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Petrography and geochemistry of granitoids and related rocks from the pre-Neogene basement of the Slavonia-Srijem Depression (Croatia)

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Abstract

The pre-Neogene basement of the Slavonia-Srijem Depression (eastern Croatia) is composed of various types of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks. Here we present the petrography and geochemistry of a heterogeneous group represented by two types of alkali granite, granite, syenite, rhyolite and orthogneiss. The alkali granite type 1 has an A-type geochemical affinity: a ferroan character, high alkali content, high concentration of rare earth elements (REE³⁺), Rb, Zr, Nb and Y, and low CaO, MgO, P₂O₅, Ba, Sr and Eu contents. The syenite has similar characteristics, but displays enrichment in Ba, K, Eu and Zr, which could be a consequence of feldspar and zircon accumulation. The alkali granite type 2 is an A-type granite but differs from the alkali granite type 1 in having lower K₂O and Rb, accompanied by higher Na₂O and Sr concentrations, possibly resulting from alteration or a different parental magma/evolutionary process. The granite and rhyolite are distinguished from both types of alkali granite by their magnesian character, lower Zr, Nb and Y concentrations, less pronounced Eu negative anomaly, as well as higher Ba, Sr and LREE/HREE. The orthogneiss displays differences in major element chemistry compared to the alkali granite type 1, but has similar trace element and REE patterns. The alkali granites are characterized by Y/Nb < 1.2, indicating an ocean island basalt-like source, while the granite originated from melting of a crustal, probably metasedimentary source. The A-type granites could belong to the Late Cretaceous A-type magmatism of the Sava Zone, while the granite is significantly different from the Sava Zone A-type granites as well as the other rocks investigated in this study.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The pre-Neogene basement of the Croatian portion of the Pannonian Basin represents a part of the Alpine-Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system, predominantly covered by younger deposits (SCHMID et al., 2020). It is mainly composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks (e.g. PAMIĆ, 1986, 1999). Only a minor part of these units is exposed at the surface as isolated outcrops, e.g. the Palaeozoic granito-metamorphic complex/complexes of the Psunj and Papuk Mts. (e.g. PAMIĆ & LANPHERE, 1991; BALEN et al., 2006, 2015; HORVAT et al., 2018) with the Late Devonian granitoids (380±4 to 283±5 Ma, HORVAT et al., 2018), or the Late Cretaceous granite of the Moslavačka Gora (82 ± 1 Ma, STARIJAŠ et al., 2010) and the Late Cretaceous bimodal basalt and rhyolite complex along with accompanying A-type granites (83.6±1.5 Ma, BALEN et al. 2020) of the Požeška Gora (ŠPARICA & PAMIĆ, 1986; PAMIĆ et al., 1988, 1988/1989; BALEN et al., 2020).

Although hydrocarbon exploration has provided valuable borehole material from the pre-Neogene basement units of the Croatian part of the Pannonian Basin, the published data remain scarce, which causes uncertainty when reconstructing the major tectonic units. Since the eastern part of the Slavonia-Srijem Depression (SSD) in eastern Croatia represents the area where the Adria-derived tectonic units, the Europe-derived tectonic units and the Sava Zone are juxtaposed (SCHMID et al., 2020), we chose this area to study the granites and spatially associated acidic rocks from samples obtained from boreholes. This paper

reports the results of petrography and whole-rock geochemistry for two types of alkali granite, granite, syenite, rhyolite and orthogneiss as well as the mineral chemistry for alkali granite type 1. The aim of this study was to define granitoid rocks in the pre-Neogene basement of the SSD, obtain information about their sources, potential genetic relationships and suggest the regional context of the examined rocks.

2. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Sava Zone is defined as a relatively narrow belt composed of various types of igneous and metamorphic rocks along with the Late Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. It is interpreted as a suture zone between the European plate (Tisia-Dacia) and the Adriatic plate, stretching E-W from Zagreb to Belgrade and NNW-SSE along the Vardar River to the Aegean Sea (Fig. 1; SCHMID et al., 2008, 2020; USTASZEWSKI et al., 2010). According to SCHMID et al. (2008), the north-western tip of the Sava Zone takes on a SW-NE strike, following the Mid-Hungarian Fault Zone. USTASZEWSKI et al. (2009, 2010) interpreted the Sava Zone as an ocean basin, a relic of the Mesozoic Tethys (Vardar Ocean) that remained open during the Late Cretaceous and Early Palaeogene. According to GALLHOFER et al. (2015) the subduction of this oceanic lithosphere led to establishment of the Late Cretaceous magmatic arc of the Apuseni-Banat-Timok-Srednogorie Belt.

One of the most distinctive features of the Sava Zone is the Late Cretaceous bimodal magmatism, manifested predominantly by basic and acidic volcanism with minor shallow plutonism (e.g.

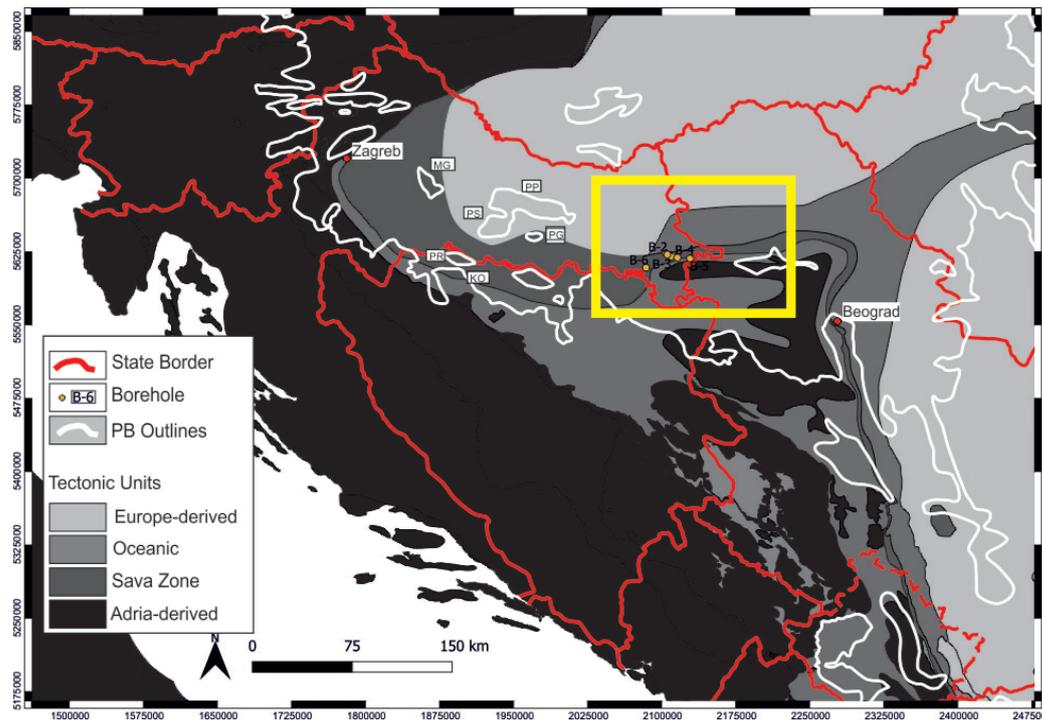


Figure 1. Regional map of the major tectonic units simplified after SCHMID et al. (2020). Europe-derived units include the Tisia and Dacia megaunits, while the Adria-derived units include the Adriatic microplate, deformed Adriatic margin and Adria-derived thrust sheets. Oceanic units are the Neotethyan obducted ophiolites. The yellow rectangle denotes the position of the study area depicted in Fig. 2. MG: Moslavačka Gora, PP: Papuk, PS: Psunj, PG: Požeška Gora, PR: Prosara, KO: Kozara.

PAMIĆ, 2002), outcropping on the Požeška Gora in Croatia (ŠPARICA & PAMIĆ, 1986; PAMIĆ et al., 1988, 1988/1989), the Kozara (USTASZEWSKI et al., 2009; CVETKOVIĆ et al., 2014) and the Prosara (PAMIĆ & INJUK, 1988; USTASZEWSKI et al., 2010) in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Klepa in North Macedonia (PRELEVIĆ et al., 2017). This bimodal magmatism covers the time span of 83.6–81 Ma (USTASZEWSKI et al., 2009; BALEN et al., 2020). The geodynamic context of this magmatism varies between different authors: it is possibly related to a back-arc basin (PAMIĆ, 2002; USTASZEWSKI et al., 2009), or an anomalous Iceland-type mid-oceanic ridge (CVETKOVIĆ et al., 2014), or a continental rift/pseudo-rift (BELAK et al., 1998), or an upper-plate fore-arc basin (PRELEVIĆ et al., 2017), or due to intracontinental extension induced by transtensional tectonics (PRELEVIĆ et al., 2017). The acidic magmatism itself also has various interpretations: from a product of partial melting of basic oceanic crust on the Kozara (CVETKOVIĆ et al., 2014), or a product of basic melt fractionation, along with minor crustal contamination on the Požeška Gora (PAMIĆ et al., 2000). The A-type granite of the Požeška Gora is considered to be a product of partial melting of the continental crust, along with a possible mantle contribution (BALEN et al., 2020). Besides this bimodal volcanism, Late Cretaceous ultrapotassic lamprophyric volcanism was recently described at the Ripanj locality, near Belgrade, Serbia by SOKOL et al. (2020). They attributed this volcanism to melts derived from the partial melting of metasomatized lithospheric mantle either in a fore-arc or an intracontinental setting associated with transtensional tectonics.

The eastern part of the SSD is completely covered by Quaternary deposits (BRKIĆ et al., 1989; ČIĆULIĆ-TRIFUNOVIĆ & GALOVIĆ, 1984). According to the regional interpretations of SCHMID et al. (2008, 2020), the pre-Neogene basement of the SSD includes Adria-derived tectonic units, the Sava Zone and

Europe-derived units (Fig. 2). It is mainly composed of igneous (diabase, gabbro, granite, syenite) and metamorphic (gneiss and mica schist, low grade metasediments) rocks, while sedimentary rocks such as flysch-like sandstones and shales are subordinate. Based on the results of whole rock K-Ar ages, PAMIĆ & PÉCSKAY (1994) considered basic rocks from the SSD to comprise part of a Late Cretaceous ophiolite sequence. The granite and gneiss, along with low grade metamorphic rocks have been correlated with the Hercynian complex of the Papuk Mts. (PAMIĆ & LANPHERE 1991).

3. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

A brief overview on the core samples along with the borehole number, depth interval and type of analysis is provided in Table 1. The borehole data was obtained from INA-Industrija nafte d.d. well reports. In the studied boreholes, the basement is composed of alkali granite type 1 (B-1 borehole, apparent thickness > 205 m), alkali granite type 2 (B-2 borehole, apparent thickness > 98 m), syenite (B-3 borehole, apparent thickness > 61 m), orthogneiss (B-4 and B-5 boreholes, apparent thickness > 57 m and 308 m, respectively) and cataclastic porphyritic granitic breccia with rhyolite fragment (B-6 borehole, apparent thickness of 489 m). A rhyolite fragment was sampled along with the granite in order to test whether there is any cogenetic relationship between these two types of rocks. The orthogneiss from B-4 and B-5 boreholes was sampled for the same reason, i.e. to check for a possible relationship with the adjacent granites. The sampled rocks are covered by Late Miocene marls, except in B-5, where Early-Middle Miocene breccia-conglomerates are present. The only borehole that was drilled through the studied units was B-6, where flysch-like interbedded sandstone and shale underlie the granitic breccia. In total, nine samples were investigated from six boreholes. Petrographic analysis was done using Leitz Wetzlar Orthoplan and

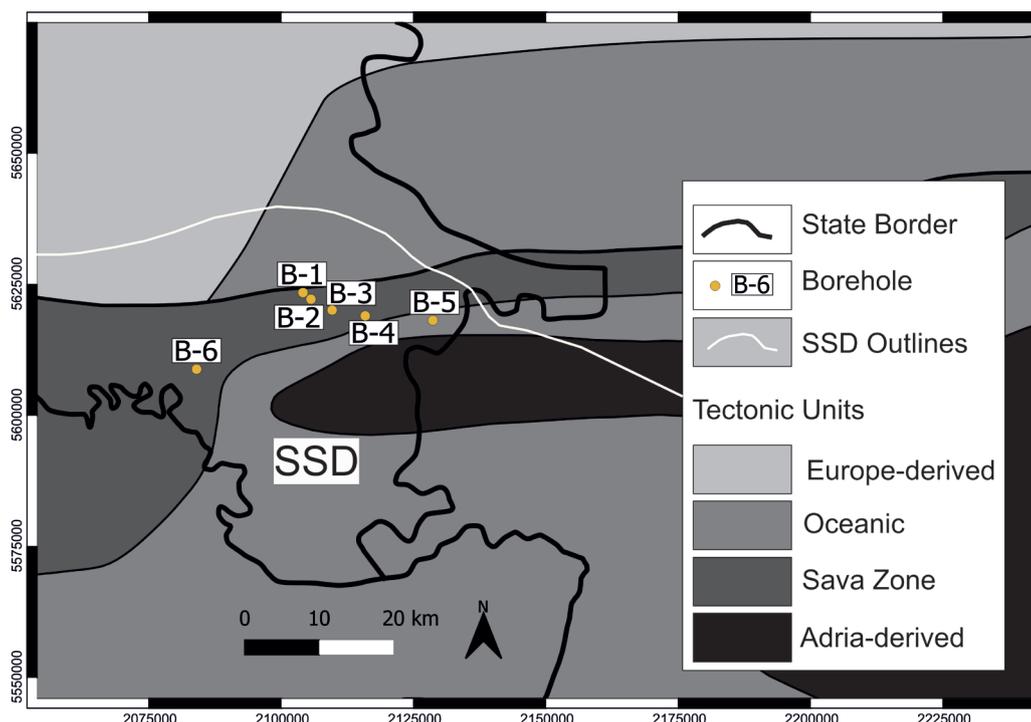


Figure 2. Map of the major tectonic units of the study area with an approximate outline of the Slavonia-Srijem (SS) Depression, along with the position of the boreholes from which the samples were obtained. Simplified after SCHMID et al. (2020).

Table 1. List of samples with borehole number, depth interval and type of analysis. WRA – whole rock analysis. EMPA – mineral chemistry by electron probe micro-analyser.

Sample	Borehole	Depth interval (m)	Analysis	Rock type
B-1-3	B-1	1010-1011	WRA	alkali granite type 1
B-1-4	B-1	1070-1072	WRA	alkali granite type 1
B-1-5	B-1	1140-1141.5	WRA, EMPA	alkali granite type 1
B-2-1	B-2	1028-1029.5	WRA	alkali granite type 2
B-3-5	B-3	1093-1099	WRA	syenite
B-4-5	B-4	1156-1158.5	WRA	orthogneiss
B-5-2	B-5	1568-1570	WRA	orthogneiss
B-6-2	B-6	1427-1430	WRA	granite
B-6-2	B-6	1427-1430	WRA	rhyolite

Olympus BX51 polarizing microscopes at the Upstream Laboratory, INA-Industija nafte, d.d., Zagreb. Modal analysis was obtained by point-counting of at least 500 points.

The mineral chemistry for one sample was obtained with a JEOL JXA 8900 electron probe micro-analyser (EPMA) at the Institut für Geowissenschaften, Goethe Universität Frankfurt. Measurements on a carbon-coated thin section and polished grain mount were performed in wavelength-dispersive mode (WDS) with a 15 kV accelerating voltage, a 20 nA (12 nA for feldspars) beam current and ~ 3 μm beam diameter. Raw data were corrected with the CITZAF quantitative matrix correction implemented by JEOL.

The whole rock chemical analysis was performed by inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy (ICP-ES) for major elements, carbon and sulphur, while trace elements including rare-earth elements (REE) were determined by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), at the Bureau Veritas

Minerals, Vancouver, Canada. The rocks were analysed after sample solution by 4-acid digestion of 0.25 g sample, while the REE were determined after LiBO₂/Li₂B₄O₇ fusion and nitric acid digestion of a 0.1 g sample. Detection limits for ICP-ES analyses was 0.01%, except for SiO₂ (0.04%), Al₂O₃ (0.03%) and Fe₂O₃ (0.04%), while detection limits for ICP-MS analysis were 0.1 ppm. GCDkit 4.1 (JANOŠEK et al., 2006) was used for data handling.

4. RESULTS

The granitoid rocks analysed in this study are classified based on geochemical characteristics, using the classification of DE LA ROCHE et al. (1980; Fig. 3). The main reason for using this classification instead of the quartz-alkali feldspar-plagioclase (QAP)

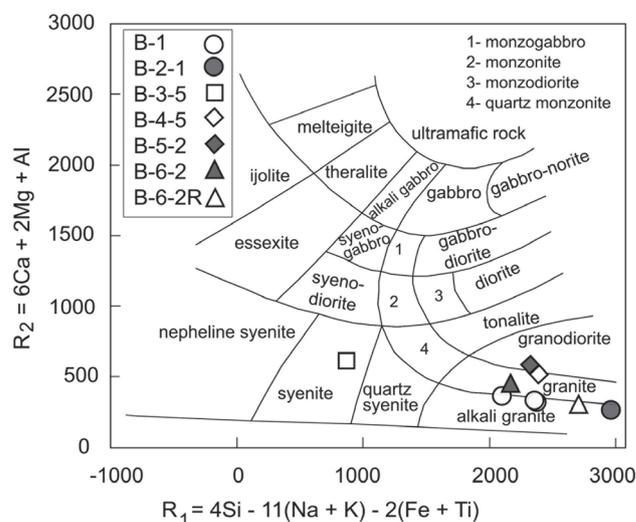


Figure 3. Classification diagram based on major elements after DE LA ROCHE et al. (1980).

classification of STRECKEISEN (1974) based on modal composition is the lack of mineral chemistry data for all the samples. Consequently, we have not made the distinction between albite with <5% Ab component, which is according to STRECKEISEN (1974), included in the alkali feldspar group and albite with >5% Ab which is included in the plagioclase group. Rhyolite is classified according to major element composition, i.e. total alkali-silica diagram (LE BAS et al, 1986; not displayed).

4.1. Petrography

The alkali granite type 1 (samples B-1-3, B-1-4, B-1-5) is a pink-coloured, leucocratic, medium-grained rock with an equigranular

texture (Fig. 4a) and is locally porphyritic. The rock is composed of K-feldspar (58-67%) and quartz (25-37%) followed by minor albite (2-6%), accessory biotite and hornblende, magnetite, ilmenite, zircon and apatite. The subsolidus mineral assemblage includes chlorite (1-2%), stilpnomelane, allanite, epidote, fluorite, titanite, haematite, pyrite, calcite, sericite and kaolinite. Anhedral *K-feldspar* (up to 5 mm) has perthitic texture with irregular albite lamellae (20-50% of the host mineral). It forms graphic intergrowths with quartz, which is especially pronounced in the fine-grained matrix of the porphyritic varieties, where these intergrowths are irregular and of different size. *Quartz* (up to 3 mm) is anhedral, with undulose extinction. Prismatic *albite* (up to 2

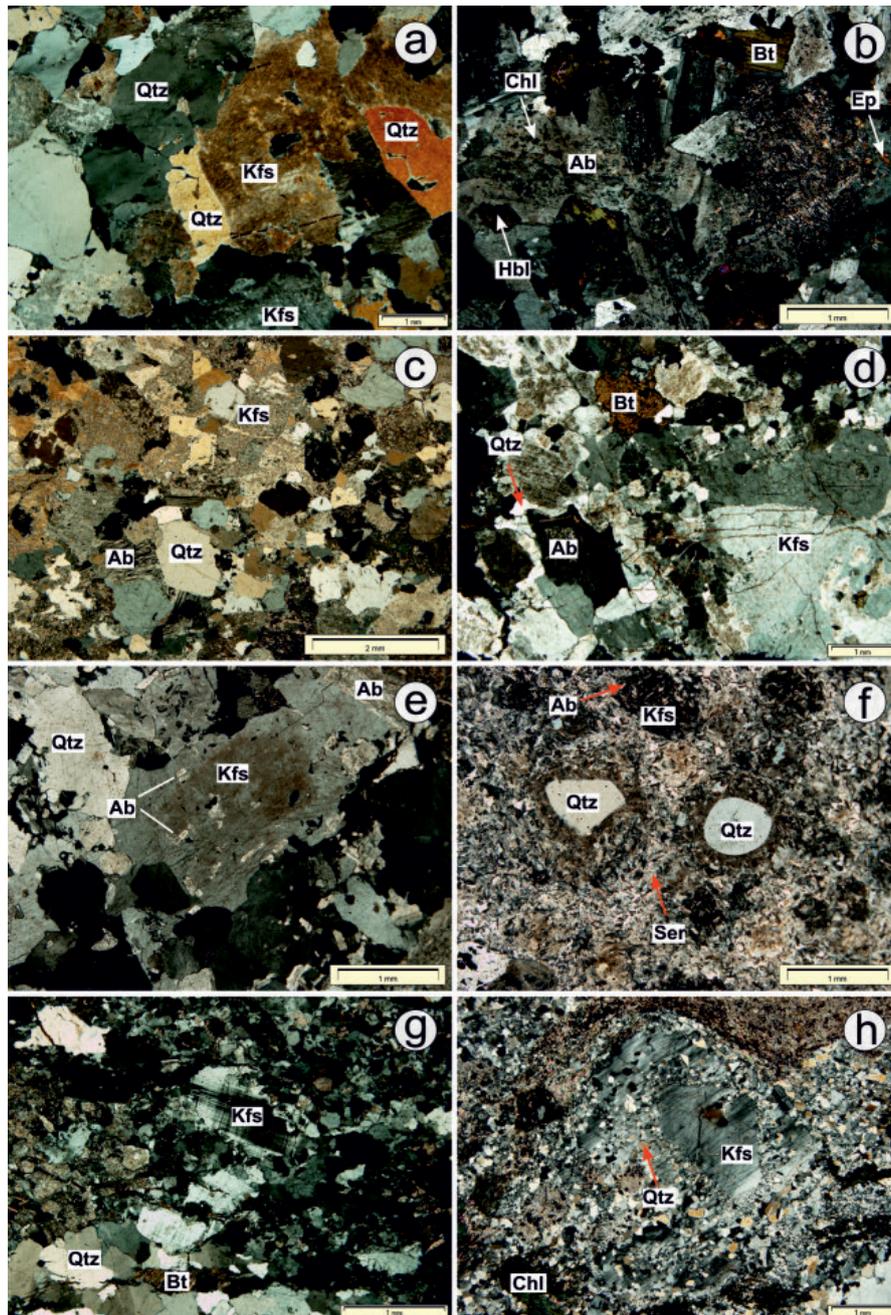


Figure 4. Photomicrographs of: a) K-feldspar (Kfs) and quartz (Qtz) in equigranular alkali granite type 1 (B-1-5); b) clusters of albite (Ab), biotite (Bt) and hornblende (Hbl) with chlorite (Chl) and epidote (Ep) replacing albite in alkali granite type 1 (B-1-5); c) albite (Ab), sericitized K-feldspar (Kfs) and quartz (Qtz) in alkali granite type 2 (B-2-1); d) K-feldspar (Kfs), albite (Ab) and quartz (Qtz) in syenite (B-3-5), interstitial biotite (Bt); e) granite (B-6-2) with quartz (Qtz) and K-feldspar (Kfs) containing albite (Ab) inclusions; f) rounded quartz (Qtz) phenocrysts, K-feldspar (Kfs) with albite (Ab) inclusions, sericite (Ser) in groundmass of rhyolite (B-6-2R); g) K-feldspar (Kfs) microcline (Mc), quartz (Qtz) and biotite (Bt) in gneiss (B-5-2); h) K-feldspar (Kfs) porphyroclast mantled by quartz (Qtz) and secondary chlorite (Chl) in gneiss (B-4-5). Abbreviations of mineral names after WHITNEY & EVANS (2010).

mm), with thin polysynthetic twinning, is associated with rounded clusters of hornblende and biotite (Fig. 4b), where it is characterized by altered cores containing different proportions of small epidote grains and/or chlorite aggregates, usually surrounded by fresh albite rims. *Biotite* (up to 2 mm) is the most abundant mafic mineral and it occurs as anhedral flakes, with light to dark brown pleochroism. It is mainly interstitial to feldspar and quartz. *Hornblende* (< 1 mm) is euhedral to subhedral, pleochroic from light to dark green and is mainly altered to stilpnomelane and minor chlorite, along with epidote, titanite and opaques.

The alkali granite type 2 (B-2-1) is a grey to pinkish, leucocratic, fine-grained (<1.5 mm) rock, characterized by pronounced quartz-feldspar graphic intergrowths. It generally has an equigranular texture (Fig. 4c) but is locally porphyritic. The rock is composed of quartz (46%), albite (40%) and K-feldspar (8%), followed by accessory apatite, zircon and opaques. Subsolvus minerals include sericite (6%), chlorite, haematite, carbonate and kaolinite. Feldspars and quartz (to a lesser extent) occur as larger grains, and in the granophyric groundmass of the porphyritic variety. They are extensively altered to sericite. *Albite* locally has an antiperthitic texture, with K-feldspar exsolution lamellae, and a subordinately altered core with fresh rim. *K-feldspar* is perthitic. The primary ferromagnesian mineral has been completely altered to *chlorite*. Chlorite and sericite also occur interstitially as fan-shaped aggregates.

The syenite (B-3-5) is a pinkish, leucocratic, coarse-grained rock, displaying a cataclastic and locally granular texture. The rock is composed of K-feldspar (56%) and albite (32%), followed by minor quartz (5%), biotite (4%), and hornblende (2%). Accessory minerals are zircon, apatite and opaques. Subsolvus minerals are chlorite, epidote, haematite, carbonate, sericite and kaolinite. Microstructures indicative of the plastic deformation were observed: e.g. larger grains of K-feldspar surrounded by myrmekite, distortion of polysynthetic twinning in albite and kink-bands in biotite laths. *K-feldspar* (up to 30 mm) has an anhedral habit, perthitic texture, and contains inclusions of albite. *Albite* (up to 10 mm) is anhedral and displays thin polysynthetic twinning. It occurs predominantly with narrow fresh rims around altered grains. *Quartz* is anhedral, interstitial, and up to 0.5 mm in size (Fig. 4d). *Biotite* (up to 2 mm) is interstitial, with light to dark brown pleochroism. *Hornblende* (up to 2 mm) is subhedral and pleochroic from light to dark green.

The granite (B-6-2) is leucocratic rock, with red K-feldspar, pinkish-orange albite and greyish quartz, displaying seriate porphyritic texture (Fig. 4e). K-feldspar megacrysts occur locally. The texture is locally cataclastic, with fragments of granite in a dark green matrix, and shear zones up to 1 cm wide. The rock is composed of albite (37%), K-feldspar (31%) and quartz (26%). Accessory minerals are zircon, apatite and opaques. Subsolvus minerals are chlorite (6%), white mica, clay minerals and carbonate. *K-feldspar* (0.1 to >50 mm) has an anhedral habit and perthitic texture with thin albite exsolution. Larger grains of K-feldspars contain inclusions of albite microliths and quartz grains. K-feldspar megacrysts are anhedral, without sharp boundaries with surrounding matrix and contain zonally distributed quartz, albite and chlorite inclusions (up to 0.5 mm in size). These large grains also exhibit cracks filled with subsolvus quartz or carbonate. *Albite* (0.1 to 15 mm) has an anhedral to subhedral habit and thin polysynthetic twinning. Larger albite grains contain K-feldspar and quartz inclusions. *Quartz* (up to 10 mm) is anhedral, displaying segmentation, undulose extinction and deformation lamellae. Larger quartz grains contain albite, K-feldspar and chlo-

rite inclusions. *Chlorite* (0.1-1.5 mm) displays light green to green pleochroism. It occurs as pseudomorphs after primary ferromagnesian minerals, probably biotite, with opaque inclusions and locally developed kink-band structures. It also occurs as interstitial and fracture filling fine-grained aggregates.

The rhyolite (B-6-2R) is a light olive grey rock with aphyric texture and a phenocryst to matrix ratio of 1:40. It contains few phenocrysts of quartz and subordinate feldspar in a devitrified spherulitic and micropoikilitic groundmass (Fig. 4f). *Quartz* phenocrysts (~0.5 mm) are rounded, sub rounded, subhedral and partially embayed. Quartz is also a part of the groundmass, filling cusped areas between spherulites. *Feldspar* phenocrysts (up to 1.1 mm) are subhedral, with a prismatic habit and are almost completely altered to sericite and clay minerals. The groundmass is composed of quartz, feldspar and secondary white mica.

The orthogneiss (B-5-2, B-4-5), with porphyroclastic texture, contains pinkish feldspar porphyroclasts in greyish green matrix. The foliated fabric is defined by the alternation of quartz and/or quartz-feldspar ribbons and strips of parallel-oriented mica. The rock is composed of quartz (35-45%), albite (20-28%), K-feldspar (13-25%), muscovite (5-12%), biotite (6%), garnet (1%) and local clinozoisite (0-3%). Accessory minerals are zircon, apatite and opaque minerals, along with local tourmaline. Secondary minerals are chlorite, sericite, carbonate, haematite, pyrite and clay minerals. *Quartz* (0.05 to 2 mm) is anhedral, displaying subgrains or undulose extinction, mainly forming monomineralic aggregates. Larger quartz grains, locally mantled by fine-grained quartz aggregates, display segmentation to prismatic subgrains. *K-feldspar* (0.1 to 20 mm) is anhedral, locally with tartan twinning (Fig. 4g). It is mainly associated with quartz-rich domains. Larger K-feldspar grains are perthitic, locally surrounded by fine-grained aggregates of quartz and subordinately plagioclase, contain fractures and display undulose extinction (Fig. 4h). *Albite* (0.1 to 2 mm) has an anhedral habit and thin polysynthetic twinning, which is locally deformed. *Biotite* (0.1 to 1 mm) has an anhedral habit and light to dark brown pleochroism. It occurs in quartz domains and as inclusions inside larger K-feldspar grains and locally forms lenticular clusters. *Muscovite* (0.1 to 0.6 mm) is anhedral to subhedral and parallel-oriented, forming the strips. *Garnet* (0.1-1 mm) is anhedral to subhedral and mainly atoll-shaped. *Clinozoisite* (up to 1 mm), occurring only in sample B-4-5, displays a preferred orientation of elongate grains.

4.2. Mineral chemistry

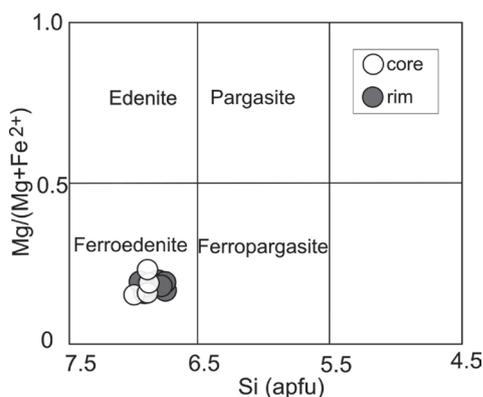
The sample of the alkali granite type 1 (B-1-5) was selected for mineral chemical analysis based on petrographic observations. The rest of the samples have not been subjected to the analysis of mineral chemistry due to alteration. The analysed minerals were amphibole, biotite and feldspar.

The results of the selected EPMA analyses of amphibole from the alkali granite type 1 (B-1-5) are listed in Table 2. The structural formula of amphibole was calculated based on 23 oxygen atoms and 15 cations. According to LEAKE et al. (1997), the analysed amphibole is calcic with $Ca_B > 1.5$ atom per formula unit (apfu), corresponding to ferro-edenite (Fig. 5), with $(Na+K)_A = 0.54-0.75$ apfu. The $Fe/(Fe+Mg)$ ratios range from 0.79 to 0.85, while total aluminium Al_{tot} is low (1.08-1.34 apfu).

The results of the selected EPMA analyses of biotite are provided in Table 3. The structural formula of biotite was calculated based on 24 atoms (O, OH) and 15 cations. The analysed biotite corresponds to annite, with $Fe/(Fe+Mg)$ ratio ranging from 0.66

Table 2. Selected EPMA analyses and structural formulae of amphibole from the alkali granite type 1 (B-1-5). Calculated based on 23 oxygen atoms and 15 cations.

Sample	B-1-5											
Mineral	amphibole											
Grain	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Position	core	core	rim	rim	core	rim	rim	core	rim	rim	rim	rim
SiO ₂	42.23	43.36	42.70	42.58	42.87	42.25	42.83	42.66	42.81	43.14	43.26	43.16
TiO ₂	1.54	1.37	1.64	1.60	1.71	1.19	1.11	1.19	1.14	1.19	1.21	1.54
Al ₂ O ₃	6.65	5.71	7.07	7.11	6.82	7.05	6.75	6.90	6.84	6.91	7.19	6.54
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
FeO	29.67	30.06	28.70	28.86	27.74	29.58	29.15	29.37	29.66	29.25	29.32	29.06
MnO	0.72	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.63	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.74	0.72	0.66	0.73
NiO	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.04
MgO	3.16	2.98	3.59	3.56	4.21	3.25	3.50	3.52	3.24	3.25	3.17	3.28
CaO	10.08	8.42	10.07	10.01	9.95	10.04	10.11	10.08	9.96	9.99	10.17	9.96
Na ₂ O	2.46	3.23	2.53	2.51	2.44	2.29	2.20	2.42	2.39	2.35	1.97	2.43
K ₂ O	0.95	0.77	1.03	0.99	0.97	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.06	0.98	0.91
Σ	97.93	96.86	98.00	97.91	97.34	97.45	97.44	97.95	97.91	97.91	97.93	97.65
Si	6.76	6.98	6.76	6.75	6.79	6.76	6.83	6.78	6.81	6.84	6.84	6.85
Al(IV)	1.23	1.02	1.24	1.25	1.21	1.24	1.17	1.22	1.19	1.16	1.16	1.15
ΣT	7.99	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Al(VI)	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.08
Ti	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.18
Fe ₂	3.57	3.64	3.42	3.44	3.31	3.56	3.50	3.51	3.55	3.49	3.49	3.47
Fe ₃	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Mn	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10
Mg	0.75	0.72	0.85	0.84	0.99	0.77	0.83	0.83	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.78
ΣC	5.02	5.07	5.00	5.03	5.02	5.05	5.05	5.04	5.04	5.01	5.03	5.00
Ca	1.73	1.45	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.70	1.70	1.72	1.69
Na	0.25	0.48	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.25	0.31
ΣB	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Na	0.51	0.53	0.49	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.51	0.48	0.43	0.35	0.44
K	0.19	0.16	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.18
ΣA	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.66	0.70	0.68	0.72	0.70	0.65	0.55	0.62

**Figure 5.** Classification diagram for the amphiboles from the alkali feldspar granite (B-1-5 sample) after LEAKE et al. (1997).

to 0.71, and TiO₂ contents ranging from 1.57 to 3.77 wt%. In a Mg vs. Al_{tot} diagram (Fig. 6), most biotite analyses display chemical characteristics of biotite from alkaline-peralkaline rocks (NACHIT et al., 1985).

The results of the selected EPMA analyses of feldspars from the alkali granite type 1 (B-1-5) are listed in Table 4. The structural formula was calculated based on 8 oxygen atoms. Both K-feldspar and albite exsolution lamellae were analysed, along with single albite grains associated with clusters of mafic minerals. K-feldspar is homogeneous with a composition Or₉₄₋₉₈Ab₂₋₆. Albite exsolution lamellae range in composition from An₀ to An₅, similar to albite grains, which range in composition from An₄ to An₆ and are homogeneous. The K-feldspar component in the plagioclase ranges from Or₁ to Or₂.

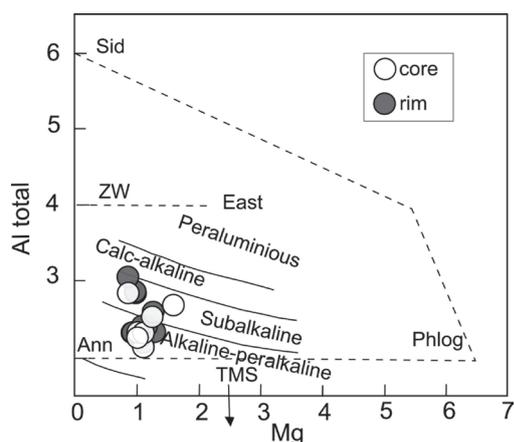


Figure 6. Discrimination diagram for biotite from the alkali feldspar granite (B-1-5 sample) after NACHIT (1985). Sid: siderophyllite, Phlog: phlogopite, East: eastonite, Ann: annite, ZW: zinnwaldite.

Table 3. Selected EPMA analyses and structural formulae of biotite from the alkali granite type 1 (B-1-5). Calculated based on 24 atoms (O, OH) and 15 cations.

Sample	B-1-5	B-1-5	B-1-5	B-1-5	B-1-5	B-1-5
Mineral	biotite	biotite	biotite	biotite	biotite	biotite
Grain	1	1	2	2	3	3
Position	core	rim	core	rim	core	rim
SiO ₂	29.47	34.46	36.55	36.39	36.1	36.32
TiO ₂	1.13	2.02	3.66	3.77	3.55	3.25
Al ₂ O ₃	13.93	12.42	12.61	12.91	12.33	13.12
Cr ₂ O ₃	0.01	0	0	0.03	0	0
FeO	36.75	31.6	29.26	29.23	29.6	28.6
MnO	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.7	0.22
NiO	0.01	0.03	0	0	0	0.03
MgO	6.48	5.41	4.47	4.07	4.8	4.71
CaO	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.04	0	0.01
Na ₂ O	0	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07
K ₂ O	1.91	7.25	8.86	9.18	9.12	9.07
Σ	90.29	93.94	95.75	95.93	96.21	95.82
Si	4.86	5.47	5.63	5.6	5.58	5.61
Al (IV)	2.71	2.32	2.29	2.34	2.25	2.39
ΣT	7.57	7.79	7.92	7.95	7.83	7.99
Al (VI)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ti	0.14	0.24	0.42	0.44	0.41	0.38
Fe ³⁺	2.03	1.68	1.51	1.51	1.53	1.48
Fe ²⁺	3.04	2.52	2.26	2.26	2.3	2.22
Mn	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
Mg	1.59	1.28	1.03	0.93	1.11	1.08
ΣM	6.84	5.75	5.25	5.17	5.38	5.18
Ca	0.02	0.01	0	0.01	0	0
Na	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
K	0.4	1.47	1.74	1.8	1.8	1.79
ΣI	0.42	1.48	1.75	1.82	1.81	1.81

Table 4. Selected EPMA analyses and structural formulae of feldspar from the alkali granite type 1 (B-1-5). Calculated based on 8 oxygen atoms.

Sample	B-1-5	B-1-5	B-1-5	B-1-5	B-1-5	B-1-5
Mineral	K-feldspar	K-feldspar	albite	albite	albite	albite
Grain	1	1	1	2	2	3
Position	core	rim	lamella	core	rim	rim
SiO ₂	64.24	64.70	68.06	67.35	67.60	67.70
Al ₂ O ₃	17.97	17.93	19.54	19.81	19.65	19.68
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.64	0.33	0.06
Bao	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.01
CaO	0.00	0.05	0.61	0.76	1.04	0.95
Na ₂ O	0.34	0.40	11.39	10.96	11.00	11.20
K ₂ O	16.58	15.91	0.18	0.13	0.08	0.21
Σ	99.23	99.11	99.94	99.67	99.75	99.87
Si	3.00	3.01	2.98	2.96	2.97	2.97
Al	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.02
Fe ³⁺	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
Ba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ca	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04
Na	0.03	0.04	0.97	0.93	0.94	0.95
K	0.99	0.95	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Σ	5.01	4.98	5.00	4.99	4.99	5.00
Or	96.99	96.04	0.98	0.75	0.44	1.15
Ab	3.01	3.70	96.18	95.61	94.64	94.44
An	0.00	0.26	2.85	3.64	4.93	4.41

4.3. Whole-rock geochemistry

Nine samples were analysed for major and trace elements, including REE: three samples of alkali granite type 1 (B-1-3, B-1-4, B-1-5), one sample of alkali granite type 2 (B-2-1), syenite (B-3-5), granite (B-6-2), rhyolite (B-6-2R) and two samples of orthogneiss (B-5-2, B-4-5). The whole-rock analyses are presented in Table 5.

The analysed rocks have a wide range of SiO₂ content (61.15-77.89 wt%). Harker diagrams exhibit negative correlations between SiO₂ and Al₂O₃, FeO, CaO, P₂O₅, and TiO₂ contents (Fig. 7). The K₂O and Na₂O contents are positively correlated with SiO₂, with an exception of the highest alkali content in the syenite (B-3-5) and the lowest K₂O content in the alkali granite type 2 (B-2-1). The MgO content is generally low (0.12-1.28 wt%), displaying a slight negative correlation with SiO₂. All analysed rocks have low P₂O₅ contents (0.01-0.19 wt%).

In the classification scheme of FROST et al. (2001) and FROST & FROST (2008), based on three variables: Fe*, modified alkali-lime index (MALI) and aluminium saturation index (ASI), the analysed samples display certain differences. Regarding the Fe*, index defined as FeO_{tot}/(FeO_{tot}+MgO) (Fig. 8a), both types of alkali granite and syenite, along with one sample of the orthogneiss (B-5-2) are classified as ferroan (Fe*=0.81-0.93), while the granite, rhyolite, and the other orthogneiss sample (B-4-5) are classified as magnesian (Fe*=0.65-0.78). Based on the MALI index defined as Na₂O+K₂O-CaO (Fig. 8b), the

Table 5. Results of whole-rock chemical analyses. AG 1 alkali granite type 1; AG 2 alkali granite type 2; LOI loss on ignition; A/NK= $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/(\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O})$; $\text{Fe}^* = \text{FeO}_{\text{tot}}/(\text{FeO}_{\text{tot}}+\text{MgO})$; $\text{MALI} = \text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}-\text{CaO}$; $\text{ASI} = \text{Al}/(\text{Ca}-1.67 \times \text{P}+\text{Na}+\text{K})$. Major element in wt%; trace element in ppm.

Sample	B-1-5	B-1-3	B-1-4	B-1-5	B-2-1	B-5-2	B-4-5	B-6-2	B-6-2R
Rock type	syenite	AG 1	AG 1	AG 1	AG 2	orthogneiss	orthogneiss	granite	rhyolite
SiO ₂	61.15	72.59	74.57	74.66	77.89	67.11	68.21	69.52	75.18
TiO ₂	0.88	0.27	0.19	0.2	0.12	0.62	0.54	0.41	0.08
Al ₂ O ₃	17.31	13.71	12.85	12.84	12.91	15.18	15.03	14.54	14.08
Fe ₂ O ₃	4.53	2.37	1.94	1.99	1.11	3.63	3.76	2.58	0.7
MnO	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	<0.01	0.09	0.06	0.06	<0.01
MgO	0.97	0.22	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.83	1.28	1.28	0.18
CaO	2.07	0.84	0.64	0.55	0.07	2.32	1.51	1.05	0.26
Na ₂ O	4.6	4.5	4.04	3.92	5.25	3.24	3.05	3.7	3.09
K ₂ O	6.05	4.58	4.77	4.94	1.41	3.84	4.12	4.62	5.07
P ₂ O ₅	0.19	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.2	0.18	0.16	0.03
LOI	2	0.7	0.7	0.6	1	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.2
Σ	99.79	99.88	99.89	99.9	99.93	99.85	99.85	99.85	99.96
Ba	597	251	192	217	78	429	472	595	698
Rb	105.7	198.5	216.8	206.4	66.4	129.6	162.8	207.9	194.1
Sr	191.2	48.4	39	36.5	100.6	139	85.4	171.2	87.4
Y	22.1	42.5	44.2	49.1	39.3	45.4	38.5	17.7	15.6
Nb	35	43.6	49.2	43.7	46.4	16.8	17.2	16	11.1
Zr	630.9	283.5	320.5	324.2	205.1	236.5	246.6	175.1	56.3
Hf	13.8	8.7	9.9	10	8	5.9	6.8	4.5	2.4
Ta	1.9	4.1	4.4	3.6	4.4	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2
Th	4.5	22.9	25.9	22.8	31	30.7	16.2	14.6	14.5
U	2.1	4.1	5.5	5	4.9	4.8	8.6	8.2	4.3
Sc	8	4	2	2	<1	11	10	5	3
Co	8	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.7	5.6	6.2	4.2	0.6
Cs	0.9	4.4	4.2	4.8	0.9	11.1	6	4.6	3.7
Pb	2	5.4	7.8	6.5	4	5	11.5	10.2	10.6
Zn	30	54	50	40	11	57	33	43	6
Ni	3.4	1	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.2	4.5	4.8	1.5
Ga	23.8	23.2	22.8	22.5	23.6	19.5	22.6	19.2	14.9
La	24.3	55.1	48.6	47.2	45.6	45.7	43.4	38.4	15.5
Ce	47.3	105.8	91	89.6	86	90.7	91.9	70.1	28.3
Pr	5.5	11.17	9.72	9.7	8.39	10.81	10.42	7.33	3.26
Nd	21.9	37.8	35.1	35.6	29.3	40.6	39.1	24.8	11.8
Sm	4.16	7.29	7.27	7.64	6.2	9.2	8.13	4.18	2.5
Eu	1.33	0.63	0.52	0.53	0.24	1.37	0.96	0.91	0.52
Gd	3.97	7.05	7.44	7.75	5.99	8.85	7.61	3.51	2.76
Tb	0.66	1.22	1.21	1.4	1.11	1.37	1.21	0.56	0.42
Dy	3.84	7.39	7.59	8.68	6.54	7.65	6.79	2.66	2.59
Ho	0.9	1.51	1.54	1.74	1.42	1.64	1.44	0.59	0.49
Er	2.46	4.31	4.64	5.43	4.4	4.41	4.01	1.48	1.5
Tm	0.38	0.73	0.69	0.81	0.7	0.62	0.59	0.24	0.23
Yb	2.5	5.03	4.78	5.33	4.51	4.47	4.01	1.77	1.46
Lu	0.36	0.72	0.7	0.76	0.7	0.63	0.57	0.29	0.23
ΣREE	119.56	245.75	220.8	222.17	201.1	228.02	220.14	156.82	71.56
A/NK	1.23	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.27	1.60	1.59	1.31	1.33
Fe*	0.81	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.89	0.80	0.73	0.65	0.78
MALI	8.58	8.24	8.17	8.31	6.59	4.76	5.66	7.27	7.9
ASI	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.26	1.13	1.25	1.14	1.28
Eu/Eu*	1.00	0.27	0.22	0.21	0.46	0.37	0.72	0.60	0.61
(La/Sm) _{cn}	3.65	4.72	4.17	3.86	4.59	3.10	3.33	5.74	3.87
(Gd/Yb) _{cn}	1.28	1.13	1.26	1.18	1.07	1.60	1.54	1.60	1.53

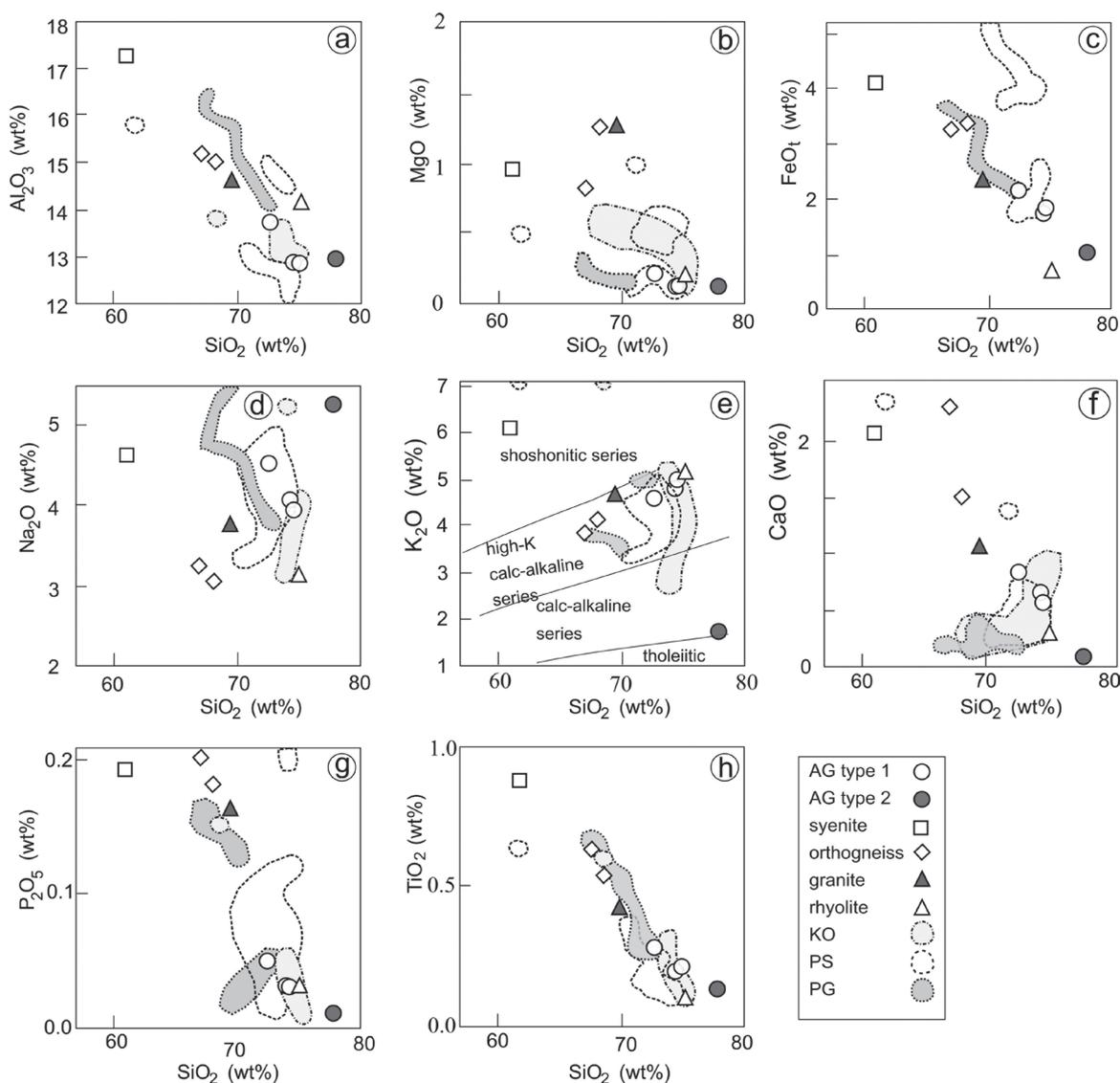


Figure 7. Harker variation diagrams of major element oxides for the analysed whole rocks. Magmatic series fields in e) after PECERILLO & TAYLOR (1976). PG: Požeška Gora. granite (BALEN et al., 2020); KO: Kozara acidic rocks (USTASZEWSKI et al., 2009); PS Prosara granite (PAMIĆ & INJUK, 1988).

samples mainly plot in the alkali-calcic field, except for the syenite and alkali granite type 2, which plot in the alkalic and calcic fields, respectively. Regarding the ASI index defined as $Al/(Ca-1.67P+Na+K)$, the alkali granite type 1 and the syenite are metaluminous, to slightly peraluminous while the rest of the samples are peraluminous (Fig. 8c).

Harker diagrams for selected trace elements are displayed in Fig. 9. Among the LILE (light ion lithophile elements), the Ba and Sr contents are negatively correlated with SiO_2 . Exceptions are the granite and the rhyolite in the Ba vs. SiO_2 diagram and Sr vs. SiO_2 diagram, as well as the alkali granite type 2 in the Sr vs. SiO_2 diagram. Rb contents are positively correlated with SiO_2 , except for the alkali granite type 2, which is characterized by very low concentrations. Among the HFSE (high field-strength elements), Zr, Nb and Y concentrations display considerable scatter, with very high Zr in the syenite, very low Zr in the rhyolite, high Nb in both types of alkali granite and the syenite and high Y in both types of alkali granite and the orthogneiss.

Primitive mantle normalized (SUN & MCDONOUGH, 1989) trace element patterns (Fig. 10) indicate a general enrichment of incompatible over compatible elements. Both types of

alkali granite and the orthogneiss display negative Ba, Sr, P, Eu, and Ti anomalies, as well as a negative Nb anomaly. The syenite displays distinctive positive anomalies in K and Zr, as well as slightly negative anomalies in Sr, P, and Ti. The granite and the rhyolite display negative Ba, Nb, Sr, P, and Ti anomalies and have a distinctive positive Pb anomaly.

Chondrite normalized (MCDONOUGH & SUN, 1995) REE patterns are generally similar for all samples (Fig. 11), with slight LREE enrichment $(La/Sm)_{cn}=3.10-5.74$ and an almost flat HREE pattern $(Gd/Yb)_{cn}=1.07-1.60$. The main difference between the samples is a negative Eu anomaly, which is well pronounced in both types of alkali granite ($Eu/Eu^*=0.12-0.27$), moderately pronounced in the orthogneiss ($Eu/Eu^*=0.37-0.46$), less pronounced in the granite and rhyolite ($Eu/Eu^*=0.60-0.72$) and absent in the syenite ($Eu/Eu^*=1.00$).

5. DISCUSSION

The results of petrographic analysis indicate that the rocks presented in this study comprise a very heterogenous group. Both types of the alkali granites and the rhyolite have preserved the igneous fabric, the syenite and granite were affected by brittle

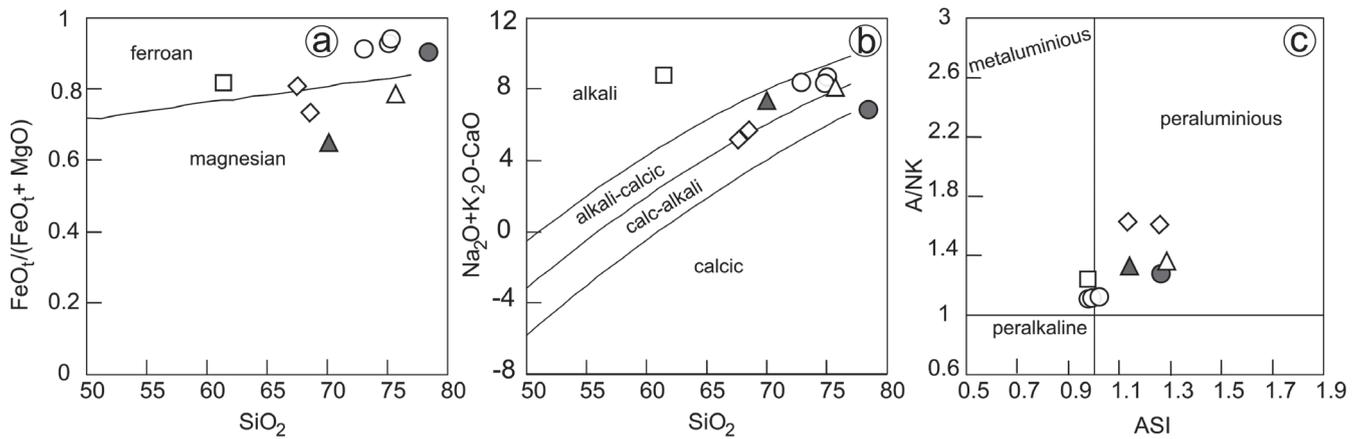


Figure 8. Classification diagrams based on the major elements after FROST et al. (2001): a) $\text{SiO}_2 - \text{FeO}_{\text{tot}}/(\text{FeO}_{\text{tot}} + \text{MgO})$; b) $\text{SiO}_2 - \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} - \text{CaO}$; c) ASI - A/NK. Symbols as in Fig. 7.

and subordinately plastic deformation, but with the preserved igneous microstructure on a thin-section scale, while the orthogneiss was subjected to plastic deformation.

The alkali granite type 1 and syenite are characterized by their similar mineralogical composition, with the main difference of lower quartz, accompanied by higher plagioclase, biotite and hornblende modal content in the syenite compared to the alkali granite type 1. Syenite is like the alkali granite type 1 with anhedral biotite and subhedral hornblende as ferromagnesian phases, while it differs from the alkali granite by the presence of two feldspars, defining its clear subsolvus character. The alkali granite type 1 is mainly composed of hypersolvus alkali feldspar, indicating high-temperature and low-pressure crystallization at higher crustal levels. The granophyric intergrowths imply a high degree of magma undercooling and are very common in shallow intrusions (VERNON, 2004; LOWENSTERN et al., 1997; CANDELA, 1997; DEER et al., 2013). Single albite grains, present in minor proportions (<6%), are restricted to clusters of mafic min-

erals, possibly representing an early phase of crystallization. Albite is characterized by fresh rims and cores altered to chlorite and epidote, which could be a consequence of the crystallization of these clusters at a deeper level, thus prior to final emplacement. The subhedral habit of hornblende indicates that it crystallized earlier than the interstitial biotite, which represents a late crystallizing phase. Primary hornblende indicates a minimum water content of 4 wt. % in the melt (DALL'AGNOL et al. 1999). The high Fe contents of hornblende and biotite indicate crystallization under reducing conditions.

The alkali granite type 2 is characterized by high quartz and plagioclase content as well as minor K-feldspar and accessory amounts of mafic minerals. Like the alkali granite type 1, it is also characterized by granophyric intergrowths, but with a finer grain size.

The granite is composed of plagioclase, K-feldspar and quartz, with minor chlorite replacing a primary ferromagnesian mineral, probably biotite. The rock has porphyritic texture chara-

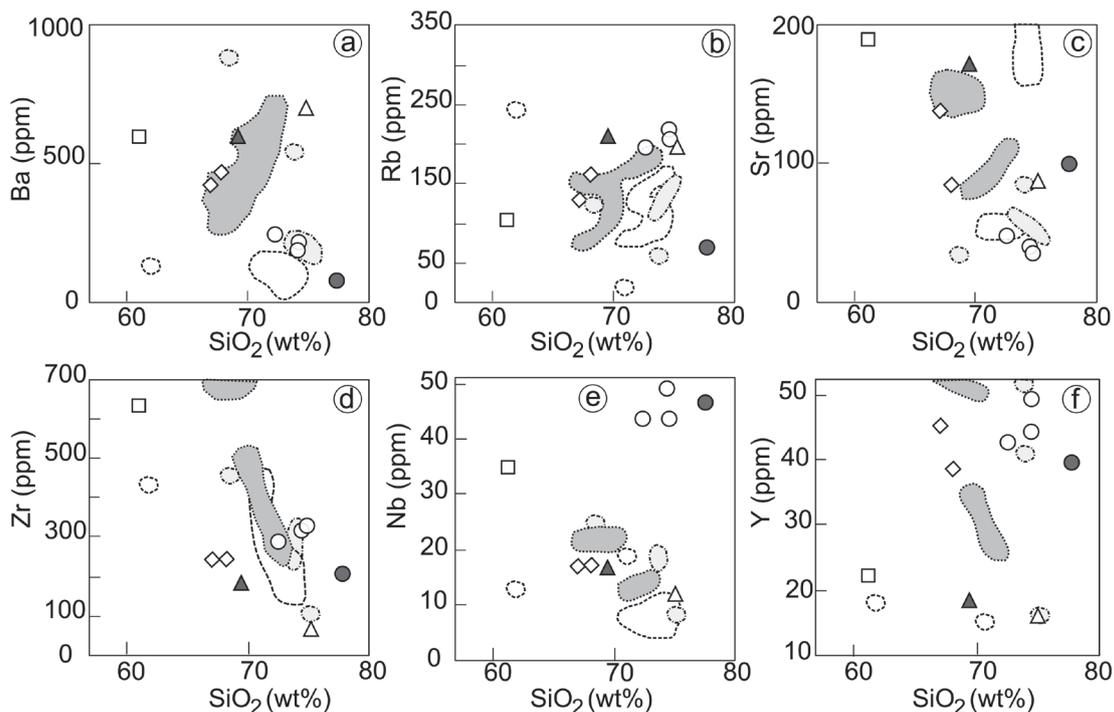


Figure 9. Harker variation diagrams of trace elements for the analysed whole rocks. Symbols as in Fig. 7.

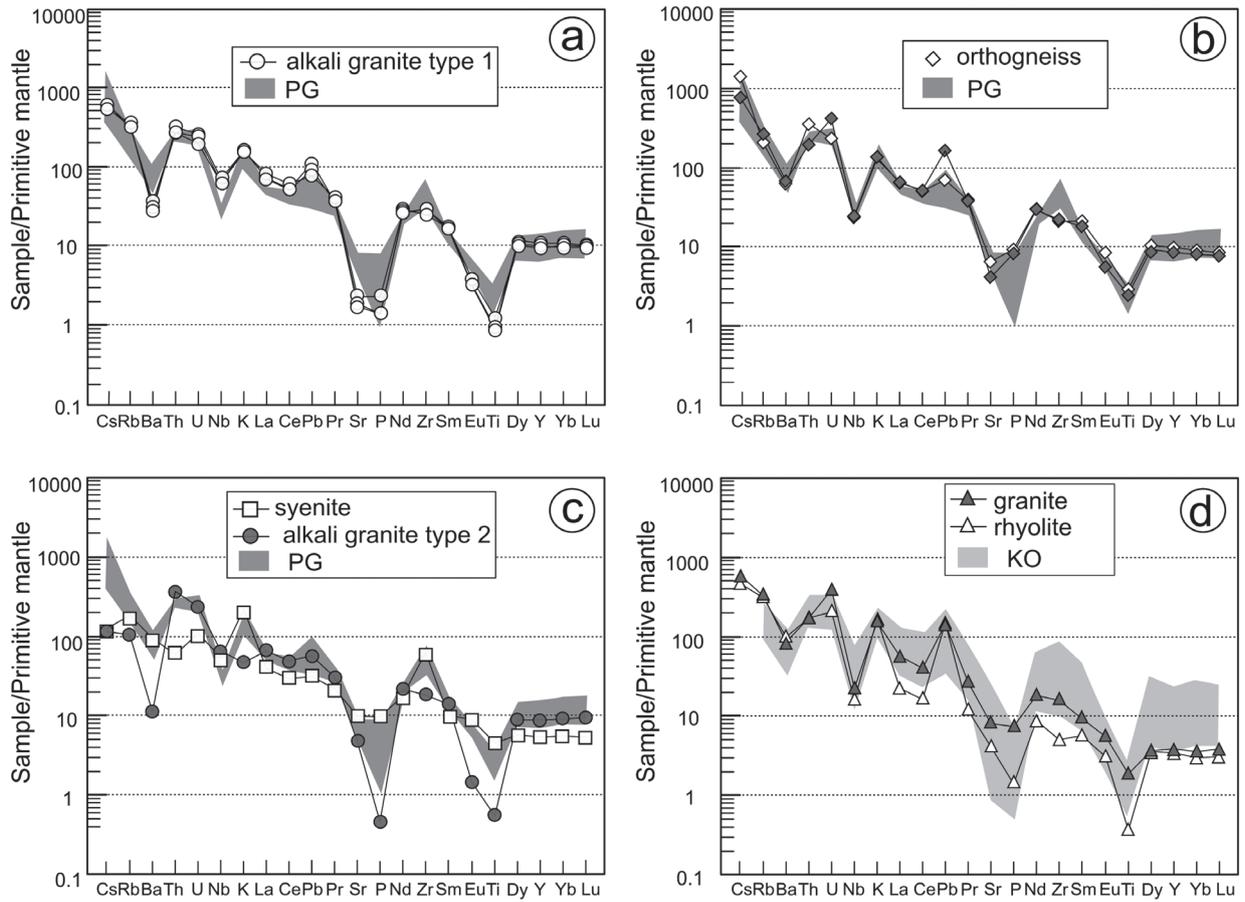


Figure 10. Primitive mantle-normalized multi-element patterns for: a) alkali granite type 1; b) orthogneiss; c) alkali granite type 2 and syenite; d) granite and rhyolite. Normalization values for the primitive mantle after SUN & MCDONOUGH (1989). PG: Požeška Gora alkali feldspar granite (data from BALEN et al., 2020), KO: Kozara acidic rocks (USTASZEWSKI et al., 2009).

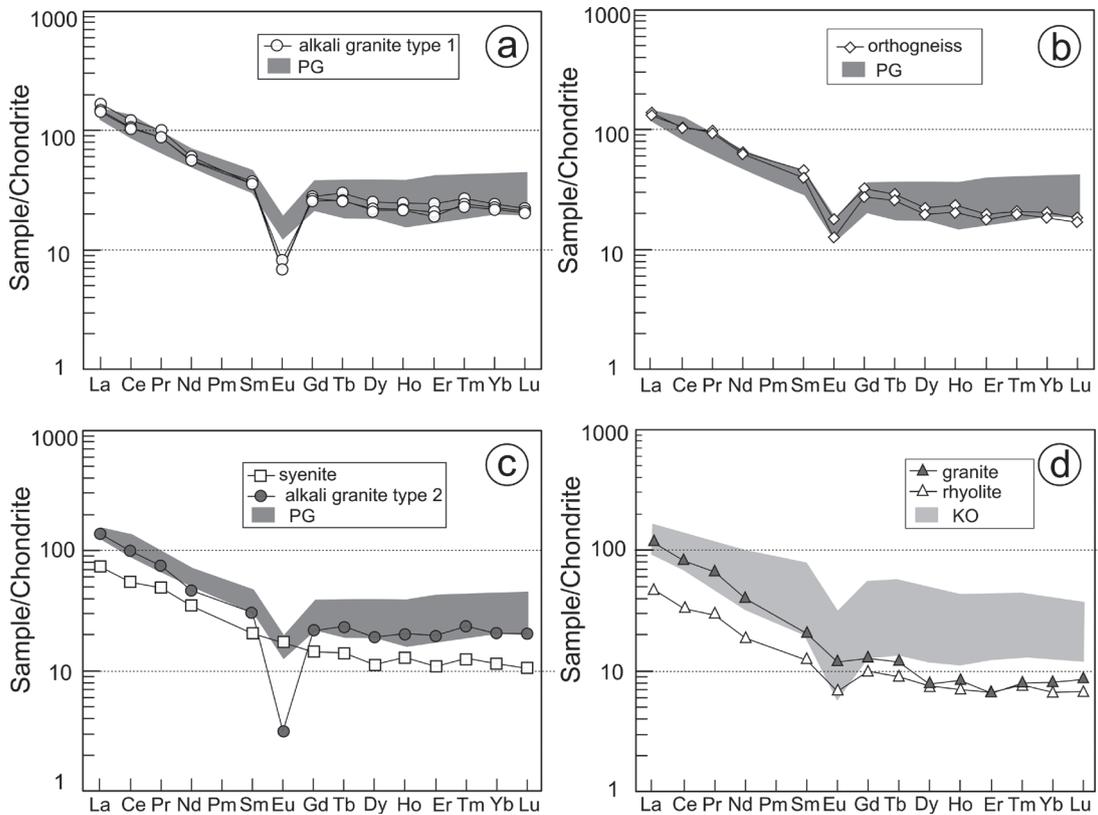


Figure 11. REE chondrite-normalized patterns for: a) alkali granite type 1; b) orthogneiss; c) alkali granite type 2 and syenite; d) granite and rhyolite. Normalization values for chondrite after MCDONOUGH & SUN (1995). PG: Požeška Gora granite (data from BALEN et al., 2020), KO: Kozara acidic rocks (USTASZEWSKI et al., 2009).

cterized by the same minerals occurring as the phenocrysts and as a part of the groundmass, which is the evidence of two-stage cooling, caused by abrupt increase in undercooling (VERNON, 2004; CANDELA, 1997). This could be a consequence of magma ascent to shallower levels or rapid loss of water, both processes pointing to crystallization in higher crustal levels. The existence of two feldspars indicates subsolvus crystallization, probably due to high water pressure (DEER et al., 2013).

The rhyolite is characterized by aphyric texture with sparse quartz and feldspar phenocrysts in the spherulitic and micropoikilitic groundmass. According to BACHMAN & BERGANTZ (2004), the crystal-poor rhyolites are the products of interstitial melt extraction from the silicic crystal mush preserved as granitoid after the crystallization.

The orthogneiss is characterized by higher quartz and mica contents, compared to the analysed granitoids, as well as a predominance of plagioclase over K-feldspar. Quartz ribbons with elongated subgrains and undulose extinction, as well as porphyroclasts of K-feldspar with intracrystalline cracks and undulose extinction indicate plastic deformation under the low-grade metamorphic conditions.

5.1. Geothermobarometry

The Al content in amphibole can be used for estimation of the pressure (depth) of emplacement in hornblende-bearing granite (HAMMASTROM & ZEN, 1986; HOLLISTER et al., 1987; JOHNSON & RUTHERFORD, 1989; SCHMIDT, 1992; MUTCH et al., 2016). Based on the microstructural characteristics of the alkali granite type 1 indicating shallow emplacement, we applied the geobarometer of JOHNSON & RUTHERFORD (1989), since it was specifically developed for low pressure conditions. Our pressure estimation for the alkali granite type 1 ranges between 1.2 and 2.5 kbar, with the higher-pressure value corresponding to a depth of ~8 km. According to ANDERSON & SMITH (1995), the Al-in-hornblende geobarometer is suitable only for amphiboles with $Fe/(Fe+Mg) < 0.65$ and granitic systems with $T < 800^{\circ}C$, otherwise the pressure will be overestimated. The $Fe/(Fe+Mg)$ ratio of the analysed amphibole from the alkali feldspar granite (B-1-5) is 0.79 and 0.85, so the pressures calculated with Al-in-hornblende barometer should be considered as an upper pressure limit.

The magmatic temperatures of the analysed igneous rocks were estimated by a zircon saturation thermometer (WATSON & HARRISON, 1983). This temperature refers to an estimate of

melt temperature before extensive crystallization (MILLER et al., 2003). The thermometer is based on a zircon solution solubility model defined as $\ln D_{Zr} = 12900/T - 0.85 \times (M-1) - 3.80$, where D_{Zr} is distribution coefficient of Zr between zircon and melt, T is the absolute temperature (K) and M is the cationic ratio defined as $M = (Na+K+2Ca)/(Al \times Si)$. All samples are within the calibration range for the value of cationic ratio M (1.09-1.49), except for the syenite ($M=1.79$). Estimated temperatures are relatively high for the alkali granite type 1 ($831-850^{\circ}C$) and type 2 ($832^{\circ}C$), lower for granite ($797^{\circ}C$) and lowest for the rhyolite ($721^{\circ}C$). A revised zircon saturation thermometer (BOEHNKE et al., 2013) defined by $\ln D_{Zr} = (10108 \pm 32)/T - (1.16 \pm 0.15)(M-1) - (1.48 \pm 0.09)$ yielded lower temperatures, namely $789-813^{\circ}C$ for alkali granite type 1, $805^{\circ}C$ for alkali granite type 2, $754^{\circ}C$ for granite and $673^{\circ}C$ for rhyolite. The obtained temperatures are generally in line with microstructural observations.

5.2. Granite typology

The geochemical discrimination scheme of FROST et al. (2001) clearly discriminates two groups of analysed rocks, ferroan, consisting of both types of alkali granite, syenite and one sample of orthogneiss and magnesian, consisting of granite, rhyolite and the other sample of orthogneiss. According to FROST & FROST (2011), the category of ferroan granites is equal to the A-type granite.

Alkali granite type 1 is indeed an A-type granite as defined by LOISELLE & WONES, (1979); COLLINS et al. (1982), WHALEN et al. (1987) and EBY (1990) which is evident from its mineral chemistry (Fe-rich rich biotite and Fe-rich hornblende as ferromagnesian phases), major element contents (high $FeO/(MgO+FeO)$, K_2O , Na_2O , accompanied by low CaO , MgO , and P_2O_5) i.e. ferroan, alkali-calcic and metaluminous to slightly peraluminous character, as well as trace element concentrations (high REE^{3+} , Rb, Zr, Nb and Y, and low Ba, Sr and Eu). It is characterized by a REE pattern typical for A-type granites, with a pronounced negative Eu anomaly, significant LREE enrichment and an almost flat HREE (PAPOUTSA et al., 2015).

The alkali granite type 2 also has an A-type affinity, as implied by its major element chemistry (high $FeO/(MgO+FeO)$, Na_2O , low CaO and MgO), trace element concentrations (high REE^{3+} , Nb and Y, low Ba and Eu) as well as the shape of the REE pattern. The exception from the classical A-type granite definition is low K_2O and Rb, as well as a high Sr concentration. Consequently, it is a ferroan, calcic (due to low K_2O) and peraluminous rock.

The syenite, with its ferroan, alkali and metaluminous character is geochemically similar to the alkali granite type 1 in terms of major and trace element contents and could also be defined as an A-type rock. The main differences are positive K and Zr anomalies in a primitive mantle normalized trace element plot and a smooth chondrite normalized REE pattern with no Eu anomaly in the syenite. The high Ga/Al of both types of alkali granite and the syenite confirms the A-type affinity of these rocks (WHALEN et al., 1987, Fig. 12). Additionally, the A-type affinity of both types of alkali granite is corroborated by within-plate character based on Rb, Nb, Ta, Y and Yb concentrations, while the syenite, due to lower Ta is not exclusively placed in the within-plate field (PEARCE et al., 1984, Fig. 13).

On the other hand, the granite differs from the above described A-type rocks by its magnesian character, lower Zr, Nb and Y concentrations, less pronounced Eu negative anomaly, higher Ba, Sr and LREE/HREE. The granite probably corre-

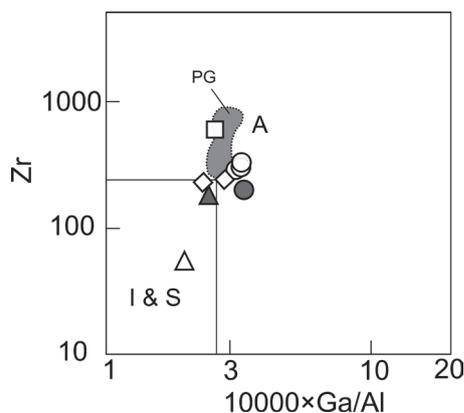


Figure 12. Discrimination diagram for granites after WHALEN et al. (1987). I & S: I- and S-type granites, A: A-type granites. Symbols as in Fig. 7 PG: Požeška Gora granite (data from BALEN et al., 2020).

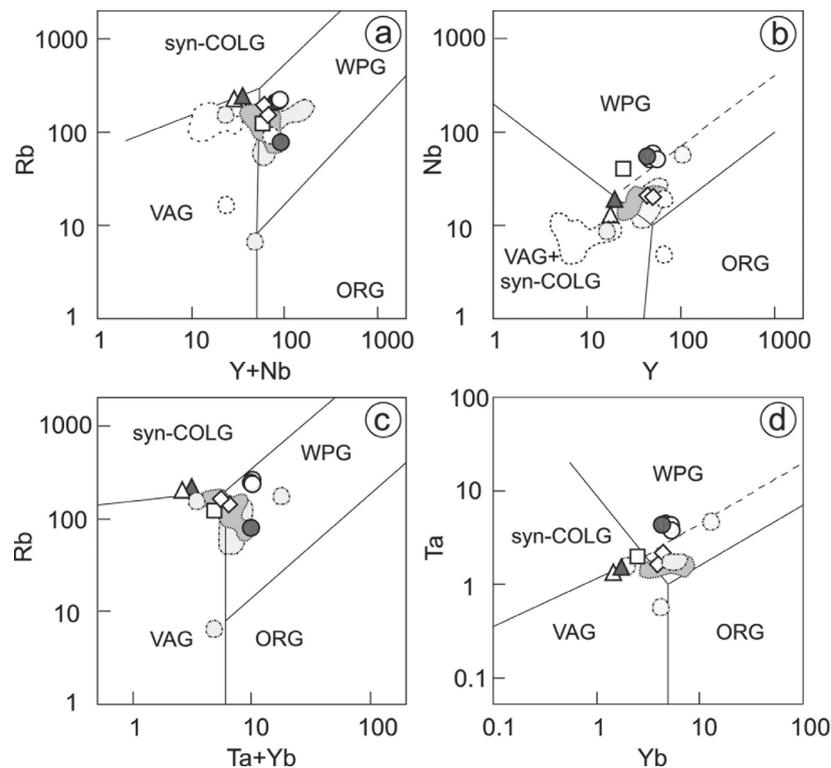


Figure 13. Discrimination diagrams for granites after PEARCE et al. (1984). WPG: within plate granite, syn-COLG: syncollisional granite; VAG: volcanic arc granite; ORG: ocean ridge granite. Symbols as in Fig. 7

sponds to an S-type rock since it is peraluminous, characterized by low CaO at given FeO_t , as well as relatively high Pb, Rb and K_2O (CHAPELL & WHITE, 1974, 2001). On the other hand, resolving the typology of this rock is not straightforward because it is also characterized by relatively high Na_2O and $\text{SiO}_2 < 72$ wt.%. The rhyolite is magnesian, alkali-calcic and peraluminous like granite, with similar trace element and REE patterns.

The orthogneiss generally has primitive mantle normalized trace element patterns and chondrite normalized REE patterns, very similar to the alkali granite type 1. Y concentration is high and similar to both types of alkali granite. It plots on the border of an A-type and I/S type fields in the Zr vs. $10000 \cdot \text{Ga}/\text{Al}$ diagram (Fig. 12), and mainly displays within-plate character based on Rb, Nb, Ta, Y and Yb concentration (Fig. 13). On the other hand, it is characterized by moderate $\text{FeO}_t/(\text{MgO} + \text{FeO}_t)$, higher CaO and P_2O_5 , as well as lower Nb, unlike the alkali granite types 1 and 2. According to BONIN (2008), the Y content and REE patterns are reliable indicators of A-type affinity of orthogneiss, while major element contents and Nb concentrations are more prone to change during the metamorphic processes. Thus, it is possible that a protolith of porphyritic granite is similar to the analysed alkali granite type 1.

5.3. Petrogenesis

The similarity between alkali granite type 1 and syenite has already been mentioned in the previous section. The positive K and Zr anomalies, an $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* \sim 1$ of the syenite and enrichment in Ba compared to alkali granite type 1, point to K-feldspar, plagioclase and zircon crystal accumulation and a silicic cumulate origin for this rock (SCHAEN et al., 2017). Significant negative Ba, Sr and Eu anomalies in the alkali granite type 1, along with the fact that these anomalies are absent (Ba and Eu) or considerably less pronounced (Sr) in the syenite, indicate that these rocks could be re-

lated through the processes of fractional crystallisation/crystal accumulation. The process of feldspar accumulation also explains the elevated MALI index and resulting offset to the alkali series for the syenite (FROST & FROST, 2008). The less pronounced Ti negative anomaly followed by the absence of Nb depletion in syenite and higher Nb/Ta in syenite (18.42) compared to alkali granite type 1 (10.63-12.13) points to biotite accumulation (WERE & KEPPLER, 2021).

The alkali granite type 2, with its REE pattern similar to alkali granite type 1 and more pronounced Eu depletion could represent the more fractionated member of the same series, but lower K_2O and Rb, accompanied by higher Na_2O and Sr cannot be explained by a fractionation process. While alteration of the alkali granite type 2 could be a possible cause of such differences, a different parental magma or alternative evolutionary process(es) cannot be excluded. FROST & FROST (2011) claim that ferroan calcic peraluminous granites are theoretically possible, but they have not identified any examples of this peculiar composition.

Since the REE of the alkali granite type 1 and the syenite, display almost parallel chondrite normalized patterns, apart from the Eu/Eu^* , it is reasonable to conclude that this pattern was not affected by the late-stage process of fractional crystallization/crystal accumulation and can be used as a proxy for the source rock or parental magma composition. The enrichment in LREE, coupled with the flat HREE pattern and negative Sr anomaly, common to both syenite and alkali feldspar granite type 1 indicate the presence of clinopyroxene/hornblende and plagioclase, along with the absence of garnet in the residual or early-stage fractionating assemblage (HANSON, 1979). The negative P and Ti anomalies could be a result of apatite and Ti-bearing mineral in the residual or early-stage fractionating assemblage (e.g. ROLINSON & PEASE, 2021).

The origin of A-type granites, particularly the nature of their magma source, is a matter of long-lasting debate (summarized in BONIN, 2007). Proposed models for A-type magma generation include: a) direct fractionation of mantle-derived magma that could be accompanied by the interaction with crustal rocks (EBY, 1990; CHEN et al. 2009); b) partial melting of crustal material – for instance, previously melted lower crustal granulitic residues (COLLINS et al., 1982; WHALEN et al., 1987), or tonalitic to granodioritic rocks that suffered no previous episode of partial melting (CREASER et al., 1991). According to FROST & FROST (2011), ferroan granites, their substitute for A-type granite term, could be generated by extreme differentiation of basalts, by partial melting of tonalitic to granodioritic crustal rocks, or by a combination of these processes.

EBY (1992) distinguished two types of A-type granite: A₁-type granite, derived from an ocean-island basalt (OIB)-like source and possibly related to intracrustal rifting events and an A₂-type granite, derived from a crustal source and related to post-collisional extension. Since the author explicitly claims that his discrimination can be applied only on rocks that plot in the A-type granite field of WHALEN et al. (1987) and the within-plate granite field of PEARCE et al. (1984), we plotted exclusively the alkali granite type 1 and 2 in the discrimination diagrams Y-Nb-Ce and Y-Nb-3Ga (Fig. 14). Based on these diagrams, both alkali granite types 1 and 2 plot in the A₁-type field. This should be taken with caution due to a restricted dataset and the fact that they plot close to the boundary with the A₂-field.

On the other hand, the granite probably represents an S-type granite, originating from the melting of immature, feldspar-rich metasedimentary crustal rock. Rhyolite could originate from the melting of similar parental material, but the dataset is insufficient to establish any reliable connection between these rocks. Weak Eu negative anomalies in the granite and the rhyolite, accompanied by negative Sr and Ba anomalies point to residual or fractionated plagioclase and K-feldspar, while HREE depletion in the porphyritic granite suggests residual/fractionated garnet. Negative anomalies of Nb and Ti point to a residual/fractionated Ti-phase, while a negative P anomaly indicates residual/fractionated apatite.

5.4. Possible surface counterparts

PAMIĆ & LANPHERE (1991) considered the granites and gneiss from the studied boreholes as the Hercynian S-type granites and migmatites of the Papuk Mts. However, according to PAMIĆ et

al. (1996) the S-type granites of Papuk have a lower alkali content (K₂O+Na₂O), lower K₂O/Na₂O ratio, higher CaO, along with different trace element concentrations (higher Ba and Sr, lower Rb, etc.), so granites and gneiss from this study cannot be correlated with the Papuk S-type granites.

The only known A-type granites in the wider region of eastern Croatia, northern Bosnia and Herzegovina or north-western Serbia are the A-type granites associated with Late Cretaceous bimodal magmatism of the Sava Zone on the Požeška Gora (PAMIĆ, 1987; BALEN et al., 2020) and the Prosara. (PAMIĆ & INJUK, 1988; USTASZEWSKI et al., 2010). The A-type granite of the Požeška Gora is a hypersolvus granite, as is the alkali granite type 1 from this study and displays many similarities with both types of alkali granite and syenite from this study, including trace element and REE patterns, high FeO_t/(MgO+FeO_t), K₂O and Na₂O, accompanied by low CaO and MgO (Fig.7). On the other hand, the A-type granite of the Požeška Gora is an A₂-type according to EBY (1992) and it is characterized by lower Nb (Fig. 9). The Prosara A-type granite, which was subjected to low-grade solid-state deformation (USTASZEWSKI et al., 2010), also displays similar major element and trace element geochemistry (PAMIĆ & INJUK, 1988; Fig. 7, Fig. 9). However, the Nb concentration for the Prosara A-type granite is even lower than the Požeška Gora A-type granite (Fig. 13). If the studied A-type granites are indeed Late Cretaceous and if they represent a protolith for the studied orthogneiss, then the low-grade metamorphic event that produced this gneiss could be the same as that proposed for the Prosara A-type granite, that is a Palaeogene compressional phase (USTASZEWSKI et al., 2010).

Rhyolites are an important part of the Late Cretaceous bimodal complexes of the Požeška Gora (PAMIĆ et al., 2000) and the Kozara (USTASZEWSKI et al., 2009). The rhyolite from this study compared to the Požeška Gora rhyolite and the Kozara rhyolite has a different REE signature (Fig.11) with higher Eu/Eu*, (Gd/Yb)_{cn} and (La/Sm)_{cn}. The granite is significantly different from the A-type granites of the Sava Zone as well as the A-type rocks analysed in this study.

However, it is impossible to set a reliable correlation based on geochemical and petrographic data, so any connection with surface outcrops remains open and unconstrained. Further work focused on radiometric and isotope data is necessary for resolving a number of open questions presented in this paper. Radiometric age data would, besides putting the analysed rocks in a

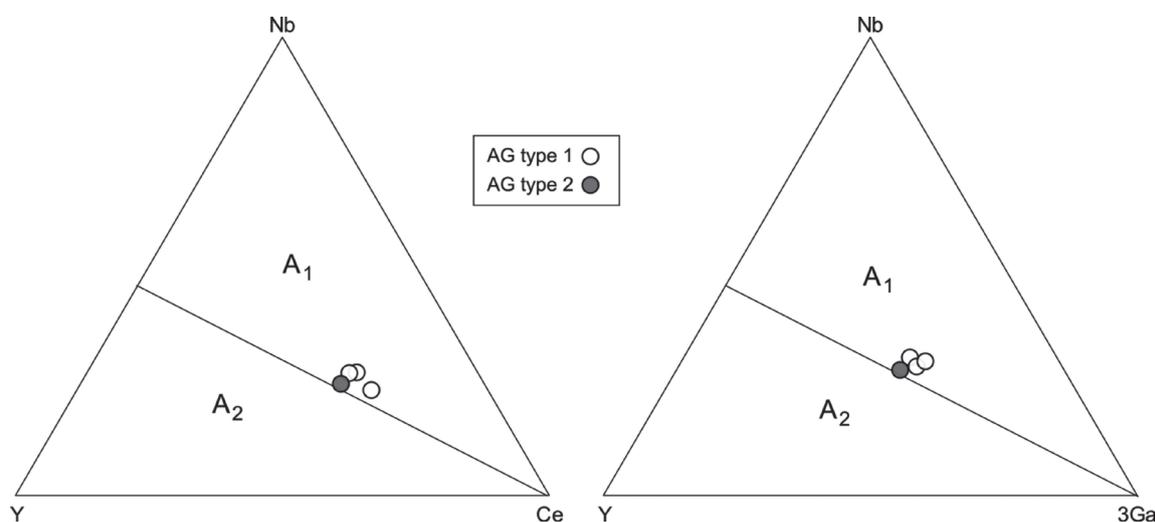


Figure 14. Discrimination diagrams for A-type granites after EBY (1992).

regional geological context, aid in testing the hypothesis of the presumed co-genetic relationship of the alkali granite type 1 and the syenite, or speculation about the alkali granite type 1-like protolith for the analysed orthogneiss. Additionally, isotope data are necessary for resolving the origin of the parental magmas, especially for the analysed alkali granites, which were according to the classification of EBY (1992) derived from an enriched mantle source. Since the A-type granites are indicators of large-scale extensional events (e.g. BONIN, 2007), the rocks presented in this study could be crucial for understanding the tectonic evolution of the study area and consequently the wider area of the Europe-Adria suture zone.

6. CONCLUSIONS

This paper presented analysis of the petrography and geochemistry of the granitoids and related rocks from the pre-Neogene basement of the SSD. These data enabled the recognition of two types of alkali granite, granite and syenite. The spatially related orthogneiss and rhyolite were also included in this study. Although the dataset is relatively restricted, several conclusions can be drawn.

The alkali granite type 1 is a hypersolvus granite, crystallized from a high-temperature shallow intrusion (with <8 km depth of intrusion). The overall characteristics of this rock point to an A-type affinity, while the trace element ratios (Y/Nb) indicate the mantle source of the parental magma (i.e. A₁-type affinity). The syenite displays geochemical and mineralogical features like the alkali granite type 1, but with the characteristics of a silicic cumulate rock. The alkali granite type 2 is an A-type granite too, with A₁-type affinity, but compared to the alkali granite type 1, is characterized by low K₂O and Rb, accompanied by high Na₂O, which could be a consequence of alteration or different parental magma/evolutionary process(es). These rocks could tentatively be related to the A-type granites of the Sava Zone.

The granite is porphyritic, indicating a shallow-intrusion origin, but with a subsolvus two-feldspar assemblage, pointing to crystallization under higher water pressure compared to the alkali granites presented. Overall geochemical characteristics, namely the magnesian character, clearly suggest that it is not genetically related to the A-type rocks described above. Geochemical characteristics suggest the S-type affiliation of this rock. The associated rhyolite displays certain similarities with the granite but setting any connection between these rocks is impossible based on the presented dataset.

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