

A REFINED PREVALENT MANTLE AS A COMMON COMPONENT OF THE OCEANIC VOLCANITE COMPOSITIONS.

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Using an original technique of multifactor data agglomeration, we have exposed that, mostly, the oceanic volcanites are presented by quasi-binary mixtures of the one of the mantle Sr-Nd-Pb isotope Zindler-Hart's tetrahedron end-members (DM, HIMU, EM1, EM2) with a intratetrahedron component F (focal). Both oceanic structure's types and lateral mantle heterogeneities control the distribution of these mixtures, but F is a common component of volcanites from all structure's types and regions of the World ocean. Apparently F-component characterizes a refined dominant and/or average composition of the mantle area of magma generation (PREMA or prevalent mantle by A.Zindler and C.Hart). Its composition ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ - 0.70350, $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ - 0.51291, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ - 38.673, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ - 15.577, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ - 18.853) is nearly equal to average composition of all well-known intratetrahedron components (BHEM, FOZO, C, etc.), which are usually considered as isotope low-mantle plume tracers. We have some doubts of these conceptions since F-component is widespread far beyond low-velocity mantle areas near the Earth's core recently exposed by seismotomographic methods. This work was supported by Russian Foundation for Basic Research.