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 [EE] Evening Poster | S (Solid Earth Sciences) | S-MP Mineralogy & Petrology

## [S-MP35]Antarctica and surrounds in Supercontinent Evolution

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Supercontinent formation and dispersion has been enigmatic in the Earth's history. Eurasia is one such current supercontinent and incredible progress in the understanding of its geological evolution has been achieved in the past decade. Earlier supercontinents in the Earth's history such as Gondwana (0.5 Ga), Rodinia (1.0 Ga), Columbia/Nuna (2.0 Ga), Kenorland (2.5 Ga) and Vaalbara (3.1 Ga), have been the focus of several studies, however limited information on older supercontinents has restricted an understanding of their tectonic evolution. Antarctica and surrounding areas in Gondwana, including southern Africa, Sri Lanka, India, Australia, are key regions for studying several important unsolved issues. In honor of the retirement of Professor Kazuyuki Shiraishi, Director of the National Institute of Polar Research, who developed the pioneering geological and geochronological framework of Antarctica within the Gondwana supercontinent, we invite authors around the world to present new as well as review results on the continental scale crustal processes and tectonic evolution that are associated with supercontinent formation events in Earth's history. The well-studied Eurasia, Pangaea, Rodinia and Gondwana supercontinents are of particular focus. Topics of interest include, but not restricted to, extremes in metamorphism, P-T-d-t evolution, magmatism, and the role of fluids. We hope to provide a platform for scientific discussions that will enlighten our understanding of the physical and chemical processes in the continental crust that records episodes of orogenesis that contributed to the formation and evolution of supercontinents.

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## [SMP35-P05]Protolith of orthogneiss and amphibolite in Akebono Rock, Prince Olav Coast, East Antarctica

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Akebono Rock distributes in eastern part of Prince Olav Coast, East Antarctica. It is classified as a member of L&uuml;tzow-Holm complex. Many workers had reported many important informations to investigate the tectonic framework of Gondwana supercontinent based mainly on the studies of metamorphic rocks from 550 to 520 Ma. However, the genetic information of the protolith before the Gondwana amalgamation has been hardly elucidated yet. This study reports some petrological and geochemical informations of the orthogneiss and amphibolite from the Akebono Rock used for a representative analogue to discuss about the protolith of the L&uuml;tzow-Holm complex.

Akebono Rock mainly consists of psammitic- or pelitic-gneisses, orthogneiss, amphibolite, and syn- or post-metamorphic granitic intrusions. The 58<sup>th</sup> party of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE58) collected the orthogneiss and the amphibolite. The orthogneiss is classified into three lithologies under the petrography: Hbl-Bt meta-tonalite, Bt-Hbl meta-tonalite, and Bt meta-tonalite. The

Hbl-Bt meta-tonalite is geochemically categorized to adakitic rock derived from low-K oceanic slab melting. The Bt-Hbl meta-tonalite has a similar geochemical compositions to low-K arc-type rhyolites erupted in juvenile arc. The Bt meta-tonalite shows almost the same geochemical characteristics to ocean ridge granitoids.

Amphibolite is geologically distinguishable to Amphibolite I and Amphibolite II. The amphibolite I is layered member of the bedrock exposure parallel with the psammitic- or pelitic-gneisses, while amphibolite II occurs as dikes discordant to the bedrock stratigraphy. The both are geochemically resemble to those of island-arc tholeiitic basalt or MORB.

Igneous history of the above investigated rocks of Akebono Rock were probably considered as follows. The amphibolites were formed as basaltic sediments or dikes. The Hbl-Bt meta-tonalite would be correspond to an adakitic intrusion accompanying an oceanic ridge subduction, while the Bt-Hbl meta-tonalite caused as low-K arc-type felsic magmatism in juvenile arc setting. On the other hand, the Bt meta-tonalite might be occur as an ocean ridge granitoids with a partial melting of the subducted oceanic ridge. The meta-tonalites and amphibolites would be good references of juvenile arc constituents originally.