

FJÄLLBERGGRUNDEN / CALEDONIDES

ÖVRE SKOLLBERGGRUNDEN / UPPER ALLOCHTHON

- SEVEBERGARTER / SEVE ROCKS
Glimmerskiffer, gnejs, i allmänhet granat-biotit-muskovit (stengt) förande; mindre inslag av amfibolit
Meta-schist, gneiss, generellt garnat-biotit-muscovite (sphengite)-bearing; minor intercalations of amphibolite
Överskjutning vid basen av Seve skollkomplexet
Low-angle thrust at the base of the Seve Nappe Complex

MELLERSTA SKOLLBERGGRUNDEN / MIDDLE ALLOCHTHON

- STALONSKOLLAN / STALON NAPPE
Meta-arkos, småre konglomeratiska och pelitiska inlagringar
Meta-arkose, minor conglomeratic and pelitic intercalations
Konglomerat
Conglomerate
Mylonit, grönskifferaktigt
Mylonite, greenschistose
Metagabbro, amfibolit, diabas (proterozoisk)
Metagabbro, amphibolite, diorite (Proterozoic)
Granit till syenit, gnejs (proterozoisk)
Granite to syenite, gneiss (Proterozoic)
Överskjutning vid basen av mellersta skollberggrunden
Low-angle thrust at the base of the Middle Allochthon

UNDRE SKOLLBERGGRUNDEN / LOWER ALLOCHTHON

- BLAISKOLLAN / BLAIK NAPPE COMPLEX
Alunskiffer (kambrium-underta ord.) med ortensollor och/eller kalkstenslager
Alum shale (Cambrian-L. Ordovician) with stinkstone lenses and/or limestone layers
Gröngrå lerskiffer, större inlagringar
Grey-green shale, major intercalations
Kvartsit med lerskifferinlagringar
Quartzite with shale intercalations
Tillit, varvskeer
Tillite, glacial claystone
Dolomit, delvis oren med kvartsrika inslag
Dolomite, partly impure quartzite
Arkos (spargmit) med skifferinlagringar
Arkose with shale intercalations
Granit till syenit (proterozoisk)
Granite to syenite (Proterozoic)
Överskjutning vid basen av undre skollberggrunden
Low-angle thrust at the base of the Lower Allochthon

AUTOKTON SEDIMENTÄR PÅLAGNING / AUTOCHTHONOUS SED. COVER

- Alunskiffer med ortensollor och/eller kalkstenslager (kambrium)
Alum shale with stinkstone lenses and/or limestone layers (Cambrian)
Slamsten, siltsten, skiffer (underkambrium)
Mudstone, siltstone, shale (L. Cambrian)
Sandsten, kvartsit (Laisbergssandsten)
Sandstone, quartzite (Laisberg sandstone)
Fjällbrännformationen
Fjällbränn Formation
Gårdsjöformationen
Gårdsjö Formation
Långmarksbergformationen
Långmarksberg Formation
Kalvbergetformationen
Kalvberget Formation
Alunskifferformationen
Alum Shale Formation
Grammjukformationen
Grammjuk Formation
Sävvoareformationen
Sävvoare Formation

BETECKNINGAR / SYMBOLS (FJÄLLBERGGRUND, AUTOKTON)

- Bergart som ej finns / ej observerats på detta kartblad
Lithology not present / not observed on this map sheet
Fossil-lokal
Fossil locality
Uppåtbestämmning
Way-up determination
Lineation p.g.a. mineralorientering eller skärande förskifning
Mineral lineation or intersection lineation, plunge in degrees
Veckaxel med gradtal för stupning / horisontell
Fold axis, plunge in degrees / horizontal
Förskifning med gradtal för stupning
Foliation, schistosity, dip in degrees
Lagring med gradtal för stupning / horisontell
Bedding, compositional layering, dip in degrees / horizontal
Överskjutning repeterande tidigare skollgränser
Out-of-sequence thrust, breaching thrust
Överskjutning mellan delskollar, mindre överskjutning
Minor low-angle thrust

URBERGET / PRECAMBRIAN BASEMENT

- Granit med fällspatsrör <20 mm (Revsundstyp)
Granite, with feldspar phenocrysts <20 mm (Revsund type)
Metavulkanit, felsic / småre mafiska inlagringar
Metavolcanic rock, felsic / minor mafic intercalations
Metasedimentär bergart, metagrävcka, meta-argillit
Metasedimentary rock, metagreywacke, meta-argillite

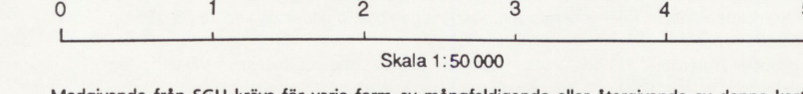
BETECKNINGAR / SYMBOLS

- Förskifning eller gnejshet med gradtal för stupning / - vertikal
Foliation or gneissosity, dip in degrees / - vertical
Lagring med gradtal för stupning
Bedding, dip in degrees

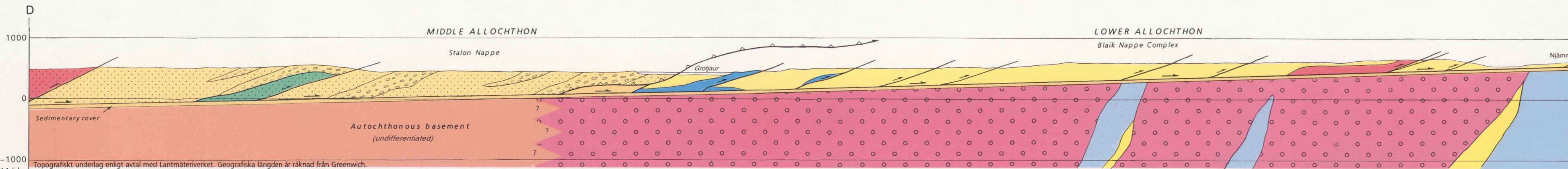
GEMENSAMMA BETECKNINGAR / GENERAL SYMBOLS

- Häll, observerad yta av blottat berg
Observed outcrop
Bergartsgräns
Lithologic boundary
Höjckurvor, 10 m ekvidistans
Contour lines, interval 10 metres
Mineralförekomst, stenbrott; nr enl. SGUs förenklat register
Mineral deposit, quarry; no. acc. to SGU mineral deposit register

Detaljkartor i skala 1:20 000 samt annat grundmaterial finns tillgängligt på SGU. Detailed maps at 1:20 000 and other information are available for study at SGU.

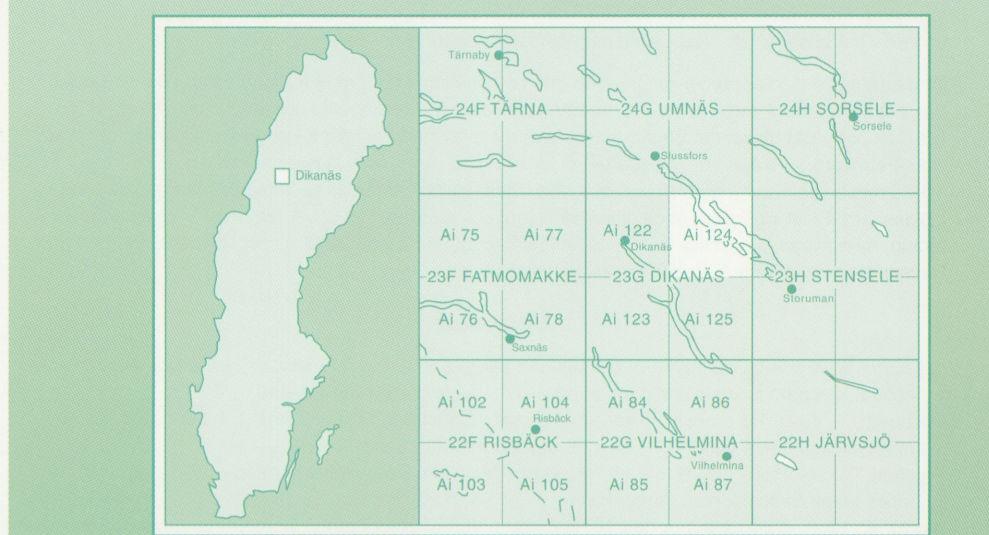


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Berggrundskartan 23G Dikanäs NO

Bedrock map
Skala 1:50 000



SGU
Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning
1999

KORTFATTAD BESKRIVNING

Kartbladen 23G Dikanäs (Ai 122-125) täcker ett område, som består av både urberg och fjällberggrund. En översikt över de strukturella enheterna inom kartbladen lämnas i nedanstående kartdiagram. Berggrunden inom de två västliga bladen tillhör helt den caledoniska fjällkedjan, medan de östliga bladen även inbegriper en zon av urbergsgartar öster om fjällkedjan. Dessa är av tidigproterozoisk ålder (2500-1600 miljoner år), medan fjällkedjans bergarter och den tunnna, underliggande zonen av odefinierade sedimentbergarter avsetts för ca 700-450 miljoner år sedan. Dessa ålder kan delvis bestämmas med hjälp av fossil (se tabell). Fjällberggrundens deformation, metamorfos och framskjutning mot öster och sydväst, ut över urbergsgartarna, ägde rum under caledonisk tid och avslutades för ca 400 miljoner år sedan. Berggrunden på kartbladet 23G NO representerar således tre olika, geologiska huvudenheter (se teckenförklaringen).

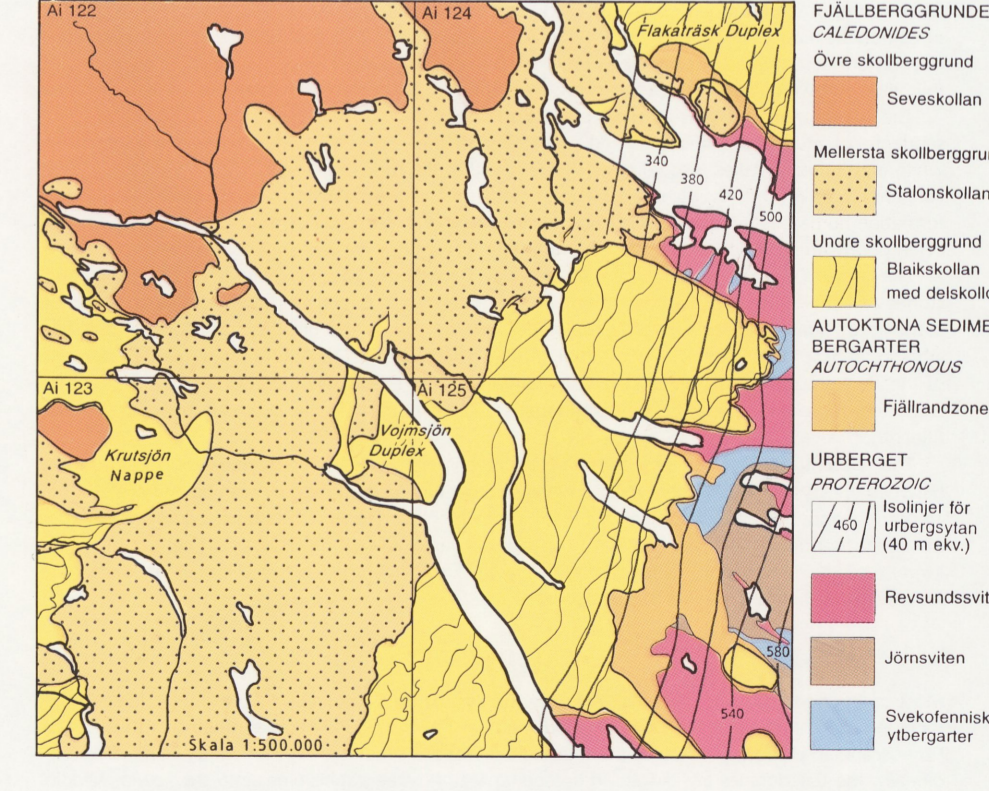
URBERGET

Urberget tillhör den fennoskandiska skölden. Den här aktuella delen tillhör den avsvakta andesitiska orogenesen. De äldsta leden ingår i en ybertarstevens, som domineras av ovanstående gråvackor och siltstenar med inslag av svarta skiffer och mafiska metavulkaniter. De överlagras av ryllotiska till andesitiska metavulkaniter. Därunder ligger en serie av äldre, tidigproterozoiska svittdominerade granodiorit (Jörnsviten) och en yngre, sen- till postproterozoisk svittdominerad av granodiorit (Jörnsviten) och en yngre, sen- till postproterozoisk svittdominerad av granodiorit (Jörnsviten). Endast den senare gruppen, med ålder i intervallet 1810-1770 miljoner år, är representerad på NO-bladet. En mera ingående beskrivning av urberget kommer att lämnas på de angränsande kartbladen 23H Stenselse. (fortsättning på kartas baksida)

FOSSILLOKALER

Table with columns: Ruta, Lokal, Typ, Bergart, Fossilgrupp, Ålder, Referens. Lists fossil localities such as Vägen Fridstad, Söder om Storuman, Bergmyrbyborn, Gälluäkten, Tallträsk, Öster om Kyrkberget, Nordost om Kyrkberget, Norr om Storuman, and Högland.

STRUKTURELLA ENHETER / STRUCTURAL UNITS



MALMER, INDUSTRIELLA MINERAL OCH BERGARTER

SGU för ett register över malmer och mineraliseringsgrar, vilka i fjällkedjan har beteckningen OREC, i urberget ORED, och över förekomster av industriella mineral och bergarter med beteckningen OREB. Granitindusen (ORED S455, ruta 8) utgör det enda utslaget, som kan tillämnas visst ekonomiskt intresse inom kartbladet. Den autoktona sandstienen (Laisbergssandsten) uppträder i området sydost om höjden Granitindusen en kraftig impregnering av fluspat. Fyndigheterna har upptäckts och uppges enligt SIND (1979) innehålla kring 22 miljoner ton berg med ca 14 % CaF2 (fluspat).

Referens till kartan: Greiling, R.O., Zachrisson, E., Thelander, T. & Strång, T., 1999: Berggrundskartan 23G Dikanäs NO, 1:50 000. Sveriges geologiska undersökning Ai nr 124.

Bergarter

Metagråvackorna är finkorniga, mörkgrå, dåligt sorterade sandstenar med tunna sliltstensinlagringar. I enstaka fall uppvisar de graderad lagring och belastningsstrukturer. Båda dessa strukturer är typiska för sediment, som avsatts genom gravitationsdrivna slamströmmar. Siltsen kan också uppträda som avlånga, rundade fragment i metagråvackorna. Fragmenten kan bli några cm långa och torde representera avsåttin, intraformaltella sliltstenslager. I andra utbudsformer har de metasegmentära bergarterna ett mera homogent utseende och domineras av mörkgrå fínsandsten eller siltsen, där lagringen kan vara svår att upptäcka i fält.

Metavulkaniterna har i huvudsak redovisats som felsiska. Otta är de troligen intermedjära med en finkornig mellanmassa. Ströksomliknande biotitaggregat (1–3 mm) och ställvis även hornblände ingår i varierande mängd och kan ge bergarten ett portrykt utseende. Ibland uppträder också subhorizntal, knappt mm-stora strökom av kaillitst (mikroklinorit) och plagioklas. Ett kemiskt analysresultat prov har visat andesitisk sammansättning. Att vulkaniterna är äldre än Revusandgraniten visas bl.a. av en kontakthål, där graniten är finkornigare i en knapp dm-bred zon omedelbart intill vulkaniten, vilket tolkas så att graniten kylts av, när den kom i kontakt med vulkaniten. En smal granitgång som intruderat porfyren har observerats, vilket ytterligare bekräftar den relativa ådärensällningen.

Revusandgraniten är i regel lussgrå med grovt medelkornig (3–8 mm) mellanmassa. I denna uppträder inte sällan rikligt med slösa strökom av kaillitst (mikroklinorit) och plagioklas, vilket ger graniten ett portrykt utseende. Strökomerna kan vara kantavrundade eller rektangulära. Ställvis uppträder också strökom av blå kvarts. Dessa blir dock aldrig så stora som fältspatsströkomerna, vilka i regel är 10–20 mm långa, i undantagsfall betydligt större. Inne sällan omgärdas kaillitfältspatsströkomerna av en plagioklasbård. Biott ingår som enda glimminerieral och utgör ca 1–5 vol.-%. Normalt är graniten massformig, men svaga flutastukturer förekommer ibland. Den magnetiska susceptibiliteten hos den grå Revusandgraniten inom 23G NO är vanligen mycket låg.

Litteratur

Claesson, S. & Lundqvist, T., 1995: Origins and ages of Proterozoic granulites in the Bothnian basin, central Sweden: isotopic and geochemical constraints. *Lithos* 38, 115–140.
Lundqvist, T., 1991: De prekambriala bildningarna i Lindströmen. M. Lundqvist, J. & Lundqvist, T.: *Sve-riges geologi från urtid till nutid*, 9–120. Studentlitteratur, Lund.
Patchett, P., J., Gorbatschev, R. & Todt, W., 1987: Origin of continental crust of 1.9–1.7 Ga age: Nd isotopes in the Svecofennian orogenic terrains of Sweden. *Precambrian Research* 35, 145–160.
Skiöld, T., 1988: Implications of new U-Pb zircon chronology to Early Proterozoic crustal accretion in northern Sweden. *Precambrian Research* 38, 147–164.

AUTOKTONA SEDIMENTBERGARTER

En tunn zon av roffasta (autoktona) sedimentbergarter skiljer i regel de överskjutna (aliktona) fjällbergarterna från urbergsunderlaget. Den autoktona sedimenten avsattes en gång på en kraftigt ned-eroderad och upplandad urbergsyta. Med stöd av några exakta punkter och ett antal närmvevärder kan det ruvrande höjdiaget för denna yta fastläggas, och utifrån detta har en kvadrangring gjorts. Konturlinjerna finns inlagda på den strukturella översiktskartan och visar, att den gamla urbergsytan nu stugar lugnt och regelbundet med ca 0,65–1,7” källning in under fjällberggrunden, i god överensstämmelse med förhållandena i t.ex. norr i Jämtland och mellersta Norrbotten.

En beskrivning av de ingående sedimentära bergarterna finns i den engelska texten med en tabell, som visar den litostatigrafiska indelningen.

FJÄLLBERGGRUNDEN

Fjällberggrunden, som i regel vilar på en tunn zon av roffasta (autoktona), sedimentära bergarter, uppbyggs inntill ett stort antal tektoniskt överlagrade (aliktona) enheter. Dessa kan indelas i den undre, mellersta, övre och översta skolberggrunden. Den senare är ej representerad inom kartbladen 23G Dikanäs.

Den undre skolberggrunden, Blaiskollan, bildar inom kartbladen 23 NO och SO den östligaste delen av fjällkedjan. Den sedimentära lägerföljden, som nästan helt domineras av Gårdsjökvartvit, är uppdelad i ett stort antal delskikt. Denna inbrottslös åge rum i ett skede, då den mellersta skolberggrunden redan intagit sin plats som ett överlagrande tjcke. Skolpaketet i den nordöstra delen av kartbladet kan därför karakteriseras som en duplexstruktur (Flakatråskduplexen). Blaiskollan sträckte sig en gång betydligt längre åt öster. I området kring Storumanns västända saknas dock i ett mindre avsnitt den undre skolberggrunden helt. Den mellersta skolberggrunden har här rätt sig tydligt direkt ovanpå den autoktona sedimentserien, vilken ej heller senare blev utsatt för imbrinkation.

Den övre skolberggrunden, Stalonskollan, intar en stor del av kartbladets nordvästra del. Den övre skolberggrunden, representerad av Seveskollan, uppbyggs av relativt monotona glimmerskiffrar och intar därn alla nordvästligaste delen av kartbladet.

DESCRIPTION

The bedrock within the map sheet 23G Dikanäs NO (A1 124) comprises three major rock units: The Proterozoic basement, a thin zone of autochthonous sedimentary cover, and the allochthon of the Caledonides.

PROTEROZOIC BASEMENT

The crystalline basement at and to the east of the Caledonian margin is part of the Fennoscandian shield. The rocks were formed during the Svecofennian orogeny (Lundqvist 1991) and are of Early Proterozoic age (2500–1600 Ma). The oldest rocks belong to a supracrustal sequence of metagraywackes and schists, with intercalations of black schists and mafic metavolcanic rocks. They are overlain by metavolcanic, mainly felsic rocks of rhyolitic to andesitic composition. The metamorphic grade is upper greenschist to amphibolite facies, and the rocks are highly deformed. The supracrustal rocks were intruded ca 1900–1860 Ma ago by a first generation of granitic to tonalitic rocks (the Jön suite), and by a younger, late- to postorogenic suite (Revusand granites) at ca 1810–1770 Ma ago. It is essential to note, that the typical, grey or slightly reddish Revusand granite of the autochthon is hardly deformed, in contrast to the allochthonous granulitoids of the Lower Allochthon.

AUTOCHTHONOUS SEDIMENTARY COVER

The autochthonous, crystalline basement rocks are unconformably overlain by a sedimentary succession, only a few tens of metres thick and preserved from erosion by the overlying Lower Allochthon. The term 'Divisal Group' (Fyfe 1985) is used as a name for this unit in northern Scandinavia. A compilation of current, lithostratigraphic terminology, established by various authors, is presented in the following Table. For this map, the terminology of Willén (1980) has been used.

	South of St. Sjöfallet (Laisvall basin)		North of St. Sjöfallet (Tometråsk basin)
Kulling 1972	Liljequist 1973	Willén 1980	Thelander 1982
	Alum Shale Formation	Alum Shale Formation	Alum Shale Formation
	Siltstone Formation	Grammajökku Form.	Tometråsk Formation
	Laisvall Formation	Såvovare Formation	
		Adersselet Formation	
	Precambrian basement		

The **Laisvall Group** consists of three formations. However, the lowermost unit, the **Akersselet Formation**, is restricted to the Laisvall area and will not be discussed here. The **Såvovare Formation** of basal conglomerates and coarse-grained sandstones (Laisberg sandstone, Kulling 1942) is present only in the area around Lake Stouman. It is best exposed at Högländ and Bergmyrböbben, where thick beds (ca 1 metre) of cross-bedded, dark grey, light grey and white sandstones are exposed. Due to patches of carbonatic matrix, which weathers with a brownish stain, the well-rounded quartz grains and a fine layering are accentuated. As has been observed already by Kulling (1942), the Laisberg sandstone is thinning southwards and has not been observed to the south of Bergmyrböbben.

The stratigraphically overlying **Grammajökku Formation** is composed of an up to 50 metres thick sequence of mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of grey or dark brown colours, commonly with white, detrital mica flakes. According to Willén (1980), the formation begins with a thin phosphorite conglomerate, which is overlain by a siltstone–sandstone sequence with cm- to dm-thick beds. In this formation numerous trace and body fossils have been found (see Table on the front page). Bedding is often poorly preserved, due to intense bioturbation throughout the sequence.

The Laisvall Group is overlain by the **Alum Shale Formation**, which is characterized by black mudstones and shales (alum shale), composed of fine-grained, mainly submicroscopic grains and variable contents of quartz and/or carbonate, sulphides (mostly pyrite) and organic matter. For a detailed, lithological description, see Anderson et al. (1985). These authors also give a stratigraphic age range of the alum shale from Middle to Late Cambrian and locally even earlier Ordovician. The Alum Shale Formation represents the highest autochthonous unit beneath the regional sole thrust of the Lower Allochthon.

The autochthonous cover sequences are not everywhere well exposed. However, the boundary between the crystalline basement rocks and the sedimentary rocks of the cover can be interpreted from air-borne magnetic and electromagnetic (VLF) anomaly maps. The autochthonous, sedimentary cover can be further divided into an essentially non-radioactive, lower unit, the Laisvall Group, and the overlying Alum Shale Formation, which can be delineated from air-borne, radiometric anomaly maps, due to its relatively high U contents (Anderson et al. 1985).

CALEDONIDES

Most of the bedrock within the map sheet forms part of the Scandinavian Caledonides. Caledonian rocks in Scandinavia are mainly allochthonous and have been thrust east- or southeastwards onto the Fennoscandian platform, on top of the thin, autochthonous sequence of sedimentary cover rocks. Regionally, the Caledonides are divided in ascending tectonostratigraphic order into the Lower, Middle, Upper (Seve and Kôli Nappe) and Uppermost Allochthons (Kulling 1982). Units up to and including the Seve are present on the map sheet and are interpreted as part of the imbricated and shortened margin of Fennoscandia. Within the area, rocks are dominated by classic cover sequences, derived from the continent Baltica, but they also contain slices of Proterozoic, basement-derived rocks.

All units have a complex tectonic and metamorphic history. The Middle Allochthon and the Seve rocks were probably affected by a Late Cambrian–Early Ordovician event, which produced greenschist- and higher grade metamorphic mineral assemblages. Deformation and metamorphism continued, and the various complexes were successively brought together along a suture zone formed during collision of the continents Baltica and Laurentia. After nappe emplacement onto the Fennoscandian platform and establishment of the Lower Allochthon in the Silurian–Early Devonian, the Caledonian activity faded out.

LOWER ALLOCHTHON

The Lower Allochthon is built up of structural slices or horsts mostly composed of sedimentary (cover) sequences and minor parts of underlying, crystalline rocks, derived from the basement.

The crystalline, basement-derived rocks are invariably represented by coarse-grained granites or syenites, which are comparable with the Revusand granite, exposed in the autochthonous basement.

This similarity has been confirmed by radiometric dating results of 1798 ± 6 Ma (U/Pb on four fractions of separated zircons, P.-O. Persson, pers. comm.) from a syenite at Mörrösjöbäcken (23G SV, 3a). See 23G SV for further information.

The *sedimentary* succession of the Lower Allochthon is correlated with the Jämtland Supergroup in the type area further south (Gee et al. 1974, 1978; Kumpulainen 1982). The Risbäck Group (including the Kalvberget Formation), the Gårdsjön Formation of the Sjöutälven Group, and the Fjällbrånna Formation of the Täsjön Group are represented within the map sheet. The thickness of the sedimentary rocks is, in general, lower than in the type area.

The sedimentary rocks of the **Risbäck Group** are comparable with those of the type area further southwest (Kumpulainen 1982, Zachrisson 1997). The Risbäck arkoses are dark to light reddish in colour, sometimes coarse, and contain units of fine-conglomeratic rocks and red conglomerates with > dm-sized boulders. See 23G NV or SV for more details.

Already Kulling (1942) noted the presence of dolomite boulders to the northwest of Långvattnet. These dolomites represent the subsequently established **Kalvberget Formation**, which forms the uppermost unit of the Risbäck Group (Gee et al. 1978). They vary from relatively pure, quartz-bearing dolomites to a barely dolomite-matrix supported, coarse-grained quartzite or quartz breccia. It is unclear, whether the latter breccia is related to the overlying tillites of the Långmarkberget Formation. True tillites have only been found to the north of the present map sheet (Febbrone 1997) and farther southwest (23G SV, NV).

The overlying **Gårdsjön Formation** is dominated by massive, often white to light grey-coloured quartzites, composed mainly of quartz (>90%), with minor amounts of feldspar, detrital mica, clay minerals and chlorite. The grain size varies between coarse and very fine-grained; particles are well-rounded in graded units and more angular in poorly sorted rocks. A characteristic layer of conglomeratic and coarse-grained quartzite occurs near the base of the Gårdsjön Formation. It is about 10 m thick and composed of generally well-rounded pebbles of milky or bluish quartz and white feldspar, up to 1.5 cm in diameter. Within the quartzite, irregular layers of silt- and mudstone and grey and green shale occur. These fine-grained layers are also composed of at least 90% quartz. Some layers are more than 10 m thick and can be followed along strike for several kilometres, as shown on the map. Towards the top of the Gårdsjön Formation, psammites show graded bedding and a general fining upwards. The last few metres beneath the overlying Fjällbrånna Formation are characterized by an alternation of fine sandstones, siltstones and dark grey, impure carbonates and marls. Recent stratigraphic work has shown that this uppermost part of the Gårdsjön Formation is related to an Early Cambrian flooding event of ca 530 Ma age (late Tommotian), which can be recognized both in the autochthonous cover sequences and in the Lower Allochthon in the whole of the Scandinavian Caledonides (Vidál and Moczydlowska 1996, Greiling et al. 1999).

The **Fjällbrånna Formation** contains black mudstones and shales (alum shale) composed of fine-grained, mainly submicroscopic clay minerals and variable contents of quartz and/or carbonate, sulphides (mostly pyrite) and organic matter. Anderson et al. (1985) give a stratigraphic age range of the Swedish alum shales from Middle to Late Cambrian and locally earliest Ordovician.

Structurally, the Lower Allochthon is represented by the Blak Nappe Complex (Kulling 1942) and has been divided earlier, on the map sheets adjacent to the south and west (e.g. Zachrisson and Greiling 1993, 1996; 23G NV, SO, SV), into several thrust systems. A marginal thrust system and the Vojmönjån Duplex are exposed beneath the overlying Middle Allochthon in the south of the present map sheet. The Blak Nappe Complex pinches out completely northwards and along strike, before reaching the south shore of Lake Stouman on the present map sheet. There, no traces of the Lower Allochthon have been found between the underlying autochthonous sedimentary succession and the overlying Middle Allochthon. However, northwards, to the north of the wellknown Kyrkberget klippe of the Middle Allochthon (Kulling 1942, 1955) the Lower Allochthon is represented by a well developed duplex structure, which has been documented for the first time during the recent mapping. This duplex is extending from the present map sheet both towards east (map sheet 23H NV) and north (map sheet 24G SO), where it is best exposed in the Flakatråsk area (Febbrone 1997). Therefore, it is called the Flakatråsk Duplex here.

Stretching lineations and branch line geometry suggest a tectonic transport direction towards the ESE (ca 110°), which is consistent for all the horsts in the Lower Allochthon (Gayer and Greiling 1989). The structural and metamorphic evolution involves a single, pre-thrusting deformation phase, which produced small-scale, isoclinal or drag folds and a penetrative foliation in incompetent rocks synchronous with ilite recrystallization (Greiling 1985). Subsequent shearing and thrusting relate to nappe transport and stacking of horsts, and the latter also led to folding in the overlying units. Ilite crystallinity data define a 'metamorphic' grade between lower anchizone and epizone (Greiling 1985, Warr et al. 1996).

MIDDLE ALLOCHTHON

The Middle Allochthon is represented by the Stalon Nappe (Kulling 1942), which is widely distributed between the Lower and Upper Allochthons. It can be divided lithologically into crystalline, pre-Caledonian, basement-derived rocks, metasedimentary, generally psammitic rocks, and greenish mylonites. The different lithological units are separated by shear zones, and primary basement/cover relationships are not preserved. The green mylonites were probably derived mainly from crystalline, pre-Caledonian rocks (Greiling 1985). They consist of plagioclase, epidote, chlorite and subordinate mica-minerals, quartz and opaque minerals and vary from relatively homogeneous and weakly foliated to distinctly banded (dark green – light green) and foliated. Their type locality, the eastern shore of Lake Ullisjaure, is situated at the western margin of 23G NO (7 f–g). There, Kulling (1942) defined "green schists of Ullisjaure type". In contrast to the characteristic, greenish, schistose mylonites exposed elsewhere (e.g. 23G SV, Korkkulen), the greenish rocks at the Ullisjaur type-locality are relatively well preserved. This can be recognized as metagabbros (Greiling 1985). In another metagabbro body southeast of Grannäs (8f) a cross-cutting dolerite dyke has been observed. The metasedimentary rocks consist of coarse metaarkoses with subordinate meta-pelites and coarse-grained, polymict conglomerates. Lithological similarities suggest a correlation of the sedimentary sequence of the Stalon Nappe with the Risbäck Group of the Lower Allochthon. However, the Stalon units are distinct by their higher degree of metamorphism (greenschist vs sub-greenschist grade), by the intensity of deformation and by the conglomerate's pebble contents (see 23G NV or SV for further information).

UPPER ALLOCHTHON

The higher-grade rocks in the structurally lower part of the Upper Allochton are included within the Seve Nappes. Within the map area, they are dominated by mica schists and related quartz-feldspathic rocks. The Seve rocks of the 23F Fatmommaké area further west were studied and described by Trouw (1973). The present map area is covered by what he called the Eastern Schist and Amphibolite Belt, which in this context includes the Dikanäs schists (see Zachrisson and Greiling 1993). The schists vary from muscovite-dominated mica schists with abundant biotite and garnet porphyroblasts to more quartz-feldspathic, gneissic varieties or more quartz-rich, metapsammitic rocks (see 23G NV for more details).

Cross-section

Contouring of the top of the preemplained Proterozoic basement at the Caledonian front indicates a west-northwesterly dip in the interval 0.6°–1.7°. The Caledonian, basal décollement surface generally developed within the sedimentary cover sequence, a few tens of metres above and broadly parallel with the basement surface. Therefore, the section is drawn assuming a sole thrust with a general dip of 1.5° (cf. Gee et al. 1978, Bierlein and Greiling 1993) from the eastern Caledonian margin towards the west-northwest. It trends at a low angle to the tectonic transport direction of the Lower Allochthon (110°). A number of horsts have been distinguished, which represent the marginal thrust system of the Blak Nappe Complex. Apart from crystalline, basement-derived rocks, horsts in the east are composed of the Sjöutälven Group (c. 300 m thick) and the overlying Fjällbrånna Formation. Horsts further west also contain the stratigraphically lower Kalvberget Formation and arkoses of the Risbäck Group, which are thickening westwards. The thickness of crystalline rocks at the base of some horsts can only be inferred from the sections. Towards west, the Lower Allochthon is overlain by a duplex of the Middle Allochthon. This duplex is composed of horsts of both crystalline, mylonitic and metasedimentary rocks. For further sections, see adjacent map sheets of 23G Dikanäs.

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