

EARLY PALEOZOIC OCEANIC PLAGIOGRANITE IN SOUTHWESTERN EDGE OF SONGCHAY CUPOLA, NORTH - VIETNAM

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During the geological mapping of Doan Hung - Yen Binh sheet group at the 1:50.000 scale, it is seen that the occurrence of oceanic plagiogranites in studying area. They are divided into Thanh Long complex (PZ1 tl) with follow most important geochemical characterizes. Major rock-types of Thanh Long complex are Trondhjemite consist primarity quart and plagioclase with only minor amounts of biotite. Low temperature hydrothermal alteration is evidenced by secondary minerals: epidote, chlorite and actinolite. Geochemically, they are characterized by high silica (75%), low iron-magnesium, extremely low potasium (0.05-0.08%), with low values in Rb (2-5.9ppm), Rb/Sr (0.06-0.1) and $(\text{Sr}^{87}/\text{Sr}^{86})_i \sim 0.7054$. It is similar oceanic plagiogranite according to Coleman & Peteman (1975). Leucocratic rocks called oceanic plagiogranite are found in the upper parts of Hagiang formation (Middle Cambrian age) and represent small localized differentiatites of subalkaline tholeiitic basalt. This similarity is consistent with the idea of their magmatic genesis, may represent differentiation products of basaltic magma of the Atlantic Mid-oceanic Ridges and belong to Oceanic Ridges Granite - type, b-subtype (ORG/b) according to Pearce et al (1984). It is thing that Thanh Long oceanic plagiogranite can be consideres as part of the Early Paleozoic Ophiolite Sequence in Southwestern edge of Song Chay cupola in North - Vietnam.