

Kvartsiter inom Seveberggrunden representerar fältspatitiga sandstenar. Den nägot örena samstötningen har vid metamorfosin ofta lett till utbildning av en bandad, muskovit- och biotititig bergart, ofta med isoklinala veckstrukturer.

Amfibolit är en framräntad bergart inom de två västliga Röbäcksskälen. Samtidigt representerar amfiboliterna mafiska intrusioner och/eller vulkaniter. Ursprungligen pyroxen har ersattas av hornblände (amfibol), vilken ger bergarten dess bandade, gröna utseende. Även annan mineral har omkristalliserats, innanför av epidot eller granat indikerar lägre resp. högre metamorfosgrad.

Eklogit eller retro-eklogit (omvälvda, delvis nedbrutna eklogit) uppträder i mindre kroppar. Högttrycksmineralen i dessa bergarter domineras av pyroxen (omfacit) och Mg-rich granat (pyrop).

Diasbas är namnet på en mörk gängbergart, ibland med kylla, finkorniga kontaktter och en grövre, central del, i regel med strökm av plagioklas.

Fylliter benämner man de ursprungliga sedimentära bergarterna, som dominérer inom Källbergsgrundet. Berende på om utgångsmaterialet varit ett sandigt, lejigt eller kalkigt sediment eller haft en hög halt av organiskt material uppträder de nu som kvartsit, grå fyllit, kalkfyllit, resp. grafitt-fyllit. Dominerande mineral förutom kvarts är ofta stjärnljus (sericit, muskovit) och klorit. Dessa mineral kallas också fylosilikat (därav namnet fyllit) och ger bergarten ett sidenglansande utseende. I den undre delen av Källbergsgrundet, där metamorfosgraden ökar något, börjar biotit, granat och hornblände uppträda. Fylliterna övergår därför successivt till glimmerskiffer eller, med ökande kalkhalt, till kärnkvartsit med utbildning av rosettformade hornbländagregat.

Kvartskeratofit är benämningen på en felsisk (sun) metavulkanisk bergart i Köli. Den består huvudsakligen av kvarts och albít, i vissa lager även med strökm av dessa mineral i en finkornigare lammasa.

Intrusiva bergarter kan indelas i ultramafiska, mafiska och felsiska (sun), men är alla mer eller mindre omvälvda (meta). De ultramafiska delen uppträder både i Seve och Kallbergsdalen och i mellersta delen av den svenska delen i Skandinavien, och allt i området i presenten är ac-lichtonitiska och har been thruat ost- eller söderut mot den Fennoscandian platform. Regionalt, de Caledonides är dividierad i ascending order in Lower, Middle, Upper (Seve & Köli Nappes) och Uppermost Allochthon (Külling 1972, Gee et al. 1985b). The lowest units, up to and including the Seve units, are interpreted as part of the imbricated and shortened margin of Fennoscandia.

Rocks of the Lower and Middle Allochthon are dominated by clastic cover sequences of Late Proterozoic–Orovarian age, derived from the continent Baltica, but also contain incorporated Precambrian basement.

Proterozoic–Orovarian rocks are also involved in the Seve Nappes, and interpreted as highly deformed basement slices (Zachrisson et al. 1996). Most Seve units, however, are dominated by quartz-rich metasedimentary rocks, probably deposited along the western edge of the continent Baltica, and metabasic rocks of Late Proterozoic–Early Paleozoic age, which represent intrusions and extrusions related to the opening of the Proto-Atlantic (Iapetus) Ocean (Stephens and Gee 1985, 1989, Stephens 1988).

Köli rocks have been subdivided into three major tectonic units, the Lower, Middle and Upper Köli (Stephens 1980, Gee et al. 1985b). The Lower Köli outcropping in the northwest corner of map sheet 22F NW, represents oceanic arc-basement complexes, that probably developed in the "European side" of the Iapetus, where the Lower and Upper Köli are separated by more exotic oceanic arc-basement complexes related to the Laurentian ("American") side of the Iapetus (Stephens and Gee 1985, Stephens 1988).

All Caledonian rocks have a complex tectonic and metamorphic evolution that took place ca 520–400 Ma ago. The Seve units were affected by a Late Cambrian–Early Ordovician event of amphibolite to granulite facies conditions, locally producing migmatitic (Marsfjället Gneiss) and high-pressure eclogite assemblages. The Middle Allochthon was also affected by this early metamorphic event, which transformed rocks into garnet- and amphibole-bearing schist. The Upper Allochthon, situated east in the Siljan–Eskilstuna area, when deformed, metamorphosed and established of the Lower Allochthon occurred, related to the collision of the continents Baltica and Laurentia. After nappe replacement onto the Balcanidian platform, the Caledonian activity gradually came to an end.

The structural inset map (front page), The two eastern map sheets are nearly (NE) or completely (SE) covered by rocks of the Lower and Middle Allochthon. For further information about these units the reader is referred to the two easterly map sheets (Ai 104–105).

Most of the bedrock of the two western map sheets forms part of the Upper Allochthon (Seve and Köli Nappes) and a short description is presented below.

Tectonostratigraphic units

The geological units distinguished on the maps are principally lithological or lithostratigraphic in character. The tectonostratigraphic, generally flat-lying west-northwest dipping units are separated by major and minor thrusts, as illustrated by the maps, the cross-sections and the structural inset map.

LOWER ALLOCHTHON

A few imbricates of the Lower Allochthon occur at the southeasternmost corner of 22F NW and a more varied and complex set is present at the eastern edge of 22F SW. Precambrian crystalline rocks form an essential part of these units and include major bodies of metamorphosed rocks of the Röbäck Group. Primary contacts as different to those in the Middle and Upper Allochthon, the latter seems to be deposited either directly on the crystalline basement or on top of arkoses, with changes even within short distances. Most rocks are severely deformed and it is often difficult to decide whether quartz-rich mylonites were derived from rocks of the Röbäck Group or the Gårdsgåsen Formation.

MIDDLE ALLOCHTHON

The Middle Allochthon of the area consists of two major units, the Stalon Nappe and the overlying Säve Nappe.

Only minor remnants of the Stalon Nappe (Külling 1942) are present, e.g. in a continuous zone to the north, east and south of Lappkogenperget (3e) and west and southwest of Nåsjön (1–2d). The highly deformed meta-arkoses are represented by quartz pyritic or schist with minor biotite and garnet.

The Säve Nappe (Strömborg 1955) occurs, according to the present interpretation, as a major lens in the area around the western part of Stor-Dabbsjön. Külling (1942) discussed these rocks in relation to the Stalon/Säve lithologies, without reaching any final conclusion. Bakker (1978) included the dolomite-bearing feldspathic quartzite in his Stor-Dabbsjön "formation", which was given a much wider distribution. At the same time, however, he did note the scarcity of mafic rocks (pyroxene) and the presence of garnet-biotite schist, isoclinal folding and strong lineation in its eastern, northern and southern parts (here attributed to the Sävattnet-Oxvatnet unit, cf. Seve description).

The present interpretation is an attempt to satisfy lithologic, mineralogical and structural observations. A west-southeast-trending zone, also an allochthonous unit, is bounded to the east by an outcrop of the Stalon Nappe, formed during the establishment of the Middle or the Lower Allochthon. The Säve rocks are well-preserved, banded, feldspathic quartzites, generally lacking isoclinal folding, with abundant dolomite lenses. These are clearly cross-cutting the bedding of the host rock and demonstrate chilled margins with coarser, often feldspar-phenoxy-crystalline central parts. Primary pyroxene has been observed in rock samples from the west of Oxvatnet. There is no adequate control of the present dyke directions; on the map they have been drawn parallel the sedimentary bedding, although originally they probably intruded at a high angle.

UPPER ALLOCHTHON

The Seve part of the Upper Allochthon with rocks in amphibolite, granulite or even eclogite facies extends through the 22F SW-NW map sheets. The units probably represent the lower part of the Seve Nappe Complex. Within the map areas they are represented by a sequence of feldspathic quartzite, mica schist, amphibolite and minor marble, with bodies of ultramafic rocks. In the Marsfjället area further north (23F), the Seve rocks were studied in detail and described by Trouw (1973), who introduced a three-fold subdivision: Eastern Schist and Amphibolite Belt, Marsfjället Gneiss, and Svartsjöbäcken Schists (lower, central and upper Seve, respectively).

The map and the following description is to a large extent based on the maps and reports by Bakker (1978) and several other Dutch students during the 1970's. Boundaries and names of units have been chosen to correlate with Bakker (1978), when appropriate. In the west, a few imbricated subdivisions are shown, but in the east, new names have been introduced as a basis for the present interpretation, when deviating from that of Bakker (1978). It should also be noted that several of the eastern units, dominated by quartzite or meta-arkose with mafic rock intercalations, were classified by Strömborg (Strömborg et al. 1984) as part of the Middle Allochthon. The state of metamorphism, including the presence of eclogites and retro-eclogites in some of the units, the structural pattern, and regional comparison and correlations, all argue for inclusion in the Upper Allochthon (except the western Stor-Dabbsjön area).

Several units within the Eastern Schist and Amphibolite Belt have been distinguished (cf. inset map on the front page) and are described briefly, starting from below. The character of the boundaries between the different units is uncertain in most cases, however.

The Sävattnet-Oxvatnet unit consists in its lower part of mica schist and quartz mica schist, minor intercalations of amphibolite being present in the region of Stor-Dabbsjön. The upper part is dominated by cleaner, well-foliated quartzite and feldspathic quartzite with a prominent schistosity and tight isoclinal folding.

The Långsjödalen unit (cf. Bakker 1978) is a grouping of many mica-schist/quartzite lithologies with minor amphibolite intercalations, some of them (e.g. at Bastunäsfjället and northeast of Borgafjäll) of larger dimensions. Layers of pure to impure marble occur. Orthogneiss and granite mylonite horizons have been identified. A major body occurs north of the Borgafjäll, minor lenses at Daiman (6–7c) and northeast of Ytt. Långvattnet (0c–d). Similar granitoids further north (23F) have been dated at 1645±4 Ma (Nurtenjögne Gneiss, Zachrisson et al. 1996), demonstrating that the lower Seve has an imbricate structure, where basement/cover complexes have been repeated.

The Stor-Jougdan unit was distinguished by Bakker (1978) as a fine-grained, rather homogeneous, grey mica schist with poor foliation, grading into biotite-garnet gneiss. The major area extends east of Stor-Jougdan (0a–c), another lens northwest of Bastunäsklumpen (4b–c). The lower contact is gradational, whereas the upper boundary towards the Sjouten unit has been interpreted by Bakker as an important "inner Seve thrust".

The structurally overlying **Sjouten unit** (Bakker 1978) is dominated by fine–medium-grained quartzite and feldspathic metasedstone and contains several eclogite and retro-eclogite bodies (Van Roermund and Bakker 1984). The metamorphic conditions during eclogite formation have been estimated to be 14.0±1.5 kb and 550±70°C (Van Roermund 1985). Subordinate garnet-biotite-phengite schist and garnet amphibolite are associated with the retro-eclogites. Less common are quartzite and minor rocks (dolomite, carbonatite) at the top of the Sjouten unit, mainly in the lower part of the unit.

In the present compilation the Sjouten unit is restricted to the main sheet 22F SW. Bakker (1978) extended this unit much further north, as far as northwest of Borgafjäll. In these latter areas, no eclogites have been found, and the quartzites here have generally been included in adjacent units.

The **Gakkafjället unit** (Van Roermund 1976) forms the northeasterly extension of an amphibolite/quartzite unit identified in the 22E Frostviken SE map area. In the present map sheets it is dominated by quartzite and feldspathic metasediment. The Gakkafjället unit is located in the Långvattnet area. Spots: The Rosvarto amphibolite (0–1a) may be an outlier (Klippe) to be correlated with the Gakkafjället amphibolite. It is difficult, on available information, to decide whether the quartzite units north and northeast of Borgsjön (Köpän, N. Borgafjäll) should be included in the Gakkafjället unit, or be placed at the top of the Långvattnet unit, or be interpreted as intercalations within the Borgafjäll amphibolite.

The **Borgafjäll amphibolite** is an equivalent of the Blåsjöfjället unit, established in the 22E Frostviken area as a general name for several amphibolite- and amphibolite-dominated units, both underlying and overlying the higher-grade Ertseke Lens (see below). The huge N. Borgafjäll (Jenegjerje) and S. Borgafjäll amphibolites can be mapped into contact with those of 22E NE and continue southwards to join with similar rocks on 22E SE. The amphibolites are locally garnet-bearing, and metasedimentary intercalations of garnet-biotite-muscovite schist, quartzite and marble also occur, as well as less deformed dolomite dykes, e.g. at Vuorimovrato (8c). The coarse, generally feldspar-hemimorphite-bearing amphibolite at Lukkesvare (4a–5b) probably represents a gabbro intrusion, cut by abundant dolomite dykes.

The **Ertseke Lens** (Zachrisson and Götsrand 1990) occurs as a tectonic lens or a detached, recombined mass within the above-mentioned amphibolites. It consists of two lithologically distinct subunits. The Krokåsa unit (cf. Ljungan unit) is dominated by high-grade quartzite or quartz-rich gneisses, often unsuitable to develop characteristic index minerals; quartz-feldspar pegmatites occur. The Ödmåsjön unit (cf. Avardo unit) is a kyanite-sillimanite-K-feldspar gneiss which forms the host rock to some of the eclogites in the map area. Peak metamorphic conditions here have been estimated to be 18.0±1.0 kb and 780±50°C (Van Roermund 1985).

The **Marsfjället Gneiss** (Trouw 1973) is an extension of the Central Seve belt from 23F SW into 22F NW, where two separate horizons occur (9a–b), probably repeated by thrusting. Both lenses wedge out in the western Borgsjön area, but reappear further southwest as the Lillfjället Gneiss with in the 22E Frostviken map sheets. Rocks are represented by a migmatitic gneiss characterized by K-feldspar and kyanite. The mineral paragenesis of intercalated mafic rocks in the type area indicates granulite facies.

The uppermost, western belt of schist and minor amphibolite north of Sutme is referred to as the **Sjortsjöbäcken Schists**. A normal transitional contact with the structurally underlying Marsfjället Gneiss has been suggested (Trouw 1973).

Köli Nappes

The greenish schist facies metamorphic rocks in the structurally higher part of the Upper Allochthon are also involved in the Köli Nappes. The Köli rocks represent the Bursbo-Siljanian schists and sediments, and possibly eucaulic assemblages deposited outboard of the continent Baltica. They contrast markedly with the thin platformal and miocenial sequences of Late Proterozoic–Silurian age deposited on the Baltoscandian platform. The Lower Köli rocks (Stephens 1980) are interpreted as oceanic arc-basin complexes that probably developed in the vicinity of the Fennoscandian margin of Iapetus. They outcrop in the northwesternmost corner of 22F NW and from there they can be mapped continuously into the type area (24F) around Björkvattnet-Virsen (Külling 1933). The term Björkvattnet Nappe was applied as a regional name for this tectonic unit (Stephens 1982) and the Virsen terrane was introduced as a terrane concept by Stephens and Gee (1985).

Cross-section

The section forms a direct continuation westwards of that constructed for the eastern map sheet (Ai 104). The probable vertical extension of the allochthonous units is based on an estimated dip of 1.5° for the sole thrust (base of the Lower Allochthon) or the top of the peneplained Precambrian basement, from the eastern Caledonian margin towards the west-northwest. Thus, at the western border of the map sheet, basement is predicted to lie at a depth of c. 1800 m b.s.l. Unfortunately, due to space limitations, the section is restricted to its vertical extent. Cross-sections over the entire area were also presented by Bakker (1978) with a suggestion of early, very large-scale folding.

LITERATURE

- GGF = Geologiska Föreningens i Stockholm Förhandlingar
SGU = Sveriges geologiska undersökning
Asklund, B., 1935: Stratigrafen inom södra Lapplands kvartsit-paragmitbitningarna i Långseleåns och Körpåns dalgång. – SGU C 387, 58 pp.
– 1961: The extension of the Serv Nappe in the Scandinavian Mountain Chain. – SGU C 584, 28 pp.
Bakker, E., 1978: Geology of the Borgafjäll-Björkåsede area. – Scriptie 2e bijvak. Internal report, Univ. Leiden. SGU 88012, 121 pp.
Bever Dougan, J.M.van, 1973: De Geologie van het Noord-Borgafjäll, Västerbotten, Zweden. – Scriptie 1e bijvak. Internal Report, Geol. Min. Inst., Univ. Leiden. SGU BRAP 92002, 59 pp.
Biermann, C., 1977: Jaaverslag van de vakgroep Tectoniek, 1976. – Internal report, Univ. Leiden. SGU BRAP 88012, 31 pp.
Cohen, M.S., 1974: Geologie van het Bastunäsfjäll gebied. – Scriptie 1e bijvak. Internal Report, Geol. Min. Inst., Univ. Leiden. SGU BRAP 88013, 37 pp.
Gee, D.G., 1972: The regional geological context of the Täsjö uranium project, Caledonian front, central Sweden. – Scriptie C 768, 36 pp.
Gee, D.G. and Zachrisson, E., 1979: The Caledonides in Sweden. – SGU C 769, 48 pp.
Gee, D.G., Kumpulainen, R., Roberts, D., Stephens, M.B., Thon, A. and Zachrisson, E., 1985: De svenska Kaledoniderna. Tektono-stratigrafisk karta, 1:2 mil. – SGU Ba 36. (English version, SGU Ba 35.)
Greiling, R.C., 1992: Geochemical analyses from the Västerbotten Caledonides. – SGU BRAP 92010, 16 pp.
Kulling, O., 1933: Bergbyggnader inom Björkvattnet-Virsen-området i Västerbottensfjällen centrala del. – GFF 55, 167–422.
– 1936: Sjöslottet on varved dolinen-bearande mudstone in Eocambrian glacials in the mountains of North Sweden. – GFF 60, 392–396.
– 1942: Grunddragen af fjälldedgraniterna bergbyggnad inom Västerbottens län. – SGU C 445, 392–402.
– 1955: Beskrivning till Berggrundarna över Västerbottens län, 2. Den kaledoniska fjällkedjans berggrund inom Västerbottens län. – SGU Ca 37, 100–295. English summary.
– 1972: The Swedish Caledonides. In: Sitter. LU (ed.), Scandinavian Caledonides. – Wiley & Sons, London. SGU 88012, 21 pp.
Kumpulainen, R. and Thelandier, T., 1978: Geological map of the area between Störms Vattudal and Maljupas, northern Jämtland – southern Swedish Caledonides. – SGU BRAP 97001 (unpubl. map, scale 1:200 000, without description).
Kumpulainen, R., Nyström, J.P. and Thelandier, T., 1981: Late Precambrian stratigraphy (including tillites) within the Caledonian Front from central-west Sweden to southeast Norway. Excursion B8. – Uppsala Caledonide Symposium, 76 pp.
Roberts, D. and Gee, D.G., 1985: An introduction to the structure of the Scandinavian Caledonides. In: Gee, D.G. and Sturt, B.A. (eds.): The Caledonide Orogen – Scandinavia and Related Areas. – John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, 55–58.
Staatsund, J.A., 1955: Geology and petrology of the southeastern Borgafjäll. – Diss., Amsterdam, 119 pp.
Stephens, M.B., 1980: Occurrence, nature and tectonic significance of volcanic and high-level intrusive rocks within the Swedish Caledonides. In: Wones, D.R. (ed.): The Caledonides in the USA. – Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Dept. Geol. Sci., Mem. 2, 289–298.
– 1982: Field relationships, petrochemistry and petrogenesis of the Stekenjokk volvanites, central Sweden. – SGU C 786, 10 pp.
– 1988: The Central Caledonides, a complexity of collisions. – Geology Today 4, 20–26.
Stephens, M.B. and Gee, D.G., 1985: A tectonic model for the evolution of the eugeoclinal terranes in the central Scandinavian Caledonides. In: Gee, D.G. and Sturt, B.A. (eds.): The Caledonide Orogen – Scandinavia and Related Areas. – John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, 953–978.
– 1989: Terrane and polyphase accretionary history in the Scandinavian Caledonides. – Geol. Soc. Am., Spec. Paper 230, 17–30.
Stevens, B.A., 1974: Strukturelle geologie van het Borga gebied, Caledoniden van Västerbotten, Zweden. – Scriptie 1e bijvak. Internal Report, Geol. Min. Inst., Univ. Leiden. SGU BRAP 88011, 72 pp.
Strömborg, A., 1955: Zum Gebirgsbau der Skanden im mittleren Härdjedalen. – Uppsala Univ. Geol. Bull. 35, 199–245.
Strömborg, A.G.B., Karls, L., Zachrisson, E., Sjöstrand, T. och Skoglund, T., 1984: Fjällkjeden. In: Karta över berggrundens i Jämtlands län, 1:200 000. – SGU Ca 53.
Thelandier, T., 1981: The Late Precambrian Långmarkberg Formation, central Swedish Caledonides. In: Hambray, M.J. & Harland, W.B. (eds.): Earth's pre-Pleistocene glacial record. – Cambridge University Press, 615–619.
Trouw, R.J., 1973: Structural geology of the Marsfjällen area, Caledonides of Västerbotten, Sweden. – SGU C 693, 155 pp.
van der Haast, T.H., 1956: Geology and petrology of the Borga region, Västerbotten, Sweden. – Diss., Amsterdam, 141 pp.
Van Roermund, H.L.M., 1976: Veldwerkverslag 1976, Fiskafjället. – Internal report, Univ. Leiden. SGU BRAP 88014, 20 pp.<