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Various-scale controls of complex subduction dynamics on magmatic-hydrothermal processes in eastern Mediterranean

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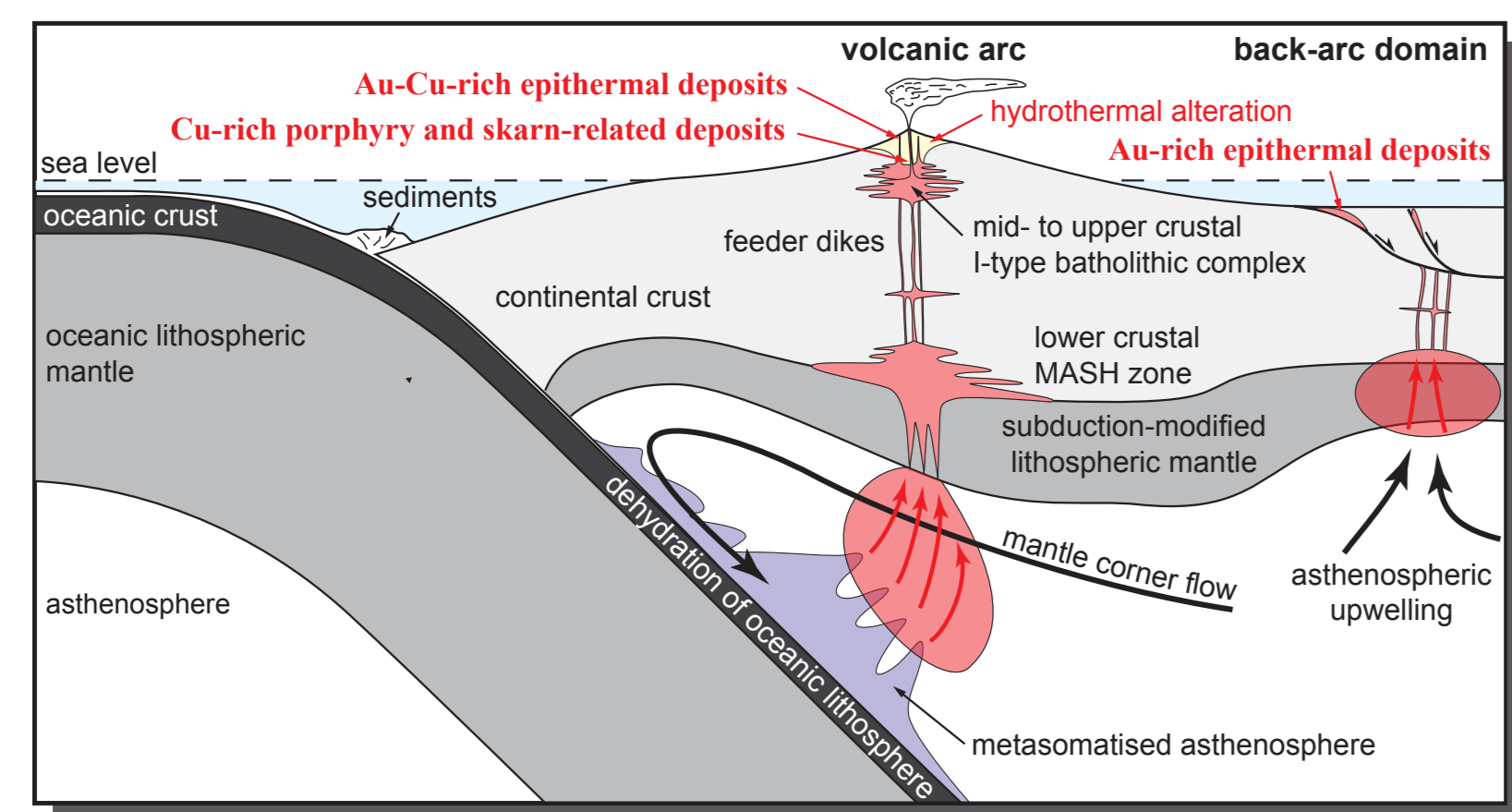
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Introduction

Ore deposits and related magmatism in subduction and post-subduction environments are controlled by the thermal structure and hydrous and magmatic fluid dynamics from the underlying mantle to the upper crust.

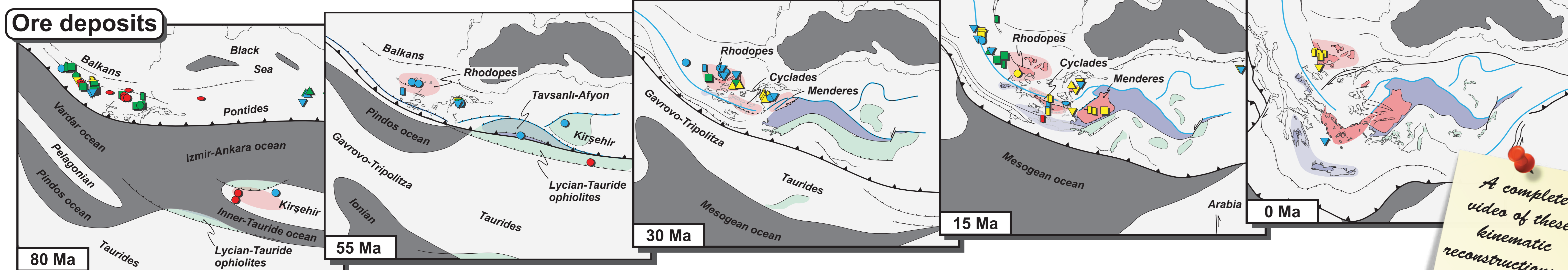
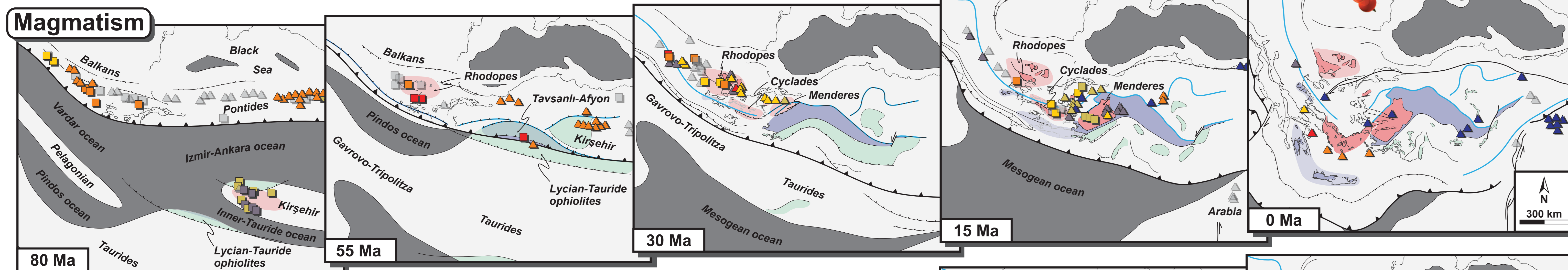


In regions where the 3D subduction dynamics is complex such as in eastern Mediterranean,

- Which processes affect the distribution of mineralization and magmatism?
- Considering this evolution at different scales, can we better constrain the dynamics of subduction in eastern Mediterranean?

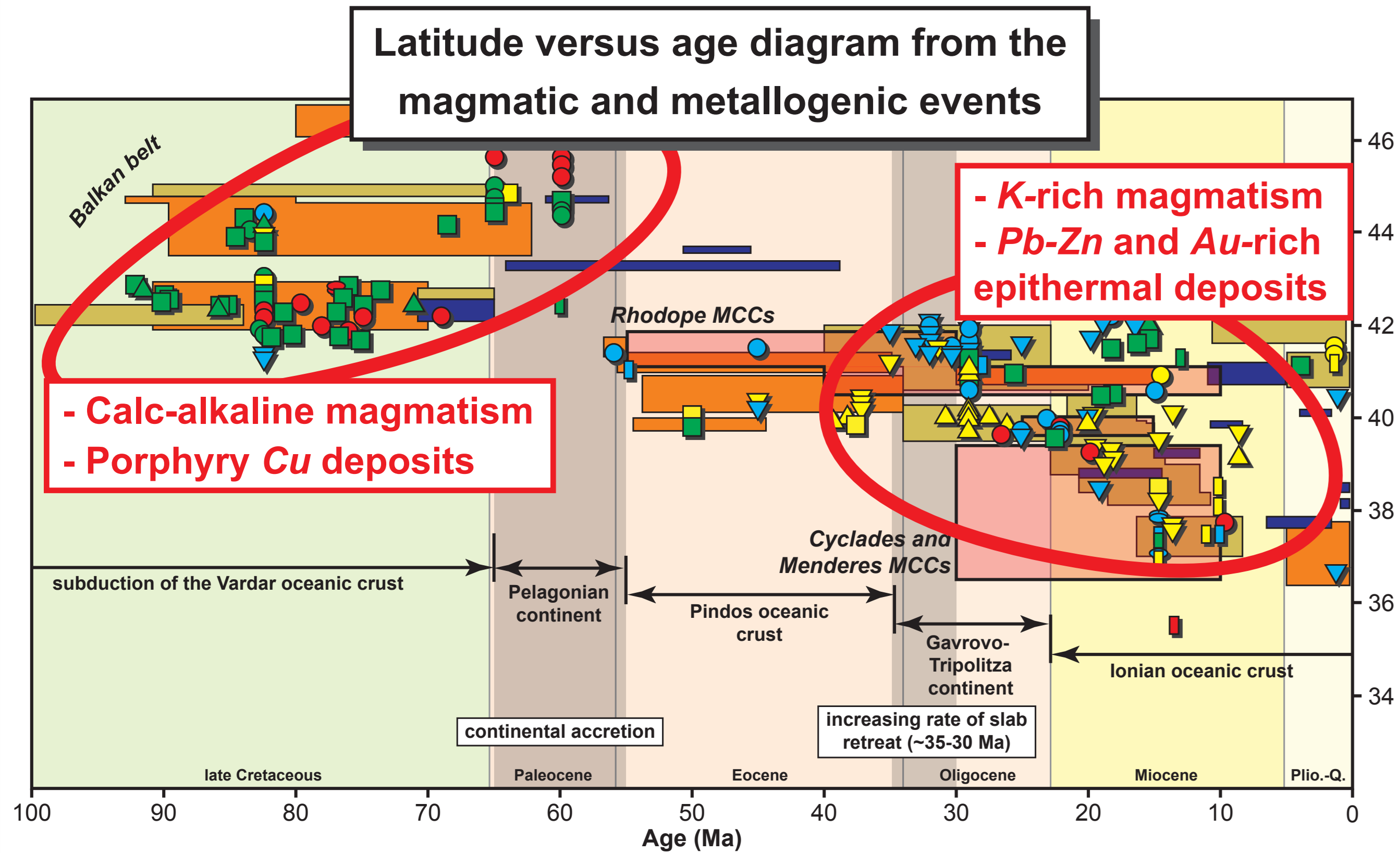
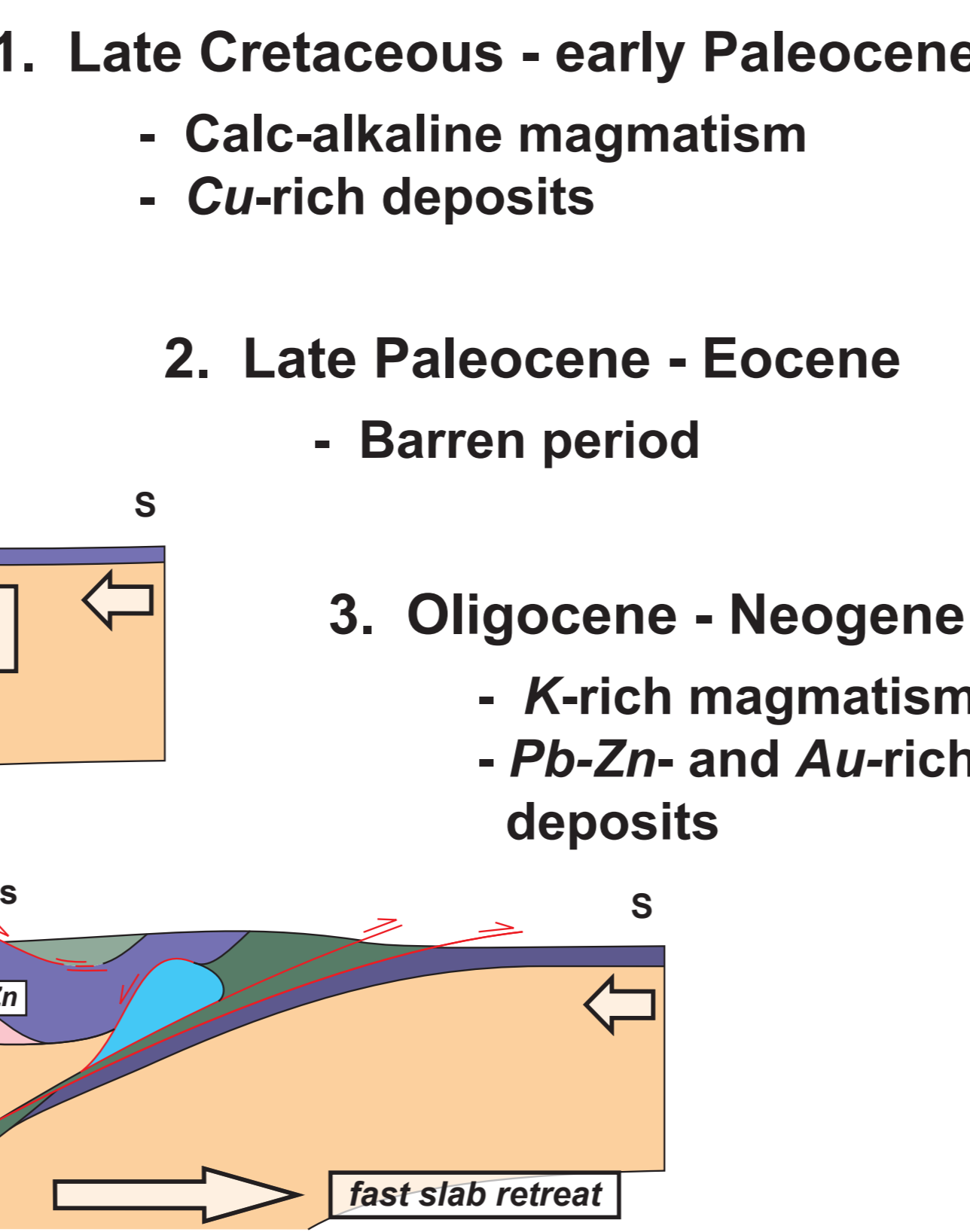
One deposits in subduction environment - 55% of the world production in Cu - 16% of the world production in Au Major economic interest!

Large-scale evolution: input from kinematic reconstructions



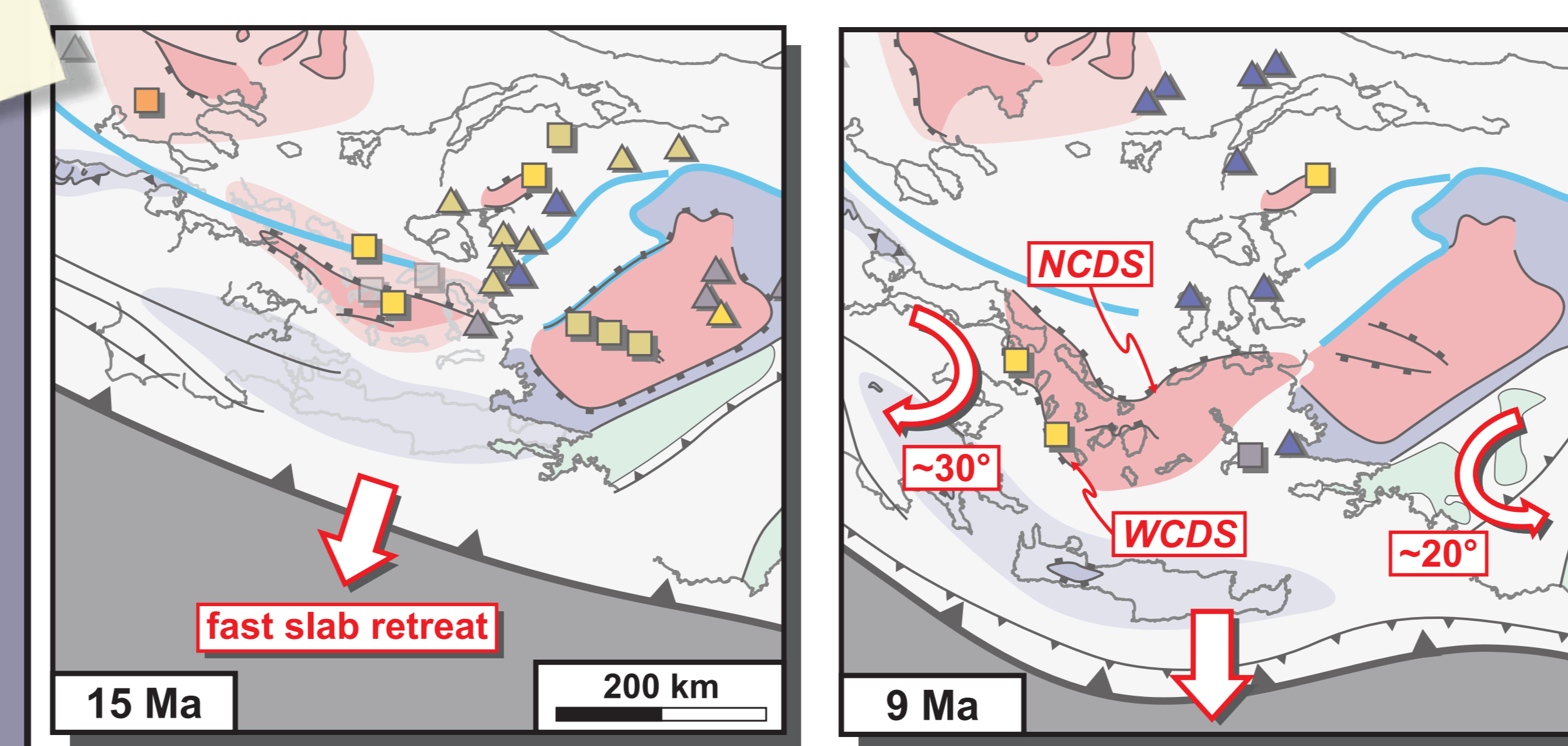
Petrological affinity	Tectonic structures	Magmatism	Ore deposits
continental crust	active major thrust fault	volcanism/plutonism (v./p.)	porphyry
oceanic crust	active major high-angle normal fault	alkaline v.p.	skarn
obducted oceanic crust	active major low-angle normal fault	shoshonitic v.p.	high-K calc-alkaline to shoshonitic v.p.
Metamorphic Core Complex (MCC)	active major strike-slip fault	high-K calc-alkaline v.p.	high-K calc-alkaline v.p.
buried/exhumed high pressure MCC	inactive major fault	medium- to high-K calc-alkaline v.p.	medium- to high-K calc-alkaline v.p.
buried/exhumed high temperature MCC	major oceanic suture	medium-K calc-alkaline v.p.	medium-K calc-alkaline v.p.
			low-sulphidation epithermal
			fault-related
			volcano-sedimentary

3 main periods in eastern Mediterranean with a general southward migration of the magmatic-hydrothermal systems

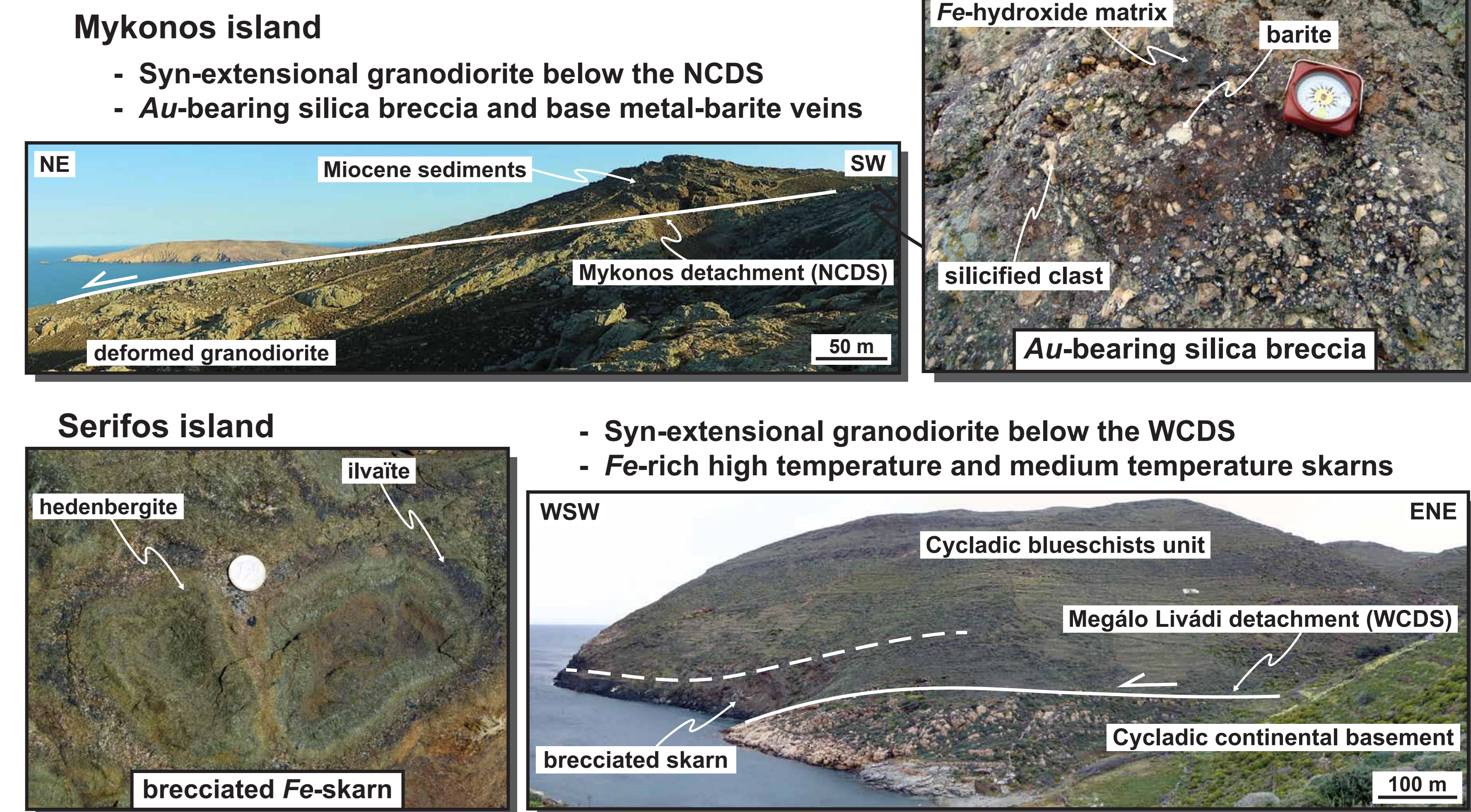


Small-scale evolution: the Miocene geodynamics of the Aegean and western Anatolia

Since 35-30 Ma, fast slab retreat resulted in the opening of the Aegean back-arc domain. However, 15 Ma ago, a major change occurred in the dynamics of this back-arc opening.

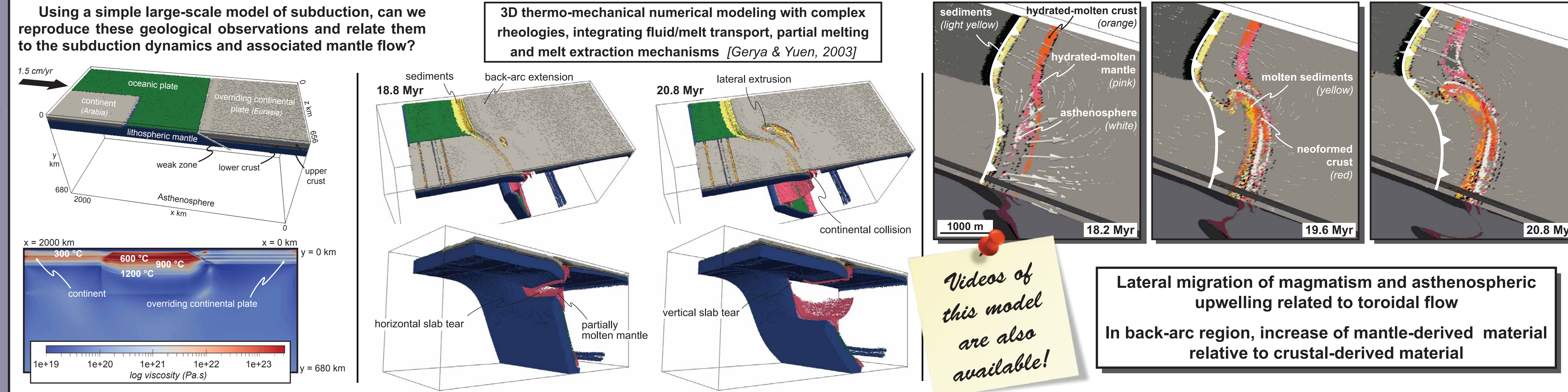


- ### Field evidences
- Block rotations [van Hinsbergen et al., 2005]
 - Appearance and westward migration of alkaline volcanism [Dilek & Altunkaynak, 2009]
 - Westward migration of plutonism from the Menderes to Cyclades with an increase of the mantle component [Altherr & Siebel, 2002]



In the Cyclades, the activity of large-scale detachment systems such as the North Cycladic Detachment System (NCDS) and the West Cycladic Detachment System (WCDS) is contemporaneous with the emplacement of magmatic intrusions and ore deposits

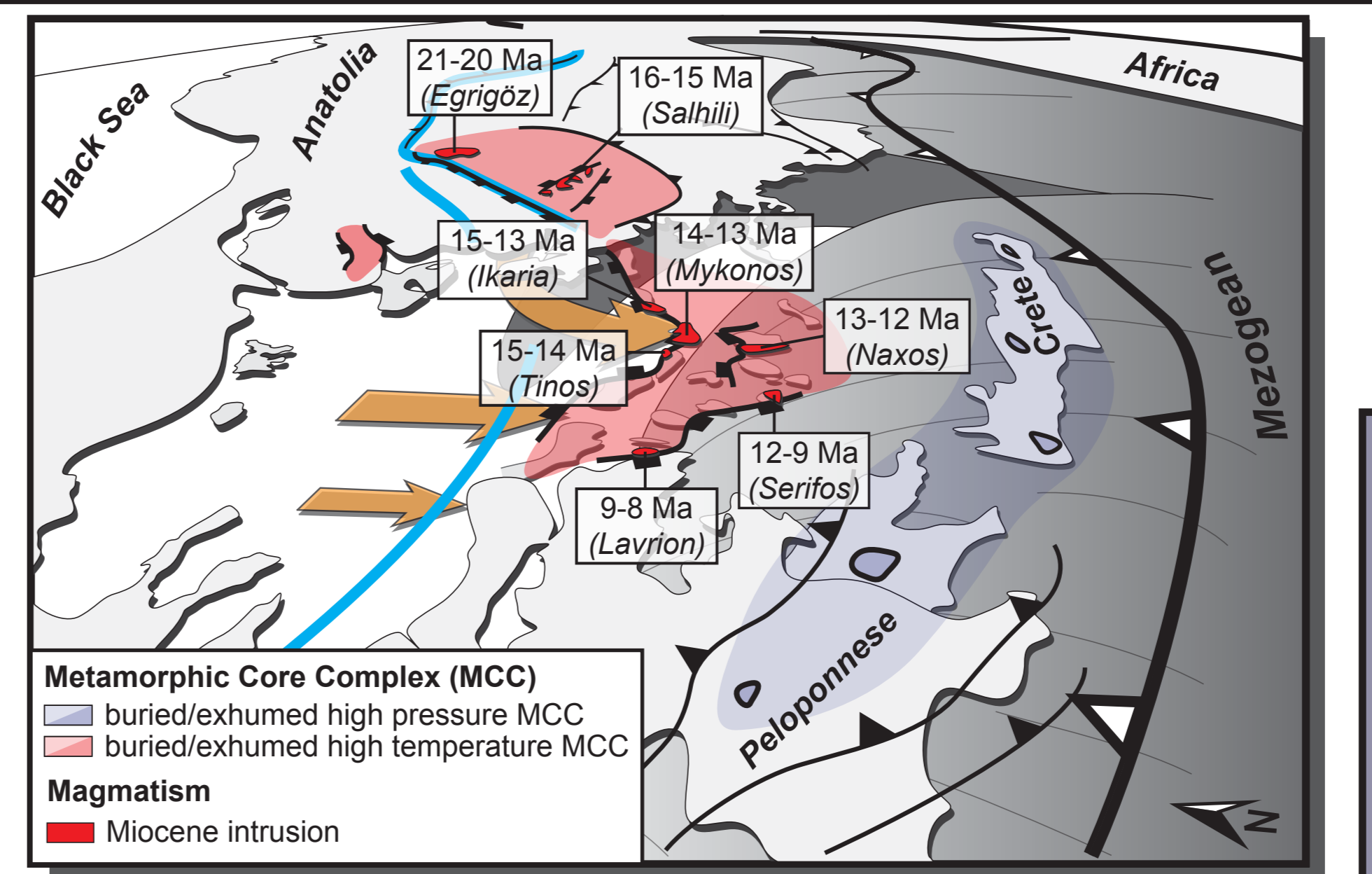
Combined scales: numerical modeling of subduction dynamics



Conclusion

In eastern Mediterranean region, a southward migration of magmatic-hydrothermal systems is observed from the late Cretaceous to nowadays

- Barren periods are associated to dominant compressional or transpressional tectonics within the upper plate (e.g. continental accretion)
- Cu-rich periods are related to stagnant magmatic arc resulting from the dehydration of the subducted oceanic crust and the partial melting of the mantle wedge
- Au-rich periods are related to fast slab retreat and associated mantle flow inducing the partial melting of the lithospheric mantle or the base of the crust where Au was previously stored



During the Miocene, a secondary westward migration of the magmatic-hydrothermal activity is observed from the Menderes massif to the Cyclades

- Possible consequence of a slab tearing event below western Anatolia and related hot asthenospheric flow

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