The Paleoproterozoic granite and Cretaceous rocks in the Southwestern coastal region of the South Korea

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Paleoproterozoic to Phanerozoic plutonic and volcanic rocks are occurs in the the southwestern part of the Yeongnam massif. These magmatic rocks consist of Paleoproterozoic granite and Cretaceous andesitic to rhyolitic tuffs, rhyolite, andesite and granite. The Paleoproterozoic granite is intensely foliated trending NE-SW with dip to the NW or SE. The granite has total alkali content of 3.98-7.51 wt.%, and the compositional range belonging to granodioritegranite in TAS diagram. Al₂O₃, TiO₂, and P₂O₅ contents of the granite tends to decrease with increasing SiO2 content, whereas other major element contents show no correlation in major element variation diagrams. Weighted mean of SHRIMP zircon ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶U ages for two different samples are 1874.4 ± 3.2 Ma (n=3) and 1872.4 ± 4.6 Ma (n=16). Cretaceous volcanic rocks are basaltic andesite, andesite, dacite and rhyolite, and belong to sub-alkaline series. Most of sub-alkaline series volcanic rock samples belong to High- to Medium-K calc-alkaline regions in SiO2 vs. K2O plot. Most of major element contents except K2O and Na2O decrease as SiO₂ content increases. K-Ar whole-rock ages of rhyolitic to and and and 73.3 \pm 1.5 Ma, whereas that of basaltic andesite is 110.9 ± 2.2 Ma. Cretaceous granite belongs to diorite-granodiorite in TAS diagram, and has total alkali content of 4.76-7.21 wt.%. Major element contents except for K2O and Na2O tend to decrease as SiO2 content increases. Weighted mean of SHRIMP zircon $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age is 82.3 ± 0.9 Ma (n=13).