PŮVODNÍ PRÁCE/ORIGINAL PAPER

Žíly turmalinitů v moldanubiku západní Moravy v okolí Třebíče

Tourmalinite veins in vicinity of Třebíč, west-moravian part of the Moldanubian Zone

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Buriánek D., Houzar S. (2013) Žíly turmalinitů v moldanubiku západní Moravy v okolí Třebíče. *Bull. mineral.-petrolog. Odd. Nár. Muz. (Praha) 21, 1, 67-73. ISSN 1211-0329.*

Abstract

Two occurrences of tourmalinite veins were discovered in the vicinity of Třebíč (Moldanubian Zone). The tourmalinites crosscut biotite granites or migmatites as brownish-black quartz-tourmaline (± K-feldspar, rutile) veins (tourmaline > 50 vol. %) from few mm to several dm thick. Tourmaline corresponds to dravite and oxy-dravite (X_{Fe} 0.35 - 0.56, Na 0.41 - 0.66 *apfu*) predominantly and usually shows sector or patchy zoning. The incorporation of Al, vacancy and minor Ca in tourmaline takes place via foitite ($\square Al\ Na_{-1}(Fe,Mg)_{-1}$), $Al_2(Mg, Fe)Si_{-1}$ and uvite ($Ca(Fe,Mg)\ Al_{-1}Na_{-1}$) substitutions. The tourmaline samples from the two studied tourmalinite localities differ in Al (5.97 to 6.39 vs. 6.55 to 6.81 *apfu*), Ca, Ti and F contents. The examined tourmalinites can be interpreted as crystallization products of boron rich fluids related to intrusion of peraluminous granites and/or aplites.

Key words: *tourmalinite, dravite, hydrothermal fluids, leucocratic granite, Třebíč Pluton, Moldanubian, Czech Republic*

Obdrženo: 6. února 2013; přijato: 17. května 2013