East Scandinavian Palaeoproterozoic basic large igneous province (ESCLIP): long duration and multiphase magmatic processes

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The intracratonic ESCLIP of the plume origin jointly with the Canadian-American Laurentian domains have been reconstructed from the end of the Late Archaean (> 2550 Ma) as a part of the epi-Archaean Kenorland supercontinent, which existed till the epoch of about 2100 Ma ago marked with the beginning of the Svecofennian palaeoocean formation. On the territory (> 0.5 million km²) of the East Finland, Kola Peninsula and Karelia ESCLIP is represented by the Early Proterozoic (2540-2200 Ma) rifting sedimentary-volcanic suits, dyke swarms and ultrabasic-basic intrusives. The barren, but with considerable amounts of Cr, Ni, Cu and PGE, fertile leucogabbronorite magma layered at the stage of 2525-2515 Ma ago during its crystallization. At the next stage of magmatism (2505-2490 Ma ago), a more melanocratic gabbronorite injection formed a new series of differentiated rocks and sulphide ores of the Monchegorsk and Fedorovo-Pansky massif deposits with industrial contents of Ni, Co, Cu, PGE. Two more stages of the ore-magmatic system formation in large bodies of the belt, their age being 2.47Ga and 2.45Ga, have been defined in leucogabbronorite-anorthozite rocks with the low-sulphide Pt-Pd (±Rh, Au) mineralization, in the "reef" beds Fedorovo-Pansky deposits (Mitrofanov, 2005). The Kola Belt magmatism finished at dykes of gabbronorites and monzodiorite of Imandra lopolith with the age of 2395±5 Ma. Time span of the magmatism and ore formation of the superplume system has been defined as about 130 Ma (2.52–2.39Ga), obtain similar non-depleted mantle trends: petrochemical (Mg, Fe \rightarrow Ca, Al), REE, isotopic ($\epsilon_{Nd}(T)$, Isr, He³/He⁴, etc.) and ore-bearing (Cr, Ni, Cu, PGE, Ti) which testifies to its prior plume origin.

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