LEUCOGRANITE FROM SREDNJA RIJEKA  (MOSLAVACKA GORA, CROATIA)

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GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Mt. Moslavacka Gora represents crystalline crust exposed over an area of 180 km² in the southwestern part of the Pannonian Basin. It consists of a S-type granitoid pluton surrounded by migmatites and metamorphic rocks of amphibolite to granulite facies grade. Geochronological data indicate an Late Cretaceous emplacement of the pluton and contemporaneous metamorphism in the country rocks (Lanphere & Pamic, 1992; Garasic, 1993, Balen, 1999; Balen et al., 2001; Starijas et al., 2004).

PETROGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY

The investigated leucogranite of Srednja Rijeka is located in the northern part of Mt. Moslavacka Gora. It forms dikes within a peraluminous two-mica granite, suggesting an extensional regime during its emplacement. Mafic enclaves are missing in the leucogranite whereas they are present in the two-mica granite. The occurrence of andalusite-garnet-tourmaline nests within the leucogranite is typical.

CONCLUSIONS

The leucogranite from Srednja Rijeka represents the final magmatic phase in Moslavacka Gora. It intruded a Late Cretaceous two mica-granite.

Points to. K-feldspar rich melting residue and muscovite dehydration melting at low pH2O.

Field relations mineral assemblage rock chemistry.

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REFERENCES


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