

Timing of rare-elements (Li-Be-Ta-Sn-Nb) magmatism in the European Variscan belt

Jérémie Melleton, Eric Gloaguen

► **To cite this version:**

Jérémie Melleton, Eric Gloaguen. Timing of rare-elements (Li-Be-Ta-Sn-Nb) magmatism in the European Variscan belt. *Variscan 2015: The Variscan belt: correlations and plate dynamics*, Jun 2015, Rennes, France. <hal-01137537>

HAL Id: hal-01137537

<https://hal-brgm.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01137537>

Submitted on 30 Mar 2015

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Timing of rare-elements (Li-Be-Ta-Sn-Nb) magmatism in the European Variscan belt

J. MELLETON, E. GLOAGUEN

BRGM, Direction Géoressources, ISTO, UMR 7327, B.P. 36009, F-45060 Orléans (France)

High-phosphorus peraluminous rare-elements granites and rare-elements LCT (Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum) pegmatites are the most important sources of raw materials for some critical metals like tantalum (1,2) represent important economic storehouses for industrial minerals like feldspar, quartz, mica or kaolin. They principally emplace in orogenic settings (3). A fast overview of three main European Variscan districts, i.e. the Moldanubian domain of the Bohemian massif, the French Massif Central (FMC) and the NW Iberia provides a basis for questioning the origin of rare-elements magmatism and the actual classification of rare-elements pegmatites, in particular the LCT pegmatites.

Granitic pegmatites are widespread in most of the Bohemian Massif but LCT pegmatites are most common in the Moldanubian domain. In this area, their emplacements seem mainly controlled by migmatitic domes and shear zones and correspond to two events (4). The older at $\sim 333 \pm 3$ Ma just follow HT-MP event of the end of the Moravo-Moldanubian phase and the younger at $\sim 325 \pm 4$ Ma is contemporaneous with beginning of the Bavarian phase (U-Pb ages on columbite and tantalite).

In the FMC, most of the actually known rare-elements magmatic bodies form a province in the North Limousin area, which represents the northwestern part of the FMC. U-Pb dating of columbite-group minerals from Beauvoir, Montebrias and Chêdeville rare-elements magmatic bodies leads to emplacement ages at 317 ± 6 Ma, 314 ± 4 Ma and 309 ± 5 Ma respectively. The contemporaneous Marche fault system (5), which crosscuts in a general E-W trend all the northern part of the Limousin, seems to be a key-structure for the rare-elements magmatism of the area.

Although rare-elements pegmatites are known in the different Variscan massifs of Iberia, the northwest part of the Iberian Variscan belt contains numerous fields that represent the first economic targets in Europe, particularly in the Central Iberian Zone (CIZ) and in Galicia-Trás-os-Montes Zone (GTOMZ). Three events of rare-elements magmatism have been recognized in Northwest Iberia (U-Pb on columbite and tantalite; 6): (i) emplacement of the Argemela rare-element granite, in the CIZ, with an age of 326 ± 3 Ma; (ii) intrusion of rare-element pegmatites from the GTOMZ at an average age of 310 ± 5 Ma; (iii) emplacements of rare-element pegmatites in the CIZ and in the southern GTOMZ at about 301 ± 3 Ma. Moreover, the observed southward propagation of ages of emplacement matches the propagation of deformation, metamorphism and magmatism in the two different geotectonic zones.

The spatial and temporal distributions of rare-element pegmatites in the Variscan belts suggest that rare-elements magmatism could be related to local specific conditions like particular sources, tectonic and thermal regimes.

1) Černý & Ercit (2005). *Can. Mineral.*, 4, 2005-2026. 2) Linnen & Cuney (2005). In: Linnen RL, Samson IM (Eds.) *Rare-Element Geochemistry and Mineral Deposits*. Geological Association Canada Short Course Notes, 17, 45-68. 3) Martin & De Vito (2005). *Can. Mineral.*, 2027-2048. 4) Melleton et al. (2012). *Can. Mineral.*, 50, 1751-1773. 5) Gêbelin et al. (2007). *Tectonics*, TC2008, doi:10.1029/2005TC001822. 6) Melleton et al. Submitted to *Mineral. Pet.*