




# **GEOLOGI FOR SAMFUNNET**

SIDEN 1858



**NORGES  
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<b>Tittel:</b> Berggrunnskartlegging i Kongsberg-Modum-Hønefoss området			
<b>Forfatter:</b> Bernard Bingen, Anne Kathrine Svendby		<b>Oppdragsgiver:</b> Buskerud Telemark Vestfold Fylkeskommune	
<b>Fylke:</b> Buskerud Telemark Vestfold		<b>Kommune:</b>	
<b>Kartblad (M=1:250.000)</b>		<b>Kartbladnr. og -navn (M=1:100.000)</b> Kongsberg litotektoniske enhet, Kongsberg - Modum - Hønefoss	
<b>Forekomstens navn og koordinater:</b> Kongsberg: 9.64612E, 59.66582N		<b>Sidetall:</b> 12	<b>Pris:</b> 30
<b>Feltarbeid utført:</b> 2010 – 2014		<b>Rapportdato:</b> 07/01/2019	<b>Prosjektnr.:</b> 333100
		<b>Ansvarlig:</b> 	
<b>Sammendrag:</b> Rapporten summerer opp mål og produkter av berggrunnskartlegging prosjektet i Kongsberg-Modum-Hønefoss området, som ble utført på NGU mellom 2010 og 2018.			
<b>Emneord:</b> Kongsberg	Berggrunnskartlegging		

## INNHold

I 2010, startet NGU et nytt prosjekt i Kongsberg-Modum-Hønefoss området med støtte fra Buskerud Telemark Vestfold Fylkeskommuner. Formålet i prosjektet var å lage et nytt og oppdatert berggrunnsgeologisk kart i målestokk 1:100.000 i det aktuelle området, ved hjelp av moderne, forskningsbasert berggrunnskartlegging. Eksisterende kart over Kongsbergområdet var ufullstendige, og i hovedsak basert på feltarbeid gjort for mer enn 50 år siden, uten tilgang til dagens tekniske hjelpemidler og krav om nøyaktighet. Det nye kartet var ferdig i 2016, og ble utgitt i mars 2017.

Kartleggingen foregikk til fots og med bil over 4 år (sesonger). I felt ble det brukt bærbare datamaskiner med ArcGis og et integrert kartleggingsverktøy kalt Sigma. Under berggrunnskartleggingen ble det i alt lagt inn 25000 observasjonspunkter, som inneholdt bergartstype, en kort beskrivelse av denne (mineraler, teksturer, farger, sammensetning), og strukturmålinger (støk- og fallretning på plan- og bruddstrukturer, lineasjoner), samt måleverdier for magnetiske egenskaper (susceptibilitet). Under fremstillingen av kartet ble utbredelsen av bergartene, og grensene mellom dem, definert og tegnet inn ved hjelp av observasjonsmålingene. I tillegg har magnetiske og radiometriske kart produsert fra flymålinger har vært til god hjelp både før og under kartleggingen, og til fremstillingen av kartet etterpå. (De magnetiske kartene avdekker hovedsakelig variasjoner i bergartenes innhold av mineralet magnetitt).

I løpet av prosjektet ble prøver av ulike bergarter sendt til laboratoriet for analyser, deriblant aldersdatering (50 U/Pb aldersbestemmelser, 60 Ar-Ar aldersbestemmelser, samt datering av bevegelse/aktivitet langs forkastninger/bruddsoner ved hjelp av K-Ar aldersbestemmelser), og geokjemi. Analysene var til hjelp for fremstillingen av kartet, da bergarter med samme utseende og mineralsammensetning kunne skilles fra hverandre på bakgrunn av kjemiske egenskaper og alder. Dette ble også av betydning for tektonostratigrafien (rekkefølgen) i tegnforklaringen på kartet.

Retning og utbredelse på sprø forkastninger og bruddsoner ble også kartlagt under prosjektet. Dette er strukturer som gir varig svekkelse av berggrunnen, og bør bli tatt hensyn til ved fremtidig utbygging av infrastrukturer.

Kartet finnes både som et trykt papirkart, og som et digitalt kart i ArcGis, med en tilhørende database.

Produkter fra prosjektet er:

- (1) Digitalt kart i ArcGis med tilhørende database,
- (2) Trykt berggrunnskart, målestokk 1:100000,
- (3) Presentasjoner av prosjektet i vitenskapelige møter,
- (4) Vitenskapelige publikasjoner og en masteroppgave.

Registrerte timekostnader til kartlegging ble 7300000 kr fra 2010 til og med 2015. Feltarbeid involverte opp til 10 geologer i 2011. Registrerte direktekostnader ble 1500000 kr fra 2010 og 2015. I tillegg kom timekostnader til bearbeiding og trykking av kartet, samt skriving av publikasjoner på c. 1000000 kr.

## DATABASER

Kartleggingen ble gjennomført som et pilotprosjekt ved NGU for en fullstendig digital arbeidsflyt fra felt til kart. All informasjon ble behandlet digitalt, der feltbeskrivelser, prøvebeskrivelser, målinger og bilder er lagt inn i en observasjonsdatabase, som NGU administrerer, og som kan brukes i framtiden.

Hovedproduktet til prosjektet er det digitale berggrunnskartet. Databasen til kartet er integrert i de 1:50000 og 1:250000 nasjonale berggrunnskartdatabasene, og er offentlig tilgjengelig på [ngu.no](http://ngu.no) for interaktiv bruk. Det er fullt mulig å lage avledede (tematiske) kart ut av den tilhørende databasen til kartet, basert på geokjemi, alder, osv.. U/Pb aldersbestemmelser fra prosjektet er lagt inn i den Nasjonale geokronologi databasen, og er offentlig tilgjengelig på [ngu.no](http://ngu.no).

## BERGGRUNNSKART

Berggrunnskart ble trykt i 2016, i målestokk 1:100000, tospråklig . Referanse til kartet er:

Viola, G., Bingen, B., og Solli, A., 2016, Berggrunnskart, Kongsberg litotektoniske enhet, Kongsberg-Modum-Hønefoss, M 1:100000, Norges Geologiske Undersøkelse. Bedrock geology map of the Kongsberg lithotectonic unit, Kongsberg-Modum-Hønefoss, scale 1:100000 Geological Survey of Norway.

Kartet viser de forskjellige bergartstypene i området mellom Kongsberg og Hønefoss. Den geologiske historien i dette området strekker seg over en periode på c. 1500 millioner år, fra c. 1500 millioner år siden til i dag. Kartet viser at jordskorpen i dette området kan deles inn i flere segmenter (litotektoniske enheter). Litos betyr stein eller bergart og tektonikk betyr deformasjon, slik at hver litotektoniske enhet definerer et område der jordskorpen har vært gjennom samme geologiske utvikling.

*Telemark litotektoniske enhet* i vest, er dominert av bergarter dannet fra smelte som har størknet dypt nede i jordskorpen. Disse magmatiske bergartene (også kalt størkningsbergarter) danner de store ensartede bergartsmassivene vi ser på kartet

*Kongsberg litotektoniske enhet* har en langt mer kompleks geologi, og karakteriseres av flere tynne nord-sør-gående soner av omdannede vulkanske og sedimentære bergarter. Disse har senere blitt gjennomvasket av bergartssmelte dannet i dypet. Den langstrakte formen skyldes at alle bergartene innenfor har blitt presset sammen av tektoniske krefter etter at de ble dannet. Den kjente sølvmalmen på Kongsberg opptrer kun i tynne soner av skifer (nr. 41 på kartet).

*Iddefjorden litotektoniske enhet* tilhører en sone med ulike skifre og gneiser, som kan følges sørover langs Østfold og Iddefjorden, og inn i Sverige. Svenskene var de første til å benytte navnet "Iddefjorden litotektonisk enhet", og i henhold til det internasjonale regelverket for geologisk navnsetting benyttes samme skrivemåte i Norge.

Kartet avgrenses i sørvest av *Oslo riften*. Dette er en revne i jordskorpen som oppstod for ca. 270 millioner år siden, med andre ord nesten 1000 millioner år etter at bergartene i Kongsberg-Hønefoss ble dannet.

## VITENSKAPLIGE KONFERANSER

Resultater av prosjektet ble vist og diskutert i flere internasjonale geologi konferanse mellom 2013 og 2018. Referanse til konferanse og abstrakter er:

EGU General Assembly, Vienna, 2013: Abstract: Bingen, B., Viola, G., Engvik, K., Solli, A., 2013, Onset of the Sveconorwegian orogeny: 1220-1130 Ma bimodal magmatism, sedimentation and granulite-facies metamorphism: Geophysical Research Abstracts, EGU General Assembly 2013, v. 15, p. EGU2013-13057

EGU General Assembly, Vienna, 2013: Abstract: Viola, G., Bingen, B., Henderson, I., Yi, K., and Ganerød, M., 2013, The Kongsberg-Modum terrane of Southern Norway: a key toward a refined conceptual model of the Sveconorwegian orogen: Geophysical Research Abstracts, EGU General Assembly 2013, v. 15, p. EGU2013-10323.

Goldschmidt Conference, Prague, 16-21 August 2015: Abstract: Bingen, B., and Viola, G., 2015, Paired c. 1150 Ma compression-extension belts in S Norway and the geodynamics of Grenvillian orogens, Goldschmidt Abstracts, 2015 303.

The future of geological mapping, The Geological Society, London, 5 November 2015: Abstract: Bingen, B., Gasser, D., and Viola, G., 2015, Digital mapping at the Geological Survey of Norway: Experiences from the Sveconorwegian and Caledonian orogens, The Geological Society of London.

EGU General Assembly, Vienna, 2018: Abstract: Bingen, B., Viola, G., Möller, C., Vander Auwera, J., Laurent, A., and Andersson, J., 2018, The Mesoproterozoic Sveconorwegian orogeny: orogen scale interpretation of metamorphic and magmatic patterns supports an ultra-hot collision model: Geophysical Research Abstracts, EGU General Assembly 2018, v. 20, p. EGU2018-17218.

## VITENSKAPLIGE PUBLIKASJONER

Berggrunnskartlegging og samling av prøver, struktur målinger og aldersbestemmelser gir mye bedre forståelse av geologiske utvikling i Kongsberg område. Kongsberg område var en viktig del av den Svekonorvegiske fjellkjede, som strukturerte berggrunn i sør Norge om c. 1000 millioner år siden. Geokronologiske data, struktur data og geologiske modeller er nå ferdig publisert i tre vitenskaplige artikler og en master oppgave ved NTNU. Referanse er:

Bjørn Eskil Larsen, 2014, Structural, geophysical and petrological investigations of the Saraåsen intrusion and host rocks, Sveconorwegian orogen, southern Norway. MSc oppgave ved NTNU.

Scheiber, T., Viola, G., Bingen, B., Peters, M., and Solli, A., 2015, Multiple reactivation and strain localization along a Proterozoic orogen-scale deformation

zone: the Kongsberg-Telemark boundary in southern Norway revisited: *Precambrian Research*, v. 265, p. 78-103, doi: 10.1016/j.precamres.2015.03.009.

Torgersen, E., Viola, G., Zwingmann, H., and Henderson, I.H.C., 2015, Inclined K-Ar illite age spectra in brittle fault gouges: effects of fault reactivation and wall-rock contamination: *Terra Nova*, v. 27, p. 106-113, doi: 10.1111/ter.12136.

Bingen, B., and Viola, G., 2018, The early-Sveconorwegian orogeny in southern Norway: tectonic model involving delamination of the sub-continental lithospheric mantle: *Precambrian Research*, v. 313, p. 170-204, doi: 10.1016/j.precamres.2018.05.025

## **VEDLEGG**

- Fem konferanse abstrakter
- Første side av MSc oppgave
- Berggrunnskart, trykt



## **Onset of the Sveconorwegian orogeny: 1220-1130 Ma bimodal magmatism, sedimentation and granulite-facies metamorphism**

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The Grenville orogen of Laurentia and the Sveconorwegian orogen of Baltica are generally interpreted as long-lived, hot, collisional orogens resulting from collision of a possibly joined Laurentia-Baltica margin with another major plate, possibly Amazonia. Here we report new mapping, petrologic and SIMS U-Pb geochronological data from S Norway, to address the pre- to early-Sveconorwegian evolution between 1220 and 1130 Ma. The Sveconorwegian belt includes from west to east the Telemarkia terrane characterized by 1520-1480 Ma magmatism and the Idefjorden terrane characterized by Gothian active margin 1660-1520 Ma magmatism. The Idefjorden terrane is thrust eastwards onto the parautochthonous Eastern Segment. The Kongsberg and Bamble are two small terranes between the Idefjorden and Telemarkia terranes. They have a strong N-S and NE-SW structural grain, respectively, and are thrust westwards on top of the Telemarkia terrane. Basement metavolcanic and metaplutonic rocks in the Kongsberg terrane range from c. 1534 to 1500 Ma (5 new samples) and in Bamble from c. 1572 to 1460 Ma, overlapping with both the Telemarkia and Idefjorden terranes.

New and published data show the following: (1) In Telemark, a c. 1200 Ma granitoid from the Flåvatn complex and a c. 1195 Ma granite sheet in the bimodal Nissedal supracrustals demonstrate that 1220-1180 Ma comparatively juvenile magmatism is the dominant rock type over much of southern part of Telemark. (2) A rhyolite dated at 1155 Ma complement available data showing low grade bimodal mafic-felsic volcanism interlayered with immature clastic sediments in central Telemark between 1169 and 1145 Ma (the ex-Bandak group). These supracrustals are intruded by c. 1153-1144 Ma A-type granite plutons. (3) Ten samples of foliated commonly porphyritic granitoid and one granite dyke in gabbro collected in Kongsberg and along the Kongsberg-Telemark boundary demonstrate that c. 1171-1147 Ma bimodal plutonism occurred in Kongsberg. This indicates that Kongsberg was linked to Telemarkia, before 1147 Ma and before their final tectonic juxtaposition. A similar pattern is known between the Bamble and Telemarkia terranes, indicating similar relations. (4) The classical medium pressure granulite-facies metamorphism in Tromøy-Arendal, Bamble, was redated. Three granulite samples show metamorphic zircon at 1147  $\pm$  18 and 1132  $\pm$  7 Ma. Protolith ages between c. 1553 and 1544 Ma demonstrate a Gothian low-K calc-alkaline orthogneiss protolith and question recent interpretations representing the Tromøy complex as an early Sveconorwegian oceanic volcanic arc accreted to the Bamble terrane. (5) A granulite-facies domain was discovered north of Kragerø in Bamble, in an area generally assigned to amphibolites-facies metamorphism. Geothermobarometry and pseudosection calculation using the Grt +Opx +/-Cpx +Pl +Qtz assemblage yield an estimate of about 1.15 GPa and 800°C for peak granulite facies metamorphism. Late clinopyroxene and garnet zoning are consistent with an anticlockwise P-T path and suggest magma loading and heating of the crust. Soccer ball zircon dates this metamorphism at 1144  $\pm$  6 Ma. (6) C. 1193-1183 Ma A-type granite plutonism is reported in the Caledonian Middle-Allochthon Risberget Nappe and c. 1221-1204 Ma syenite plutons are known along the Sveconorwegian Frontal Deformation Zone. C. 1220-1130 Ma magmatism is however entirely lacking in the Idefjorden terrane.

Using these constraints, we envisage the 1220-1130 Ma pre- to early-Sveconorwegian event in a trans(?) -tensional continental setting at the margin of Baltica, before final continental collision. The Telemarkia terrane was possibly located in a back arc position above an east dipping subduction system. Abundant magmatism is possibly a consequence of subduction of an oceanic ridge. Inversion took place after 1130 Ma leading to westwards thrusting of the Bamble and Kongsberg terranes.



## **The Kongsberg-Modum terrane of Southern Norway: a key toward a refined conceptual model of the Sveconorwegian orogen**

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The Sveconorwegian orogen corresponds to the part of Scandinavia affected by the Sveconorwegian orogeny between ca. 1140 and 900 Ma. The orogen is generally interpreted as resulting from the collision between Fennoscandia and an unknown large continent, possibly Amazonia. Its first-order architecture is defined by the juxtaposition of a series of crustal blocks, separated by major, ca. N-S trending ductile deformation belts. Our current research focuses on the Kongsberg/Modum terrane (KMT), a small lithotectonic block located in the middle of the orogen in Southern Norway. With a still ongoing multidisciplinary study of the terrane, we aim at unravelling its geological evolution and constraining its role in the orogen build up. The study combines detailed lithological and structural mapping, carried out digitally, with airborne, high resolution potential field geophysics and new geochronological and geochemical studies. The KMT is characterised by an elongate N-S trending structural grain that corresponds to highly flattened and isoclinally folded metavolcanic, metaplutonic and metasedimentary sequences. The Modum sub-complex is a quartzite-rich metasedimentary belt, and it includes characteristic sillimanite-quartzite and anthophyllite-cordierite gneiss. A sheared sinistral transpressive contact separates it from the Kongsberg sub-complex, formed predominantly by metavolcanic and plutonic rocks. Steep amphibolite-facies shear zones within and between these lithological belts also invariably show a sinistral transpressive component. Structural data collected along the KMT-Telemark boundary in the west show that the KMT is thrust westward over the leucocratic granitoids of the Telemark sector along the Sokna-Saggrenda shear zone (SSSZ). The SSSZ is a curved, narrow and laterally continuous (ca. 100 km long) lower amphibolite facies shear zone accommodating an overall top-to-the-west transport, although local kinematic variations exist due to strain partitioning caused by the shear zone curved geometry. The top-to-the-west kinematics along the SSSZ is consistent with the westward-vergence of a variety of structures that accommodate overall E-W shortening and that are characteristic for the entire central and western Sveconorwegian orogen. With the goal to constrain in time this regional shortening phase, we dated the product of amphibolite-facies partial melting genetically linked to top-to-the west shears in the Idefjorden terrane, immediately to the east of the KMT. Seven leucosomes associated with and resulting from muscovite-, biotite- and amphibole dehydration melting, range in age from ca. 1039 to 997 Ma. U/Pb zircon geochronology along the KMT-Telemark boundary confirms that the juxtaposition of the two blocks is post c. 1170 Ma. Imbrication started at ca. 1080 Ma and is believed to mark the initiation of the actual collision. It led to progressive crustal thickening and caused in the study area HP granulite-facies metamorphism locally recording peak conditions of c. 930° C - 1.3 GPa at c. 1050 Ma. Still ongoing Ar-Ar investigations suggest that the KMT final emplacement along the SSSZ occurred at about 1000 Ma. After 970 Ma the SSSZ was overprinted by localised ductile top-to-the-E extension and, en route to the surface, by complex, multistage brittle reactivation during the Phanerozoic, leading to the formation of volumetrically extensive cataclasites and discrete gouge zones.

The available data support the interpretation that the KMT forms a remnant of a west-vergent accretionary wedge formed in a broad sinistral transpressive collision zone.



## Paired c. 1150 Ma compression-extension belts in S Norway and the geodynamics of Grenvillian orogens

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Assembly of continental lithosphere along Grenvillian orogens to form Rodinia at the end of the Mesoproterozoic provides an elegant paradigm for the preferential preservation of 1200-1000 Ma detrital zircons. Here we attempt to reconcile field observation with a model of collision for the ca. 600 km wide Sveconorwegian orogen of Scandinavia fringing Baltica. We report new 1:80.000 scale geological mapping of the Kongsberg lithotectonic domain, integrated by high resolution airborne geophysics and U-Pb zircon geochronology on 52 samples, with emphasis on the timing of metamorphism. The Kongsberg and Bamble domains form a c 25 km wide, steeply dipping and tightly folded gneiss belt, preserving evidence for an early-Sveconorwegian, MP-MT metamorphism, locally reaching granulite facies. Zircon rims at 1147-1123 Ma (7 samples) date this metamorphism. A steep high-grade shear zone bounds this metamorphism towards the east in Tyrstrand, immediately west of the Permian Oslo rift. To the west of the Kongsberg /Bamble, the 70 km wide Telemark domain is markedly different. It is gently folded, contains low-grade, volcanic-sedimentary rocks, deposited in fault-bounded intramontane extensional basins between 1170 and 1120 Ma (and later), and hosts widespread bimodal magmatism between 1200 and 1140 Ma.

The Sveconowegian orogen is constructed on weak juvenile lithosphere, accreted westwards between ca 1700 and 1480 Ma at the margin of Baltica, atop an convecting mantle, ca. 100°C hotter than today. We interpret the paired Telemark and Kongsberg /Bamble domains as remnants (preserved in an orogenic lid) of a ca. 100 km wide orogenic cell, diagnostic of an (ultra-) hot orogen, involving extension, magmatism and removal of the lithospheric mantle under Telemark, and compression and eastwards (?) subduction of the lithospheric mantle below Kongsberg/Bamble. The orogen includes at least 3 contiguous ca. 100 km wide orogenic cells, involving subduction of lithosphere, active at 1150, 1050 (Idefjorden) and 980 Ma (Eastern Segment), i.e. younger continentwards. The very reason for preservation of the Mesoproterozoic crust at the margin of Balica may be its reworking inside the Sveconorwegian orogen.

## Digital mapping at the Geological Survey of Norway: Experiences from the Sveconorwegian and Caledonian orogens.

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The Geological Survey of Norway is implementing a digital workflow for geological bedrock mapping in Norway, from fieldwork to final product. Whereas various approaches relying on different hardware and software solutions are still being tested, we report here results and impressions derived from two mapping projects in populated areas, one in the Kongsberg domain of the Sveconorwegian orogen, and the other in the greater Trondheim area (Orkanger) in the Caledonian belt. Field work was carried out on different hardware platforms by using the Sigma Mobile software package developed by the British Geological Survey. Maps are now in the final compilation and production phase. These projects were successful in: (1) collecting new systematic geological data, that allow a substantial improvement of the local tectonostratigraphy and a significant refinement of the understanding of the geological and tectonic evolution of the mapped areas, beyond the reach of university-based academic researchers, (2) generating greatly improved map products useful for society, research and education, and (3) training young researchers and students to the importance of a full digital approach. The mapping projects combine collection of high-resolution geophysical data, digital acquisition of field data, and collection of geochronological, geochemical and petrological data. Field information includes lithological description, structural data, photographs and sketches in their geo-referenced framework. During the Kongsberg project, some 25000 field observation points were collected by eight geologists. For the Orkanger project, some 2100 field observation points were collected so far by three geologists. In this contribution, we will discuss the workflow and the database architecture, and show preliminary map products. We will analyze the philosophy of a fully digital future in geology, in addition to present how we have perceived the many benefits and unavoidable disadvantages of the newly implemented workflow.



## **The Mesoproterozoic Sveconorwegian orogeny: orogen scale interpretation of metamorphic and magmatic patterns supports an ultra-hot collision model**

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The Sveconorwegian orogeny is a representative Grenvillian orogeny, involving multiphase reworking of the margin of Fennoscandia at the end of the Mesoproterozoic, between 1150 and 900 Ma. The asthenosphere was possibly c. 100°C hotter than today, having a major impact on tectonic style in the lithosphere. Two geodynamic models compete: a collision between Fennoscandia and another continent to contribute to Rodinia assembly, versus an accretionary (tectonic switch) model at the margin of Fennoscandia. Here we provide an analysis of the structural, metamorphic and magmatic record across the entire Sveconorwegian orogenic belt, through time, supporting the collision model. Convergence-related metamorphism is observed in narrow belts, with increasingly high pressure signature eastwards, towards the (cratonic) Fennoscandia foreland, with time. Peak P-T-t conditions of 1.15 GPa - 850 °C - 1145 Ma are recorded in the Bamble-Kongsberg Lithotectonic Units, 1.5 GPa - 740 °C - 1046 Ma in the Idefjorden Unit, and 1.8 GPa - 870 °C - 990 Ma in the Eastern Segment. Peak metamorphism is followed by isothermal decompression and partial melting. These events are attributed to the pull effect of delamination and foundering of the heavy continental lithospheric mantle in three steps towards the east. This delamination is paired with the formation of an orogenic plateau, growing with time from the centre of the orogen towards the east and west, and associated with protracted mantle upwelling, magmatism, crustal melting, low-pressure metamorphism and upper crustal extension. Orogenic plateau construction started with bimodal magmatism between 1280 and 1145 Ma, overlapping with demonstrably extensional intramontane basin sedimentation between c. 1210 and 1050 Ma, in the Telemarkia Lithotectonic Unit. In the east of the orogen, it was eventually limited by the mid crustal ramp (Mylonite Zone) overlying the Eastern Segment. In the westernmost exposed part of the orogen, the 1066–1020 Ma Sirdal-Feda high-K calc-alkaline magmatic suite is interpreted as voluminous crustal melting (with inherited volcanic arc signature), coeval with (mantle-derived) mafic underplating. This magmatism was followed by two ferroan plutonic suites, the hydrous hornblende-biotite granite (HBG) suite between 990 and 925 Ma and the anhydrous anorthosite-mangerite-charnockite (AMC) suite between 935 and 915 Ma. Anorthosite plutons contain xenocrystic 1040 Ma-old high-alumina orthopyroxene megacrysts, and therefore are interpreted as product of remelting (at 1.3 GPa) of 1040 Ma mafic underplates. The crust was affected by prolonged granulite-facies metamorphism peaking twice in ultra-high temperature conditions, at 0.6 GPa - 920 °C - 1029–1006 Ma and 0.4 GPa - 920 °C - 930 Ma, overlapping in time with magmatism. The extreme temperature in the crust implies that the asthenosphere was located directly under the crust between 1030 and 925 Ma, under the orogenic plateau. The consistent shallow pressure of c. 0.4 GPa for emplacement of (exposed) plutons and granulite-facies metamorphism between 1066 and 925 Ma implies little differential exhumation at the end of orogeny. A wide orogenic plateau speaks up for a collision orogeny. Isotopically, the Oaxaquia margin of Amazonia is possibly conjugate to the Sveconorwegian margin of Fennoscandia during collision.

# Structural, geophysical and petrological investigations of the Sarasåsen intrusion and host rocks, Sveconorwegian orogen, southern Norway.

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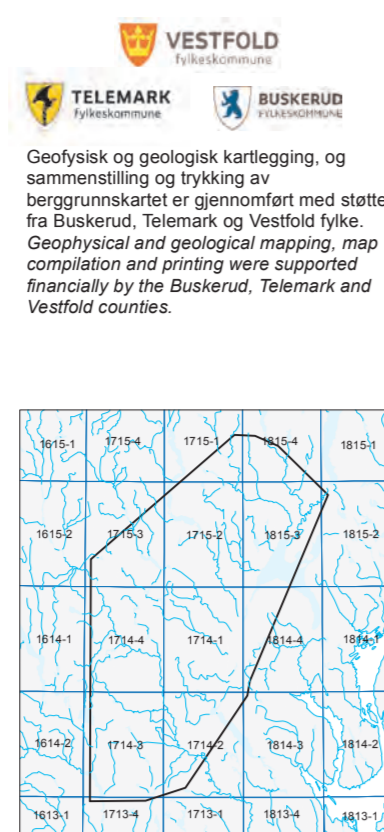
Berggrunnskart

Kongsberg litotektoniske enhet, Kongsberg - Modum - Hønefoss

Bedrock map

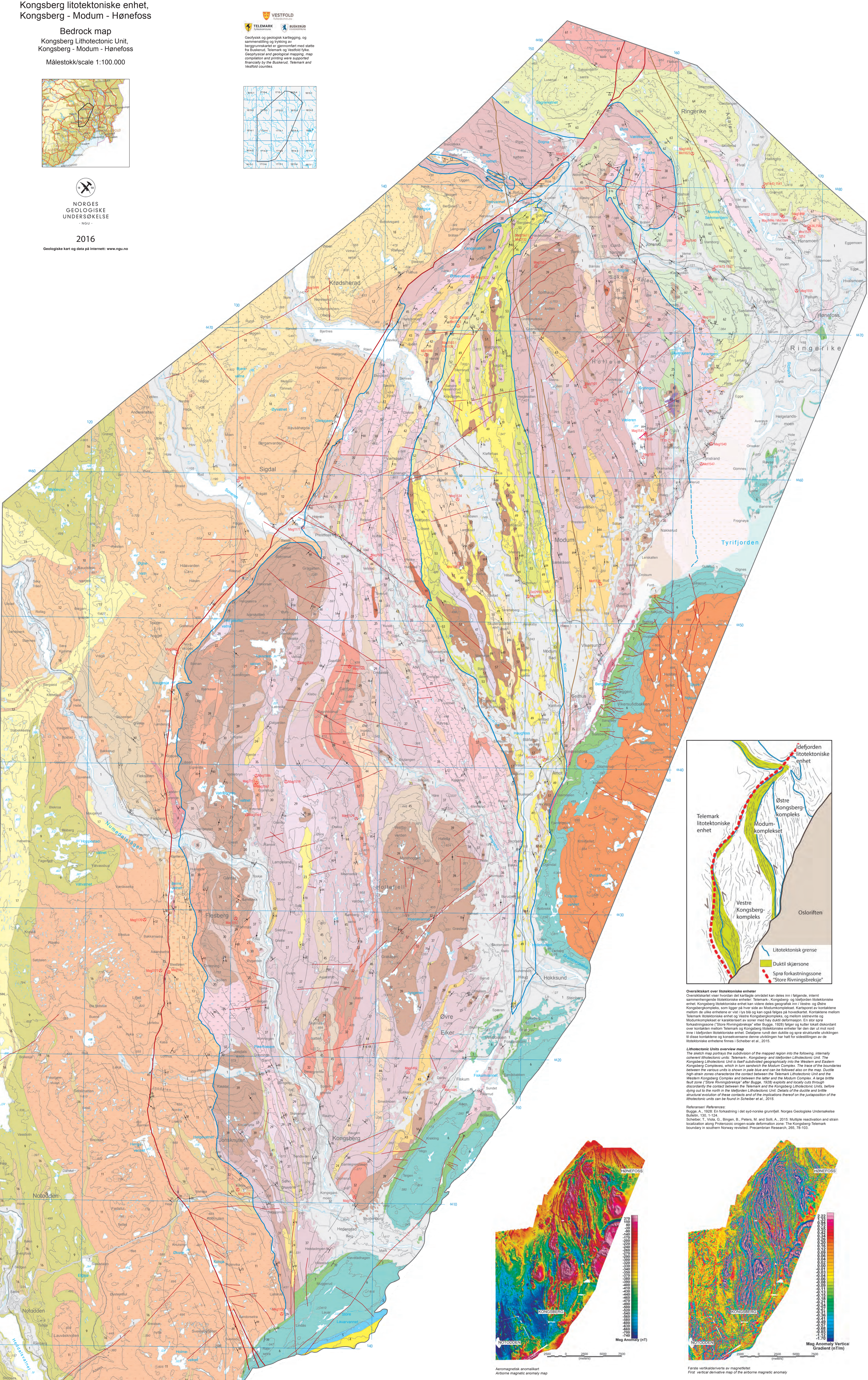
Kongsberg Lithotectonic Unit, Kongsberg - Modum - Hønefoss

Målestokk/scale 1:100.000



2016

Geologiske kart og data på internett: www.ngu.no



Legend for geological units and symbols, including 'LOSASETNINGER FRA KVARTERTIDEN', 'MAGMATISKE BERGARTER KNYTTET TIL OSLOFJORDEN', and 'SEDIMENTÆRE BERGARTER FRA OSLOFJORDOVERGRUPPEN'.

Legend for 'KONGSBERG LITOTEKTONISKE ENHET' (Kongsberg Lithotectonic Unit), detailing various geological units such as 'Kongsbergkomplekset' and 'Modumkomplekset'.

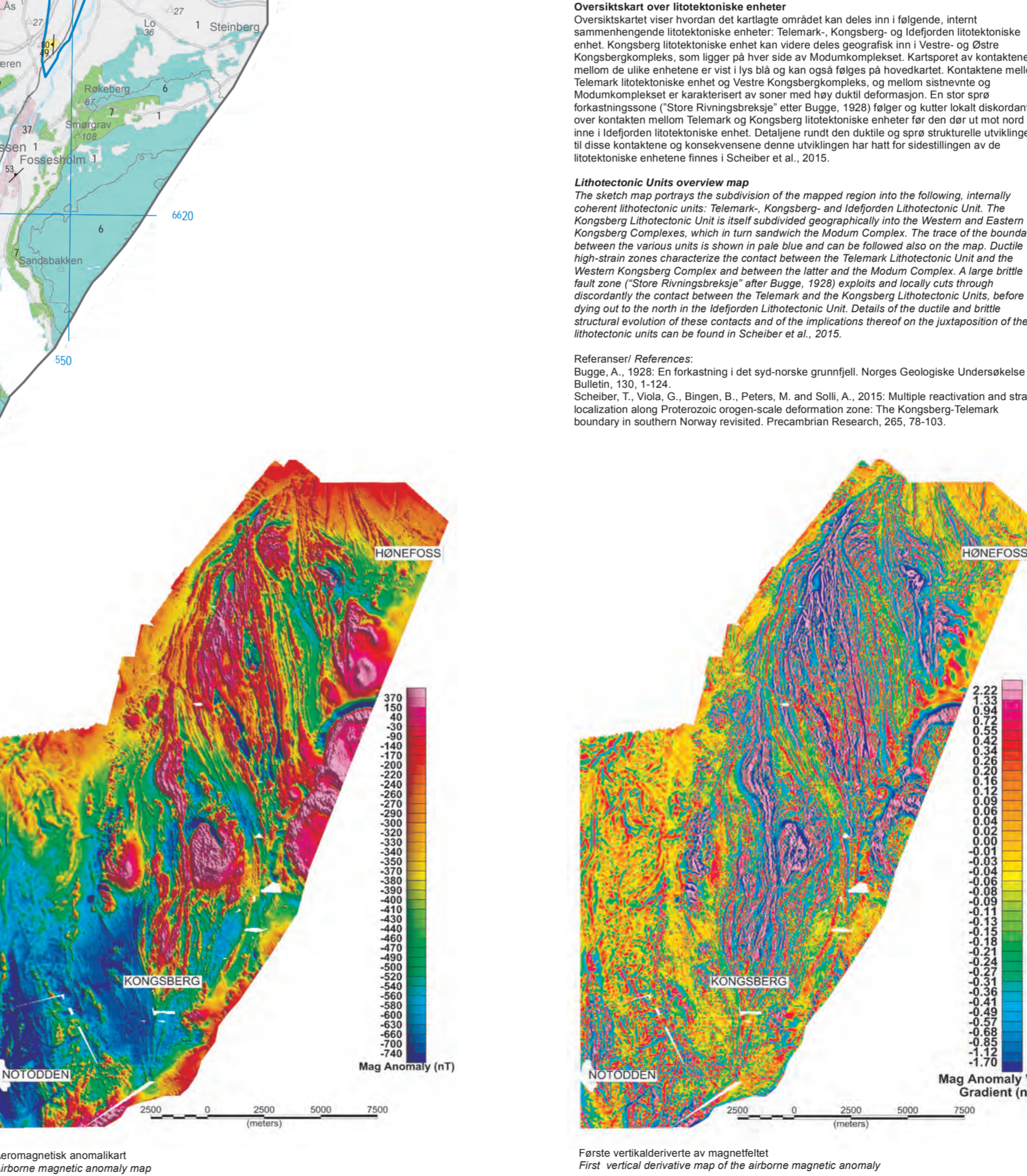
Legend for 'IDEFJORDEN LITOTEKTONISKE ENHET' (Idefjord Lithotectonic Unit), detailing geological units like 'Idefjordkomplekset' and 'Oslofjorden'.

Legend for 'Vestreskogenområdet' (Vestreskogen area), detailing geological units like 'Vestreskogenkomplekset' and 'Oslofjorden'.

Legend for 'Vestreskogenområdet' (continued), detailing geological units like 'Vestreskogenkomplekset' and 'Oslofjorden'.

Legend for 'Vestreskogenområdet' (continued), detailing geological units like 'Vestreskogenkomplekset' and 'Oslofjorden'.

Legend for 'GEOLOGISKE LINJER OG SYMBOLER' (Geological lines and symbols), detailing symbols for faults, folds, and other geological features.



References and additional information at the bottom of the page, including 'Referanser/References', 'Geologisk kartlaggning av Geology mapped by...', and 'Geologisk kartlaggning av Geology mapped by...'.



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