

Chemical compositions of the late Cretaceous granitoids across the central part of the Abukuma Highland, Japan - Revisited

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Abstract: Late Cretaceous granitoids of central area in the Abukuma terrain were analyzed by polarized XRF method and compared with the Ryoke granitoids of Chubu district. The Abukuma granitoids are mostly composed of hornblende and/or biotite granodiorite to granite and less in amount of muscovite-biotite granites, and are higher in Na₂O and Al₂O₃, lower in K₂O, Rb, Pb and Ba than the Ryoke granitoids on the Harker diagrams. The Abukuma granitoids appear to be generated within the continental crust of immatured island-arcs, having mafic magmas and heat from the upper mantle.

The Abukuma granitoids are generally reduced type accepting sedimentary carbon from the continental crust, similarly to the Ryoke granitoids, but an intermediate series occurs in the eastern-end zone. Zone II granitoids, which are rich in CaO and poor in K₂O and lithophile components such as Rb, Pb, Y, Ce and La, have weak signature of high Sr/Y ratio for adakite. An adakitic magma may have brought up from the subducting slab, but extremely modified within the continental crust.

Keywords: Abukuma, Late Cretaceous, granitoids, ilmenite series, intermediate series, I type, S type, major elements, minor elements.

1. Introduction

The Abukuma Highland is underlain by metamorphic and plutonic rocks. The metamorphism is considered similar to that of the Ryoke metamorphic belt, both belonging to the andalusite-sillimanite type, but the original rocks are different being mafic and low K₂O/(K₂O+Na₂O) rocks predominant in the Abukuma Belt (Miyashiro, 1958; Miyashiro, 1965). Regional distribution of the metamorphic grades increases westward toward the Tanakura Tectonic Line in the Abukuma Highland, similarly to the increasing of the grade toward the Median Tectonic Line in the Ryoke Belt of Southwest Japan. Thus, these major faults have important bearing on the heat source for the metamorphism.

Reconnaissance chemical studies using gamma-ray spectrometry for K₂O, Th and U, were made on granitic and metamorphic rocks of the central transect around N34°N of the Abukuma Highland in the 1960s under "Uranium Project" of the Geological Survey of Japan (Ishihara et al., 1973). Uranium and thorium of these granitoids are low in the western part, while relatively high in the eastern part where bedded-type uranium deposits occur in the overlying Miocene sediments. The same powders of two gabbroids and

fifty-six granitoids (Ishihara *et al.*, 1973) are here re-analyzed by the polarized XRF technique for both major and minor elements by Bruce W. Chappell at the Macquarie University. Seven samples were added from the underground workings of the Yaguki scheelite-skarn deposits.

The analytical results are listed in the appendix. The whole results are classified regionally from west to east, and the regional variation is examined. The results are also compared with the chemical compositions of the Ryoke granitoids of the Chubu District (Ishihara and Chappell, 2007), which have been analyzed by the same methods and analyst. The Ryoke granitoids of the Chubu and Kanto districts have high initial ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr ratios of 0.7076-0.7124 (except for the Kamihara tonalite) but the Abukuma granitoids have lower values of 0.7047 – 0.7055 (Shibata and Ishihara, 1979).

2. Geological Outline

Abukuma Highland of Fukushima Prefecture is underlain by sedimentary and metamorphic rocks of Jurassic age, which was identified by micro-fossils in the intercalated cherts (Hiroi *et al.*, 1987). The metamorphic rocks are divided into the western Takanuki type and the eastern

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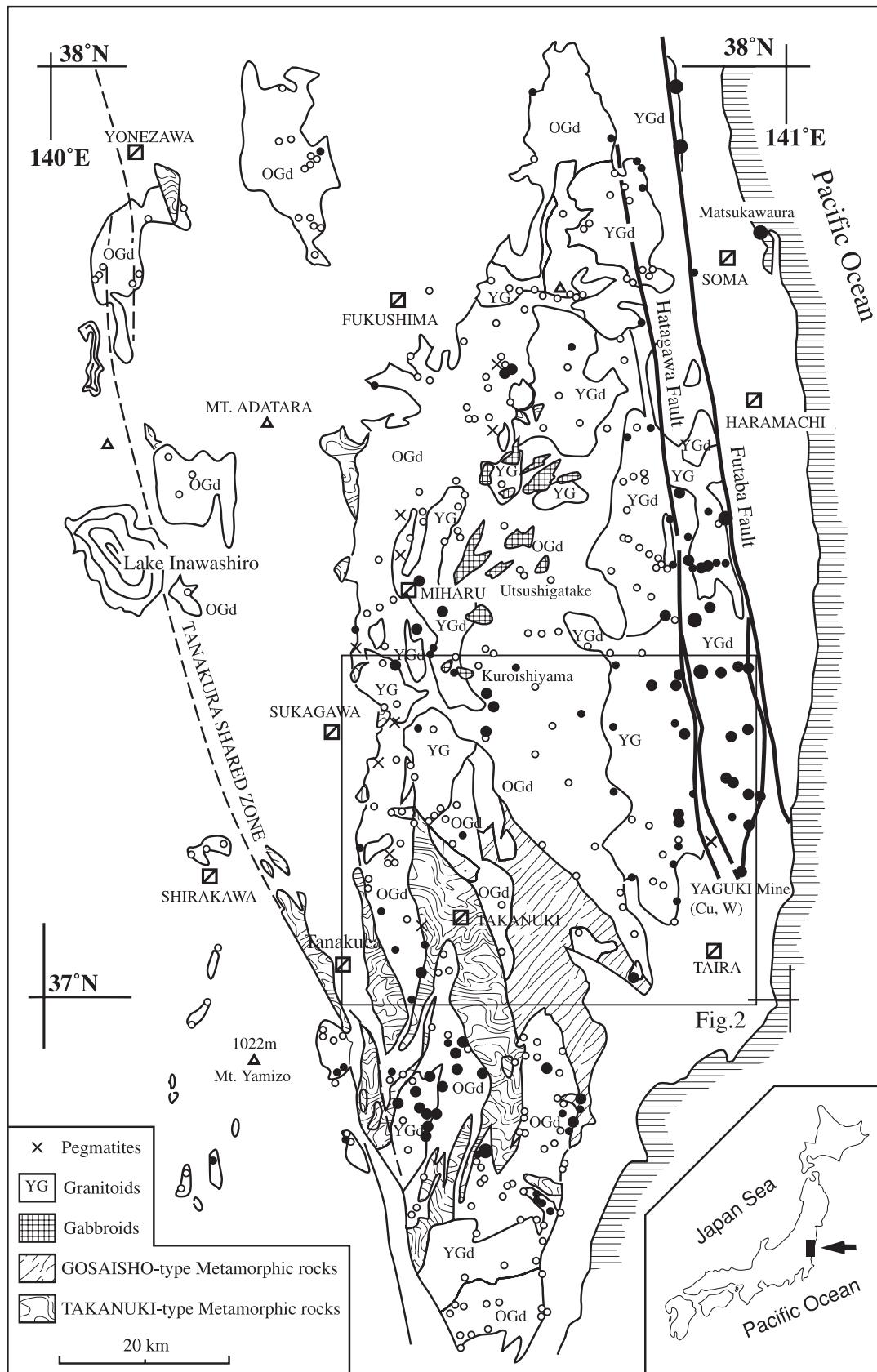


Fig. 1 Regional distribution of magnetic susceptibility of the Cretaceous granitoids in the Abukuma Belt (modified from Ishihara, 1990).
 ○: Magnetic susceptibility less than 29×10^{-6} emu/g (i.e., ilmenite series), ●: Intermediate series (small one, 30-99, medium one 100-299, large one higher than 300×10^{-6} emu/g). OGd, Older granodiorite; YGd, Younger granodiorite; YG, Younger granite.

Gosaisho type (Fig. 1). Intruding these rocks, Cretaceous plutonic rocks occur in N-S directions, which are mostly granitoids with a small amount of gabbroids contained in the granitoids as xenolithic bodies (Kubo, 1991).

The granitoids are divided originally into “older” and “younger” (Watanabe *et al.*, 1955, see also Fig. 1). The older granitoids tend to have foliation regionally, which would have been caused by a regional stress effect. The foliation indeed prevails in the western part where the metamorphic grade is the highest across the Abukuma terrain and depth of the granitoid emplacement may be the largest, but among the older granitoids in the eastern part, the foliation is limited close to the N-S faults, implying different genetic background involved in genesis of the foliation (Ishihara *et al.*, 1973).

Based upon field relationship and rock facies, the granitoids are subdivided into three major phases in the Fukushima sheet of 1:200,000 scale map (Kubo *et al.*, 2003), as (i) foliated hornblende-biotite quartz diorite to granodiorite (G_{2a}) distributed in wide areas including the Ishikawa mass, (ii) hornblende-bearing biotite granodiorite to biotite granite (G_{2b}) in the eastern and central parts, and (iii) muscovite-biotite granite (G_{2c}) intruded locally into the biotite granite and metamorphic rocks.

Age difference between the older and younger granitoids is unclear by the modern geochronological determination. A typical older granodiorite of the Ishikawa composite mass to the west of the studied region exhibits a Rb-Sr isochron age of 106 ± 16 Ma with an initial $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio of 0.70518 ± 15 and a Nd/Sm age of 111 ± 42 Ma with an initial $^{145}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ of 0.51251 ± 3 (Shibata and Tanaka, 1987). K-Ar ages of hornblende and biotite of the granitoids in the eastern Haramachi district (Fig. 1) vary from 126.6 ± 6 to 96 ± 5 Ma (Kubo and Yamamoto, 1990). Thus, more precise age determinations (e.g. SHRIMP zircon age) are needed throughout the studied region.

2.1 Five zones of the granitoids

The studied granitoids are divided into Zones I to V from the west to east, then underground samples of the Yaguki mine (Fig. 2). Zone I granitoids occur mostly in the highest metamorphic grade C zone of Miyashiro (1958). They are mostly “older” hornblende-biotite granodiorite-quartz diorite (Ishikawa type) having silica contents of 57.7–67.3 %, but small amount of felsic per-aluminous muscovite-biotite granite (68A14, 34, 35) is present, similarly to the Busetsu Granite of the Ryoke Belt, where the muscovite-biotite granite tends to occur in the highest-grade, sillimanite

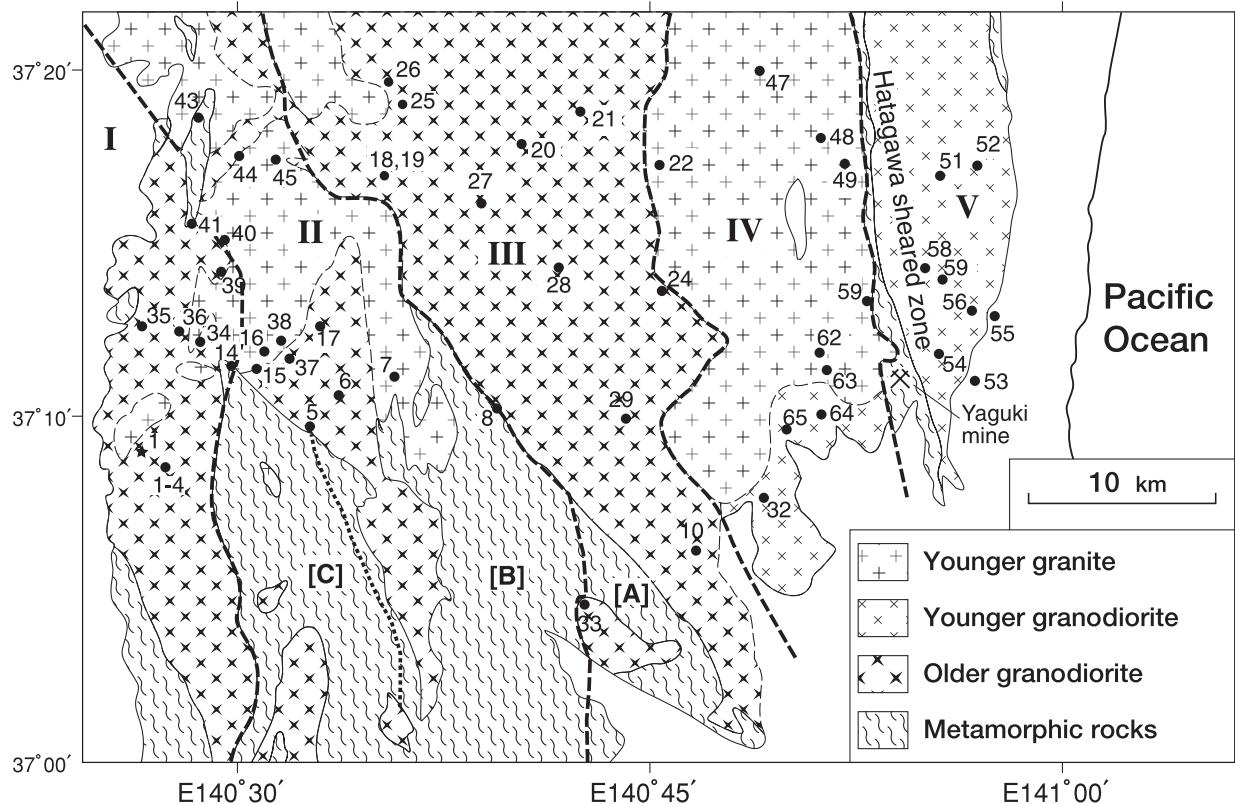


Fig. 2 Geologic map and sample localities of the studied granitoids. The geologic map from Ishihara and Matsuhisa (2004)

zone of the regional metamorphism (Ishihara and Chappell, 2007). The samples from 68A01 to 04 are taken from single outcrop in the Ishikawa township, and reveal heterogeneity of the quartz diorite-granodiorite, having the silica range of 57.7 (68A01) and 68.4 % (68A03), and even 74.3 % (68A04), which is schlieren-like flat dikelet consisting of very fine-grained biotite tonalite.

Zone II granitoids occur roughly in the B and C zones of the metamorphic belt (Fig. 2), and are composed of "older" granodiorite and "younger" granite, and have the silica range of 65.3-74.3 %. Zone III granitoids occur in the A and B zones of the metamorphic belt and consist of hornblende-biotite granodiorite and biotite granite, having silica range of 62.1-75.3 %. Zone IV granitoids occurring in none metamorphic zones (Fig. 2) are felsic, biotite granite, having silica contents from 70.1 to 75.1 %, although the southernmost part was previously reported as granodiorite.

Zone V granitoids, occurring the Hatagawa Sheared Zone eastward in none-metamorphic zone, are mostly hornblende-biotite granodiorite with silica range of 65.9-69.6 %. These granitoids and also granodiorite of further east of Matsukawaura, (Fig. 1), which was discovered by drilling near the Pacific coast (Abe and Ishihara, 1985) belong to magnetite series. But the magnetic susceptibilities are much lower than those of the typical magnetite-series granitoids in Southwest Japan (Fig. 3).

2.2 Granitoids of the Yaguki Mine

The Yaguki mine was discovered and mined in 1394 by a local government of that area, but a modern mining was initiated in 1907 when the Yaguki mining company was established. The Nittetsu Mining Co. acquired the property in 1954 and operated by 1988. The mine is essentially copper mine, and magnetite and scheelite were recovered in later years. The total productions during the Nittetsu Mining stage are as follows:

59,241 tons Cu from 275,717 tons of chalcopyrite concentrate (21.49% Cu),

565,401 tons magnetite (62.37% Fe), and

2,491 tons WO₃ (1971-1988) from 2,952 tons of scheelite concentrates, including a small amount of Date-Nagai skarn ores, according to the Nittetsu Mining Co.

The mine is composed of scheelite-rich chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-magnetite skarn deposits of No. 1 orebody, No. 2 orebody, No. 3 orebody, No.4 orebody, Asahi-ko orebody, Nanbu-Hiyama orebody, Akahage orebody and Tenpo orebody, and studied well by mineralogical and structural aspects (Shimazaki, 1969; Shoji *et al.*, 1975; Muramatsu and Nanbu, 1975). In 1968, high-grade scheelite skarn

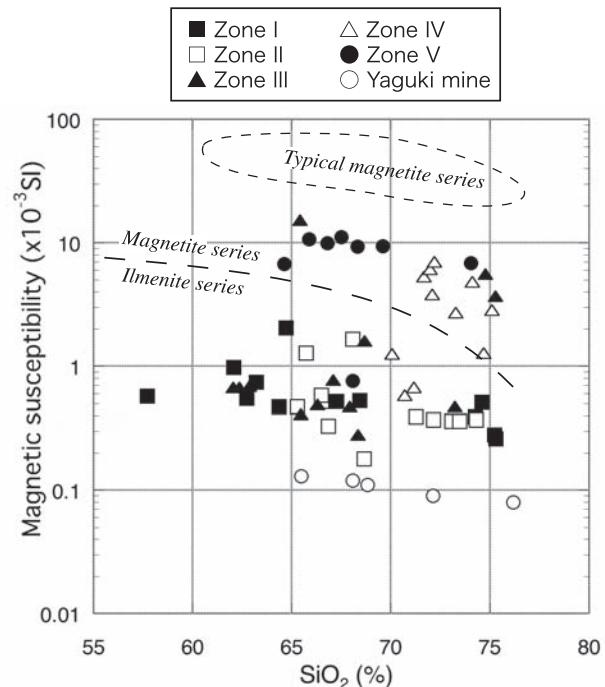


Fig. 3 Magnetic susceptibility vs. SiO₂ contents of the studied granitoids. The magnetite and ilmenite-series boundary is taken from Ishihara (2002).

orebodies were discovered by exploration toward deeper part of No. 1 orebody where scheelite disseminates in lens shape in skarn and limestone (Ogawa and Shida, 1975). Skarn minerals of the Yaguki deposits are mostly Fe-rich andradite and hedenbergite with minor amounts of epidote, diopside, wollastonite, babbingtonite, quartz and calcite. The ore minerals are chalcopyrite, cubanite, sphalerite, magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and scheelite. In the Tenpo deposit, the earlier scheelite contains 0.6 - 9 mol % CaMoO₄, while the later scheelite is almost free (<0.3 mol %) of the CaMoO₄ component (Takahara and Nakano, 1993).

In the mine area, various rocks from ultramafics to sediments are exposed, direct host rocks for the W-Cu-Fe mineralizations are Permo-Carboniferous slate and limestone and Cretaceous granitoids (Ogawa and Shida, 1975), having a mineralization age on muscovite of 107±3 Ma (Ishihara *et al.*, 1988). The granitoids are stock in size intruding mainly along anticlinal axes of the sediments. They occur extensively in the underground workings, 5 to 30 meters below the skarn orebodies (Nittetsu Mining Co., 1965). They are free of magnetite, belonging to the ilmenite series. The composition varies from granodiorite to granite (65.9~76.2 % SiO₂, see appendix). Two low SiO₂ rocks are skarnized ore (0.5 % W, 50.1 % SiO₂) and hydrothermally altered rock (53.4 % SiO₂).

3. Magnetic Susceptibility and Opaque Mineralogy

Magnetically, metamorphic and plutonic complexes of the Abukuma Highland are quiet in the major, western and central parts, because the granitoids are mostly magnetite-free series (Fig. 3). Exceptionally, the Ishimori tonalite located just to the west of Utsushigatake gabbroids has been reported dominantly magnetite-bearing rocks (Kamei and Takagi, 2003). Large gabbroic bodies trapped in the granitoids are magnetic due to locally abundant contents of magnetite, but surrounding dioritic and more felsic rocks are often magnetite free. The metamorphic rocks have mostly magnetite-free

values but are very locally magnetic due possibly to hematite in sedimentary Mn-Fe deposits (Yoshimura and Miyamoto, 1954), which have been converted to magnetite by the regional metamorphism.

Magnetic susceptibility of the Abukuma granitoids is generally below 99×10^{-6} emu/g, which is the upper limit of the ilmenite series. Intermediate to high values of $100 - 500 \times 10^{-6}$ emu/g (Fig. 3) are locally present in the southern and eastern parts (Fig. 1). The granitoids to the east of the Futaba Fault contain generally magnetite but belongs to intermediate series (Ishihara, 1990, also Fig. 3 in this paper). Gabbroic rocks have been trapped in the granitoids and quarried for

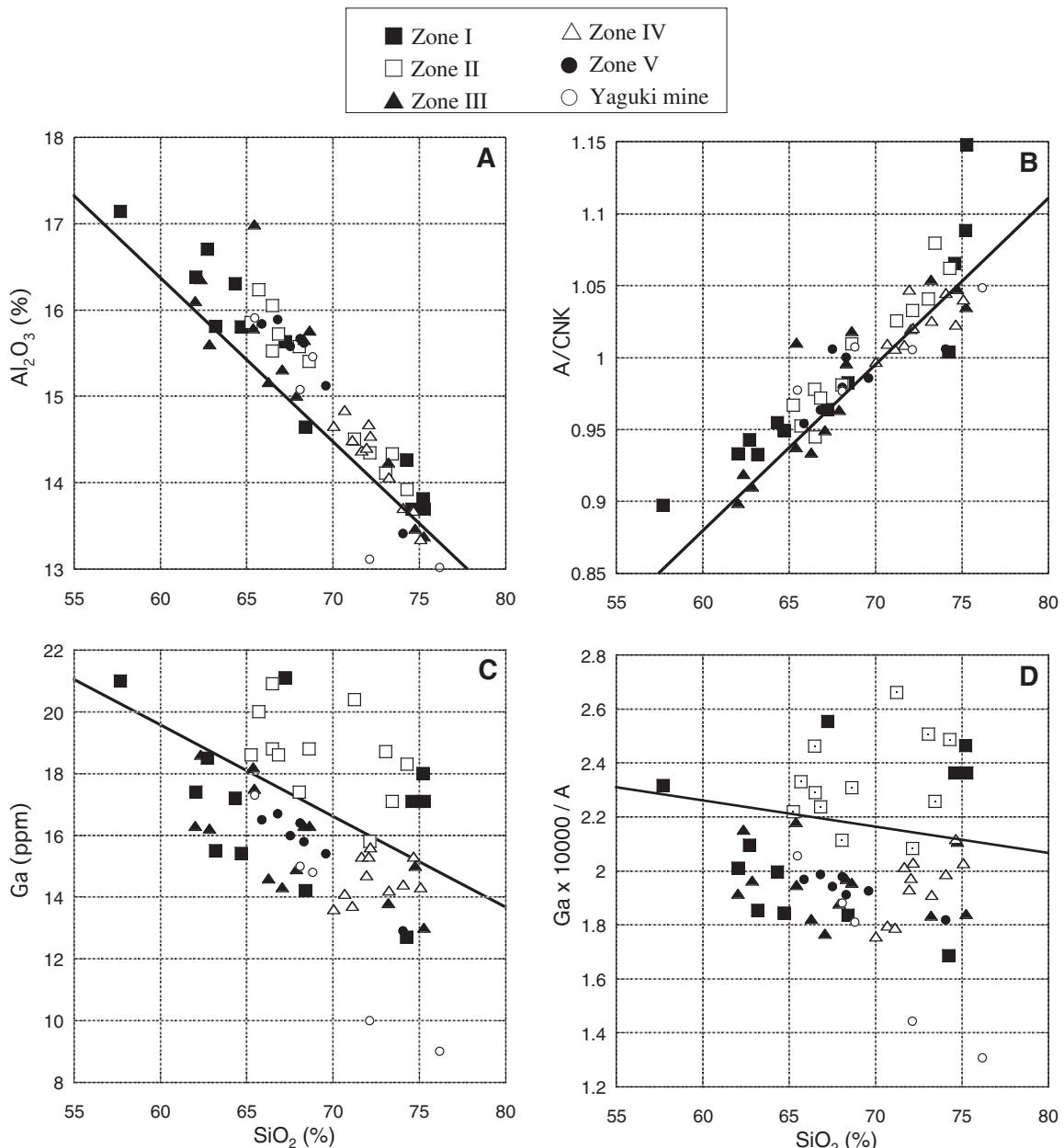


Fig. 4 Silica vs. Al_2O_3 , A/CNK , Ga and $\text{Ga} \times 10000/\text{A}$ of the studied granitoids. Straight line is the regression line of the Ryoke granitoids (Ishihara and Chappell, 2007).

various purposes (e.g., Utsushigatake and Kuroishiyama, Fig. 1). The most mafic phase of the gabbroids is strongly magnetic containing a rock-forming mineral of magnetite, which is coarse-grained polygonal to subhedral crystals closely associated with fine columnar crystals of ilmenite at margin. Both pyrrhotite and pyrite disseminate locally in the gabbroids or occur also in later veins.

The ilmenite-series granitoids contain very small amounts of ilmenite with columnar and/or granular shapes in and around mafic silicates. Titanite is also common. No hemo-ilmenite has been observed.

Magnetite-series granitoids of granodiorite composition

to the east contain some amounts of polygonal to rounded magnetites in and around mafic silicates. Stubby crystals of ilmenite are generally abundant; titanite is fairly common. No hematitization is observed over the magnetite, implying a low degree of oxygen fugacity in a later magmatic stage. Intermediate-series biotite granite contains small amounts of magnetite in polygonal to rounded in shape, which occur with biotite and felsic minerals. One crystal of hematitized magnetite was observed on the high silica rock (68A48, 75.1 % SiO₂). The magnetite-bearing granitoids of the Abukuma terrain seem to be crystallized under lower oxygen fugacity than those of typical magnetite-series of the Sanin Belt.

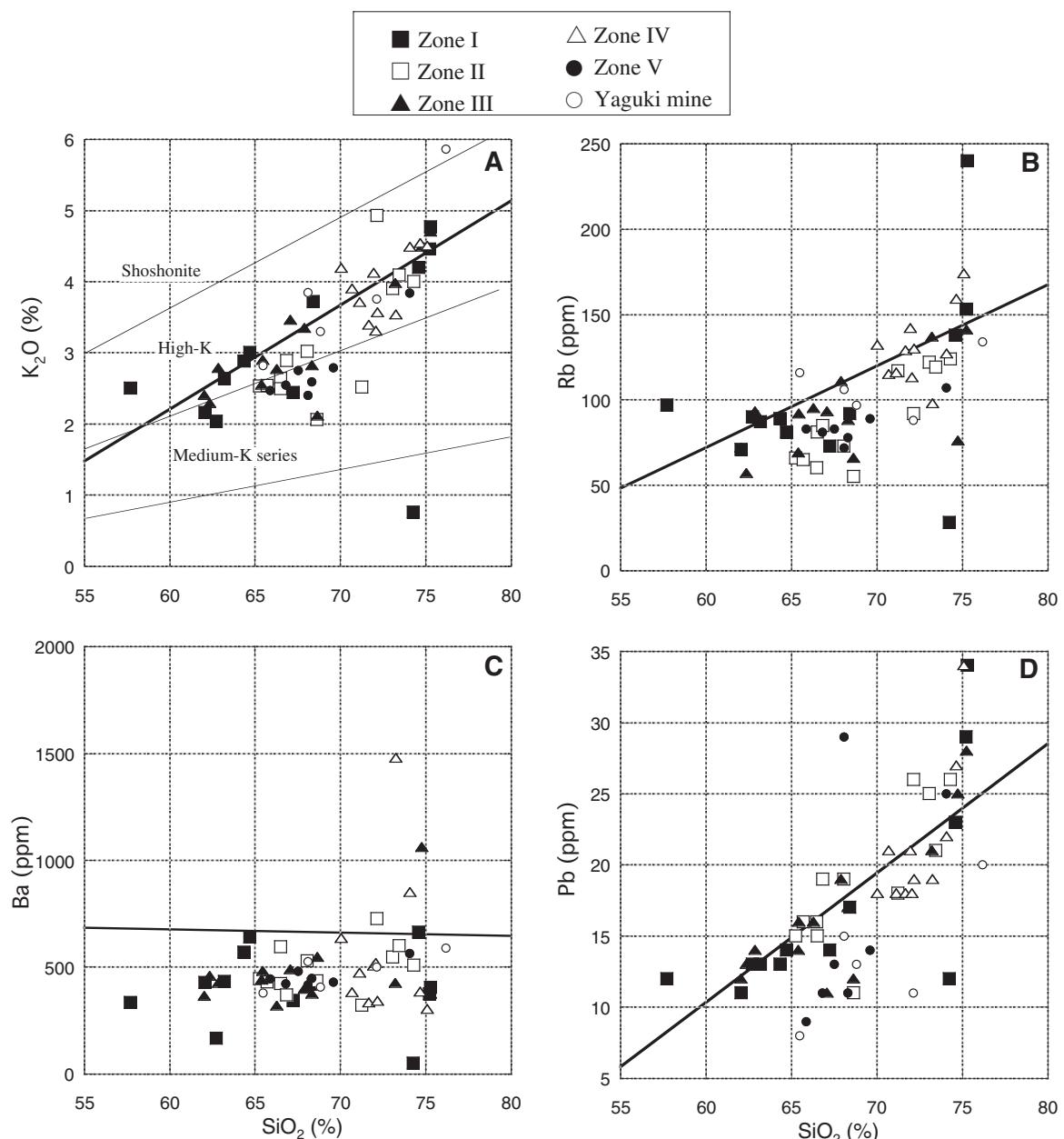


Fig. 5 Silica vs. K₂O, Rb, Ba and Pb of the studied granitoids. Straight line is the regression line of the Ryoke granitoids.

4. Chemical compositions of the Abukuma granitoids

The collected samples were crushed by a conventional special iron-made jaw crusher, a hand crusher and an agate motor. No tungsten contamination is expected. Powdered samples were analyzed by the polarized XRF method for the major and minor elements, $H_2O(+)$ was analyzed separately by a wet method; all analyzed by Bruce Chappell, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia. The results are listed in the appendix.

The granitoids contain more than 55 % SiO_2 , implying

that they are quartz diorite, tonalite, granodiorite and granite in composition. Mafic silicates are hornblende and biotite in quartz diorite to granodiorite, but only biotite in granitic composition. Muscovite-biotite granite, which is most close to the S-type by whole rock $\delta^{18}O$ values (Ishihara and Matsuhisa, 2004), occurs in the west zone where the highest metamorphic temperature is assumed. Both major and minor elements of these granitoids are plotted in the Harker diagrams from Figs. 4 to 10.

The Al_2O_3 contents of the Abukuma granitoids are higher than those of the Ryoke granitoids (Fig. 4A), But the A/CNK values are below 1.1, implying that they belong to I-type

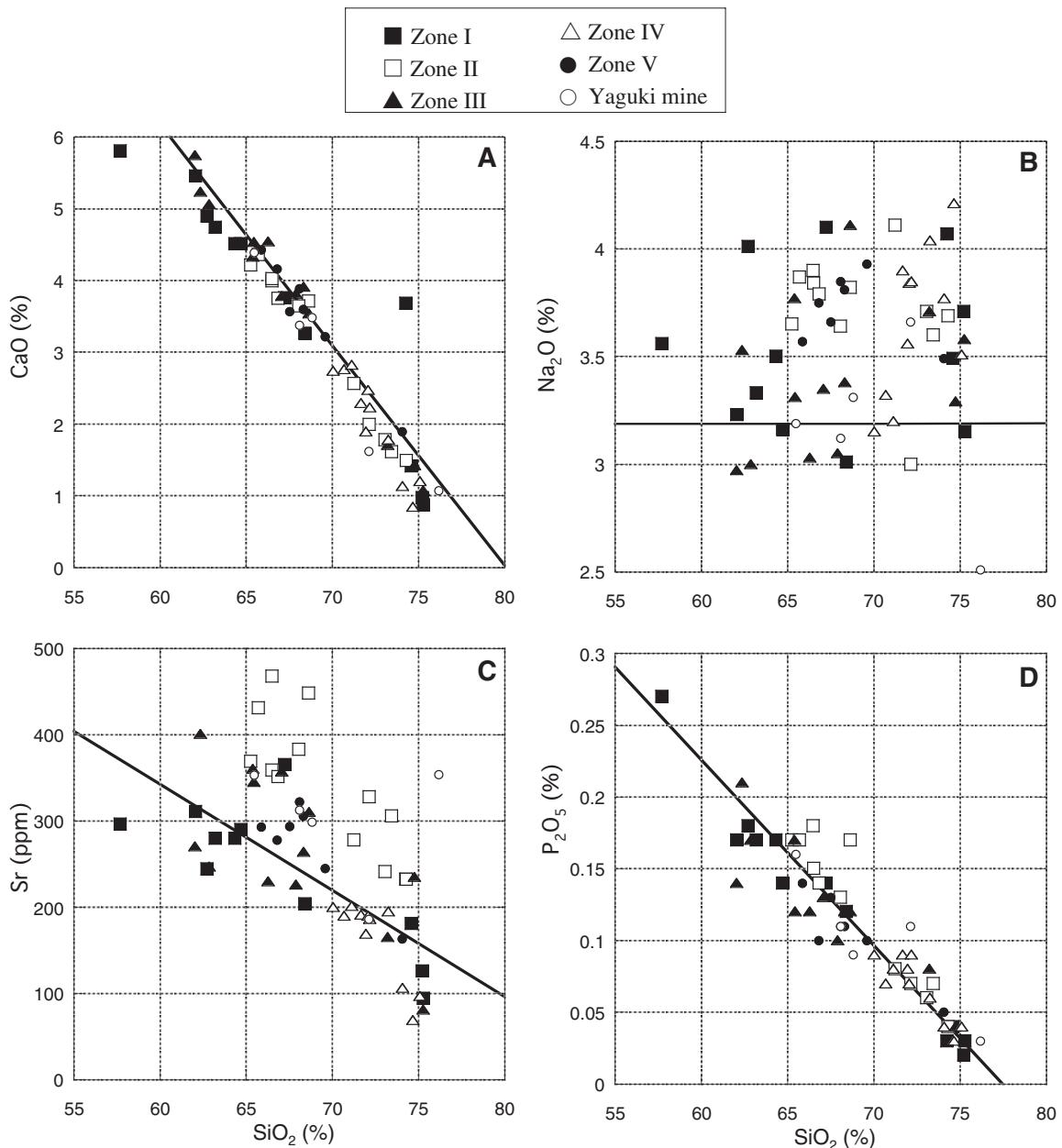


Fig. 6 Silica vs. CaO , Na_2O , Sr and P_2O_5 of the studied granitoids. Straight line is the regression line of the Ryoke granitoids.

ilmenite series. One high value of 1.15 (68A35) is garnet-bearing muscovite-biotite granite. The other muscovite-biotite granites show also high values of 1.07 and 1.09. These granites are therefore closest to S-type of Chappell and White (1974), although their K_2O contents are much lower than typical S type in Australia.

Ga, which can replace Al in feldspars and may be a good indicator for the A-type granites, is generally lower than 21 ppm having $Ga \times 10000/A$ ratio lower than 2.6 (Fig. 4C, D). Within the low values, these content and ratio are regionally different in the distribution; those of the Zone II and parts of Zone I granitoids are higher than those of the Ryoke

granitoids (Fig. 4 C, D). K_2O contents of these granitoids are slightly lower than those of the Ryoke average, plotted in the high-K to medium-K series fields (Fig. 5A). Among the five zones, the Zone V intermediate-series granitoids are least in the K_2O contents.

Rb contents are generally lower than those of the Ryoke Belt. The Zone II granitoids are generally low in the Rb content. One high value (240 ppm, 68A35) is found in muscovite-biotite granite, and the low value of 28 ppm Rb is from the leuco-schlieren from the Ishikawa township (68A04). Ba and Pb contents are generally lower than those of the Ryoke granitoids. One extremely high value, 38 ppm

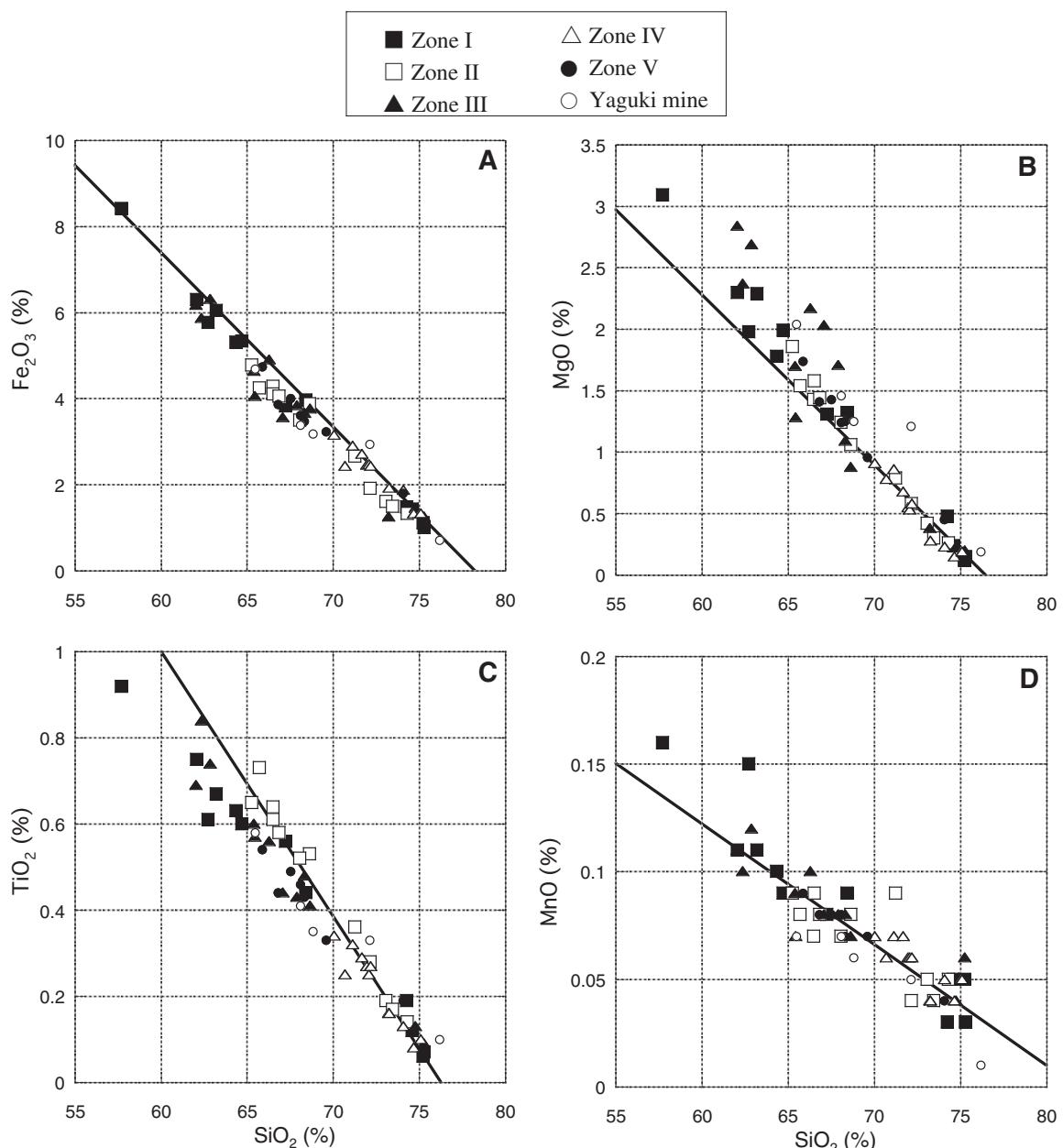


Fig. 7 Silica vs. Fe_2O_3 , MgO , TiO_2 and MnO of the studied granitoids. Straight line is the regression line of the Ryoke granitoids.

Pb (68A56), contains 137 ppm Cu, and could be due to hydrothermal alteration.

CaO contents are slightly less than those of the Ryoke granitoids (Fig. 6A). One high value at 74.3% SiO₂ is from the leuco-schlieren (68A04). Na₂O contents are generally higher than those of the Ryoke granitoids. The high values are observed in the Zone II granitoids. Sr contents are highest in the Zone II granitoids; accordingly their Sr/Y ratio is high as 20 to 78. Therefore the Zone II granitoids are most adakitic in the Abukuma Belt. Adakite has been discovered in the Cretaceous Kitakami Belt (Tsuchiya and Kanisawa, 1994). P₂O₅ contents are similar to those of the Ryoke

granitoids.

Rb/Sr ratio of these granitoids, which may indicates a degree of magmatic fractionation, is generally low (see appendix), being 0.1- 0.5 (average 0.3, n=9) in Zone I, 0.1 - 0.5 (average 0.3, n=12) in Zone II, 0.1- 0.8 (average 0.5, n=13) in Zone III, 0.5 - 2.3 (average 1.0, n=11), 0.2 - 0.7 (average 0.4) in Zone V and 0.3-0.5 (average 0.4, n=5) in Yaguki mine. In the Chubu district, W-related granite occurs just north of the Ryoke granitoids. Biotite granite of the Naegi West body, which hosts Ebisu wolframite-quartz veins with greisenization has much higher ratio between 21and 41 (Ishihara and Murakami, 2006). Biotite granite related to the

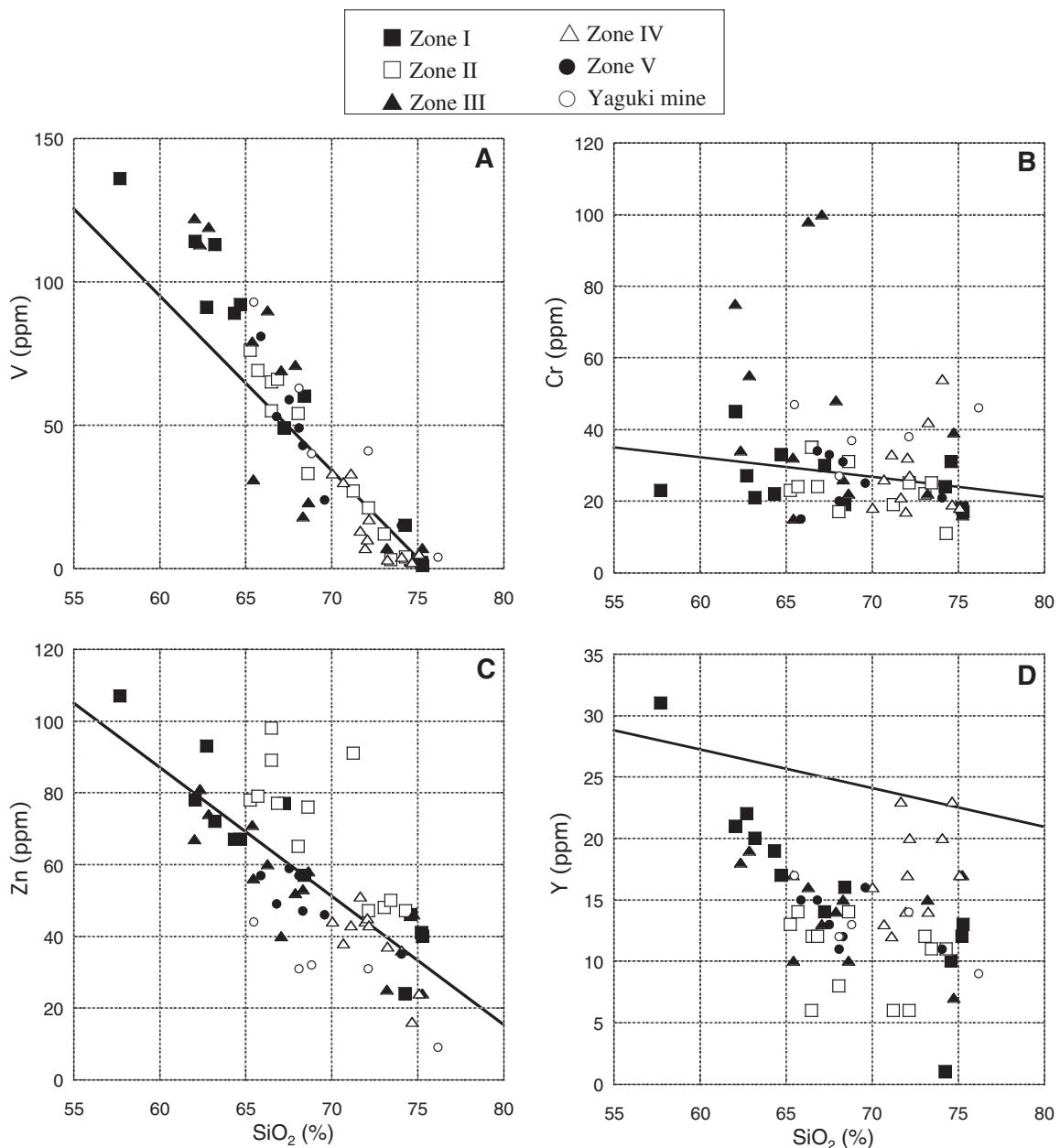


Fig. 8 Silica vs, V, Cr, Zn and Y of the studied granitoids. Straight line is the regression line of the Ryoke granitoids.

Yaguki tungsten mineralization is felsic and reduced type, similarly to other W-associated granites, but different having very low Rb/Sr ratios and the lowest abundance of lithophile components.

Total iron contents as Fe_2O_3 (Fig. 7A) are slightly less than those of the Ryoke granitoids, except those of Zone II. Instead, MgO contents, especially of granodiorite composition and lower- SiO_2 range rocks, are more than those of the Ryoke granitoids. The Zone III granitoids are most enriched in MgO (Fig. 5B). TiO_2 contents are, on the other hand, weakly less in the low- SiO_2 range rocks of the Abukuma Belt (Fig. 7C). MnO contents are similar to those

of the Ryoke granitoids.

Among the trace elements substituting mafic major components such as V, Cr, Co, Ni, Cu and Zn, the Abukuma granitoids have higher values in the low- SiO_2 range granitoids, but lower values in the high- SiO_2 range rocks, as compared with the average Ryoke granitoids. Cr contents are higher in most of the Zone III granitoids; the rest are similar to those of the Ryoke granitoids. Zn contents are similar to those of the Ryoke granitoids, but those of the Zone II granitoids are higher, and those of the Yaguki mine and Zone V are lower than the average Ryoke granitoids (Fig. 8C). Y contents are very much low throughout the Abukuma

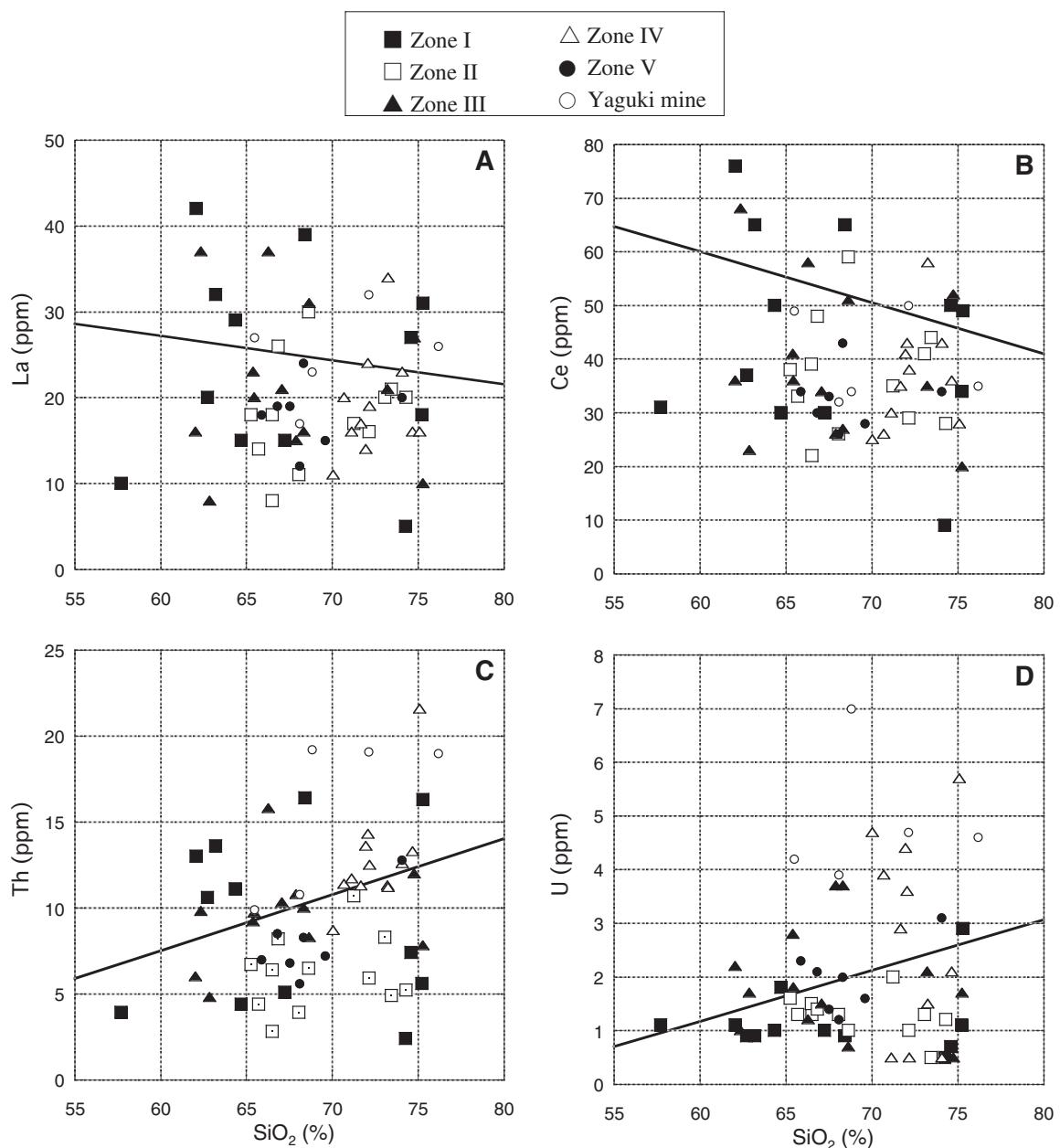


Fig. 9 Silica vs. La, Ce, Th, and U of the studied granitoids. Straight line is the regression line of the Ryoke granitoids.

Belt; those of the Zone I granitoids are lowest in the Y contents (Fig. 8D).

Among REE and radioactive elements (Fig. 9), both La and Ce contents are lower than those of the Ryoke granitoids. The Zone II granitoids are least in these elements, particularly in Th (Fig. 9C) and U (Fig. 9D). The Zone IV granitoids are generally rich in Th and U. The Yaguki mine granitoids are also rich in these radioactive elements.

Nb contents are similar to those of the Ryoke granitoids, as a whole, but are lowest in the Zone II granitoids (Fig. 10A). The contents are very erratic in the Zone I granitoids. Zr contents are lower than those of the Ryoke granitoids (Fig.

10B), but the Zr/Hf ratios, which would decrease in zircon by fractionation in meta- or per-aluminous magma (Linnemann and Keppler, 2002), are higher than those of the Ryoke granitoids (Fig. 10D). Zircon saturation temperatures (Watson and Harrison, 1983) are slightly lower than those of the Ryoke granitoids, varying from 760 to 715°C. The felsic schlieren showed a low value of 668°C.

5. Summary and Interpretation

As compared with the Ryoke granitoids of the Chubu district, the studied Abukuma granitoids have the following

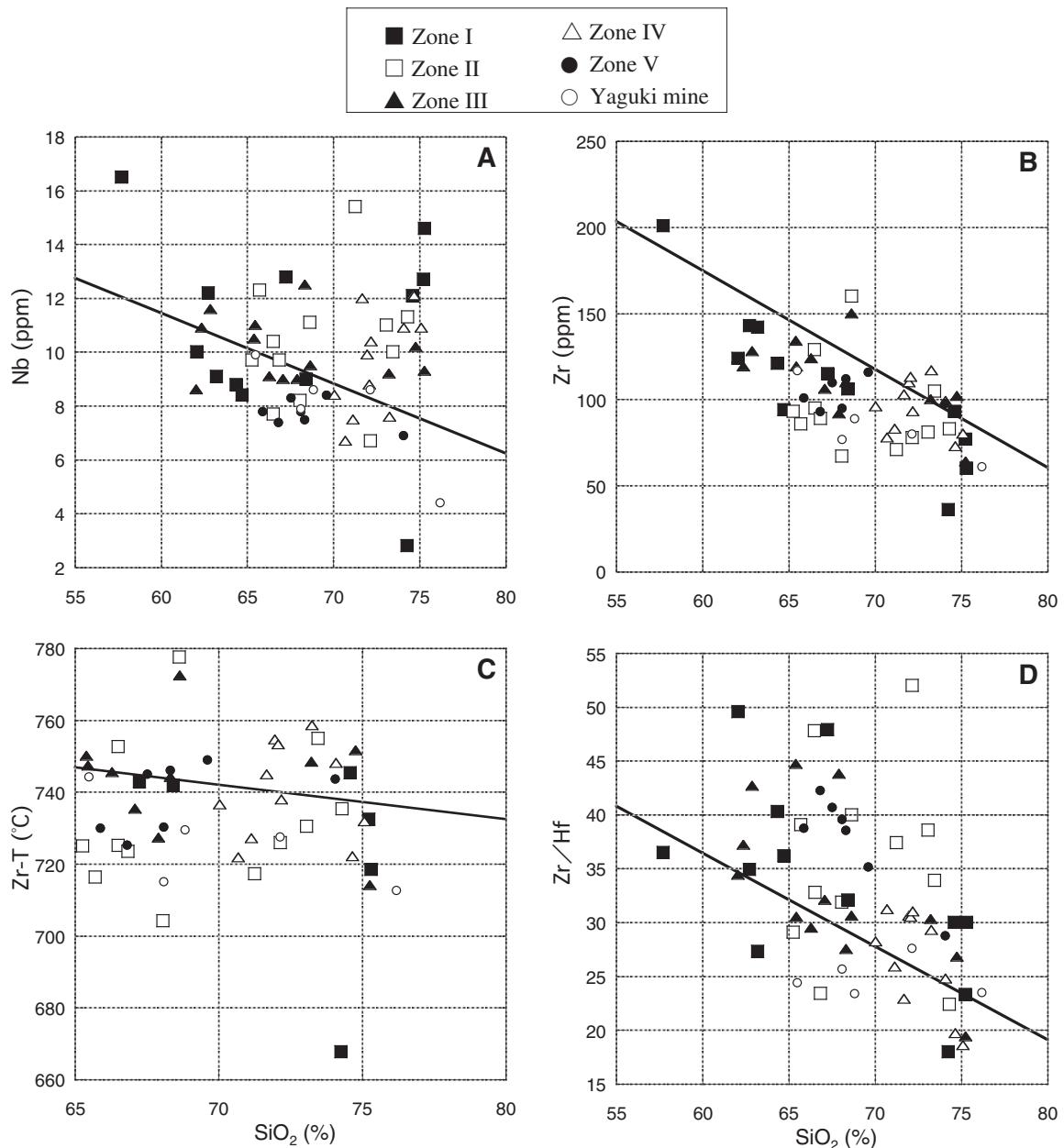


Fig. 10 Silica vs. Nb, Zr, Zr/Hf and Zr saturation temperature of the studied granitoids. Straight line is the regression line of the Ryoke granitoids.

chemical features:

- (1) Al_2O_3 : higher, but shown less on the A/CNK,
- (2) K_2O : very low; least in Zone V
- (3) Rb, Ba and Pb: lower, except the two-mica granite
- (4) Na_2O : higher,
- (5) CaO weakly lower, but high in Zone II,
- (6) Sr: much higher, especially in Zone II,
- (7) Rb/Sr ratio is consistently low,
- (8) Total Fe: lower except for Zone II,
- (9) MgO: higher in low SiO_2 rocks, especially of Zone III
- (10) TiO_2 : weakly lower in low SiO_2 rocks and Zone II,
- (11) Y, Ce, (La): much lower, least in Zone II,
- (12) U and Th: lower, except Zone IV and Yaguki mine.

The Abukuma granitoids are rich in Al_2O_3 and Na_2O , but poor in K-feldspar components, such as K_2O , Rb and Pb. These chemical characteristics imply that the Abukuma granitoids were generated in a primitive island-arc and/or oceanic I-type materials, while the Ryoke granitoids were originated in more felsic source rocks in a matured continental margin setting. Muscovite-biotite granite of Zone II has most S-type component, and is considered generated from S and I-type mingled source rocks in a middle continental crust, due to the highest heat flow recorded in the C-zone metamorphic rocks (Miyashiro, 1958). These differences in source rocks are also shown in their oxygen isotopic ratios discussed separately (e.g., Ishihara and Matsuhisa, 2004).

Zonal variation across the Abukuma terrain is best shown by oxidation status of these granitoids. Almost all the granitoids of the main part are reduced type, but higher $f\text{O}_2$ of the intermediate series is distributed to the east of the Hatagawa sheared fault. Muscovite-biotite granite is also reduced having high $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values, which are originated in predominantly sedimentary source rocks (Ishihara and Matsuhisa, 2004).

Muscovite may occur commonly fractionated, high level parts of ilmenite-series biotite granite related to tin and tungsten mineralizations (e.g., Naegi Granite, Ishihara and Murakami, 2006; Yod Nam stock, southern Thailand, Ishihara *et al.*, 1980; Hermingyi leucogranite, Myanmar, Cobbing *et al.*, 1992), which have Rb/Sr ratio of 21-41, 22-40 and 54-261, respectively. The Zone I muscovite-biotite granites have Rb/Sr ratio between 0.8 and 2.6. These values are only weakly higher than those of hornblende and/or biotite granitoids (see Appendix). Therefore, the granite is not a fractionated phase of biotite granite but is considered as remelting magma of sediment-bearing felsic I-type source rocks in a middle-upper continental crust.

Among ilmenite-series granitoids, Zone II granitoids are

rich in CaO and Sr, but depleted in lithophile components such as Rb, Y and Ce. These granitoids have the highest Sr/Y ratios of 20 - 78, whose ratio may be one of good indicators for the adakite (Defant and Kepezhinskis, 2001). Gabbroids are fairly abundant in the Abukuma terrain, as mentioned previously. Thus, the mafic magmas were brought into the terrain from the upper mantle. Adakitic magmas from the subducting slab may also have been brought up to the terrain; yet magma interaction and mingling within the continental crust must have modified the original composition, thus erased the original characteristics.

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阿武隈高原中央部の後期白亜紀花崗岩類の化学組成の横断面変化－再検討

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要　　旨

阿武隈高原の中央部で後期白亜紀の花崗岩類の主成分と微量元素とを偏光蛍光分析法により分析し、中部地方の領家花崗岩類との比較を試みた。阿武隈花崗岩類は角閃石-黒雲母花崗閃緑岩～黒雲母花崗岩が主体で、中部地方に多い白雲母-黒雲母花崗岩類は少ない。阿武隈花崗岩類はハーカー図上でナトリウムとアルミニウムに富み、カリウム・ルビジウム・鉛・バリウムなどに乏しい。これらの性質は、阿武隈花崗岩質マグマは上部マントルからのマグマや熱の供給を受けて、成熟度が低い島弧地殻で生成した可能性を示している。

阿武隈花崗岩類は中部地方と同様に、地殻起源炭素により還元されたチタン鉄鉱系から主に構成されるが、一部とくに最東部で磁鉄鉱を含む中間系列花崗岩類が産出する。その近傍の八重タングステン鉱床直下の黒雲母花崗岩はチタン鉄鉱系であり、中部地方の苗木花崗岩におけると同様にタングステン鉱床は還元的花崗岩と成因的に密接である。第II帶の花崗岩類はハーカー図上でカルシウムに富み、カリウム・ルビジウム・鉛・イットリウム・セリウム・ランタンなどに乏しい。ここではやや高いSr/Yが得られており、深所からのアダカイト質珪長質マグマの供給が考えられるが、大陸地殻通過時に地殻起源マグマと反応した可能性が大きい。

Appendix-1: Chemical compositions of the studied granitoids including two gabbroids in the Abukuma Highland. The granitoids were classified into five zones from west to east, and Yaguki mine underground.

	Gabbroid		Zone I : Ishikawa granodiorite									
	72A233	68A12	68A01	68A02	68A03	68A04	68A11	68A13	68A36	68A41	68A39	
Mag. Sus.	0.8-62.3	0.65	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.39	0.98	2.05	0.74	0.47	0.52	
SiO ₂	44.33	52.50	57.71	62.74	68.42	74.26	62.06	64.71	63.21	64.35	67.25	
TiO ₂	1.82	0.75	0.92	0.61	0.44	0.19	0.75	0.60	0.67	0.63	0.56	
Al ₂ O ₃	17.67	13.55	17.14	16.70	14.64	14.26	16.38	15.80	15.81	16.30	15.63	
Fe ₂ O ₃	14.06	9.33	8.42	5.77	3.96	1.48	6.30	5.34	6.05	5.31	3.83	
MnO	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.08	
MgO	7.68	9.41	3.09	1.98	1.32	0.48	2.30	1.99	2.29	1.78	1.31	
CaO	11.79	12.03	5.80	4.90	3.26	3.68	5.45	4.51	4.74	4.51	3.76	
Na ₂ O	1.35	1.26	3.56	4.01	3.01	4.07	3.23	3.16	3.33	3.50	4.10	
K ₂ O	0.35	0.33	2.50	2.04	3.72	0.76	2.16	3.00	2.64	2.88	2.44	
P ₂ O ₅	0.04	0.09	0.27	0.18	0.12	0.03	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.14	
S	0.17	0.13	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
H ₂ O+	1.15	0.23	0.64	0.81	0.96	0.47	1.10	0.72	0.98	0.49	0.78	
H ₂ O-	0.01	0.48	0.30	0.21	0.18	0.32	0.23	0.11	0.28	0.34	0.16	
CO ₂	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.23	0.17	0.19	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.11	
SUM	100.73	100.28	100.53	100.33	100.29	100.22	100.34	100.25	100.30	100.38	100.15	
Rb	8	2.8	97	90	92	28	71	81	87	89	73	
Sr	393	180	296	244	204	232	311	290	280	280	365	
Ba	62	43	334	166	419	50	428	640	432	569	344	
Zr	26	47	201	143	106	36	124	94	142	121	115	
Hf	< 2.7	< 2.0	5.5	4.1	3.3	< 2.0	2.5	2.6	5.2	3	2.4	
Nb	3.5	4.6	16.5	12.2	9	2.8	10	8.4	9.1	8.8	12.8	
Ta	< 4.8	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	< 2.0	4.4	< 2.2	< 1.9	
Y	14	19	31	22	16	1	21	17	20	19	14	
La	4	10	10	20	39	5	42	15	32	29	15	
Ce	9	31	31	37	65	9	76	30	65	50	30	
V	451	327	136	91	60	15	114	92	113	89	49	
Cr	39	787	23	27	19	24	45	33	21	22	30	
Co	47	35	12	13	8	8	10	12	13	12	8	
Ni	16	46	4	2	1	<1	2	2	2	<1	1	
Cu	53	57	18	3	3	11	18	4	11	8	3	
Zn	104	77	107	93	57	24	78	67	72	67	77	
Pb	1	4	12	13	17	12	11	14	13	13	14	
Ga	17.8	14.3	21	18.5	14.2	12.7	17.4	15.4	15.5	17.2	21.1	
Ge	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	
As	0.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	< 0.3	< 0.3	0.7	0.7	
Se	< 0.2	0.2	0.2	< 0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	
Mo	0.5	0.2	0.4	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	< 0.2	0.5	
W	< 1.9	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.2	< 1.2	
Sn	< 0.4	0.5	2.3	3.1	1.2	< 0.4	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.7	2.5	
Cd	0.5	0.4	0.5	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	< 0.2	
Sb	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.4	
Tl	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	< 0.7	0.7	0.4	< 0.5	
Bi	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.3	< 0.3	
Th	0.6	3.5	3.9	10.6	16.4	2.4	13	4.4	13.6	11.1	5.1	
U	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	< 0.5	1.1	1.8	0.9	1	1	
A/CNK	0.74	0.56	0.90	0.94	0.98	1.00	0.93	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.96	
Ga*10000/A	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.6	
Rb/Sr	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Sr/Y	28.1	9.5	9.5	11.1	12.8	232.0	14.8	17.1	14.0	14.7	26.1	
Zr/Hf	9.6	23.5	36.5	34.9	32.1	18.0	49.6	36.2	27.3	40.3	47.9	
Zr-T(°C)	573.0	584.9	766.2	751.7	742.0	667.7	739.1	723.2	752.4	742.2	743.0	

Mag. Sus.: magnetic susceptibility measured by KT-5 Kappameter. 10⁻³ SI unit.

Chemical composition analyzed by B. W. Chappell

Appendix-1: Continued

	Zone I : Mus-bt granite			Zone II granodiorite and granite							
	68A14	68A34	68A35	68A05	68A06	68A07	68A15	68A17	68A37	68A44	68A40
Mag. Sus.	0.51	0.28	0.26	0.47	1.28	0.18	0.52	0.58	0.33	1.66	0.39
SiO ₂	74.59	75.23	75.30	65.27	65.71	68.64	66.51	66.50	66.85	68.07	71.26
TiO ₂	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.65	0.73	0.53	0.61	0.64	0.58	0.52	0.36
Al ₂ O ₃	13.69	13.81	13.69	15.85	16.23	15.40	15.52	16.05	15.72	15.57	14.50
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.43	1.11	1.00	4.78	4.25	3.88	4.28	4.11	4.05	3.50	2.66
MnO	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09
MgO	0.24	0.12	0.15	1.86	1.54	1.06	1.58	1.43	1.44	1.24	0.79
CaO	1.41	0.97	0.87	4.21	4.36	3.71	3.99	4.02	3.75	3.64	2.56
Na ₂ O	3.49	3.71	3.15	3.65	3.87	3.82	3.84	3.90	3.79	3.64	4.11
K ₂ O	4.20	4.46	4.77	2.53	2.54	2.06	2.64	2.49	2.89	3.02	2.52
P ₂ O ₅	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.08
S	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
H ₂ O+	0.48	0.50	0.66	0.99	0.32	0.88	0.75	0.82	0.72	0.63	0.87
H ₂ O-	0.11	0.10	0.20	0.16	0.19	0.06	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.13	0.16
CO ₂	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.19	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.17	0.11
SUM	99.94	100.15	100.00	100.22	100.18	100.38	100.17	100.35	100.17	100.33	100.07
Rb	138	153	240	66	65	55	81	60	85	73	117
Sr	181	126	94	369	431	448	359	468	351	383	278
Ba	662	373	404	444	430	434	422	596	370	530	322
Zr	93	77	60	93	86	160	95	129	89	67	71
Hf	3.1	3.3	2	3.2	2.2	4	2.9	2.7	3.8	2.1	1.9
Nb	12.1	12.7	14.6	9.7	12.3	11.1	10.4	7.7	9.7	8.2	15.4
Ta	2	3.7	2.3	< 2.0	< 2.0	1.8	1.3	< 2.0	3	1.9	3.8
Y	10	12	13	13	14	14	12	6	12	8	6
La	27	18	31	18	14	30	8	18	26	11	17
Ce	50	34	49	38	33	59	22	39	48	26	35
V	<3	<2	<1	76	69	33	65	55	66	54	27
Cr	31	18	17	23	24	31	35	35	24	17	19
Co	7	4	4	12	9	<7	12	12	8	8	8
Ni	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Cu	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.5	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	< 0.4
Zn	46	41	40	78	79	76	98	89	77	65	91
Pb	23	29	34	15	16	11	15	16	19	19	18
Ga	17.1	18	17.1	18.6	20	18.8	18.8	20.9	18.6	17.4	20.4
Ge	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1	1.7	1.4	1.7
As	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.3	2.2	1.4	1.3	< 0.4	1.3	0.5	< 0.4	< 0.4
Se	0.1	0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.2	< 0.1	0.2	0.1
Mo	1.3	< 0.2	< 0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	< 0.2	0.2
W	0.9	0.9	1.7	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.2	< 1.3	< 1.0	< 1.2	< 1.1	< 1.2
Sn	1.5	2.1	3.9	1	1.3	0.7	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	3.8
Cd	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2
Sb	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Tl	0.9	1	1.5	< 0.7	< 0.7	0.5	0.6	< 0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Bi	< 0.3	< 0.3	0.6	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.5	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3
Th	7.4	5.6	16.3	6.7	4.4	6.5	2.8	6.4	8.2	3.9	10.7
U	0.7	1.1	2.9	1.6	1.3	1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	2
A/CNK	1.07	1.09	1.15	0.97	0.95	1.01	0.94	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.03
Ga*1000/A	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.7
Rb/Sr	0.8	1.2	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Sr/Y	18.1	10.5	7.2	28.4	30.8	32.0	29.9	78.0	29.3	47.9	46.3
Zr/Hf	30.0	23.3	30.0	29.1	39.1	40.0	32.8	47.8	23.4	31.9	37.4
Zr-T(°C)	745.4	732.5	718.5	725.0	716.4	777.7	725.2	752.6	723.5	704.2	717.3

mus, muscovite; bt, biotite

Appendix-1: Continued

	Zone II granodiorite and granite				Zone III granodiorite and granite						
	68A16	68A45	68A38	68A43	68A08	68A19	68A27	68A25	68A28	68A20	68A33
Mag. Sus.	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.67	0.67	0.69	15.3	0.41	0.49	0.77
SiO ₂	72.15	74.31	73.07	73.46	62.05	62.36	62.87	65.40	65.45	66.29	67.09
TiO ₂	0.28	0.14	0.19	0.17	0.69	0.84	0.74	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.44
Al ₂ O ₃	14.34	13.92	14.11	14.33	16.10	16.35	15.60	15.78	16.99	15.16	15.31
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.91	1.33	1.61	1.49	6.17	5.87	6.31	4.64	4.06	4.91	3.56
MnO	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.08
MgO	0.58	0.26	0.42	0.30	2.84	2.37	2.69	1.70	1.28	2.17	2.03
CaO	1.99	1.49	1.78	1.61	5.74	5.23	5.06	4.33	4.53	4.54	3.78
Na ₂ O	3.00	3.69	3.71	3.60	2.97	3.53	3.00	3.77	3.31	3.03	3.35
K ₂ O	4.93	4.00	3.90	4.09	2.40	2.29	2.78	2.55	2.90	2.77	3.46
P ₂ O ₅	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.13
S	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
H ₂ O+	0.45	0.63	0.76	0.66	0.80	0.87	0.74	0.88	0.72	0.74	0.64
H ₂ O-	0.20	0.08	0.26	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.25	0.16	0.37	0.07	0.29
CO ₂	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.16	0.19	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.18
SUM	99.96	99.95	99.97	99.95	100.31	100.32	100.35	100.22	100.38	100.47	100.34
Rb	92	124	122	119	72	57	93	69	92	95	93
Sr	328	232	241	306	270	401	247	360	345	230	357
Ba	726	509	547	600	363	459	426	439	481	318	488
Zr	78	83	81	105	124	119	128	134	119	124	106
Hf	1.5	3.7	2.1	3.1	3.6	3.2	3	3	3.9	4.2	3.3
Nb	6.7	11.3	11	10	8.6	10.9	11.6	10.5	11	9.1	9
Ta	1	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.9	1.4
Y	6	11	12	11	21	18	19	17	10	16	13
La	16	20	20	21	16	37	8	23	20	37	21
Ce	29	28	41	44	36	68	23	41	36	58	34
V	21	4	12	3	122	113	119	79	31	90	69
Cr	25	11	22	25	75	34	55	32	15	98	100
Co	6	<4	6	<4	18	18	12	11	9	13	15
Ni	<1	<1	<1	<1	5	6	6	1	1	6	13
Cu	<0.3	1	1	<0.4	10	9	16	11	<0.5	6	1
Zn	47	47	48	50	67	81	74	71	56	60	40
Pb	26	26	25	21	12	13	14	14	16	16	11
Ga	15.8	18.3	18.7	17.1	16.3	18.6	16.2	18.2	17.5	14.6	14.3
Ge	1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.2
As	<0.5	<0.5	0.9	<0.4	0.7	0.7	<0.4	2.2	<0.4	0.6	0.7
Se	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Mo	0.3	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.8	0.2	1.6	1	0.5	1.1	0.3
W	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	<1.4	<1.4	<1.4	<1.0	1.7	<1.2	0.5
Sn	0.8	2.3	2	2	1.3	1.1	2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.2
Cd	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.3	<0.2
Sb	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Tl	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	<0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Bi	0.3	<0.3	<0.3	0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.4	<0.5	1.9	<0.3	<0.3
Th	5.9	5.2	8.3	4.9	6	9.8	4.8	9.2	9.7	15.8	10.3
U	1	1.2	1.3	<0.5	2.2	1	1.7	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.5
A/CNK	1.03	1.06	1.04	1.08	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.94	1.01	0.93	0.95
Ga*10000/A	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
Rb/Sr	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Sr/Y	54.7	21.1	20.1	27.8	12.9	22.3	13.0	21.2	34.5	14.4	27.5
Zr/Hf	52.0	22.4	38.6	33.9	34.4	37.2	42.7	44.7	30.5	29.5	32.1
Zr-T(°C)	725.9	735.4	730.5	754.9	734.5	734.0	740.9	750.0	747.4	745.5	735.3

Appendix-1: Continued

	Zone III granodiorite and granite						Zone IV granite				
	68A10	68A29	68A24	68A26	68A18	68A21	68A65	68A32	68A64	68A63	68A62
Mag. Sus.	0.47	0.28	1.6	0.47	5.6	3.7	1.26	0.58	0.67	5.31	6.08
SiO ₂	67.92	68.33	68.66	73.23	74.77	75.28	70.05	70.69	71.15	71.67	71.97
TiO ₂	0.43	0.48	0.41	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.34	0.25	0.32	0.29	0.27
Al ₂ O ₃	15.00	15.65	15.76	14.23	13.46	13.37	14.65	14.84	14.49	14.37	14.40
Fe ₂ O ₃	3.84	3.66	3.76	1.26	1.46	1.26	3.15	2.43	2.90	2.71	2.46
MnO	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06
MgO	1.71	1.09	0.88	0.38	0.23	0.20	0.91	0.78	0.86	0.68	0.55
CaO	3.81	3.91	3.54	1.70	1.42	1.07	2.74	2.76	2.82	2.29	1.89
Na ₂ O	3.05	3.38	4.11	3.71	3.29	3.58	3.15	3.32	3.20	3.90	3.56
K ₂ O	3.35	2.82	2.11	3.98	4.49	4.70	4.19	3.90	3.71	3.39	4.12
P ₂ O ₅	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08
S	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.08	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
H ₂ O+	0.74	0.29	0.57	0.56	0.13	0.27	0.50	0.58	0.36	0.51	0.49
H ₂ O-	0.07	0.44	0.12	0.32	0.40	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.17
CO ₂	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.30	0.03	0.19	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01
SUM	100.14	100.38	100.12	99.95	99.89	100.17	100.03	99.90	100.08	100.08	100.03
Rb	111	88	66	137	76	141	132	115	116	129	142
Sr	226	264	310	165	235	81	200	190	201	191	169
Ba	396	375	546	426	1060	375	636	383	473	335	505
Zr	92	110	150	100	102	64	96	78	83	103	110
Hf	2.1	4	4.9	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.5	3.2	4.5	3.6
Nb	9	12.5	9.5	9.2	10.2	9.3	8.4	6.7	7.5	12	9.9
Ta	2.9	2.7	1.8	2.4	< 1.6	2	2.8	< 1.6	2.4	4.2	2.4
Y	14	15	10	15	7	17	16	13	12	23	14
La	15	16	31	21	27	10	11	20	16	17	14
Ce	26	27	51	35	52	20	25	26	30	35	41
V	71	18	23	7	<3	7	33	30	33	13	7
Cr	48	26	22	22	39	16	18	26	33	21	17
Co	10	10	7	5	4	5	11	9	10	11	7
Ni	4	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	<1
Cu	6	1	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	7	<0.3	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4
Zn	52	53	58	25	46	24	44	38	43	51	44
Pb	19	17	12	21	25	28	18	21	18	18	21
Ga	14.9	16.3	16.3	13.8	15	13	13.6	14.1	13.7	15.3	14.7
Ge	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
As	<0.4	<0.4	0.8	<0.4	0.9	<0.5	0.5	0.8	<0.4	<0.4	<0.5
Se	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.2
Mo	0.4	0.6	0.3	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.7	1	0.7	0.2	0.5
W	<1.1	<1.1	<1.1	0.7	1.9	1	<1.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	1
Sn	2.3	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.1	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.1
Cd	<0.2	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	<0.2	0.4	<0.2
Sb	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	1	<0.5	<0.5	0.9	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Tl	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3
Bi	0.6	<0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3
Th	10.8	10	8.3	11.3	12	7.8	8.7	11.4	11.7	11.3	13.6
U	3.7	3.7	0.7	2.1	<0.5	1.7	4.7	3.9	<0.5	2.9	4.4
A/CNK	0.96	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.05
Ga*1000/A	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
Rb/Sr	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Sr/Y	16.1	17.6	31.0	11.0	33.6	4.8	12.5	14.6	16.8	8.3	12.1
Zr/Hf	43.8	27.5	30.6	30.3	26.8	19.4	28.2	31.2	25.9	22.9	30.6
Zr-T(°C)	727.3	744.1	772.4	748.5	751.5	714.1	736.6	721.8	727.1	745.0	754.6

Appendix-1: Continued

	Zone IV granite						Zone V granodiorite				
	68A59	68A49	68A22	68A47	68A67	68A48	68A51	68A52	68A53	68A54	68A55
Mag. Sus.	3.81	7.01	2.71	4.81	1.28	2.85	10.7	9.91	11.1	0.76	9.31
SiO ₂	72.08	72.18	73.26	74.10	74.67	75.09	65.87	66.80	67.51	68.08	68.31
TiO ₂	0.25	0.27	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.54	0.44	0.49	0.46	0.43
Al ₂ O ₃	14.67	14.54	14.06	13.70	13.67	13.34	15.84	15.89	15.58	15.67	15.62
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.47	2.43	1.93	1.88	1.33	1.33	4.74	3.86	4.01	3.61	3.47
MnO	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07
MgO	0.53	0.58	0.28	0.23	0.15	0.19	1.74	1.41	1.43	1.24	1.25
CaO	2.47	2.23	1.78	1.13	0.84	1.20	4.43	4.16	3.57	3.89	3.60
Na ₂ O	3.84	3.85	4.04	3.77	4.21	3.51	3.57	3.75	3.66	3.85	3.81
K ₂ O	3.31	3.57	3.54	4.49	4.54	4.50	2.47	2.55	2.75	2.40	2.59
P ₂ O ₅	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.11
S	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
H ₂ O+	0.40	0.17	0.36	0.35	0.29	0.49	0.65	0.58	0.91	0.45	0.84
H ₂ O-	0.05	0.07	0.34	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.18	0.34	0.24	0.29	0.15
CO ₂	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.01	0.11
SUM	100.25	100.05	99.88	99.93	99.95	99.97	100.25	100.39	100.37	100.14	100.36
Rb	113	130	98	127	159	174	83	81	83	72	78
Sr	190	186	195	106	69	97	293	278	294	322	306
Ba	520	341	1480	851	385	304	446	422	481	417	447
Zr	113	93	117	99	73	80	101	93	110	95	112
Hf	3.7	3	4	4	3.7	4.3	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.9
Nb	8.8	10.4	7.6	10.9	12.1	10.9	7.8	7.4	8.3	7.8	7.5
Ta	2	2.8	2.1	3.2	3.1	3	< 1.9	1.6	1.6	2	2.1
Y	17	20	14	20	23	17	15	15	13	11	12
La	24	19	34	23	16	16	18	19	19	12	24
Ce	43	38	58	43	36	28	34	30	33	26	43
V	10	17	<3	4	2	5	81	53	59	49	43
Cr	32	27	42	54	19	18	15	34	33	20	31
Co	9	7	8	7	<4	4	13	10	11	12	9
Ni	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	1	1	1
Cu	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	1	< 0.4	5	1	1
Zn	45	43	37	36	16	24	57	49	59	57	47
Pb	18	19	19	22	27	34	9	11	13	29	11
Ga	15.3	15.6	14.2	14.4	15.3	14.3	16.5	16.7	16	16.4	15.8
Ge	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
As	< 0.4	0.3	< 0.4	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.6	0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	0.4	0.4
Se	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.1	< 0.1	0.1
Mo	0.4	0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	0.4	< 0.2	0.7	1.3	2	0.3	1.2
W	1.5	2	0.7	0.8	2	2	< 1.1	0.8	< 1.1	< 1.1	< 1.0
Sn	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1
Cd	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	0.4	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	0.3	< 0.2	0.3	< 0.2
Sb	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Tl	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
Bi	< 0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	0.5	0.3
Th	14.3	12.5	11.2	12.6	13.3	21.6	7	8.5	6.8	5.6	8.3
U	3.6	< 0.5	1.5	< 0.5	2.1	5.7	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.2	2
A/CNK	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.04	0.95	0.96	1.01	0.98	1.00
Ga*10000/A	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Rb/Sr	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	2.3	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Sr/Y	11.2	9.3	13.9	5.3	3.0	5.7	19.5	18.5	22.6	29.3	25.5
Zr/Hf	30.5	31.0	29.3	24.8	19.7	18.6	38.8	42.3	40.7	39.6	38.6
Zr-T(°C)	753.2	738.0	758.6	748.1	722.1	731.8	730.1	725.4	745.1	730.3	746.2

Appendix-1: Continued

	Zone V granodiorite			Yaguki tungsten skarn mine							
	68A56	68A57	68A58	82230ML6	82130ML3	82180ML5	82072713	82072710	82072706	82072719	
Mag. Sus.	6.72	6.81	9.41	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.08	n.d.	
SiO ₂	64.61	74.05	69.60	53.42	65.47	68.08	68.82	72.13	76.18	50.12	
TiO ₂	0.57	0.19	0.33	1.29	0.58	0.41	0.35	0.33	0.10	0.65	
Al ₂ O ₃	16.21	13.41	15.12	21.56	15.91	15.08	15.46	13.11	13.02	19.16	
Fe ₂ O ₃	5.18	1.80	3.23	8.55	4.69	3.39	3.18	2.94	0.71	5.82	
MnO	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.27	
MgO	1.77	0.45	0.96	2.29	2.04	1.46	1.25	1.21	0.19	2.98	
CaO	4.06	1.89	3.22	3.31	4.39	3.38	3.48	1.62	1.07	15.91	
Na ₂ O	3.46	3.49	3.93	4.61	3.19	3.12	3.31	3.66	2.51	1.56	
K ₂ O	2.59	3.84	2.79	2.98	2.82	3.85	3.30	3.76	5.86	2.31	
P ₂ O ₅	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.03	0.21	
S	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.18	
H ₂ O+	1.30	0.54	0.54	2.19	0.86	0.88	0.73	1.00	0.39	0.71	
H ₂ O-	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.09	
CO ₂	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.21	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.10	
SUM	100.22	99.98	100.08	100.53	100.22	100.10	100.07	100.13	100.10	99.98	
Rb	131	107	89	89	116	106	97	88	134	59	
Sr	369	163	245	814	353	313	299	186	354	158	
Ba	463	563	430	373	380	527	406	500	591	90	
Zr	114	98	116	100	117	77	89	80	61	118	
Hf	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.8	3	3.8	2.9	2.6	10.9	
Nb	7.9	6.9	8.4	4.5	9.9	7.9	8.6	8.6	4.4	12.7	
Ta	< 5.7	1.5	2.5	< 2.9		2.7	2.5	3.9	2.7		
Y	12	11	16	33	17	12	13	14	9	40	
La	16	20	15	21	27	17	23	32	26	82	
Ce	33	34	28	42	49	32	34	50	35	129	
V	70	15	24	160	93	63	40	41	4	72	
Cr	39	21	25	38	47	27	37	38	46	33	
Co	7	7	9	14		9	6	9	3		
Ni	2	<1	1	8	4	1	1	1	1	<3	
Cu	137	< 0.4	< 0.4	13	22	3	29	1	1	1355	
Zn	82	35	46	95	44	31	32	31	9	99	
Pb	38	25	14	18	8	15	13	11	20	2	
Ga	16.9	12.9	15.4	23.8	17.3	15	14.8	10	9	20.4	
Ge	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4		1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1		
As	0.4	0.3	< 0.4	< 0.5	0.9	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	2.6	
Se	0.2	< 0.1	0.3	0.3	< 0.2	< 0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.2	< 1.2	
Mo	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	2.6	47	
W	< 1.3	1.2	1.6	< 1.7	31.6	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.8	4540	
Sn	1.8	1.6	1.5	1	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.6	0.3	17.3	
Cd	0.4	< 0.2	0.3	0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 0.2	2.2	
Sb	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	1	1.3	
Tl	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.2	< 1.3	
Bi	1.7	0.4	< 0.3	< 0.4	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	< 0.3	1.2	
Th	5.3	12.8	7.2	9.6	9.9	10.8	19.2	19.1	19	23.4	
U	1.2	3.1	1.6	1.1	4.2	3.9	7	4.7	4.6	< 0.5	
A/CNK	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.28	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.01	1.05	0.56	
Ga*10000/A	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.0	
Rb/Sr	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Sr/Y	30.8	14.8	15.3	24.7	20.8	26.1	23.0	13.3	39.3	4.0	
Zr/Hf	33.5	28.8	35.2	31.3	24.4	25.7	23.4	27.6	23.5	10.8	
Zr-T(°C)	746.7	743.8	749.1	743.7	744.4	715.2	729.5	727.6	712.8	605.2	

Sample localities of the analyzed granitoids from the Yaguki mine.

82230ML6: 230 ML (meter level), No. 3 Orebody, Kotobuki No. 1 Exploration drift. Diorite.

82130ML3: 130 ML, W320 Cross Cut. Granodiorite.

82180ML5: 180ML, Exploration drift to north. Granodiorite.

82072713: 230 ML. Freshest granodiorite.

82072710: 230 ML. Fine granodiorite. Pink K-feldspar along joint.

82072706: 80 ML, W600. Fine-grained dikelet in slate.

82072719: Akahage Orebody. Scheelite disseminated altered granodiorite.