

Upwelling the Hadong-Sancheon anorthosite massif, appear to have risen diapirically in suture zone, Archean continental margin and Mesozoic oceanic basin

Yong-Ui Kim , Faculty of Marine Science and Technology, Tokai Univ., Shimizu, Japan

The Hadong-Sancheon anorthosite massif are composed of meta anorthosite, metaleucogabbro, and Qz-mangerite (Qz-dorerite).

There are distributed about 40 km in length from north to south with an average width of 5 km, and to be correlated to late Proterozoic in age. Associated with igneous activity, Ti (titano magnetite) and Ni (pentlandite) minerals are found in charnockite and pyroxenite, as ore body.

Westernside, distribute the Yeongnam massif, consist of pophyroblast gneiss, banded gneiss, and foliated granite. For a suture zone, intrude Jura-Cretaceous granite. Easternside, erupt Mesozoic acidic volcano pultonic formations, formed the Kyongsang basin, in the southwest Korea Peninsula. Moreover off east, there are situated back arc basin (Japan sea).

Anorthosite massif are considered regionally metamorphosed facies (retrograde to form), and considered to emplace into suture zone diapirically with immiscible magma.