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Suggested citation referring to the original publication:

International journal of earth sciences 110 (2021) 1, pp. 353 - 375

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00531-020-01956-z>

ISSN 1437-3254, 1437-3262

Journal article | Version of record

Secondary publication archived on the Publication Server of the University of Potsdam:

Zweitveröffentlichungen der Universität Potsdam : Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Reihe 1361

ISSN: 1866-8372

<https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:koby:517-opus4-569585>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25932/publishup-56958>

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Calc-alkaline volcanic rocks and zircon ages of the late Tonian: early Cryogenian arc-related Big Naryn Complex in the Eastern Djetim-Too Range, Middle Tianshan block, Kyrgyzstan

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Received: 1 April 2020 / Accepted: 28 October 2020 / Published online: 24 November 2020

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Abstract

The Big Naryn Complex (BNC) in the East Djetim-Too Range of the Kyrgyz Middle Tianshan block is a tectonized, at least 2 km thick sequence of predominantly felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks intruded by porphyric rhyolite sills. It overlies a basement of metamorphic rocks and is overlain by late Neoproterozoic Djetim-Too Formation sediments; these also occur as tectonic intercalations in the BNC. The up to ca. 1100 m thick Lower Member is composed of predominantly rhyolites-to-dacites and minor basalts, while the at least 900 m thick pyroclastic Upper Member is dominated by rhyolitic-to-dacitic ignimbrites. Porphyric rhyolite sills are concentrated at the top of the Lower Member. A Lower Member rhyolite and a sill sample have LA-ICP-MS U–Pb zircon crystallization ages of 726.1 ± 2.2 Ma and 720.3 ± 6.5 Ma, respectively, showing that most of the magmatism occurred within a short time span in the late Tonian–early Cryogenian. Inherited zircons in the sill sample have Neoproterozoic (2.63, 2.64 Ga), Paleoproterozoic (2.33–1.81 Ga), Meso- (1.55 Ga), and Neoproterozoic (ca. 815 Ma) ages, and were derived from a heterogeneous Kuilyu Complex basement. A 1751 ± 7 Ma $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age for amphibole from metagabbro is the age of cooling subsequent to Paleoproterozoic metamorphism of the Kuilyu Complex. The large amount of pyroclastic rocks, and their major and trace element compositions, the presence of Neoproterozoic inherited zircons and a depositional basement of metamorphic rocks point to formation of the BNC in a continental magmatic arc setting.

Keywords Tianshan orogenic belt · Big Naryn complex · Tonian–Cryogenian · Magmatic arc · Calc-alkaline · Kuilyu complex

Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00531-020-01956-z>) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

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Introduction

Volcanic and plutonic rocks are widespread in the central part of the Kyrgyz Middle Tianshan block (MTS) and were long considered as part of a once-continuous continental arc related to eastward subduction of oceanic crust below the MTS (e.g., Alexeiev et al. 2011; Safonova et al. 2017). However, correlations between the various volcanic-plutonic units, such as the Big Naryn and Sary-Djaz units, remain uncertain. In the Kyrgyz part of the MTS, volcanic and plutonic rocks extend in a north–south direction from the contact with the North Tianshan (NTS) to the South Tianshan blocks (STS) and overlie and intrude Precambrian igneous and metamorphic units of the MTS, including the telescoped units in the study area, the East Djetim-Too Range (Fig. 1a–c). The discontinuous nature of the magmatic arc in the MTS is the result of a complex tectonic setting during the Paleozoic, which involved intracontinental

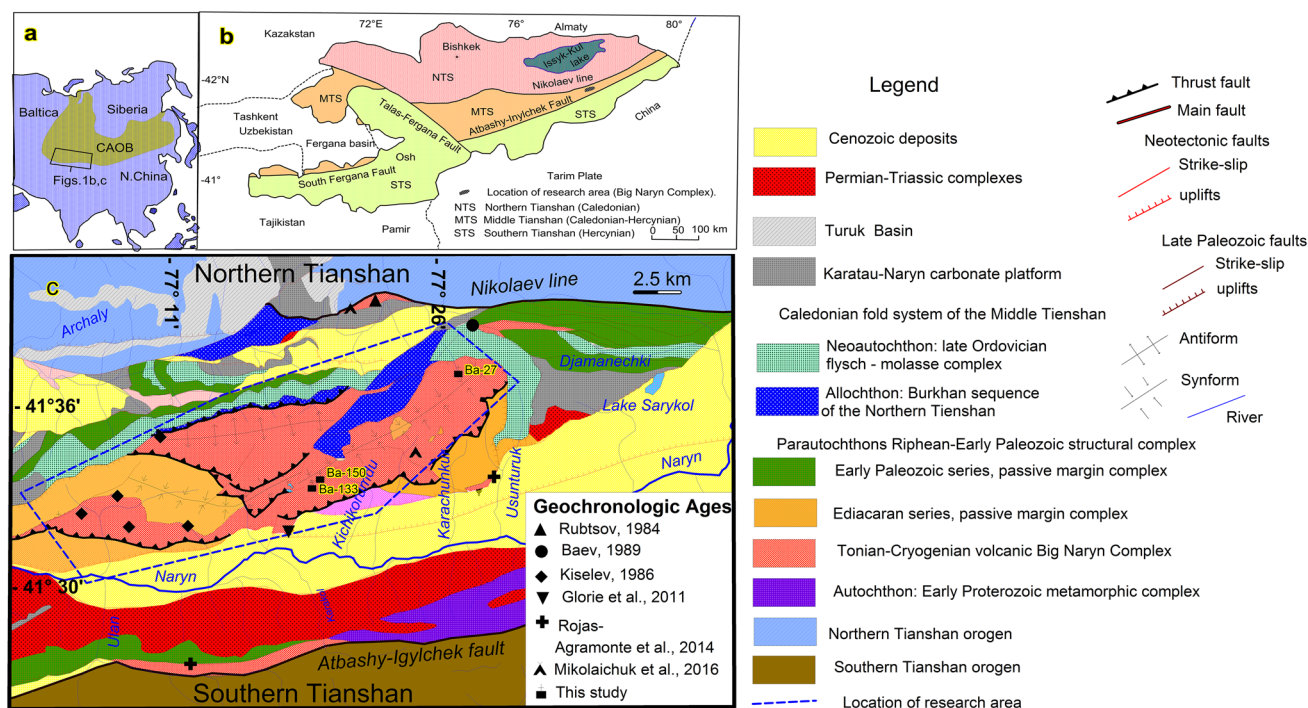


Fig. 1 The main structural units of the Tianshan Range. **a** Location of the Central Asian Orogenic Belt (CAOB) in Asia modified after Safonova (2017). **b** Borders of Kyrgyzstan showing (ultra-)high-pressure units and main tectonic elements, modified after Bakirov et al.

extension and probably arc break-up and dispersion related to the opening of the Sak and Ishym-Karatau paleo-oceans in the Early Paleozoic (Bakirov et al. 2014; Alexeiev et al. 2019). Later, early Paleozoic oblique subduction of oceanic crust and accretion of the STS continent in the Carboniferous (Hegner et al. 2010; Alexeiev et al. 2011; Terbishaliev 2018 [327–343 Ma]) played an additional role; long distance strike-slip transfer of arc segments has been suggested for the volcanic units in the Djetim-Too Range (Şengör et al. 1993; Mikolaichuk et al. 2016).

Abundant volcanic and sub-volcanic rocks are exposed in the East Djetim-Too Range (NE Kyrgyzstan) known as the Big Naryn Complex (BNC) but have not been studied in detail. Consequently, its role has not been fully taken into account in regional geodynamic models. U–Pb zircon ages of 842–760 Ma indicate Tonian-to-Cryogenian crystallization ages for the plutonic and volcanic rocks in the eastern Djetim-Too Range (summarized in Table 1; Kiselev et al. 1986, 1993; Glorie et al. 2011; Kröner et al. 2013; Bakirov et al. 2014; Mikolaichuk et al. 2016), but the geological significance of the large age range remains unclear. Although geochemical and age data were not available, the consensus was that the (sub-)volcanic rocks have a subduction-related origin (Bakirov et al. 2014).

(2014). **c** Simplified geology of the Djetim-Too Range (without Quaternary sediments) with locations of dated samples; modified after Mikolaichuk et al. (2016)

Kiselev et al. (1993) reported U–Pb multi-grain zircon upper intercept ages that range widely between ca. 716 Ma and ca. 1280 Ma. Apart from many Mesoproterozoic and earliest Paleoproterozoic zircon ages, Glorie et al. (2011) also obtained a U–Pb spot ablation age for one zircon from gneiss of the Atbashi Metamorphic Complex of 788 ± 26 Ma. A felsic sill cutting the Atbashi Metamorphic Complex in the same area yielded an 842 ± 16 Ma zircon crystallization age and contains inherited zircons with ages in the range of 1866–2060 Ma (this sample was reported as a felsic tuff by Glorie et al. (2011)). Rojas-Agramonte et al. (2014) reported a zircon crystallization age of 836 ± 4 Ma for a dacite sampled as a clast in a late Neoproterozoic diamictite of the Djetim-Too Formation in the West Djetim-Too Range. Detrital zircons within the clastic diamictite matrix from the same area yielded ages in the range of 629 ± 8 to 2345 ± 20 Ma (Rojas-Agramonte et al. 2014).

The rocks exposed in the East Djetim-Too Range (EDTR) constitute a narrow domain that extends from Lake Issyk-Kul in the north to the western Kyrgyz Range in the south (Fig. 1b). It contains metamorphosed basement rocks of the Kuilyu Complex, Neoproterozoic volcanic rocks of the Big Naryn Complex (this study) and younger Neoproterozoic, glaciogenic rocks of the Djetim-Too Formation of the Late Vendian to Early Cambrian

Table 1 Published zircon ages for the Big Naryn Complex, Djetim-Too Formation (Middle Tianshan), Djetim-Too Range, and the Archaly area (North Tianshan)

Sample No.	Rock	Latitude	Longitude	Zircon age (Ma) Older ages in parentheses ()	Laboratory, method	References
10,538	Plagiogranite	41,705,326	77,651,654	791 (1016) *	Institute of Geology NAS KR, ID-TIMS	Rubtsov (1984)
4528	Rhyolite	4,179,173	7,812,271	764 *	Institute of Geology NAS KR, ID-TIMS	Baev (1989)
4029	Subvolcanic granosyenite	4,198,779	7,841,915	791 *	Institute of Geology NAS KR, ID-TIMS	Baev (1989)
57–85	Rhyolite	41,561,111	77,391,389	825 ± 20	Institute of Geology NAS KR, ID-TIMS	Kiselev et al. (1986)
9-81a	Rhyodacite	4,151,944	7,711,342	801 *	Institute of Geology NAS KR, ID-TIMS	Kiselev et al. (1986)
9-81b	Rhyodacite	4,151,944	7,711,342	836 *	Institute of Geology NAS KR, ID-TIMS	Kiselev et al. (1986)
210a	Rhyodacite tuff	4,149,623	7,650,879	692 *	Institute of Geology NAS KR, ID-TIMS	Kiselev et al. (1986)
210b	Rhyodacite tuff	4,149,623	7,650,879	716 ± 20 (820–1280)	Institute of Geology NAS KR, ID-TIMS	Kiselev et al. (1986)
AI-31	Tuff (see text)	4,173,667	7,806,639	842 ± 16 (2057 ± 55)	Ghent, LA-ICP-MS	Glorie et al. (2011)
KG 22	Rhyolite	4,149,144	7,640,936	764 ± 4	Beijing, SHRIMP II	Kröner et al. (2013)
JT-4	Subvolcanic rhyolite	4,156,111	7,739,139	747 ± 58 (877 ± 17), (1691 ± 30)	Potsdam, LA-ICP-MS	Mikolaichuk et al. (2016)
KG 20	Dacite clast (Djetim-Too Fm.)	4,127,022	7,617,573	836 ± 4 (2340)	Beijing, SHRIMP II	Rojas-Agramonte et al. (2014)
AB-3462	Granite (Archaly, North Tianshan)	4,615,172	7,744,412	743 ± 7 (847 ± 60)	St. Petersburg, SHRIMP II	Mikolaichuk et al. (2016)

ID-TIMS isotope dilution thermal ionization mass spectrometry, *LA-ICP-MS* laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry, *SHRIMP* sensitive high-resolution ion microprobe

*Reported without analytical uncertainties

Djetim Group (Chumakov 2009, 2011). In summary, it probably constitutes a crustal fragment or basement-cored horst.

Neoproterozoic arc rocks appear to be widespread in the MTS (Safonova 2017); however, reliable data on the internal structure, thickness, geochemistry and age of the Neoproterozoic BNC are limited. This study presents whole-rock major and trace element analyses of volcanic rocks and sills of the BNC to establish their composition and geological setting, and two new U–Pb zircon ages from a rhyolite lava and a rhyolite sill to determine the age of the BNC. In addition, $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ step-wise heating dating of amphibole from a metagabbro of the Kuilyu Complex was carried out to obtain a minimum age for the amphibolite-facies metamorphism of the basement, and to confirm the field relations between the Kuilyu and Big Naryn complexes. The results are discussed in combination with published studies to better assess the geodynamic implications of Neoproterozoic magmatism in the MTS.

Regional setting

The BNC is exposed in the eastern part of the 690 km² Djetim-Too Range. The tectonic map of the BNC was assembled by Mikolaichuk et al. (2016) and was accepted as the basis for the geological map of the East Djetim-Too Range (EDTR) by the Geological Survey of Kyrgyzstan. The study area is situated in what is known in the Russian language literature as the “Djetim geosynform zone” of the MTS.

The Kyrgyz Tianshan is subdivided into three tectonic zones. The Middle Tianshan block (MTS) occurs between the North Tianshan (mainly early Paleozoic accretionary complexes) and the South Tianshan block (a late Paleozoic fold and thrust belt) and comprises Precambrian metamorphic units, late Neoproterozoic magmatic and glaciogenic rocks as well as middle Devonian to late Carboniferous limestones and clastic sediments, deformed in the late Paleozoic (Alexeiev et al. 2019, and references therein).

The MTS has been labelled as a composite terrane, superterrane or allochthonous geological province (Mikolaichuk et al. 2016). To the south, the MTS is bounded by the Atbashi-Inylchek fault against the South Tianshan block, and to the north by the “Nikolaev Line” or “Main structural line of the Tianshan” (Fig. 1b), against the North Tianshan block. The Nikolaev Line is a strike-slip fault that possibly formed in the Permian–Triassic, and was reactivated in the Cenozoic (Korolev 1956; Mikolaichuk and Dzhenchurayeva 2000; Bazhenov and Mikolaichuk 2004).

Geology of the East Djetim-Too Range

Big Naryn complex

Neoproterozoic volcanic rocks are well exposed in the East Djetim-Too Range, in contrast to other parts of the MTS, where they are either divided by numerous faults or not exposed at all. No reliable stratigraphic framework existed for the upper Neoproterozoic volcanic sequence of this study area. Schulz (1948) was the first to report the presence of volcanic rocks and named it the “quartz porphyry of the Naryn anticline” after the nearby Bolshoi (big) Naryn River. The majority of later published studies noted that the volcanic complex in the EDTR is made up of volumetrically dominant felsic pyroclastic and effusive rocks that are intruded by rhyolitic sills, and it was subsequently described as the “large assemblage of Naryn” or the “Big Naryn” complex (Korolev 1956; Dodonova and Goretskaya 1972; Sagyndykov and Sudorgin 1984; Kiselev 1993).

The Big Naryn Complex makes up to 40% of the study area (EDTR) and occupies the slopes and watershed of the upper parts of the Djetim-Too Range, with the remaining 60% covered by Cenozoic sediments and glaciers (Fig. 1c). The volcanic rocks, together with the overlying Djetim Formation of younger Neoproterozoic basal conglomerates (containing BNC-derived clasts) and diamictites, make up several north-vergent tectonic sheets. Accordingly, the primary stratigraphic sequence of the formation is restored based on the correlation of a series of partial geological sections mapped between 2010 and 2014 on the exposed southern and northern slopes of the range. This geological field work was led by the Northern Kyrgyz Geological Expedition (northern branch of the Kyrgyz Geological Survey), in which the first author (BT) was actively involved. Based on field observations and thin section petrography performed for this study and Terbishalieva (2018), the sequence was subdivided into a Lower Member of predominantly rhyolite and rhyodacite lavas and tuffs with subordinate basalt flows, and an Upper Member largely composed of dacitic to rhyolitic ignimbrites. Discordant porphyric rhyolite sills are situated mainly at the top of the Lower Member and intruded into zones of weakness, such as faults and along the contact between the Lower and Upper Members (Fig. 2). Dykes, stocks and plutons are not present.

In the East Djetim-Too Range, BNC lithologies occur tectonically intercalated with rocks of the Djetim-Too Formation and Kuilyu Complex (Fig. 1c). Metagabbro, metadolerite and chlorite-mica schists of the Kuilyu Complex were only found in and along main thrusts that also placed conglomerates and diamictites of the Djetim-Too Formation

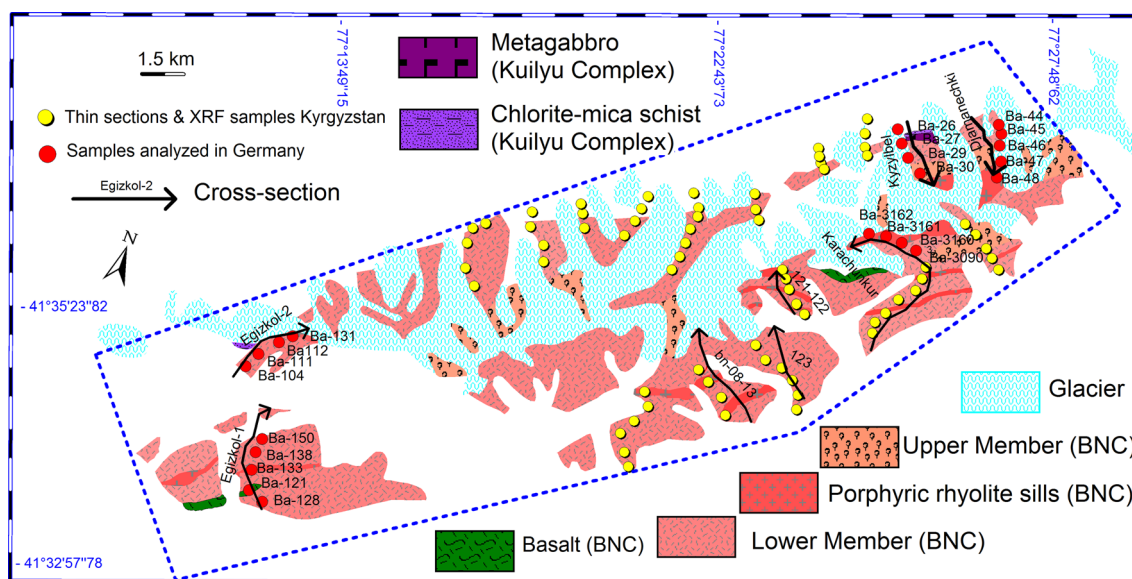


Fig. 2 Mapped cross-sections Egizkol-1, Egizkol-2, bn-08–13, 121, 122, 123, Karanchunkur, Kyzylbel and Djamanekchi, with sample locations

onto rocks of the BNC (e.g. cross-section 123 in Online Resource 1).

Accordingly, the primary stratigraphic sequence in the East Djetim-Too Range is restored based on the correlation of a series of cross-sections (Figs. 2 and 3) mapped on the southern and northern slopes of the range (Online Resource 1). The cross-sections show that the BNC constitutes a faulted sequence of lavas and tuffs containing sill intrusions. Korolev (1956) and Kiselev (1984) found that greenschist-facies metamorphism of the BNC had developed along the “Nikolaev Line”, and Dodonova and Goretskaya (1972) noted that the metamorphism had only developed locally and that primary structures and textures of lavas, pyroclastic rocks, and the sills are generally well preserved macroscopically and in thin section.

Kuilyu Complex

Schulz (1948) noted that the Big Naryn Complex unconformably overlies metamorphic rocks of the Kuilyu Complex in the Irisu River, the left tributary of the Naryn River (Korolev and Maksumova 1984). Sagyndykov et al. (1988) described felsic effusive rocks of the BNC overlying quartzites and marbles of the Kuilyu Complex in the eastern, Akshiyrak part of the EDTR. Hence, the Kuilyu Complex formed the original depositional basement to the BNC.

The Kuilyu Complex in the Middle Tianshan Block is at least 2500 m thick and is mainly made up of amphibolite-facies metasediments, metabasalts, metagabbros and granitoid migmatites that underwent a greenschist-facies overprint. For the Sary-Djaz area to the east of the EDTR, Mikolaichuk et al. (2008) cite an imprecise 2431 ± 200 Ma K–Ar amphibole age for Kuilyu Complex amphibolite, and much younger 646–950 Ma K–Ar ages

for amphibole and (altered) biotite from Sary-Djaz granitoids. Locally, metadolerites, metagabbros and chlorite-mica schists of the Kuilyu Complex occur intercalated with the Lower Member lithologies of the BNC, as shown particularly in cross-sections Kyzylbel, Karachunkur and number 123 (Online Resource 1).

In addition, the BNC was thrust northwards over younger, late Neoproterozoic glaciogenic sediments of the Djetim-Too Formation (e.g. sections Kyzylbel, 123 and bn-08-13, Online Resource 1), while the latter are also present among and between BNC lithologies within thrust-bound units (e.g. the Karachunkur section). Thus, during northwards thrusting of the BNC, fragments or sheets of both basement material and overlying Djetim-Too Formation sediments were incorporated.

Djetim-Too Formation

The Djetim-Too Formation of diamictites and conglomerates occurs widespread in the Middle Tianshan Block, and in the study area is locally tectonically intercalated with BNC and basement rocks. It was originally unconformably deposited onto the BNC and constitutes the lowest part of the tripartite Djetim Group that comprises the lower Djetim-Too Formation, the middle Dzhakbolot Formation of variegated carbonates and shales and the upper Baykonur Formation of upper Ediacaran glacial deposits (Chumakov 2009). Both diamictite formations contain locally derived clasts of BNC rocks and comprise thin-bedded shales with dropstones (Chumakov 2009). Microfossils (microphytolites) point to a Neoproterozoic deposition age for the Djetim-Too Formation (Mikolaichuk et al. (2008) and references therein).

The Djetim-Too Formation in the EDTR is made up of different terrigenous rocks (conglomerates, gravelites,

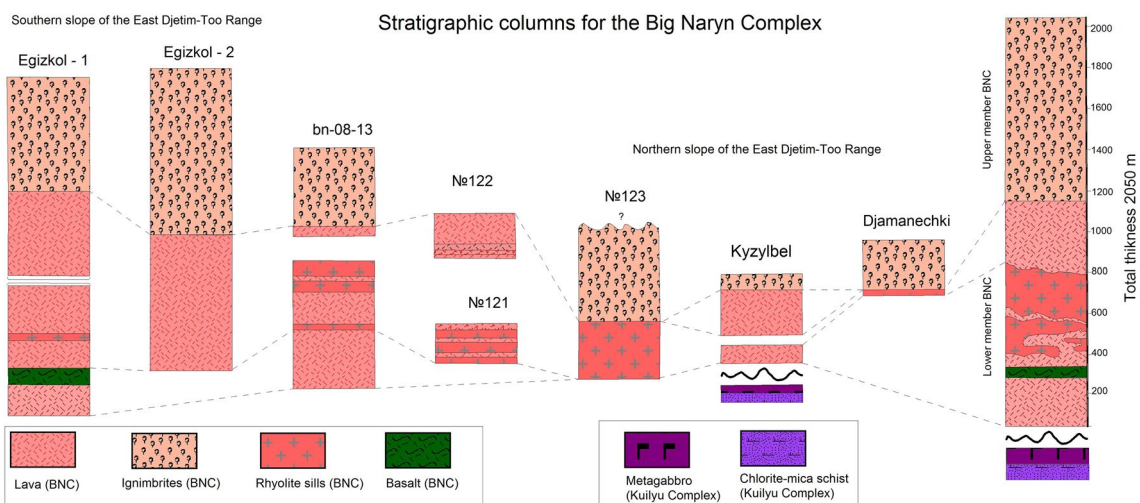


Fig. 3 Composite stratigraphic column (right) based on eight mapped cross-sections shown in Fig. 2

sandstones, siltstones, shales) and mixed, debris-like rocks that are typically very weakly sorted and tillite-like. They are found as dark gray or greenish-gray clastic rocks containing rare pebbles, boulders and blocks of volcanic rocks and limestone. The Djetim-Too Formation is overlain by the Dzakbolot Formation that starts with up to 10 m carbonaceous limestones that may be the equivalents of post-glacial cap carbonates (Chumakov 2009).

Petrography

Abbreviations for rock-forming mineral names are from Whitney and Evans (2010).

Lower Member of the Big Naryn Complex

The Lower Member is dominated by rhyolite to dacite lavas, which are interlayered with tuffs and tuff-derived sediments (Fig. 4a). Rhyolites and rhyodacites have a fine-grained groundmass with a flow fabric containing small, idiomorphic, up to 1 mm-sized phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar, the latter albitized to various degrees (Fig. 4d). The amount of phenocrysts is less than 10% of the rock volume. The bulk of the planar fabric is microcrystalline (Fig. 4d). Rhyolitic and rhyodacitic tuffs vary from coarse-grained litho-, vitro- and crystalloclastic, volcano-sedimentary breccias to medium-grained crystalloclastic and fine-grained tuffaceous volcanoclastic rocks. Lithoclasts are fine- to very fine-grained volcanic rocks (felsite, micro-felsite) and porphyric rhyolites with millimeter-sized phenocrysts of mostly alkaline feldspar. In crystalloclastic tuffs, sharply angular quartz fragments dominate, plagioclase is rare, and the rocks are highly sericitized. Tuffaceous sedimentary rocks are fine-grained tuffaceous siltstones (Fig. 4a).

Thin basalt lavas occur in the lower part of the Lower Member. They are dark green and all samples are altered except for analyzed sample Ba-121, which is relatively fresh. Most are porphyric with phenocrysts of monoclinic pyroxene (augite) forming 0.5–1 mm-sized idiomorphic prisms that are nearly colorless with a weak greenish tinge. Groundmasses composed of former plagioclase and clinopyroxene have intersertal textures and amygdales are filled with secondary chlorite and feldspar (Fig. 4b). Opaque minerals are relatively large and may be primary magmatic.

Upper Member of the Big Naryn Complex

In contrast to the Lower Member, the Upper Member is characterized by a larger variety of rock types comprising rhyolitic, rhyodacitic, and dacitic ignimbrites with thin lavas and tuffs. The ignimbrites are enriched in ore minerals such as magnetite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Volcanic and volcanoclastic breccias contain angular or flattened rhyolite

and dacite fragments of widely varying sizes from several millimeters to 10 cm. The groundmass is cryptocrystalline and locally shows eutaxitic textures (Fig. 4e). Ignimbrites of rhyodacitic and dacitic composition are darker compared to the rhyolitic ignimbrites, and their textures vary from cryptocrystalline to fine-grained to eutaxitic. Segregation lenses and fiamme are noticeable and can be recognized by their shapes, color and (in some samples) compositions, with fiamme rims enriched in finely dispersed ore minerals causing darkening. Crystals are quartz, plagioclase and, less often, alkali-feldspar now completely replaced by albite. Crystal shapes range from isometric, comminuted to irregular with sinuous outlines. The groundmass of baked vitric tuffs is black (Fig. 4e).

Porphyric rhyolite sills

The porphyric rhyolite sills can be distinguished from porphyric rhyolite lavas by their textures. The textural variations of the sill lithologies range from aphyric to porphyric rhyolites. In endocontact zones and in thin bodies, textures vary from porphyric to aphyric, locally perlitic (Ba-130), and groundmass textures vary from fine-grained (Ba-133) to microgranophyric and granophyric (Fig. 4c). Small phenocrysts up to 0.5 mm in size are represented by quartz, alkali-feldspar (in some samples nearly completely albitized), and rare plagioclase. In the central parts of the rhyolitic sills, phenocrysts of several generations constitute up to 15–20% of the rock volume. Among the large grains of the first generation, with sizes up to 4 mm, perthite predominates while quartz crystals, locally corroded down to 3 mm, occur in subordinate amounts. Locally, granophyric intergrowths of quartz and orthoclase, as well as single plagioclase crystals (oligoclase) are present.

Alteration and secondary minerals

Samples from the Lower and Upper members and the porphyric rhyolite sills are altered to varying degrees, with propylitic alteration dominating the Upper Member lithologies. Most samples retained primary magmatic textures, but many are altered to various degrees, mostly propylitization with formation of dispersed pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and hematite (Fig. 4f). In addition, sericitization of groundmass alkali feldspar is observed in thin section. Alteration is more common in the Upper Member than in the Lower Member; in the former, most of the fiamme are propylitized and sericitized to fine-grained secondary minerals. Veins and breccias are typically filled by propylitic alteration minerals, such as epidote, chlorite, with pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and hematite as the main ore minerals. Alteration is mainly manifested as sericitization (Ba-49) and secondary silicification

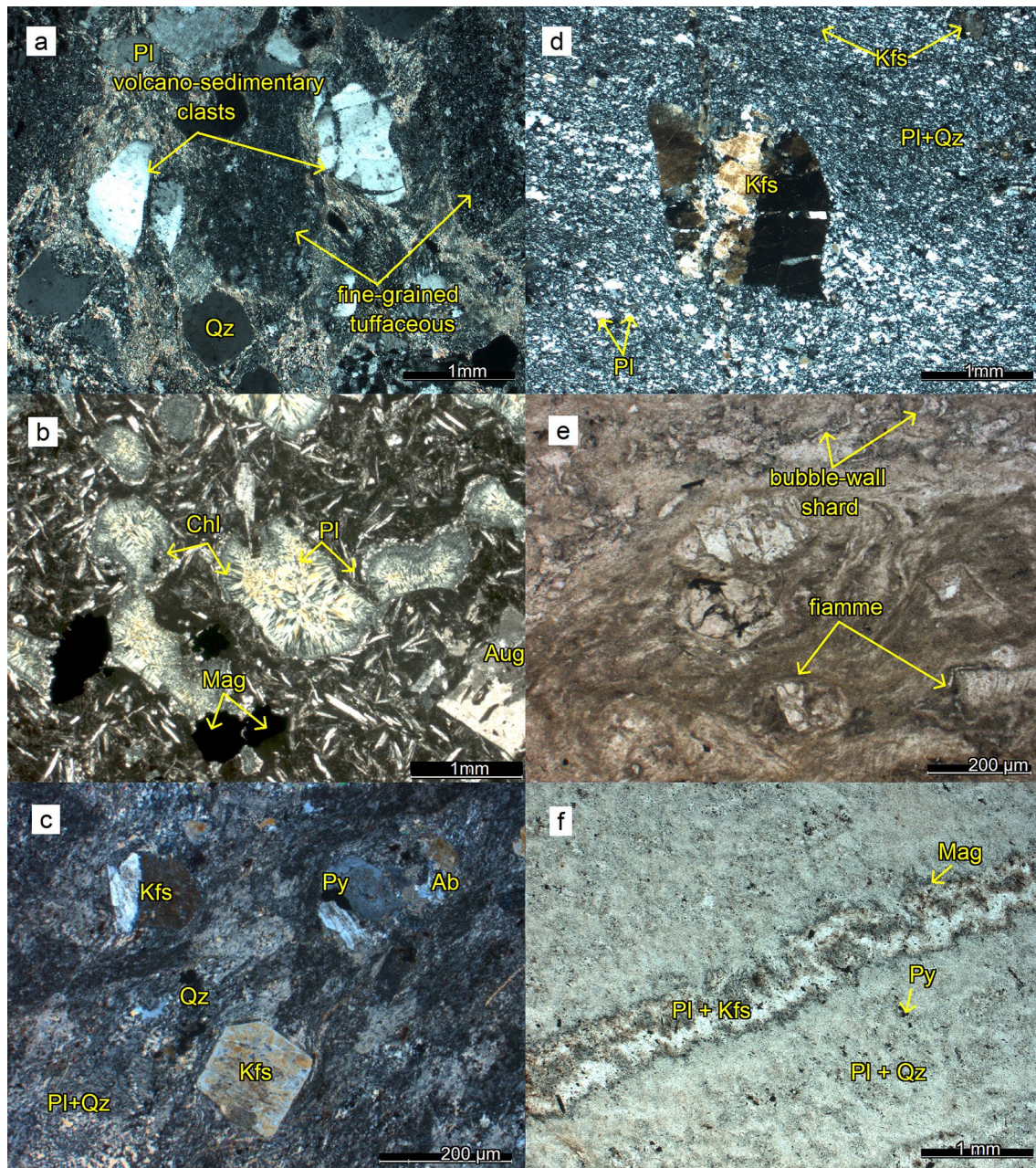


Fig. 4 Photomicrographs of selected samples. **a** Rhyolitic tuff groundmass with flow texture (Ba-2010), **b** altered basalt with spherical amygdales filled by chlorite (Ba-121), **c** porphyritic rhyolite sill sample with felsite groundmass (Ba-133), **d** felsic lava showing alkali feldspar phenocryst in fine-grained groundmass (Ba-150), **e** ignim-

brite with dark-colored fiamme and eutaxitic texture (Ba-30/2) and **f** planar fabric defined by modal variations in quartz, plagioclase and alkali feldspar (Ba-104) (**a-d**: cross-polarized light; **e-f**: plane polarized light)

(Ba-130) of varying intensity, occurring as sericite-quartz veins or nests.

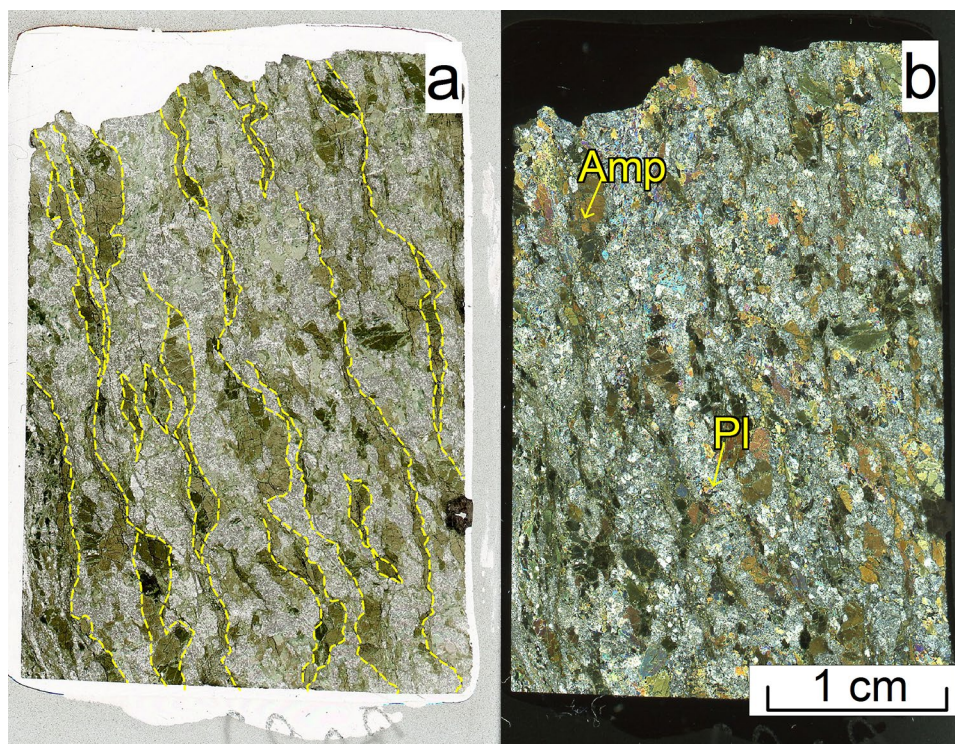
Deformation in fault zones resulted in local cleavage formation and complete obliteration of primary minerals and textures. Some samples underwent deformation and alteration under low grade, greenschist-facies conditions that

occurred locally and appear to be related to the activity of the main faults and thrusts.

Kuilyu Complex metagabbro

The least altered metagabbro sample Ba-27 (Kyzylbel cross-section, Online Resource 1) that was selected for

Fig. 5 a, b Thin section of amphibolite-facies metagabbro Ba-27 showing layers and lenses of recrystallized feldspar (light grey) and green lenses of hornblende and magmatic clinopyroxene remnants (**a** unpolarized light; **b** cross-polarized light). The foliation is highlighted. Size 28 by 48 mm



amphibole $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ step-heating dating contains magmatic clinopyroxene remnants. It contains a planar fabric formed by mafic layers of mainly chlorite, epidote and amphibole (hornblende), and felsic layers made up of lens-shaped plagioclase and opaque minerals, mainly magnetite, hematite, pyrite and/or chalcopyrite (Fig. 5a, b). Most of the amphiboles occur as hypidiomorphic prisms showing undulose extinction.

Sampling and analytical methods

This study is based on a set of 73 rock samples collected during the period of 2014–2018. XRF major element whole rock analyses were carried out on all samples and a subset of 21 samples was analyzed for trace element concentration (Online Resources 2A and 2B). The sample set comprises 44 acid to intermediate volcanic rocks, 4 basalts and 25 rhyolite sill samples and one metagabbro of the Kuilyu Complex basement (Ba-27, Online Resource 2A).

A rhyolite (lava) with large alkali-feldspar phenocrysts from the Lower Member (Ba-150) and a porphyric rhyolite sill sample (Ba-133) were selected for U–Pb zircon dating to determine crystallization ages and the timing of volcanism of the BNC. In addition, an amphibolite-facies metagabbro of the Kuilyu Complex (Ba-27) was chosen

for $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ amphibole step-heating dating to determine a cooling age for the basement and establish an upper age limit for its amphibolite-facies metamorphism.

XRF and ICP-AES methods

Altered surfaces and veins were removed from all samples prior to sample preparation and geochemical analysis.

59 whole rock analyses were carried out at the Geological Agency of Mineral Resource of the Kyrgyz Republic. After sample dissolution, Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , and P_2O_5 concentrations were determined by classical photo-voltaic colorimetry, using a KFK-2MP photo colorimeter in the 315–980 nm wavelength range. CaO, MgO and MnO concentrations were determined by atomic absorption spectrometry, and K_2O and Na_2O by flame photometry. SO_3 and Loss On Ignition (LOI) values were determined gravimetrically.

For the 24 whole rock analyses carried out in Germany, clean fragments were crushed with a jaw crusher and subsequently powdered, using an agate mill at the Institute of Geosciences of the University of Potsdam, Germany. The powdered rock samples were dried in an oven for more than 6 h at 105–110 °C before processing. Major oxide and selected trace element concentrations (Ba, Cr, Ga, Nb, Ni, Rb, Sr, Y, Zn, Zr) were determined on fused lithium-tetraborate glass disks at the Helmholtz Centre Potsdam—GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences,

using a Phillips PW-2400 X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometer. The detection limits for major oxides is < 0.01 wt% and < 10 ppm for the trace elements. International natural standards were used for calibration and monitor analytical precision, which is better than 1–3% for major elements and better than 10% for trace elements (Zuleger and Erzinger 1988).

The concentrations of H_2O and CO_2 were determined on 20 mg of powdered samples weighed on tin foils using a Euro EA 3000 Elemental Analyzer at the University of Potsdam. Sulfanilic acid and BBOT (2,5-Bis-(5-tert-butyl-2-benzo-oxazol-2-yl) thiophene) was used to calibrate the instrument. Internal natural and synthetic standards (sulfanilic acid, BBOT and Odinit) were used to monitor analytical precision. Measurements were carried out twice to check measurement precision, which is better than 1% (Dietrich and Schwandner 2004).

Scandium (Sc), yttrium (Y), and rare-earth element (REE) concentrations were determined by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP AES) at the GFZ and the University of Potsdam. Sample dissolution was done at the University of Potsdam; rock powders were dissolved using standard Na_2O_2 fusion and dilution techniques (Zuleger and Erzinger 1988). The analytical accuracy of the method is $< 1\%$ and the precision for the REE ranges between 5 and 10% based on comparison with international reference standards. 1 g of powdered sample was mixed with 5 g Na_2O_2 in a nickel crucible, then covered by 1 g Na_2O_2 and heated at 500 °C. After cooling down, deionized water was added to the sinter cake until the reaction stopped. The sinter cake was then taken up in 40 ml deionized water, and the mixture was transferred to a centrifuge tube and centrifuged (Eppendorf Centrifuge 5702) for 15 min at 4000 ppm. To remove the soluble silica salts, the centrifugation procedure was repeated three times. After removing the solute from the sinter cake by decanting, the remaining sinter cake was dissolved in 1 molar HCl and 42 ml deionized water and transferred to a 100 ml bottle. Ion exchange columns were used for chromatographic separation of the Sc, Y and REE. 500 ml 1.7 molar HCl was used to elute the major constituents and most of the trace elements. Sc, Y and REE were eluted in 550 ml 4 molar HCl. The eluates containing the Sc, Y and REE were filtered, evaporated and dried overnight. The residua were then dissolved in exactly 10 ml 10% HCl and stored in 10 ml bottles. REE concentrations were determined using a Vista MPX at the Institute of Geosciences, University of Potsdam. Sc and Y were determined at the GFZ with an ICP-AES 5100 spectrometer, using a fast automated curve-fitting technique (FACT) correction model.

For the determination of Hf, Pb, Th, U, Cs concentrations, a selection of four samples covering all units, Ba-27 (metagabbro), Ba-150 (Lower Member rhyolite lava), Ba-46 (Upper Member ignimbrite) and Ba-133 (porphyric rhyolite

sill), were crushed and powdered to less than 0.63 μm . Concentrations were determined at the GFZ by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), using a Perkin–Elmer/Sciex Elan Model 500 using the method of Dulski (1994). The major and trace element data are presented in Online Resources 2A and 2B.

Zircon separation and LA-ICP MS analyses

Heavy mineral concentration took place at the Institute of Geosciences, University of Potsdam. Rhyolitic lava Ba-150 from the Lower Member and porphyric rhyolite sill sample Ba-133 (both from the Egizkol-1 cross-section, Online Resource 1) were crushed and then sieved to $< 500 \mu m$. Subsequently, heavy minerals of the crushed samples were segregated with a Humboldt Wedag shaking table and then were cleaned in 10% acetic acid for over 12 h and in 3% H_2O_2 for more than 12 h. Following separation of ferromagnetic grains using a hand magnet, the heavy mineral concentrates were repeatedly passed through a Frantz magnetic separator at increasing field strengths and angles of 12, then 5°. Separator funnels filled with sodium polytungstate (SPT, 2.87 $g \cdot ml^{-1}$) were used to remove lighter minerals (e.g. quartz, feldspar) from the least magnetic fractions by floatation. The heavy fractions were washed with deionized water and dried at $> 50^\circ C$, followed by removal of heavier minerals (mainly apatite) by floatation in methylene iodide (MEI, 3.3 $g \cdot ml^{-1}$). The zircon-rich heavy fractions were first washed with acetone and dried.

At the Institute of Geology of the Czech Academy of Science in Prague, zircons were handpicked, mounted in epoxy and then polished. Their internal structures were documented by cathodoluminescence (CL) imaging and, after spot selection, these zircons were analyzed by laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass-spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS). A Thermo Scientific Element 2 sector field ICP-MS coupled to a 193-nm ArF excimer laser was used to measure the Pb/U and Pb isotopic ratios in zircons. The laser was fired at a repetition rate of 5 Hz and fluence of 3.17 $J \cdot cm^{-2}$ with 20-micron spot size. The He carrier gas was flushed through the two-volume ablation cell at a flow rate of 0.75 L/min and mixed with 0.81 L/min Ar and 0.004 L/min N prior to introduction into the ICP. The in-house glass signal homogenizer (design of Tunheng and Hirata 2004) was used for mixing all the gases and aerosol, resulting in smooth, spike-free signal. The signal was tuned for maximum sensitivity of Pb and U, Th/U ratio close to unity and low oxide level, commonly below 0.2%. Typical acquisitions consisted of 15 s measurement of blank followed by measurement of U, Th, and Pb signals from the ablated zircon for another 35 s. The total of 420 mass scans of data were acquired in time resolved-peak jumping-pulse counting mode with one point measured per peak for masses $^{204}Pb + Hg$, ^{206}Pb , ^{207}Pb ,

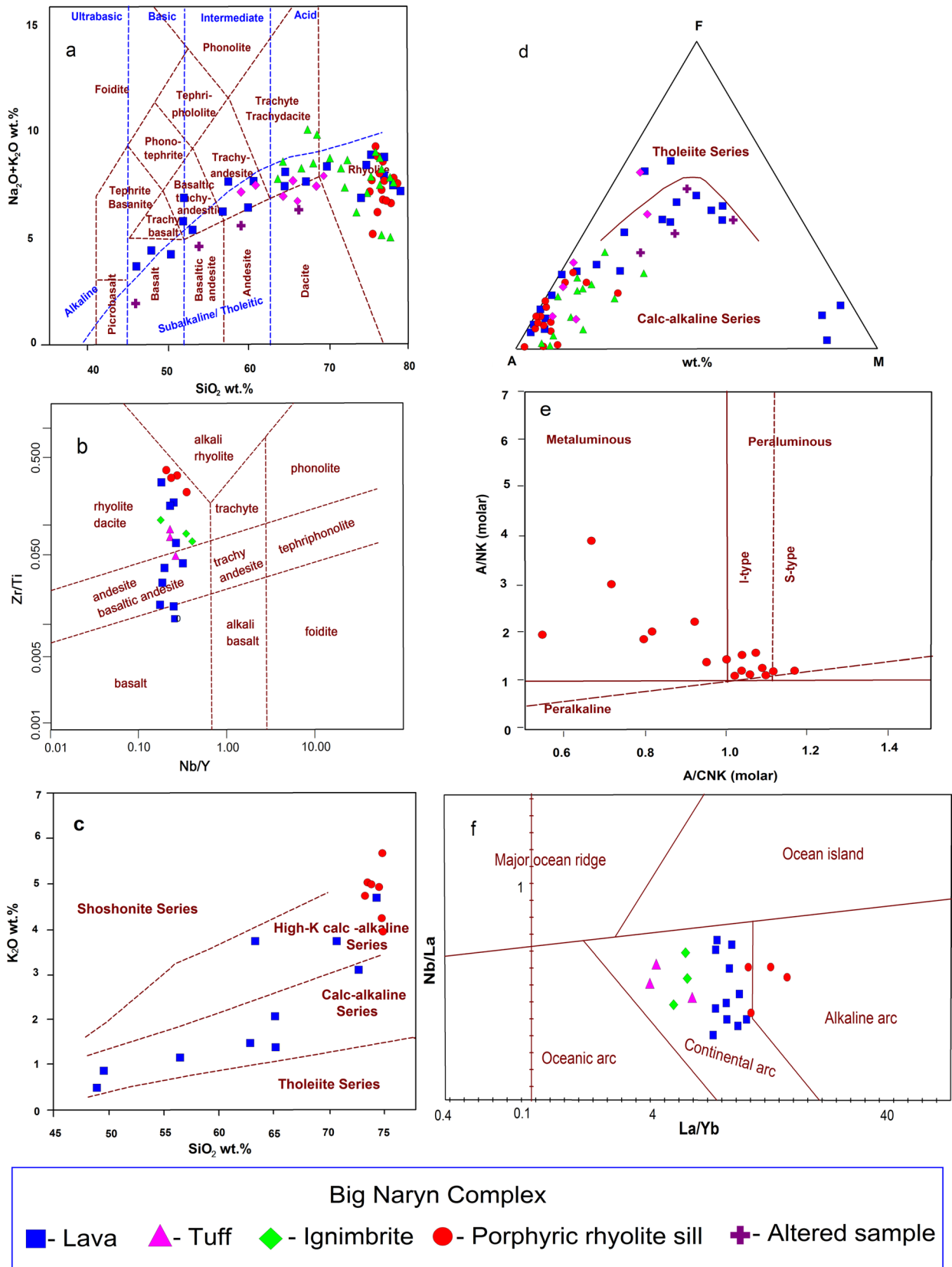


Fig. 6 **a** Total alkalis vs. silica (TAS) diagram (Le Bas et al. 1986) showing most samples plotting in the subalkaline series field, with only 5 samples plotting in the alkaline series field. The lavas define a convex upward trend from basic to acid. Tuffs and ignimbrites start at intermediate compositions and trend towards acid compositions. Altered samples appear to have lost Na and K, and plot below the trend (crosses). The porphyric sill samples are subalkaline and plot in the rhyolite field. **b** Nb/Y vs. Zr/Ti diagram of Pearce (1996) showing that the samples belong to the subalkaline series and define a basic to acid trend. **c** SiO₂ vs. K₂O plot of Peccerillo and Taylor (1976). Basalt to rhyolite lava samples range between the calc-alkaline and high-K calc alkaline series. The sill samples are restricted to the high K-alkaline series field. **d** AFM diagram showing that most of the samples form a calc-alkaline series, but that some altered samples plot in the tholeiite field. After Irvine and Baragar (1971). **e** Aluminum saturation (A/CNK vs. A/NK) diagram of Maniar and Piccoli (1989) for sill samples, showing a range from metaluminous to peraluminous compositions. **f** Nb/La vs. La/Yb diagram showing the volcanic rocks of the Big Naryn Complex plotting in the continental arc field with the sill samples trending into the alkaline arc field (Hollocher et al. 2012)

²⁰⁸Pb, ²³²Th, ²³⁵U, and ²³⁸U. The intensities of ²³⁸U were left unchanged if measured in a counting mode and recalculated from ²³⁵U intensities if the ²³⁸U was acquired in analogue mode. Data reduction was then carried out off-line using the Iolite data reduction package, version 3.4 with Visual Age utility (Petrus and Kamber 2012). No ²⁰⁴Pb (common lead) correction was applied to the data due to the high Hg contamination of the commercially available He carrier gas, which precludes accurate correction of the interfering ²⁰⁴Hg on the very small signal of ²⁰⁴Pb. Primary concentrations of common Pb in zircon are considered very low and were controlled by observing the ²⁰⁶Pb(radiogenic)/²⁰⁴Pb ratio. Residual elemental fractionation and instrumental mass bias were corrected by normalization to the natural zircon reference material Plešovice (Sláma et al. 2008; Online Resource 3). The U–Pb isotope data are presented in Online Resource 3 and the CL images in Figs. 9 and 11. Age calculations and data plotting were done with Isoplot 4.15 (Ludwig 2009).

⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar step-heating dating

Metagabbro sample Ba-27 was crushed, cleaned with water and sieved to a 250–500 μm size fraction and then washed in an ultrasonic bath to remove fines. After drying, 100 hornblende grains were handpicked under a stereo-microscope (up to 40 times magnification). Sample Ba-27 was selected for ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar dating because of its higher, amphibolite-facies grade of metamorphism that contrasts with that of the surrounding rocks of the BNC, suggesting that it could be a fragment of the basement. The picked hornblende grains were irradiated with fast neutrons for four hours in August 2017 at the CLICIT (Cadmium-Lined In-Core Irradiation Tube) facility of the Oregon State TRIGA Reactor (OSTR) of Oregon State University, USA. The international age

standard Fish Canyon Tuff sanidine, which was prepared by the Geological Survey of Japan (FC-3, 27.5 Ma; Uto et al. 1997; Ishizuka 1998), was irradiated together with the samples. To correct for the interference of Ar isotopes produced by the reactions of Ca and K in the samples, additional crystals of K₂SO₄ and CaF₂ were co-irradiated with the unknowns.

⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar dating was done at the ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar Geochronology Laboratory of the Institute of Geosciences of the University of Potsdam. Sample gases were released from amphibole by stepwise heating for 30 s by increasing the laser power of a New Wave Research Dual Wave CO₂ infrared laser (wavelength 10.6 μm, maximum output 50 W) with 1450 μm beam diameter for each heating step. After each heating step, the released sample-gas was purified for 10 min in the gas purification line with SAES Zr-Al getter pumps (one at room temperature and the other at 400 °C) and a cold trap kept at –90 °C with an electric immersion cooler, close to the freezing temperature of ethanol. After purification, Ar gas was introduced into the mass spectrometer and analyzed. The mass spectrometer was operated using the peak-jumping method in a static mode in which the intensities of Ar isotope beams were measured with a single electron multiplier for a total of 900 s. Zr-Al getter pumps in the mass spectrometer are running continuously during analysis to maintain the purity of Ar and to assure a constant low level of the residual active gases.

The natural isotope ratios of Ar and K and decay constants of ⁴⁰K used for ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar age calculation are adopted from Steiger and Jäger (1977). Data reduction, age calculations and diagram construction were done with the “MassSpec” software made by Dr. Alan Deino, Berkeley Geochronology Center, USA. The argon isotope data are presented in Online Resource 4.

Results

Geochemistry

Major elements

The major and trace elements data are plotted using the GCDkit (version 4.0) software of Janoušek et al. (2014).

In the total alkalis vs. silica (TAS) diagram (Le Bas et al. 1986), all least-altered samples define a slightly convex trend ranging from basaltic to rhyolitic compositions and generally following a subalkaline trend (Fig. 6a), sills have high SiO₂ and Na₂O + K₂O contents. Ignimbrites vary from dacite to rhyolite, tuffs from andesite to dacite, and lava samples vary from trachyte to andesite. Compared to least-altered and fresh samples, altered samples (containing secondary

minerals such as sericitic white mica, chlorite etc.) have lower $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ contents (purple crosses in Fig. 6a).

This probably reflects mobility of Na, K and Si during alteration processes. Signs of alteration in other ignimbrite

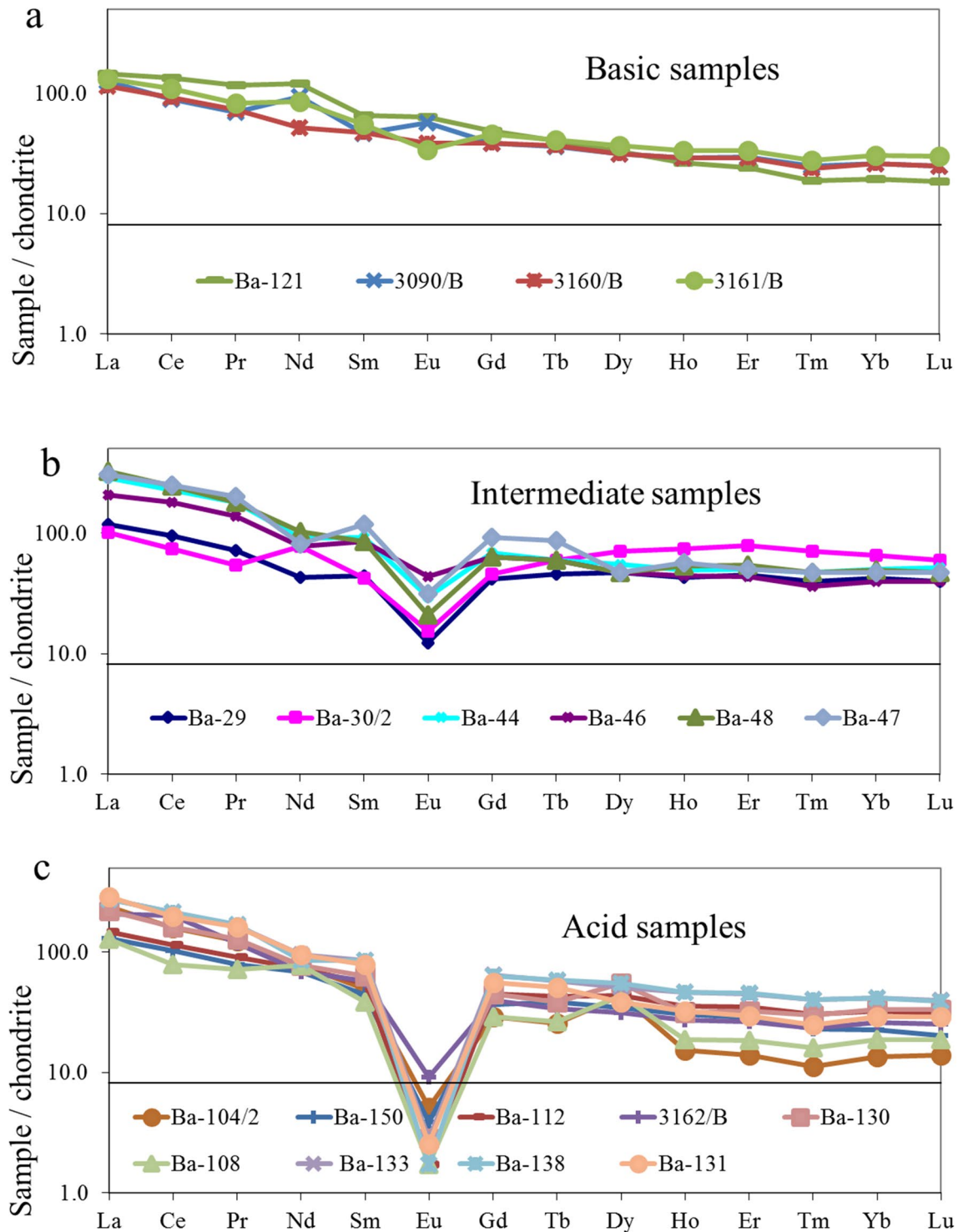


Fig. 7 Chondrite normalized whole rock REE abundances of basic (a), intermediate (b), and (c) acid samples of the BNC, using the C1 normalization values of McDonough and Sun (1995). Basic samples lack Eu negative anomalies or developed very small ones (a), which

appear and increase with increasing SiO_2 contents (b, c), pointing to plagioclase fractionation. Intermediate samples: dacites and andesites. Basic samples: basalts and basaltic andesites. Acid samples: rhyolite-dacite lavas

and porphyric rhyolite samples may explain the scatter in $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ contents within the rhyolite field (Fig. 6a).

Only samples with LOI values (Kyrgyzstan analyses) and $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ abundances (Potsdam analyses) less than 0.75 Wt% and SiO_2 contents between 48 and 75 Wt% were plotted in the K_2O vs. SiO_2 diagram of Peccerillo and Taylor (1976) (Fig. 6c), thus excluding the basalt samples that have $\text{SiO}_2 \leq 45$ Wt%. Lava samples define a trend from the calc-alkaline to high-potassium calc-alkaline fields (blue squares in Fig. 6c).

In the AFM diagram of Irvine and Baragar (1971), all samples define a calc-alkaline trend, as in the TAS diagram (Fig. 6a). Three least-fractionated lava samples have high MgO (Fig. 7d). AFM diagram showing that most of the samples form a calc-alkaline series, but that some altered samples plot in the tholeiite field (MgO from 13 to 22 Wt%) and in the lower right corner (blue squares, samples 2008, 3024, 3024/1). Sills have high Al_2O_3 concentrations and the more fractionated samples (samples 2051, 2059, 3150A, 2051/2 2079, 2070/2) have similar FeO and MgO contents and form a cluster, apart from sample 2059 (Fig. 6d; Online Resources 2A and 2 B).

The sill samples cluster at the high SiO_2 end of the trend and have variable $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O}$ contents (Fig. 6c), which probably reflect varying modal amounts of alkali feldspar phenocrysts. Lava samples plot in the calc-alkaline field and those with higher SiO_2 contents in the high-K calc-alkaline field. Only porphyric rhyolite sill samples with 74 to 76 Wt% SiO_2 were plotted in the aluminum saturation diagram of Maniar and Piccoli (1989), excluding samples with high volatile or LOI values of > 0.77 Wt% (Online Resources 2A and 2B). Compositions of these 17 sill samples vary between metaluminous and peraluminous, with many analyses clustering in the I-type granite field (Fig. 6e).

Trace and rare earth elements

In the Nb/Y vs. Zr/Ti diagram of Pearce (1996), the samples belong to the subalkaline series and define a basic to acid trend (Fig. 6b). Specifically, lavas show a continuous trend from basic to acid compositions, ignimbrites and tuffs have intermediate compositions, and rhyolite sills are acid and plot close to the alkaline rhyolite field boundary.

The Nb/La vs La/Yb diagram (Fig. 6f) shows that most samples of the Big Naryn Complex plot in the continental arc field with Nb/La varying between 0.3 and 0.7, and La/Yb between from 4 and 35. Most of the lava samples have similar Nb/La values of 0.3–0.7 and similar La/Yb of 20–35; ignimbrites and tuffs have lower La/Yb of 4–20 (Fig. 6f). The sill samples have much higher La/Yb values up to 33 and trend towards the alkaline arc field (Fig. 6f).

Chondrite-normalized REE diagrams for basic to acid samples show similar patterns with Eu negative anomalies

that increase from basic to acid rocks (Fig. 7a–c). The patterns for the basic rocks are relatively flat from Ho to Lu and show light REE (LREE) enrichment ($\text{La}_N/\text{Sm}_N = 2.2\text{--}4.76$ and $\text{La}_N/\text{Lu}_N = 1.71\text{--}11.15$, Fig. 7a). Middle to heavy REE ratios for the basalt samples are low ($\text{Sm}_N/\text{Lu}_N = 0.71\text{--}3.53$) and do not support the presence of residual garnet in the source during parent melt generation. Eu anomalies ($\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* = \text{Eu}_N/\sqrt{\text{Sm}_N \cdot \text{Gd}_N}$) increase from 0.04 for one basic sample (Fig. 7a) to 0.72 for the acid samples (Fig. 7c), and clearly developed in samples with SiO_2 between 55 and 77 Wt%. Eu is depleted relative to the other REE, which can be explained by fractional removal of plagioclase.

The primitive mantle normalized multi-trace element diagrams for all samples show relatively large variations of trace element abundances from basic to felsic samples (Fig. 8a–c). The basic samples are OIB-like (Fig. 8a) and their Ti, Nb, Zr and LREE concentrations are slightly elevated and lie between those of N-MORB and OIB. Nb- and Ti-negative anomalies develop in more fractionated samples of intermediate to acid compositions (Fig. 8b, c) and P negative anomalies develop first in samples of intermediate composition (Fig. 8b).

U-Pb zircon dating results

Rhyolite lava Ba-150

Zircon dating of rhyolite lava Ba-150 resulted in 24 spot analyses. In CL images, yellow circles denote the beam size and are labeled with analysis number followed by spot age (e.g. Ba_150_207: 735 ± 10 Ma in Fig. 9, top left).

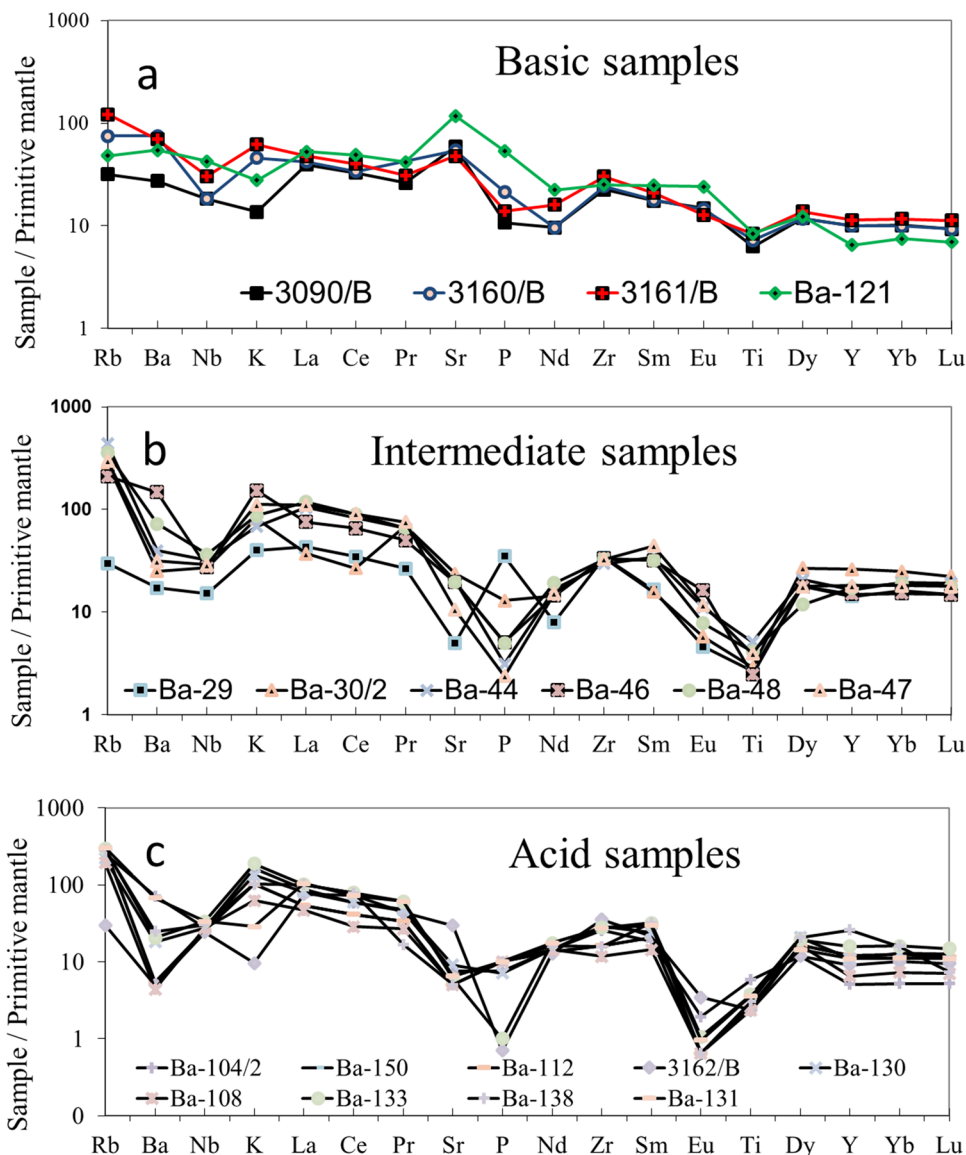
Zircons from Ba-150 vary from euhedral to broken euhedral crystals and are idiomorphic with rounded prismatic habits with oscillatory, magmatic-type zoning (Fig. 9). Some of the dated grains are present only as crystal fragments and breakage must have occurred during sample crushing. The average size of the analyzed zircons varies between 450 and 550 μm , while zircon grains Ba-150_217 and Ba-150_233 are larger than 650 μm .

The 24 zircon analyses of sample Ba-150 show a relatively narrow $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age range between 712 and 732 Ma with a concordance of 95 to 101% (Fig. 10; Online Resource 3). From this age cluster, a pooled or average age of 726.1 ± 2.2 Ma is calculated. This is interpreted to give the age of crystallization of rhyolite lava Ba-150, and thus to date the volcanism of the Lower Member of the Big Naryn Complex.

Porphyric rhyolite sill Ba-133

Zircon dating of sample Ba-133 resulted in 40 spot analyses. The zircons vary in size from 450 to 950 μm and in shape from euhedral to subhedral, with many being broken

Fig. 8 Primitive mantle normalized multi-element diagrams. BNC samples are subdivided into those of basic, intermediate and acid composition. The normalization values are from McDonough and Sun (1995). **a** Basic samples (basalt and basaltic andesite) show flat patterns with small Nb and Ti anomalies. **b** Intermediate samples (andesites and andesitic dacites) show well-developed Nb, Ti and Eu anomalies. Some samples show a P negative anomaly. **c** Most acid samples (ignimbrites and rhyolite sills) have prominent Nb and Ti negative anomalies. Especially the rhyolite sill samples show clear P and Eu negative anomalies



probably due to sample crushing. Euhedral grains are rather rare compared to subhedral ones. Zoning, cores and rims are easily recognizable. Zircon grains with sizes close to 450 μm are idiomorphic with rounded prismatic habits (such as Ba-133_298, _296). Grains with sizes close to 950 μm are rounded and have internal structures with cores and zoned rims (such as Ba-133_250, _258) that can be distinguished by their different CL intensities (dark grey-to-black cores, light grey-to-grey rims, Fig. 11).

Sill sample Ba-133 yielded a large spread of zircon ages that, in addition, are slightly more discordant than those of Ba-150 (Fig. 12a). For this reason, 84 to 116% concordant analyses were used for age calculations. Of the 40 analyses, 16 are from the outer rims of zircon crystals and yielded the youngest $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages in the range 714 ± 10 to 741 ± 11 Ma. This spread in ages is too large to allow

a pooled (Concordia) age to be calculated and instead we prefer the 720.3 ± 6.5 Ma weighted mean of the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages (Fig. 12b). Six concordant analyses of inner rims (green in Fig. 12a) give ages between 791 ± 14 and 849 ± 16 Ma, with a pooled age of 815 ± 4 Ma. The 720.3 ± 6.5 Ma youngest $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age average for the outer rims is interpreted as the crystallization age of the sill, although some spots overlap inner zones. One zircon yielded two ages, a Neoproterozoic $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age for core BA133_249 (2628 ± 24 Ma) and a Neoproterozoic $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age for rim BA133_250 (797 ± 13 Ma; Online Resource 3).

Zircon core analyses yielded much older ages, which can be divided into two broad groups marked in red and blue in Fig. 12a. Cores marked with blue circles (such as Ba-133_249, _257) yielded the oldest $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages of 2628 ± 24 , 2644 ± 22 Ma, 2119 ± 35 Ma and 2329 ± 29 Ma.

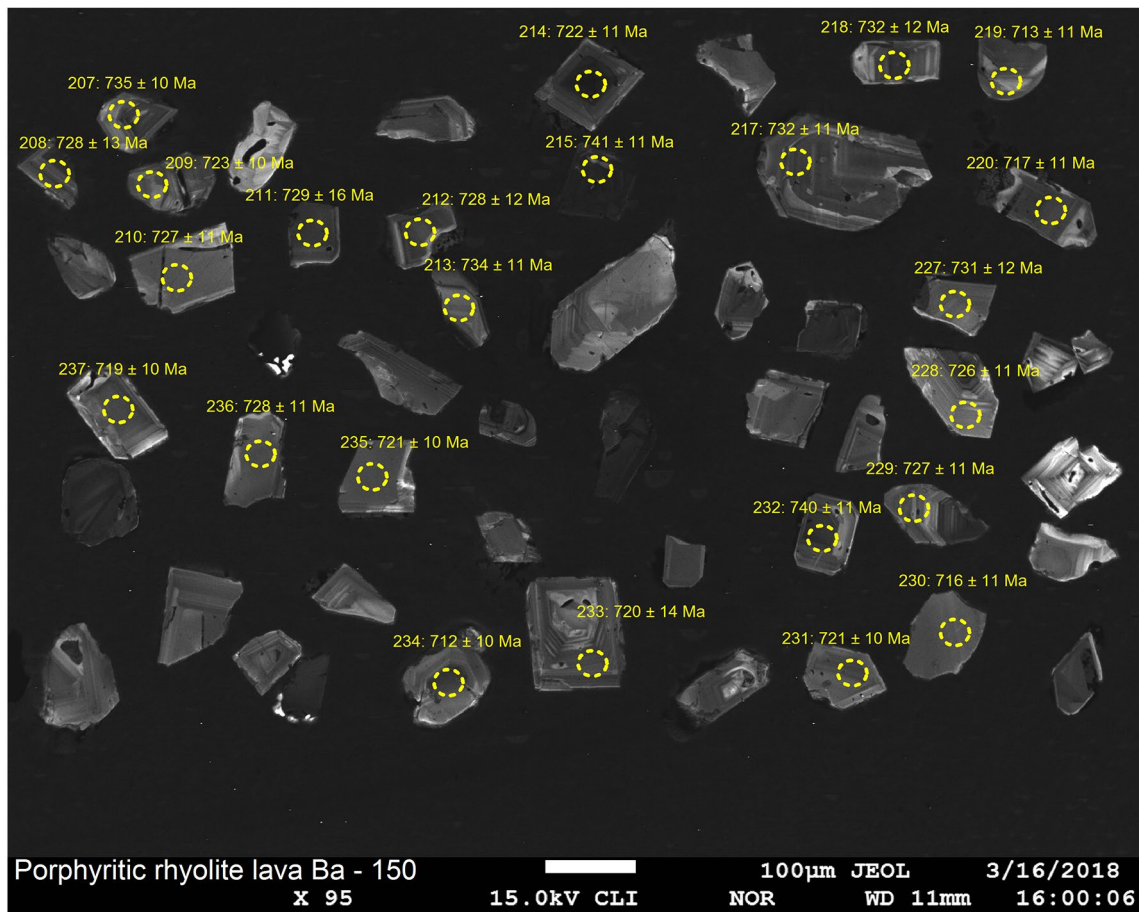


Fig. 9 Cathodoluminescence images of mounted and polished zircons from Lower Member rhyolite lava Ba-150. Circles mark the spots where laser-ablation analysis was performed and denote the beam size. The spots are labeled with analysis number and spot $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age

In addition, metamict cracks are present in zircon core of sample Ba-133_257 (Fig. 12a). Cores marked in red (e.g. Ba-133_294, _295; Fig. 12a) have younger $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages between 1551 ± 30 Ma and 1811 ± 33 – 2030 ± 28 Ma and, in addition, are slightly more discordant (up to 20%) compared to the older cores marked in blue (Fig. 12a). The latter are clearly of xenocrystal origin and must have been inherited from much older basement material that was partly assimilated by the parent melt of porphyritic rhyolite sill Ba-133.

$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ amphibole step-heating dating results

Amphibole from Kuilyu Complex metagabbro Ba-27 found below and in tectonic contact with the Lower Member of the BNC yielded a plateau age of 1751 ± 7 Ma for steps 4 to 6 of nine gas fractions. The age spectrum is shown in Fig. 13 and the analytical data are listed in Online Resource 4, where the data are presented at 1 sigma levels of analytical uncertainty, whereas apparent ages in the age spectrum are shown at 2 sigma level. Apparent ages for steps 1 to 3 decrease from 2300 to 1515 Ma, and the last 3 steps have different apparent

ages of 1560, 1712 and 1794 Ma. The three gas fractions 4, 5 and 6 have similar Ca/K ratios (resp. 6.3, 8.6 and 7.1) and comprise 65% of the ^{39}Ar released, allowing a 1751 ± 7 Ma plateau age to be calculated (Fig. 13). The plateau definition is from Fleck et al. (1977) and McDougall and Harrison (1999).

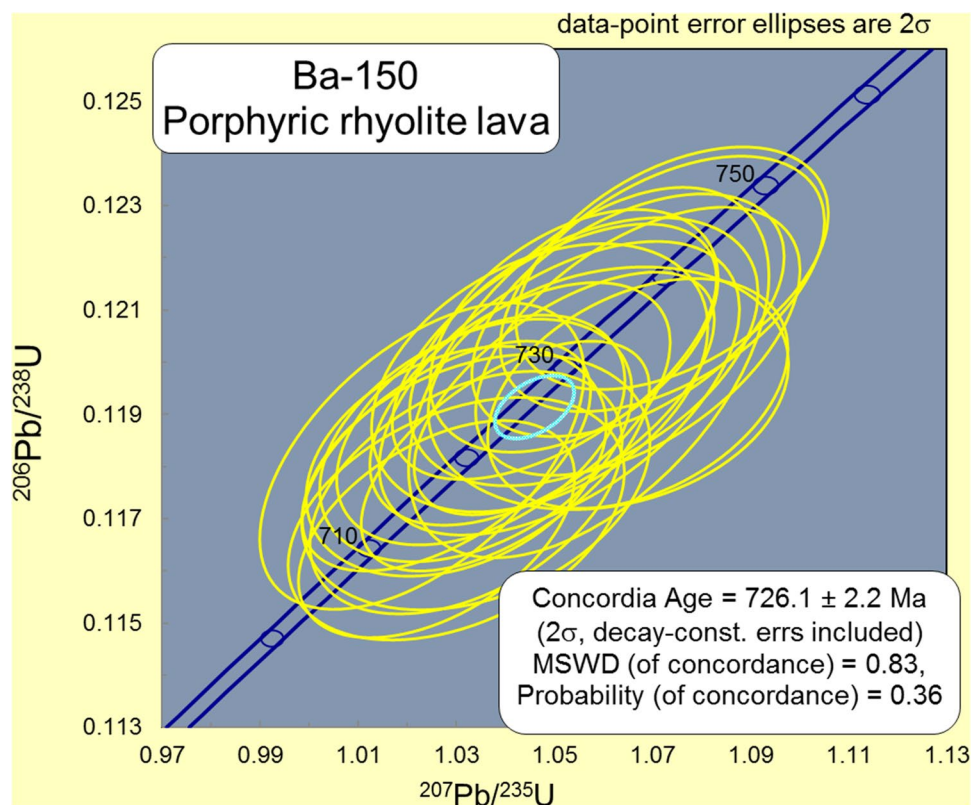
Discussion

Stratigraphy and petrography

The nine detailed cross sections (Fig. 2; Online Resource 1) and the stratigraphic columns (Fig. 3) show that the BNC is a folded, thrust and faulted, and at least 2 km thick sequence of predominantly felsic volcanic rocks and sills, and also contains petrogenetically unrelated, older and younger material.

The Lower Member of the BNC is up to c. 1100 m thick and dominantly made up of rhyolite to dacite lavas, which are interlayered with tuffs and tuff-derived sediments, and

Fig. 10 Concordia diagram for 24 concordant zircons from Lower Member rhyolite lava Ba-150 that yield a 726.1 ± 2.2 Ma pooled age



locally with minor basalts. The small amounts (< 10%) of small quartz and feldspar phenocrysts in the rhyolite-dacite lavas indicate that a short, late-stage fractionation of the magma chamber was quickly followed by eruption of mainly lavas with subordinate pyroclastic activity. The large amount of rhyolitic to dacitic ignimbrite in the > 900 m thick Upper Member illustrates that pyroclastic activity was here more prominent compared to the Lower Member. Altered fiamme and shards in the ignimbrites may be former pumice and glass bubble wall fragments, respectively. The eutaxitic textures resemble flow banding (“rheomorphic” textures), but can also be the result of post-eruption compaction. Alteration and the state of texture preservation do not allow distinguishing between origins as welded or non-welded ignimbrites. The rhyolite sills have margins that are aphyric or contain only a few, small quartz, alkali-feldspar and rare plagioclase phenocrysts. The centers of the sills are porphyritic and contain up to 20 vol% phenocrysts of mainly alkali feldspar of several generations. Such an accumulation of phenocrysts in the center is probably due to subhorizontal flow differentiation during sill intrusion. The thin, clinopyroxene phenocryst-bearing basalts in the lower parts of the Lower Member (see cross section Egizkol-1; Online Resource 1) must represent mantle-derived and much less fractionated melt batches that originated from greater depths or from a separate magma chamber. The presence

of amygdales, now filled with secondary minerals, suggests that the basaltic magma contained enough gas to form vesicles during ascent and eruption.

Major and trace element geochemistry

The Lower Member is basaltic to rhyolitic in composition and the Upper Member andesitic to rhyolitic–dacitic, and all lava samples define a continuous subalkaline trend from basic to acid compositions, indicating a fractionation sequence, as do selected trace elements. Ignimbrites and tuffs have mainly intermediate compositions and the sills are acid and have higher K_2O and SiO_2 contents that are higher than those of the rhyolite lavas (Fig. 6c). This may indicate that they originated from different sources, or reflect contamination of parent magma with crustal material in a magma chamber. Alternatively, the higher K_2O and SiO_2 contents may be due to feldspar phenocryst enrichment in the central parts through flow differentiation during emplacement, as seen in the field. The metaluminous to peraluminous sills correspond to I-type, i.e. subduction-related granitoids. Both sills and volcanic rocks plot in the continental arc field.

The basic samples are enriched in LREE and Eu anomalies are absent or very small (Fig. 7a–c), which agrees with the absence of plagioclase phenocrysts in the basalts. REE concentrations and the degree of LREE enrichment increase

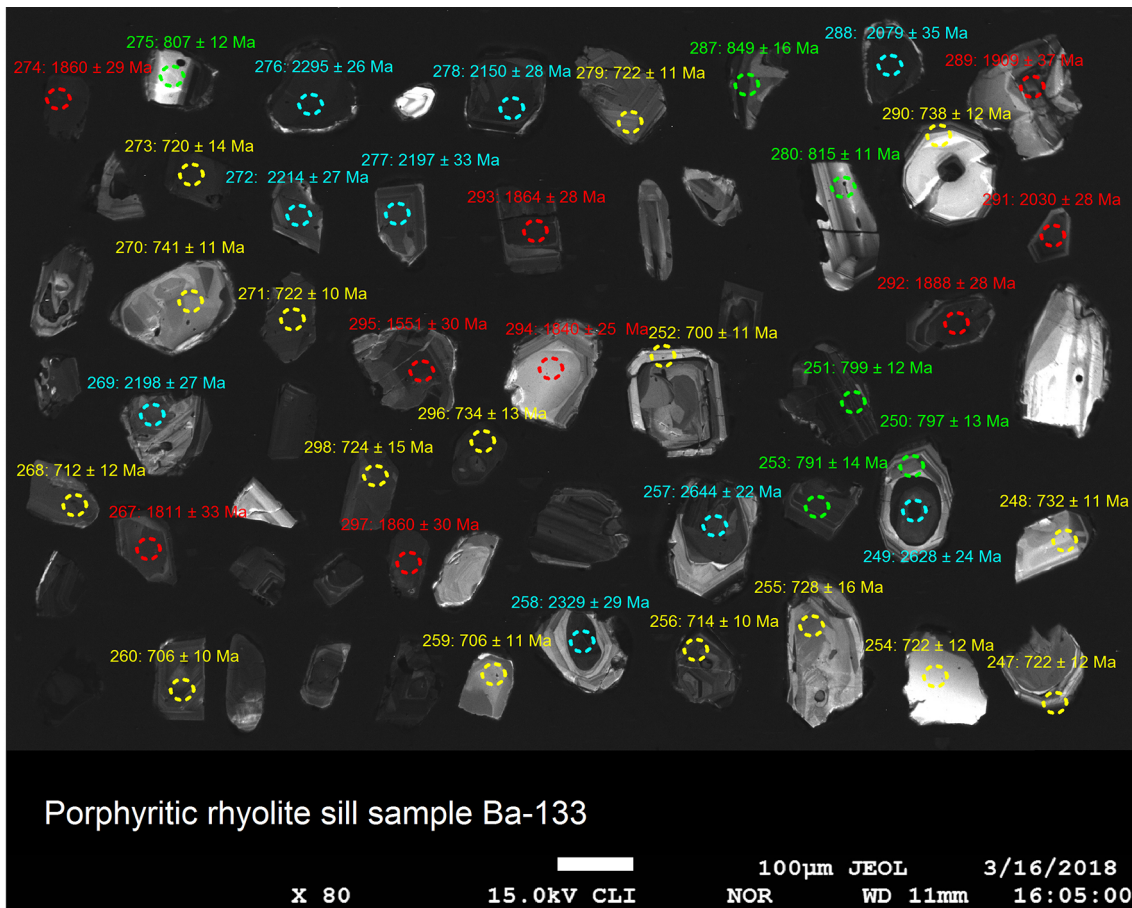


Fig. 11 Cathodoluminescence images of dated zircons from porphyritic rhyolite sill sample Ba-133. The spots where laser-ablation analyses were performed are indicated by circles. The different color-coding shows the age variation of rim and cores (for the color image we refer to the online version of this paper). $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages are shown for zircons younger than 1 Ga and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages for

zircons older than 1 Ga. Blue circles are cores with ages between 2114 ± 21 Ma and 2598 ± 28 Ma; red circles are cores with ages between 1541 ± 18 to 1804 ± 20 Ma, green circles are inner rims with ages between 791 ± 14 Ma and 849 ± 12 Ma, and yellow circles are outer rims with ages between 714 ± 10 and 744 ± 14 Ma

from basic to acid samples, and so does the magnitude of the Eu negative anomaly. The increasing Eu anomaly is most likely the result of feldspar removal (especially plagioclase) from the parent magma by fractionation processes, which is supported by the presence of feldspar phenocrysts in most rhyolite-dacite lavas. The multi-element patterns show similarities to OIB, but have Nb and Ti negative anomalies (Fig. 8a–c). Basic samples lack Ti anomalies, but have weak negative Nb and Zr anomalies. From basic to acid samples, the Nb and Ti anomalies increase and correlate with increasing SiO_2 content, which is typical for volcanic arc systems (e.g. Thirlwall et al. 1994). P negative anomalies in intermediate and acid samples reflect crystallization and removal of apatite (Fig. 8c, d).

The dominance of acid, calc-alkaline compositions and the trace element characteristics suggests formation of the BNC in a continental volcanic arc setting. Such volcanism is frequently highly explosive, leading to the eruption of

tuffs and ignimbrites, as seen in the BNC. The presence of subalkaline to high-K calc alkaline volcanic rocks may be explained by fractionation and eruption in continental crust of increased thickness, leading to the elevated K_2O concentrations of the most fractionated samples.

$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age and U–Pb ages

$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ step-heating dating of amphibole from amphibolite-facies metagabbro Ba-27 yielded a ca. 1.75 Ga plateau age, which we interpret as the amphibole cooling age following amphibolite-facies metamorphism of the Kuiluyu Complex units in Paleoproterozoic times.

U–Pb zircon ages of Lower Member rhyolite lava sample Ba-150 are all concordant and cluster, yielding a pooled age of 726.1 ± 2.2 Ma, which is interpreted as the crystallization age of the lavas, and thus to date the volcanic activity of the Lower Member of the Big Naryn Complex to the late

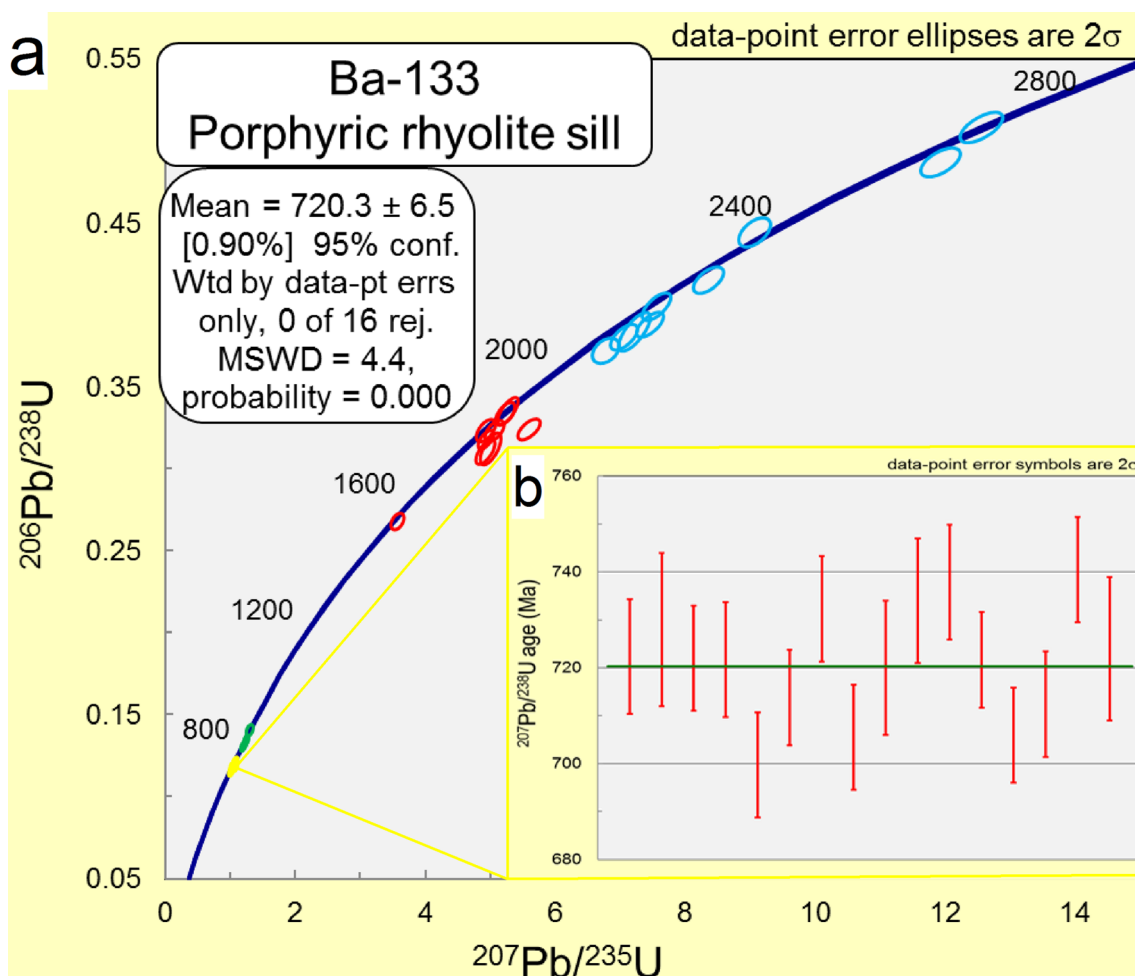


Fig. 12 a Concordia diagram for 40 dated zircons from porphyritic rhyolite sill sample Ba-133 showing a wide age spectrum and age clusters. Color coding as in Fig. 11; for the color image we refer to the online version of this paper. **b** Sixteen analyses of zircon outer

rims have $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages in the range 714 ± 10 Ma to 741 ± 11 Ma, for which a youngest 720.3 ± 6.5 Ma weighted mean of the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages can be calculated (horizontal line)

Neoproterozoic (late Tonian). No inherited zircon grains were found in this sample.

Zircons from rhyolite sill sample Ba-133 show complex internal textures (cores, inner and outer rims) that yield a wide spectrum of U–Pb ages, substantiating the presence of zircons of different generations. Sixteen spot analyses of zircon outer rims pool around 720.3 ± 6.5 Ma and this youngest $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age average is interpreted to date sill intrusion and crystallization. The oldest cores have Neoproterozoic (2.63 and 2.64 Ga) to Paleoproterozoic (2.12–2.33 Ga) $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages, while younger cores show slightly discordant 1.55 Ga and 1.81–2.03 Ga Paleo- to Mesoproterozoic $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages. These old ages must represent xenocrysts derived from recycled crustal material or assimilated crustal contaminants, which were later overgrown by younger magmatic rims. To a certain degree, the core ages must reflect the age spectrum of basement lithologies in which the parent melt

fractionated or passed through. Six concordant analyses of zircon inner rims are older than the outer rim ages and vary between ca. 791 ± 14 Ma and 849 ± 16 Ma ($^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages). The ca. 60 Ma age spread for inner rims may partly reflect mixed ages due to the laser beam overlapping different zircon parts, but may also reflect contributions from older late Neoproterozoic rocks not yet identified in the study area, but that have been recognized in the Sary-Dzhaz and Akshairak ranges to the east (Glorie et al. 2011; see below).

The youngest age clusters of the Lower Member rhyolitic lava and the sill samples are indistinguishable within analytical uncertainty and show that volcanic activity and sill emplacement occurred in the late Tonian to early Cryogenian around 726–720 Ma. The different zircon age spectra of the two samples indicate that they must represent magma batches derived from different parts of the magma chamber, or from different magma chambers.

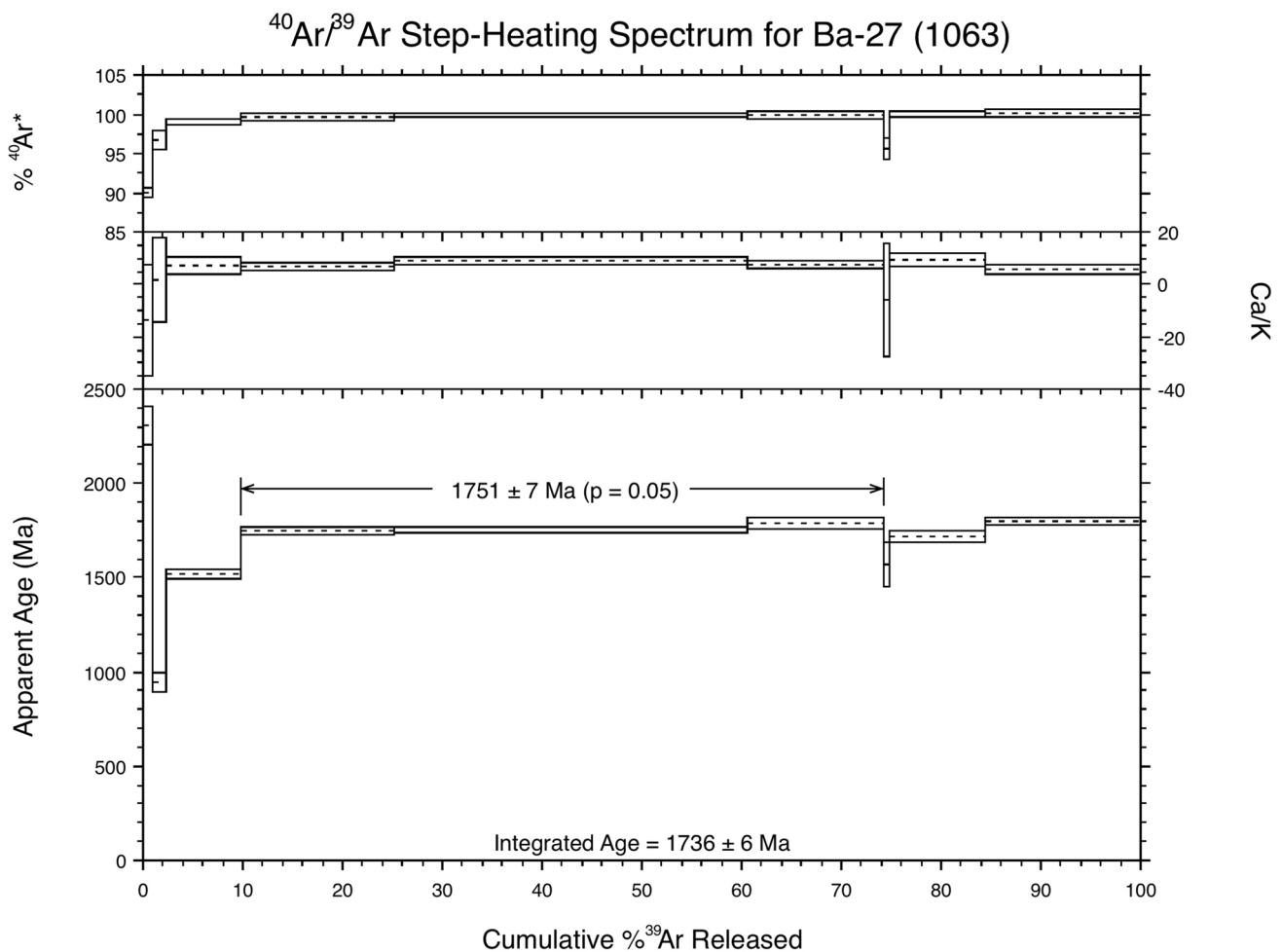


Fig. 13 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ step-heating gas release spectrum for metamorphic amphibole from metagabbro Ba-27 (Kuilyu Complex). A 1751 ± 7 Ma plateau age can be calculated for gas fractions 4, 5 and 6 that have similar Ca/K ratios and comprise ca. 65% of the ^{39}Ar released

The zircon cores in Ba-133 represent contaminants derived from crustal material and this contrasts with previous studies that assume that much of the Neoproterozoic crust in the CAOAB was derived from subduction-related, but juvenile melts (e.g. Safonova 2017). Glorie et al. (2011) found Paleo- (2500–1850 Ma) and Mesoproterozoic (1200–1000 Ma) inherited zircons in a migmatite and in Neoproterozoic granitoids (831 ± 6 Ma) and felsic tuff (842 ± 16 Ma) of the Middle Tianshan block exposed in the Sary-Dzhaz and Akshairak ranges, ca. 150 km along strike to the northeast of the BNC. The ca. 791 ± 14 Ma to 849 ± 16 Ma ages of inner zircon rims in BNC sill sample Ba-133 partly overlap these 830–840 Ma ages and may stem from related rocks that are not exposed or have not yet been recognized in the Djetim-Too area. Zircons from much older felsic gneisses of the Kuilyu Complex in the Sary-Dzhaz Range yielded Paleoproterozoic, ca. 1.83, 1.85, 1.93, 2.08, 2.32 and 2.33 Ga $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ mean ages and upper intercept ages (Kröner et al. 2017). Neoproterozoic zircons appear

to be absent in these studies, whereas 2.57–2.62 Ga upper intercept ages for multi-grain zircon fractions are reported by Kiselev (2014, and references therein). Although Neoproterozoic zircons appear to be absent in the studies of Glorie et al. (2011) and Kröner et al. (2017), and zircons with 1200–1000 Ma ages are lacking in BNC sill sample Ba-133, it is clear that much older crustal material must have made significant contributions to the Neoproterozoic arc rocks of the Djetim-Too, Sary-Dzhaz and Akshairak ranges.

The 726–720 Ma arc-related rocks of the BNC probably represent the youngest part of a long-lived, since 950–900 Ma active margin bordering a continent (Kheraskova et al. 2010). In their model, this continent formed after the break-up of Rodinia at 950–900 Ma and comprised the North China block, parts of the Tianshan block and the basement to the Tarim Basin. Subduction of the so-called Paleasia ocean beneath these blocks appears to have given way to rifting at 755–690 Ma with attendant alkaline bimodal magmatism and opening of the Sak paleo-ocean (Kheraskova

et al. 2010; Alexeiev et al. 2019, and references therein). However, the calc-alkaline, predominantly intermediate to acid, and explosive character of the Big Naryn Complex argue against a rift setting at 726–720 Ma in the Djetim-Too area, but instead favor an active continental magmatic arc situated on Kuilyu Complex type crust.

Alteration

Alteration of BNC lithologies is pervasive but varies in type and intensity, with most samples retaining their primary magmatic textures. The propylitic and sericitic alteration was clearly due to reaction with water-rich fluids that infiltrated permeable volcanic rocks (such as ignimbrites and tuffs). It is clear from the geological map and earlier studies that alteration was controlled by fluid flux along and near later faults, which in the Djetim-Too Range are also associated with local mineralization. In these much younger thrust and fault zones, complete obliteration of primary minerals and textures was accompanied by cleavage formation and reaction of Ca-rich plagioclase to sericite and epidote. Unpublished $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ step-heating dating results of altered groundmass and altered feldspar phenocrysts of BNC volcanic rocks and sills clearly indicate that deformation and alteration occurred sometime between the mid-Carboniferous and early Permian (Hegner et al. 2010; Terbishalieva 2018). In the Djamanekhy cross-section (Online Resource 1), BNC rocks are tectonically juxtaposed against mid-Carboniferous siliciclastic sediments that are intruded by granite and syenite dykes that, in nearby areas, have yielded early Permian (ca. 295–265 Ma) crystallization ages (Alexeiev et al. 2019). Therefore, northward thrusting, stacking and tectonic intercalation of BNC and basement units must be due to Late Carboniferous to Early Permian closure of an ocean basin and subsequent terrane docking in the South Tianshan (e.g., Biske and Seltmann 2010; Jourdon et al. 2017).

Conclusions

The Big Naryn Complex exposed in the East Djetim-Too Range of the Kyrgyz Middle Tianshan block is a tectonized, at least 2 km thick sequence of predominantly felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks intruded by porphyric rhyolite sills. The BNC overlies a Kuilyu Complex basement of greenschist- to amphibolite-facies chlorite-mica schists, metadolerites and metagabbros, and is overlain by glaciogenic clastic sediments of the late Neoproterozoic Djetim-Too Formation. Rocks of both the basement and Djetim-Too Formation also occur tectonically intercalated in the BNC, the former mainly in the lower parts of its Lower Member. Figure 14 shows the composite stratigraphic column for the

Eastern Djetim-Too Range with approximate thicknesses of the Lower and Upper members and the geological relations between the Big Naryn Complex, Kuilyu Complex and Djetim-Too Formation. The dated samples are shown in their approximate (tectono-) stratigraphic positions.

The BNC comprises two volcanic members and discordant rhyolite sills. Rhyolite-to-dacite lavas containing quartz and alkali feldspar phenocrysts dominate the up to 1100 m thick Lower Member that also contains interlayered tuffs and tuff-derived sediments, and minor basalts. The at least 900 m thick Upper Member is dominated by pyroclastic rocks, mainly rhyolitic to dacitic ignimbrites, often with eutaxitic textures and altered glass shards and fiamme. Later porphyric rhyolite sills are concentrated at the top of the Lower Member, and intruded into zones of weakness and along the contact between both members. Many sills have centers that are enriched in alkali feldspar phenocrysts, which is likely to be a result of flow differentiation during magma intrusion.

Volcanic rocks and sills form a basaltic to rhyolitic series of mainly calc-alkaline character; the rhyolite sills and many of the Upper Member ignimbrites have high SiO_2 contents. In addition, the rhyolite sills have high-K calc-alkaline, metaluminous-to-peraluminous I-type characteristics. All samples are enriched in LREE and basalts have smooth REE patterns. Eu negative anomalies are prominent in intermediate to acid rocks (including the sills) and increase with increasing silica contents, pointing to plagioclase fractionation. In primitive mantle normalized multi-element diagrams, all BNC samples show Ti negative anomalies suggesting formation in a supra-subduction zone setting.

A Lower Member rhyolite and a sill sample have ca. 726 and 720 Ma U–Pb zircon crystallization ages that overlap within analytical uncertainty. Most of the BNC magmatism therefore occurred within a short time span in the Neoproterozoic (late Tonian–early Cryogenian). The rhyolite lava lacks older, inherited zircons, while the sill sample contains zircon cores with Neoproterozoic (2.63, 2.64 Ga) ages. Paleoproterozoic (2.33 to 1.81 Ga) and Mesoproterozoic (1.55 Ga) ages, and zircon inner rims have a ca. 815 Ma pooled age. The Neoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic zircon components must have been inherited from basement rocks, whereas the ca. 815 Ma old zircons must originate from Neoproterozoic basement rocks that are older than the BNC, but have not yet been identified in the East Djetim-Too Range. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ step-heating dating of amphibole from a Kuilyu Complex metagabbro yielded a ca. 1.75 Ga plateau age, which is interpreted as the cooling age following metamorphism of basement in Paleoproterozoic times.

The large amount of pyroclastic rocks, especially in the Upper Member, in combination with major and trace element compositions, the presence of Neoproterozoic to Neoproterozoic inherited zircons and a depositional basement of metamorphic rocks (Kuilyu Complex) point to the formation

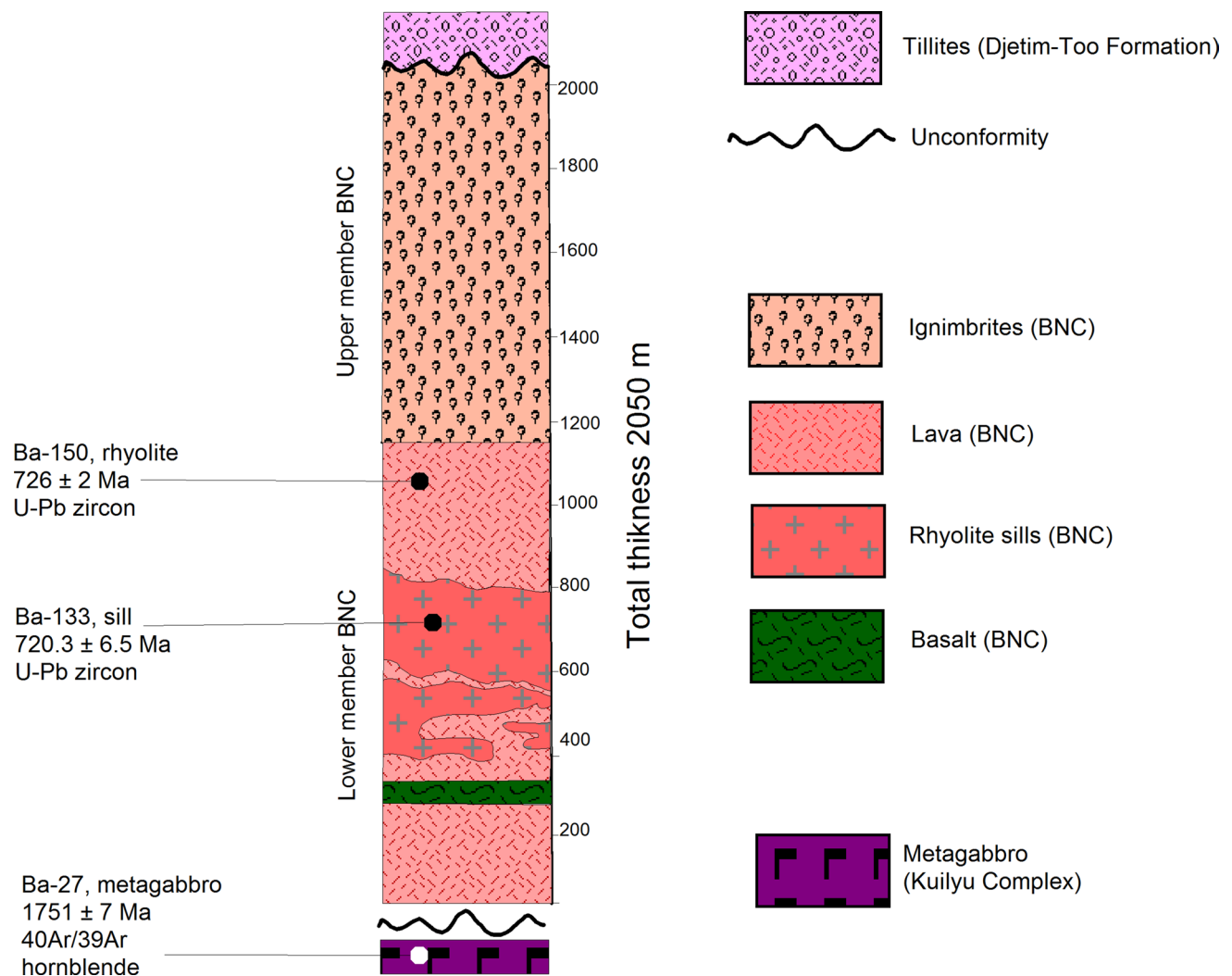


Fig. 14 Composite stratigraphic column for the Eastern Djetim-Too Range showing approximate thicknesses and relations between the Big Naryn Complex, Kuilyu Complex and Djetim-Too Formation. The dated samples are shown in their approximate stratigraphic positions

of the BNC in a continental magmatic arc setting. Northwards thrusting resulting in tectonic intercalation of basement rocks and widespread alteration likely occurred in late Paleozoic times and was due to terrane accretion and the formation of a fold and thrust belt to the south, in the South Tianshan block.

Acknowledgements This paper is the result of the first author's Master project at the Institute of Geosciences, University of Potsdam. B. Terbishalievna thanks colleagues of the Northern Kyrgyz-Geological Expedition, especially the Pchanskyi Survey department team. She is also grateful to the Institute of Geology, Academy of Science of Kyrgyz Republic for funding her during the three years of studying, and to Prof. R. Djenchuraeva for explaining every detail of Tianshan geology. B. Terbishalievna thanks Christine Fischer for her supervision during laboratory work. Jiří Sláma was supported by the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic institutional support to the Institute of Geology, ASCR, RVO 67985831. We thank the reviewers Anonymous

and A. von Quadt for their valuable comments that improved the quality of the manuscript.

Author contributions The contributions of all authors are according to the guides of IJES.

Funding Open Access funding enabled and organized by Projekt DEAL. Jiří Sláma was supported by the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic institutional support to the Institute of Geology, ASCR, RVO 67985831.

Availability of data and materials All data will be available online as Online Resources/supplements.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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