

## ALKALINE ROCKS OF UKRAINE

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There are two main regions of the spread of alkaline rocks in Ukraine: Ukrainian shield and Dniper-Donetsk depression. The first region is a richest and unique province of Proterozoic alkaline magmatism, and the second one has only Palaeozoic (Devonian) occurrences of these rocks. Proterozoic alkaline rocks (about 30 massifs and occurrences) of the Ukrainian shield belong to two discrete age formations: alkaline-ultrabasic (about 2.0 Ga) and gabbro-syenitic (about 1.7 – 1.8 Ga). In the East (Azov) part of this region Paleozoic alkaline rocks are known too. Typical rocks of alkaline-ultrabasic formation are represented by alkaline pyroxenites, jacupirangites, jolites, melteigites carbonatites, nepheline- and alkaline syenites. In gabbro-syenitic formation two types of massifs (subformations) are distinguished: 1) the ones with final nepheline syenitic differentiates including their peralkaline varieties; 2) the ones the development of which was terminated by alkaline- and subalkaline quartz syenites. The massifs of the second type are spatially and genetically related to anorthosite-rapakivi-granite plutons. The Paleozoic intrusive and volcanic alkaline rocks are represented by different varieties, which are similar to Proterozoic ones. Alkaline rock and carbonatite intrusions of alkaline-ultrabasic formation mark the earliest Proterozoic platform stage of the Ukrainian shield. The second Proterozoic tectono-magmatic stage of this region resulted in injection of alkaline and subalkaline rocks of gabbro-syenitic and anorthosite-rapakivi-granite formations. The late Paleozoic epoch of alkaline rocks was related to rifting and forming of depressions.