キーワード: thermal isostasy, arabian shield, red sea, gravity, Saudi Arabia, isostatic anomalies  
Keywords: thermal isostasy, arabian shield, red sea, gravity, Saudi Arabia, isostatic anomalies

SCG008-P02

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## タイ王国中央部に分布する放射虫層状チャート：地質年代と対比 Radiolaria-bearing bedded chert in the Central Plain of Thailand: its geologic age and correlation.

鎌田 祥仁<sup>1\*</sup>, 加藤京都<sup>1</sup>, 上野勝美<sup>2</sup>, 宮東 照<sup>2</sup>, Thasinee Charoentitirat<sup>3</sup>, Seranee Limruk<sup>3</sup>  
Yoshihito Kamata<sup>1\*</sup>, Miyako Kato<sup>1</sup>, Katsumi Ueno<sup>2</sup>, Akira Miyahigashi<sup>2</sup>, Thasinee Charoentitirat<sup>3</sup>, Seranee Limruk<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 山口大学, <sup>2</sup> 福岡大学, <sup>3</sup> チュラロンコン大学

<sup>1</sup> Yamaguchi Univ., <sup>2</sup> Fukuoka Univ., <sup>3</sup> Chulalongkorn Univ.

Geotectonic division of Thailand has been established based on fundamental differences of regional geological and stratigraphical features, including the origin of granitoids series, distribution of ultra-mafic rocks which represent position of tectonic suture lines, and fusuline and radiolarian paleontological paleontological data. In the Central Plain of Thailand, however, the tectonic division is vague due to the scarceness of Paleozoic and Mesozoic information by the covering of thick Quaternary sediments. Recently, occurrence of Permian radiolarians from siliceous rocks in the Nakhon Sawan and Uthai Thani areas in the Central Plain has been reported (Saesaengseerung et al., 2007). However, tectonic implication of Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks distributed in the Central Plain, in other word, extension to the Central Plain of the tectonic divisions such as the Sibumas Block, Inthanon Zone, and Sukhothai Zone which are well established in Northern Thailand, has not been well known.

Recently, we made field survey in Sukhothai, Nakhon Sawan, Uthai Thani, and Kanchanaburi provinces in the Central Plain. Chert beds distributed in the Sukhothai, Nakhon Sawan and Uthai Thani areas are gray or red in color. It is generally recrystallized by contact metamorphism. Under the microscope, the chert is composed mainly of a microcrystalline quartz matrix with radiolarian tests and quartz veins. Poorly preserved radiolarians have been detected from those exposed in eight localities of these areas. Sakmarian (middle Cisuralian) to Capitanian (late Guadalupian) radiolarians such as *Albaillella asymmetrica*, *Pseudoal-baillella fusiformis*, *Ps. globosa*, *Follicucullus scholasticus* are obtained.

At Bo Phloi in the Kanchanaburi area, we examined green to greenish gray chert. Under the microscope, radiolarian tests are observed to be embedded within a clay-rich cryptocrystalline quartz matrix. Calcareous foraminiferal tests have often been obtained from the chert by acidic treatment. Moreover, a lot of thin-shelled bivalves, probably *Daonella* or *Halobia*, are found in several horizons of the chert. It also yields well-preserved Middle Triassic (Anisian) radiolarians such as *Eptingium manfredi*, *Pseudostylosphaera japonica*, *Triassocampe coronata*, and others.

Based on the radiolarian occurrence and lithology, the Permian chert in the Nakhon Sawan and Uthai Thani areas are correlated with the Khanu Chert distributed in the Sukhothai area of the Sukhothai Zone in Northern Thailand.. On the other hand, the Triassic chert exposed at Bo Phloi in the Kanchanaburi area clearly exhibits hemipelagic deposition on the eastern margin of the Sibumasu Block, based on its lithology, radiolarian age, and faunal content characterized by possessing calcareous tests of thin-shelled bivalves and foraminifers.

キーワード: タイ王国中央部, シブマス地塊, スコタイ帯, 放射虫, ペルム系, 三畳系

Keywords: Central Thailand, Sibumasu Block, Sukhothai Zone, radiolarians, Permian, Triassic

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## タイ中部 Hua Hin 地域に分布する花崗岩質岩の Rb-Sr 年代 Rb-Sr ages of granitic rocks from the Hua Hin area, Thailand

柚原 雅樹<sup>1\*</sup>, 亀井淳志<sup>2</sup>, 吉本 紋<sup>3</sup>, 河上哲生<sup>4</sup>, 上久保 寛<sup>5</sup>, 中野伸彦<sup>3</sup>, 小山内康人<sup>3</sup>, Punya Charusiri<sup>6</sup>  
Masaki Yuhara<sup>1\*</sup>, Atsushi Kamei<sup>2</sup>, Aya Yoshimoto<sup>3</sup>, Tetsuo Kawakami<sup>4</sup>, Hiroshi Kamikubo<sup>5</sup>, Nobuhiko Nakano<sup>3</sup>, Yasuhito Osanai<sup>3</sup>, Punya Charusiri<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 福岡大学, <sup>2</sup> 島根大学, <sup>3</sup> 九州大学, <sup>4</sup> 京都大学, <sup>5</sup> JOGMEC, <sup>6</sup> Chulalongkorn 大学

<sup>1</sup> Fukuoka University, <sup>2</sup> Shimane University, <sup>3</sup> Kyushu University, <sup>4</sup> Kyoto University, <sup>5</sup> JOGMEC, <sup>6</sup> Chulalongkorn University

The granitic rocks are widely distributed in the Hua Hin area, Thailand. This area is located in the Main-Rang Province (Cobbing et al., 1986) consists mainly of S-type granitic rocks, whose ages range from early Late Triassic to late Early Jurassic (ca. 230-180 Ma) (Sone and Metcalfe, 2008). The petrogenesis of these granitic rocks is explained by partial melting of the Sibumasu crust subducted beneath the Palaeo-Tethys accretionary complex (Sone and Metcalfe, 2008). However, the timing of magma activity and characteristic of source material of granitic rocks in the Hua Hin area are poorly understood. In this paper, we address Rb-Sr isotopic study of granitic rocks from this area.

The granitic rocks in the Hua Hin area are composed of foliated granitic rocks and non-foliated granitic rocks. The formers are the Hub Kapong Gneissic Granite, Hua Hin Gneissic Granite and Pran Buri Gneissic Granite. The Hub Kapong and Hua Hin Gneissic Granites are partly weakly mylonitized K-feldspar porphyritic biotite granite. Some of the Hub Kapong Gneissic Granite includes tourmaline. Parts of Hua Hin Gneissic Granite include garnet and tourmaline. Sillimanite is also contained in some of them (Kawakami et al., 2010). The Pran Buri Gneissic Granite is mylonitic biotite granite. Non-foliated granitic rocks are stock bodies intruded into the Hub Kapong Gneissic Granite, and composed of biotite to two-mica granite. These granitic rocks have peraluminous chemical composition. The Hub Kapong and Hua Hin Gneissic Granites and non-foliated granitic rocks indicate low magnetic susceptibility ( $SI=1.3-21.5 \times 10^{-5}$ ), but the Pran Buri Gneissic Granite indicates high value ( $SI=185-455 \times 10^{-5}$ ) (Yoshimoto et al., 2010).

The Hub Kapong and Hua Hin Gneissic Granites give Rb-Sr whole-rock isochron ages of  $202 \pm 22$  Ma ( $SrI=0.7259 \pm 0.0024; N=13$ ) and  $209 \pm 14$  Ma ( $SrI=0.7258 \pm 0.0034; N=10$ ), respectively. Because of dispersion, errors of age and SrI are slightly big. The dispersion might be due to effects of deformation and metamorphism. The Pran Buri Gneissic Granite does not give significant isochron age. A body of non-foliated granitic rocks gives a Rb-Sr whole-rock isochron ages of  $84 \pm 13$  Ma ( $SrI=0.7356 \pm 0.0015; N=4$ ). These ages indicate timing of magmatic activity in the Hua Hin area, and accord with U-Th-Pb monazite ages (213 Ma (core), 83 Ma (rim)) of metamorphic rocks from this area (Nakano et al., 2010).

Keywords: Rb-Sr whole-rock isochron age, granitic rocks, Hua Hin, Thailand

## 地球化学的にみたパレオテチス沈み込み帯における砂岩の後背地：タイ北部インタノン帯の例

### Geochemistry of sandstone related to Paleo-Tethys subduction zone in the Inthanon Zone, northern Thailand

國井 美幸<sup>1\*</sup>, 原 英俊<sup>2</sup>, 足立 佳子<sup>3</sup>, 久田 健一郎<sup>1</sup>, チャルシリ パンニャ<sup>4</sup>, Wiwegwin Weerachat<sup>1</sup>  
Miyuki Kunii<sup>1\*</sup>, Hidetoshi Hara<sup>2</sup>, Yoshiko Adachi<sup>3</sup>, Ken-ichiro Hisada<sup>1</sup>, Punya Charusiri<sup>4</sup>, Weerachat Wiwegwin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 筑波大学生命環境科学研究科, <sup>2</sup> 産業技術総合研究所地質情報部門, <sup>3</sup> 新潟大学超域研究機構, <sup>4</sup> チュラロンコン大学  
<sup>1</sup>University of Tsukuba, <sup>2</sup>Geological survey of Japan, <sup>3</sup>Niigata University, <sup>4</sup>Chulalongkorn University

パレオテチスは、デボン紀に、ゴンドワナ大陸からインドチャイナ地塊を含むカタイシア地塊群がリフティングしたことにより形成された。そして、三畳紀にシンメリアン地塊群の一部であるシブマス地塊と、インドチャイナ地塊の、2つの微小大陸が衝突したことにより閉塞した (Metcalf, 1999)。タイ北部のインタノン帯は、パレオテチスの収束域とされており、その形成やテクトニック・セッティングは、東南アジア半島部の形成史にとって重要な意味を持つ。

上野・久田 (1999) によれば、インタノン帯には、デボン系から三畳系の放散虫リボンチャートや石炭系からベルム系の海山起源炭酸塩岩類が大量に分布しており、また、シブマス地塊の構成要素とみなすことのできる、オルドビス系石灰岩や変成岩及び堆積岩が分布している。そのため、インタノン帯は、構造的にシブマス地塊を基盤に持ち、その上に、パレオテチスの要素が、巨大なスラストシートとして定置しているとした。さらに、Hara et al. (2009) では、インタノン帯から、メランジュを記載し、パレオテチス沈み込みに伴う付加体の形成を報告した。そこで、本研究では、インタノン帯の基盤であるシブマス地塊に相当する石炭系砂岩と、メランジュ中の砂岩について、その後背地を検討するため、岩石学的・地球化学的な分析を行った。

シブマス地塊に相当する石炭系砂岩と、メランジュ中の砂岩について、Gazzi-Dickinson 法に基づき、モード組成の測定を行った。Dickinson ダイアグラム (Dickinson et al., 1983) によれば、シブマス地塊の砂岩は、well-rounded の石英粒子を含む石英質砂岩であり、大陸性砂岩であるといえる。また、ダイアグラム上では、安定地塊内部から石英質再循環にプロットされた。一方、メランジュ中の砂岩は、火山岩片を多く含む石質砂岩であり、ダイアグラム上では、石英質から石質再循環にプロットされた。

インタノン帯の両砂岩を、主要元素および微量元素・希土類元素について地球化学的に分析した。主要元素については、産総研の XRF (PANalytical Axios PW4400/40) を、微量元素・希土類元素については、新潟大学理学部の XRF (Rigaku RIX3000) および ICP-MS (Agilent 7500a) を使用し、分析を行った。砂岩の全岩分析結果を、主要元素は Bhatia (1983) の、微量元素・希土類元素は Bhatia and Crook (1986) のグラフ上にプロットした。主要元素の分析結果について、 $Fe_2O_3 + MgO \% - TiO_2 \%$ ,  $Fe_2O_3 + MgO \% - Al_2O_3 / SiO_2$ ,  $Fe_2O_3 + MgO \% - K_2O / Na_2O$ ,  $Fe_2O_3 + MgO \% - Al_2O_3 / (CaO + Na_2O)$  から、シブマス地塊の石英質砂岩は、Passive Margins 中またはその周辺にプロットされる傾向を示した。また、微量元素・希土類元素の分析結果について、 $La - Th - Sc$ ,  $Th - Sc - Zr$ ,  $La / Sc - Ti / Zr$ ,  $Sc / Cr - La / Y$  から、シブマス地塊の石英質砂岩は Passive Margins, メランジュ中の砂岩は Continental Island Arc 中またはその周辺にプロットされた。

以上の結果より、シブマス地塊の石英質砂岩は大陸要素が強く、島弧の影響を受けていないと考えられる。一方、メランジュ中の砂岩は、島弧の影響が強く、その島弧から碎屑物が供給されていたと考えられ、シブマス地塊の石英質砂岩とメランジュ中の砂岩は、全く異なる後背地の特徴を示すといえる。すなわち、後期ベルム紀から三畳紀にかけて、インドチャイナ地塊西縁から南縁で島弧 (スコタイ帯) が発達した。メランジュ中の砂岩は、この島弧を起源とすると考えられる。また、パレオテチスの沈み込みによる付加体は、この島弧からの碎屑物の供給によって発達したと考えられる。

キーワード: パレオテチス, インタノン帯, 砂岩, 後背地, 地球化学

Keywords: Paleo-Tethys, Inthanon Zone, sandstone, provenance, geochemistry

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## タイ王国 Pranburi-Hub Kapong 地域に産する変花崗岩中のジルコンの産状 Mode of occurrence of zircon in metagranites from the Pranburi-Hub Kapong area, Thailand

河上 哲生<sup>1\*</sup>, 柚原 雅樹<sup>2</sup>, 横山 隆臣<sup>1</sup>, 牧 賢志<sup>1</sup>, 小山内 康人<sup>3</sup>, 平田 岳史<sup>1</sup>, 上久保 寛<sup>4</sup>, チャルシリ パンチャ<sup>5</sup>  
Tetsuo Kawakami<sup>1\*</sup>, Masaki Yuhara<sup>2</sup>, Yokoyama D. Takaomi<sup>1</sup>, Kenshi Maki<sup>1</sup>, Yasuhito Osanai<sup>3</sup>, Takafumi Hirata<sup>1</sup>, Hiroshi Kamikubo<sup>4</sup>, Punya Charusiri<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 京都大学大学院理学研究科, <sup>2</sup> 福岡大学理学部, <sup>3</sup> 九州大学大学院比較社会文化研究院, <sup>4</sup> 石油天然ガス・金属鉱物資源機構, <sup>5</sup> チュラロンコーン大学

<sup>1</sup>Kyoto University, <sup>2</sup>Fukuoka University, <sup>3</sup>Kyushu University, <sup>4</sup>JOGMEC, <sup>5</sup>Chulalongkorn University

The metagranites and pelitic-psammitic metamorphic rocks are widely exposed from Pranburi to Hub Kapong, central Thailand. The EPMA dating of monazite (so-called CHIME monazite dating, Suzuki et al., 1994) in a high-grade pelitic metamorphic rock from the south of the study area revealed that the monazite core is 213 Ma and the rim is 83 Ma (Nakano et al., 2010). Yuhara et al. (2011) dated the metagranites by the Rb-Sr whole-rock isochron method. The Hub Kapong gneissic granite that crops out in the north gave 202±22 Ma, and the Hua Hin gneissic granite at the central area gave 209±14 Ma. The non-foliated granitic rocks in the central area gave 84±13Ma. The large error is attributed to the later metamorphism and deformation that postdated granite crystallization. This study aims to constrain the timing of granite crystallization and metamorphism through textural observation and U-Pb dating of zircon by LA-ICPMS.

The foliation of the Hua Hin gneissic granite is defined by the arrangement of Bt +/- Si, and this body is metamorphosed. Zircon in this metagranite has euhedral oscillatory zoning and likely magmatic in origin. Under the cathode luminescence (CL) image, detrital cores and dark overgrowths on them are commonly recognized.

The Hub Kapong gneissic granite is a two-mica granite and muscovite can be metamorphic in origin (Kawakami et al., 2010). This metagranite characteristically contains xenotime-zircon intergrowth of magmatic origin (e.g., Viskupic et al., 2005). Xenotime shows mosaic-like zoning and includes a lot of bright Th-bearing phases under the back scattered electron (BSE) image. It also has many tiny holes and shows spongy texture. Zircon shows idiomorphic oscillatory zoning under BSE image, while it is dark and shows mosaic-like texture under CL image. Rarely, zircon as well includes bright Th-bearing phases under BSE image, and shows spongy texture. This kind of spongy zircon is considered to form by a dissolution-precipitation process in a fluid (Geisler et al., 2007). Therefore, zircon in the Hub Kapong gneissic granite would be originally magmatic, but some of them may have experienced the dissolution-precipitation process. Yuhara et al. (2011) interpreted that 83 Ma age preserved in the monazite from the pelitic metamorphic rock is likely due to intrusion of the non-foliated granitic rocks. Since the non-foliated granitic rocks are scattered around the Hub Kapong gneissic granite, it is probable that the intrusion of the non-foliated granitic rocks are responsible for the formation of the spongy zircon in the Hub Kapong gneissic granite. These possibilities will be tested through the zircon U-Pb dating by the LA-ICPMS.

キーワード: 花崗岩, タイ, ジルコン, 変成作用, 流体  
Keywords: granite, Thailand, zircon, metamorphism, fluid



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## 中国南西部およびタイ西部のシャンタイーシブマス地塊境界に分布する苦鉄質変成岩類の地球化学的特徴

### Geochemical character of metamorphosed mafic rocks from the collision boundary between Shan-Thai and Sibumasu craton in

米村 和紘<sup>1\*</sup>, 小山内 康人<sup>1</sup>, 中野 伸彦<sup>1</sup>, 大和田 正明<sup>2</sup>, 馬場 壮太郎<sup>3</sup>, チャルシリ パンニャ<sup>4</sup>, 加々島 慎一<sup>5</sup>, 野原 (今中) 里華子<sup>6</sup>

Kazuhiro Yonemura<sup>1\*</sup>, Yasuhito Osanai<sup>1</sup>, Nobuhiko Nakano<sup>1</sup>, Masaaki Owada<sup>2</sup>, Sotaro Baba<sup>3</sup>, Punya Charusiri<sup>4</sup>, Shin-ichi Kagashima<sup>5</sup>, Nohara (Imanaka) Rikako<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>九州大学比較社会文化, <sup>2</sup>山口大学理工学研究科, <sup>3</sup>琉球大学教育学部, <sup>4</sup>チュラロンコーン大学, <sup>5</sup>山形大学理学部, <sup>6</sup>新潟大学自然科学研究科

<sup>1</sup>Kyushu Univ., <sup>2</sup>Yamaguchi Univ., <sup>3</sup>Univ. Ryukyus, <sup>4</sup>Chulalongkorn Univ., <sup>5</sup>Yamagata Univ., <sup>6</sup>Niigata Univ.

The collision boundary between Shan-Thai craton and Sibumasu craton is distributed from the Nujiang area in Yunnan province of China to the Khanom area in western Thailand, through Myanmar and The Inthanon area of Thailand (Osanai et al., 2010). Especially in the Inthanon area, the metamorphic ages were determined as 210 Ma (Nakano et al., 2010). This boundary is important for understanding the tectonic evolution of multiple collision orogeny during Permian-Triassic Asian continent growth. This study focus to metamorphosed mafic rocks that consider to have distributed between of those cratons before collision.

The metamorphosed mafic rocks from the collision boundary between the Shan-Thai and The Sibumasu cratons appear as blocks or Layers in granitic gneiss and pelitic gneiss. In the Nujiang area, the metamorphic rocks indicate greenschist? to amphibolite?facies conditions. Variations of the metamorphosed mafic rocks are clinopyroxene amphibolite, amphibolite and epidote?hornblende schist. The metamorphic rocks from the Inthanon area and the Khanom area suggest amphibolite?facies conditions. Major mineral assemblages of the metamorphosed mafic rocks from the Inthanon area are garnet + hornblende, clinopyroxene + hornblende and hornblende. Hornblendes are usually green?brownish color and show graonblastic texture. On the other hand, in the Khanom area, mineral assemblages of metamorphosed mafic rocks are clinopyroxene + hornblende, hornblende and epidote + hornblende.

The bulk chemical compositions of amphibolite and mafic schist from the Nujiang area show  $SiO_2 = 46.2-51.7$  wt. %,  $X_{Mg} = 0.45-0.72$  and various Nb/Y ratios ranging from 0.09 to 0.82. They are plotted within the fields between with-in plate basalts and MORB in some discrimination diagrams. Furthermore, the chondrite normalized REE patterns show two patterns; LREE-enriched pattern (OIB type) and flat pattern (E- to T-MORB type). These geochemical characters and mode of occurrence indicate that they would be derived from oceanic crust, which are distributed between the Shan-Thai craton and the Sibumasu craton before collision.

Keywords: Inthanon, Khanom, Nujiang, Metamorphosed mafic rock, Geochemistry, Collision boundary

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## 北部ベトナム・レッドリバー剪断帯のペルム紀-トリアス紀の高度変成作用 Permo-Triassic high-grade metamorphism recorded in metamorphosed bauxites from the Red River shear zone, Vietnam

中野 伸彦<sup>1\*</sup>, 小山内 康人<sup>1</sup>  
Nobuhiko Nakano<sup>1\*</sup>, Yasuhito Osanai<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>九州大学  
<sup>1</sup>Kyushu Univ.

The Red River shear zone is left-lateral shear zone caused by collision of the Indian subcontinent to the Eurasian continent at the Tertiary. Although most metamorphic rocks were reset by the deformation, recent chronological works have revealed presence of the former Permo-Triassic thermal event. However, the details of such thermal event are obscure. Here, we report metamorphic evolution and the age of aluminous granulite from the shear zone.

The whole rock chemistry of the granulites is extremely rich in  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (36.7-50.9 wt%),  $\text{TiO}_2$  (5.5-13.0 wt%), and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3^{\text{total}}$  (24.9-35.3 wt%) and poor in  $\text{SiO}_2$  (7.9-24.1 wt%),  $\text{MgO}$  (0.5-1.0 wt%), Na (75-258 ppm analyzed by ICP-MS), and K (mostly lower than 100 ppm analyzed by ICP-MS). HFSEs and REEs also show high concentrations (e.g., Ga, 37-74 ppm; Y, 41-102 ppm; Zr, 367-724 ppm; Nb, 44-99 ppm; La, 43-187 ppm; Ce, 90-357 ppm; Pr, 10-38 ppm; Nd, 45-172 ppm; Sm, 10-37 ppm) whereas LILEs are depleted (Rb, 0.3-4.6 ppm; Sr, mostly <30 ppm; Ba, mostly <15 ppm). These features strongly suggest that the protolith of the aluminous granulites is lateritic bauxite.

The granulites commonly contain garnet, corundum, sillimanite, hercynite, and ilmenite with minor monazite, apatite, and zircon. Garnet includes kyanite, staurolite, ilmenite, siderite, and rutile. Kyanite, staurolite, siderite, and rutile are not observed in the matrix and they appear only as inclusion phases. Ilmenite occurring in the matrix contains sillimanite inclusions. Based on the petrographical observations and isochemical phase diagram using whole rock chemistry suggests former eclogite-facies (>1.8 GPa at 790 C) metamorphism and subsequent decompression under granulite-facies condition (>1000 C at 1.5 GPa).

In-situ U-Pb zircon dating was carried out using LA-ICP-MS system, Kyushu University. Based on the CL image, zircon is commonly zoned and sometimes contains dark core portion. Preliminary result is that there are several  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  ages (including discordant ages) from the Permian to Tertiary but the Tertiary ages were obtained only from zircon occurring in the matrix. Permian-Triassic ages (265-230 Ma) were mostly detected from the dark core and some are from zircons included in garnet. Only the dark core includes large number of high-density (Ave.  $1.15 \text{ g/cm}^3$ )  $\text{CO}_2$  fluid inclusions. Garnet, corundum and staurolite also contain  $\text{CO}_2$  fluid inclusions and their densities are also high (Ave.  $1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ,  $1.07 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and  $1.09 \text{ g/cm}^3$ , respectively). These features strongly suggest that the dark cores had been in equilibrium with the garnet, corundum and staurolite that had formed under high-grade (eclogite- to granulite-facies) metamorphic conditions mentioned above.

Although further chronological works are now in progress, present study will suggest that the Permo-Triassic thermal event in the Red River shear zone is high-grade metamorphic event and it should be related with collision between the South China and Indochina cratons.

キーワード: 変成ボーキサイト, 変成作用, ペルム紀-トリアス紀, レッドリバー剪断帯, ベトナム  
Keywords: metamorphosed bauxite, metamorphic evolution, Permo-Triassic, Red River shear zone, Vietnam

SCG008-P08

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月26日 14:00-16:30

## A Preliminary View of Metamorphic Rocks in Indonesia Region A Preliminary View of Metamorphic Rocks in Indonesia Region

セティアワン ヌグロホ<sup>1\*</sup>, 小山内 康人<sup>1</sup>, Joko Wahyudiono<sup>2</sup>  
Nugroho Setiawan<sup>1\*</sup>, Yasuhito Osanai<sup>1</sup>, Joko Wahyudiono<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>九州大学大学院比較社会文化, <sup>2</sup>インドネシア地質調査所  
<sup>1</sup>Kyushu University, <sup>2</sup>GRDC Indonesia

Indonesian archipelago formed by reassembly of fragment rifted from Gondwana that arrived at the Eurasian subduction margin. A Cretaceous active margin is interpreted along Sumatra into western Java continued through southeastern Kalimantan into western Sulawesi, as suggested by the distribution of high pressure-low temperature subduction-related metamorphic rocks. Present-day, geology of Indonesia is the result of Cenozoic subduction and collision and situated at the boundaries of Eurasia, Indo-Australia, and Pacific-Philippine Sea plate.

Previous study by Hall (2002) suggests that in western Sumatra, Paleozoic sediments and volcanic rocks interpreted part of Indochina-East Malaya block that separated from Gondwana. In eastern Sumatra, there are Carboniferous sediments belong to Sibumasu block separated from Gondwana. Permian and Triassic granites of Thai-Malay tin belt extend into western Indonesia are the products of subduction and post-collisional magmatism in Triassic. In the southwestern Kalimantan, the Paleozoic age is represented by Carboniferous to Permian metamorphic rocks. Cretaceous granitoid plutons intrude the metamorphic rocks in Schwaner Mountains. Northwestern Kalimantan may mark as a subduction margin continuing south from East Asia.

On the east side of Indonesia, geology of Sulawesi caused by convergence between Australian, Pacific, and Eurasia plate. In eastern Sulawesi, collision resulted in thrusting of Australian continental rocks. The Banda Arc including Timor-Tanimbar-Seram islands, situated between Indo-Australian, Eurasian and Caroline plate. From the inner to outer side of the following belts, have been distinguished: ophiolite, metamorphic, and thrust-fold belt. The geology of Papua is involving interaction between Australian and Pacific plate. Lithotectonic of Papua can be divided from north to south are collided arc, ophiolite and metamorphic belt, fold-thrust belt, and foreland basin.

Purpose of this study is to understanding in detail Indonesian tectonic regime from the study of metamorphic rocks. In this preliminary view, 16 samples taken by GRDC (Geological Research and Development Centre) Indonesia have been observed petrographically and five samples from those have been analyzed by EPMA.

Seven samples from West Papua including Kaimana, Ransiki, Maar and Enarotali area are slate with the composition of quartz, muscovite, and chlorite. On the Steenkool area are biotite gneiss and white schist suggest greenschist to amphibolite facies. Biotite gneiss has composition of biotite, quartz, muscovite, plagioclase and k-feldspar. White schist has composition of quartz, muscovite and chlorite. Four samples from Kendari - southeast Sulawesi are mica schist with composition of quartz, muscovite, chloritoid and chlorite suggest greenschist facies. One sample amphibolite from Central Java shows composition of hornblende (XMg 0.62-0.70), garnet (almandine), sphene, epidote, quartz and minor minerals of plagioclase and k-feldspar.

Four samples from Schwaner Mountains, West Kalimantan, have been observed in petrography and EPMA analyses. The samples can be divided into three groups by name, which are metatonalite, metagranitoid and biotite schist. Mineral assemblages for metatonalite are quartz, plagioclase (An36-50), k-feldspar, hornblende (XMg 0.53-0.64), biotite, sphene, apatite and clinopyroxene. While on metagranitoid is shows assemblages of quartz, plagioclase (An22-23), k-feldspar, biotite, sphene, epidote and apatite. Biotite schist mineral assemblages show quartz, plagioclase (An83-85), k-feldspar, biotite, epidote and muscovite.

Detailed field observation and new collecting samples with EPMA, bulk chemistry analyses and age dating determinations are needed to understanding in details geological evidence constrain from metamorphic petrology on the Indonesian region. These steps will be held during March 2011 on the South Sulawesi and Central Java and the result will be presented on the conference.  
Keywords: metamorphic rock, Indonesia, tectonic, South Sulawesi, Central Java, Schwaner Mountains



SCG008-P09

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月26日 14:00-16:30

## Blueschists along the suture zone between the Ergun block and the Xing'an block in Inner Mongolia, northeastern China Blueschists along the suture zone between the Ergun block and the Xing'an block in Inner Mongolia, northeastern China

Limin Zhao<sup>1\*</sup>, Akira Takasu<sup>1</sup>, Yongjiang Liu<sup>2</sup>, Weimin Li<sup>1</sup>  
Limin Zhao<sup>1\*</sup>, Akira Takasu<sup>1</sup>, Yongjiang Liu<sup>2</sup>, Weimin Li<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Shimane University, <sup>2</sup>Jilin University, P.R.China

<sup>1</sup>Shimane University, <sup>2</sup>Jilin University, P.R.China

Blueschists and related metamorphic rocks are exposed in the Toudaoqiao area of the Honghuaerji-Yimin district in the Inner Mongolia, northeastern China. These HP metamorphic rocks occur along the Tayuan-Xiguitu fault, separating the Ergun block and the Xing'an block. The HP metamorphic area belongs to the eastern segment of the Xingmeng Orogenic Belt (Li and Oyang, 1998), and it is located in the eastern parts of the Central Asian Orogenic Belt (Sengor et al., 1993). The blueschists and the related metamorphic rocks have been found in 1980's, and preliminary geological study was performed (Ye et al., 1994). According to them, there are phyllites, glaucophane-albite-chlorite-epidote schists, chlorite-quartz schists, and albite-chlorite-glaucophane schists. The mineral assemblages suggest typical LT-HP conditions.

We have had an opportunity to have a field survey in the Toudaoqiao area, and collected blueschists and other metamorphic rocks. The blueschists consist mainly of chlorite, epidote, glaucophane, with subordinate amounts of white mica, quartz, albite, hematite, apatite and titanite. A schistosity is well defined by orientation of glaucophane and chlorite. Glaucophane is of euhedral to subhedral prismatic crystal with size up to 0.3mm long. It is partly replaced by chlorite along the rim and the cleavage. The chlorite is euhedral to subhedral, and its size is up to 0.3mm across. Epidote is of anhedral rounded grain with size up to 0.1mm across. White mica is of anhedral platy crystal, and its size up to 0.2mm across. Texture and the mineral assemblage of the blueschists suggest the metamorphic conditions of typical epidote-blueschist facies.

The HP metamorphic rocks in the Toudaoqiao area is located along the Tayuan-Xiguitu fault, that is supposed to be the boundary between the Ergun block and the Xing'an block (Ge et al., 2005; Sui et al., 2006). In the eastern side of the fault, there occur significant Xinlin ophiolite (Li, 1991) and the Tahe granite (Ge et al., 2005), and these indicate a suture zone. The collision is supposed to take place in the Early Paleozoic time (Ge et al., 2005). The precise study of the other parts of the fault have never been done so far. The present study on the metamorphic rocks, in the western part of the Tayuan-Xiguitu fault will contribute to better understanding the collision tectonics between the Ergun block and the Xing'an block.

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キーワード: high P/T metamorphism, blueschist, Tayuan-Xiguitu fault, northeastern China

Keywords: high P/T metamorphism, blueschist, Tayuan-Xiguitu fault, northeastern China

SCG008-P10

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月26日 14:00-16:30

## モンゴルにおける多重衝突・沈み込みシステム Multiple subduction and collision system in Mongolia

大和田 正明<sup>1\*</sup>, 小山内康人<sup>2</sup>, 中野伸彦<sup>2</sup>, 足立達朗<sup>2</sup>, 米村和紘<sup>2</sup>, 吉本 紋<sup>2</sup>, ジャルガラン<sup>3</sup>, ボルドバートル<sup>4</sup>, サティッシュクマール<sup>5</sup>

Masaaki Owada<sup>1\*</sup>, Yasuhito Osanai<sup>2</sup>, Nobuhiko Nakano<sup>2</sup>, Tatsuro Adachi<sup>2</sup>, Kazuhiro Yonemura<sup>2</sup>, Aya Yoshimoto<sup>2</sup>, S. Jargalan<sup>3</sup>, C. Boldbaatar<sup>4</sup>, M. Satish-Kumar<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 山口大学, <sup>2</sup> 九州大学, <sup>3</sup> モンゴル科学技術大学, <sup>4</sup> モンゴル鉱産局, <sup>5</sup> 静岡大学

<sup>1</sup>Yamaguchi University, <sup>2</sup>Kyushu University, <sup>3</sup>Mongolian Univ. Sci. & Tech., <sup>4</sup>Mine. Res. Auth. Mongolia, <sup>5</sup>Shizuoka University

The collage tectonics of micro-continents formed the Central Asia during Proterozoic to Mesozoic time in terms of the multiple accretion and collision. Mongolia is made up of the four micro-continents; i.e, Baltica, Siberia, North China and Tarim. There are four geological division; continental blocks, subduction complexes, sedimentary basins and Cenozoic cover sequences. The petrological study including geochronology and isotopic geochemistry of various types of igneous rocks provides us some information for tectonic processes during the assembly of microcontinents. Here, we address geochemistry and geochronology of igneous rocks, mainly granitic rocks and discuss magmatic history of the western part of Mongolia.

The study area, western part of Mongolia, is underlain by low- to high-grade metamorphic rocks accompanied by sedimentary rocks and intrusive rocks. The granitic rocks mainly intrude metamorphic rocks with various metamorphic grades. The metamorphic rocks are composed mainly of pelitic gneisses and amphibolites in the northern part of Bulgan, western Mongolia, the Mongolian Altai Mountains. The pelitic gneiss locally contains Grt, St and Ky as porphyroblasts, suggesting medium-pressure type amphibolite-facies conditions (Nakano et al., 2010). Grt-Ms granite intrudes Grt-St-Ky gneiss as post-kinematic dikes or stocks. Grt-Ms granite is free from any deformations. The chemical compositions of Grt-Ms granite show 71-75 wt% in SiO<sub>2</sub> and peraluminous (alumino-saturation index: A/CNK=1.02-1.29). Other geochemical characters indicate enrichment of K<sub>2</sub>O, Rb and depression of Nb, Y. On the other hand, syn-kinematic deformed granitic rocks containing garnet grains are exposed on the Hanhohiyn Mountains, north-west Mongolia. Bt-Ms granite and Hbl-Bt diorite occur as stocks around Tsagaanhayrhan. The granitic rocks show granoblastic texture with or without foliation, and tonalite to granodiorite in compositions. SiO<sub>2</sub> contents range from 63 to 66 wt% and alumino-saturation index is more than 1.1. These granitic rocks, high-Sr granite are characterized by high-Ba and -Sr contents similar to some collision related granitic rocks. Hbl-Bt diorite possesses 52 wt% in SiO<sub>2</sub> and A/CNK=0.82 and the chemical composition of the diorite is similar to that of within-plate basalt. In addition to these granitic rocks, pink-colored granites occur probably as stocks in the southeastern part of the Hanhohiyn Mountains. These granites contain pink-colored K-feldspar and show no signs of deformation features. Their chemical compositions are consistent with alkali granite having 70-73 wt% in SiO<sub>2</sub> and 8-11 wt% in total alkali, and the pink-colored granites possess low-Ba and -Sr contents.

We conducted monazite EMP dating for selected samples from both regions. Grt-Ms granite from the northern part of Bulgan gave an age of 262 Ma, whereas the syn-kinematic granite and the high-Sr granite from the Hanhohiyn Mountains show ages of 506 Ma and 493 Ma, respectively. It is considered that the magma activities of each region occurred at different ages or events.

Various types of intrusive rocks are exposed on the Mongolian orogenic belt. Most of granitic rocks from both regions are plotted within the fields between volcanic arc granite and syn-collisional granite in some discrimination diagrams. Therefore, the magmatic processes combined with metamorphic evolution in the western part of Mongolia were formed by multiple subduction and collision events during formation of Central Asian Orogenic Belt.

キーワード: モンゴル, 中央アジア造山帯, 大陸衝突帯, 沈み込み帯, EMP モナザイト年代

Keywords: Mongolia, Central Asia Orogenic Belt, Continental collision zone, Subduction zone, EMP monazite ages

SCG008-P11

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月26日 14:00-16:30

## Petrology and geochronology of metamorphic rocks in the Hanhohiyn Mountains, the northwestern part of Mongolia.

## Petrology and geochronology of metamorphic rocks in the Hanhohiyn Mountains, the northwestern part of Mongolia.

足立 達朗<sup>1\*</sup>, 小山内 康人<sup>1</sup>, 中野 伸彦<sup>1</sup>, 大和田 正明<sup>2</sup>, Madhusoodhan Satish-Kumar<sup>3</sup>, Sereenen Jargalan<sup>4</sup>, C. Boldbaatar<sup>5</sup>, 米村 和紘<sup>1</sup>, 吉本 紋<sup>1</sup>

Tatsuro Adachi<sup>1\*</sup>, Yasuhito Osanai<sup>1</sup>, Nobuhiko Nakano<sup>1</sup>, Masaaki Owada<sup>2</sup>, Satish-Kumar Madhusoodhan<sup>3</sup>, Jargalan Sereenen<sup>4</sup>, C. Boldbaatar<sup>5</sup>, Kazuhiro Yonemura<sup>1</sup>, Aya Yoshimoto<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>九州大学, <sup>2</sup>山口大学, <sup>3</sup>静岡大学, <sup>4</sup>モンゴル科学技術大学, <sup>5</sup>モンゴル鉱物資源石油管理庁

<sup>1</sup>Kyushu University, <sup>2</sup>Yamaguchi University, <sup>3</sup>Shizuoka University, <sup>4</sup>Mongolian Univ. Sci. Tech., <sup>5</sup>Miner. Res. Auth. Mongolia

Mongolia is situated in the Central Asian Orogenic Belt (e.g. Mossakovsky et al., 1993), which extends between the Siberian craton, Baltica craton, North China craton and Tarim craton. It is composed of subduction-accretion complexes and developed from c. 1000 Ma to c. 250 Ma (Windley et al., 2007). Metamorphic rocks are partly distributed in the western part of Mongolia. Metamorphic history would be a key for understanding the tectonic evolution of this area, however detailed study on metamorphic rocks has not been well-documented, including geochronology.

Recent fieldwork of the Japan-Mongolia Joint Geological Research has identified several occurrences of high-grade metamorphic rocks in the Mongol-Altai Mountains and Hanhohiyn Mountains (e.g. Nakano et al., 2010). In this study, we report petrology and monazite U-Th-Pb EPMA ages on metamorphic rocks occurring in the Hanhohiyn Mountains.

Hanhohiyn Mountains is located in the northwestern part of Mongolia. The mountains are mainly composed of marble, meta-quartzite and pelitic gneisses intercalating with lenticular garnet-amphibolite, garnet-orthopyroxene gneiss and so on.

Pelitic gneiss is mainly composed of quartz, plagioclase (An=31), garnet (Alm68Sps8Prp20Gr4), biotite (XMg=0.53) and sillimanite. Kyanite occurs only as inclusions in garnet and plagioclase, which indicates that kyanite is prograde relic. Most minerals have almost homogeneous chemical composition. Metamorphic condition for quartz+plagioclase+garnet+biotite+sillimanite assemblage is estimated as 650-700 degree of Celsius and 5.5-6 kbar based on the garnet-biotite thermometer and the GASP barometer. Monazite grains in pelitic gneiss show slight chemical heterogeneity and occur in matrix and as inclusions in the major constitute minerals. The monazites yield 500-510 Ma which would be interpreted as the timing of metamorphism within the sillimanite stability field.

In the Central Asian Orogenic Belt, at least two distinct age clusters are recognized: 250-300 Ma and 480-510 Ma. Ca. 500 Ma ages have been recognized at the marginal region of the Siberia Craton including the Hanhohiyn Mountains. This suggests that the Hanhohiyn Mountains would record the early stage event related to the formation of the Asia continent.

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Keywords: Hanhohiyn Mountains, Mongolia, metamorphic rocks, monazite EPMA dating