LATE CENOZOIC VOLCANISM AS A REFLECTION OF A COLLISION PROCESS IN CENTRAL PART OF ALPINE FOLD BELT.

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The Late Cenozoic subaeral volcanism was widespread manifested in Aegean-Caucasus segment of Alpine fold belt during the collision stage of its formation. Chemical characteristics of this volcanism reflects not only the processes, related with common compression in the region. They also reflects the local geodynamic situations, originated from interaction of structural parts of collision zone, or develops as independent, simultaneous with collision processes.In the limits of the central part of Alpine fold belt it can be determined the specific collision type of volcanism. Additionally, volcanites with geochemical features of continental rift volcanism and subduction related volcanism can be also noted. This reflects the complication of the geodynamics and structure of the collision zone. Volcanitecs of collision type has their own geochemical appearance, differs them from the volcanism of other geodynamic situations. In the original Si-K-Mg and Si-K-Ti discrimination plots the collision related volcanites has their own area between the areas of subduction related and continental rift related volcanites.In REE and trace element patterns the collision related volcanites gives characteristic Ba, Th, La maximums and Sr, Y minimums. This, in combination with petrocemical properties described before, can be declared as a geohemical indicator of collision volcanism.
http://dynamo.geol.msu.ru/personal/SIMON/P&A/igc31.html