

LAYERED TEXTURE OF KABA CV3 CHONDRITE. Sz. Bérczi¹, K. Gál-Sólymos², I. Kubovics², Z. Puskás².¹Eötvös University, Dept. G. Physics, Cosmic Mat. Res. Gr., H-1117 Budapest, Pázmány P. s. 1/a. Hungary, ²Eötvös University, Dept. Petrology, Geochemistry H-1117 Budapest, Pázmány P. s. 1/a. Hungary.

Introduction: The type of Kaba chondrite alternately changed from the original Wiik type III (1956), to Wood type II, (1967), Van Schmus-Wood C2, (1967), Van Schmus and Hayes type C(V)3 (1974), to the final CV3 oxidized/Bali-type (Krot et al., 1998). These uncertainties in its classification were solved by discoveries of detailed processes of metamorphism and aqueous alteration, which also affected the fabrics of the chondritic material, too.

Foliated Texture of CV and CM Chondrites: Earlier reports shows that layered/foliated texture is rather frequent characteristic of CV and CM chondrites (We mention here Bunch and Chang, 1980, (CM chondrites and Allende), Keller and Thomas, 1991 (Bali), Cain et al., 1986 (Leoville) and Zolensky et al., 1997 (CM chondrites).

We studied a cca. 3 square centimeter large surface thin section of Kaba chondrite. The layered, foliated structure in Kaba is a well expressed phenomenon. Both fine structure of the matrix and the arrangement of inclusion-like objects express layering. We found more than 20 textural units (with 1/3 axis ratio of the involving ellipses), which showed elongated/ordered fabrics in a main direction.



Many authors agree that probably near surface sedimentary processes formed this laminated or foliated texture in CM and CV chondrites on their parent bodies. The overall layered/foliated fabrics of Kaba fits to this large picture and refers to sedimentary processes. This model is in accordance with the results of Tomeoka and Kojima, (1995), and Krot, Scott, Zolensky, (1996, 1997) about the two stage alteration in such carbonaceous chondrites, (Calyton et al, 1997), especially in CM2 and CV3 chondrites.

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