

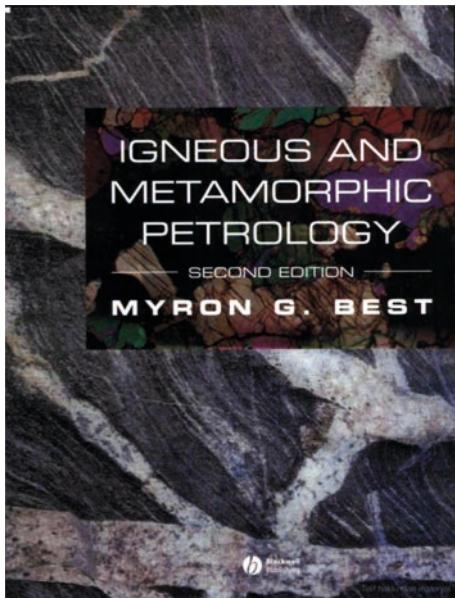
Corso di Geologia del Cristallino 2019/2020

Docente: Dr. Luca Ziberna

Email: luca.ziberna@units.it

Palazzina N, Via Weiss 8, 34128, Trieste

Tel. ufficio: 0405582221



Libro di testo principale usato come riferimento:
Best, M.G. (2003). Igneous and Metamorphic
Petrology. 2nd ed. Blackwell Publishing. 729 pp.

Introduzione

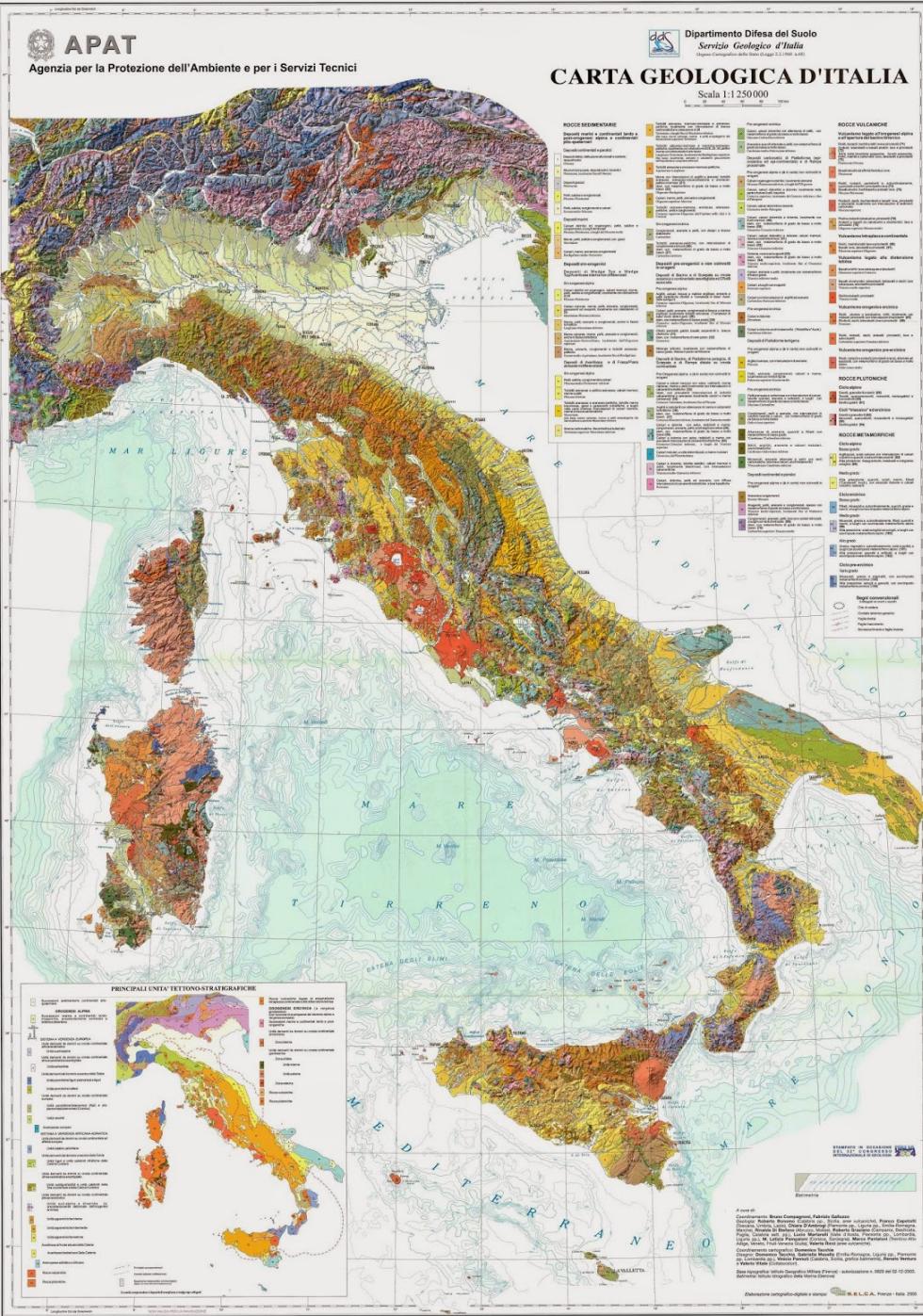
Questo corso ha come scopo quello di fornire delle conoscenze utili al geologo che deve lavorare su terreni magmatici (e metamorfici).

Uno studio geologico di un certo complesso magmatico e/o metamorfico si può dividere in due parti principali:

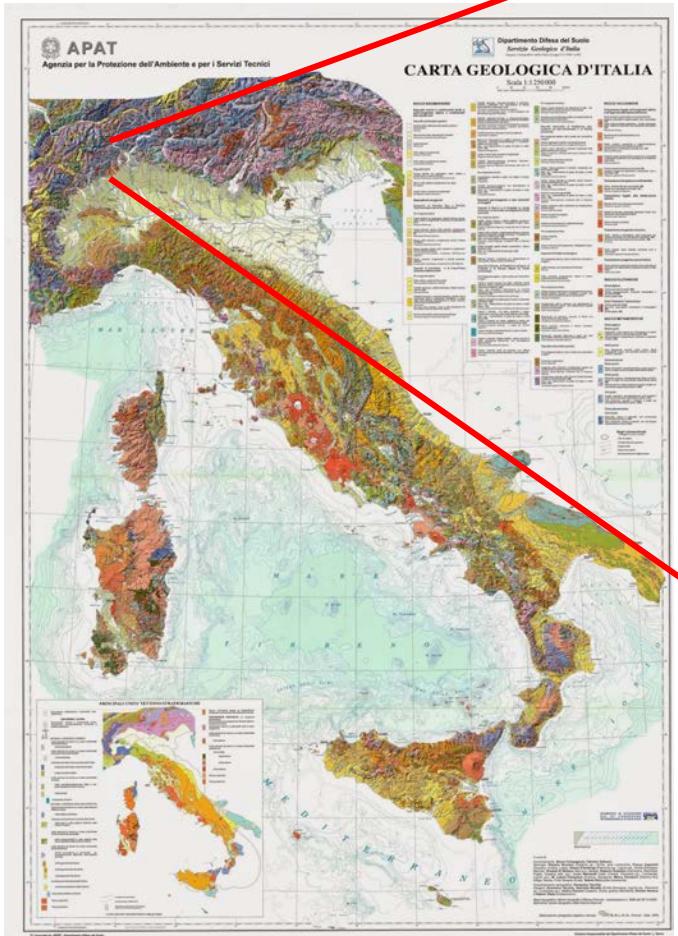
- Descrizione e caratterizzazione del complesso (osservazioni di campagna, petrografia, geochimica, etc)
- Interpretazione dei processi geologici che hanno formato quel complesso

Introduzione

Perché è importante lo studio dei complessi magmatici e metamorfici?



...per la caratterizzazione del territorio



Brack et al. (2010; Swiss Bull.)

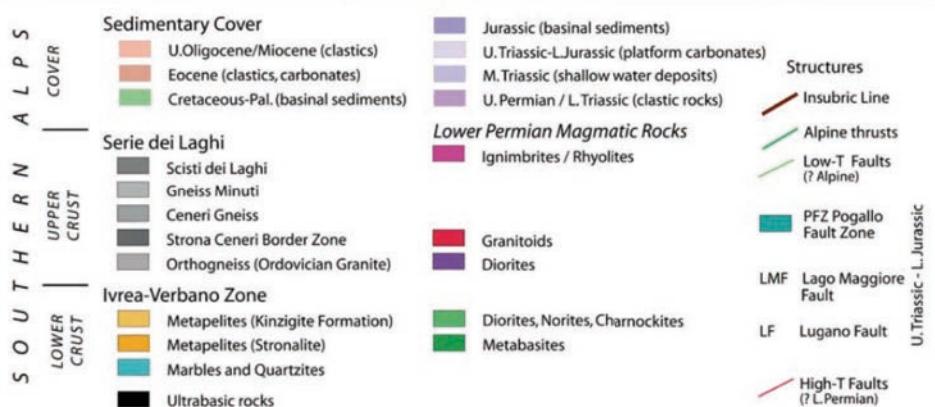
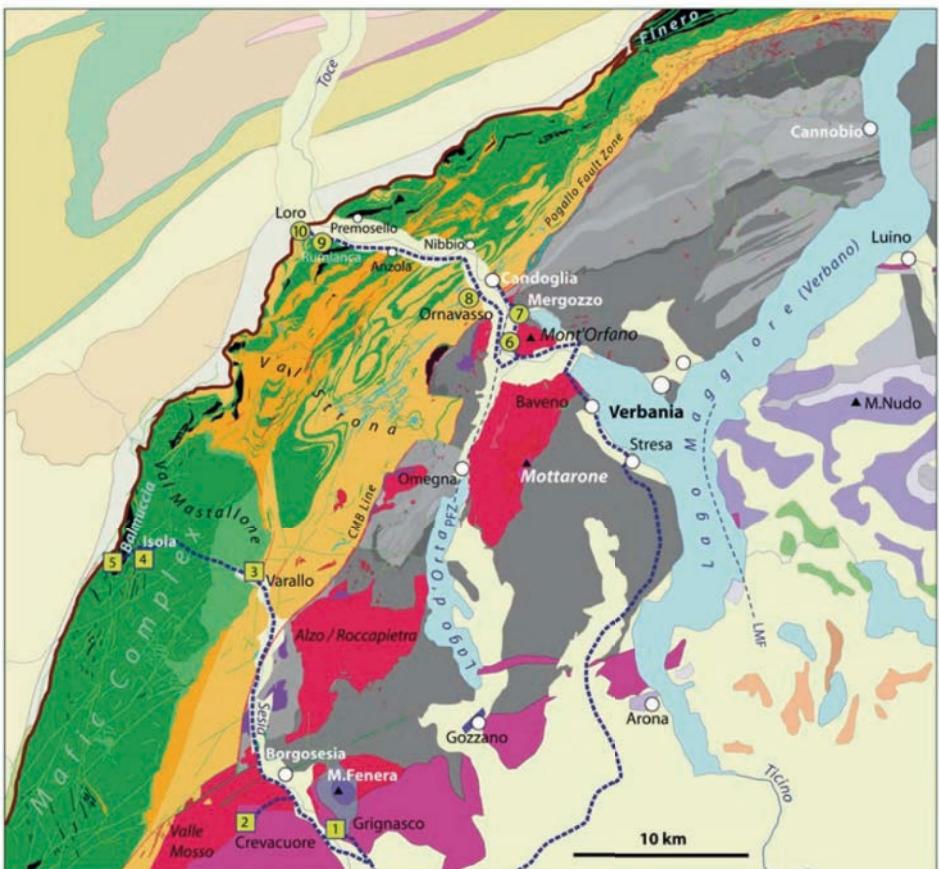
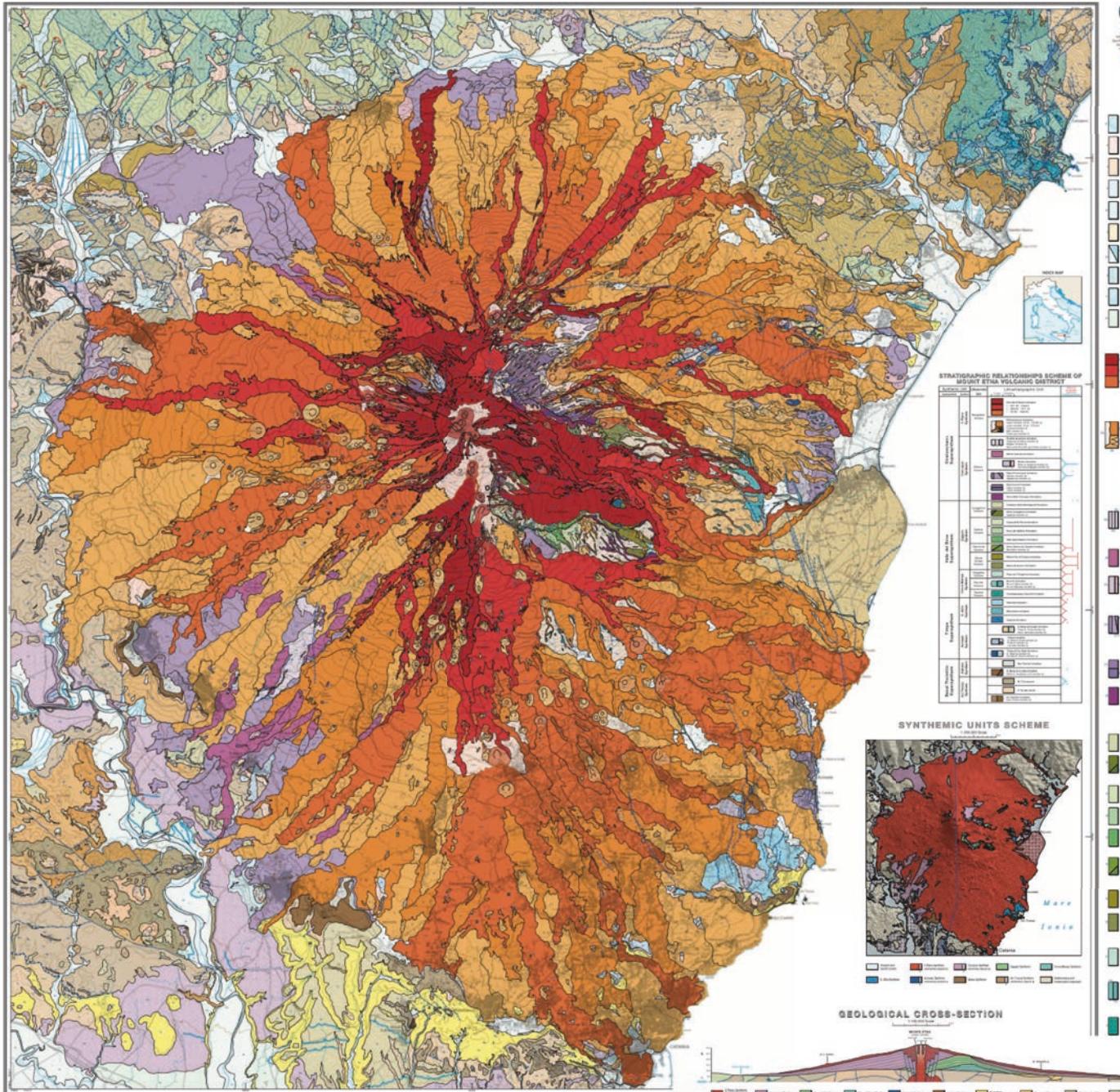


Fig. 3: Geological map of the Massiccio dei Laghi west of Lago Maggiore [Ivrea-Verbano Zone and Serie dei Laghi; simplified after a compilation by T. James 2001]. The proposed field trip itineraries and stops are indicated: crustal section and mantle rocks in Valsesia [squares], upper and lower crustal rocks in Val d'Ossola [circles].



GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ETNA VOLCANO

Stefano BRANCA¹ Mauro COLTELLI² Gianluca GROPPELLI¹ Fabio LENTINI¹



1

Infante 8

FRANCIA

Mason

COLT

110

Endorse

690

10

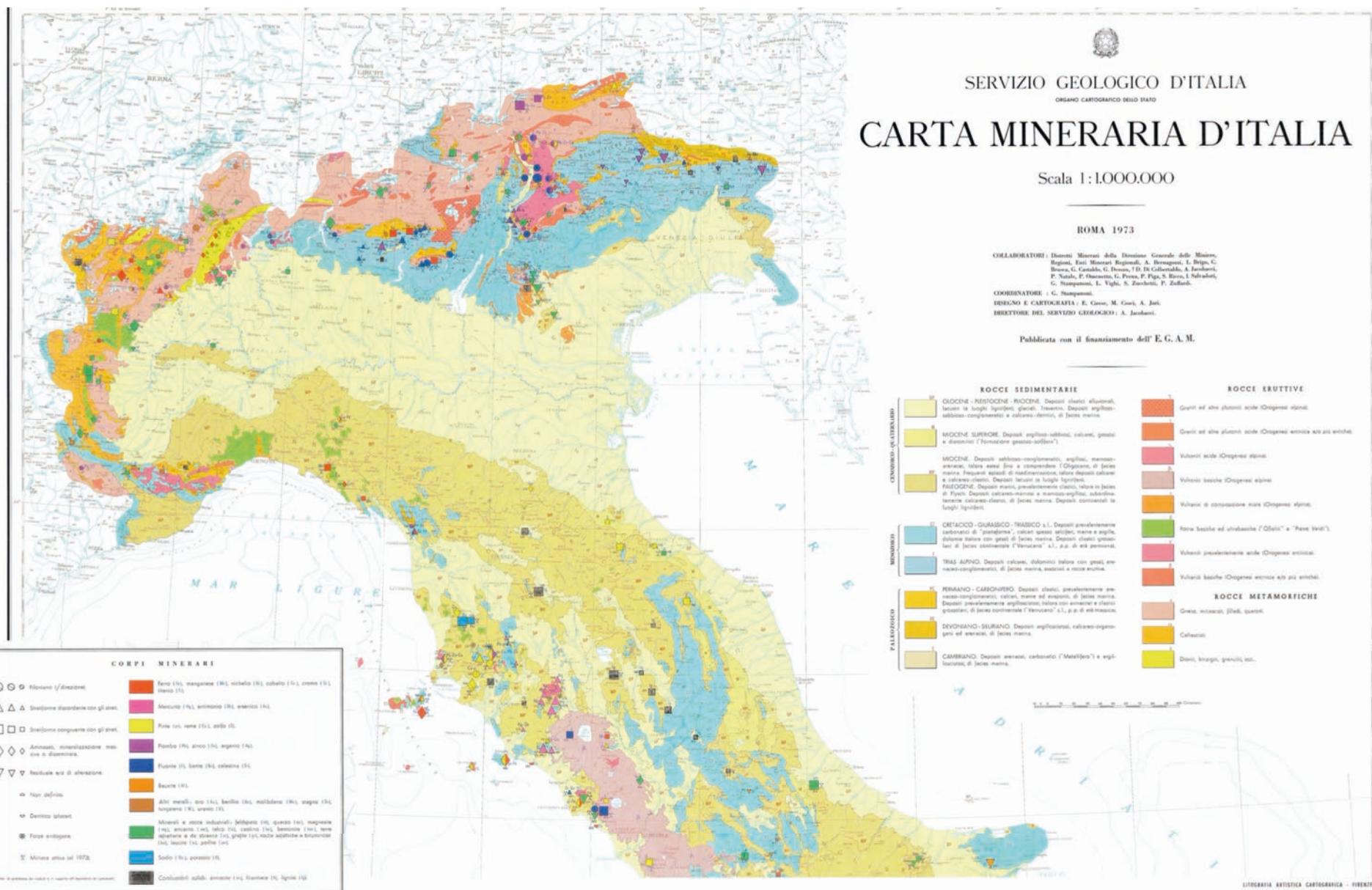
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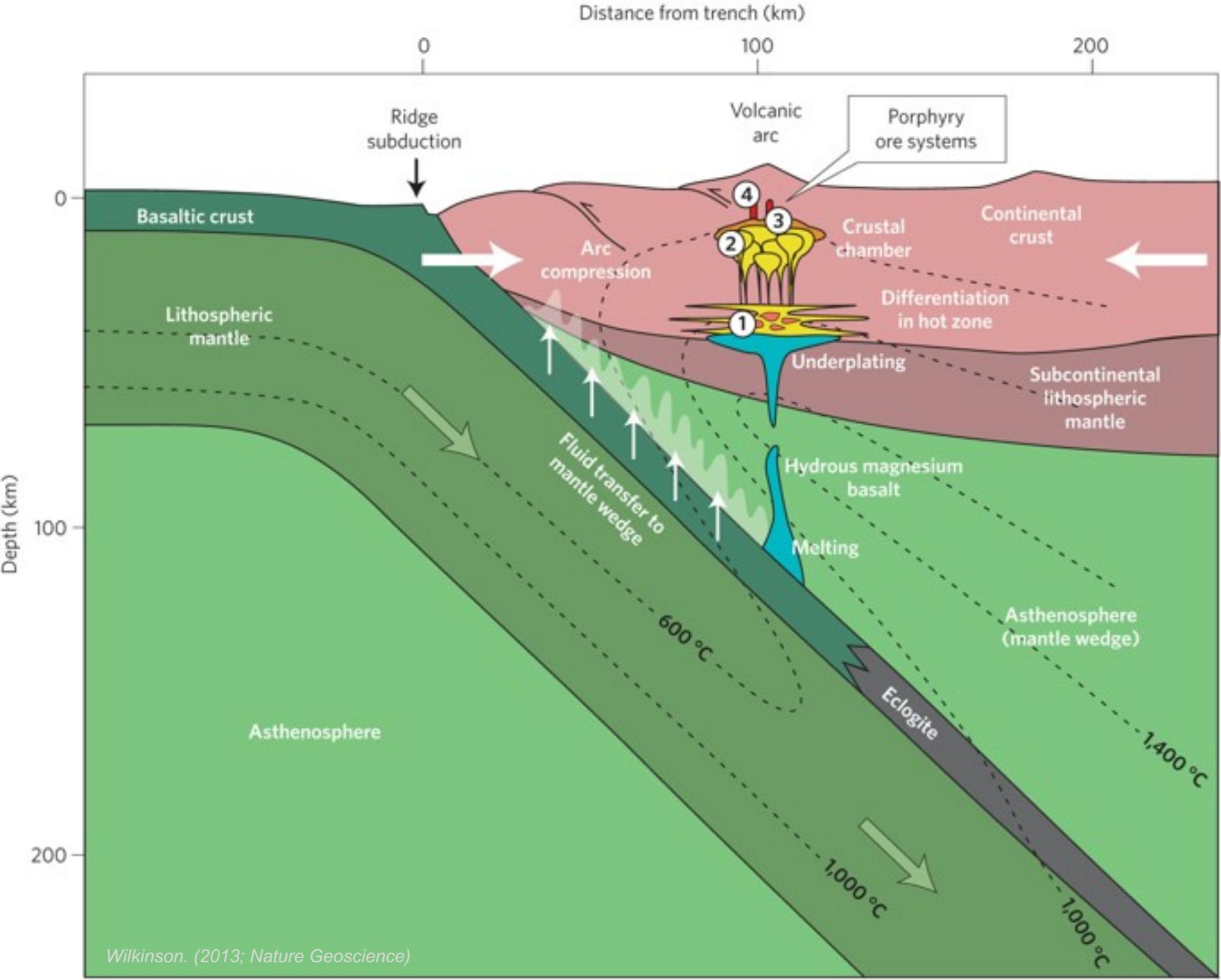
ENTRIES

1

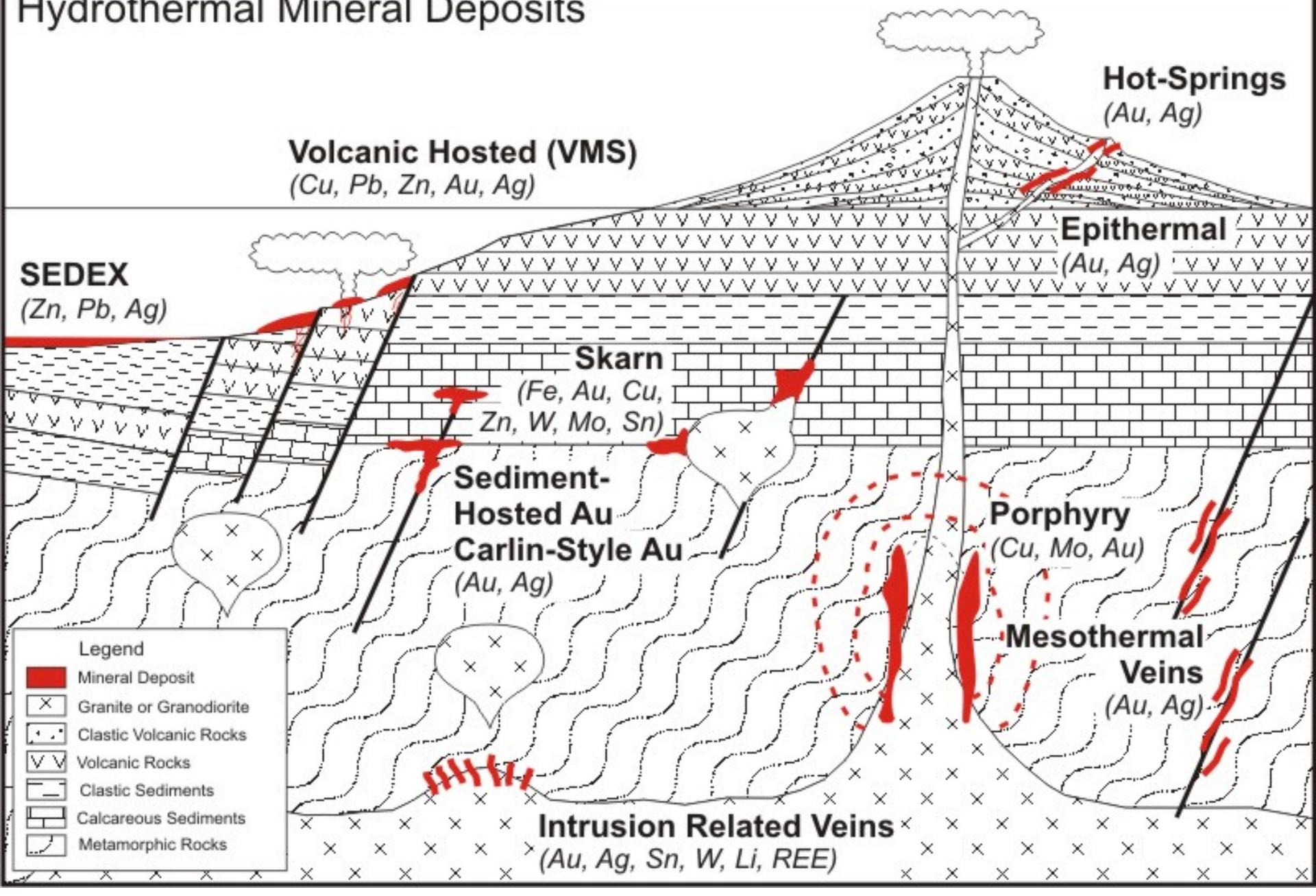
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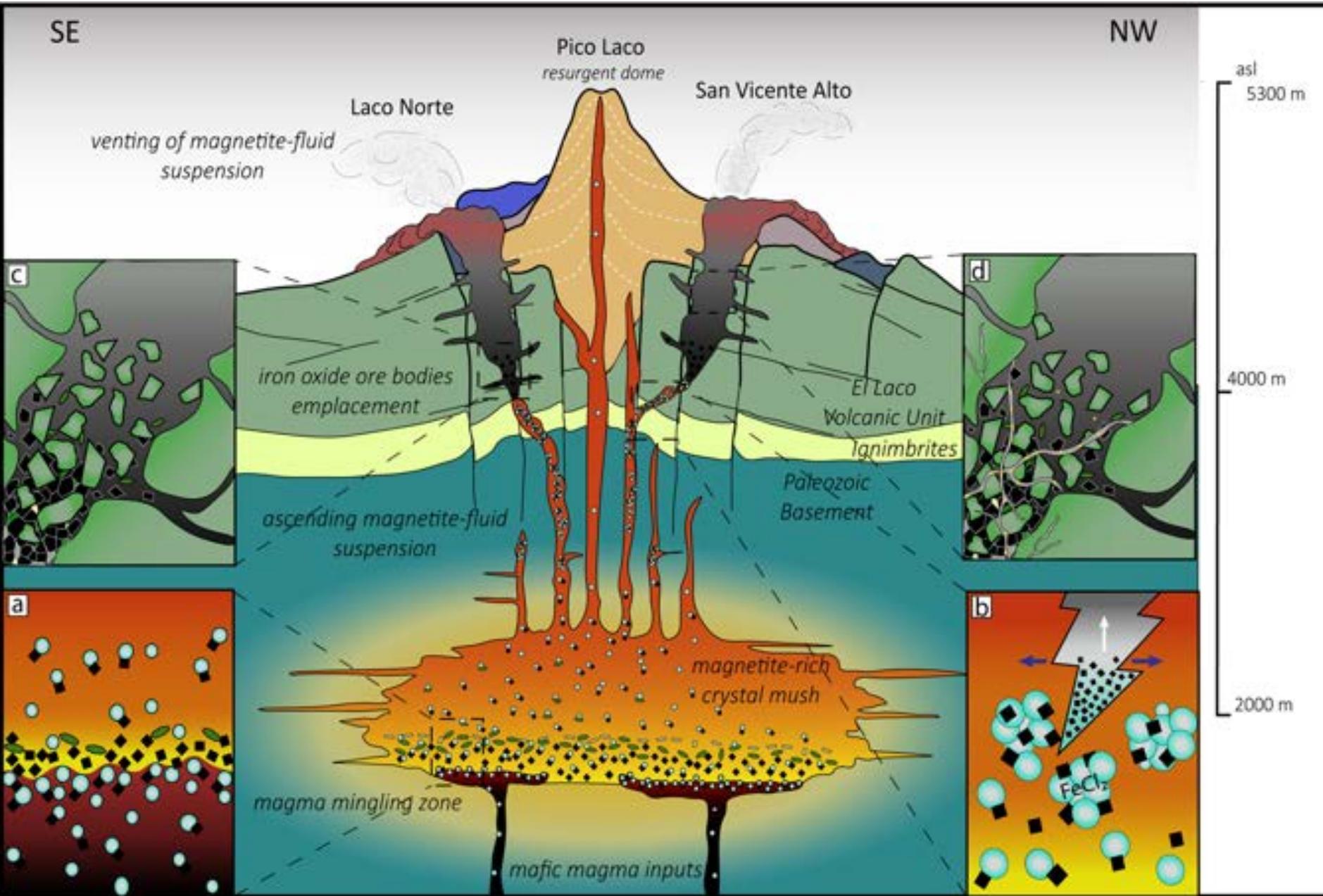
...per la prospezione delle georisorse minerarie



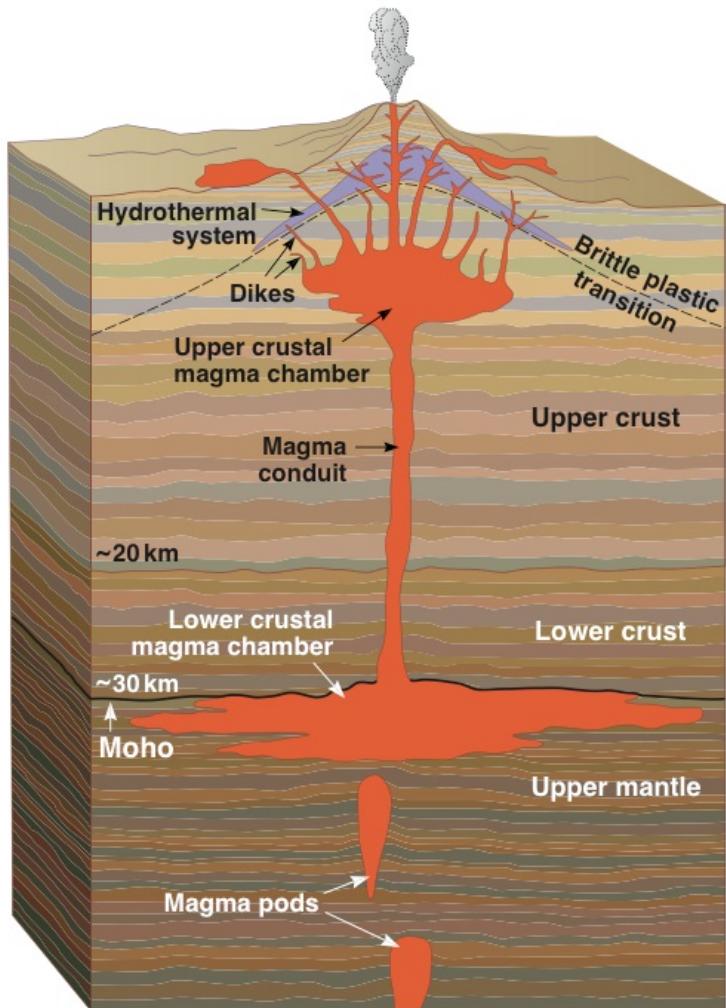


Hydrothermal Mineral Deposits



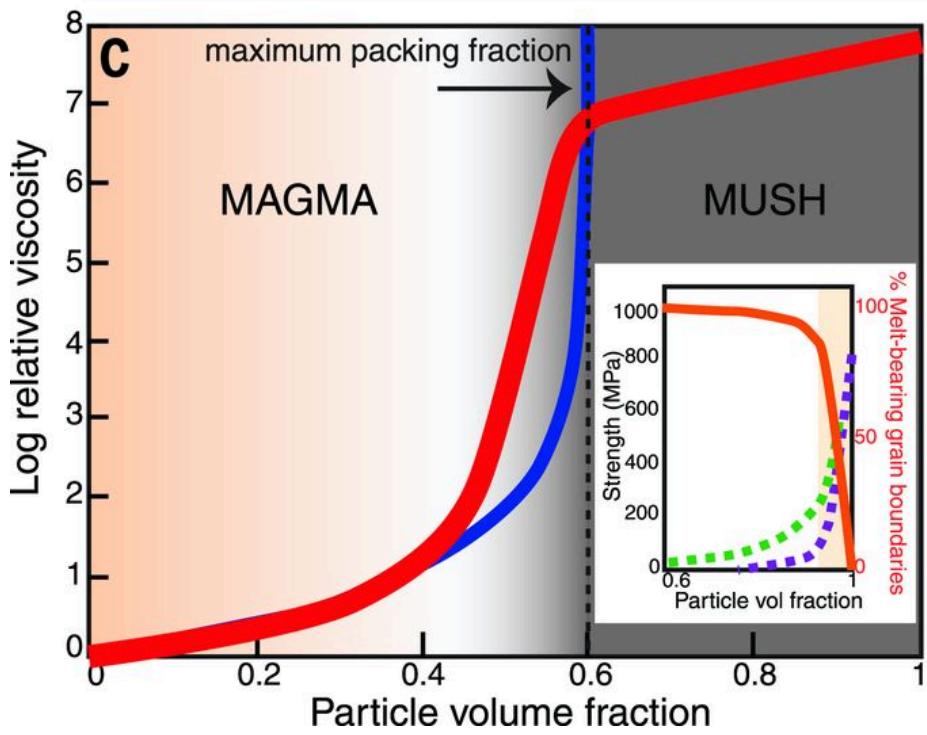
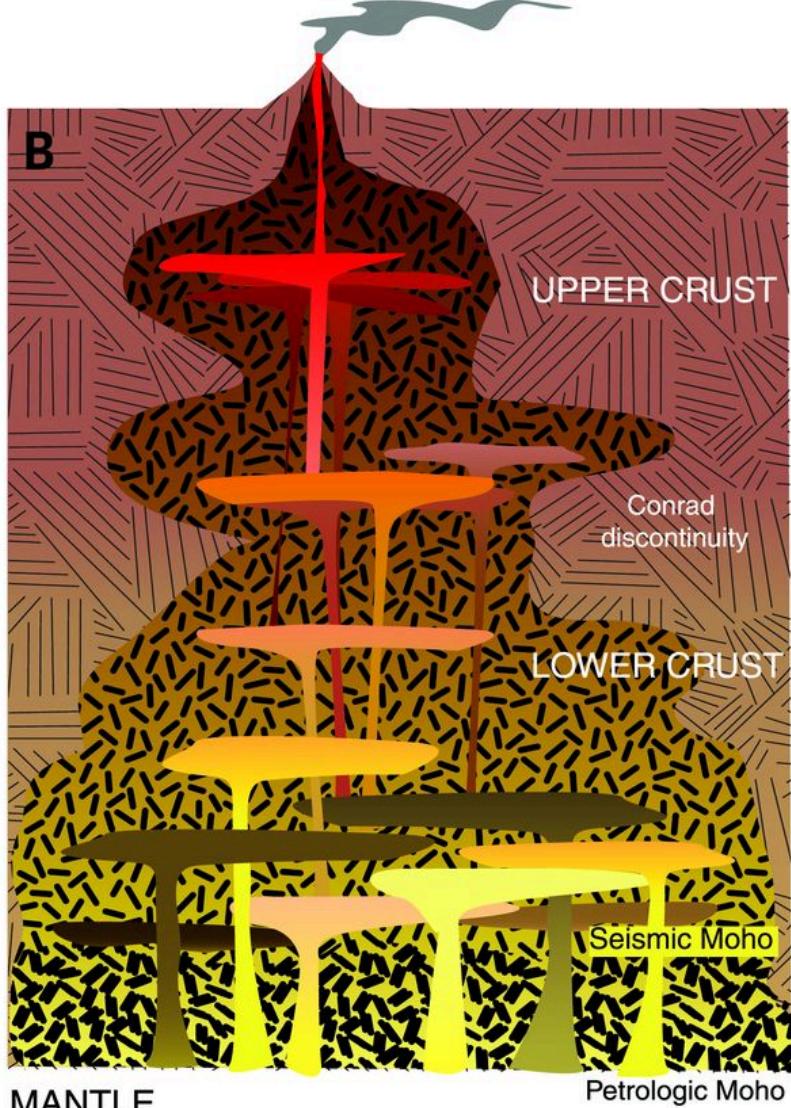
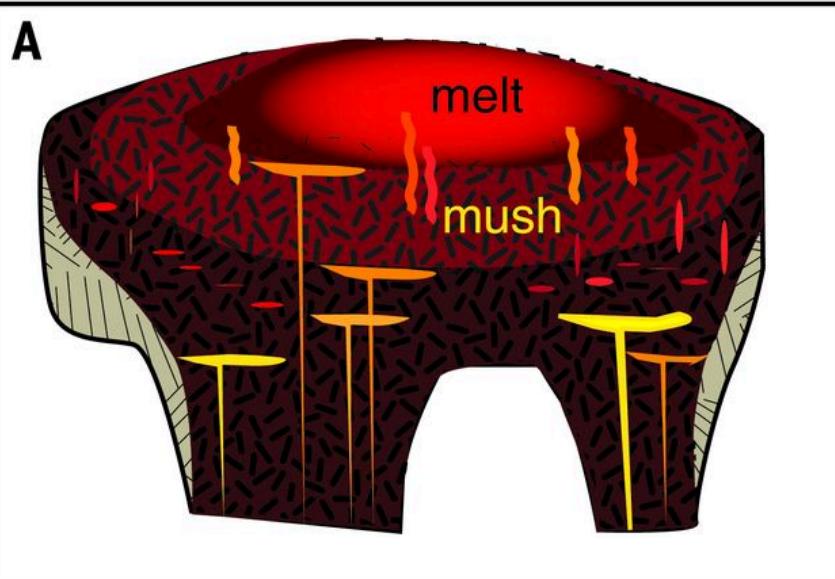


...per comprendere l'evoluzione dei sistemi magmatici e
dei vulcani



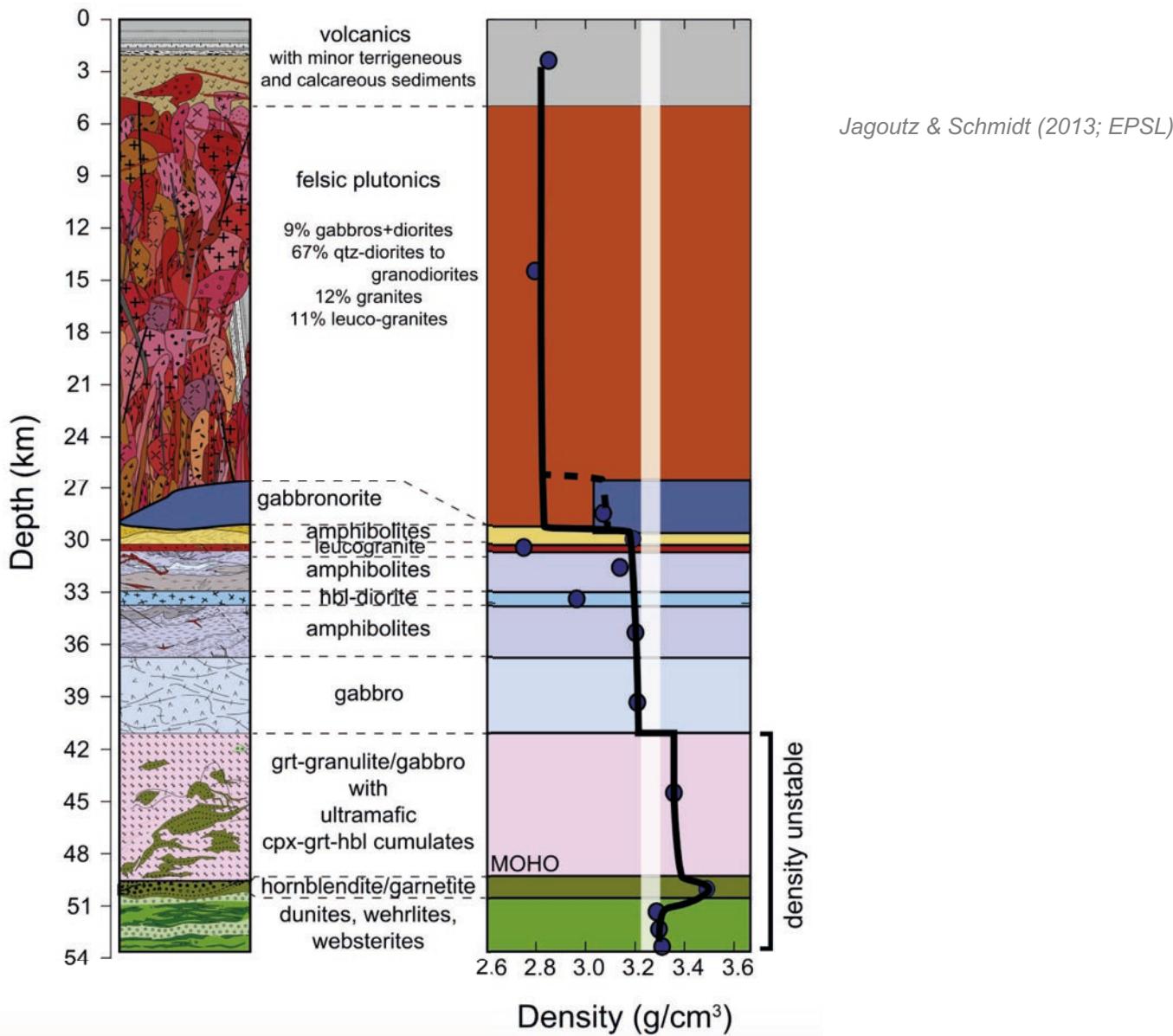
<https://magmamovesinfits.files.wordpress.com>

Magma ascension and storage at the base of the crust.





...per comprendere la natura e l'evoluzione del mantello e della crosta terrestre



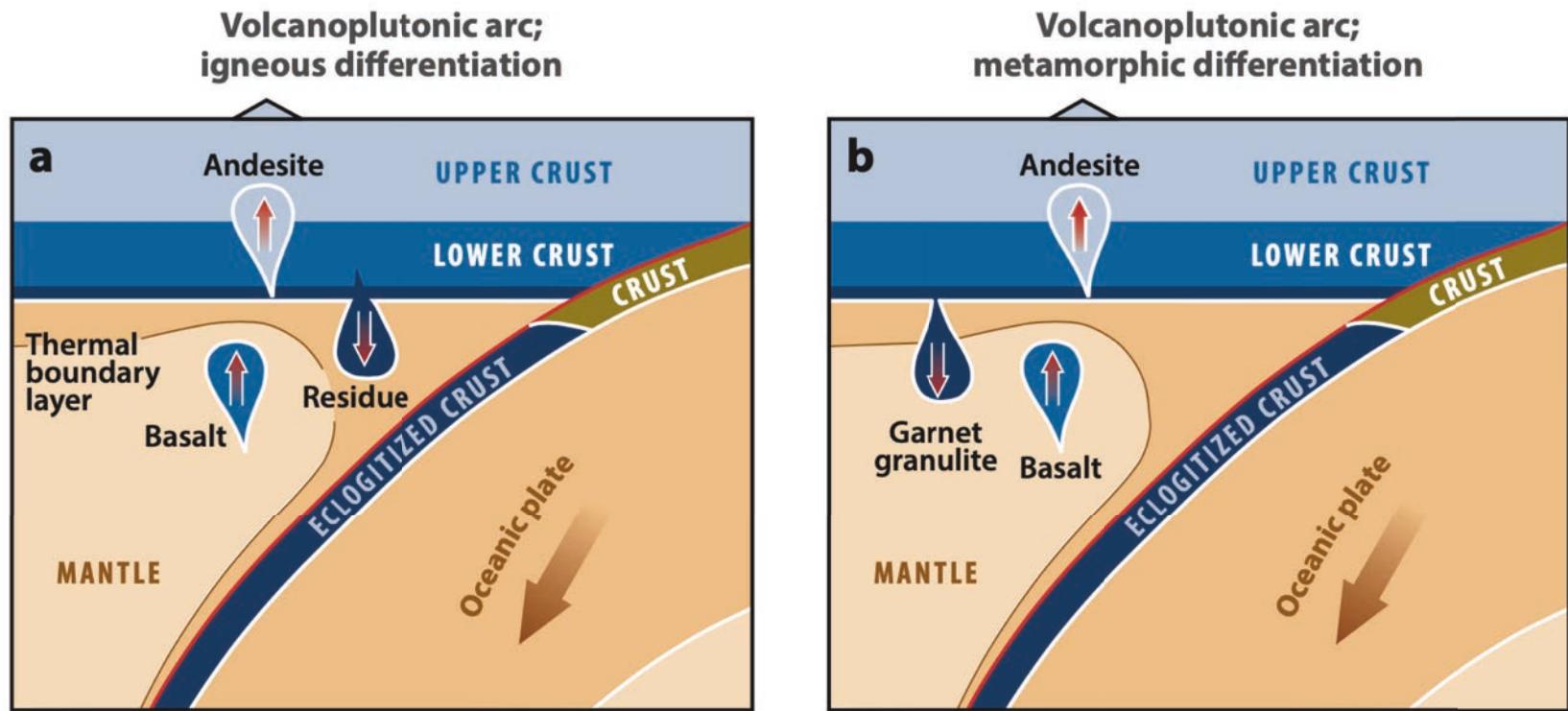
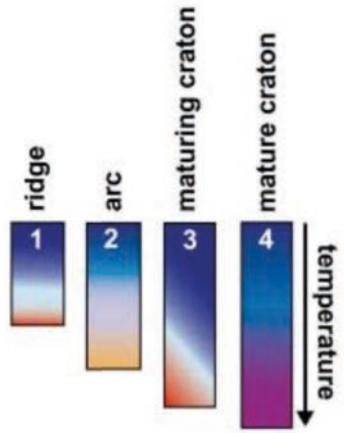
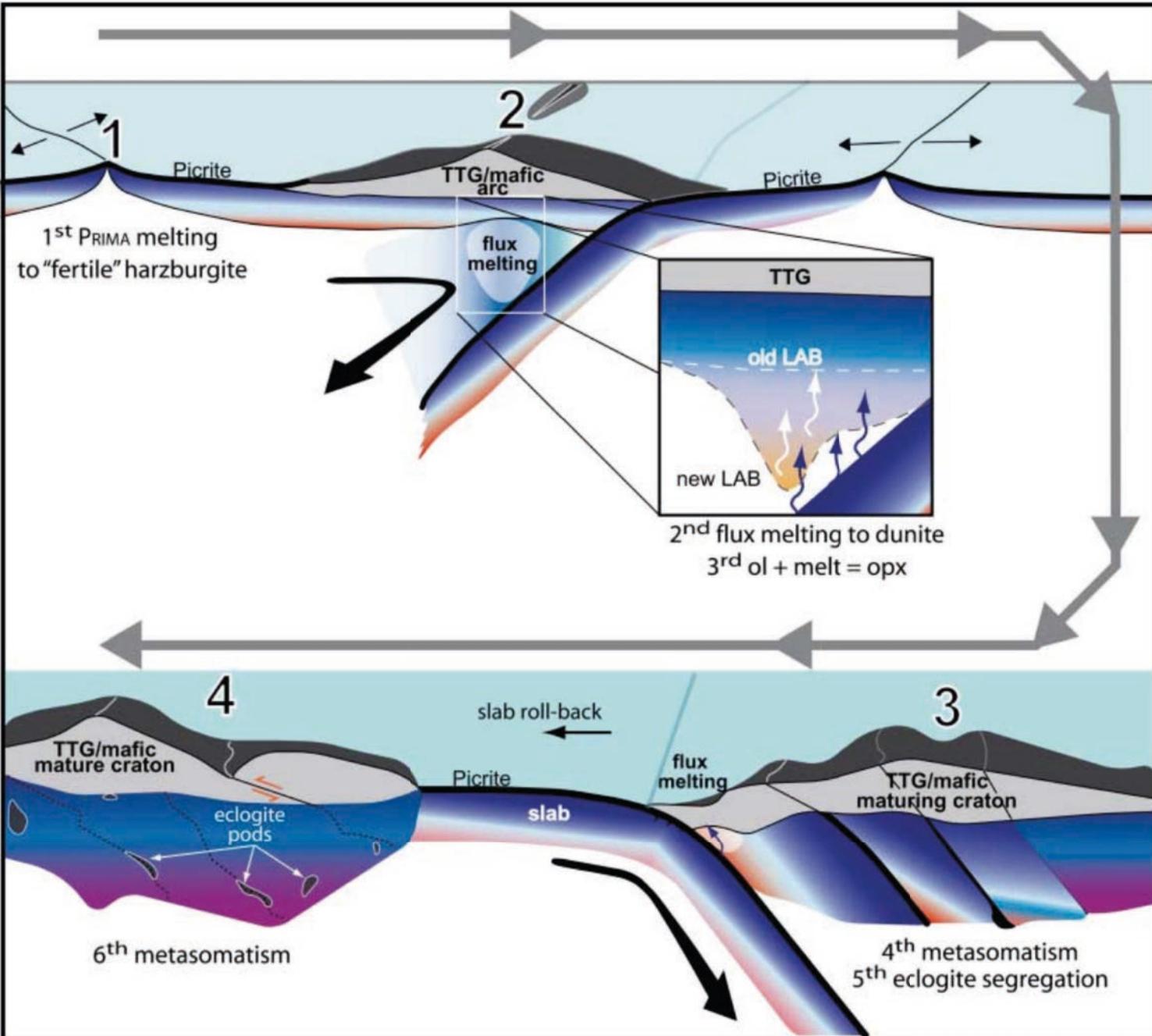


Figure 12

Long-term change in the composition of the continental crust has conventionally been viewed as the result of two major subduction factory processes. (a) Mantle-derived magma introduced into volcanoplutonic arcs differentiates into an andesitic fraction that is retained in the crust and an ultramafic cumulate that becomes part of the mantle (Arndt & Goldstein 1989). (b) Mafic rock at the base of a thick volcanoplutonic arc is converted into garnet granulite and sinks into the mantle (Herzberg et al. 1983).



LAB lithosphere-asthenosphere boundary

TTG trondjemite-tonalite granodiorite

Pearson & Wittig (2008; JGS)