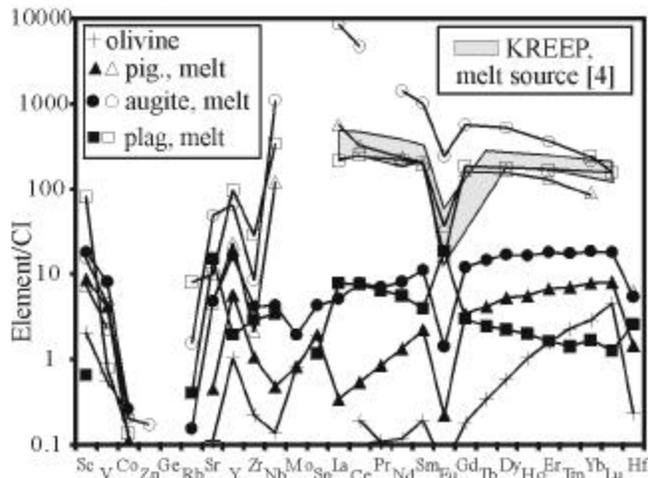


**TRACE ELEMENT SIGNATURES OF TRAPPED KREEP IN OLIVINE-RICH CLASTS WITHIN LUNAR METEORITE NWA773.** J. C. Bridges, T. E. Jeffries and M. M. Grady, Dept. of Mineralogy, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK. (j.bridges@nhm.ac.uk).

NWA773 (sample BM2001, M23) is a lunar regolith breccia [1] the major component of which is an unusual olivine-rich cumulate in clasts  $\leq 2$  cm across. We use laser-ICPMS trace element determinations on minerals in the clasts to describe their crystallisation history and melt compositions. They have a feldspathic-peridotite modal mineralogy: 66 vol% ol ( $\text{Fo}_{70-71}$ ); 25.9% augite ( $\text{En}_{50}\text{Wo}_{38}$ ) and pigeonite ( $\text{En}_{61}\text{Wo}_{13}$ ); 8.2% plag ( $\text{An}_{88-91}$ ) and minor constituents (from point counting of our 2 sections, although the clasts were called olivine gabbronorite in [1]). The bulk composition is 41.2 wt%  $\text{SiO}_2$ , 0.4 wt%  $\text{TiO}_2$ , 5.7 wt%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , 26.3 wt%  $\text{MgO}$ , 19.8 wt%  $\text{FeO}$ , 5.8 wt%  $\text{CaO}$ ,  $100\text{Mg}\# = 70.3$  (average of multiple EPMA point analyses). This composition suggests affinities with the Mg-suite of clasts identified within highland material [2] and in particular Apollo 16 sample 67667 [3].

The olivine, pyroxene and plagioclase have low siderophile and Rb ( $<0.4 \times \text{CI}$ ) abundances (FIG. 1). Augite has the highest total REE abundances (La  $5 \times \text{CI}$ , Lu  $18 \times \text{CI}$ ) and olivine the lowest (La  $0.1 \times \text{CI}$ , Lu  $4.5 \times \text{CI}$ ). The bulk clasts have LREE  $40 \times \text{CI}$ , HREE  $20 \times \text{CI}$  [1]. Melt trace element abundances were calculated using partition coefficients from [4,5] and are shown as open symbols in FIG. 1. The calculated melt compositions from the pigeonite and plagioclase ( $200-400 \times \text{CI}$  LREE,  $90-200 \times \text{CI}$  HREE, negative Eu anomalies) are close to KREEP compositions and trace element abundances suggested for the parental melts of lunar Mg-suite plutonic rocks [4]. However augite in the clasts crystallised from more enriched melt. Taking the original melt's composition as KREEP, and assuming Rayleigh fractionation, implies that augite crystallised from the last 6-10% of trapped melt. Olivine, pigeonite and plagioclase were derived from a primitive KREEP basaltic melt in a peridotitic cumulate pile, augite (together with some minor phases) crystallised from the final fractions of trapped melt.

**References:** [1] Fagan T. J. et al. (2001) *Meteorit. Planet. Sci.*, 36, A55. [2] Snyder G. A. et al. (1995) *JGR*, 100, 9365-9388. [3] Warren P. H. and Wasson J. T. (1979) *Proc. LPSC* 10, 583-610. [4] Papike J. J. et al. (1996) *GCA*, 60, 3967-3978. [5] <http://EarthRef.org/>



**Fig. 1.** Trace elements in minerals from NWA773 cumulate clasts.