**PETROLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF PODIFORM CHROMITE IN EASTERN PART OF VAN-TURKEY**

***Tijen Üner1, İrem Aksoy2***

*1 Department of Geological Engineering, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University 65500,Van, Turkey*

*2Department of Geological Engineering, Dumlupinar University, 43050 Kütahya, Turkey (irem.arat@dpu.du.tr)*

In this study, origin of chromite and dolerite dikes in the eastern part of Van region was investigated by field observations, microscopic studies and chemical analyses. The ultramafic rocks in the region are tectonites and harzburgite is the dominant lithological unit. Dunite crops around out less than harzburgite. It appears as an envelope chromite deposit if it exists. Basic dikes widespreadly observed in the study area and pyroxenite dikes crosscut these units. Chromites are disseminated, spotted, layered and massive in character and present a serie from harzburgites to massive chromite in the sequence of disseminated-spotted and massive chromite.

In this study, the whole rock major oxides, trace elements and mineral chemistry of ultramafic blocks (Harzburgite, Dunite and chromitite) in the Yüksekova complex are investigated to determine the formation mechanism of ultramafic bodies (Eastern Turkey-Van Region). The whole rock Al2O3, CaO, FeOt and MgO contents (%wt) of all ultramafic blocks indicates that depletion in these elements. Cr# (chromian number) of spinels and chromitites bodies and Fo components of olivine support with much higher degrees of depletion in the podiform chromite bodies. Diabase dikes usually accompany to chromites. Presence of intense chromite deposits in the Eastern Van region, high chromium contents of chromites, diabase dikes occurrences accompanying to chromites, being subduction related origin of dolerite dikes show that podiform chromites of the region formed in a island-arc environment by rock-melt interaction.