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Geoscience Frontiers

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/gsf](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/gsf)

Research paper

# Petrogenesis of the late Cretaceous Turnagöl intrusion in the eastern Pontides: Implications for magma genesis in the arc setting



Abdullah Kaygusuz<sup>a,\*</sup>, Ferkan Sipahi<sup>a</sup>, Nurdane İlbeyli<sup>b</sup>, Mehmet Arslan<sup>c</sup>,  
Bin Chen<sup>d</sup>, Emre Aydınçakır<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Geological Engineering, Gümüşhane University, TR-29000 Gümüşhane, Turkey

<sup>b</sup> Department of Geological Engineering, Akdeniz University, TR-070058 Antalya, Turkey

<sup>c</sup> Department of Geological Engineering, Karadeniz Technical University, TR-61080 Trabzon, Turkey

<sup>d</sup> Department of Geological Engineering, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history:

Received 3 July 2012

Received in revised form

27 September 2012

Accepted 28 September 2012

Available online 29 October 2012

### Keywords:

Turnagöl intrusion

Late Cretaceous

Sr-Nd-Pb-O isotope

U-Pb zircon dating

Eastern Pontides

Turkey

## ABSTRACT

A series of Cretaceous plutons is present in the eastern Pontides of northeastern Turkey. The Turnagöl intrusion is the least studied and, thus, the least understood plutons in the orogen. This intrusion consists of hornblende-biotite granodiorites emplaced at 78 Ma based on LA-ICP-MS U-Pb zircon dating. It is of sub-alkaline affinity, belongs to the medium- to high-K calc-alkaline series, and displays features typical of I-type granites. The rocks of the intrusion are enriched in large-ion lithophile elements and light rare earth elements with negative Eu anomalies ( $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* = 0.69\text{--}0.82$ ), but are deficient in high-field-strength elements. They have a small range of  $(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_i$  (0.7060–0.7063),  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}$  (–2.6 to –3.1), and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  (+8.1 to +9.1) values. Their Pb isotopic ratios are  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 18.63\text{--}18.65$ ,  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 15.62\text{--}15.63$ , and  $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb} = 38.53\text{--}38.55$ . The fractionation of plagioclase, hornblende, and Fe-Ti oxides had key functions in the evolution of the Turnagöl intrusion. The crystallization temperatures of the melts ranged from 758 to 885 °C as determined by zircon and apatite saturation thermometry. All these characteristics, combined with the low values of  $\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  and  $(\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})/(\text{FeO}^{\text{I}} + \text{MgO} + \text{TiO}_2)$ , as well as the high values of  $(\text{CaO} + \text{FeO}^{\text{I}} + \text{MgO} + \text{TiO}_2)$ , suggest an origin by dehydration melting from a metabasaltic lower crustal source.

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## 1. Introduction

Turkey is located on an east-west trending segment of the Alpine-Himalayan orogenic belt. This belt embraces various arc-, collision-, and post-collision geologic settings. In this belt, Turkey, as the zone of interaction between the Eurasia and Gondwanaland plates, lies in an important geodynamic position. The Pontide unit (Ketin, 1966) of Turkey includes various intrusive and eruptive rocks that constitute the widespread eastern Pontide Terrane, many of which are related to the convergence of these two plates (Fig. 1A).

The crystallization ages of these intrusive rocks range from the Permo-Carboniferous (Çoğulu, 1975; Topuz et al., 2004, 2010; Dokuz, 2011; Kaygusuz et al., 2012) through the Cretaceous–Paleocene (Yılmaz et al., 2000; Boztuğ et al., 2006; İlbeyli, 2008; Kaygusuz et al., 2008, 2009, 2010; Kaygusuz and Aydınçakır, 2009; Karslı et al., 2010; Kaygusuz and Şen, 2011) to the Eocene periods (Boztuğ et al., 2004; Topuz et al., 2005; Yılmaz-Şahin, 2005; Arslan and Aslan, 2006; Karslı et al., 2007; Eyuboğlu et al., 2011b). The rocks were formed in different geodynamic environments, and the emplacements of these plutons occurred in a wide range of tectonic settings: from arc-collisional, through syn-collisional, to post-collisional (e.g., Yılmaz and Boztuğ, 1996; Okay and Şahintürk, 1997; Yılmaz et al., 1997; Yeğingil et al., 2002; Boztuğ et al., 2003).

Investigations on the intrusive rocks of the eastern Pontides are extensive (e.g., Delaloye et al., 1972; Yılmaz, 1972; Taner, 1977; Gedikoğlu, 1978; Moore et al., 1980; Jica, 1986; Yılmaz and Boztuğ, 1996; Okay and Şahintürk, 1997; Karslı et al., 2004; Boztuğ et al., 2004, 2006; Yılmaz-Şahin et al., 2004; Topuz et al., 2005; Yılmaz-Şahin, 2005; Dokuz et al., 2006; Kaygusuz et al., 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012). However, studies on the Turnagöl intrusion are limited

\* Corresponding author. Tel.: +90 456 2337425; fax: +90 456 2337427.

E-mail address: [abdullah.kaygusuz@gmail.com](mailto:abdullah.kaygusuz@gmail.com) (A. Kaygusuz).

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