

GEOFYSIK

Regionala flygmatningar saknas, men omfattande elektromagnetiska markutvärinjningar (elgraming) har utformats för hela den svenska delen av berggrunden. Sjöström (1973) har markerat gränsen för 22E NV över ett område kring Björkvatnet (22E, 3-4a) samt över prospelningssobjekten Lillfjället, Småvattenbråna (St. Jörnssjön) och Kvarttjärnen (5-6d). Mätningarna lämnar i regel värdefull geologisk information, eftersom den okade ledningsformigan har de grafiska tyflerna och skiffrarna upphov till tillhålliga anomalier.

MALMER OCH INDUSTRIELLA MINERAL

Ur malmgeologisk synpunkt har de lagerformatiga uppåtriktade (stratibundna) körnarna/morner tilldragit sig det största intresset alltsedan de första uppåtriktade gjordes i början av 1900-talet. De klassas numera som exhalativ sedimentära, d.v.s. avsettta i samband med vulkanisk volkanit genom lösnings som utfällt på havsbotten eller i s.d. närmast underliggande annu ej konsiderade berghatterna. Malmerna domineras i regel av kompaktkartad svaveliks med varierande halter av zink, koppar och (i regel obetydlig) bly samt visst innehåll av silver och guld (se tabell på kartans framsida). Impregneringar åstadkidas förekommer också.

Ankarvattnetmalmen har undersökts av SGU (31 st borrhål) och beräknas innehålla 753 000 ton malm med halter enl. tabell. Jörnmalmen ägs f.n. av Boliden Mineral AB. 103 borrhål har slagits och tonnaget uppskattas till 612 000 ton (halter, se tabell). Björkvattnetmalmen har uppbörrats av SGU (30 st borrhål). Totala tonnaget uppgår till endast 132 000 ton med relativt låga metallhalten (se tabell). Jordpartiet (Ola Anderssons gruvor) har likaledes undersöks av SGU (7 st borrhål) men är obetydlig liksom övriga kismanalmeringar som finns listade i tabellen eller inlägda på kartorna.

Några partier av ultramafiska kropparna har utmålagsats på grund av förhöjda halter av krom (i minst kromit), och förutsättningarna för nickel/kobolt-utvinning har undersökts, framför allt under 1970-talet. Ingredierterna av metameriterna är dock nuvarande förutsättning för ekonomisk utvinning, där i huvudsak är grönbergsmagnesit och talc.

Glimmer, framför allt utvinning från den elektriska industrien, brots under avgrensningarna 1541-1945 i det flertalet mindre områdena 15-25 km NNE om Gåsödalen. Frosviknalen utgörs delvis av pegmatitgängar, delvis av lagerformatade kroppar och linsar av grovbladig glimmer i glimmerschiffer. Det ungefärliga läget av ett antal bruna lyngtydigheter har inlegts på kartorna och listats i tabellen.

DESCRIPTION

General geology

The bedrock within the four map sheets (22D-22E Frostviken forms part of the Scandinavian Caledonides. The rocks are late Proterozoic – early Palaeozoic in age although the high-grade rocks in the east (Seve) may contain older Precambrian units. Most Caledonian rocks in Scandinavia and all the units in the present area are allochthonous and have been thrust east- or southwards onto the Baltoscandian platform. Regionally, the Caledonides are divided in according order into the Autochthon and the Lower, Middle, Upper and Uppermost Allochthon (Kulling 1972, Gee et al. 1985). All tectonostratigraphic units in the area belong to the Upper Allochthon, which is composed of higher-grade Seve rocks, metamorphosed under amphibolite-granulite facies conditions, locally with high-P assemblages (eclogites), and overlying Koli nappe composed of lower-grade, greenschist – lower amphibolite facies rocks.

The Seve rocks are dominated by quartz-rich metasedimentary units which were probably deposited along the western margin of the Palaeo-Baltica, along with other mainly Palaeozoic metasedimentary rocks, during intrusions and collisions related to the opening of the Proto-Atlantic. Regionally, the Koli rocks have been subdivided into three major tectonic units, the Lower, Middle and Upper Koli (Stephens 1980). The Lower Koli is interpreted to represent ensimatic arc-basin complexes that probably developed closer to the 'European side' of the lapetus, whereas the Middle and Upper Koli nappes represent more exotic ensimatic arc-basin sequences which probably developed along the Laurentian ('American') side of the lapetus (Stephens & Gee 1985, Stephens 1988). All the Seve and Koli units have a complex tectonic and metamorphic history (Dallmeyer and Gee 1989). The Seve units were affected by the Caledonian orogeny in Ordovician times, locally inducing high-pressure assemblages, and all units were affected by Ordovician-Silurian deformation and metamorphism. The various complexes were successively brought together along the suture zone formed during collision of the continental Baltic and Laurentia in the Late Silurian – Early Devonian. At this time the Caledonian activity faded out.

Tectonostratigraphic units

The geological units distinguished on these maps are principally lithologic or lithostratigraphic in character. The map legend is identical for the four sheets although all rock types are not present on each individual map sheet. The rock sequence generally follows a tectonostratigraphy where the different, generally NW-dipping units are separated by major and minor thrusts, as demonstrated by the structural inset map and its legend.

Seve units
About two thirds of the bedrock within the map area are composed by Seve rocks. It should be noted that several of the eastern units, dominated by quartzite or meta-arkose with mafic rock intercalations, were classified by Strömborg (1984) as part of the Middle Allochthon. The state of metamorphism, including the presence of eclogites and retro-eclogites in several units, the structural pattern, and regional comparisons and correlations argue for inclusion in the Upper Allochthon.

The Sjöfjället unit (Bakker 1978) is structurally the lowestmost complex of the map area. It is dominated by quartzite and feldspar-rich metasediments and contains the Tjelven eclogites and several smaller eclogite and retro-eclogite bodies. The metamorphic conditions during eclogite formation have been estimated at 14.0±1 kb and 550±70°C (Van Roermund 1985). Less metamorphosed mafic rocks also occur as dykes. Subordinate garnet-biotite-phengite schists are associated with the retro-eclogites.

The Gåsödalen unit (Bakker 1978) is used here in an extended sense as a name for several units dominated by quartzite or meta-arkose with mafic rock intercalations, the largest of which is called the Fiskafjället Amphibolite. The amphibolites are often garnetiferous, sometimes porphyritic with feldspar megacrysts, cross-cutting dykes occur. On the 22E Frostviken map sheets, the Gåsödalen and Sjöfjället Formations are present only on the SE quadrangle.

The Blåsjön-Lena unit (Bakker 1978) is a group of several lithologically dominated complexes, including the Blåsjön Formation (Bakker 1978) and the Lena unit (see below), and bedrock north of the map on sites. Structurally underlying the Lena unit is the Järemsjöarna Formation (Van Roermund 1979), the Blerik 'Enheit' (Björnstrand 1977), the Sigismundsjöarna Amphibolite (Sigström 1978) and the Stenmark-Vättern Formation (Kardøe 1978); overlying are the Gipper Amphibolite (Winter 1974) and the Grutenvalle (Kardøe 1978) and Tjökkola (Van Roermund 1977) 'Formation'. The amphibolites are locally garnet-bearing and metasedimentary intercalations of garnet-biotite-muscovite schist, quartzite and marble also occur.

The Ertskile Lens occurs as a tectonic lens or a detached, recumbent, isoclinal fold-hinge within the above-mentioned amphibolites. It is composed of two lithologically distinct subunits, the Lejaren unit including the Lejaren 'Formation' (Sigström 1978), the Kröne Quartzite (Winter 1974) and the Rieksvanto Formation (Kardøe 1978) are high-grade quartz-rich gneisses, often unsuitable to develop good cleavage, and the Arvardo unit, a pegmatitic complex. A very small portion of the Arvardo unit, the St. Sjöfjället (1979) is a kyanite-sillimanite-felspar gneiss which forms the host rock to most of the eclogites in the map area. Peak metamorphic conditions here have been estimated to be 18.0±1.0 kb and 760±50°C (Van Roermund 1985). Isotopic data from rocks of the Lejaren and Arvardo units indicate

ISOTOPIC AGES

No.	Location (sample)	Square	Method	Age (Ma) Metamorphism/ cooling	Intrusion	Provenance	Reference
1	L. Blåsjön	7e	Rb/Sr, K/Ar bi, mu, kfsp	418±438			Reymer 1979
2	Ankarade (suite 1)	6e-f	Rb/Sr, r. (isochron)	1140±325			Reymer et al. 1980
3	Ankarade (suite 2)	7-8, f-g	Rb/Sr,w.r. (isochron)	930±110			Reymer et al. 1980
4	Brattåsruet (81014)	7e	U/Pb zircon	489±5			Claesson et al. 1983
5	Björkvatnet (83047)	3j	U/Pb zircon	476±1 (min.)			Claesson et al. 1987
6	Viken (83048)	5b	U/Pb zircon	440±2			Claesson et al. 1987
7	Munusjön (81011-12)	Od-1c (81011)	U/Pb zircon (conventional)	423±26	1512±36		Claesson 1987
			Sm-Nd (T _{DM} , T _{DM})	1430, 1780			
8	St. Blåsjön (81013)	6e	U/Pb zircon (conventional)	369±38	1449±47		Claesson 1987
			Sm-Nd (T _{DM} , T _{DM})	1570, 1910			
		6e	U/Pb zircon (ion probe)	423±5	1000-1700	Williams and Claesson 1987	
9	Gåsödade- Blåsjön (Seve)	1-7, b-e	Ar/Ar hbl	460-470		Dallmeyer and Gee 1988	
			bi, mu	430±5			
			hbl	430±5			
			bi, mu	-417			
10	Blomhöjden	3i	Sm-Nd	666±22		E. W. Meers (pers. comm. 1989)	

cate Precambrian elements (Reymer et al. 1980, Claesson 1987, Williams and Claesson 1987). Caledonian metamorphism of the Arvardo gneisses, dated by U/Pb zircon, has been calculated at 369±38 Ma with conventional (Claesson 1987) and at 423±5 Ma using ion microprobe methods (Williams and Claesson 1987).

The Lillfjället Gneiss was defined by Sjöstrand (1978) in the area south of Kvambergsvatnet and is probably an isoclinal, a few kilometers long, zone of metamorphic rocks across the map area. It is a kyanite-sillimanite-K-feldspar gneiss (without eclogites or retro-eclogites) with only subordinate amphibolite intercalations. Radiometric dating north of Munusjön (Claesson 1987) has indicated a Caledonian metamorphism at 423±26 Ma and a Precambrian provenance (1512±36 Ma). The Lillfjället Gneiss also occurs as outliers ('klippen') on top of the Ertskile Lens (see 22E NE, and inset map) and from this unit by amphibolite-dominated sequences which have been correlated with the Blåsjödalen 'Formation'. Further north, the Lillfjället Gneiss might be correlated with the Blåsjödalen 'Formation'. In the area that is the main unit of the Central Seve belt. As a con-

sequence, the eclogite-bearing Ertskile Lens is placed at a structurally lower level, beneath the Central Belt, probably intercalated within the Eastern Schist and Amphibole Belt of Trouw (1973).

Tectonic units

This term was used by Sjöstrand (1978) in describing various tectonic units of uncertain affinity between the Seve and the overlying Koli rocks. Without detailed microscopic investigations it is often difficult to decide in the field whether the rocks represent the lower prograde part of the Koli, or retrograded units at the top of the Seve. The rocks are dominated by mafic schist (garnet-biotite-muscovite), often with large, fresh to completely retrogressed garnets, and foliated amphibole or actinolite schist. Graphic schist, calcareous Garbenschiefer and quartz schist are intercalated, and ultramafic bodies occur frequently. The position of these units at the top of the Lillfjället Gneiss (Central Belt) indicates that they might be correlated with the Sjöstrand's Schists (Trouw 1973) further north.

Koli units

The greenschist facies metamorphic rocks of the Upper Allochthon are referred to as Koli. They represent the Cambro-Silurian sedimentary and volcanic eugeoclinal assemblages, deposited in exotic westerly areas, as opposed to the platform and miogeoclinal sequences which are part of the late Precambrian - Silurian sequence of the Autochthon and Lower Allochthon, deposited on the Baltoscandian platform. Only Lower Koli and Middle Koli rocks are present within the area.

Lower Koli rocks form a continuous, up to 5 km wide zone diagonally through the map sheets. Definition of the term 'Lower Koli' (Ola Andersson's group) is not clear, but the term Björkvatnet-Virén (Kulling 1969) and the term Björkvatnet-Napper has been applied as a regional name for this tectonic unit from Björkvatnet-Virén and southwards (Stephens 1982); no fossils have been found within the Frostviken map sheets. A U/Pb zircon dating (Claesson et al. 1983) of the subvolcanic trondjemites of the mixed mafic and felsic volcanic rocks of the Tjöppi Group (Zachrisson 1969) has given an age of 488±5 Ma (Arenig?), which is consistent with the inferred stratigraphical age. The quartzite/marble horizon above the volcanic rocks has been correlated with the Vojta/Siljatal Formation, although the age in the type area is unknown.

In the map area, the Koli nappe contact at the top of the Björkvatnet Nappe has been demonstrated only in the inner areas, and the contact continues to the west of the Frostviken map sheets. The thrust has been tentatively traced slightly above the above-mentioned quartzite/marble horizon, locally including some calcareous phyllites (Garbenschiefer) which may represent the Lövås Phyllite (Kulling 1933). The presence of black phyllites (equivalent to the Broken Formation) and associated mafic volcanic rocks and intrusions makes this zone susceptible to tectonic dislocations.

Middle Koli is represented by two different tectonic units in the present area. The Stikke Nappe derives its name from the Stekenjkk area (Stephens 1982) where the felsic-dominated Stekenjkk Quartz-Keratophyre forms a prominent formation. This unit can be followed continuously into and through the 22D-E map sheets, where, south of western Kvambergsvatnet, it has been named the Stikke Nappe (Stephens 1982). The Stikke Nappe is a thick, foliated, mafic schist, which is intercalated. Thus, the Basalt-Quartz-Keratophyre Formation (Nilsson 1984) is structurally overlain, but stratigraphically underlain, by variable, often dark, often graphic phyllites and mafic volcanics (Remålan Group of Zachrisson 1969) and stratigraphically overlain by the underlying calcareous phyllites (Blåsjö Phyllite of Nilsson 1964). U/Pb zircon dating (Claesson et al. 1988) gives a minimum age of 476±1 Ma for the Skogsbacken Volcanics and an age of 440±2 Ma for felsic trondjemetic intrusions in the (stratigraphically) lower part of the Blåsjö Phyllite. Thus, the age of the rocks in the Stikke Nappe is probably Ordovician.

The uppermost tectonic unit of the area, along the national border to Norway, is represented by the Middle Koli Lepikvatnet Nappe (Zachrisson 1969). The thrust at its base is geologically significant around lake Lepikvatnet. Although difficult to pin-point in the present map sheets, it has to be traced somewhere within the sequence of dark, often graphic phyllites. A calcareous phyllite, the Brattås Phyllite (Nilsson 1964), forms the major formation of the name. Characteristic rock types in the Lepikvatnet area are polymict conglomerates, coarse fragment-bearing metagreywackes and the Björn limestone. Some of these units impinge on the northernmost edge of 22E NW.

LITERATURE

- SGU = Sveriges geologiska undersökning
GFF = Geologiska Föreningens i Stockholm Förhandlingar
- Bakker, E., 1978: Geology of the Borgafjäll-Bågede area. – Scriptie 2e bijvak. Internal report, Univ. Leiden. SGU BRAP 88009, 106 pp.
- Biermann, C., 1977: Jaarverslag van de vakgroep Tektoniek, 1976. – Internal report, Univ. Leiden. SGU BRAP 88012, 31pp.
- Claesson, S., 1987: Isotopic evidence for the Precambrian provenances and Caledonian metamorphism of high-pressure granulites from the Seve Nappe, Scandinavian Caledonides. I. Conventional U-Pb and Sm-Nd whole-rock data. – Contrib. Mineral. Petrol. 97, 196-204.
- Claesson, S., Klingspor, I. and Stephens, M.B., 1983: U-Pb and Rb-Sr isotopic data on an Ordovician volcanic-subsilicic complex from the Tjöppi Group, Koli Nappes, Swedish Caledonides. – GFF 105, 9-15.
- Claesson, S., Stephens, M.B. and Klingspor, I., 1988: U-Pb zircon dating of felsic intrusions, Middle Koli Nappes, central Scandinavian Caledonides. – Norsk Geol. Tidskr. 68, 89-97.
- Dallmeyer, D.G. and Gee, D.G., 1988: Polygenetic Ar/Ar mineral age record in the Seve and Koli Nappe of the Gåsödalen area, northwestern Jämtland, central Scandinavian Caledonides. – J. Geol. 96, 181-198.
- Du Rietz, T., 1935: Peridotites, serpentines and soapstones of northern Sweden. – GFF 57, 133-260.
- 1938: The injection metamorphism of the Muruhatten region. – GFF C 416, 86-93.
- 1956: The content of chromium and nickel in the Caledonian ultrabasic rocks of Sweden. – GFF 79, 293-306.
- Gee, D.G., 1975: A tectonic model for the central part of the Scandinavian Caledonides. – Am. J. Sci. 275A, 465-515.
- Gee, D.G. and Zachrisson, E., 1979: The Caledonides in Sweden. – SGU C 769, 48 pp.
- Gee, D.G., Kumpulainen, R., Roberts, M.B., Stephenson, M.B., Thor, A. and Zachrisson, E., 1985: De skandinaviska Caledoniderna. Tektono-stratigrifikarta, 1:2 milj. – SGU Ba 36. (English version, SGU Ba 35.)
- Kadri, M.A., 1978: Geological map of the Blåsjön-Blomhöjden area, Caledonides of W. Jämtland, Sweden. – Unpubl. map, 1:50 000. Univ. Leiden.
- Kulling, O., 1933: Bergbyggnaden inom Björkvatnet-Virén-området i Västerbottensfjällens centrala del. – GFF 55, 167-22.
- 1972: The Swedish Caledonides. In: Sitter, L.U. (ed.): Scandinavian Caledonides. – Wiley Inter-science, London, 149-285.
- Molen, I. van der, 1975: De geologische geschiedenis van het Ankarde-Selkentjakk gebied. – Scriptie 1e bijvak. Internat. Geol. Congr. 1975, 89-107 pp.
- Nilsson, G., 1964: Berggrundens inom Blåsjön-Blomhöjden