

Geochemical heterogeneity of Moho transition zone dunites-wehrlites from Wadi Thuqbah, the northern Oman ophiolite

Ritsuko Muroi^{1*}, Hironori Negishi¹, Shoji Arai²

¹Dept. Earth Sci., Kanazawa Univ., ²Nat. Sci. Tec., Kanazawa Univ.

The thick Moho transition zone (MTZ) exposed along Wadi Thuqba, northern Oman ophiolite, comprises dunites, wehrlites and gabbroic rocks (Negishi et al., 2013 *Lithos*). As well known, the Oman ophiolite is a slice of a sort of oceanic lithosphere (cf. Nicolas, 1989). Gabbroic rocks occur either as blocks with layered structure enclosed by wehrlites or as sills or dikes cutting wehrlites or dunites. A deformed dunite-troctolite-gabbro complex is exposed near the base of the Thuqbah MTZ. Discordant dunite is observed to cut the basal layered complex, giving rise to wehrlites only close to troctolite-gabbro layers. The discordant dunite apparently grows upward to be a huge dunite-wehrlite body with sparse bands of clinopyroxenites and gabbros. Some of the MTZ dunites and wehrlites contain sulfide (pentlandite-pyrrhotite) (up to 2 volume %). The sulfide-bearing dunite shows high Fo contents (90-92) but low NiO contents (0.1 to 0.4 wt% depending on the amount of sulfide).

Clinopyroxenes in dunites and wehrlites with or without sulfides are characterized by variation in REE contents. They show LREE-depleted chondrite-normalized patterns, and their chondrite-normalized (Yb/La) ratio varies from 2 to 15 even in samples from the same outcrop. The steepest slope of REE patterns is similar to that for ultra-depleted MORB melt (e.g., Sobolev and Shimizu, 1993 *Nature*), and the gentlest one, to that for ordinary MORB (e.g., Johnson et al., 1990 *JGR*). These features indicate a strong geochemical heterogeneity in melts involved in formation of the Thuqbah dunites and wehrlites. They may give us a clue to our understanding of evolution of ordinary MORB from the ultra-depleted primary MORB melt.

Keywords: clinopyroxene, REE, dunite, wehrlite, Moho transition zone, Oman ophiolite