

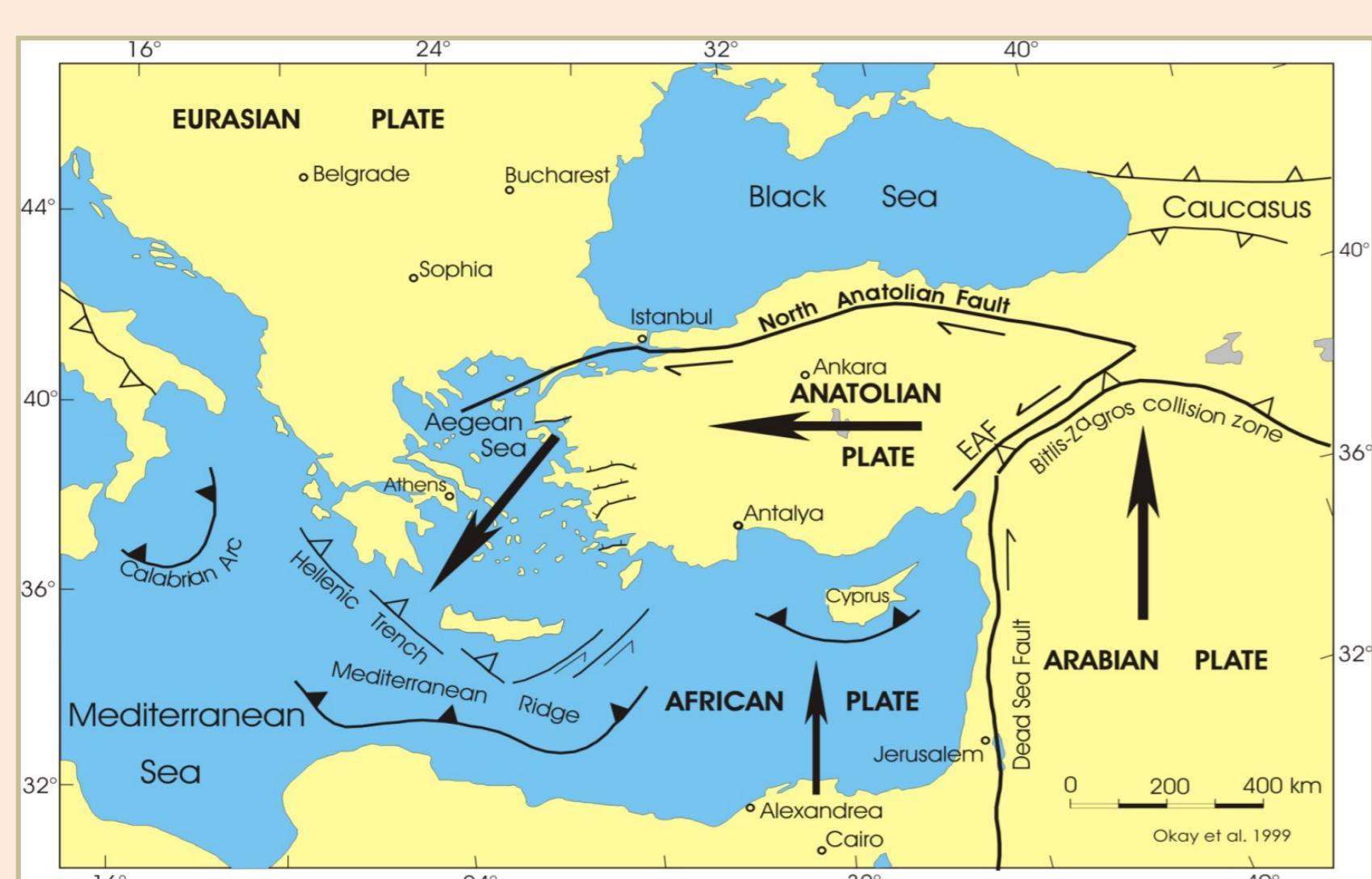


Sr-Nd-Pb isotopic significance of mantle source components from Central and Western Anatolia: Melting evidences from peridotite and pyroxenite source domains

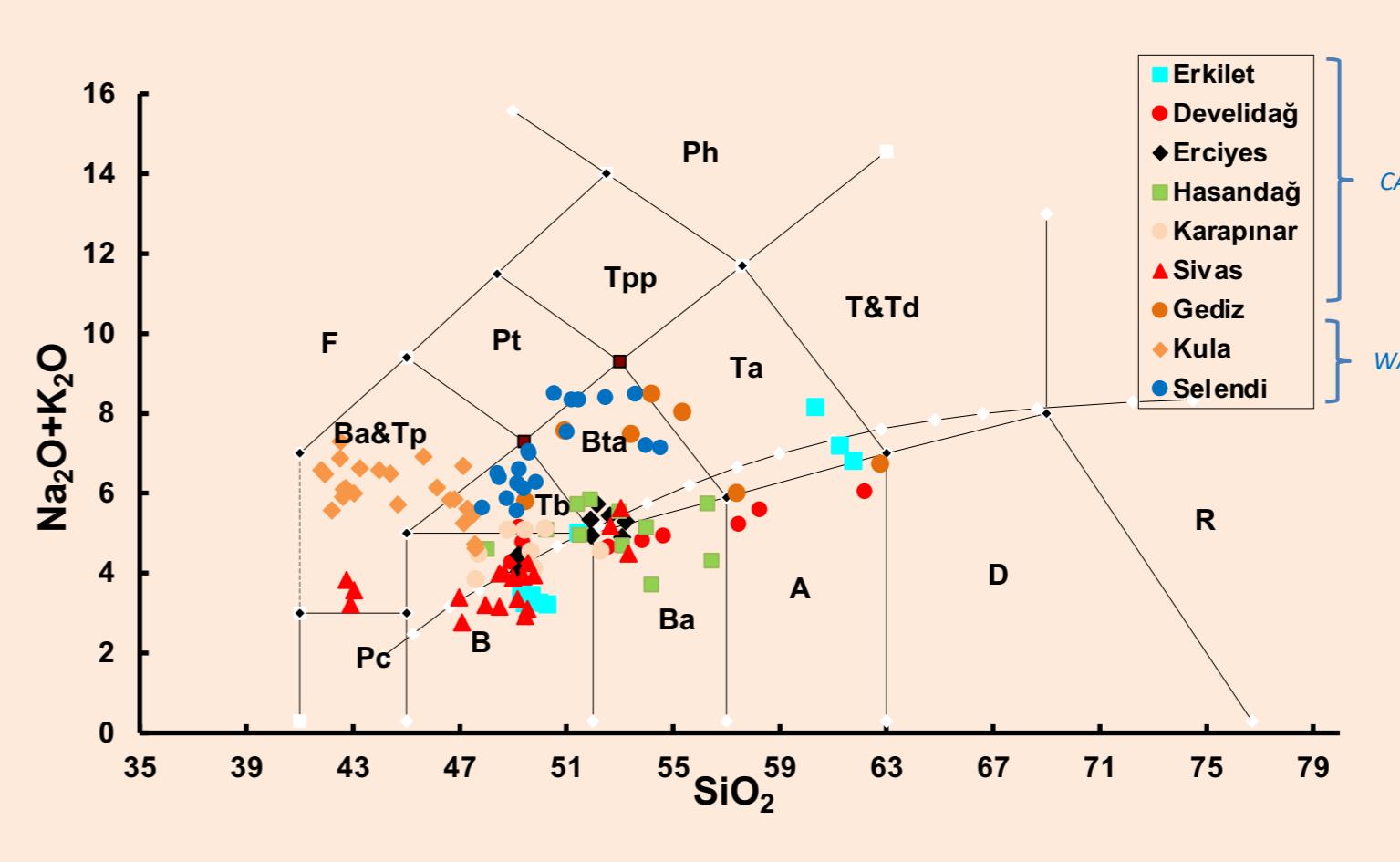
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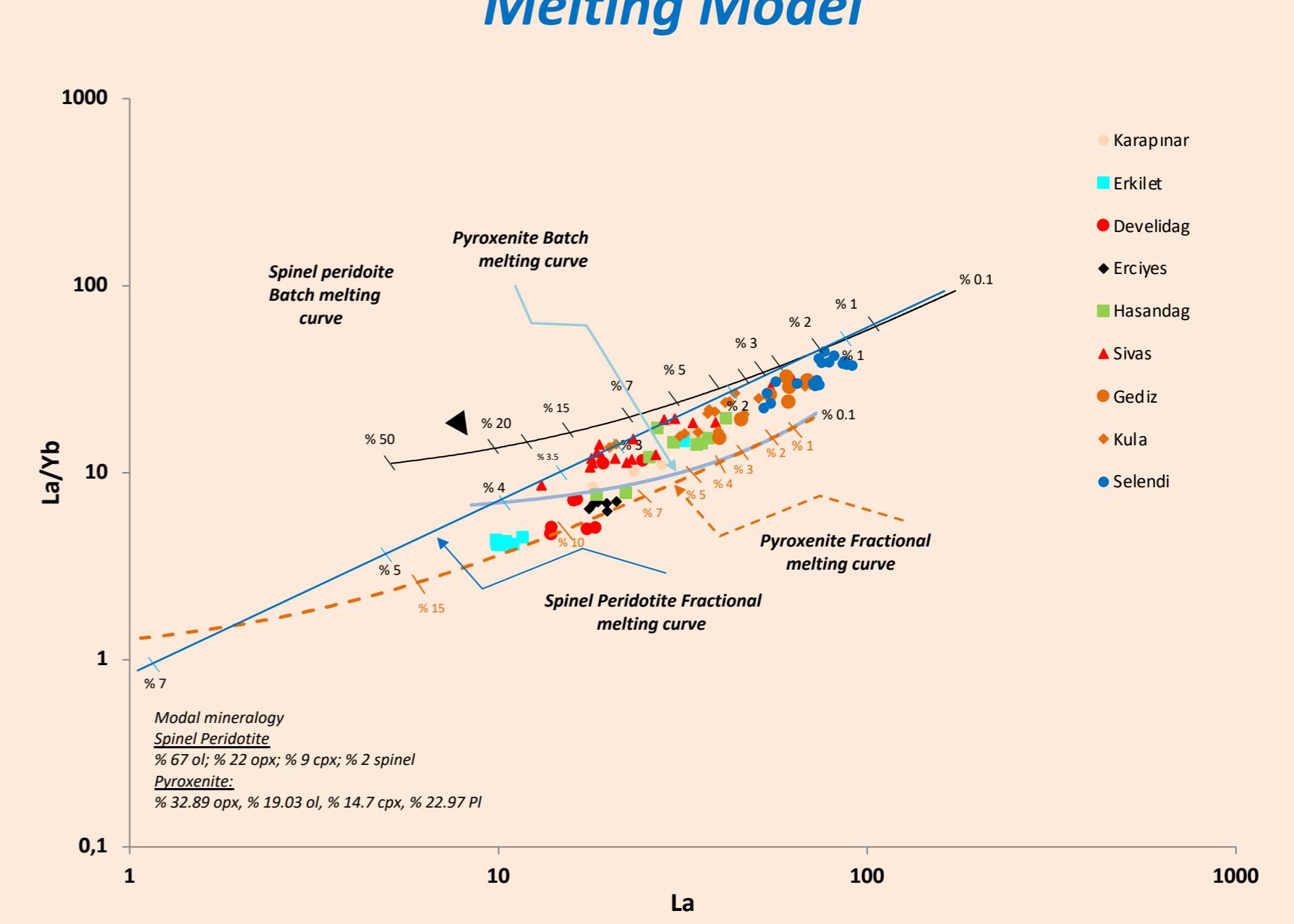
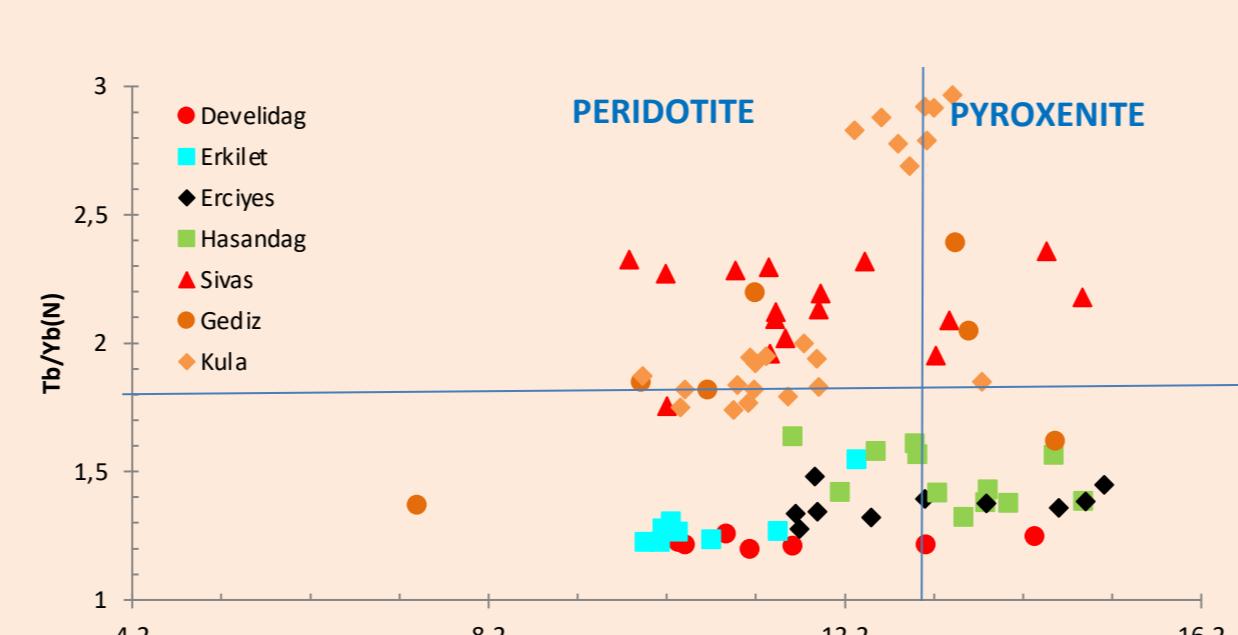
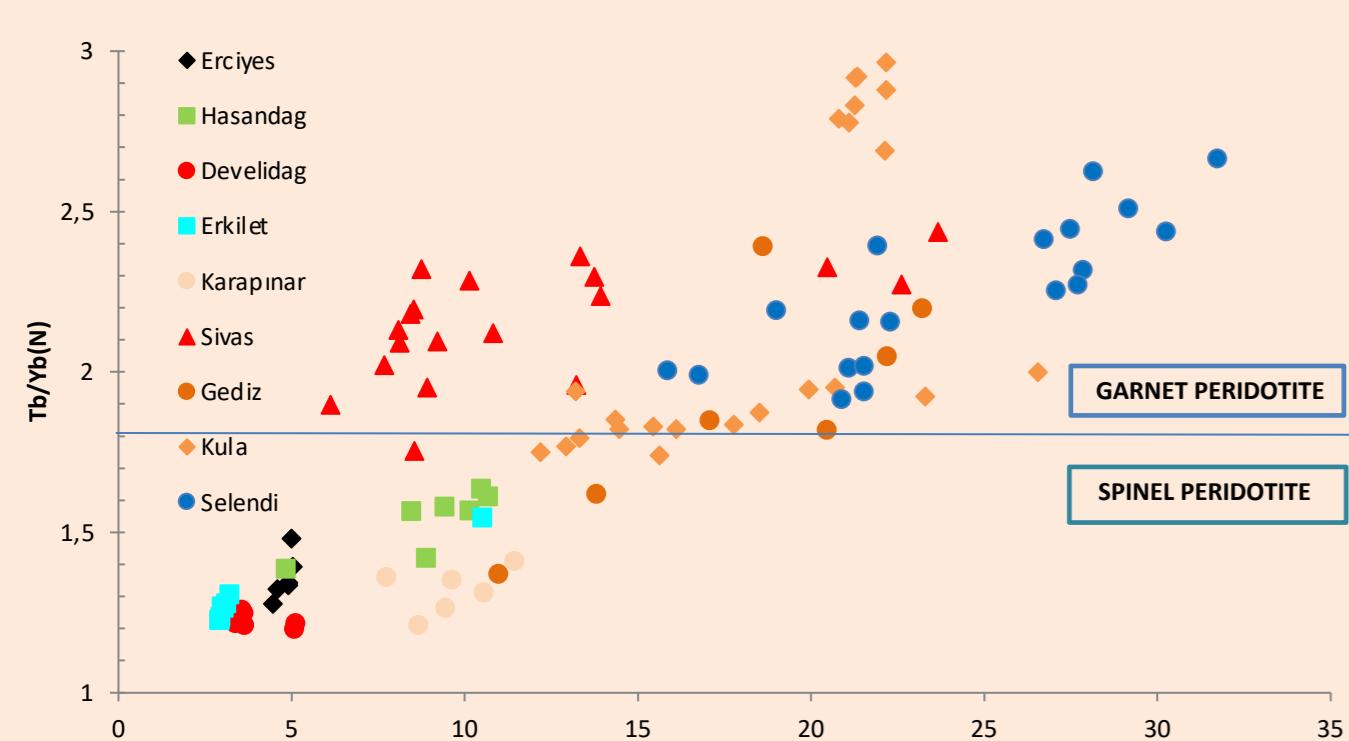
The Tectonic Stage



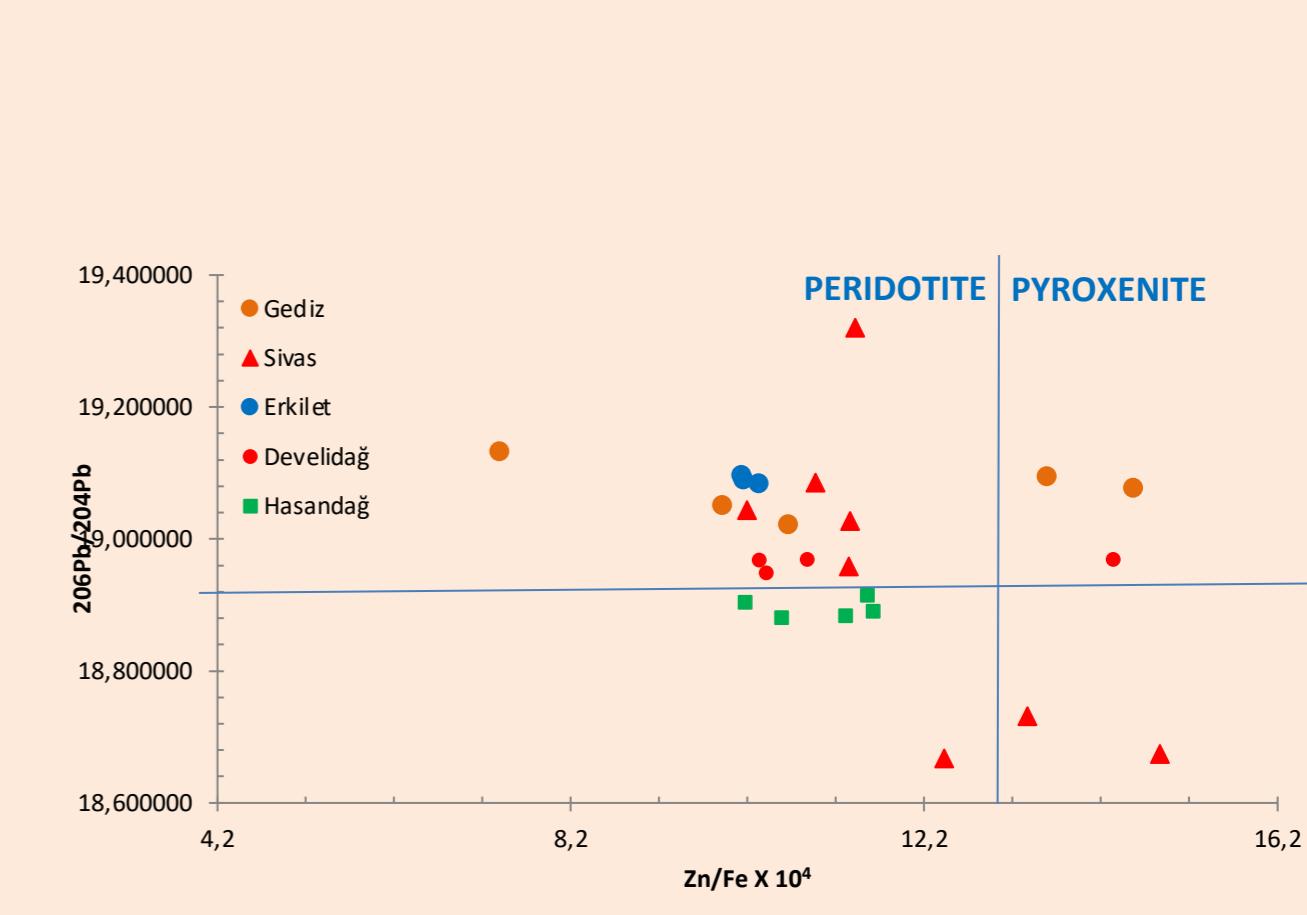
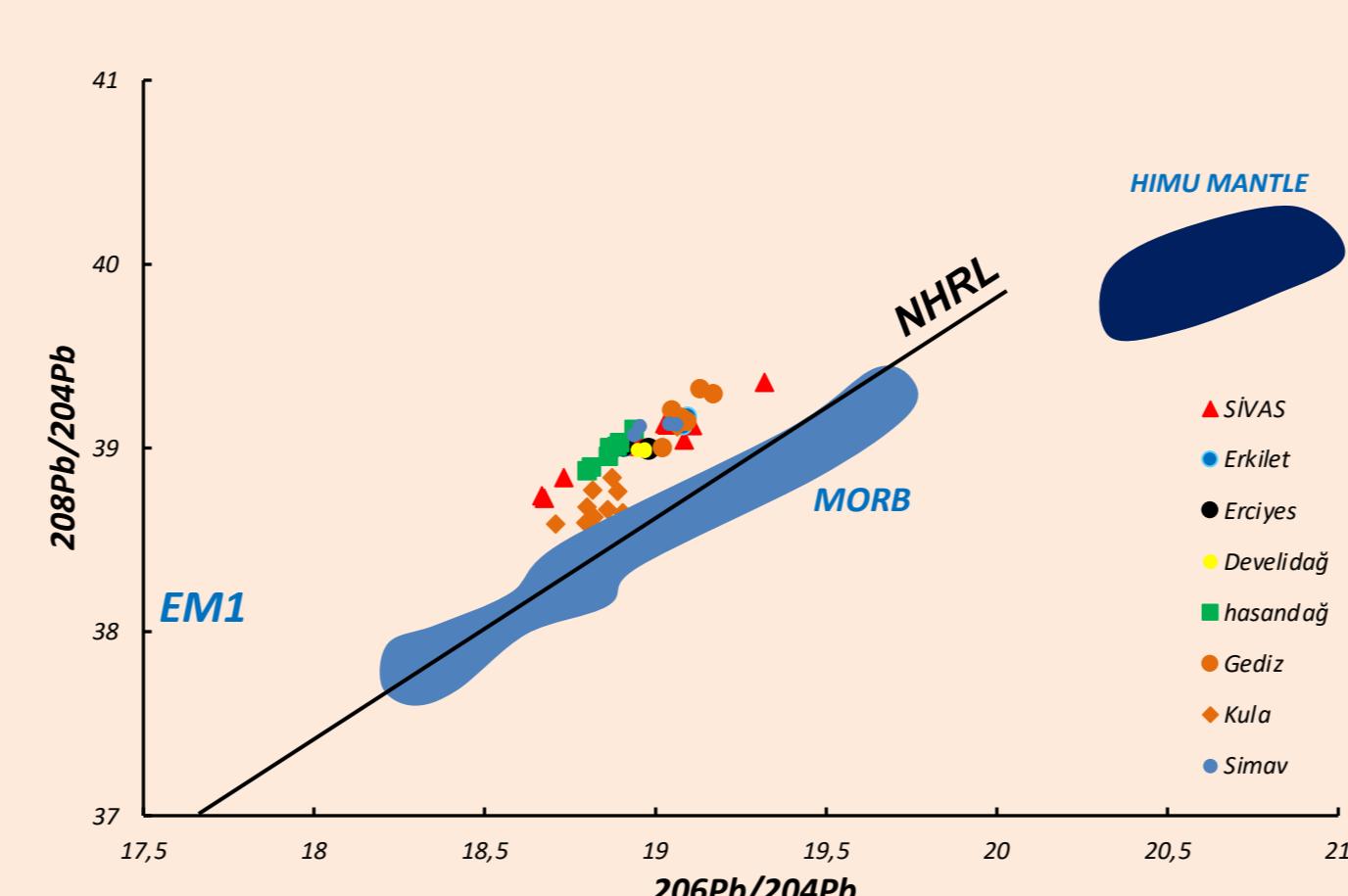
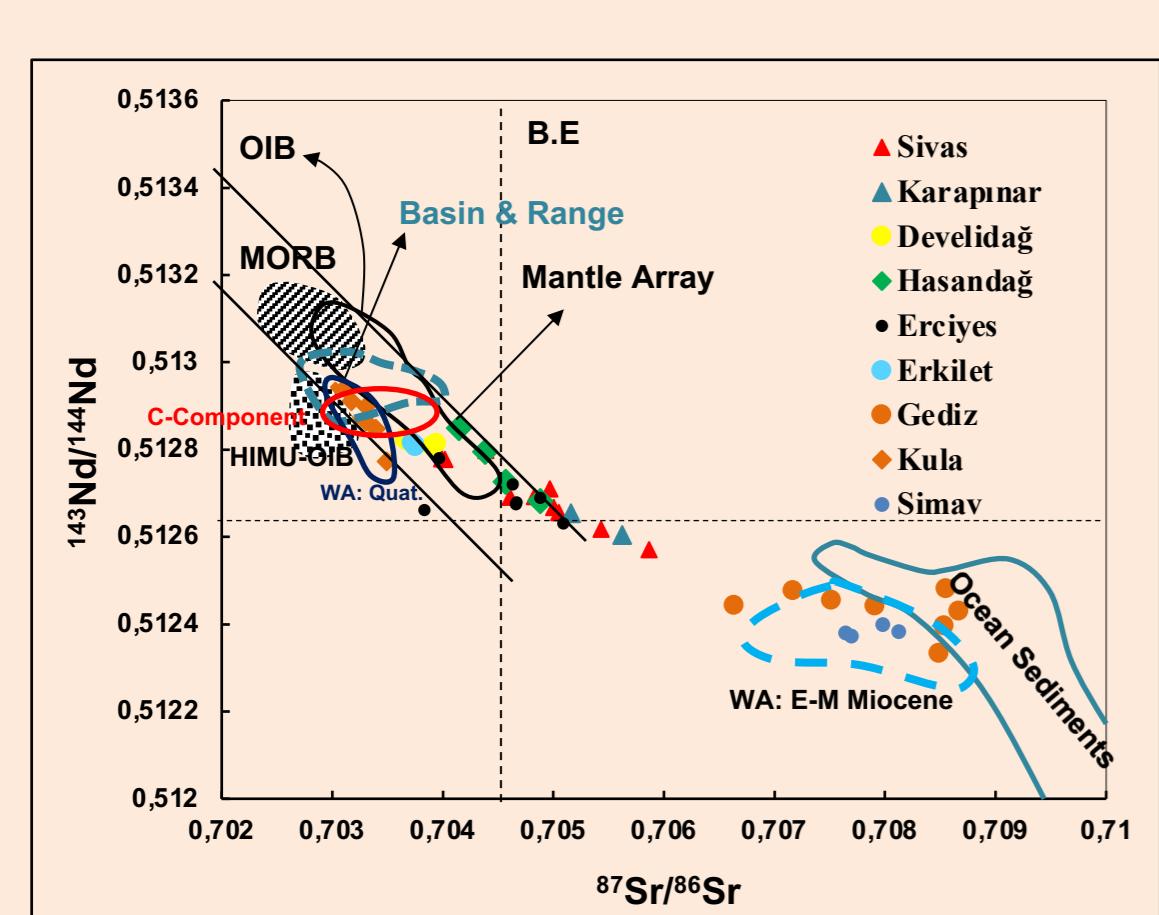
Mafic Lavas are abundant in Central and Western Anatolia



Source Constraints



Isotopic Constraint



Data from: Chen and Frey, 1985; Chen et al., 1990; Kempton et al., 1991; Chaffey et al., 1989; Hanan and Graham, 1996; Kürkcüoğlu et al., 2001; Kürkcüoğlu, 2010; Kürkcüoğlu et al., 2015; Çoban et al., 2012; Güçtekin et al., 2009; Aldanmaz, 2002; Ersøy et al., 2008; Furman et al., (in review); Gall et al., (in review); This study; B.E from Faure, 1986

Tb/Yb(N), Zn/Fe ratios and as well as the Pb isotopic compositions and REE-based melting model reveal that Sivas, Erciyes Hasandağ, and Develidağ samples in central Anatolia, and Kula, Gediz basalt in western Anatolia seem to be derived from the amalgamated melting of pyroxenite and peridotite sources, besides, the sources melting is capable of producing elemental variations in basaltic rocks related with either lithospheric delamination or lithospheric instability

Data from: Kürkcüoğlu, 2010; Kürkcüoğlu et al., 2015; Güçtekin et al., 2009; 2012; Furman et al., (in review); Gall et al., (in review); This study