TEXAS Geosciences
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Jackson School of Geosciences

TIMING OF RIFTING IN THE CENTRAL WESTERN CARPATHIANS POST-VARISCAN OROGENY AND AGES OF SEDIMENTS OVERLYING MELIATA OCEAN OPHIOLITES (SLOVAKIA)

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INTRODUCTION

Slovakia is located within the Central Western Carpathians (CWC), one of many connected curved mountain belts prominent throughout the Mediterranean and Europe. Its geology is divided into tectonic domains considered "superunits," termed the Gemeric, Veporic, and Tatric (e.g., Bezák et al., 2011). All domains are separated by major tectonic lineaments that were juxtaposed due to the closure of branches of ancient oceans. The Gemeric has a debated history that is obscured by vegetation (Kohút and Stein, 2005) (Fig. 1).

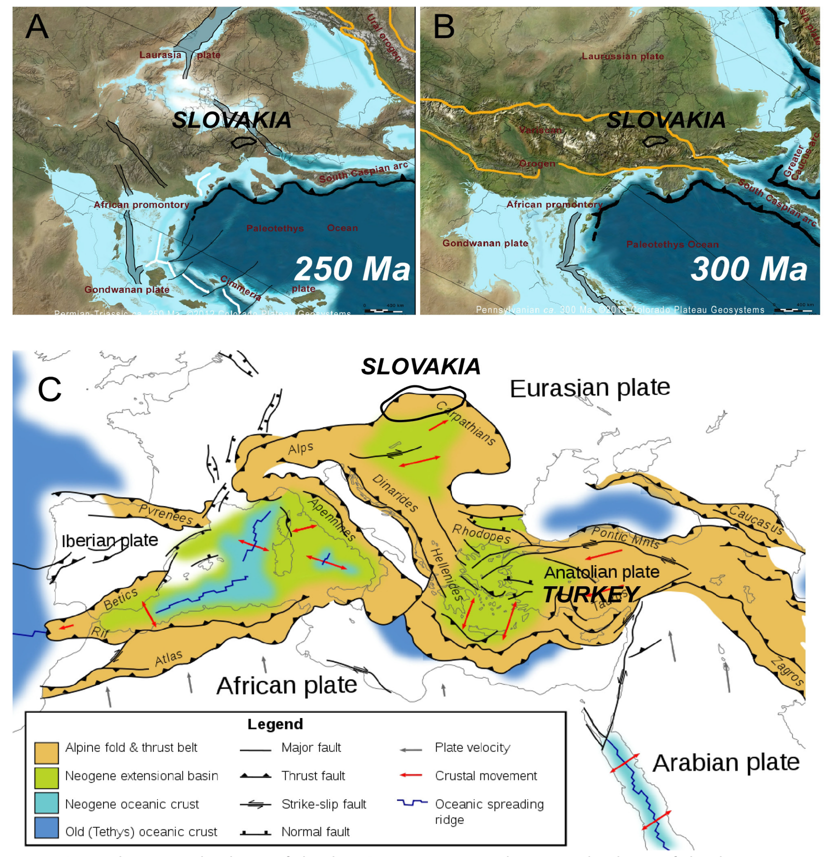


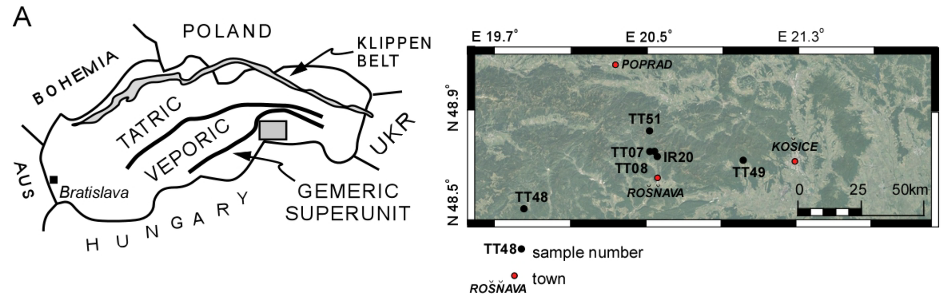
Figure 1(A): Paleogeographical map of Slovakia 250 Ma. **Figure B**: Paleogeographical map of Slovakia 300 Ma. **Figure C**: Geologic map of Eastern and Southeastern Europe showing major faults that have led to orogenic belts (Woudloper 2009).

Granite bodies exposed in the unit (termed apophyses) provide important clues into the tectonic history of this important unit in the western Carpathians. However, these rocks yield a wide range of zircon ages from 310±21 Ma to 87±4 Ma (Kohút and Stein, 2004). This range of ages leads to problems in deciphering where the Gemeric unit was located in global plate reconstructions of eastern Europe and the western Carpathians specifically.

The goal of this study is to obtain zircon (ZrSiO4) ages from igneous and sedimentary rocks exposed in the Gemeric unit to better understand the assembly of the CWC. We target granites, sedimentary rocks and exposed ocean floor.

GEOLOGIC BACKGROUND

- The Central Western Carpathians is composed of three tectonic units that create nappe stacking; the southernmost unit, the Gemeric unit, is thrusted over the Veporic unit which is thrusted over the Tatric unit (Fig. 2).
- The Gemeric unit, the southernmost tectonic unit constructing the country of Slovakia contains lower Paleozoic volcano-sedimentary sequences that have experienced amphibolite facies metamorphism during the Variscan orogeny.
- The Variscan orogeny is recorded by numerous granitoid plutons throughout the Gemeric unit; analysis of contact metamorphism indicates that these granites experienced 450-550°C and 1-1.5 kbar (Poller et al. 2002).
- The Gemeric unit contains the Meliata Unit, a fragment of obducted ocean floor that was once part of an accretionary-subduction wedge (Fig. 3).



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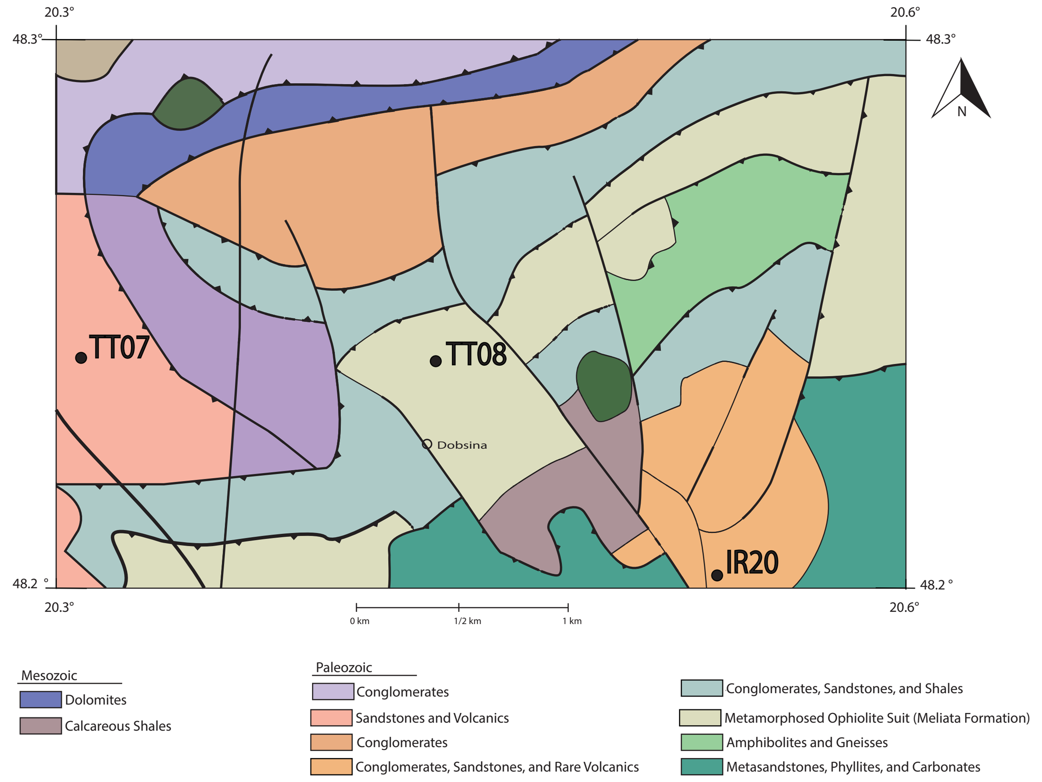

Figure 3: Geologic map of Dobsina Locality.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

The Gemeric granites, peraluminous and low calcium fractioned S-type granites, are rare in itself due to its high concentration of tin; while the accessory minerals include zircon, apatite, monazite, tourmaline, and garnet.The Dobsina locality is located in Dobsina, Slovakia, a small mining town that used the locality for its asbestos. This locality represents the Meliata Formation, an obducted ophiolite suite that thrusted onto the Gemeric unit in the Cretaceous. A highly altered blueschist incorporates the base of the locality, while serpentinite overlies it. The serpentinite is the harzburgite phase of the serpentine group, which proves that this formation was formed as a back-arc basin. On top of the harzburgite package are metamorphosed radiolarians that record sedimentation within the Meliata Ocean throughout the Mesozoic (Putiš et al. 2013) (Fig. 4).

Figure 4(A): Cores of Gemeric granite from a mine near a field site within the Gemeric Superunit. **Figure B:** (Left to Right) PhD student Thomas Etzel, Undergraduate students Gabriel Villasenor and Theresa Perez in the field searching for Gemeric granite outcrops. **Figure C:** Dobsina Locality. **Figure D:** Radiolarian package found with southeastern dipping faults along with under-graduate students, Gabriel Villasenor and Thomas Quintero.

METHODS

- Collected Gemeric granite samples throughout the Gemeric superunit
- Created thin sections out of each sample
- Extracted zircons through mineral separation using crushing instruments and heavy density liquids
- Imaged zircons using Cathodoluminescence (CL) and Secondary Electron Microscopy (SEM)
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RESULTS

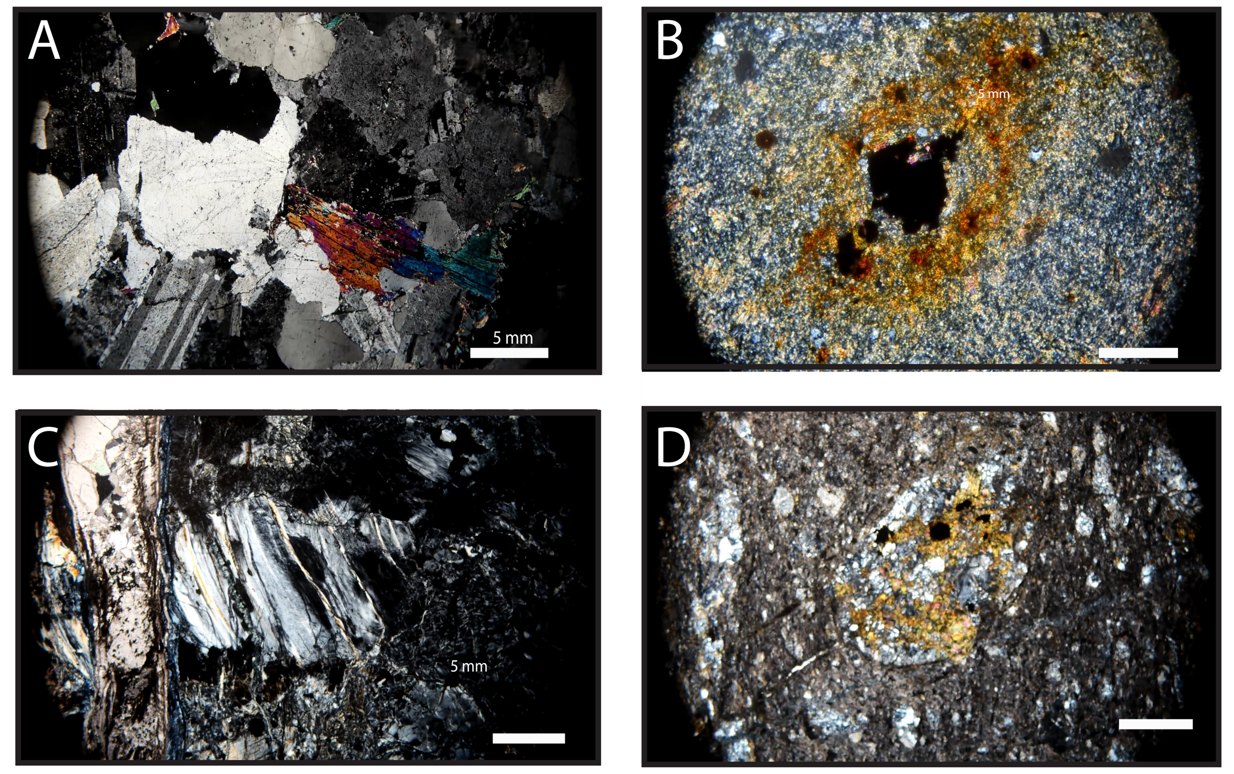


Figure 5(A): Thin section photograph of Gemeric Granite sample TT07. **Figure B:** Thin section photograph of blueschist package sample TT08I. **Figure C:** Thin section photograph of serpentinite sample TT08F. **Figure D:** Thin section photograph of radiolarian package TT08B.

A: Gemeric Granite Zircons

B: Radiolarian Zircons

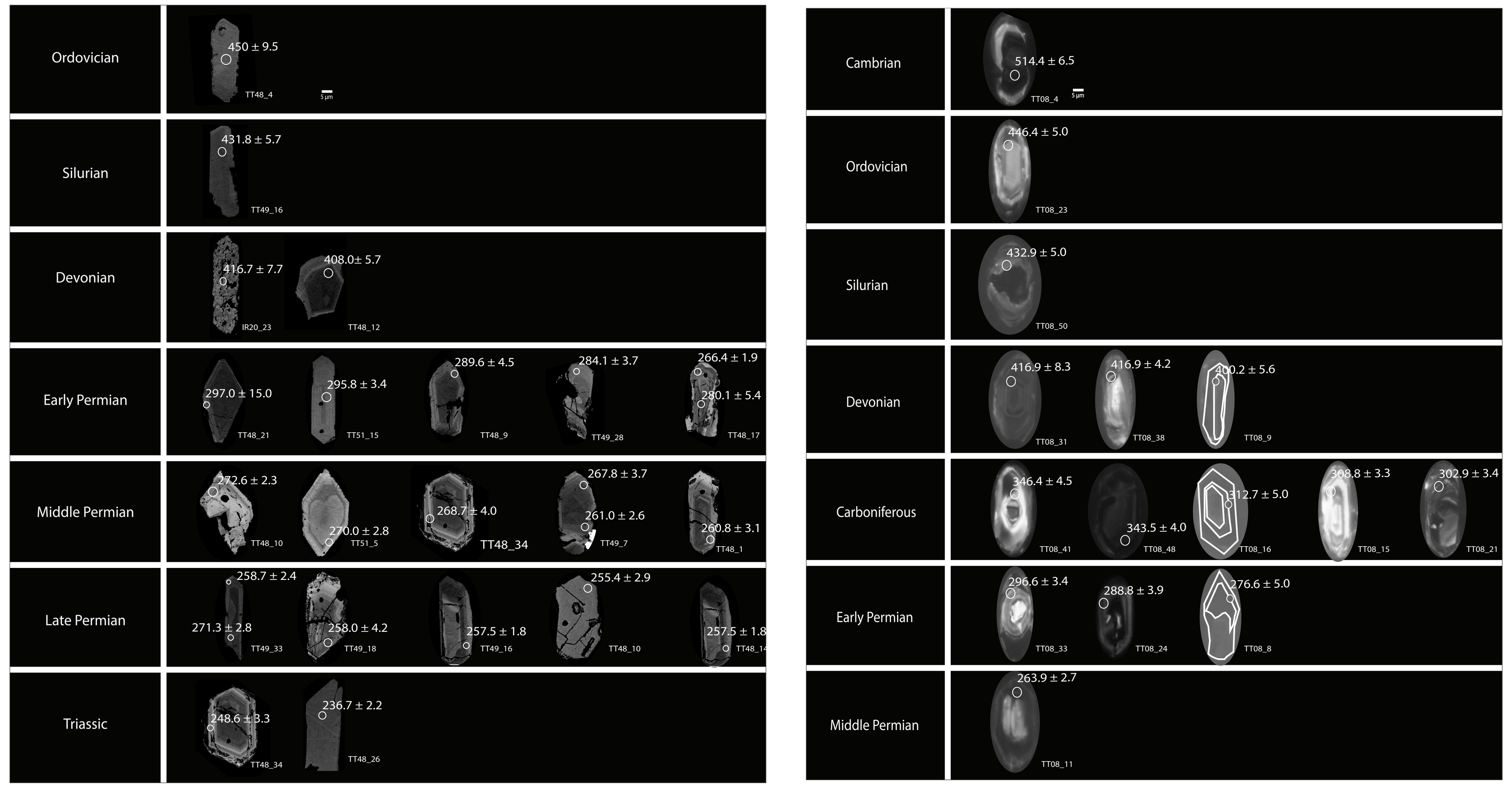
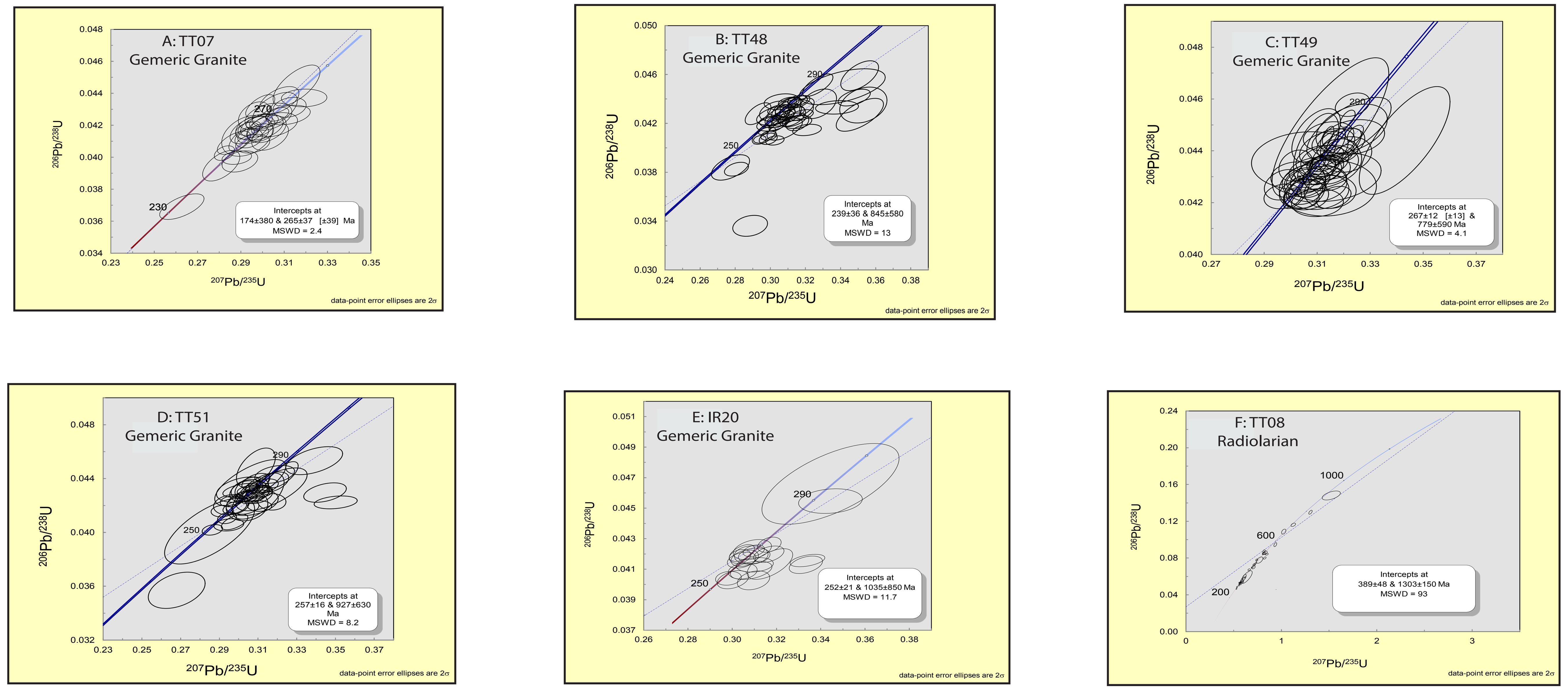


Figure 6(A): Cathodoluminescence images of Gemeric granite zircons that were extracted from each sample; a total of 200 zircons were analyzed. In addition, each zircon presented contains the spot where the laser ablated the grain along with its specific age and uncertainty. **Figure B:** Cathodoluminescence images of the radiolarian package zircons that were extracted from each sample; a total of 50 zircons were analyzed. In addition, each zircon presented contains the spot where the laser ablated the grain along with its specific age and uncertainty.



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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the zircon rim crystallization ages from the granites are 295.8±3.4 Ma (2σ, 238U-206Pb) to 213.1±4.4 Ma. Crystallization ages of the Gemeric granites indicate that rifting of the Meliata Ocean happened soon after. In addition, ages from the detrital zircons are 346.4±4.5 Ma to 263.9±2.7 Ma, indicating that sediments overlying the Meliata Ocean ophiolite contain remnants of both the Variscan orogeny and Gemeric granites.

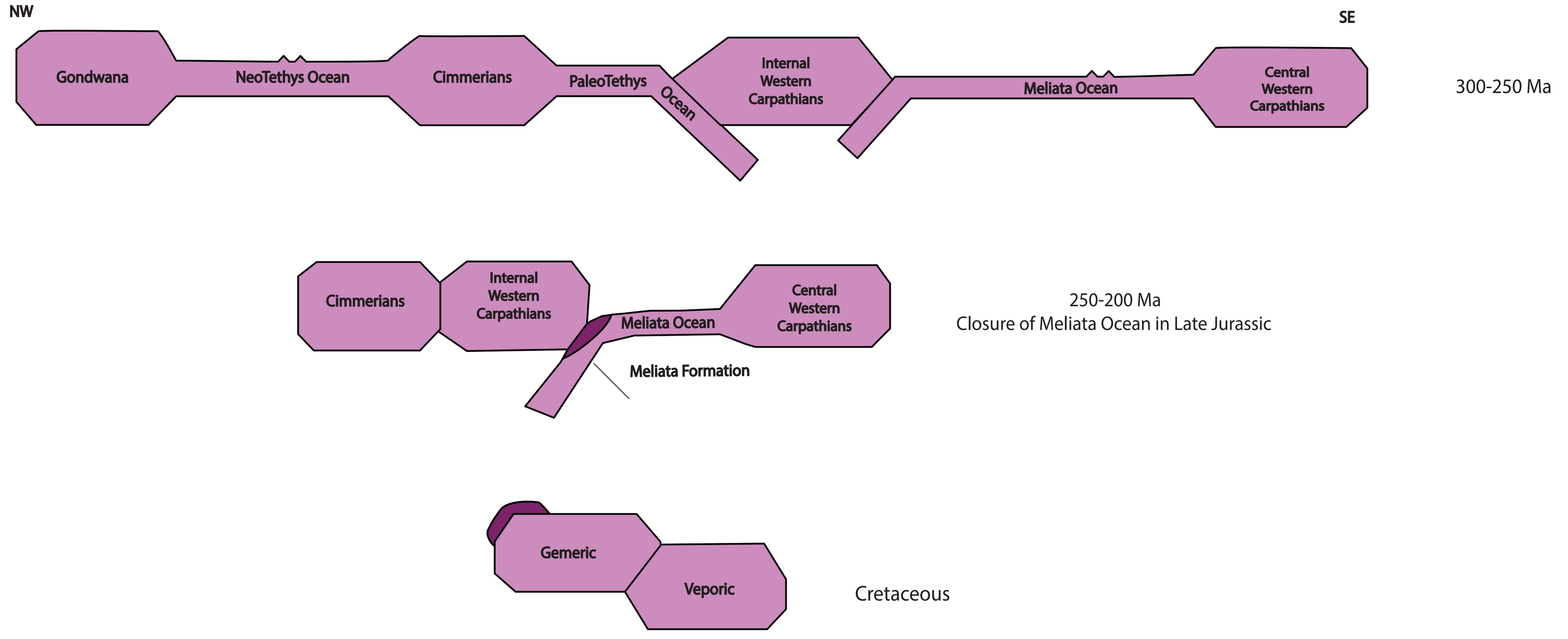

Figure 8: Tectonic model and cross section of Eastern Europe during the opening and closing of the Meliata Ocean as a back-arc basin during the Paleozoic through the Mesozoic.

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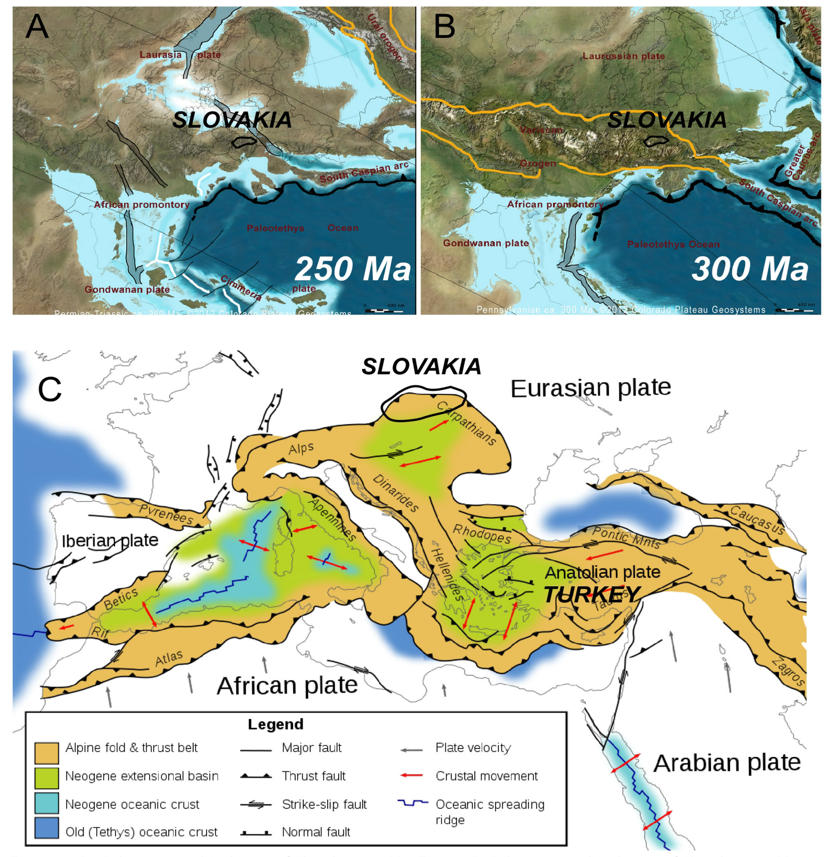

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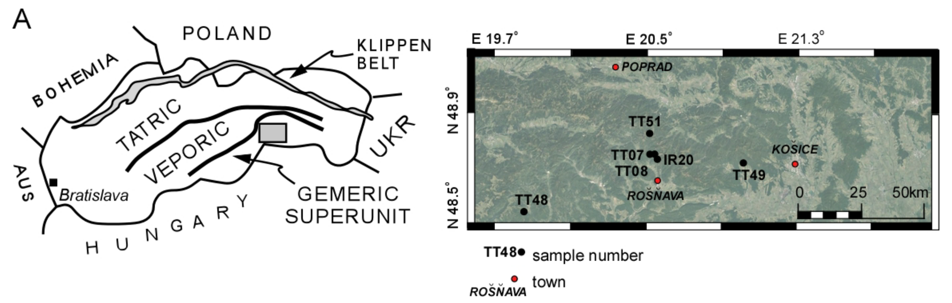

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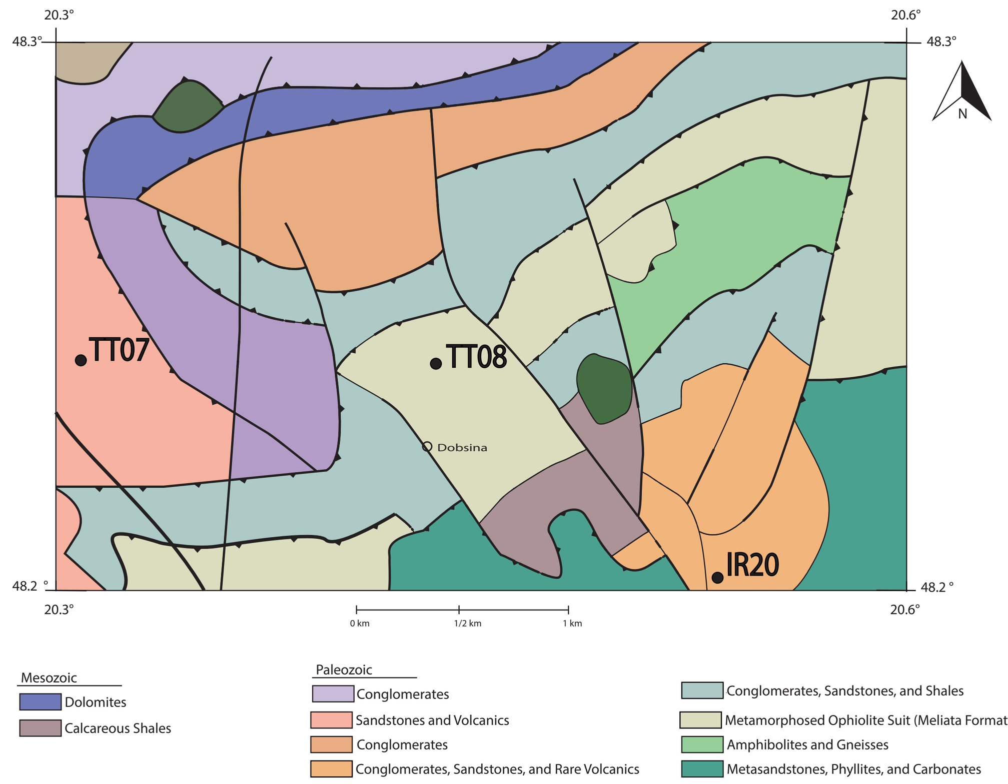

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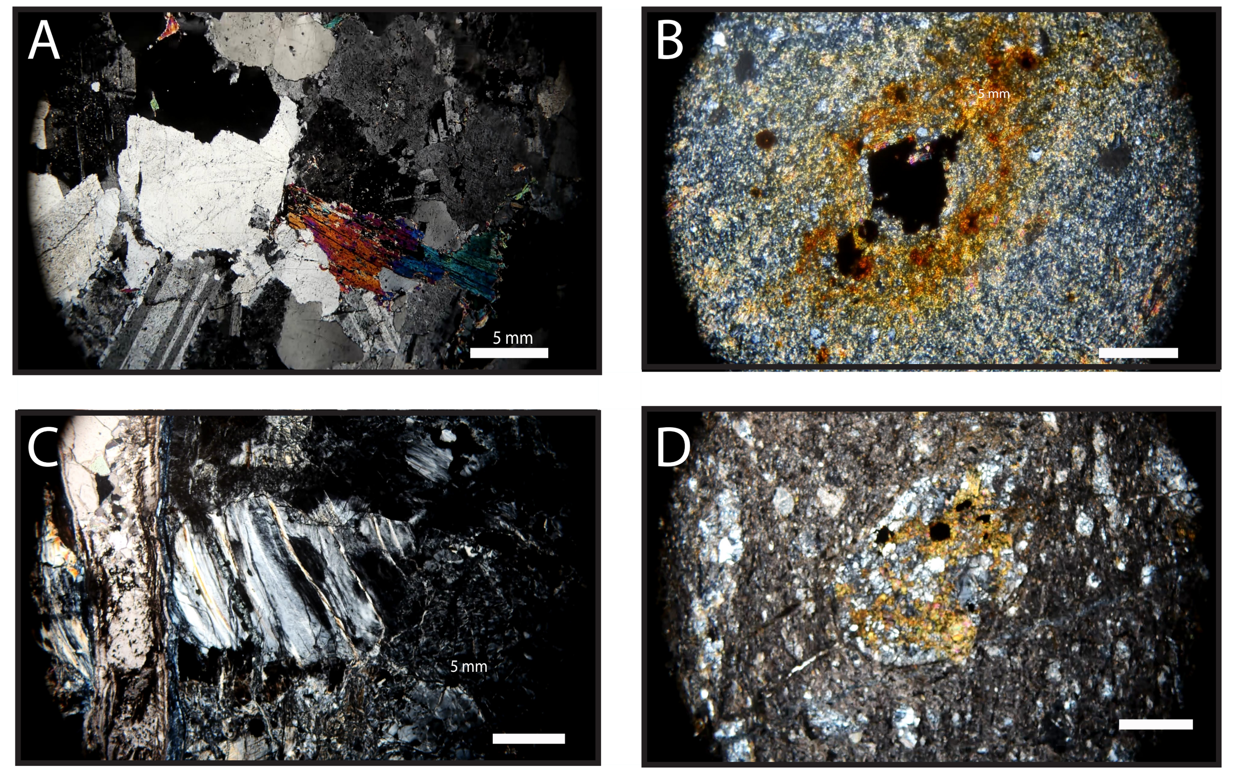

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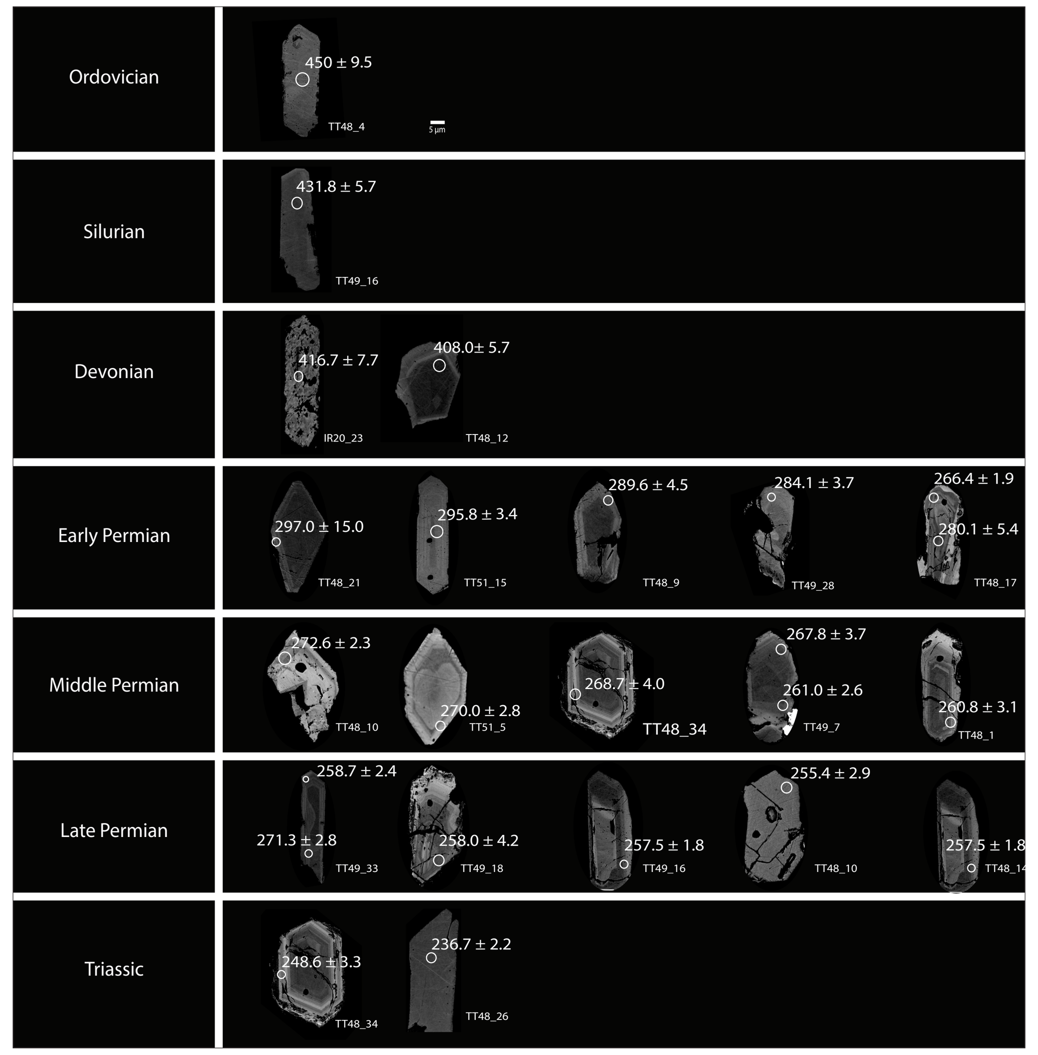

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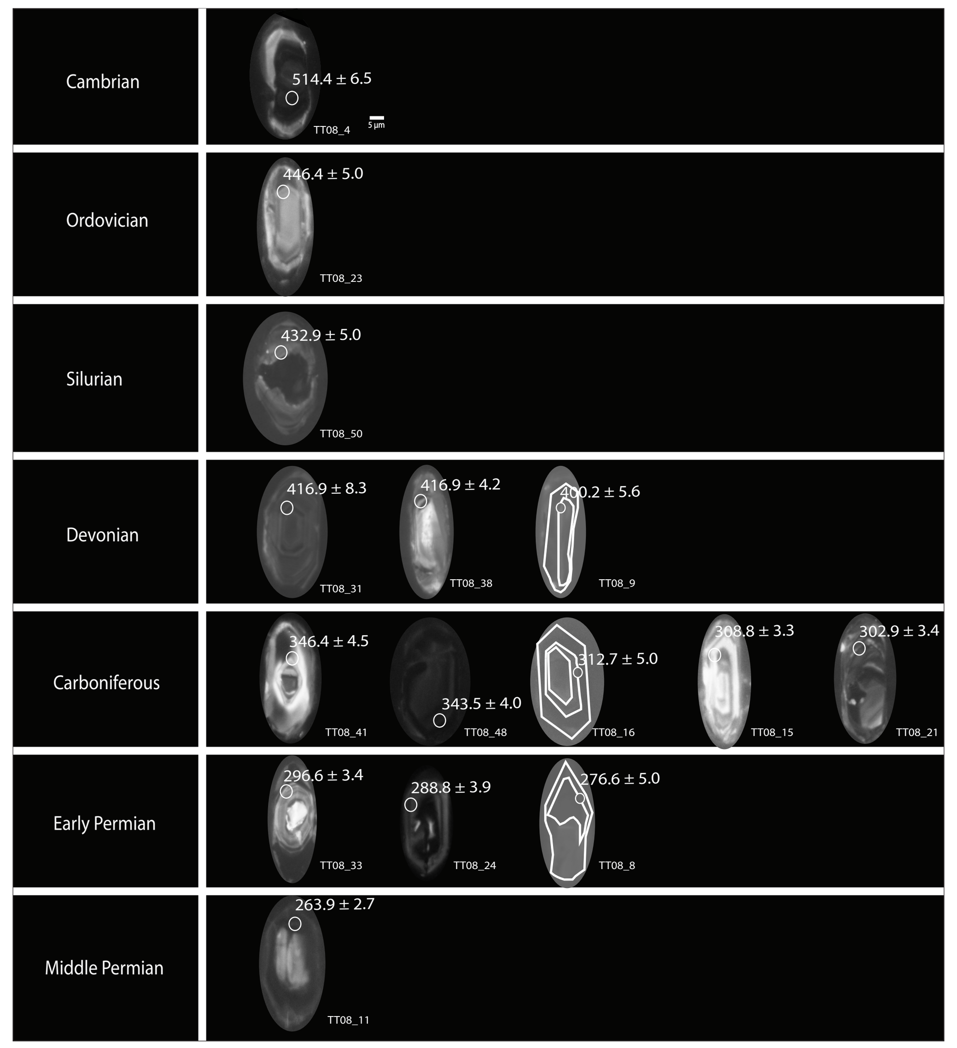

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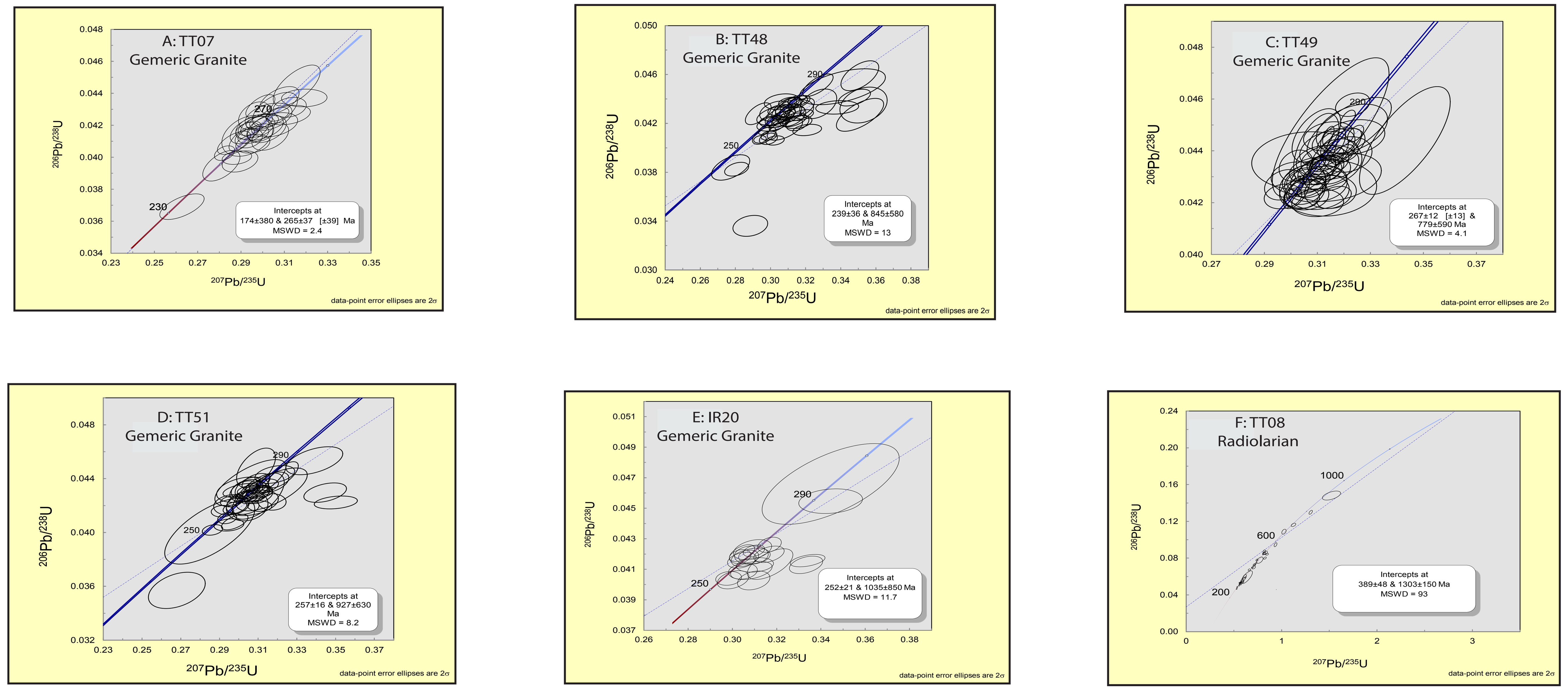

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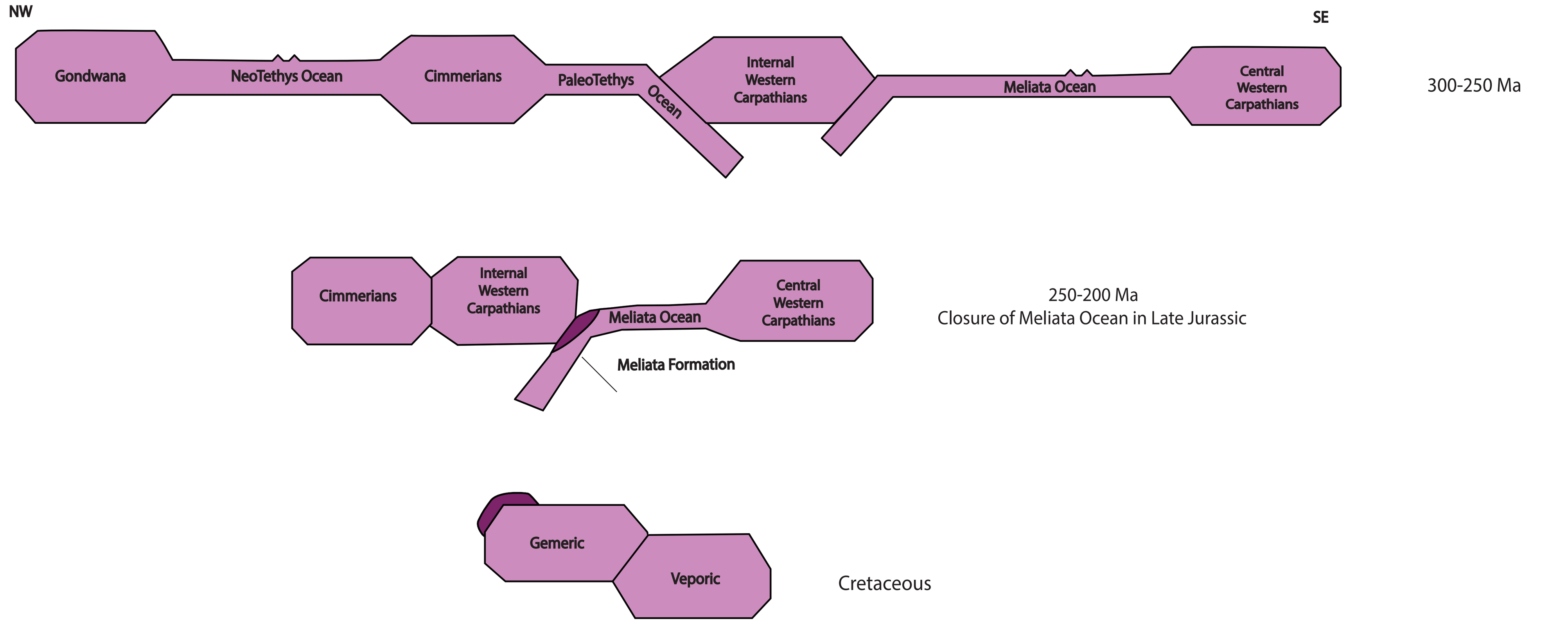

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