

**A GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE AGE,
SIGNIFICANCE AND STRUCTURAL EVOLUTION
OF THE CALEDONIAN-VARISCAN GRANITE-GNEISSES
OF THE ŚNIEŻNIK METAMORPHIC AREA
(CENTRAL SUDETES, POLAND)**

**Wiek, znaczenie i ewolucja strukturalna
kaledońsko-waryscyjskich granitognejsów metamorfiku Śnieżnika
w Sudetach Środkowych – studium geochemiczne**

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ABSTRACT. This paper presents some new data concerning the Caledonian-Variscan evolution of the Śnieżnik metamorphic area (the Kłodzko region) where 3 main lithological divisions have been known for a long time: two groups of gneisses (the Śnieżnik gneisses and the Gieraltów gneisses) and a metamorphic series (the Stronie series). On the basis

of field observations and new geochemical and isotopic studies of the gneisses, an attempt to define their space and time relationships, their origin and the structural context of their emplacement has been made. Finally, a hypothesis for the evolution of this area in the period between ~460 and ~330 Ma is proposed.

INTRODUCTION – GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND DEFINITION OF PROBLEMS

The present paper concerns some geological aspects of the SE part of the Kłodzko region (Fig. 1) which – because of its complicated structure – has been for years the object of continual interest of both geologists and petrologists.

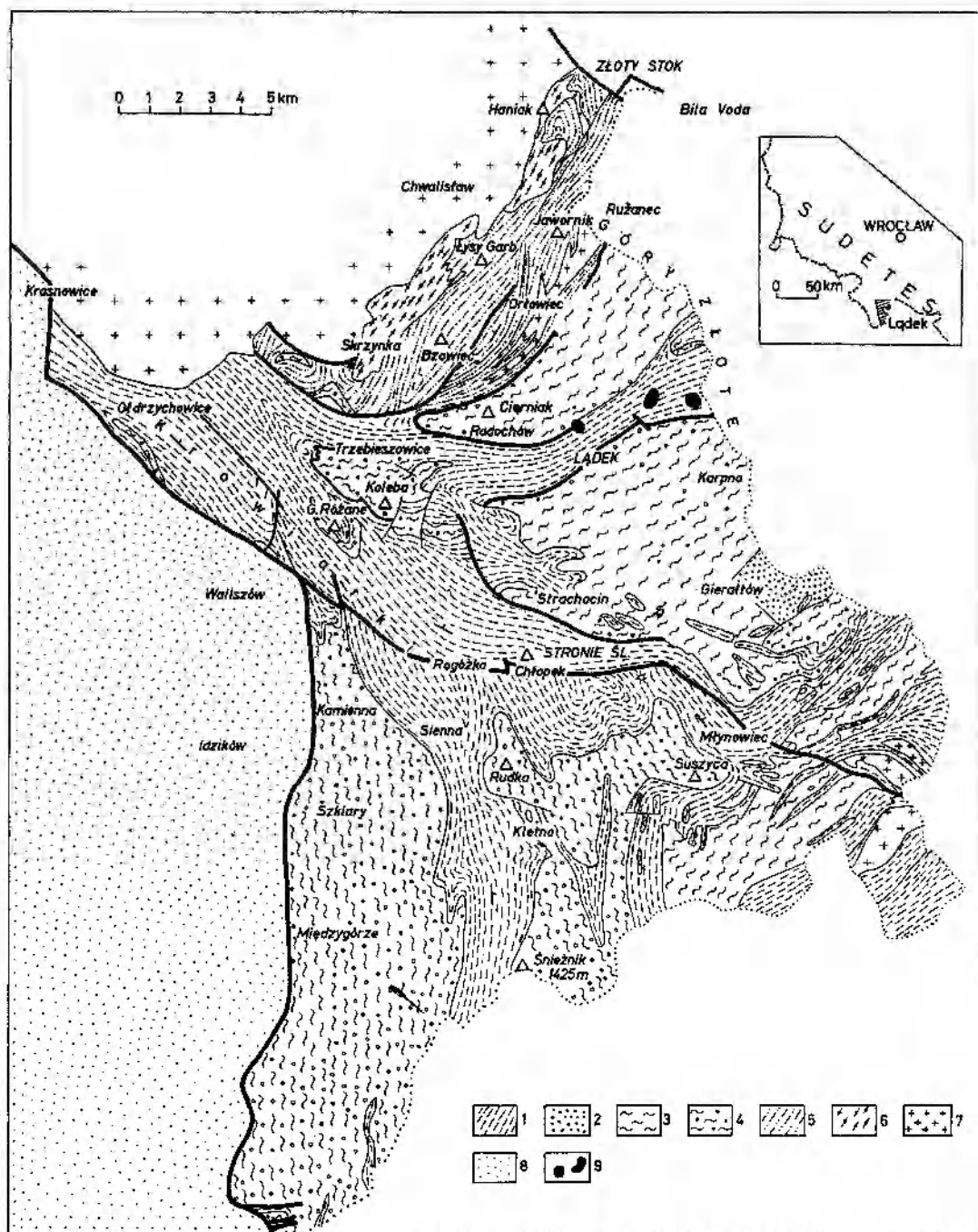


Fig. 1. Geological sketch-map of the Śnieżnik and Złote Góry metamorphic area (after Don (1964) and K. Smulikowski (1979)). 1 – Stronie series; 2 – granulite series; 3 – granite-gneisses of Gieraltów type; 4 – granite-gneisses of Śnieżnik type; 5 – blastomylonites and blastocataclasites; 6 – gneisses of Haniak type; 7 – Variscan granitoids; 8 – Upper Cretaceous; 9 – Cenozoic basalts

Szkic geologiczny metamorfiku Śnieżnika i Gór Złotych (według Dona (1964) i K. Smulikowskiego (1979)). 1 – seria strońska; 2 – seria granulitowa; 3 – granitognejsy typu gieraltowskiego; 4 – granitognejsy typu śnieżnickiego; 5 – blastomylonity i blastokataklazyty; 6 – gnejsy haniackie; 7 – granitoidy waryscyjskie; 8 – górna kreda; 9 – bazaltoidy kenozoiczne

The geological studies on the Śnieżnik metamorphic area have been carried out in two periods:

– The works of the German school:

The first conceptions about the geological evolution of the region are due to Fischer (1936), Bederke (1943) and Vangerow (1943). Their ideas were inspired by works in Erzgebirge and in the regions of Izera Mts and Kaczawa Mts realized in the same period.

Three complexes have been identified and distinguished in the Śnieżnik Mts area:

1) the Gierałtów gneisses (Gersdorfer Gneise)

– light fine-grained granite-gneisses, in many places passing into gneisses of migmatitic appearance ("Mischgneise" of Fischer (1936)), comparable to the red gneisses of Erzgebirge (Bederke 1943). They contain eclogite lenses and are locally associated with inclusions of various rocks of granulite appearance;

2) the Śnieżnik gneisses (Schneeberggneise) – coarse-crystalline augen granite-gneisses, comparable to the grey gneisses of Erzgebirge;

3) the Stronie series (Seitenberger Glimmerschiefer) – mica schists containing lithologically variable intercalations (quartzites, graphite quartzites and graphitic quartzite schists, limestones, erlans, amphibolites and porphyroids) and locally passing into paragneisses.

In the scheme of the cited conceptions the Gierałtów gneisses were considered as Archaean in age and interpreted by Fischer (1936) as migmatites with a granulitic core and by Bederke (1943) as orthogneisses in many places closely connected with paragneisses. These gneisses have been transgressively covered by the supracrustal Stronie series related by Bederke (1943) to Algonkian. Fischer considered it in 1936 as rather Algonkian + Cambrian. Vangerow (1943) has presented a detailed stratigraphic profile of the series distinguishing in it two groups: 1) a lower one, Algonkian in age, with basal quartzites, predominant mica schists and intercalations of amphibolites and porphyroids, and 2) an upper one, Cambrian in age, beginning with mostly light limestones (comparable to those of Wojcieszów of the Kaczawa Mts dated as Lower Cambrian) and also containing mica schists and predominantly basic volcanics.

The Śnieżnik gneisses were considered as previous porphyroid granites the intrusion of which into the Stronie series has been recognized by Fischer and Bederke in many places. Thus it would be a flat intrusion of Caledonian age

intercalated between the Gierałtów gneisses (base-ment) and the Stronie series (cover). Considering the origin of the Śnieżnik gneisses, Bederke (1943) rejected the hypothesis of their eventual metasomatic derivation.

According to Fischer (1936), the light Gierałtów gneisses injected a monotonous series of older feldspar-bearing mica schists. This series observed by this author at Młynowiec (Mühlbach) and different from the Stronie series was by him considered as the sedimentary cover of the migmatitic Gierałtów complex and the oldest member of the region.

The main folding in the region and the retrogressive metamorphism of eclogites included in the Gierałtów gneisses were by the German geologists assigned to the Caledonian orogenic cycle.

– The works of the Polish school:

After the war, the resumption of studies in this region by the Polish geologists was based on different conceptions. These works were and still are being carried out by the structural school of Wrocław and by the petrological school of Warsaw.

Teisseyre (1957, 1964, 1968, 1973) and his disciples demonstrated that in the areas considered as very old no more structural events than in the younger ones have been registered. This statement authorized them to change the age attributions previously proposed and even overturn the chronology relations between the gneisses (Don 1972).

K. Smulikowski (1957, 1960, 1973, 1979) and his pupils examined in detail the aspects of feldspar blastic development in those formations and found here arguments speaking for the granite-gneisses do not result from an isochemical metamorphism of plutonic rocks but from a metasomatic granitization affecting the aupa-crustal areas.

Ansilewski (1955, 1966), Oberc (1957) and K. Smulikowski (1957) considered the Stronie series as the only supracrustal one of the region; the relations of this series with the Gierałtów gneisses are those observed by Fischer (*l.c.*) at Młynowiec. Consequently, the Stronie series represents the regionally oldest material. According to Smulikowski (*l.c.*), it has been submitted to a granitizing transformation which has produced the Gierałtów gneisses at its expense.

K. Smulikowski considered the whole of granite-gneisses as products of the same metasomatic activity. This one resulted at first in the formation of migmatitic Gierałtów gneisses which

– by a local pegmatitization – have been transformed in some places into the coarse-crystalline Śnieżnik gneisses. Liquid phases born from a fractional liquefaction of most leucocratic portions of the gneiss complex in the deeper levels and a formation of a granite able to form true intrusions into the Stronie series were the final effect of the metasomatic activity in this region.

In this way, all the granite-gneisses would be contemporaneous, pre-Caledonian in age, which could explain their consolidation achieved before deformation and metamorphism attributed to the Caledonian orogenesis.

In 1973 and 1979 the supracrustal series was considered by K. Smulikowski as Late Precambrian. Eclogites, which are included exclusively in the Gierałtów gneisses, represent in the opinion of this author a convergent facies transformation of amphibolites, erlans and limestones (found in the Stronie series). This transformation was achieved during the granitization processes of the gneisses. The Śnieżnik gneisses were considered as final products of the metasomatic pegmatitization. Melting was no longer considered as feasible. The ortho-derived origin was even disregarded though the big feldspar grains clustered into thick lenses “suggest the derivation from coarse porphyritic granites deformed by tectonic movements”.

Don (1964, 1972, 1977, 1982a,b) has proposed a conception different from the previous ones. The Śnieżnik gneisses are by him considered as gneissification product of a porphyroid granite intrusive into the Stronie series already folded. Its emplacement, in Middle-Upper Cambrian, took place during the Sardinian phase; it would be,

therefore, syntectonic. The Caledonian gneissification took place before the development of the Gierałtów gneisses, the youngest member of the area arisen at the cost of the Śnieżnik gneiss as well as of the Stronie series. In this way, the fact that the Gierałtów gneisses seem to be less intensively deformed should be explained.

The conceptions on the geological evolution of the Śnieżnik metamorphic area recalled above allow one to state that some problems here still remain in doubt what authorizes the authors of the present paper to put the following questions:

– the materials called supracrustal, do they belong to one series or to many, and what are their chronological relations with the gneisses?

– what has been called Gierałtów gneiss, is it a homogeneous complex, or may it be composed of materials of similar appearance but different in their age and origin?

– do there exist arguments allowing one to propose a hypothesis of the Śnieżnik gneiss origin different from the previously presented opinions?

– is it possible to date the formation of the two gneiss types and the metamorphism by which they have been affected?

– what is the significance of the eclogite intercalations in the Gierałtów gneisses?

– which geodynamic scheme allows one to integrate answers for all the above-mentioned questions?

The present study does not intend to resolve all these problems. It does, however, touch upon them and intends to contribute an answer to some questions posed by the geodynamic evolution of Middle Europe during the Caledonian-Variscan orogenesis.

SHORT PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIALS

THE GIERAŁTÓW GNEISSES

This name has been given to granite-gneisses which are predominantly very light, fine- and even-grained.

Macroscopically, they look like rocks either fine- and regularly banded or of irregular banding, this latter structure giving them an aspect of migmatites. They can also look like very fine aplitic granites, slightly foliated, even massive.

In some places one can find in them considerable intercalations: eclogite lenses of various sizes in a more or less advanced state of amphibol-

itization, or amphibolite lenses the primary eclogite nature of which is not always evident. At the granite-gneiss contact inclusions are often surrounded by a reaction rim of biotite-rich amphibolite envelope. The inclusions are concentrated in swarms extended in bands.

Within the Gierałtów gneisses there is also a little “island” of rocks similar to granulites. These are layered rocks, more or less light coloured, associated with basic rocks, some of which have been called eclogites although they contain primary plagioclase, and with plagioclase gneisses with “pearl-structure”. At the contact with the

latter type of gneisses the Gieraltów gneisses have a migmatitic appearance (Fischer 1936).

The fine-grained Gieraltów gneisses can be in contact with the augen gneisses of the Śnieżnik type by transitional zones being then blastomylonitic.

Fine-grained gneisses of the same appearance can also be found inside the augen gneisses, the passage between them being still transitional. Teisseyre (1957) has mentioned the difficulty in distinguishing those gneisses from the true Gieraltów gneisses, taking into account a late crystallization masking lamination. For W. Smulikowski (1959), K. Smulikowski (1973) and Don (1982a) these intercalations are also Gieraltów gneisses. We will see that the exact identification of these gneisses and of the nature of their relations with the Śnieżnik gneisses is of great importance for understanding the relations between the Gieraltów gneisses and the Śnieżnik ones.

Microscopically, the Gieraltów gneisses are fine- and even-grained, their "pavement structure" testifying to their annealing after deformation. Plagioclase (An 4-10), quartz and K-feldspar are disseminated in a homogeneous manner. The obliquity (triclinicity) of K-feldspars is of intermediate microcline (conventional triclinicity = 36-69%) which could be evidence of their crystallization in the conditions not very favourable to ordering the structure.

Feldspars are often poikiloblastic, myrmekite intergrowths being abundant. In fact, there are two types of such intergrowths: the older ones with large quartz drops, and the younger ones, contemporary to the last recrystallization, with fine vermicular quartz inclusions.

Garnet occurs only in very small relics armoured by plagioclase.

The Gieraltów gneisses are two-mica gneisses.

THE ŚNIEŻNIK GNEISSES

These are augen gneisses which show an aspect of a very porphyroid granite if observed parallel to the lineation. The K-feldspars attain the dimension of an egg. Spherical inclusions, homogeneous in type, very rich in mafic minerals, are sometimes met with.

Starting from this porphyroid granite-like type, all the degrees of lamination can be observed, the variations reaching sometimes several metres, leading to gently banded gneisses and even to the facies where the feldspar lenses are

broken and dispersed. Final static recrystallization finishing with the formation of very fine grains makes the intensively grinded gneisses very similar to the Gieraltów gneisses. In the vicinity of the contact with the Stronie supracrustal series the Śnieżnik gneiss lightens and assumes coarse-grained aplitic appearance as a result of biotite content decreasing.

Under the microscope, the appearance varies with the deformation intensity. In the least deformed facies the microcline phenocrysts containing inclusions of plagioclase, biotite and quartz, show few perthitic exsolutions. These phenocrysts are very often recrystallized in polycrystalline aggregates which can be extended in thin laminae. The obliquity of K-feldspars is rather low, the conventional triclinicity varying from 16 to 35%.

Plagioclases which were big individuals in their initial state form extended nests or lamellae of crystals (An 2-25) the diameter of which is often 2 or 5 times smaller than the microcline grains. Quartz behaves in the same manner.

Biotite having previously occurred in thick plates has statically recrystallized either in the form of aggregates built of non-orientated crystals or in crystals orientated obliquely to the foliation, the cleavage plane gliding showing the relative movement direction, or in crystals disseminated in the shearing planes. This biotite contains abundant zircon grains surrounded by pleochroic haloes. Abundant crystals of sphene or ores associated with biotite indicate an initial crystallization temperature higher than that of metamorphism during and after the deformation. All biotites in the rocks seem to have the same nature.

These gneisses also contain muscovite, sometimes some epidote granulae and a small quantity of apatite. Garnet occurs in some places in the form of spongy, irregular grains or of granules against which biotite turns green.

The structure distinctly shows that the rock finally recrystallized in an akinematic manner after the deformation ceased. There are no more cataclastic grains and the crystals do not show any traces of rotation. This observation also concerns the Gieraltów gneisses.

The mineral assemblages observed in the gneisses are compatible to the metamorphic conditions determined for the adjoining Stronie series, for which a metamorphism in the amphibolite facies of low temperature and intermediate pressure has been noted by K. Smulikowski (1979).

GEOCHEMICAL FEATURES OF THE GNEISSES

A geochemical study has been carried out in order to attempt to explain the origin of these gneisses and to identify the nature of possible affinities between them. The specimen collecting (Fig. 2) was guided by the need to adopt the Rb/Sr method for whole rocks. For this reason,

only rocks of homogeneous composition and of orthogneiss appearance have been preferred and evidently migmatitic gneisses have been left out. Samples of more than 5 kg for fine-grained facies and 10 kg for the coarse-grained ones have been collected.

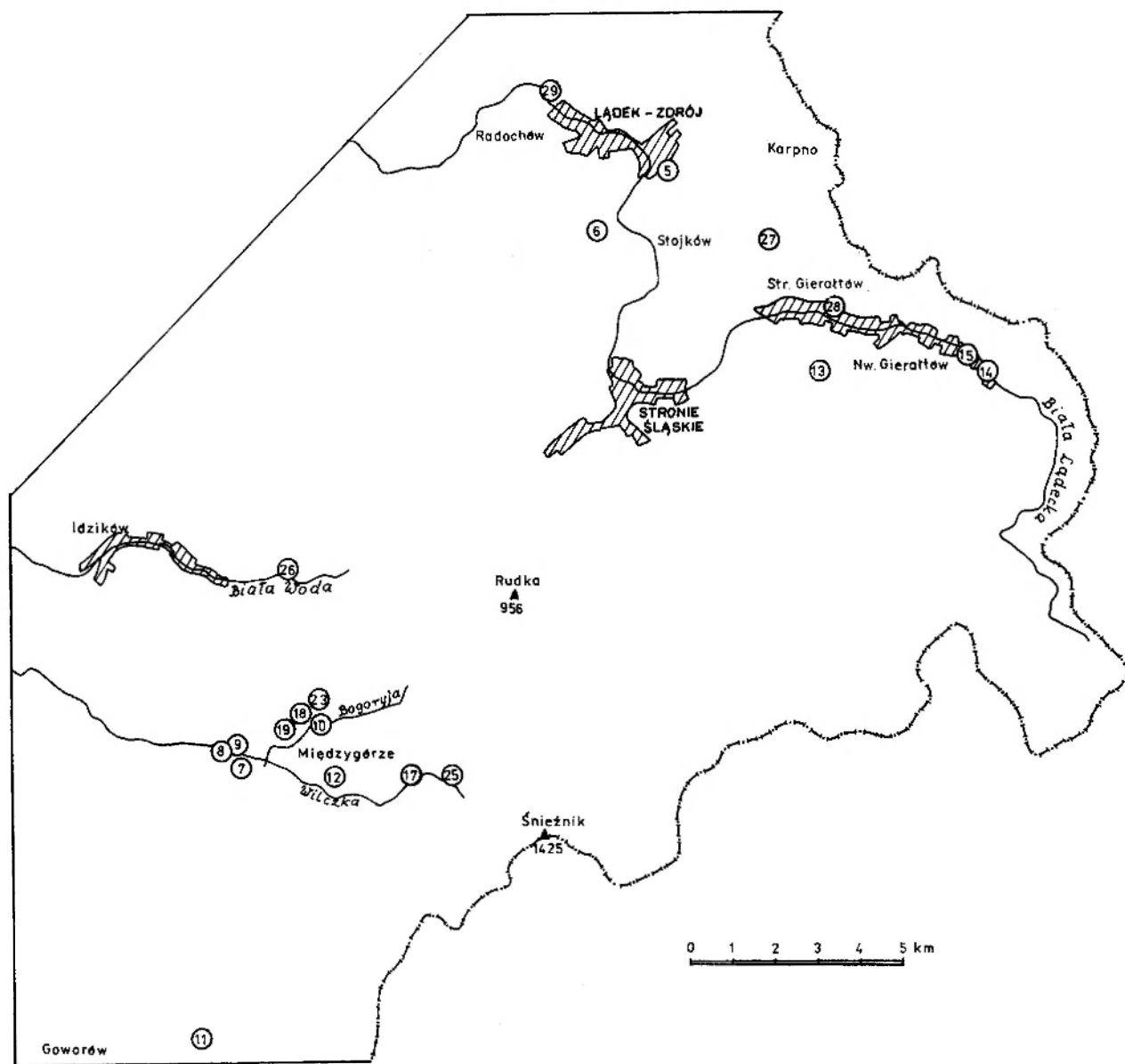


Fig. 2. Sampling sites
Miejsca pobrania próbek

Twenty-one samples have been submitted to main elements and some trace elements analyses (Table 1):
4 samples of Gieraltów gneisses selected for their homogeneity:

- No. 6 – old quarry above the railway station at Stojków – rock of aplitic granite appearance showing lineation,
13 – 2 km south of Stary Gieraltów – rock of the same appearance,

Table 1. Chemical composition of Gieraków and Śnieżnik gneisses
Skład chemiczny gnejsów gierakowskich i śnieżnickich

| Analysis No | Weight % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9a | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| Sample No.* | 6 | 13 | 14 | 19a | 7 | 7a | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9a | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 23 | 25 | 5 | 17 | 19b | 29 | 28 | |
| SiO ₂ | 75.96 | 75.99 | 76.35 | 75.98 | 70.82 | 70.55 | 68.96 | 71.91 | 70.72 | 71.75 | 70.54 | 70.42 | 70.48 | 70.45 | 70.45 | 71.52 | 75.45 | 72.79 | 73.19 | 73.58 | 74.36 | 74.36 | 65.31 | |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 12.60 | 12.47 | 12.14 | 13.30 | 14.43 | 14.46 | 15.28 | 14.03 | 14.69 | 14.35 | 14.99 | 14.87 | 14.88 | 14.98 | 14.87 | 14.87 | 12.89 | 14.22 | 13.51 | 14.07 | 13.61 | 13.61 | 15.59 | |
| TiO ₂ | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.79 | |
| Fe ₂ O ₃ | 0.91 | 1.19 | 0.84 | 0.57 | 1.16 | 1.24 | 1.42 | 1.15 | 1.35 | 0.97 | 1.34 | 1.58 | 1.28 | 0.69 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.19 | 0.97 | 0.48 | 0.40 | 0.72 | 3.09 | | |
| FeO | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.23 | 0.61 | 1.55 | 1.39 | 1.22 | 1.10 | 1.59 | 1.01 | 0.95 | 1.13 | 1.23 | 2.04 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.13 | 1.01 | 1.66 | 1.34 | 1.01 | 3.12 | | |
| MnO | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.09 | | |
| MgO | 0.07 | 0.19 | 0.08 | 0.25 | 0.66 | 0.71 | 0.78 | 0.51 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 0.42 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.93 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.32 | 0.37 | 1.09 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.90 | | |
| CaO | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.40 | 0.76 | 1.40 | 1.55 | 1.91 | 1.31 | 1.47 | 1.58 | 1.40 | 1.73 | 2.13 | 1.61 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 0.82 | 1.07 | 0.92 | 1.18 | 1.27 | 3.58 | | |
| Na ₂ O | 2.97 | 3.00 | 2.69 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 3.25 | 3.35 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.25 | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3.28 | 3.05 | 2.94 | 2.51 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 2.85 | 3.13 | 2.90 | 3.39 | | |
| K ₂ O | 4.40 | 4.17 | 4.48 | 4.32 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.31 | 4.58 | 4.40 | 4.07 | 4.64 | 3.95 | 3.91 | 3.85 | 3.65 | 4.67 | 4.22 | 4.22 | 4.37 | 4.47 | 4.00 | 2.64 | | |
| P ₂ O ₅ | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.30 | | |
| H ₂ O ⁺ | 1.49 | 1.41 | 1.45 | 0.63 | 1.70 | 1.66 | 1.61 | 1.68 | 1.55 | 1.45 | 1.57 | 1.65 | 1.40 | 1.23 | 0.88 | 1.19 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.18 | 0.43 | 0.93 | 0.80 | | |
| H ₂ O ⁻ | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.09 | | |
| S | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | trace | trace | trace | 0.02 | 0.01 | trace | 0.01 | trace | |
| Total | 99.47 | 99.51 | 98.92 | 99.56 | 99.84 | 99.91 | 99.55 | 100.04 | 100.15 | 99.57 | 99.65 | 99.79 | 99.74 | 99.51 | 99.81 | 99.56 | 99.98 | 99.98 | 99.63 | 99.28 | 99.65 | 99.65 | 100.19 | |
| Or | 48 | 46 | 52 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 45 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 38 | 53 | 45 | 45 | 48 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 25 | |
| Ab | 46 | 48 | 45 | 47 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 41 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 47 | |
| An | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 27 | |
| Or | 28 | 27 | 29 | 28 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 32 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 22 | |
| Ac | 28 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 24 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 40 | | |
| Q | 44 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 39 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 45 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 45 | 38 | | |
| Mol.% An in plag. | 10.38 | 10.45 | 6.06 | 11.84 | 19.03 | 20.00 | 22.52 | 17.26 | 18.84 | 19.57 | 17.02 | 20.77 | 25.18 | 20.58 | 27.52 | 12.24 | 14.09 | 13.45 | 16.46 | 18.25 | 18.25 | 34.49 | | |
| Fe ₂ O ₃ ** | 1.17 | 1.50 | 1.10 | 1.24 | 2.89 | 2.79 | 2.78 | 2.38 | 3.12 | 2.09 | 2.40 | 2.83 | 2.64 | 2.26 | 2.50 | 1.44 | 2.09 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 1.89 | 1.84 | 6.55 | | |
| K (wt. %) | 3.65 | 3.46 | 3.72 | 3.58 | 3.73 | 3.73 | 3.58 | 3.80 | 3.65 | 3.38 | 3.85 | 3.28 | 3.24 | 3.19 | 3.03 | 3.88 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.63 | 3.71 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 2.20 | |
| Trace elements [ppm] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rb | 213 | 302 | 257 | 205 | 165 | 159 | 148 | 165 | 156 | 141 | 180 | 176 | 143 | 156 | 116 | 293 | 174 | 224 | 224 | 175 | 192 | 192 | 56 | |
| Sr | 36.3 | 30.5 | 16.7 | 38.1 | 104 | 99 | 117 | 100 | 96 | 118 | 112 | 113 | 148 | 154 | 156 | 37 | 77 | 77 | 61 | 80.8 | 61 | 112 | 112 | |
| Ba | 120 | 55 | 110 | 160 | 1300 | 1300 | 1200 | 1200 | 1150 | 1000 | 980 | 660 | 1050 | 1100 | 3000 | 210 | 720 | 350 | 350 | 880 | 900 | 3000 | 3000 | |
| K/Rb·10 ⁴ | 171 | 115 | 145 | 175 | 226 | 235 | 242 | 230 | 234 | 240 | 214 | 186 | 227 | 204 | 261 | 132 | 201 | 162 | 162 | 212 | 173 | 173 | 393 | |

* The sample numbers correspond to the numbers of sampling localities (Fig. 2).
** Total iron recalculated to Fe₂O₃.

- 14 – Biała Łądecka river side at Nowy Gieraltów – rock of the same appearance,
- 19a – north of Międzygórze, a crag by the forest track-side – facies very laminated;
- 9 samples of the Śnieżnik augen granite-gneisses:
- No. 7 – at the bottom of the waterfall at Międzygórze – facies with small white microcline “eyes”,
- 7a – *idem*,
- 8 – ridge of the dam at Międzygórze – the same facies,
- 9 – 300 m farther on, in the higher part of the dam – the same facies,
- 10 – north of Bogoryja stream (on the bank of Bogoryja stream-side) at Międzygórze – beige grey augen gneiss,
- 11 – east of Goworów, 400 m above the forester's lodge – pink augen facies,
- 12 – east of Międzygórze, north slope of Wilczka valley – beige augen gneiss,
- 15 – Nowy Gieraltów, on the stream-side – facies with big feldspar “eyes”,
- 18 – north of Międzygórze – facies with big white feldspar “eyes”;
- 1 sample of very fine-grained facies of Śnieżnik gneiss (No. 9a – ridge of the dam in Międzygórze);
- 1 sample from very fine-grained layers resembling Gieraltów gneisses included in the augen gneisses and passing into them (No. 23 – the crag of „Baszta”);
- 1 sample of the leucocratic facies from the contact of the Stronie series (No. 25 – the Wilczka valley);
- 1 sample of augen gneiss from the contact of the Gieraltów migmatitic gneisses (No. 5 – quarry of Łądek);
- 1 sample of augen gneiss in the vicinity of the contact of the Stronie series (No. 17 – the Wilczka stream valley);
- 1 sample of the contact with the Gieraltów gneisses, this contact being very strongly blastomylonitized and fine-grained (No. 19b – north of Międzygórze, a crag of the forest track-side near No. 19a);
- 1 gneiss sample of changeable layers and of granulite appearance degenerated by retrogressive metamorphism, attributed to the Gieraltów gneisses (No. 29 – between Radochów and Łądek, on the stream-side);

1 sample of light granulite (No. 28 – Stary Gieraltów, on the stream-side).

It is evident from the analytical results that the 4 Gieraltów gneisses are chemically homogeneous and that the Śnieżnik gneisses also constitute a homogeneous group, but very different from the Gieraltów one.

Table 2 shows the ranges of element contents. For comparative reasons the values for the sample No. 25 taken on the direct contact of the Stronie series was introduced in the Table.

Table 2. Values ranges of chemical element contents in Gieraltów and Śnieżnik gneisses and the composition of the contact gneiss No. 25

Zakres zmienności składu chemicznego gnejsów gieraltowskich i śnieżnickich oraz skład gnejsu kontaktowego nr 25

| | Gieraltów gneisses | Śnieżnik gneisses | Contact gneiss No. 25 |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | weight % | | |
| SiO ₂ | 75.96 to 76.35 | 68.96 to 71.91 | 75.45 |
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 12.14 to 13.30 | 14.03 to 15.28 | 12.89 |
| Fe ₂ O ₃ ^{tot} * | 1.10 to 1.50 | 2.09 to 3.12 | 1.44 |
| (Fe ₂ O ₃)/(Fe ₂ O ₃) _{tot} | 0.46 to 0.79 | 0.40 to 0.56 | 0.13 |
| MgO | 0.07 to 0.25 | 0.42 to 0.93 | 0.32 |
| CaO | 0.40 to 0.76 | 1.31 to 2.13 | 0.82 |
| K ₂ O | 4.17 to 4.48 | 3.85 to 4.58 | 4.67 |
| Na ₂ O | 2.69 to 3.00 | 3.05 to 3.35 | 2.51 |
| TiO ₂ | 0.01 to 0.06 | 0.19 to 0.36 | 0.11 |
| | ppm | | |
| Ba | 55 to 160 | 660 to 1300 | 210 |
| Rb | 205 to 302 | 141 to 180 | 293 |
| Sr | 17 to 38 | 96 to 154 | 37 |

* Total iron recalculated to Fe₂O₃.

The two gneisses have typical granitic composition though distinctly different. The Gieraltów gneiss is significantly richer in Si and in Rb, but less rich in Al, Fe, Mg, Ca, Na, Ba and Sr, the K content being more or less equal. Finally, the Gieraltów gneiss is distinctly more oxidized.

The two gneisses correspond, therefore, to two geochemical stocks distinctly different, the Śnieżnik gneiss having a calc-alkaline affinity and the Gieraltów one an alkaline affinity. Common to both is their meta-aluminous character. In all cases the C_{norm}/Al₂O₃ ratio is comprised between 0.10 and 0.21 (for the Gieraltów gneisses between 0.14 and 0.19).

Taking into account the hypothesis supported by the Polish school as to the origin of these gneisses, we have utilized the Tarney (1976) dia-

gram in order to recognize in them a geochemical memory of an eventual sedimentary derivation. Tarney has shown that on the surface of the diagram TiO_2 versus SiO_2 sedimentary rocks have higher TiO_2 contents for equal contents of SiO_2 and he has proposed delimitating the fields occupied by the ortho- and para-derived rocks. On this diagram (Fig. 3), all the points representing the Śnieżnik gneisses and the Gieraltów ones plot significantly in the field of igneous rocks.

fication of an eventual sedimentary origin of gneisses, because chemical transformation of para-derived materials during metasomatic granitization distinctly influence the Shaw's index shifting it towards values characteristic for gneisses of typical magmatic origin.

The Harker diagrams (Figs. 3-7 and 9, 12) reveal two groups of points, separately for Śnie-

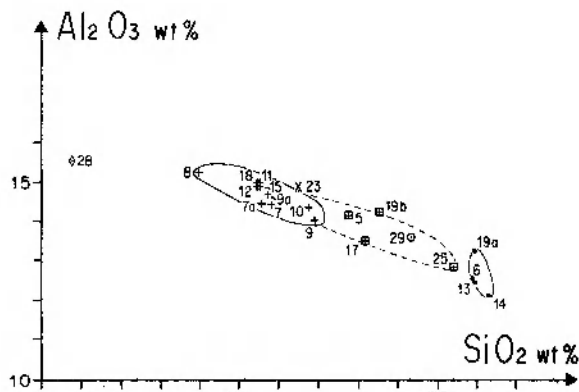
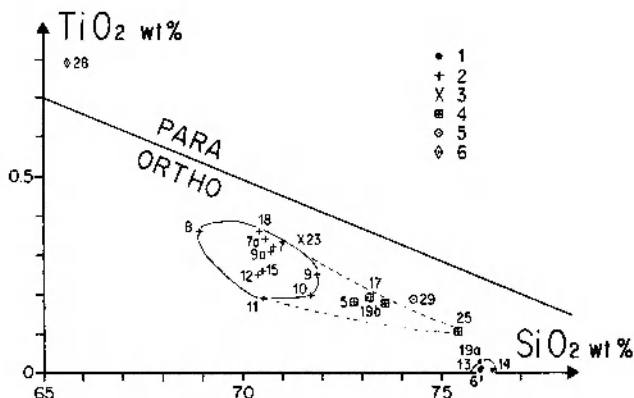


Fig. 4. Al_2O_3 versus SiO_2 (symbols like in Fig. 3)
Zależność między Al_2O_3 i SiO_2 (symbole jak na Fig. 3)

Fig. 3. TiO_2 versus SiO_2 (Tarney's diagram). 1 - Gieraltów gneisses; 2 - Śnieżnik gneisses; 3 - Śnieżnik gneiss ultramylonite; 4 - Śnieżnik gneisses of the border facies; 5 - fine-grained gneiss of Radochów (metagranulite?); 6 - granulite
Zależność między TiO_2 i SiO_2 (diagram Tarneya). 1 - gnejsy gieraltowskie; 2 - gnejsy śnieżnickie; 3 - ultramylonit gnejsu śnieżnickiego; 4 - gnejsy śnieżnickie facji brzeżnej; 5 - drobnoziarnisty gnejs z Radochowa (metagranulit?); 6 - granulit

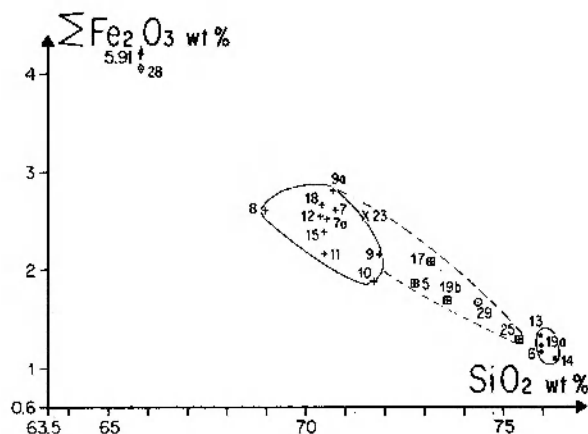


Fig. 5. Fe_2O_3 (ΣFe) versus SiO_2 (symbols like in Fig. 3)
Zależność między Fe_2O_3 (ΣFe) i SiO_2 (symbole jak na Fig. 3)

To confirm the results obtained, we have also calculated the discriminant factor ($DF = 10.44 - 0.21 SiO_2 - 0.32 Fe_2O_3 * - 0.90 MgO + 0.55 CaO + 1.46 Na_2O + 0.54 K_2O$) proposed by Shaw (1972). According to Shaw, this factor should allow a distinction of ortho-derived gneisses (for which $DF > 0$) from para-derived gneisses (for which $DF < 0$). The heritage of chlorite ($Fe_2O_3 + MgO$), of clay minerals ($CaO + Na_2O + K_2O \approx 0$) and of detrital quartz shifts DF towards negative values. The abundance of feldspars plays an opposite role. The calculated DF values for the typical Śnieżnik gneisses are comprised between 2.58 and 1.20, for the Gieraltów ones between 1.12 and 0.54. These values confirm that the compositions of the gneisses do not reveal any geochemical memory of a sedimentary provenance. However, it must be taken into account that the results have no real significance in the identi-

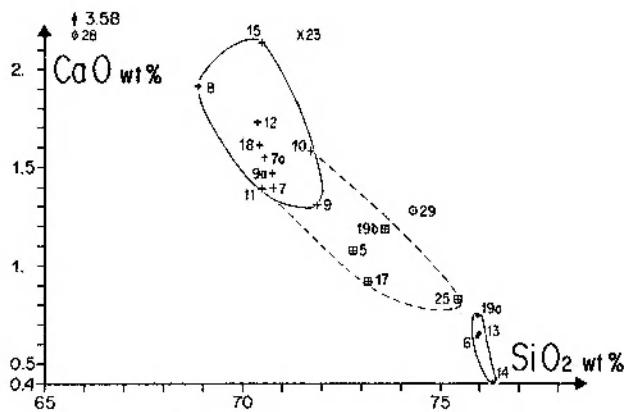


Fig. 6. CaO versus SiO_2 (symbols like in Fig. 3)
Zależność między CaO i SiO_2 (symbole jak na Fig. 3)

* Total iron recalculated to Fe_2O_3 .

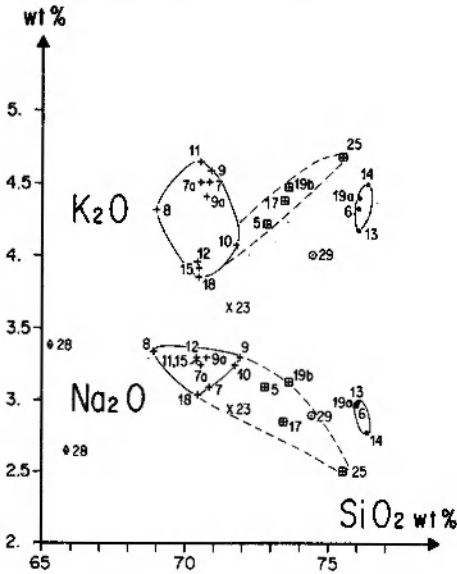


Fig. 7. K_2O versus SiO_2 and Na_2O versus SiO_2 (symbols like in Fig. 3)

Zależność między K_2O i SiO_2 oraz Na_2O i SiO_2 (symbole jak na Fig. 3)

żnik gneisses and for Gierałtów gneisses. The points observed in intermediate position will be discussed later. The two clouds of points do not speak by their forms and relative positions for a common differentiation to which the two gneisses could equally belong. It is unlikely, therefore, to attribute to these gneisses a common petrogenetic process.

The clouds' extension is weak for the Śnieżnik gneisses in which a tendency to a differentiation is not to be observed. The clouds' extension for the Gierałtów gneisses draws a more definite trend by almost invariable SiO_2 content. One must be careful in interpreting the results because of the insufficient data* available. However, as far as they are significant, the evolution tendencies of the Gierałtów gneisses seem to be independent from those of the Śnieżnik gneisses. The Na_2O versus K_2O diagram (Fig. 8) most speaks for the independence of tendencies to differentiation of these two types of gneisses.

The variation of the trace elements is more distinct than that of the major ones. Sr behaves as Ca (Figs. 6, 12); it passes from 125 ± 25 ppm in the Śnieżnik gneisses to 30 ppm in the Gierałtów gneisses. On the contrary, Rb passes from

* We have abandoned interpreting the published analyses realized in different laboratories by the use of different analytical methods.

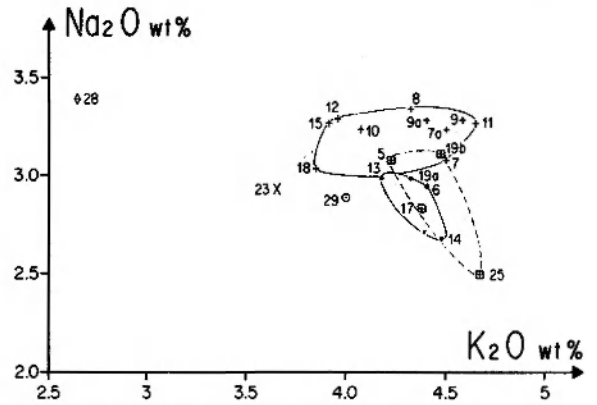


Fig. 8. Na_2O versus K_2O (symbols like in Fig. 3)
Zależność między Na_2O i K_2O (symbole jak na Fig. 3)

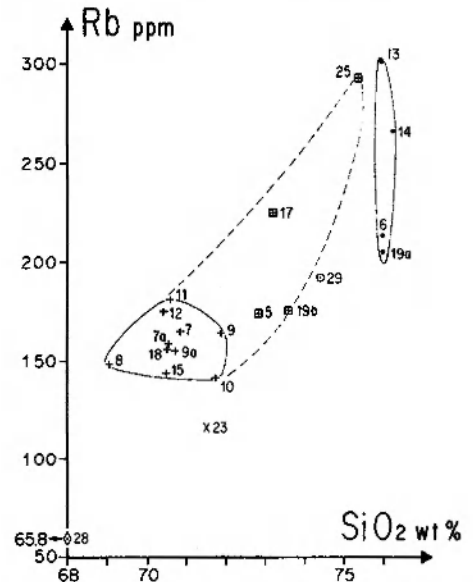


Fig. 9. Rb versus SiO_2 (symbols like in Fig. 3)
Zależność między Rb i SiO_2 (symbole jak na Fig. 3)

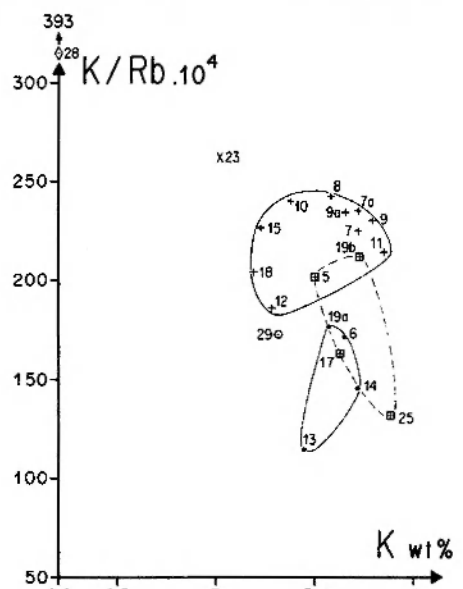


Fig. 10. K/Rb versus K (symbols like in Fig. 3)
Zależność między K/Rb i K (symbole jak na Fig. 3)

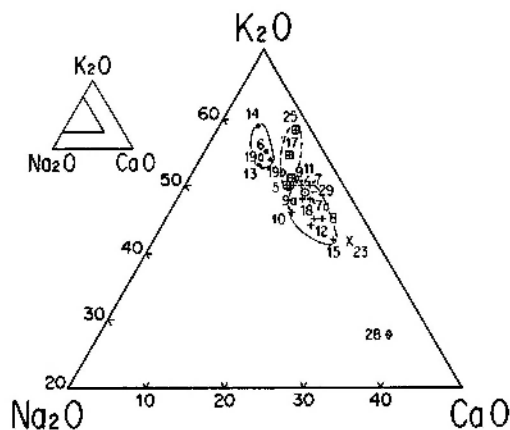


Fig. 11. Gneisses of the Śnieżnik metamorphic area in the diagram K_2O-Na_2O-CaO (symbols like in Fig. 3)
Gnejsy metamorfiku Śnieżnika w diagramie K_2O-Na_2O-CaO (symbole jak na Fig. 3)

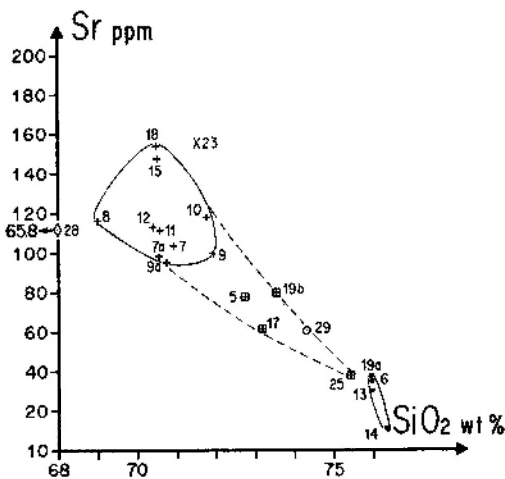


Fig. 12. Sr versus SiO_2 (symbols like in Fig. 3)
Zależność między Sr i SiO_2 (symbole jak na Fig. 3)

160 ± 20 ppm to close 300 ppm (Fig. 9). The content of Ba in the two types of gneisses is also very significant; it ranges in the Gierałtów gneisses from 55 ppm to 160 ppm and passes in the typical Śnieżnik gneisses from 660 ppm to 1300 ppm (Table 2).

The K/Rb ratio versus K (Fig. 10) gives a spherical cloud for the Śnieżnik gneisses. For

similar K values the K/Rb ratio values are lower for the Gierałtów gneisses. A variation of the K/Rb ratio can here be observed at a constant K value. The attention should be paid to the fact that from this point of view, the behaviour of the Gierałtów gneisses is the same as that one of the Rumburk granite in the West Sudetes (Borkowska *et al.* 1980).

MARGINAL STRUCTURAL AND GEOCHEMICAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE ŚNIEŻNIK GNEISSES AND THEIR MEANING

All the authors agree with the opinion that in the vicinity of the contact with the Stronie series the Śnieżnik gneisses change their petrographical character: the rock lightens up to aplite hololeucocratic facies. This marginal facies has a sufficient extent to be mapped.

At the eastern contact with the Stronie series in the Wilczka valley the sample No. 25 has been collected. All its chemical features remove it visibly from the registered composition of the normal Śnieżnik gneisses and at first glance they become rather related with the compositions of the Gierałtów gneisses which can be noted from the data of Table 1 and Figs. 3–10.

It can be stated that the K_2O and Na_2O contents, 4.67 and 2.51 respectively, show in comparison with those noted for the common Śnieżnik gneisses a distinct enrichment in K_2O and – reciprocally – an impoverishment in Na_2O (Fig. 8). Rb geochemically associated with K is also concentrated, but even more intensely (about 300 ppm against 160 ± 20 ppm normally (Fig. 9)), the K/Rb ratio decreasing from 220 ± 30 for typical

Śnieżnik gneisses to 130 in the gneisses of the border facies (Fig. 10).

This differentiation is like that observed in the passages from the centre to the border of pillow lavas (Auvray, Hameurt 1973) or at the contact of some granitic intrusions. It can be explained by the two-way diffusion in a temperature gradient as has been demonstrated by Orville's experiments (Orville 1986). The cause of this differentiation is therefore attributed to a thermal gradient on the border of a hot intrusion mass preserving a phase able to ensure the ion transfer (hydrothermal fluid or silicate magma) at the contact of an environment sensibly colder.

In the light of the statements made by comparison of the analysis of the sample 25 with those of the Śnieżnik gneisses one can try to interpret three anomalous compositions of sample 17, 19b and 5. The common geochemical characteristics of these three samples are their compositions intermediate between the compositions typical for the Śnieżnik gneisses and that of sample 25. Sample 17 has been collected in the Wilczka

valley in the vicinity of the first contact with the Stronie series. Its macroscopic appearance is like that of a common Śnieżnik augen gneiss. Sample 19b has been collected on the northern side of the Bogoryja valley in the rock outcrops bordering the forest track where the contact between the Śnieżnik and the Gierałtów gneisses has been described by Bederke (1943). The contact limit is difficult to be observed precisely, as the two gneisses here are strongly blastomylonitic, equally fine-grained and macroscopically and microscopically so similar that it is impossible to distinguish them. The chemical analyses (19a = Gierałtów gneiss, 19b = the contact facies of the Śnieżnik gneisses) reveal that despite the deformation intensity and the metamorphism intervention the composition of the sample 19a is typical of the Gierałtów gneisses and that of sample 19b distinctly different and for all determined chemical elements intermediate between the compositions of the Śnieżnik gneisses and the composition of the rock No. 25 (Figs. 3–7, 9, 12). The occurrence as contact facies, the nature of the initial contact being no more to identify because of the deformation, is testified by distinctive features of this rock (19b) which differs from the Śnieżnik gneisses by manifesting a tendency of typical intrusive contact facies. The sample No. 5 has been collected in the quarry in Łądek. The augen gneisses are there associated with fine-grained gneisses containing dispersed amphibolite intercalations. The contacts are indistinct: the deformation is here relatively intensive and the beginning of mobilization is noted. The sample No. 5 collected here from a rock apparently exempted from mobilization shows chemical features peculiar in comparison with the Gierałtów gneisses and the normal types of Śnieżnik gneisses, but coherent with those of the cited marginal facies.

All the diagrams demonstrate that the compositions of the four samples collected at the borders of the Śnieżnik gneiss, though from different places, twice at the contact of the Stronie series and twice at the contact of Gierałtów gneisses, exhibit common extremely coherent evolutive tendency from ordinary compositions of the Śnieżnik gneisses. The differentiation expressed by the composition variation corresponds first of all – as is shown by the Harker diagrams (Figs. 3–7, 9, 12) – to an important acidification: SiO_2 increases from 71 ± 1 to 75.5% . Most of the main elements decrease but it is not possible to attribute their variation to a simple dilution caused by silica increase. In such case, the decrease of their content should have been homogeneous and

for the sample 25 of about 15% , instead it is:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----|----------------|
| for TiO_2 | 0.3 ± 0.1 | to | $0.1 = -66\%$ |
| Al_2O_3 | 14.75 ± 1 | to | $12.9 = -13\%$ |
| Fe_2O_3 | 2.5 ± 0.5 | to | $1.4 = -44\%$ |
| MgO | 0.65 ± 0.25 | to | $0.3 = -54\%$ |
| CaO | 1.75 ± 0.5 | to | $0.8 = -54\%$ |
| Na_2O | 3.20 ± 0.2 | to | $2.5 = -22\%$ |

However, K_2O behaves otherwise as is shown by the diagram K_2O versus SiO_2 (Fig. 7). Though the absolute K_2O values remain in the same order as those of the Śnieżnik gneisses, the points representing the marginal facies seem to show a marked oblique trend.

The different behaviour of K_2O and Na_2O is shown in the diagram Na_2O versus K_2O (Fig. 8). The trend of negative slope = -1 corresponds to an exchange, the apparent balance of which may be disturbed by the migration of other components. The diagram Na_2O — K_2O — CaO (Fig. 11) shows that the normal Śnieżnik gneisses extend along a variation controlled by CaO , $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ being relatively constant and close to $3/2$. On the contrary, the border facies are systematically more alkaline than the typical Śnieżnik facies and their variation in the diagram is controlled by K_2O , the $\text{CaO}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ratio remaining constant and close to $1/4$.

It is difficult to escape the conclusions that all these marginal variations in relation to the normal composition of the Śnieżnik gneisses, by very reason of their coherence for all the determined elements, are an expression of a common process of differentiation. As the sample revealing the greatest modifications (No. 25) in this process has a geologically recognized significance of a marginal intrusive facies, it can be concluded that the geochemistry allows one to identify the gneisses for a contact intrusive facies.

The arguments lead to the conclusion that the Śnieżnik gneisses derive from a granite intruded in a relatively cold environment, represented as well by the Stronie series as by the Gierałtów gneisses. The data are not sufficiently abundant for definite conclusions but it should be noted, however, that in the marginal differentiation the types sampled at the contact with the Stronie series are more fractionated than those at the contact of Gierałtów gneisses. This statement can be an indication for a larger temperature range between the porphyroid granite and the Stronie series than between this granite and the Gierałtów gneiss. Such a difference could be expected when we take into account the vertical distribution of the two contact types.

On the other hand, the quartzites of the Stro-

nie series are frequent on the exact contact of the Śnieżnik gneiss and they have been considered by Vangerow (1943) as basal quartzites of a sedimentary pile. Taking into account the observations made by us (Borkowska *et al.* 1980) in the Kaczawa Mts, where it has been noticed that the supracrustal formations in contact with the Izera orthogneiss were in some places transgressive, while in others formed an intrusion contact zone, it would seem to be useful to re-examine here the significance of the contact between the Śnieżnik gneiss and the Stronie series.

Another reason for re-examining is that the quartzite occurrence at the contact is a common phenomenon charted (*Geological Map of Lower Silesia 1:200000* (1966)) both in the Śnieżnik Mts as in the Bystrzyca Mts. This question should be re-examined in an exhaustive manner.

The study of evidence of a thermal metamorphism, based on our observations made in the Wilczka valley only, has not come to an end. This problem has also been studied by K. Smulikowski (1979) who has not found relics of andalusite and cordierite or of hornfelses. Despite that he has not excluded the possibility of finding them in the contact rocks favourable to thermometamorphic recrystallizations.

As to the question of feldspars in some quartzites, we were not able to repeat here the probative observations made at Pilchowice, on the base of the transgressive series of Kaczawa Mts (Borkowska *et al.* 1980). The intraformation feldspar-bearing quartzites of Janowa Góra (Stronie series), studied by Butkiewicz (1972), contain a lot of feldspars recognized as detrital (K. Smulikowski 1979), whereas we did not observe in them any original feature which could permit us to propose for them a determined derivation.

There remains the question of the light marginal facies. Could it not be arenite facies conserved below a transgression beginning by quartzites? The features of the sample No. 25 could be partially explained by weathering in the following way: increasing SiO_2 content, decreasing Na_2O and CaO contents, related to the greatest liability to alteration of plagioclases, and relatively increasing K_2O content, related to the K-feldspar resi-

stance. It is noted that the iron oxidation degree is here very low, so weathering in reductive conditions could be imagined. Special attention should be paid to lower Al_2O_3 content which is incompatible with the kaolinite formation. Finally, while on Tarney's diagram the materials of the Izera gneisses, which have been interpreted by us as regoliths, approached to the boundary line between the fields of igneous and sedimentary rocks, in Wilczka valley the Śnieżnik border facies remains very far from this boundary (Fig. 3).

On the whole, we can only state that in the places where the Stronie series/Śnieżnik gneiss contact has been observed the Stronie series is the country-rock of the Śnieżnik porphyroid granite intrusion. In any case, there remains the problem whether all these para-derived materials and volcanics associated with them belong to just one series or to more than one.

As the marginal facies of the Śnieżnik gneisses acquired geochemical features which gave them some aspects also found in the Gierałtów gneisses, the question should be put if the latter ones do not derive from the former as has been suggested by Don (1964). In our opinion, this hypothesis is not to be retained. It is supported by the fact that the gneisses in the interposition situation between the typical Śnieżnik gneisses and the Gierałtów ones have at first glance an appearance of Gierałtów gneisses and reveal composition intermediate between the two types of gneisses. We have explained the origin of such transition gneisses in the same way as the origin of the gneisses identified as marginal ortho-derived gneiss facies. An other explanation could also be taken into account, i.e. that an intensive blastomylonitization has given a mixture of both gneisses. In the material we have studied we have not found in the interposition gneisses features which could be an argument in favour of an incomplete transformation process of the Śnieżnik gneisses into the Gierałtów gneisses. In the following part of this paper we will see that the Gierałtów gneisses, which are isotopically homogeneous, reveal a higher Rb/Sr ratio in comparison with the Śnieżnik gneisses. These facts seem to disprove the Don's hypothesis.

GEOCHRONOLOGICAL AND ISOTOPIC STUDY

The Rb-Sr method was used to furnish new information on the question of the formation age of the Gierałtów and the Śnieżnik gneisses, of

their metamorphism, and of their possible geotectonic origin.

Rubidium and strontium were analysed on

100 mg aliquots of powdered samples. Strontium was extracted by standard cation exchange techniques, and rubidium was concentrated by precipitation. Rubidium and strontium contents were determined by the isotopic dilution method. The samples were loaded on oxidized mono-tantalum filaments and analysed on "Agecanonix" – a Cameca TSN 206 mass spectrometer (radius 30 cm, 60° sector, operating at 10 kV).

The data computation was performed by an on-line Hewlett-Packard 9825 calculator as was described by Vidal (1980). During these analyses, the measured values for the standard NBS 987 were in a range of 0.71025 ± 0.00006 (2σ). The error $2\sigma_m$ for a run of Sr is in the order of 0.05%. The error (2σ) for Rb and Sr content determinations is given at 2% for the ratio $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$. Ages were calculated with the York program (1966) using $\lambda^{87}\text{Rb} = 1.42 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot \text{y}^{-1}$.

The results of rubidium-strontium analyses which have been done on twelve whole rock samples and two minerals are reported in Table 3.

Table 3. Results of rubidium-strontium analyses
Wyniki analiz rubidu i strontu

| Analysis No. | Sample No. | Rb [ppm] | Sr [ppm] | $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ | $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Gierałtów gneisses (W.R.) | | | | | |
| 7245 | 6 | 213 | 36 | 17.160 | 0.83040 ± 27 |
| 7249 | 13 | 302 | 31 | 29.189 | 0.90673 ± 37 |
| 7250 | 14 | 252 | 17 | 44.205 | 1.00894 ± 49 |
| 7251 | 19a | 205 | 38 | 15.738 | 0.81852 ± 28 |
| Śnieżnik gneisses (W.R.) | | | | | |
| 7238 | 10 | 141 | 118 | 3.462 | 0.73235 ± 24 |
| 7239 | 11 | 180 | 112 | 4.666 | 0.73931 ± 11 |
| 7241 | 15 | 143 | 148 | 2.805 | 0.72911 ± 10 |
| 7243 | 18 | 155 | 157 | 2.857 | 0.72882 ± 13 |
| 7248 | 9a | 156 | 96 | 4.837 | 0.74079 ± 12 |
| 7252 | 19b | 175 | 81 | 6.278 | 0.75109 ± 12 |
| 7582 | 25 | 295 | 35 | 24.764 | 0.87970 ± 16 |
| 7242 | 17 | 224 | 61 | 10.736 | 0.77877 ± 15 |
| Minerals from Śnieżnik gneiss | | | | | |
| B 7238*) | 10 | 717 | 7.7 | 308.2 | 2.17582 ± 63 |
| M 7238*) | 10 | 432 | 15.0 | 86.64 | 1.13246 ± 39 |

*) B = biotite, M = muscovite.

THE GIERAŁTÓW GNEISSES

Four whole rock samples (6, 13, 14, 19a) of a fine- and even-grained facies have been analysed. They are characterized by high Rb content, low

Sr content and a rather large and regular spread of Rb/Sr ratios.

The results plotted on the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ vs. $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ diagram (Fig. 13) define a straight line,

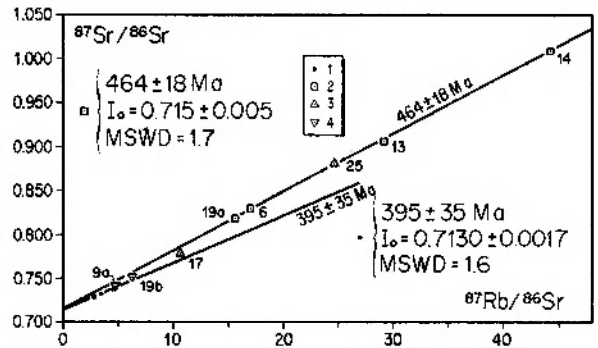


Fig. 13. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ versus $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ diagram for Gierałtów gneisses and Śnieżnik gneisses. 1 – Śnieżnik gneisses; 2 – Gierałtów gneisses; 3 – border facies of the Śnieżnik gneisses (on the contact with the Stronie series); 4 – blastomylonitic Śnieżnik gneiss

Diagram zależności między $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ i $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ w gnejsach gierałtowskich i śnieżnickich. 1 – gnejsy śnieżnickie; 2 – gnejsy gierałtowskie; 3 – facja brzeżna gnejsów śnieżnickich (na kontakcie z serią strońska); 4 – blastomylonityczny gnejs śnieżnicki

the mean square weight deviation (MSWD) is equal to 1.7. The calculated age is 464 ± 18 Ma and the initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio is 0.715 ± 0.005 ; the uncertainty depends from the lack of low Rb/Sr values. Since the radiometric Rb-Sr ages determined on whole rocks of orthogneisses are usually considered to give emplacement ages of the precursor material, the obtained age 464 ± 18 Ma may indicate the emplacement of the Gierałtów "granites".

THE ŚNIEŻNIK GNEISSES

Four typical augen gneisses (10, 11, 15, 18) of whole-rock samples of about 20 kg each, with rather homogeneous $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios define a straight line (MSWD = 1.6), as is shown on the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ vs. $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ diagram (Fig. 14). The calculated age is 395 ± 35 Ma and the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ initial ratio is 0.713 ± 0.0017 . The uncertainties of these results are due to the small range of the Rb/Sr ratios. The given age of 395 ± 35 Ma may represent the time of the protolith emplacement. The initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio of the Śnieżnik protolith (0.713 ± 0.0017) does not significantly differ from that of the Gierałtów protolith (0.715 ± 0.005).

Based upon field observations and chemical data it has been concluded that there exists a

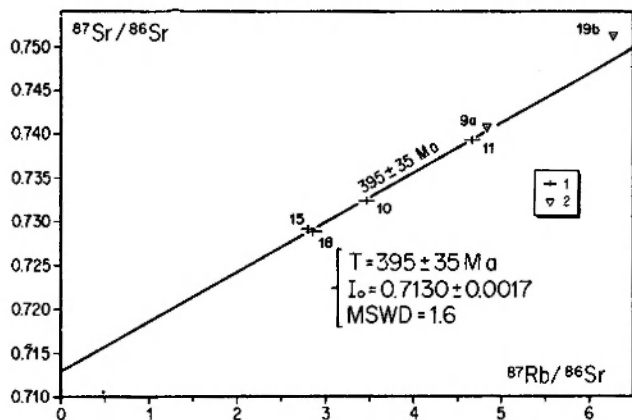


Fig. 14. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ versus $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ diagram for typical Śnieżnik gneisses (10, 11, 15, 18) and their blastomylonitic varieties (9a, 19b)

Diagram zależności między $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ i $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ w typowych gnejsach śnieżnickich (10, 11, 15, 18) i ich odmianach blastomylonitycznych (9a, 19b)

marginal facies of the Śnieżnik gneiss; from this facies the samples 17 and 25 were collected. The points corresponding to these rocks plot above the isochron defined by the four typical Śnieżnik gneisses (Fig. 13). The enrichment in radiogenic ^{87}Sr of the marginal facies can be explained by a contamination from the Stronie series which contains, particularly at its basis, terrigenous layers. Consequently, it can be stated that the Stronie series is older than 395 ± 35 Ma, i.e. its age is pre-Devonian.

In order to gain some information about possible modifications during the blastomylonitization we will now compare the isotopic behaviour of the rocks Nos. 9a and 19b with the typical Śnieżnik gneisses; both of them have an aspect of the Gierałtów gneisses (fine- and even-grained) and chemical features of the Śnieżnik gneisses. The two corresponding points are plotted above the isochron of the Śnieżnik gneisses. Located near the contact with the Gierałtów gneisses, the rock No. 19b could have been contaminated by radiogenic ^{87}Sr during their second metamorphism contemporary to the deformation of the Śnieżnik granites. As to the rock No. 9a, it is difficult to indicate how far from the Gierałtów gneisses it was located but it can be imagined that diffusion was possible over a certain distance in strongly sheared zones.

AGE OF THE METAMORPHISM

One muscovite and one biotite from a Śnieżnik augen gneiss (No. 10) have been analysed.

The similitude of the two model ages calculated for the two minerals and their whole-rock leads us to draw an isochron defined by the three points (Fig. 15) for which the MSDW is equal to 1.1. The calculated age is 335 ± 5 Ma and the

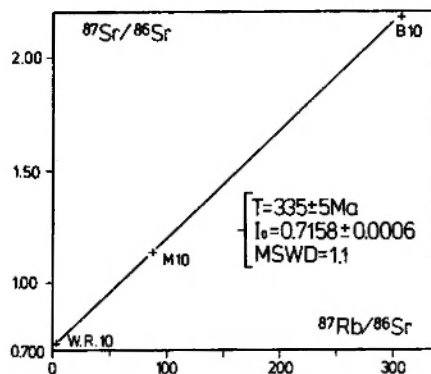


Fig. 15. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ versus $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ diagram for micas (B - biotite, M - muscovite) and whole rock (W.R.) of the Śnieżnik gneiss No. 10

Diagram zależności $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ i $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ w lyszczkach (B - biotyt, M - muskowit) i w całej skale (W. R.) gnejsu śnieżnickiego nr 10

initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio is 0.7158 ± 0.0006 . This age may firmly indicate the last metamorphism which has affected the whole Śnieżnik massif area and which can be assigned to the Sudetic phase of the Variscan orogenic cycle.

The high-pressure metamorphism by which the Gierałtów granite with its basic inclusions was affected has not been dated.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ INITIAL RATIOS

In spite of a rather large uncertainty of the determination of the initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios, we can confirm the possible origins of the gneisses.

The rather large uncertainties are due to the small number of samples and the high Rb/Sr ratios (average = 8.9) for Gierałtów gneisses ($I_0 = 0.715 \pm 0.005$). On the other hand, the homogeneity (low scattering) of the calc-alkaline Śnieżnik augen gneisses does not lead to a more satisfying precision ($I_0 = 0.713 \pm 0.0017$).

However, we can assume - using the Compton-Jeffery (1961) diagram: $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = f(t)$ - that those granitic magmas are convincingly derived from the continental crust. Finally, it may be noticed that the initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios so high as

those for the Gierałtów (0.715 ± 0.005) and the Śnieżnik gneisses (0.713 ± 0.0017) are not always found in orthogneisses occurring within the Variscan orogen.

We must notice that our results on the Śnieżnik gneisses are not in agreement with those of van Breemen *et al.* (1982) on gneisses also designated as Śnieżnik gneisses by these authors.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE FORMATIONS

The mutual structural relations between the Śnieżnik gneisses, the Gierałtów gneisses, the granulites and the Stronie series are not evident, in part because of the poor outcrop conditions but also because of successive deformation which affects all materials. Without claiming to solve the problems, we would like however to clarify some of them.

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GNEISSES

Many authors have mentioned (Don 1982a,b; Domicz 1979) the relative complexity of the structural evolution of the Śnieżnik area in which many phases of deformation have been described.

Despite this, two main lineations in the Gierałtów and Śnieżnik gneisses can be observed. One, clearly the earliest, is mainly trending N 120, even if it is affected by local noticeable variations, the second has in the whole area a NE-SW direction. In some outcrops the earliest lineation is clearly reorientated along the second shear direction.

The two mineral orientations were developed during a mesozonal metamorphic event. On the outcrop scale, many criteria of the direction of shearing can be noticed, such as asymmetric pressure shadows and felsic clasts, secondary shear bands and asymmetric folds.

All the criteria seem to be coherent and show an eastward (SE or NE) direction of shearing. Unfortunately, no observation relative to high pressure deformation has been made in the studied area.

THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GIERAŁTÓW GNEISSES AND ŚNIEŻNIK GNEISSES - AN APPARENT PARADOX

The paradox consists in the fact that sometimes there are reasons to consider the Śnieżnik gneiss as a meta-granite intrusive into the Gierałtów gneiss and that in some places the Gierałtów gneiss seems to be a transformation product of the Śnieżnik gneiss. We will show that this contradiction can be resolved by the statement that

under the name of Gierałtów gneisses materials of various origin are incorrectly assembled.

At Karpno (loc. 27, Fig. 2), an augen gneiss identified as Śnieżnik gneiss is in sharp contact with a fine-grained granite-gneiss containing an amphibolite intercalation. A microscopic examination shows that the amphibolite has a complex history but the shaggy appearance of the amphibole can be interpreted by the assumption that this rock was an eclogite, later retrograded, with kelyphitic textures which have been transformed into shaggy amphiboles in diablatic intergrowths with plagioclases. Starting from this observation the fine-grained granite-gneiss is considered as Gierałtów gneiss. This gneiss shows a foliation parallel to the contact with the amphibolite. A posterior foliation has also been developed here. This foliation is the only one observable in the augen gneiss. It is, therefore, evident here that the Gierałtów gneiss represents either an important inclusion in an intrusive porphyroid granite or its wall rock, previously metamorphosed and deformed, and that the whole has been subsequently foliated and metamorphosed.

In Międzygórze within the rocks of the exposure "Baszta" and of its vicinity below, fine-grained and light granite-gneisses very similar to the Gierałtów gneiss and intercalated in the augen gneisses, identified as Śnieżnik gneisses, can be observed parallel to the foliation of the latter. The passage from one to the other gneiss type, as described by W. Smulikowski (1959) and by Don (1982a), is progressive. Starting from the augen gneisses the gneiss takes a very banded structure, formed of quartz, plagioclase or biotite laminae. Subsequently, as the grain is becoming very fine, these laminae lose their continuity and acquire the common Gierałtów gneiss aspect. The postkinematic recrystallization rearranges the orientation of dispersed biotites (Plate I).

At "Baszta", where the sample 23 has been collected, the passage between the coarse-grained gneiss (Śnieżnik type) and the fine-grained one is realized in a few metres. On the outcrop scale the progressive decrease of the grain size is realized

from top to bottom towards a subhorizontal zone in which the foliation is disordered and where the beginning of mobilization appears. Under this band over a distance of a few metres there occurs a complete blastomylonitic sequence with a progressive – in this case – increase of the grain size. One has here a very typical shearing zone in which a deformation gradient can be observed.

These transitions have been interpreted by W. Smulikowski (l.c.) and K. Smulikowski (1979) as development of the augen gneiss by feldspar blastesis in the fine-grained gneiss. We do not join in this explanation as all the structural features show that “the transitions are of secondary character because they are due to the deformations of the augen gneisses which lead to a complete lamination” (Don 1982a).

The question is, therefore, to know if this fine-grained gneiss is really the Gieraltów gneiss since if Don writes, although with caution, “diese Varietäten sind von ähnlichen Gieraltów Gneisen schwer zu unterscheiden”* (Don 1982a), he sees here the origin of the Gieraltów gneiss which would be according to his meaning posterior to the Śnieżnik gneiss.

The chemical data show that the sample 23 is closely related to the compositions of the Śnieżnik gneisses and in comparison with typical compositions of these gneisses it does not manifest any tendency to resemble the typical Gieraltów gneisses (Table 1). It is a little richer in Fe and in Ca (epidote presence) but poorer in alkalis (Figs. 5–7) and appears visibly poorer in K and still poorer in Rb (Fig. 10)

The observations lead to the conclusion that the fine-grained gneisses which arise in the strongly sheared horizons and which are found in the overturned folds should be considered as fine mylonites of Śnieżnik gneisses from which they only differ by the degree of their granulation.

Among the light fine-grained granite-gneisses two following varieties should, therefore, be distinguished:

1) gneisses containing more or less retrograded eclogites and showing, according to the data, little differentiated compositions. These gneisses have had a geodynamic history in which there was a crystallization stage developing eclogites. It could be supposed that garnets in armoured

remnants contained in these gneisses testify to this metamorphic stage.

The following values have been obtained by electron microprobe garnet analysis from the sample 19a (10 points):

| | mean | extreme |
|-------------|-------|-------------|
| almandine | 47.80 | 50.13–46.43 |
| pyrope | 2.22 | 2.45–1.68 |
| spessartine | 1.67 | 1.99–1.07 |
| grossular | 48.10 | 49.78–45.57 |
| andradite | 0.15 | 0.38–0.16 |
| uvarovite | 0.05 | 0.26–0.00 |

This garnet reveals a completely unusual composition as the calcic series members are here almost in the same proportions as the ferro-magnesian ones.

We propose to reserve for these gneisses the name of Gieraltów gneisses. They have been metamorphosed in high-pressure conditions and deformed before having been penetrated by the Śnieżnik porphyroid granite intrusion;

2) gneisses arising from the particularly intensive mylonitization of the Śnieżnik granites during their gneissification, either in the zones where the shearing is concentrated, or in the sheared and overturned fold limbs. These gneisses are only a variation of the Śnieżnik gneiss and do not constitute a geological formation distinct from them.

In the Kłodzko region, there exist very possibly also other gneisses of the same or similar appearance but of different origin.

THE RELATIONS WITH THE GRANULITES

In the Biała Łądecka valley, at Stary Gieraltów, the granulites form a belt extending into Czechoslovakia. These granulites in bands of alternating compositions contain leucocratic members with small pink garnets and more coloured members with garnet and biotite, as well as basic intercalations, partly eclogite-like, partly amphibolite-like possibly arising from retrogressive metamorphism. These granulites occur within the granite-gneisses considered as Gieraltów gneisses e.g. by Kozłowski (1965). All the investigators agree with the opinion that the passages are continuous and progressive.

The observations lead one to ask the question if the Gieraltów gneisses could not be considered as retrograded granulites, as it has been suggested by Finckh *et al.* (1942).

The sample No. 28 represents the most leucocratic member of the granulite exposure at

* “these varieties are difficult to be distinguished from the similar Gieraltów gneisses”

Stary Gieraltów and has a distinctly granodioritic composition:

norm: Q = 30.8%, Or = 17.9%, Ab + An = 51.3%, An in plag. = 34%.

In all the diagrams it plots in completely different places from the Gieraltów gneisses we have analysed, any genetic relation between them being, therefore, excluded.

Otherwise at Radochów (Fig. 2) there are granite-gneisses a little heterogeneous in layers; some layers resembling the Gieraltów gneisses could be considered as "metagranulites", others as possible dykes of the Śnieżnik gneiss, all the rocks being strongly laminated. We have collected a sample (No. 29) from the fine-grained gneiss. Through many features its composition is related with the marginal differentiation tendency of the Śnieżnik granite excepting the content of K_2O which is too low. The global composition does not reveal any evident relation with that of the analysed granulite.

WHAT CAN BE CONCLUDED

All the rocks we have analysed as Gieraltów gneiss *sensu stricto* have homogeneous composi-

tion, even isotopically; for this latter reason they should be considered as ortho-derived. These are gneisses to which we recommend to reserve the name of Gieraltów gneisses and which are dated. It is very likely that there exist other materials very similar in their appearance, the origin and age of which can be different. We do not exclude the possibility that some of them are "metagranulites" but we do not have any evidence for this supposition. It is evident that this problem needs complete re-examining by the use of new chemical data.

The eclogite presence in the granulites allows one to suppose that these materials have been submitted to the same ancient metamorphic evolution as the Gieraltów orthogneisses, but relative dating these formations is impossible with the present data. The retrograde metamorphism of eclogites may have been contemporary to the gneissification of the Śnieżnik granites. Another explanation would be that the eclogite lenses are tectonic inclusions of foreign higher-pressure rocks as it has been argued for some eclogites in other terrains, e.g. Norway (Smith 1980; Gebauer *et al.* 1985). A similar derivation of eclogites at Międzygórze has also been suggested by Don *et al.* (1990).

HYPOTHETIC GEODYNAMIC MODEL OF THE ŚNIEŻNIK MASSIF EVOLUTION

New data relative to old plutonic bodies gained from new petrological, geochemical and structural investigations show a coherence which allows one to compare them with the known data of tectono-metamorphic and magmatic evolution of other segments of the Caledonian-Variscan chain of Western Europe (see Matte 1983).

Even if a number of problems has not been resolved in the considered area in the Sudetes, the following facts allow one to present a hypothesis for its evolution:

- the close association of infracrustal rocks (granulites) and rocks which have been subjected to high-pressure transformations (eclogites);

- an older granite (about 460 Ma old) – protolith of the Gieraltów gneiss most probably subjected to an important deformation at the time of metamorphic or tectonic eclogitic episode, before the deformation due to the mesozonal regional metamorphism;

- the younger Śnieżnik granite, gneissified, with notable deformation gradients, seemingly undergone a more simple history with deforma-

tion in a mesozonal environment only. This crustal-originated granite is about 400 Ma in age and has a calc-alkaline tendency.

These facts enable us to consider the evolution of the area in four main episodes (Fig. 16):

- episode of stable continent attenuation at 465 Ma (resulting in ocean crust formation (?) between two crustal domains); the emplacement of the Gieraltów granite and the rising of the granulitic rocks were connected with this event (a);

- collision episode involving large crustal overthrusting at about 420 Ma; in this period the eclogitic metamorphism and the first gneissification of the Gieraltów granite took place (b);

- thickening related to the preceding episode inducing (395 Ma ago) remobilization of the Gieraltów gneisses, eclogite boudinage and retrogression (?) and the Śnieżnik granite emplacement (c);

- occurrence (at about 335 Ma ago) of tectono-metamorphic events of the Variscan (*sensu stricto*) orogenesis inducing refolding of the Śnie-

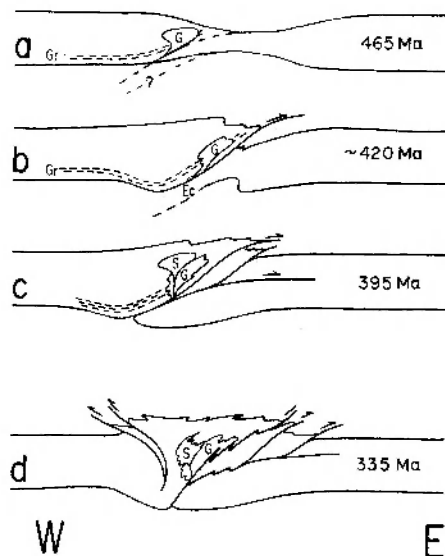


Fig. 16. Sketch of the proposed geodynamic evolution model for the Śnieżnik metamorphic area (for further explanations see text p. 18). Gr – granulite; Ec – eclogite; G – Gierałtów gneiss; S – Śnieżnik gneiss

Szkic proponowanego modelu ewolucji geodynamicznej metamorfiku Śnieżnika (bliższe objaśnienia w tekście na s. 18). Gr – granulit; Ec – eklogit; G – gnejs gierałtowski; S – gnejs śnieżnicki

żnik and Gierałtów gneisses (d). It is here that an intralithospheric deformation followed the preceding collision episode. Taking into account the geometry of superimposed structures (folds and lineations), a statement has been made that the direction of shearing probably changed with time; the last event was characterized by an eastward shearing whereas the initial direction for-

med during the eclogitic event was probably different (more N-S?).

This proposed evolution which should be tested by more exact data (P - T estimation and successive deformation fields) is consistent with the evolution history proposed for Spain, Brittany and the French Central Massif (Autran, Cogné 1980; Matte 1983). In these regions the same episodes, firstly at high pressure (Caledonian or Eovariscan), than at lower pressure (intra-lithospheric conditions – Variscan), are dated with comparable ages, marked by the emplacement of comparable successive magmatic bodies, and also characterized by the succession of tangential deformations giving a complex finite structure.

The presented model might be considered as a geodynamic working hypothesis giving a basis for collecting new data which could permit us to support, modify or reject it.

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WIEK, ZNACZENIE I EWOLUCJA STRUKTURALNA KALEDOŃSKO-WARYSCYJSKICH GRANITOGNEJSÓW METAMORFIKU ŚNIEŻNIKA W SUDETACH ŚRODKOWYCH – STUDIUM GEOCHEMICZNE

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Streszczenie

ABSTRAKT. Artykuł zawiera niektóre nowe dane dotyczące kaledońsko-waryscyjskiej ewolucji metamorfik Snieżnika, gdzie od dawna znane są 3 główne jednostki litologiczne: dwie grupy gnejsów (gnejsy śnieżnickie i gnejsy gierałtowskie) i zmetamorfizowana seria suprakrustalna (seria strońska). Na podstawie obserwacji terenowych oraz nowych badań geochemicznych i izotopowych gnejsów

dokonano próby określenia ich relacji przestrzennych i czasowych, ich pochodzenia i warunków strukturalnych ich powstania. Jako efekt badań wysunięta została hipoteza przedstawiająca ewolucję badanego obszaru w okresie od ~460 do ~330 milionów lat temu.

We wstępnej części pracy scharakteryzowano ogólnie trzy główne kompleksy skalne występujące w metamorfik Snieżnika: gnejsy gierałtowskie, gnejsy śnieżnickie i tzw. serię strońską, uwzględniając ich wzajemne relacje, pochodzenie i wiek w świetle dawnych badań i koncepcji geologów niemieckich oraz powojennych badań geologów polskich, w szczególności warszawskiej szkoły petrologicznej. Stwierdzono, że pomimo zebrania ogromnego materiału faktograficznego, szereg zagadnień czeka nadal na wyjaśnienie. Do tej pory nie ma jednoznacznej odpowiedzi na pytania:

– czy skały suprakrustalne badanego obszaru należą do jednej tylko serii i jakie są ich chronologiczne relacje z gnejsami?

– czy gnejsy nazywane gierałtowskimi stanowią kompleks genetycznie jednolity, czy też mogą to być materiały o podobnym wyglądzie, lecz różniące się wiekiem i pochodzeniem?

– czy istnieją argumenty pozwalające na podanie hipotezy o pochodzeniu gnejsów śnieżnickich innej od przedstawionych do tej pory?

– czy możliwe jest datowanie powstania obu typów gnejsów i ich metamorfizmu?

– jakie jest znaczenie wkładek eklogitowych w gnejsach gierałtowskich?

– czy istnieje schemat geodynamiczny, który pozwoliłby nam powiązać w logiczną całość odpowiedzi na postawione pytania?

Przynajmniej częściowa odpowiedź na te pytania stanowiła dla autorów cel niniejszej pracy.

Krótki opis petrograficzny obu typów gnejsów przedstawia ich podobieństwa i różnice. Zwrócono w nim m. in. uwagę na obserwowane w terenie kontakty drobnoziarnistych gnejsów gierałtowskich z oczkowymi gnejsami śnieżnickimi poprzez przejściowe strefy blastomylonityczne. Podano, że

struktura gnejsów gierałtowskich nosi oznaki podeformacyjnego zablźnienia. W gnejsach tych wykazano też dwa rodzaje przerostów myrmekitowych, starsze i młodsze, oraz obecność granatu w bardzo małych reliktach opancerzonych przez plagioklaz. Gnejsy śnieżnickie, grubooczkowe w swym najbardziej typowym wykształceniu, mogą wykazywać wszystkie stopnie laminacji, prowadzące do delikatnie warstwowanych odmian. Statyczna rekrystalizacja ziarn odmian intensywnie rozdrobionych prowadzi do powstania gnejsów bardzo podobnych do gnejsów gierałtowskich. Biotyt występuje w gnejsach śnieżnickich bądź w agregatach kryształów pozbawionych kierunkowej orientacji, bądź w kryształach zorientowanych ukośnie do foliacji, bądź wreszcie w kryształach rozproszonych w płaszczyznach ścinania. Liczne kryształy tytanitu i tlenków żelaza stowarzyszone z biotytem sugerują, że pierwotna temperatura krystalizacji była wyższa od temperatury metamorfizmu w czasie i po deformacji. Występujący miejscami granat ma postać gąbczastą lub nieregularnych ziarn czy granulek, w których sąsiedztwie biotyt przybiera barwę zieloną. Cechy strukturalne obu typów gnejsów wskazują na końcową ich rekrystalizację w sposób akinematyczny po ustaniu ruchów deformacyjnych.

W tabeli 1 przedstawiono analizy chemiczne 21 skał wytypowanych spośród próbek zebranych w czasie badań terenowych (fig. 2). Z próbek tych 4 reprezentują gnejsy gierałtowskie (6, 13, 14, 19a), 9 – oczkowe granitognejsy śnieżnickie (7, 7a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18), 1 – drobnoziarnistą fację gnejsu śnieżnickiego (9a), 1 – skałę bardzo drobnoziarnistą przypominającą gnejsy gierałtowskie, występującą wśród gnejsów oczkowych (23), 4 – gnejsy śnieżnickie (o różnym wyglądzie megaskopowym), występujące na kontakcie z suprakrustalną serią strońską bądź z gnejsami gierałtowskimi (25, 17, 5, 19b), 1 – gnejs z Radochowa uważany za gierałtowski, warstwowany, o wyglądzie granulitu retrogresywnie zmeta-

morfizowanego (29), 1 – jasny granulit ze Starego Gierałtowa (28). Przy doborze próbek zwracano uwagę na ich przydatność do datowań izotopowych. Z tego powodu do analiz typowano jedynie skały jednorodne, o wyglądzie ortognejsów, a odrzucano gnejsy wyraźnie migmatyczne, często spotykane wśród gnejsów gierałtowskich. Z wyników analiz wysunięto jednoznaczny wniosek, że wytypowana do analiz grupa gnejsów gierałtowskich jest chemicznie jednorodna, podobnie jak jednorodna, choć wyraźnie różna od gierałtowskiej, jest grupa analizowanych gnejsów śnieżnickich. W tabeli 2 przedstawiono zakres zmienności poszczególnych składników chemicznych w gnejsach gierałtowskich i w gnejsach śnieżnickich oraz podano dla porównania skład skały nr 25 (gnejs śnieżnicki na bezpośrednim kontakcie z serią strońską). Jak wynika z tabeli 2, gnejsy gierałtowskie są wyraźnie od śnieżnickich bogatsze w Si i w Rb, uboższe w Al, Fe, Mg, Ca, Na, Ba i Sr; zmienność K jest w nich mniej więcej jednakowa. Stopień utlenienia (Fe_2O_3/Fe_2O_{3calc}) gnejsów gierałtowskich jest też wyraźnie wyższy. Gnejsy analizowane zdają się zatem należeć do dwóch pni geochemicznych wyraźnie od siebie różniących. Wspólną ich cechą jest charakter metaaluminowy. We wszystkich przypadkach stosunek C_{norm}/Al_2O_3 mieści się w granicach między 0,1 i 0,21 (dla gnejsów gierałtowskich między 0,14 i 0,19).

Na diagramie Tarneya (TiO_2 względem SiO_2) wszystkie punkty obu typów gnejsów znalazły się w polu skał pochodzenia magmowego (fig. 2). Na diagramach Harkera (fig. 3–7 oraz 9, 12) punkty skupiają się w dwie grupy – gnejsów śnieżnickich i gnejsów gierałtowskich. Punkty znajdujące się w pozycji pośredniej między nimi należą do gnejsów śnieżnickich występujących na kontakcie z serią strońską (25, 17) lub z gnejsami gierałtowskimi (5, 19b). Nawet jeśli z powodu małej liczby punktów gnejsów gierałtowskich trudno wyciągnąć jakieś daleko idące wnioski, można powiedzieć, że tendencje ewolucyjne tych gnejsów wydają się niezależne od takich tendencji gnejsów śnieżnickich. Diagram Na_2O/K_2O (fig. 8) dość wyraźnie przemawia za niezależnością różnicowania się obu typów gnejsów.

W pobliżu kontaktu z serią strońską gnejsy śnieżnickie zmieniają swój petrograficzny charakter; skała jaśnieje aż do aplitowej facji hololeukokratycznej. W dolinie Wilczki (Międzygórze) pobrano próbkę nr 25, której skład chemiczny różni się wyraźnie od składu normalnych gnejsów śnieżnickich. Świadczą o tym wyraźnie dane w tabeli 2 oraz rozmieszczenie punktów na wykresach (fig. 3–10). Skała jest wzbogacona w K_2O i zubożona w Na_2O , charakteryzuje się też wyraźnie wyższą zawartością Rb. Taka dyferencjacja podobna jest do dyferencjacji obserwowanej w lawach poduszkowych przy przejściu od środka do partii brzeżnych lub w strefach kontaktowych niektórych intruzji granitowych, wszędzie tam, gdzie mamy do czynienia z gradientem termicznym na obrzeżeniu gorącej masy intruzyjnej zachowującej fazę zdolną do zabezpieczenia transferu jonów na kontakcie ze środowiskiem wyraźnie chłodniejszym. Pewne odchylenia w składzie chemicznym w porównaniu z grupą gnejsów śnieżnickich i z grupą gnejsów gierałtowskich stwierdzono również w próbkach 17, 19b i 5, które charakteryzuje chemizm pośredni między chemizmem typowych gnejsów śnieżnickich a chemizmem skały nr 25. Skała nr 17 pochodzi z pobliża kontaktu z serią strońską i ma wygląd typowego gnejsu oczkowego. Skała 19b pochodzi z kontaktu gnejsów śnieżnickich z gnejsami gierałtowskimi; granica kontaktu jest trudna do uchwycenia, gdyż oba te gnejsy są tu silnie blastomylonityczne i zewnętrznie bardzo do siebie podobne. Ich skład chemiczny jest jednakże wyraźnie różny (próbka 19a = gnejs gierałtowski, próbka 19b

= facja brzeżna gnejsu śnieżnickiego). Także próbka 5 pobrana w kamieniołomie w Łądku, gdzie kontaktują ze sobą oczkowe gnejsy śnieżnickie z gnejsami drobnoziarnistymi zawierającymi rozproszone wkładki amfibolitów, wykazuje różny skład od gnejsów zarówno śnieżnickich, jak i gierałtowskich, za to spójny ze składem facji brzeżnej. Wydaje się, że różnica w składzie chemicznym skał facji brzeżnej w porównaniu ze składem normalnych gnejsów śnieżnickich jest wyrazem normalnego procesu dyferencjacji.

Z diagramów można odczytać, że gnejsy facji brzeżnej wykazują w swym składzie wspólną tendencję ewolucyjną, poczynając od składu normalnych gnejsów śnieżnickich. Dyferencjacja wyrażona zmiennością składu chemicznego odpowiada wyraźnej acydyfikacji: SiO_2 przechodzi od $71 \pm 1\%$ do $75,5\%$. Zawartość większości pierwiastków głównych spada, jednakże spadku tego nie można wiązać ze zwykłym rozcieńczeniem spowodowanym dopływem krzemionki. W takim przypadku bowiem spadek powinien być jednolity i wynosić w skale 25 około 15% , tymczasem zakres jego zmienności, bardzo zróżnicowany, waha się od 13 do 66% . Jedynie K_2O zachowuje się inaczej, jak to wykazuje diagram K_2O/SiO_2 (fig. 7). Z diagramu Na_2O-K_2O-CaO (fig. 11) wynika, że normalne gnejsy śnieżnickie wykazują zmienność składu podyktowaną przez zawartość CaO przy stałym stosunku K_2O/Na_2O bliskim 3/2. Skały facji brzeżnej są systematycznie bardziej alkaliczne. Ich zmienność zależy na tym diagramie jedynie od zawartości K_2O , stosunek CaO/Na_2O jest stały i bliski 1/4. Ponieważ skała, która wykazuje w omówionym procesie różnicowania się geochemicznego cechy najbardziej charakterystyczne, to jest najbardziej zaawansowane w swej odmienności od składu typowych gnejsów śnieżnickich, ma określoną geologicznie pozycję intruzyjnej facji brzeżnej (skała nr 25), należy uznać i pozostałe skały tej facji za należące do strefy kontaktu intruzyjnego.

Na podstawie przeprowadzonych badań nad chemizmem skał facji brzeżnej gnejsów śnieżnickich wysunięto wniosek, że gnejsy śnieżnickie pochodzą z granitu, który intrudował w otoczenie stosunkowo zimne, reprezentowane zarówno przez serię strońską, jak i przez gnejsy gierałtowskie. Można by też powiedzieć, choć dowodów jest zdecydowanie za mało, że brzeżne odmiany pobrane na kontakcie z serią strońską są w swej dyferencjacji bardziej zaawansowane od odmian z kontaktu z gnejsami gierałtowskimi.

Występujące często w serii strońskiej na bezpośrednim kontakcie z gnejsami śnieżnickimi kwarcyty uważane były przez Vangerowa (1943) za kwarcyty podstawowe serii osadowej. Czy należą one do serii transgresywnej, czy też do strefy kontaktowej intruzji, nie wiadomo. Niejasna jest też pozycja jasnej facji brzeżnej na kontakcie gnejsów śnieżnickich z serią strońską. Czy nie mogłaby to być facja arenitowa zachowana pod transgresją rozpoczynającą się od kwarcytów? Cechy charakterystyczne skały nr 25 mogłyby być wyjaśnione częściowo przy założeniu procesów wietrzenia: wzrost SiO_2 , spadek Na_2O i CaO wskutek dużej skłonności plagioklazów do przeobrażenia się, względny wzrost zawartości K_2O związany z odpornością skalenia potasowego na procesy wietrzenia. Tymczasem stopień utlenienia żelaza jest tu bardzo niski. Szczególnie niska jest też zawartość Al_2O_3 , co nie jest zgodne z procesami wietrzenia powodującymi powstawanie kaolinitu.

Ponieważ facje brzeżne gnejsów śnieżnickich mają cechy, które upodobniają je częściowo do gnejsów gierałtowskich, powstaje pytanie, czy gnejsy gierałtowskie nie pochodzą ze śnieżnickich, jak to sugeruje Don (1964). Hipoteza bazuje m. in. na fakcie, że gnejsy w pozycji przejściowej między typowymi gnejsami śnieżnickimi i gierałtowskimi mają często

wygląd gnejsów gierałtowskich i skład pośredni między składem obu typów gnejsów. W materiałach, które badaliśmy, nie znaleziono w gnejsach pośrednich cech, które stanowiłyby argument przemawiający za transformacją gnejsów śnieżnickich w gierałtowskie. W badaniach izotopowych natomiast, o których będzie mowa niżej, stwierdzono w gnejsach gierałtowskich wyższy stosunek Rb/Sr niż w gnejsach śnieżnickich, co wydaje się przeczyć wspomnianej hipotezie.

Analizy izotopowe rubidu i strontu wykonane w Rennes dla 12 próbek całych skał i dwóch minerałów doprowadziły do następujących rezultatów:

Cztery próbki całych skał gnejsów gierałtowskich (6, 13, 14, 19a) charakteryzuje wysoka zawartość Rb, niska zawartość Sr i raczej duża i regularna rozpiętość stosunków Rb/Sr. Wyniki naniesione na diagram $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ względem $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ (fig. 13) wytyczają linię prostą; MSWD = 1,7. Wiek obliczony wynosi 464 ± 18 mln lat, pierwotny stosunek $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0,715 + 0,005$.

Cztery próbki całych skał typowych gnejsów śnieżnickich (10, 11, 15, 18) o raczej zbliżonych stosunkach $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ wykreślają linię prostą (MSWD = 1,6), jak wykazuje diagram (fig. 14). Obliczony wiek = 395 ± 35 mln lat, pierwotny stosunek $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0,713 \pm 0,0017$. Niepewność tych wyników jest rezultatem małej zmienności stosunków Rb/Sr.

Punkty odpowiadające facji brzeżnej gnejsów śnieżnickich (17 i 25) wypadły powyżej izochrony wykreślonej przez cztery typowe gnejsy śnieżnickie (fig. 13). Wzbogacenie tych skał w radiogeniczny ^{87}Sr można by wyjaśnić zanieczyszczeniem pochodzącym z materiału terrygenicznego serii strońskiej. W konsekwencji można stwierdzić, że seria strońska jest starsza od 395 ± 35 mln lat, czyli jest przeddewońska.

Aby uzyskać informacje o możliwych modyfikacjach w czasie blastomylonitacji, oznaczono również izotopy Rb i Sr w skałach 9a i 19b, które mają wygląd gnejsów gierałtowskich, a cechy chemiczne gnejsów śnieżnickich. Odpowiadające im punkty wypadają powyżej izochrony (szczególnie punkt 19b) gnejsów śnieżnickich (fig. 14). Skały te są więc również zanieczyszczone strontem radiogenicznym, pochodzącym tym razem z gnejsów gierałtowskich, w które intrudował granit będący protolitem gnejsu śnieżnickiego.

Zanalizowane lyszczki pochodziły z gnejsu śnieżnickiego nr 10. Podobieństwo ich wieków modelowych i wieku ich skały macierzystej doprowadziło do wykreślenia izochrony (fig. 15), dla której MSWD = 1,1. Obliczony wiek wynosi 335 ± 5 mln lat, pierwotny stosunek $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0,7158 + 0,0006$. Jest to wiek ostatniego procesu tektono-metamorficznego, którym objęty został obszar metamorfiku Śnieżnika i który należałoby przypisać fazie sudeckiej orogenezy waryscyjskiej.

Wysokociśnieniowego metamorfizmu, którym dotknięty został granit gierałtowski (protolit gnejsu) razem ze swymi zasadowymi wkładkami, do tej pory nie datowano.

Na podstawie uzyskanych danych możemy powiedzieć, że jedne i drugie gnejsy pochodzą niewątpliwie ze skorupy kontynentalnej. Wysokie pierwotne stosunki $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, jakie gnejsy te wykazują, są raczej nie spotykane w ortognejsach występujących w orogenie waryscyjskim Europy zachodniej.

Jak już powiedziano poprzednio, gnejs śnieżnicki może być w niektórych miejscach uważany za metagranit, którego protolit intrudował w gnejsy gierałtowskie. W innych miejscach z kolei gnejs gierałtowski wydaje się produktem transformacji gnejsu śnieżnickiego. Ta pozorna niezgodność faktów znajduje przynajmniej częściowe wyjaśnienie w stwierdzeniu, że pod nazwą gnejsów gierałtowskich kryją się materiały różnego pochodzenia. Wśród skał odsłonięcia „Baszta” (Mie-

dzygórze) i poniżej w jego pobliżu występują na przykład drobnoziarniste, jasne granitognejsy, bardzo podobne do gnejsu gierałtowskiego, jako wkładki w gnejsach oczkowych rozpoznanych jako gnejsy śnieżnickie. Wkładki gnejsu drobnoziarnistego są równoległe do foliacji gnejsu oczkowego. W czasie badań terenowych stwierdzono, że przejście jednego gnejsu w drugi ma charakter progresywny i jest procesem mylonitacji. Rozpoczyna się od gnejsu śnieżnickiego, którego tekstura, początkowo oczkowa, staje się wyraźnie wstęgowana. Następnie ziarno maleje, laminy tracą ciągłość i skała uzyskuje wygląd typowego gnejsu gierałtowskiego. Postkinematyczna rekrytalizacja porządkuje orientację rozproszonych lusek biotyту. W samym odsłonięciu „Baszta”, opisanym już niejednokrotnie wcześniej (np. W. Smulikowski 1959; Don 1982a), przejście od gruboziarnistego gnejsu oczkowego do gnejsu drobnoziarnistego odbywa się na przestrzeni kilku metrów. Przeprowadzone obserwacje prowadzą do wniosku, że mamy tu do czynienia z typową strefą ścinania, w której widoczny jest gradient deformacyjny. Pobrana z odsłonięcia „Baszta” próbka drobnoziarnistego gnejsu (23) ma skład bardzo bliski składowi typowych gnejsów śnieżnickich. Dane prowadzą do wniosku, że drobnoziarniste gnejsy, które pojawiają się w poziomach ścinania, powinny być traktowane jako mylonity gnejsów śnieżnickich, od których różnią się jedynie formą granulacji.

Wśród jasnych drobnoziarnistych granitognejsów wyróżnić można zatem dwie następujące odmiany:

1) gnejsy zawierające silniej lub słabiej zmienione retro-morficznie eklogity i wykazujące charakterystyczny dla siebie skład chemiczny (przedstawiony w tabeli 2). Te gnejsy przeszły w swej historii geodynamicznej stadium metamorficzne, w którym wykształciły się eklogity. Można by przypuszczać, że granaty w opancerzonych reliktach zawarte w gnejsach świadczą o tym stadium. Granaty te wykazują niezwykle skład o prawie jednakowej zawartości grossularu i almandynu. Dla tych gnejsów proponuje się zarezerwowane nazwy „gnejsy gierałtowskie”. Zostały one zmetamorfizowane w warunkach wysokich ciśnień i zdeformowane przed intruzją porfirowatego granitu śnieżnickiego;

2) gnejsy powstałe ze szczególnie intensywnej mylonitacji granitów śnieżnickich w czasie ich gnejsyfikacji w strefach skoncentrowanego ścinania. Te gnejsy są tylko odmianą gnejsów śnieżnickich.

W metamorfiku Śnieżnika istnieją niewątpliwie i inne gnejsy zaliczane do gierałtowskich, o innym składzie i innym pochodzeniu od tych, które w swej pracy uznaliśmy za gierałtowskie i które były datowane. Nie można wykluczyć, że niektóre z nich były pierwotnie granulitami.

Analiza chemiczna granulitu (próbka nr 28) pobranego w Starym Gierałtowie z partii najbardziej leukokratycznej wykazała skład wyraźnie granodiorytowy i na wszystkich diagramach punkt projekcyjny tego granulitu pojawił się w miejscach odległych od punktów reprezentujących gnejsy. Nie wydaje się więc prawdopodobne, aby którykolwiek ze zbadanych przez nas gnejsów mógł być „metagranulitem”. Być może za metagranulit można by uważać niektóre partie drobnoziarnistych, silnie laminowanych gnejsów odsłaniających się w Radochowiu koło Łądką (próbka 29). Sprawdzenie tej sugestii wymagałoby bardziej wnikliwych badań.

Obecność eklogitów w granulitach występujących w Starym Gierałtowie pozwala nam przypuszczać, że były one poddane we wczesnym okresie swego rozwoju tej samej ewolucji metamorficznej, co gnejsy gierałtowskie. Retromorfizm eklogitów byłby z kolei współczesny gnejsyfikacji granitów śnieżnickich. Nie można, oczywiście, wykluczyć, że soczewki

eklogitowe stanowią tektoniczne enklawy skał obcych, zmetamorfizowanych w warunkach wysokiego ciśnienia.

Dotychczasowe badania geochemiczne w powiązaniu z nowymi obserwacjami terenowymi pozwalają na przedstawienie hipotezy ewolucji obszaru występowania gnejsów gieraltowskich i śnieżnickich w czterech głównych epizodach (fig. 16):

- epizod ścienienia kontynentu (465 mln lat temu) i w jego wyniku powstanie skorupy oceanicznej (?) pomiędzy dwiema domenami krystalnymi; intruzja granitu gieraltowskiego i wyniesienie granulitów (a);

- epizod kolizji powodujący wielkie nasunięcie krystalne (około 420 mln lat temu – data przybliżona, nie oznaczona badaniami izopowymi); w tym czasie nastąpiły metamor-

fizm eklogitowy i pierwsza gnejsyfikacja granitu gieraltowskiego (b);

- zgrubienie związane z epizodem poprzednim (395 mln lat temu) powodujące remobilizację (?) gnejsów gieraltowskich, budinaż i retrogresywny metamorfizm eklogitów (?) oraz intruzję granitu śnieżnickiego (c);

- pojawienie się (około 335 mln lat temu) procesów tektono-metamorficznych orogenezy waryscyjskiej sensu stricto powodujących przeładowanie gnejsów śnieżnickich i gieraltowskich (d).

Proponowany model traktujemy jako hipotezę roboczą dającą podstawę do zbierania nowych danych dla jej podtrzymania, modyfikacji lub odrzucenia.

PLANSZA I OBJAŚNIENIA

PLATE I – PLANSZA I

Blastomylonitic sequence in the Snieżnik gneisses at Międzygórze: In a deformation gradient a transformation of the augen granite-gneisses into a fine-grained gneiss was progressively made by reduction of the grain size of quartz (intracrystalline gliding and recrystallization) and by recrystallization of feldspar grains. The mostly deformed facies could be confused with Gieraltów gneisses

Blastomylonityczna sekwencja gnejsów śnieżnickich w Międzygórzu: W gradiencie deformacyjnym dokonuje się stopniowa przemiana oczkowego granitognejsu w gnejs drobnoziarnisty poprzez zmniejszenie ziarn kwarcu (ślizg intrakrystaliczny i rekrytalizacja) i poprzez rekrytalizację ziarn skaleniowych

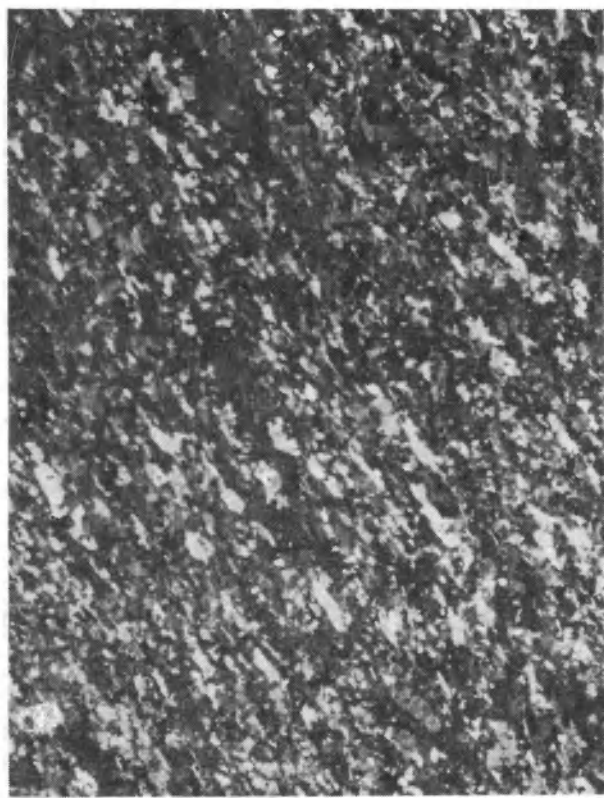
1. Stage with coarse-grained quartz affected by a plastic deformation in a fine-grained feldspar matrix
Stadium z grubokrystalicznym kwarcem dotkniętym plastyczną deformacją w drobnoziarnistym tle skaleniowym
 2. Small shearing zone in the neighbourhood of which the quartz grain-size decreases and a dynamic recrystallization of feldspar grains can be noted
Mała strefa ścinania, w sąsiedztwie której wielkość ziarn kwarcu maleje i zaznacza się rekrytalizacja ziarn skaleniowych
 3. Mylonitic stage with quartz- and feldspar-rich ribbons
Stadium mylonityczne z wstęgami bogatymi w kwarc i skałek
 4. Homogeneous mylonitic stage
Stadium jednorodnie mylonityczne
- These 4 textures suggest a rather high-temperature deformation. The magnitude is the same for the four photographs (field width = 4 mm)
Te cztery struktury sugerują raczej deformację wysokotemperaturową. Powiększenie takie samo dla wszystkich fotografii (szerokość pola = 4 mm)

Photo by P. Choukroune

Fot. P. Choukroune



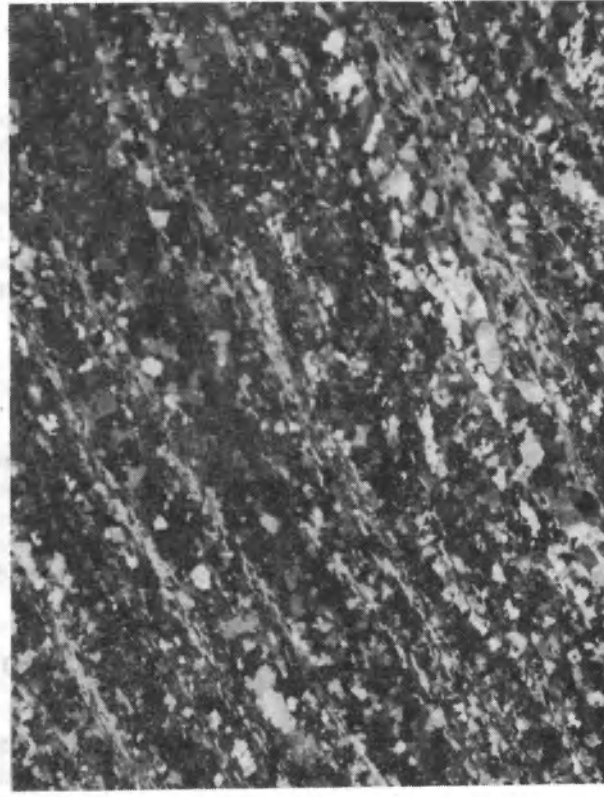
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3

Maria BORKOWSKA, Pierre CHOUKROUNE, Jean HAMEURT, Francois MARTINEAU

– A geochemical investigation of the age, significance and structural evolution of the Caledonian-Variscan granite-gneisses of the Śnieżnik metamorphic area (Central Sudetes, Poland)

Wiek, znaczenie i ewolucja strukturalna kaledońsko-warycyjskich granitognejsów metamorfiku Śnieżnika w Sudetach Środkowych – studium geochemiczne