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CRUSTAL PROVENANCE AND EARLY PALAEOZOIC CONTINENAL BREAK UP OF N GONDWANA: A Nd ISOTOPE AND REE STUDY OF (META)GRANITOIDS FROM THE PRE-VARISCAN BASEMENT, N BOHEMIAN MASSIF, CENTRAL EUROPE

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Pre-Variscan (meta) granitoids occurring in the Krkonose-Jizera region of the NW Bohemian Massif (Czech W Sudetes) were emplaced at ca 500 Ma (Kröner et al 2001). They are calc-alkaline in character and generally predate or are coeval with minor felsic metavolcanic rocks and voluminous metabasites (the former are mostly WPGlike, the latter display a wide spectrum of compositions from N-MORB to alkali WPB types) that were generated in an extensional regime related to fragmentation of the N Gondwanan margin (Crowley et al 2000). The (meta)granitoids vary considerably in LREE enrichment ((Ce/Yb)_N = 2 to 8), whereas two felsic metavolcanics included in the study display $(Ce/Yb)_N = 3$ and 4. The (meta)granitoids are characterised by $\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$ values of -4.8 to -3.2 and have two stage T_{DM} ages of 1.5 to 1.2 Ga. The felsic metavolcanics display $\varepsilon Nd_{(t)}$ values of +5.6 to +6.2. This indicates that the felsic metavolcanics formed from a depleted mantle source and did not experience any major crustal contamination. The (meta) granitoids however, predominantly formed by recycling of pre-existing continental crust. The (meta)granitoid T_{DM} ages do not necessarily signify a crustal component of this age and only provide a lower age limit on the older components involved in their petrogenesis. It is possible that a mixture of Archaean, Palaeoproterozoic and Neoproterozoic aged sources were utilised in this early Palaeozoic granitoid magmatic event.

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