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Phase Petrological Study of the Bohemicum/Moldanubicum Boundary Zone (an Example from its Westernmost Part at the Czech/German State Border)

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Mineral assemblages from both metapelitic and metabasic rocks of the Bohemian and Moldanubian Units are taken into account. Metapelites from the Neukirchen-Kdyně Massif (Bohemicum) and from the •elezná Ruda (Markt Eisenstein) vicinity (Moldanubicum) comprise remnants of the prograde medium-pressure metamorphic evolution. Garnet-staurolite-kyanite-sillimanite succession is typical of those rock types. The age of this MP is taken as about 380 Ma (Kreuzer et al., 1989).

Low-pressure metamorphic assemblages have a dominant position in Moldanubicum to the S of the Central Bohemian Shear Zone (CBSZ) in the form of either crd-fsp migmatites in the major parts of Moldanubicum, or of nearly periplutonic to contact metamorphosed mica schists in the Královský Hvozd Unit (KHU) (Moldanubicum), with and-crd non-migmatized rocks. The age of this event is considered to be about 320 Ma (Kreuzer et al. 1989).

An important crustal domain was distinguished in the close neighbourhood of CBSZ, positioned to the S of CBSZ. Grt-chl schists and granitic mylonites conserve a PT-path position of 420-450°C/8-10kb (Babůrek 1995). Rare chloritoid-bearing mica schists with Ca-saturation and plagioclase of the 2 different compositions (An01 - An31-23) did not reach peak temperature conditions of 500°C, either. Thus, this exotic crustal domain with MP-HP/LT metamorphic record and surface of approximately 3x2 km, rimmed by tectonic faults, or the Central Bohemian Pluton, respectively, conserves either a former metamorphic history of the Moldanubicum (and/or Bohemicum ?), already overprinted in the remaining regions of these units, or represents an absolutely different block of the crust. Very high X Mg of chloritoid (0.22), included in garnets of the Ostrý (Osser) mica schists in the KHU to the S of this transition domain and further a similar structural feature of both KHU and this domain, give an argument for the first mentioned possibility, as X Mg of chloritoids of intermediate pressure conditions should not exceed the value of 0.15 (Spear 1993).

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Quartz <c> Axis Patterns in the Syntectonic Intrusion of the Doboszowice Orthogneiss (Sudetic Foreland, SW Poland)

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The Doboszowice orthogneiss crops out at the eastern margin of the Sudetic foreland near to the East/West Sudetes contact zone. It developed from peraluminous, mostly two-mica syncollisional granite (Mazur and Puziewicz 1995; Han•l et al. 1998). The age of the intrusion has been tentatively determined, using single zircon evaporation method, at 379 +1 Ma (A. Kröner pers. com.). The orthogneiss is leucocratic, consists of potassium feldspar, plagioclase, quartz, biotite and muscovite. Garnet,