

dominates the Gemic units, especially the central part. Variscan ages of a first slaty cleavage are only partially preserved at the northern border zone and to a lesser extent in the South. Summarizing, a Jurassic metamorphic event is not justified by the available data.

To understand the evolution in the Meliatic, new information from localized amphibolite grade rocks which have been overprinted under HP-LT conditions (glaucophane bearing) are of importance. These slivers of various micaschist were earlier interpreted as Variscan relics, because the muscovite yielded very uniform Ar/Ar ages at 370 Ma. However, it turned out that these muscovites are not relics but porphyroblasts, grown in a matrix of basic tuffitic material and showing Jurassic Rb/Sr ages.

As a consequence the Meliatic Jurassic subduction started with (localized) prograde amphibolite-facies conditions and later reached HP-LT conditions. Furthermore, these peculiar rocks with identical excess Ar ages are now exposed in form of small slivers along a distance of 60 km along strike direction. Most probably they have been dismembered during a strike slip event after their HP-metamorphism and prior to their emplacement in the present tectonic architecture.

A key for understanding may be the Late Jurassic palaeogeographic situation. Almost at the same time when the Meliatic HP event was active, the crustal block of Tisia - formerly located roughly at the area occupied nowadays by the W-Carpathians - was dismembered from the European continent. The consequences of these movements will be discussed.

Weiters wurden representativ Sedimentproben in Harz gehärtet, Dünnschliffe hergestellt und mittels Durchlichtmikroskopie mineralogisch untersucht.

WINKELBAUER, T. (1992): Von Hüttenmeistern und Glasmachern, Aschenbrennern und Flussiedern. - Das Waldviertel, Jahrgang **41** (52.), Heft 3, 225-252, Horn.

MATURA, A. (2006): Böhmisches Masse. - In: WESSELY, G. (Ed.): Geologie der österreichischen Bundesländer - Niederösterreich., Geologische Bundesanstalt, 25-39, Wien.

### Rates and mechanisms of Miocene to Pleistocene exhumation in the Central Himalayas

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The interplay between erosionaly controlled and tectonically driven exhumation is a key factor that determines the morphology of mountain ranges and there is much debate how these processes interact and how exhumation velocities vary with time. We use information from five isotopic systems (<sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>39</sup>Ar white mica, zircon fission track, (U-Th)/He zircon, apatite fission track, (U-Th)/He apatite) to constrain mode and velocity variation of central Himalayan exhumation between Miocene to Pleistocene times. Cooling ages are transferred to exhumation velocities by use of a new technique that relates the spatial distribution of geochronological data with isotherm geometries, displacement paths and topography. Data elaborated across Tethys Himalayas (north), Higher Himalayan Metamorphics, Lesser Himalayan Metamorphics and Lesser Himalayan Sediments (south) display non-steady state exhumation. Tectonically driven Miocene extrusion of the Himalayan metamorphic sequences at velocities of ~ 1-3 mm/yr and a climax around 13 Ma was followed by a period of tectonic calmness. Around 2.5 Ma ago, the high mountain relief was established by accelerated heterogeneous exhumation. Coevally, sediment delivery rates to the southern foreland increased. Within the Higher Himalayan metamorphic wedge exhumation velocities decreased southwards from >5 mm/yr, immediately south to the reactivated South Tibetan Detachment Zone to ~ 3 mm/yr at the Main Central Thrust Zone. At ~ 0.5 Ma tectonic exhumation ceased and erosion rates (~ 2.5-4 mm/yr) exceeded tectonic exhumation.

### Grain boundary systematic by use of fractal geometry

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The shape of mineral grains and grain boundaries during deformation is a result of different operating deformation mechanisms which in turn reflect physical and chemical conditions during

deformation. The most important quantities that control deformation mechanisms are temperature, differential stresses and strain rate. It is widely accepted that with increasing temperature the mechanisms change from bulging over grain boundary migration to diffusion processes. Each mechanism results in specific grain shape and grain boundary that are commonly qualitatively described but rarely quantified. We use the concept of fractal geometry and relate fractal dimension with the Zehner-Hollomon parameter that includes temperature and strain rate (TAKAHASHI & NAGAHAMA 2001). Bulging and grain boundary migration follows likely a fractal geometry with fractal dimension increasing with decreasing temperature. Strain rate has the opposite effect with fractal dimension increasing with decreasing strain rate. Diffusion mechanisms result in scale dependent grain boundaries and thus have strictly not a fractal geometry. However, the geometry of fractal dimension increments may be correlated with temperature sensitive diffusion.

TAKAHASHI, M. & NAGAHAMA, H. (2001): The sections' fractal dimension of grain boundary. - Applied Surface Science, **182**: 297-301.

### **Map scale fold interference and decoupling of lower and middle crust in Northern Tanzania**

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The geology of Tanzania and southern Kenya is characterized by vast occurrence of granulite facies metamorphosed rocks and thus represents insights to a deep crustal section formed during the Neoproterozoic Mozambique orogenesis. Neoproterozoic westward thrusting within the so called Mozambique Belt gave rise to a nappe pile with highest metamorphic rocks, the Eastern Granulite Belt, exposed in uppermost structural levels. This has been explained by forward and upward propagation of thrusts climbing from the base of the crust to shallower crustal levels (FRITZ et al. 2005). The concept that simple thrusting dominates the geometry of this orogen has been adjusted by recognition of crustal scale shear belts and intervening fold belts. Hence, a polyphase deformation history has to be considered.

We resolve the polyphase deformation history within the Eastern Granulite Belt that is composed of a metamagnetic basement representing the lower crust and a metasedimentary cover representing the middle crust. Kilometre scale fold interference pattern related to a major component of W-E shortening characterize the metasedimentary cover whereas uniform W-E stretch dominates the basement. Two major questions are addressed in this study. (1) Is there a coupling or decoupling between lower to middle crust and how do contrasting tectonic styles fit the overall Neoproterozoic convergent tectonics? (2) What are the kinematic boundary conditions, i.e. the effect of thrusting and shearing to explain the observed map-scale fold interference pattern? Our intention is not reverse engineering of nature but to trace back principle boundary conditions to explain observed refold structure on map scale by use of a Mathematica Code by MOORE & JOHNSON (2001).

FRITZ, H., TENCZER, V., HAUZENBERGER, C.A., WALLBRECHER, E. & HOINKES, G. (2005): Central Tanzanian tectonic map: A step forward to decipher Proterozoic structural events in the East African Orogen. - Tectonics, **24**: TC6013, doi:10.1029/2005TC001796.

MOORE, R.R. & JOHNSON, S.E. (2001): Three-dimensional reconstruction and modelling of complexly folded surfaces using

Mathematica. - Computers & Geosciences, **27**: 401-418.

### **Petrologische und phasenanalytische Untersuchungen an Romanzementmörteln des 19. Jahrhunderts – ein Beitrag zur Wiedereinführung eines historischen Mörtelbinders**

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Bei niedrigen Temperaturen aus Mergeln erbrannte Naturzemente waren unter der Bezeichnung „Romanzemente“ im 19. und frühen 20. Jh. die wichtigsten hydraulischen Bindemittel für die Gestaltung des Fassadenschmucks in vielen europäischen Städten. Heute längst vom Markt verschwunden, sind Romanzemente trotzdem ein wichtiges Thema für die Erhaltung und Sanierung historischer Bausubstanz.

Romanzement, der zwischen hochhydraulischem Kalk und Portlandzement anzusiedeln ist, zeichnet sich durch kurze Abbindezeiten, eine verzögerte Festigkeitsentwicklung, hohe Porosität und zugleich hohe Endfestigkeiten aus. Mit dem Ziel, dieses Eigenschaftsprofil über die mineralogische und strukturelle Zusammensetzung zu erklären und die Brenntemperaturen im historischen Prozess zu ermitteln, wurden im Zuge des EU-Projekts ROCEM unter anderem licht- und elektronenmikroskopische Untersuchungen an historischen Romanzementmörteln sowie im Laborbrand nachgestellten Zementen vorgenommen und mit anderen phasenanalytischen Methoden wie Röntgendiffraktometrie ergänzt.

Es zeigte sich, dass der Zementstein im historischen Romanzementmörtel durch einen hohen Anteil an unvollständig hydratisierten Klinkerrelikten charakterisiert ist, die in ihrem Brenngrad variieren und auch die Mörteleigenschaften beeinflussen können. Die Einteilung der Phasen erfolgte in „überbrannte“, „unterbrannte“ und „schlecht dispergierte“. Sie enthalten verschiedene Phasen im Ca-Si-Al-Fe-System mit unterschiedlicher Reaktivität. Die Gefügemerkmale lassen Rückschlüsse auf die Brennbedingungen in den historischen Öfen bzw. Inhomogenitäten im Rohmaterial zu. So lassen stark unterbrannte Relikte noch Mergelstrukturen und unreagierten Quarz erkennen, während schlecht dispergierte Relikte trotz höherer Brenntemperaturen noch Ungleichgewichtsmerkmale wie Zonarbau und Mischkristallbildung mit stöchiometrisch nicht fassbaren Phasen zeigen. Lokal überhöhte Brennbedingungen oder Schmelzpunktssenkung durch in Silikate eindiffundierte Alkalien führen zu glasigen Klinkerphasen in überbrannten Zementanteilen. Die beschriebene Vielfalt der Phasen und Gefüge in historischen Romanzementen unterscheidet diese von modernen Portlandzementen und entspricht den Besonderheiten des historischen Produktionsprozesses: Grobstückiges Rohmaterial, niedrige Brenntemperaturen und Temperaturgradienten im Schachtofen bewirken nichtideale Reaktionsbedingungen. Ebendies ist für das spezifische Eigenschaftsprofil des Romanzements verantwortlich.

Die Zuschlagskörnung der untersuchten Mörtel aus einer großen geografischen und anwendungstechnischen Bandbreite spiegelt im Allgemeinen die jeweilige regionale Rohstoffsituation wieder. Dabei unterscheiden sich Guss-Mörtel von Putzen deutlich durch ihre geringeren Zuschlagsmengen und ihre bimodale Sieblinie. Diese Ergebnisse, die in einem interdisziplinären Umfeld zwischen Materialwissenschaften, Denkmalpflege und Industrie entstanden sind, sind wichtig für die Wiedereinführung von Romanzementen in die europäische Restaurierpraxis.