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Dyking Mechanism and Melting transfer , Misho granitoied Pluton (NW of Iran)

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Abstract Misho granitoid pluton are exposed in NW of Misho elevation and SW of Marand depression(Nw of Iran). Mineralogical paragenesis of pluton contain unhedral to sub – hedral quartz , alkaline feldspar (microcline and sub - hedral to unhedral orthoclase) , two type biotites , subhedral to euhedral plagioclase (oligoclase to albite) , two type zircon , magmatic epidote , sphene and apatite. Pluton ,s samples show geochemical charactrestic of syn – to post – collisional environment , s – type granite and allocktonous. Pluton located in faulted area with Paleozoic respect dating. Source rocks of Pluton are meta – graywake and meta – pelite mixed. One type of zircon and biotite are restitic. Pluton , s samples have textures that indicate the effect and evidence of pressure syn – crystallization. Field geological , mineralogical and geochemical characteristic of samples from this pluton associated with enclaves riched in mica and shapes of pluton suggest quick arising and dyking mechanism as main mechanism for melt transfer . this caused restitic zircon and biotite remained , There for main mechanism of arising and generation of this pluton are dyking with propagation of fractures so that diaprism process and mechanism have very low role and effect in emplacement and melt ,s transfer of Misho granitoid.

Key Words: Misho Pluton , Restitic biotite , Arising mechanism , Dyking