



Early to Mid-Miocene syn-extensional massive silicic volcanism in the Pannonian Basin (East-Central Europe): Eruption chronology, correlation potential and geodynamic implications

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ABSTRACT

Formation and evolution of the Pannonian Basin as part of the Mediterranean region was accompanied by eruptions of compositionally diverse magmas during the Neogene to Quaternary. The long-lasting magmatic activity began with some of the most voluminous silicic eruptions in Europe for the last 20 Myr. This paper describes the eruption chronology of this volcanic activity using new, high-quality zircon U-Pb dates, and provides the first estimates on the volume and areal distribution of the volcanic products, characterizes the magma composition and discusses the silicic magmatism in a region, where the continental lithosphere underwent significant extension. A thorough zircon geochronological study was conducted on samples collected from ignimbrites and pyroclastic fall deposits exposed in the Bükkalja Volcanic Field. In-situ LA-ICP-MS analysis on zircon grains provided a fast, cheap and accurate method for such detailed geochronological work, where the volcanic products occur in scattered outcrops that often have poor stratigraphic constraints. The interpreted eruption ages were determined from the youngest zircon age population within the samples and this methodology was validated by new single zircon CA-ID-TIMS dates and sanidine Ar-Ar ages. The volcanism covers about 4 Myrs, from 18.2 Ma to 14.4 Ma and involved at least eight eruptive phases. Within this, four large eruption events were recognized at 14.358 ± 0.015 Ma (Harsány ignimbrite), 14.880 ± 0.014 Ma (Demjén ignimbrite), 16.816 ± 0.059 Ma (Bogács unit) and 17.055 ± 0.024 Ma (Mangó ignimbrite), which are found in areas across the Pannonian Basin and elsewhere in central Europe. Considering all the potential sources of silicic ash found in the Paratethys sub-basins around the Pannonian Basin and along the northern Alps and in central Italy, we suggest that they were probably derived almost exclusively from the Pannonian Basin as shown by zircon U-Pb dates presented in this paper and published comparable age data from several localities. The new eruption ages considerably refine the Early to Mid-Miocene chronostratigraphy of the Pannonian basin, where the extensive volcanoclastic horizons are used as important marker layers.

The cumulative volume of the volcanic material formed during this 4 Myr long silicic volcanism is estimated to be $>4000 \text{ km}^3$, consistent with a significant ignimbrite flare-up event. Zircon crystallization ages indicate magma intrusions and formations of magma reservoirs in the continental crust for prolonged period, likely >1 Myr prior to the onset of the silicic volcanism accompanied with sporadic andesitic to dacitic volcanic activities. Mafic magmas were formed by melting of the thinned lithospheric mantle metasomatized previously by subduction-related fluids and emplaced at the crust-mantle boundary. They evolved further by assimilation and fractional crystallization to generate silicic magmas, which ascended into the pre-warmed upper crust and

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formed extended magma storage regions. Zircon Hf isotope and bulk rock Sr-Nd isotopic data indicate a sharp decrease of crustal and/or increase of asthenospheric mantle input after 16.2Ma, suggesting that by this time the crust, and the lithospheric mantle was considerably thinned. This magmatism appears to have had a structural relationship to tectonic movements characterized by strike-slip and normal faults within the Mid-Hungarian Shear Zone as well as vertical axis block rotations, when the two microplates were juxtaposed. Our new zircon ages helped to refine the age of two major block-rotation phases associated with faulting. This volcanism shows many similarities with other rift-related silicic volcanic activities such as the Taupo Volcanic Zone (New Zealand) and the Basin and Range Province (USA).

1. Introduction

Understanding the nature and geodynamic conditions of silicic volcanism that can generate multiple caldera-forming events, and occasionally lead to ignimbrite flare-up episodes, remains a challenging task in Earth sciences (e.g., Hildreth, 1981; Houghton et al., 1995; Hildreth and Wilson, 2007; Bachmann and Bergantz, 2008; de Silva, 2008; Folkes et al., 2011; Schmitt et al., 2011; Hughes and Mahood, 2011; Best et al., 2013; de Silva et al., 2015; Lipman and Bachmann, 2015; Bachmann and Huber, 2016; Gravley et al., 2016; Thouret et al., 2016). Such volcanic activity occurs in various tectonic settings, preferentially within thick continental crust, although massive silicic volcanism is also related to regions where continental rifting has led to thin crust and lithosphere. Understanding the interplay of magmatism, volcanism and tectonic processes, as well as the thermomechanical response of the continental crust, is crucial to gain more knowledge on the evolution of continental crust in a given area (de Silva and Gregg, 2014; de Silva et al., 2015; Karakas and Dufek, 2015; Gravley et al., 2016; Karakas et al., 2017).

The Mediterranean area and its surroundings have been characterized by a wide range of volcanic activity and magma types from Neogene to recent times (Wilson and Bianchini, 1999; Peccerillo, 2005; Harangi et al., 2006; Lustrino and Wilson, 2007; Conticelli et al., 2009; Carminati et al., 2010; Lustrino et al., 2011), reflecting the complex geodynamic evolution of this area (Gueguen et al., 1998; Jolivet and Faccenna, 2000; Jolivet et al., 2008; Carminati et al., 2012). The Carpathian-Pannonian Region (east-central Europe) shows many elements of this evolution and thus, is an excellent natural laboratory in which the magmatism formed by the interaction between tectonic and deep mantle processes can be studied in detail (Harangi and Lenkey, 2007; Seghedi and Downes, 2011; and references therein). Formation of the Pannonian Basin by major lithosphere-scale stretching was associated with massive silicic volcanism. Although this silicic volcanic activity appears to have been the largest in Europe during the Miocene, and certainly had a major impact on the region, it is much less studied compared to the subsequent calc-alkaline and alkaline volcanism of this region (Seghedi et al., 2004; Harangi et al., 2015; and references therein). In this paper, we define and describe this massive silicic volcanic episode, particularly focusing on its eruption chronology, the possible regional correlation of the dispersed tephra, the development of silicic magmatism during continental extension, the temporal changes in magma composition and its geodynamic and tectonic relations. These new results could promote further research to determine how the continental crust reacted to the extensive magmatic and tectonic events and how volcanic ash deposits can be used to constrain better the regional Paratethys chronostratigraphy in Europe.

Precisely determining eruption ages requires suitable mineral phases and sufficiently precise and accurate analytical techniques. Zircon is a common accessory mineral in silicic volcanic products that can easily be dated by U-Pb geochronology. It is resistant to mechanical and chemical erosion and therefore can also be dated from altered distal volcanic deposits, such as bentonites, enabling correlation of eruption products on a regional scale. Zircon-based geochronology is widely used to determine crystallization timescales (e.g., Reid et al., 1997;

Schmitt, 2009; Schmitt et al., 2011; Schoene et al., 2010; Cooper, 2015), due to the high closure temperature (>900 °C) for U, Th and Pb in zircons (Cherniak et al., 1997). However, these dates do not necessarily indicate the eruption age because of the inferred long lifetime of silicic magma reservoirs (Costa, 2008; Reid, 2008; Bachmann et al., 2007; Cooper and Kent, 2014). Hence, careful evaluation is required to properly interpret the spread in zircon dates from a single eruption.

Several techniques are available to date zircons by U-Pb geochronology. The most precise is ID-TIMS (e.g., Crowley et al., 2007; Schoene et al., 2013; Wotzlaw et al., 2014), although this method is time-consuming and has low spatial resolution. In-situ LA-ICP-MS and SHRIMP/SIMS methods, have the advantage of high sample throughput and spatial resolution, albeit at the expense of analytical precision. Here, we demonstrate that LA-ICP-MS zircon dating, complemented by zircon ID-TIMS and sanidine $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating is a powerful technique in constructing a detailed eruption chronology of a complex volcanic area.

Results of LA-ICP-MS zircon dating for the youngest phases of the Early to Mid-Miocene silicic volcanism in the Pannonian Basin were published by Lukács et al. (2015). The current study expands the database with new age determinations for the older eruptive events and provides Hf isotopic values and bulk rock compositions, which characterize the entire period of silicic volcanism. These data form the basis for a regional zircon perspective correlation for scattered volcanic ash-bearing sedimentary deposits, accumulated in various sub-basins along the northern Mediterranean (Alpine forelands) during the Paratethys era (e.g. Rocholl et al., 2017). Correlation and chronostratigraphy of Mid-Miocene sedimentary deposits help to refine local lithostratigraphy and the regional stages of the Paratethys, and contribute to connecting the sequences to global events (i.e. precise timing and cross-correlation of geomagnetic polarity reversals, sea-level cycles, astronomic and climatic events, flora and fauna evolutionary stages). With these new results we highlight the importance of this relatively less well known massive silicic Miocene volcanism which occurred during a very active geodynamic period in Europe.

2. Geological setting

2.1. The Carpathian Pannonian Region

The Carpathian-Pannonian Region is composed of two continental microplates (Alcápa and Tisza-Dacia) which have distinct pre-Miocene palaeogeographic positions and histories (Balla, 1984; Csontos et al., 1992). The Alcápa block was extruded from the Alpine contractional orogen by major transpressional strike-slip faulting during the latest Oligocene–Early Miocene (Csontos and Nagymarosy, 1998; Fodor et al., 1998). The two continental microplates were juxtaposed along a dextral transpressional fault zone (Mid-Hungarian shear Zone; MHZ, Fig. 1a; Balla, 1984; Csontos and Nagymarosy, 1998; Fodor et al., 1998), just before or during the first rifting event, from ca. 23 to 15Ma. During this time, the major continental blocks gradually occupied the area of the Carpathian embayment, with a northeast- to eastward movement (Balla, 1984; Ustaszewski et al., 2008) and by associated vertical-axis rotations (Csontos et al., 1992; Márton and Márton,

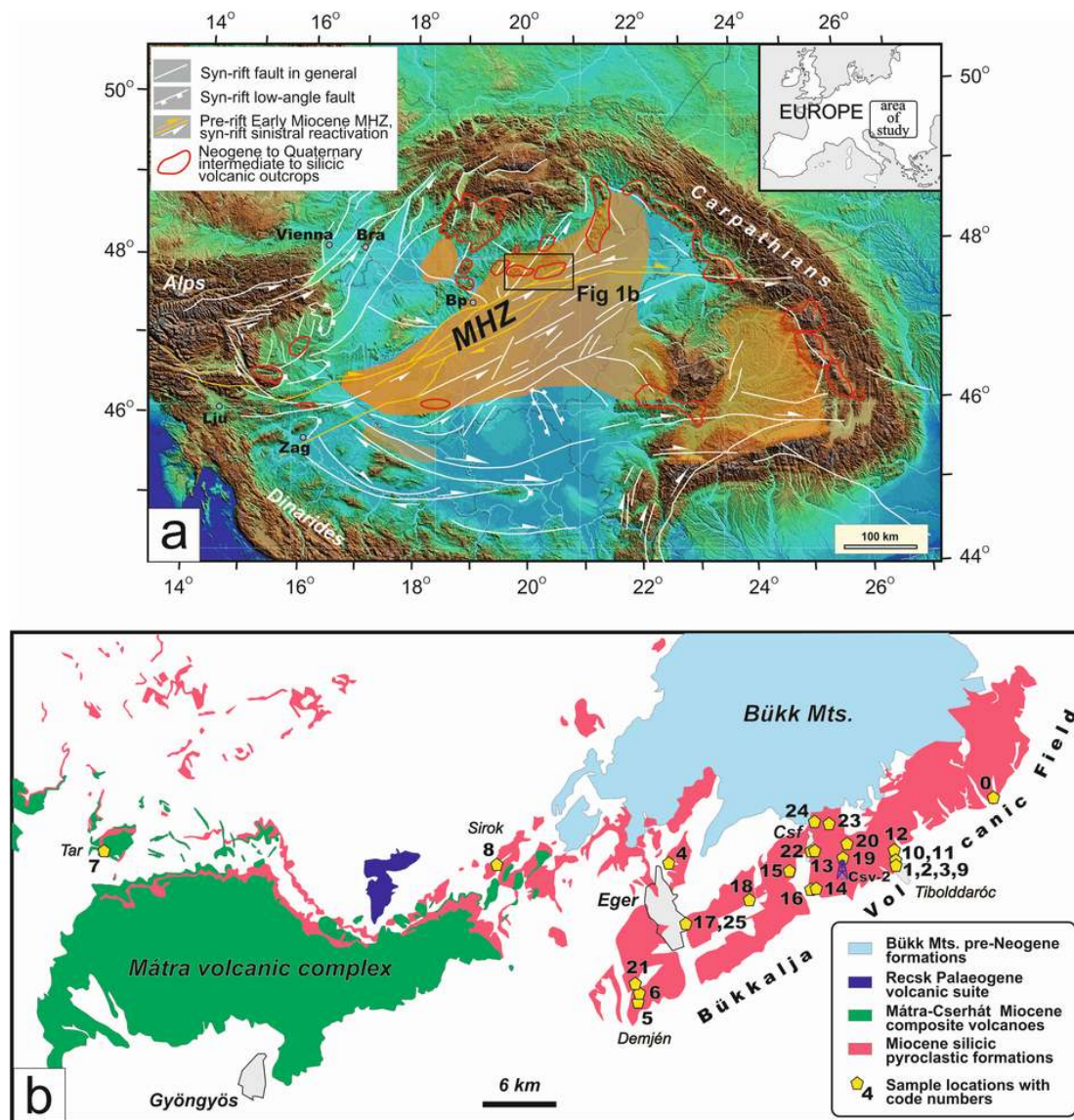


Fig. 1. a. Simplified tectonic map of the Carpathian-Pannonian region and location of the study area (topographic map is after Horváth et al., 2006). MHZ = Mid-Hungarian shear Zone; Bra = Bratislava; Bp = Budapest; Lju = Ljubljana; Zag = Zagreb. Shaded areas indicate presumed areal distribution of Miocene silicic pyroclastic deposits based on borehole data. b. Areal distribution of Miocene pyroclastic rocks in North Hungary with localities of studied samples (modified after 1:100,000 maps published by the Mining and Geological Survey of Hungary in <https://map.mfgi.hu/fdt100/>). Code numbers of localities are found in ESM_1. Csf = Cserépfalu. Csv-2: site of the borehole.

1996; Fodor et al., 1999). The Pannonian Basin was formed by significant thinning of the lithosphere in the hinterland of the Carpathian-Dinaridic orogens during the Miocene (Royden et al., 1982; Horváth, 1993; Tari et al., 1999; Horváth et al., 2006, 2015). Although it is widely considered as a continental back-arc basin (e.g., Royden et al., 1983; Doglioni, 1992; Horváth, 1993; Konečný et al., 2002; Balázs et al., 2016, 2017), the subduction process along the Carpathians has been recently debated (Gemmer and Houseman, 2007; Houseman and Gemmer, 2007; Fillerup et al., 2010; Dando et al., 2011). Major phase of normal faulting culminated diachronously in different parts of the Pannonian Basin; possibly already at 28Ma near the southwestern margin, and ca. 19Ma around the study area, in the western and northern basin parts, and only at about 10–9Ma in the eastern sub-basins. (Royden et al., 1982; Csontos, 1995; Fodor et al., 1999; Tari et al., 1999; Maženco and Radivojević, 2012; Horváth et al., 2015; Balázs et al., 2016). Analysis of seismic sections provide evidence that cessation of extension (onset of the post-rift phase) was also diachronous within

the basin, starting at ca. 14.8Ma in the south-western and 9–8Ma in the eastern basin parts (Tari et al., 1999; Balázs et al., 2016). Driving forces of the regional extension are thought to have been the suction derived from subduction roll-back (Royden, 1993; Csontos et al., 1992; Nemčok et al., 1998), combined with asthenospheric mantle flow and/or lithospheric delamination (Houseman and Gemmer, 2007; Kovács et al., 2012; Horváth et al., 2015). Numerical modelling shows that lithospheric attenuation and the associated magmatism were connected to convective upwelling of the asthenosphere (Huismans et al., 2001; Balázs et al., 2017) which resulted in high maturity level of organic matter, the still high heat flow and the geothermal resources of the area (Lenkey et al., 2002; Horváth et al., 2015). The rifting process was followed by major subsidence and neotectonic inversion (Dombrádi et al., 2010; Horváth et al., 2015).

The Miocene tectonic evolution of the Carpathian-Pannonian region was associated with intense volcanic activity involving compositionally variable magmas (Szabó et al., 1992; Harangi, 2001; Konečný

et al., 2002; Seghedi et al., 2004, 2005; Harangi and Lenkey, 2007; Seghedi and Downes, 2011; Harangi et al., 2015). The volcanism has been considered to have started with the eruption of silicic magmas (called the 'felsic group' in Seghedi and Downes, 2011), although borehole data in the interior of the Pannonian Basin indicate andesitic to dacitic precursor volcanic activity. This was followed by widespread calc-alkaline andesite-dacite-rhyolite, alkaline sodic and less voluminous potassic-ultrapotassic volcanism. The silicic volcanic activity was dominantly explosive with minor extrusive events. The cumulative thickness of the volcanoclastic deposits exceeds 1 km at the inner part of the Pannonian Basin (<http://www.mfgi.hu/geobank>). Most of the silicic volcanic products are covered entirely by young sediments due to the major subsidence after the continental rifting event and are only known from boreholes. However, the southern foreland of the Bükk Mts. (Bükkalja Volcanic Field, NE Hungary; Fig. 1) yields a unique exposure of the volcanic products. Therefore, our present summary is based primarily on the detailed studies of these rocks.

2.2. The Bükkalja Volcanic Field (BVF)

The Bükkalja Volcanic Field (BVF) is located in the Alcázar block, just north of the Mid-Hungarian Shear Zone (Fig. 1a). Well-preserved pyroclastic deposits occur in a 50 km long 10 km wide area (Fig. 1b) and provide an excellent opportunity to examine the nature of the Early to Mid-Miocene silicic volcanism of the Pannonian Basin. The volcanic succession contains mostly ignimbrites (both welded and unwelded) and pyroclastic fall layers (Pantó, 1963; Capaccioni et al., 1995; Szakács et al., 1998; Harangi et al., 2005; Less et al., 2005; Czuppon et al., 2012; Lukács et al., 2015). Previous K/Ar dating suggested that this volcanism occurred from 21 to 13 Ma (Márton and Pécskay, 1998; Pécskay et al., 2006), whereas zircon U-Pb dating (Lukács et al., 2015) suggested a shorter duration of volcanism (until ~14.1 Ma), prompting additional study to better constrain the period of magmatic activity in the area.

Two major syn-volcanic block-rotation events (Márton and Fodor, 1995; Márton and Pécskay, 1998; Márton et al., 2007) divide the volcanic suite into three parts. Stratigraphy of the volcanic deposits, and correlation to sedimentary formations, are difficult due to scattered outcrops and lack of associated datable sediments. Ignimbrites are mostly crystal-poor (typically 10–15 vol% crystals), whereas the Bogács unit involves mostly crystal-rich (typically 30–40 vol% crystals) volcanic products (Czuppon et al., 2012). The volcanic formations, cropping out in the BVF, continue southward in the basement (Petrik et al., 2016). They were penetrated by a large number of boreholes (Less et al., 2005; Lukács et al., 2010, 2015; <http://www.mfgi.hu/geobank>), many of them revealing several hundreds of metres (up to 800 m) of continuous volcanic sequence.

The relative stratigraphy of the successive volcanic deposits in the BVF is summarized in Fig. 2 (representative photos of the main units are presented in ESM_2). It is based on new detailed volcanological, petrological and geochemical investigations, completed by former volcanological observations and interpretation of Szakács et al. (1998), Lukács et al. (2005, 2009, 2010) and Czuppon et al. (2012). In addition to the main distinguished ignimbrite units recognized in the field, we dated the stratigraphically oldest known pumice-bearing lapilli tuff revealed by a drilling core from the 240–243 m section of Csv-2 (Cserépváralja-2) borehole (Fig. 1). This volcanic formation deposited just above the unconformity surface at 278 m covering a regionally distributed Oligo-Miocene fluvial clastic formation.

3. Materials and methods

Samples represent all the main volcanic formations of the BVF and cover the entire duration of the silicic volcanism in the region. Localities and descriptions of samples are summarized in ESM_1. Nineteen samples were dated by zircon U-Pb geochronology, and one sample (Harsány ignimbrite) was dated by $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating of sanidine crystals. We also included the ages of 7 samples published by Lukács et al. (2015). Bulk rock geochemistry and in-situ zircon Hf isotopic analyses of 6 new samples are also reported. Details of analytical conditions and sample preparation are summarized in Lukács et al. (submitted) and in ESM_3.

Laser ablation analyses were conducted in two laboratories (Lukács et al., submitted) at ETH Zürich and in Göttingen University, which allowed us to test possible inter-laboratory differences using the same zircon aliquots and also to show the correlation effectiveness of LA-ICP-MS geochronology for relatively young (Miocene) samples. Single grain chemical abrasion ID-TIMS analyses of four samples were carried out on a Thermo-Scientific TRITONPLUS TIMS at ETH Zurich.

Fifteen sanidine crystals from a single pumice of Harsány ignimbrite unit (named TdA-P63) were dated by $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ method in the New Mexico Geochronology Research Laboratory at New Mexico Tech, USA.

Chemical composition of pumices and bulk rocks was determined at the ACME Labs (Canada; <http://www.acmelab.com/>) using ICP-OES and ICP-MS technique for major-minor and trace elements, respectively. Internal standards and duplicate sample analysis by sessions were used to check the reliability of the results. In a few cases when no juvenile clasts of acceptable size were available, bulk pyroclastic rocks were used. Before analysis, these samples were carefully checked to avoid incorporation of lithic clasts. The analyzed samples are fresh showing apparently no or only minor secondary alteration.

In-situ Hf isotopic analysis was carried out over the course of two analytical sessions using a 193 nm ArF laser coupled to a Nu2 multi-collector inductively-coupled-plasma mass-spectrometer (MC-ICP-MS) at ETH Zürich.

4. Results

4.1. Geochronology

More than 1400 individual zircon spots from 19 samples were dated by LA-ICP-MS. The full dataset is presented in Lukács et al. (submitted) following the guidelines outlined by Horstwood et al. (2016). Because of the lower intensities of ^{207}Pb and ^{208}Pb and the larger influence from small amounts of common Pb on the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ and $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ages, we consider only $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages for interpretation, and we filtered out data with >10% discordance (Table 1). We analyzed the samples in 20 sessions along with common zircon reference materials (GJ-1, Plešovice, 91,500, Temora2, OD-3, LG_0302, AUSZ7-1, AUSZ7-5; for references see Lukács et al., submitted). The average precision of the reference materials ranged from 0.6% to 3% (2se). Validation reference materials were used to correct the matrix-dependent age offsets (Marillo-Sialer et al., 2014; details are in Sliwinski et al., 2017 and in Lukács et al., submitted). Dates on the same zircon aliquots from the two laboratories gave concordant age results.

Most $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ dates are between ~20 and ~14 Ma, with very few xenocrystic cores (EG1: 122.9 ± 10 Ma; 396.5 ± 5.3 Ma; EG2: 22.4 ± 0.7 Ma; CsTb1: 56.5 ± 11.6 Ma; CSO1: 243.8 ± 18 Ma; SZOM: 887.9 ± 8.2 Ma; Td-Fi: 392.7 ± 8.1 Ma). Uncertainties of individual zircon analyses are given as 2se and are usually 1–3.5% relative standard










Unit	Age (Ma)	Max. observed thickness	Volcanology	Petrography	Geochemistry	Lithology
Harsány ignimbrite	14.358 ± 0.015	40 m	pumiceous block-bearing lapilli tuff - unwelded ignimbrite	Plagioclase, quartz, biotite, sanidine	bimodal pumices: high-Si rhyolite pumices $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} \sim 0.7073$ and 0.7079 ; $\text{zr } \epsilon\text{Hf} \sim -1.9$	
Tibolddaróc	14.7±0.2	1.5 m	fine lapilli tuff and tuff formed by pyroclastic flow and fall	Plagioclase, quartz, biotite, sanidine	rhyolite	
Demjén ignimbrite	14.880 ± 0.014	50 m	pumiceous block-bearing lapilli tuff & tuff - unwelded to slightly welded ignimbrite, ash-flow and occasional accretionary lapilli bearing phreatomagmatic/magmatic fall deposit	Plagioclase, biotite, amphibole, (quartz)	dacite-rhyodacite, pumice $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} \sim 0.7073$ $\text{zr } \epsilon\text{Hf} \sim +0.3$	
Td-J	16.2±0.3	0.5 m	fine tuff formed by pyroclastic fall	Plagioclase, quartz, biotite	rhyolite $\text{zr } \epsilon\text{Hf} \sim -0.9$	
Td-L	16.7±0.3	0.4 m	accretionary lapilli-bearing tuff - phreatomagmatic/magmatic fall deposit	Plagioclase, quartz, biotite	rhyolite	
Bogács	16.816 ± 0.059	70 m	it consists of two subunits - (1) a lower unwelded followed by flamme-bearing welded ignimbrite overlain by (2) mixed scoria-pumice bearing pyroclastic flow deposit with intercalated fall layer	Plagioclase, biotite, orthopyroxene, quartz, amphibole	mixed clasts: andesite-dacite pumice $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} \sim 0.7113$ $\text{zr } \epsilon\text{Hf} \sim -8.95$	
Mangó ignimbrite	17.055 ± 0.024	250 m	pumiceous block-bearing lapilli tuff & tuff - unwelded ignimbrite occasionally interbedded with flamme-bearing welded ignimbrite; lapilli tuff and tuff often with accretionary lapilli - phreatomagmatic/magmatic flow/surge and fall deposits	Plagioclase, quartz, biotite, (sanidine)	rhyolite, pumice $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} \sim 0.7097$ $\text{zr } \epsilon\text{Hf} \sim -7.7$	
Eger ignimbrite	17.5±0.3	30 m	pumiceous block-bearing lapilli tuff & tuff - unwelded ignimbrite	Plagioclase, quartz, biotite	rhyolite, pumice $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} \sim 0.7090$	
Csv-2	18.2±0.3	40 m	pumiceous lapilli tuff - unwelded ignimbrite	Plagioclase, quartz, biotite, (sanidine)	rhyolite, $\text{zr } \epsilon\text{Hf} \sim -7.8$	

Fig. 2. Generalized volcanostratigraphy of the Bükkalja Volcanic Field with the main units, summarizing the new age results (eruption ages presented in this study), volcanology, petrography and geochemistry published in this paper and in earlier studies (volcanology, thickness data: Szakács et al., 1998; Less et al., 2005; Lukács et al., 2009, 2010, 2015; Czuppon et al., 2012; <https://map.mfgi.hu/fdt100/>; Sr-isotopic data: Seghedi et al., 2004; Harangi and Lenkey, 2007). Intercalated sedimentary deposits or discontinuity surfaces can be observed between the distinguished units as indicated by gaps between them. Tibolddaróc unit is defined here as comprising the Td-E and Td-F layers described by Lukács et al. (2015). Medians of epsilon Hf values are given for the units, where available.

error for the ETH Zürich analyses (without external, systematic uncertainties) and 3–8.7% for those from Göttingen University.

Assuming that uncertainties are accurately quantified, the U-Pb dates provide the timing of zircon crystallization. However, in order to deduce eruption ages from these dates it is necessary for zircon to crystallize as a late, autocrystic phase close to the timing of eruption (Miller et al., 2007). For most samples the LA-ICP-MS analyses yield a relatively large scatter of U-Pb zircon dates and high MSWD values suggesting the possible incorporation of xenocrystic or antecrystic (i.e. crystallized from an earlier pulse of cogenetic magma; Miller et al., 2007) zircon grains in the weighted mean calculation. Lukács et al. (2015) discussed this issue and other possible factors causing large distribution of U-Pb zircon dates in single samples and suggested that, in such cases, the youngest age population could be used to constrain the eruption age. A previous study on the volcanic rocks from the Pannonian Basin has demonstrated that post-crystallization radiogenic Pb-loss should not affect the results significantly (Lukács et al., 2015). Three samples (Bogács unit, Table 1) interpreted in this study were also

chemically abraded before LA-ICP-MS analyses (Lukács et al., submitted).

In order to accurately constrain the eruption age, we applied the following methodology. Starting with the youngest date, we included all the successive zircon dates until the MSWD value suggested a coherent isochron population. The eruption age was calculated by the weighted mean of this spot date population and is termed as the “youngest isochronous age” in Table 1. Uncertainties on the interpreted eruption ages are propagated from population mean age uncertainties and 1.5% external systematic errors including several sources of errors, detailed in Lukács et al. (2015), and systematic errors on the Th-disequilibrium correction and on the correction of alpha dose-dependent age offsets (details in Sliwinski et al., 2017). Samples of different localities were correlated based on their youngest isochronous age (and geochemical constraints, see below and Lukács et al., 2015) and grouped into eruption units (Fig. 2 and Table 1).

We performed single grain CA-ID-TIMS dating on four samples from the main eruption units, i.e. Harsány, Demjén, Bogács and Mangó units

Table 1

Summary of the LA-ICP-MS U-Pb geochronology data, ID-TIMS, Ar/Ar dates and magnetic polarity data for the Miocene silicic volcanic rocks from the Bükkalja Volcanic Field. Note that LA-ICP-MS ages can be compared with other geochronological results (i.e. ID-TIMS and Ar-Ar) when considering external error included in the uncertainty.

Unit and sample name	No. of used analyses/ measured	Xenocryst ages, uncertainty in 2SE	Shift corrected youngest isochronous population age ^a and average unit age	uncertainty ^b (2 sigma)	MSWD ^a (number of data)	Additional age constraints: ID-TIMS, Ar-Ar ages, palaeomagnetic polarity ^c
Harsány ignimbrite unit						
Td-A**	43/61		14.3	0.2		ID-TIMS: 14.361 ±0.016; Ar-Ar: 14.358 ± 0.015
Td-A_CA**	52/54		14.19	0.07 (0.2)	1.4(31)	
Td-A_DX-46***	28/48		14.34	0.12 (0.2)	1.3(28)	
Tibolddaróc unit						
Td-E**	31/50		14.7	0.2		
Td-F**	32/63	618.9 ± 5.4	14.68	0.04 (0.2)	1.4(31)	
Demjén ignimbrite unit						
Td-H**	46/60		15.0	0.2		ID-TIMS: 14.880±0.014
Td-H_CA**	48/50		15.08	0.07 (0.2)	1.4(36)	
Td-H_DX-47***	24/30		14.96	0.07 (0.2)	1.4(43)	
DEMNE-1**	49/52		15.12	0.12 (0.2)	0.7(24)	
DEMNE-1_DX-48***	19/30		14.94	0.05 (0.2)	1.5(23)	R
DEMSPA	61/68		14.94	0.14 (0.2)	0.7(17)	
DEMSPA_DX-7***	24/47		14.90	0.08 (0.2)	1.5(29)	
FN1**	37/50	580.3 ± 7.6	15.12	0.12 (0.2)	0.7(24)	
TAR-3	47/53		15.04	0.06 (0.2)	1.2(32)	R
Td-J unit			14.96	0.06 (0.2)	1.4(35)	R
Td-J**	27/61		16.2****	0.3		N
Td-L unit			16.7****	0.3		
Td-L*	47/60					
Bogács unit						
Td-H2N_CA, Td-H1k_CA	66/88		16.7	0.3		
Td-H2N*	50/60		16.74	0.10 (0.3)	1.4(43)	R
Td-S*	43/60					R
Td-Fi_CA	22/27		16.62	0.19 (0.3)	1.8(10)	ID-TIMS: 16.816±0.059
Td-Fi*	55/60	392.7 ±8.1				R
CSF-KEV*	52/66					R
CSF-KEV_DX-05***	16/43		16.72	0.26 (0.3)	1.4(13)	R
Mangó ignimbrite unit						
Cskly1	34/52		17.1	0.3		
EG2	50/54	22.4 ± 0.7	17.14	0.12 (0.3)	1.7(18)	
EG2_DX-56***	38/57		17.12	0.09 (0.3)	1.5(23)	ID-TIMS: 17.055±0.024
CsTb1	39/53	56.5 ±11.6	17.09	0.13 (0.3)	1.4(38)	
CsO1	44/57	243.8 ±18	17.16	0.08 (0.3)	1.5(25)	R
DEMHAN1	57/62		17.13	0.08 (0.3)	1.5(28)	
Mt-1	48/54		17.22	0.07 (0.3)	1.4(30)	R
SZOM	55/60	887.9 ±8.2	16.96	0.07 (0.3)	1.7(13)	
SZOM_DX-49***	36/47		17.13	0.10 (0.3)	1.7(19)	
S_DX-03***	24/30		17.30	0.12 (0.3)	1.1(36)	
K_DX-04***	19/30		17.22	0.14 (0.3)	1.3(24)	
Eger ignimbrite unit						
EG1	56/62	122.9 ±10; 396.5 ±5.3	16.98	0.13 (0.3)	1.3(19)	
EG1_DX-55***	29/50		17.5	0.3		
Csv-2 ignimbrite unit						
Csv-2	45/51		18.2	0.3		
			18.16	0.10 (0.3)	1.9(11)	

^aCalculated from the dataset of each sample that includes the youngest dates (without younger outliers) to older dates until the MSWD of weighted average remains below a threshold value indicating isochronous age (Wendt and Carl, 1991).

^bWeighted mean age uncertainties; in brackets propagated uncertainty is given calculated by quadratic adding of uncertainty of interpreted eruption ages and 1.5% external error of LA-ICP-MS measurements.

^cR = reverse, N = normal polarity; palaeomagnetic data from Márton and Pécskay, 1998 and Márton et al., 2007.

*Without shift correction.

**Measured data and shift uncorrected interpretation ages from Lukács et al., 2015;

***Results of LA-ICP-MS analyses of Göttingen University.

****Calculated age using the shift correction degree inferred from samples of the same session where shift correction was possible.

to test the accuracy of the eruption ages obtained from the zircon LA-ICP-MS dates. Using the same separated zircon grain fraction from Td-A (Harsány ignimbrite unit), Td-H (Demjén ignimbrite unit), Td-Fi1 (Bogács unit) and EG2 (Mangó ignimbrite unit) samples used for the LA-ICP-MS analyses, we performed a total of 23 individual grain CA-ID-TIMS analyses (Fig. 3). We also include the previously published

CA-ID-TIMS dates from the Harsány ignimbrite unit (Lukács et al., 2015).

Eleven ID-TIMS compiled zircon dates from the Harsány ignimbrite exhibit a range in ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U dates from 14.424 ± 0.020 Ma to 14.361 ± 0.016 Ma. The six ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U ID-TIMS dates from the Demjén ignimbrite range between 15.119 ± 0.020 Ma and 14.880 ± 0.014 Ma,

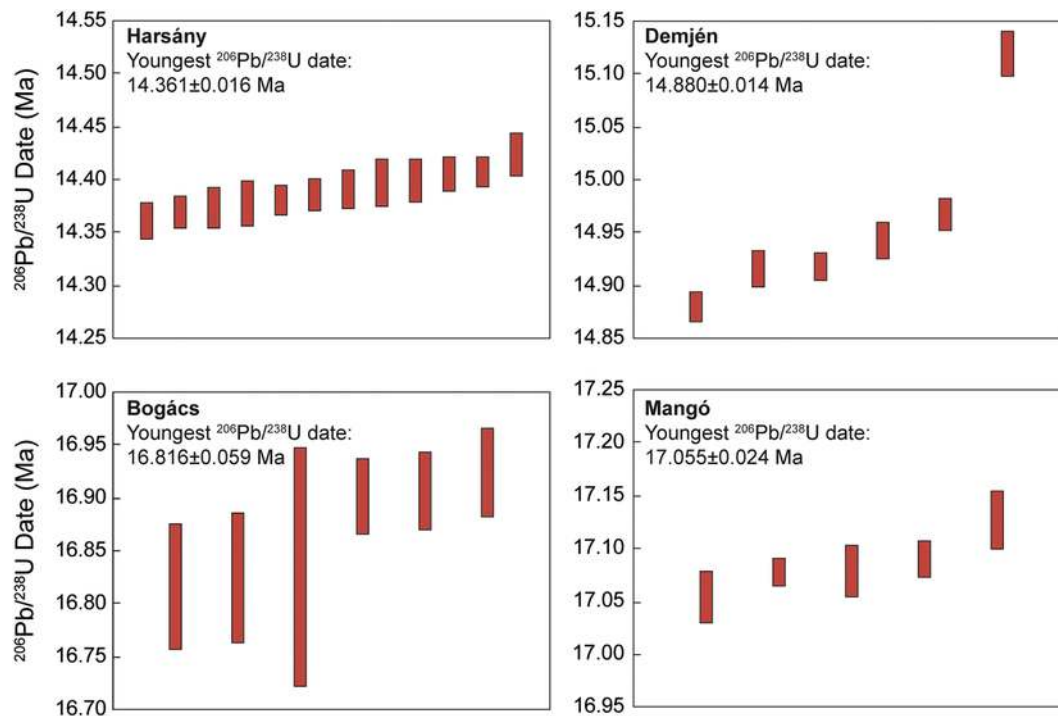


Fig. 3. $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ single zircon ages obtained by CA-ID-TIMS method for the main ignimbrite unit of the BVF. The youngest zircon dates are interpreted as closest to the eruption ages.

the six dates of the Bogács unit scatter between 16.923 ± 0.041 Ma and 16.816 ± 0.059 Ma, while the five EG-2 sample dates representing the Mangó ignimbrite fall between 17.128 ± 0.027 Ma and 17.055 ± 0.024 Ma (Fig. 3). Since the range in zircon dates point towards protracted zircon crystallization in the magma chamber of between 63 ± 26 kyr and 239 ± 24 kyr for the respective samples, we use the youngest grains from a sample as a proxy for the “eruption” age (e.g., Schoene et al., 2010).

Fourteen of fifteen sanidine single-crystal laser-fusion dates from a single pumice of the Harsány ignimbrite unit (TDA-P63) range from 14.408 ± 0.004 to 14.286 ± 0.007 Ma (see ESM_2). One crystal yielded a much older age of 33.817 ± 0.008 Ma. One-sigma uncertainties for most analyses are < 10 ka. A total of six dates were excluded from the age calculation because they yielded either low radiogenic argon ($< 95\%$), significantly different K/Ca values compared to the main population, or anomalously older ages. The remaining nine analyses were used to calculate a weighted-mean age of 14.358 ± 0.015 Ma (2σ error) and interpreted as eruption age.

4.2. Geochemistry

New bulk rock compositional data of juvenile clasts (pumices and scoriae) were combined with literature data (Seghedi et al., 2004; Harangi and Lenkey, 2007; Lukács et al., 2005; Lukács et al., 2009; Czuppon et al., 2012) to cover the full spectrum of the silicic volcanism. Pumices are dominantly high-K rhyolites ($\text{K}_2\text{O}/\text{Na}_2\text{O} > 2$; $\text{K}_2\text{O} > 4$ wt%), only those from the Demjén ignimbrite are slightly less silicic (rhyodacitic composition; Fig. 4a). The Harsány ignimbrite has a bimodal pumice population, where the dominant pumices are high-K rhyolites ($\text{K}_2\text{O} = 5\text{--}5.2$ wt%), while the others are less potassic ($\text{K}_2\text{O} = 3.5\text{--}4.9$ wt%) rhyolites (Lukács et al., 2009). In the Bogács unit, juvenile clasts (black and grey scoriae clasts, pumices, fiamme) have very different compositions (mostly andesitic and dacitic; SiO_2 ranges from 59 to 69 wt%) and they overlap with the compositional spectrum

of the clasts found as lithics in the rhyolitic ignimbrites (Lukács et al., 2005; Harangi and Lenkey, 2007). This wide geochemical variation for the Bogács unit was explained by mingling of crystal mush and melts prior to and during the eruptive episodes (Czuppon et al., 2012).

Trace element compositions of the juvenile clasts are variable and mostly appear to be characteristic of the individual eruptive unit (Fig. 4b, ESM_1). The Eger and Mangó ignimbrites have different trace element patterns, where the Eger ignimbrite shows some similarities to the younger Demjén ignimbrite. The Demjén ignimbrite has a well-characterized trace element pattern with depleted heavy rare earth elements and no pronounced negative Eu-anomaly ($\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* = 0.8\text{--}0.9$; Fig. 4c). In contrast, the Harsány ignimbrite has a clear negative Eu-anomaly ($\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* = 0.3\text{--}0.4$), is enriched in heavy REE and has lower Zr and Hf and higher Ba contents ($\text{Zr} < 110$ ppm; $\text{Hf} < 3.5$ ppm; $\text{Ba} > 800$ ppm; ESM_1). This compositional difference between the Harsány and Demjén units is reflected also in the trace element content of the zircons (Lukács et al., 2015). The andesitic to dacitic clasts of the Bogács unit also have distinctive major and trace element compositional features (ESM_1). Thus, trace element fingerprints of the ignimbrite units can be effectively used for discrimination purposes, as can their glass and mineral chemical characters (Harangi et al., 2005; Lukács et al., 2015).

The Sr and Nd isotopic compositions of the pumices also show distinct values. Pumices from the younger ignimbrites formed after eruption of the Bogács unit have typically lower $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_i$ ($0.7073\text{--}0.7079$) and higher $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ ($0.51244\text{--}0.51245$) isotope ratios, overlapping with isotopic ratios from the andesitic to dacitic lithic clasts of the older ignimbrites (Harangi and Lenkey, 2007) and the Mid-Miocene calc-alkaline andesites of the Northern Pannonian Basin (Harangi et al., 2007).

Hafnium isotopic compositions of zircons from 6 samples, covering the entire duration of the BVF volcanism, range between $\epsilon\text{Hf} = 2.67 \pm 1.83$ and -13.28 ± 1.69 (2σ ; ESM_1) and, as for the Sr and Nd isotopes, show systematic temporal variations. The lowest ϵHf

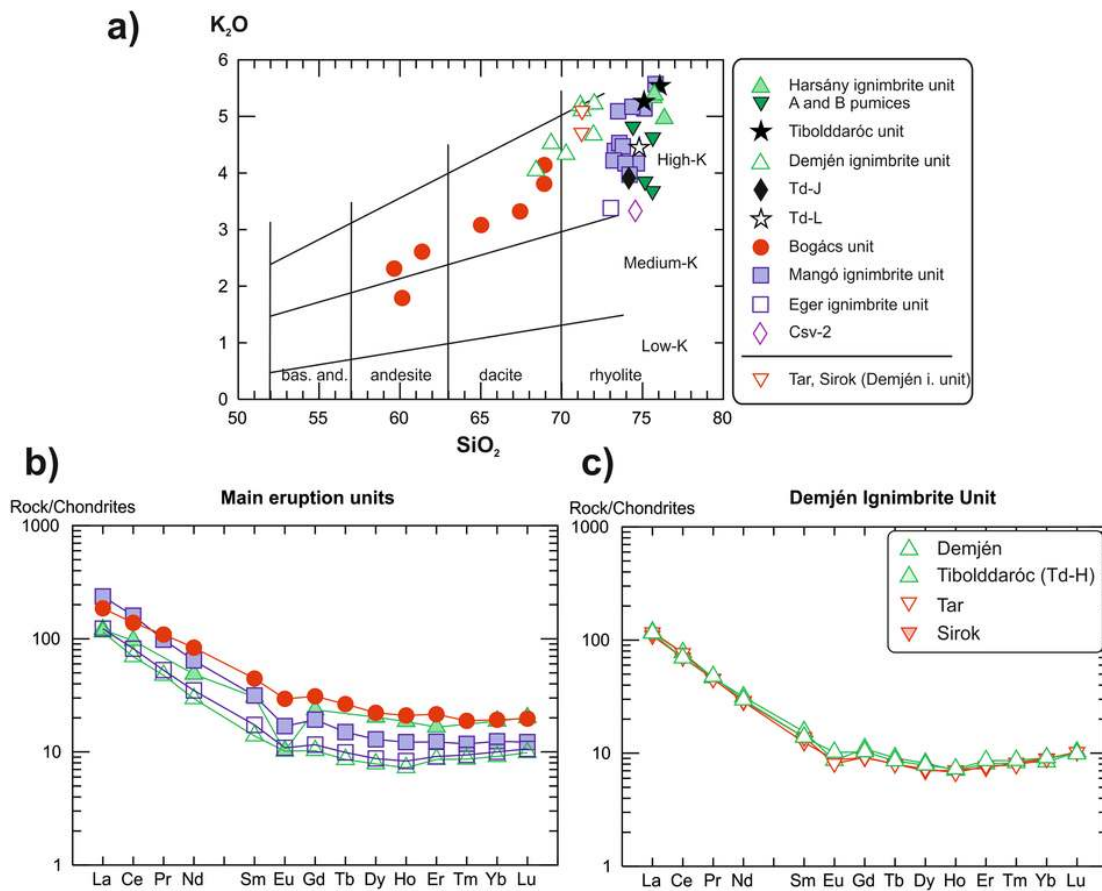


Fig. 4. (a) Major element composition of the Miocene silicic volcanic rocks from Bükkalja Volcanic Field and from the northern margin of Mátra volcanic complex (Tar and Sirok). (b) Chondrite (McDonough and Sun, 1995) normalized rare earth element patterns of representative samples from the main ignimbrite units of the BVF. (c) The compositional homogeneity of a distinctive rare earth element pattern of the Demjén ignimbrite unit is shown represented by four samples (locality codes 3, 5, 7 and 8 in Fig. 1. and ESM_1) over a distance of 65 km.

values are from the Bogács unit (CSF-KEV; data median: -8.95). In contrast to the larger variation shown by the Td-J and CSF-KEV zircons (ϵ_{Hf} : -5.36 to 2.67 and -13.28 to -6.35, respectively), the other samples have relative homogeneous ϵ_{Hf} compositions. The CSF-KEV rock sample has mixed/mingled juvenile clast population (i.e. scoriae and pumices; Czuppon et al., 2012) suggesting different magmas involved in their crystallization history. The zircon grains separated from this rock show large inter- and intra-grain variations in U concentration and show relatively large Hf-isotopic variation.

5. Discussion

5.1. Eruption chronology

Based on the interpreted eruption ages, 8 distinct eruption phases were distinguished within a time period from 18.2 Ma to 14.4 Ma (Table 1, Figs. 5–7). Accuracy of the determined eruption ages is supported by the concordant results obtained from two different laboratories, using different analytical and data-reduction procedures (Lukács et al., submitted) as well as the concordant ID-TIMS zircon and Ar-Ar sanidine ages. These latter ages support our interpretation for the zircon LA-ICP-MS dates, i.e. choosing the youngest isochronous age population that approaches the eruption ages (Figs. 5 and 6). Thus, the silicic volcanism involved more eruption phases and was significantly shorter than inferred from the previous K/Ar dates (Márton and Pécskay, 1998). Our results demonstrate that there were two intense

eruptive periods with more closely packed eruption events (from 17.5 to 16.2 Ma and from 14.9 to 14.4 Ma, respectively) separated by a relatively long (1.3 ± 0.3 Myr) hiatus in volcanism (Fig. 7).

The initiation of the silicic volcanism is constrained by a drill-core (Csv-2, see Fig. 1) sample from a lapilli tuff, which directly overlies the Early Miocene bedrock. This tuff is conformably overlain by the younger BVF pyroclastic rocks (<http://www.mfgi.hu/geobank>) and yields an eruption age of 18.2 ± 0.3 Ma (Fig. 5a). It was followed by the resolvable younger Eger ignimbrite (17.5 ± 0.3 Ma; Figs. 2 and 5a), which was deposited on the palaeosurface of Early Miocene clastic sedimentary formations as shown by Szakács et al. (1998) in a few outcrops around Eger.

The most widespread rhyolitic pyroclastic products are from the Mangó ignimbrite unit, with an interpreted eruption age of 17.055 ± 0.024 Ma and 17.1 ± 0.3 Ma based on the ID-TIMS and LA-ICP-MS measurements, respectively (Figs. 3 and 5a). These ages, together with the reverse palaeomagnetic polarity of these rocks (Márton et al., 2007) suggests they are part of the C5Cr subchron (Gee and Kent, 2007) between 16.726 and 17.277 Ma (Fig. 7). Correlation of the rocks from the different localities of Mangó ignimbrite is established based on the interpreted LA-ICP-MS eruption ages (Fig. 5b) and similar bulk rock geochemistry, but note that the eruption unit may contain several eruption events that are not temporally resolved in this study.

Eruption ages of Eger and Mangó ignimbrite units (17.5 to 17.1 Ma) are significantly younger than those previously determined by K/Ar dating on the same rocks (21.0 to 18.5 Ma; Márton and Pécskay, 1998).

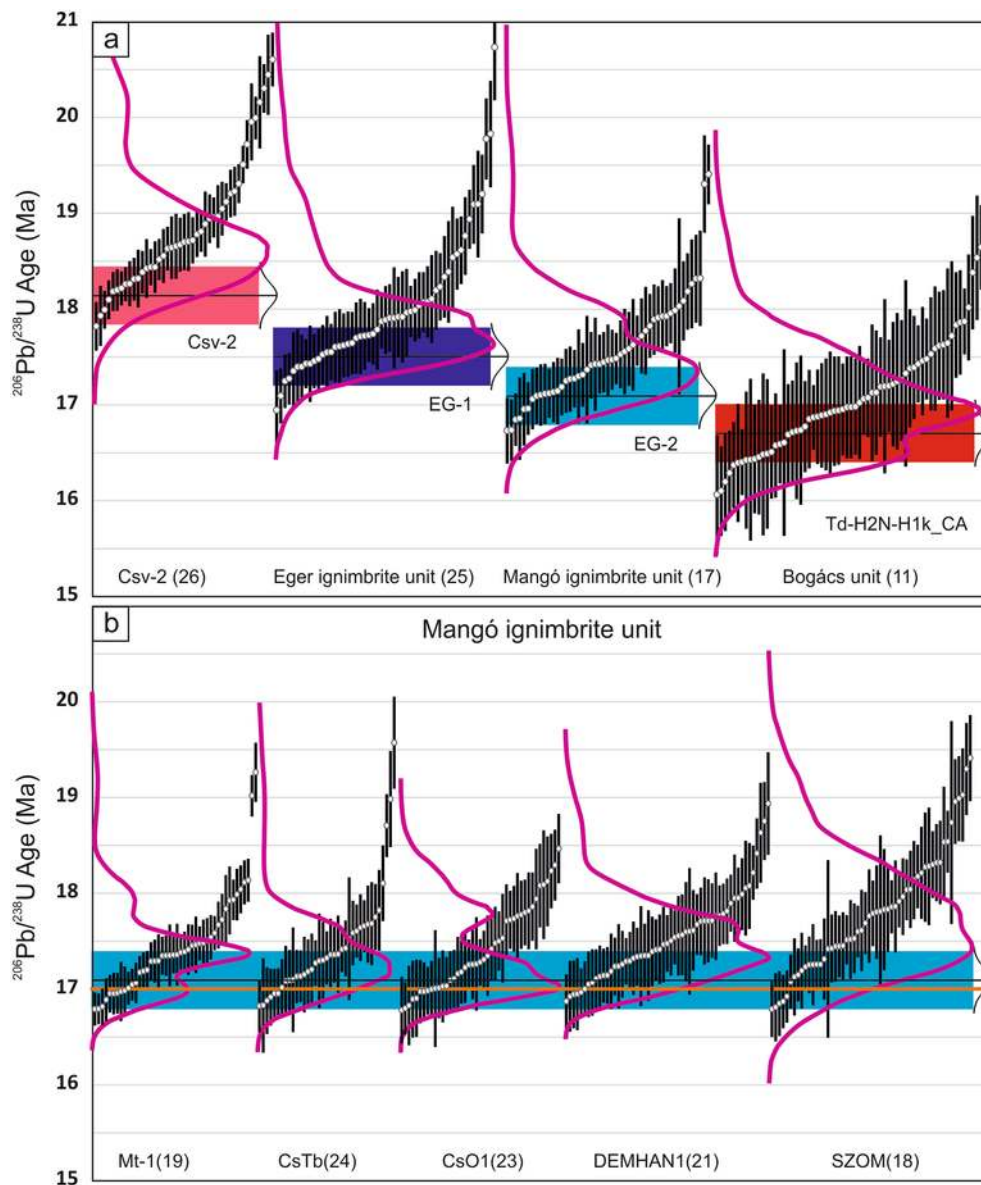


Fig. 5. LA-ICP-MS spot dates, Kernel density estimation curves (Vermeesch, 2012) and the interpreted eruption ages based on the youngest age population. (a) Representative samples (with locality codes in parenthesis; see Fig. 1 and ESM_1) from the oldest four eruption phases. (b) Samples of the Mangó ignimbrite unit. Orange line shows the ID-TIMS age of the Mangó ignimbrite. Coloured bars and the Gaussian curves represent the interpreted eruption ages of units with their uncertainty (2 sigma).

However, these latter ages were obtained either from bulk rock samples or biotites, which often show alteration or have excess Ar, which could obscure the K/Ar results (Hóra et al., 2007). The Mangó ignimbrite eruption age can be correlated with the age of ignimbrites in Northern Hungary (Ar-Ar age of Ipolytarnóc is 17.02 ± 0.14 Ma based on Pálffy et al., 2007, which is recalculated to 17.13 ± 0.14 Ma using new decay constant proposed by Kuiper et al., 2008) that are stratigraphically distinguished as “Lower Rhyolite Tuff Formation” in the Hungarian lithostratigraphy. This has been considered as a stratigraphically important regional key-horizon in the Pannonian Basin at the Eggenburgian-Ottmangian boundary (formerly determined using K/Ar method as 19.6 ± 1.4 Ma; Hámor et al., 1980). However, the new zircon U-Pb geochronological data set shows that it has a much younger age (17.1 ± 0.3 Ma).

The Bogács unit is a well-recognizable volcanic horizon in the BVF (Fig. 1) based on its volcanological and petrologic features described in detail by Czuppon et al. (2012). Juvenile samples (fiamme, scoria and

pumice) from its two subunits and the overlying accretionary lapilli-bearing Td-L unit (Fig. 2) give concordant zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb dates and yield an interpreted eruption age of 16.7 ± 0.3 Ma (Fig. 5a). The ID-TIMS eruption age of 16.816 ± 0.059 Ma (Fig. 3) for the upper subunit sample of Bogács unit is in agreement with the interpreted LA-ICP-MS age. The reverse palaeomagnetic polarity (Márton et al., 2007) of this unit indicates its formation (for both subunits) between the C5Cn.3n and C5Dn subchrons (C5Cr; 16.726–17.277 Ma; Fig. 7). A break in the volcanism between the Mangó ignimbrite and Bogács unit is supported by recognition of intercalated fluviclastic deposits by Szakács et al. (1998), as well as the distinct palaeomagnetic rotation data (Márton and Pécskay, 1998; Márton et al., 2007). Our new eruption ages therefore constrain the timing of the first major, 40–50° counterclockwise rotation event (between 17.055 ± 0.024 and 16.816 ± 0.059 Ma; Fig. 7), significantly later than previously suggested (18.5–17.5 Ma; Márton et al., 2007).

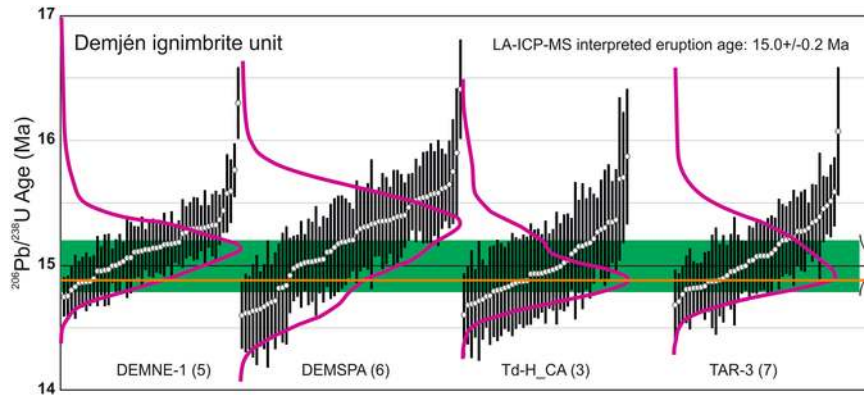


Fig. 6. LA-ICP-MS spot dates, Kernel density estimation curves (Vermeesch, 2012) and interpreted eruption age based on the youngest age population of Demjén ignimbrite unit samples (with locality codes in parenthesis; see Fig. 1 and ESM_1). Dates of DEMNE-1 and Td-H_CA are shift corrected using data of Lukács et al. (2015). Green bar and the Gaussian curve represent the interpreted eruption age of Demjén ignimbrite unit with its uncertainty (2 sigma). Orange line shows the ID-TIMS age of the Demjén ignimbrite. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

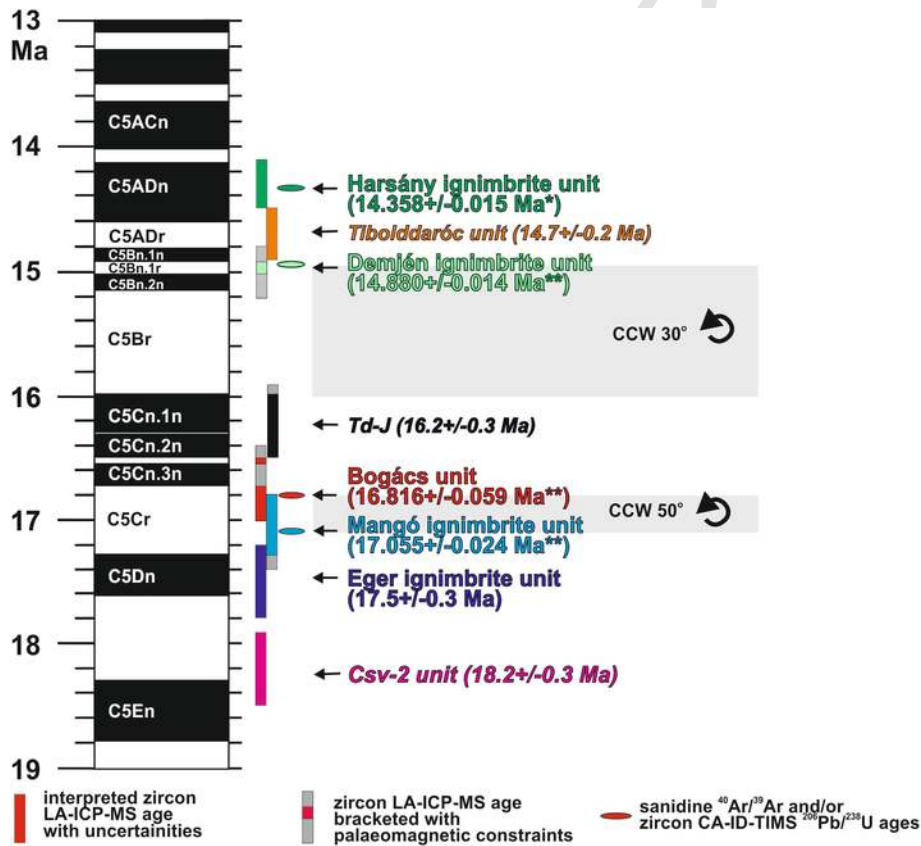


Fig. 7. Correlation of the interpreted eruption ages (red bars and dots indicate uncertainty of determined ages; * ^{40}Ar - ^{39}Ar age, ** ID-TIMS age, all the others are LA-ICP-MS) of the main silicic pyroclastic units of the Bükkalja Volcanic Field with the magnetic polarity epochs (Gee and Kent, 2007) using available magnetic polarity data from the volcanic rocks (Márton and Pécskay, 1998; Márton et al., 2007). Two major counter-clockwise rotation events (grey fields) were defined by Márton and Márton (1996) and Márton et al. (2007), their timescales are refined here based on the new eruption ages. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

Zircon U-Pb-based eruption chronology of the subsequent volcanism was given by Lukács et al. (2015) and their proposed ages are slightly refined here: we conducted dose corrections on the formerly published ages and added additional geochronological results in order to more accurately evaluate the dates (Table 1, Figs. 6 and 7). Following the formation of the Td-J lapilli tuff bed at $16.2 \pm 0.3 \text{ Ma}$, there was a relatively long ($1.3 \pm 0.3 \text{ Myr}$) pause in silicic volcanism. Volcanism resumed with eruption of Demjén ignimbrite at $14.880 \pm 0.014 \text{ Ma}$ (ID-TIMS; Fig. 3) confirming the interpreted eruption age of $15.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ Ma}$

obtained from the LA-ICP-MS zircon dates (Fig. 6; Table 1). Note that we cannot exclude the possibility of several, closely occurred eruption events, which are unresolvable with the LA-ICP-MS method, but all of these volcanic products have strikingly similar trace element patterns (Fig. 4c). This age together with the reverse palaeomagnetic polarity of the Demjén ignimbrite (Márton et al., 2007) and indicates that it falls within the short C5Bn.1r subchron (14.888–15.034 Ma; Fig. 7). The eruption age of the subsequent Tibolddaróc unit (Td-E and Td-F units in Lukács et al., 2015) is modified to $14.7 \pm 0.2 \text{ Ma}$, based on the shift-

corrected data. The youngest CA-ID-TIMS zircon age (14.361 ± 0.016 Ma) and new Ar-Ar age on sanidine crystals (14.358 ± 0.015 Ma) for the Harsány ignimbrite overlap within uncertainty and also with the shift-corrected eruption age determined from the LA-ICP-MS zircon dates (14.3 ± 0.2 Ma; Fig. 7). This represents the age of the youngest eruption phase of the silicic volcanic suite of the BVF (Lukács et al., 2015).

5.2. Implications for eruptive volumes

Individual ignimbrite deposits show several tens of metres thickness in many locations of the BVF, while the cumulative thickness of the pyroclastic deposits exceeds 1 km in some boreholes. This suggests that large volume of magmas erupted in the Pannonian Basin during the Miocene. Determination of the exact volume of the erupted tephra is difficult, because of subsequent erosion, subsidence, sporadic occurrences and the lack of precise correlation of the volcanic products. However, our new geochronological and geochemical data together with drill core descriptions can provide a more robust estimate for the cumulative eruptive volume.

Based on the similarity in the trace element content of the glass shards, the ca. 35 m thick unwelded silicic ignimbrite at Tar (NW Mátra Mts.; Code No. 7 in Fig. 1) could be closely correlated with the Demjén ignimbrite, found >40 km away (Harangi et al., 2005). Pumices from these two ignimbrite occurrences show the same trace element pattern characterized by depleted middle and heavy rare earth elements, unique within the entire silicic volcanism of the BVF (Fig. 4c). The overlapping zircon U-Pb dates of the ignimbrite samples from Tar and Demjén (Fig. 6), confirms that they could belong to the same eruption event that formed the Demjén ignimbrite unit. Northeast of Mátra, another thick ignimbrite is found at Sirok (Code No. 8 in Fig. 1). Trace element composition of its pumices is very similar with those of the Demjén ignimbrite (Fig. 4c). Thus, a continuous belt of rhyodacitic pyroclastic rocks, belonging to the same eruption unit can be inferred around the northern part of the Mátra, with up to 30–50 m thicknesses at certain locations over several 10's of km. This implies a large volume eruption event. Since these rocks stratigraphically underlie the oldest lava rocks of the Mátra (where no accurate age dating is available), development of this volcanic complex should have occurred after 15 Ma.

Pantó (1965) and Ravasz (1987) provided areal distribution maps for the silicic volcanic formations in the Pannonian Basin based on data from several hundred boreholes. We have used an updated database (<http://www.mfpi.hu/geobank>) based on detailed descriptions of >1800 boreholes covering the entire Pannonian Basin, to infer the minimum volume of the eruptive material. Using the collective thickness data for all the Early to Mid-Miocene pyroclastic deposits, we obtained an average thickness of 88 m over an area of 50,000 km² (Fig. 1a). This means ca. 4400 km³ volcanic material most probably corresponding to the determined 18.2–14.4 Ma time span. This considerable volume is comparable to the secondary to tertiary magmatic pulses of ignimbrite flare-up episodes (de Silva et al., 2015; Gravelly et al., 2016).

In the Pannonian Basin, the largest extent is shown by the so-called Middle Dacite Tuff horizon (Ravasz, 1987), which could be (in most localities) equivalent to the 14.880 ± 0.014 Ma Demjén ignimbrite, defined in this study. This is a stratigraphic key-layer in the Pannonian Basin that covers at least 30,000 km² with up to 25–200 m thickness in certain places. This would require a minimum of several 100 km³ of volcanic material, whereas only around the Mátra-Bükk area (Fig. 1), the minimum exposed volume of the Demjén ignimbrite is calculated to be 12–15 km³. Such large amount of expelled volcanic material re-

quires a caldera-forming eruption (CFE). However a caldera-like structure has not been recognized to date, either on the surface, or in the basement rocks. Based on the areal distribution and thickness data of the volcanic products, we tentatively suggest that the source of this large eruption could have been the location where the subsequent andesitic Mátra volcanic complex developed (Fig. 1b).

The older ignimbrite units, here referred to as the Eger and Mangó ignimbrites, belong to the Lower Rhyolite Tuff horizon, which is another stratigraphic key-layer in the Pannonian Basin. These volcanic deposits also have a large areal extent, up to 50,000 km² and 80–450 m thickness at several locations. Lukács et al. (2010) described unwelded and welded ignimbrites belonging to this unit with >250 m thickness in a borehole east of the BVF. Based on the borehole data, we infer that these two eruptions could also have yielded cumulative volume of several 100's km³ of tephra.

5.3. Distal impact of the BVF volcanism and its role in the Paratethys stratigraphy

Large volume volcanism can have significant impacts over wide areas (Self, 2006). During the Miocene, explosive volcanic eruptions of silicic magmas producing large volumes of tephra occurred in the Rif-Betics area, Sardinia and the Pannonian Basin (Fig. 8) within and around the Mediterranean region. The age of the volcanic eruptions at the Rif-Betics region is dominantly Late Miocene-Pliocene, although minor silicic volcanism took place in Tell Atlas at 13–15 Ma (Duggen et al., 2008; Lustrino et al., 2011; Mattei et al., 2014). In Sardinia, vast amounts of calc-alkaline intermediate to silicic volcanic rocks were formed between 38 and 15 Ma, with a peak in volcanism around 22–18 Ma (Lustrino et al., 2009, 2013). The most evolved rocks are peralkaline trachytic to rhyolitic welded ignimbrites (Sulcis formation), which formed between 16.8 ± 0.8 Ma and 15.5 ± 0.2 Ma (Mundula et al., 2009). Thus, explosive eruptions of rhyolitic magmas in both Sardinia and the Pannonian Basin could potentially have affected large areas and could have provided distal tephra deposits during the Early to Mid-Miocene. Although the timing of activity in each of these volcanic centres overlaps to some degree, the chemical and mineralogical compositional signatures of their volcanic products are distinct and can be readily distinguished.

Within the Carpathian-Pannonian Region, a caldera-forming silicic ignimbrite was proposed to have been formed at the Oaş-Gutâi Volcanic Zone, East Carpathians at 15.4–14.8 Ma (K/Ar ages; Fülöp, 2002; Kovacs et al., 2017). The rare earth element patterns of these rhyolites resemble the pumices of the 14.36 Ma Harsány ignimbrites. This is particularly remarkable, since Szakács and Fülöp (2002) considered the Gutâi ignimbrite as the proximal part of the Dej tuff (no. 11 in Fig. 8). Although Szakács et al. (2012) argued that the age of the Dej tuff is 14.8–15.1 Ma, de Leeuw et al. (2013) proposed a 14.38 ± 0.06 Ma age based on ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar dating (Table 2). This latter age fits well with that of the Harsány ignimbrite and considering also the striking compositional similarities, we suggest that both the Gutâi and the Dej ignimbrites might have been related to the Harsány eruption. Presently, they are separated by about 250 km, however, significant extension at the eastern part of the Pannonian Basin occurred during the late Miocene (Balázs et al., 2016) that could result in post-volcanic divergence. This hypothesis should be tested by further geochronological, volcanological and petrologic studies.

During the Mid-Miocene, the northern regions of the Mediterranean were covered by the Paratethys Sea in multiple sub-basins (e.g. Rögl, 1999), which could act as potential depocentres for accumulation and preservation of distal ash layers even at distances exceeding 1000 km

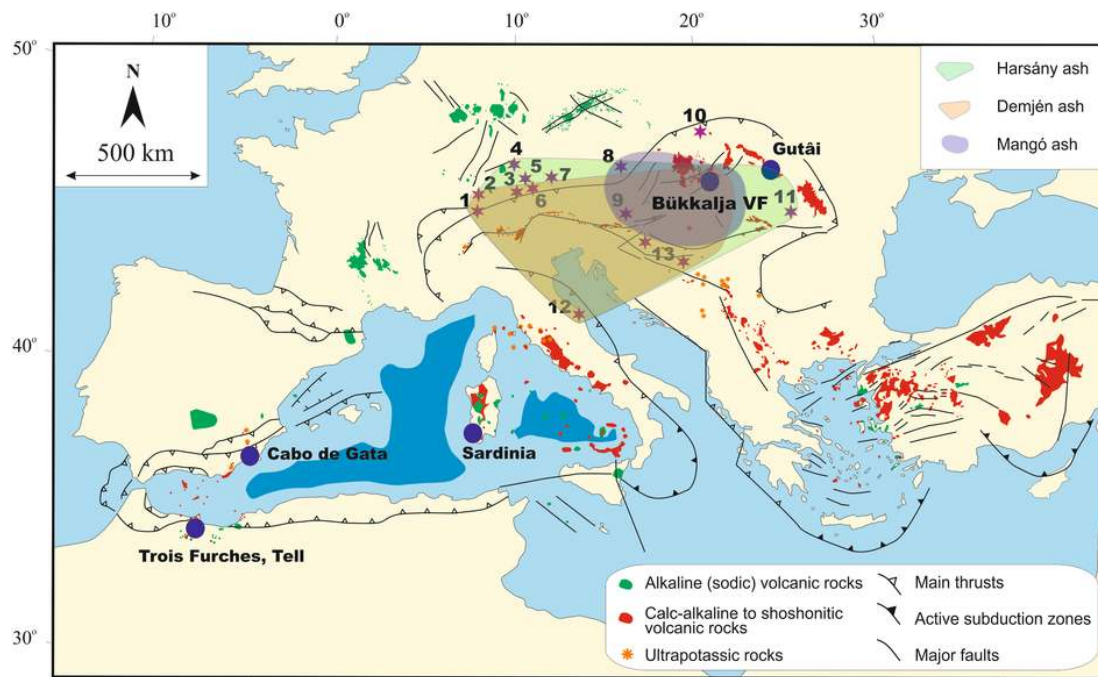


Fig. 8. Selected occurrences of ash deposits within Miocene sediments at various Paratethys basins (purple stars with numbers, see references in Table 2; 1: Urdorf, Küsnacht, Leimbach, Unterneul 2: Hegau, Heilsberg 3: Krumbad, 4: Riess crater, 5: Unterzell, 6: Zahling, 7: Hachelstuhl, 8: Straning, South Moravia, Lower Austria, 9: Styrian basin, 10: Wiatowice (Bukowski et al., 2011), 11: Dej, Ciceu Giurgesti 12: Ancona 13: Nježić, Čučerje) in the Northern and Central Mediterranean region. Locations of possible sources indicated by blue circles, where major silicic volcanic eruptions occurred during the Miocene: Bükkalja Volcanic Field, Gutái, Sardinia, Cabo de Gata and Trois Furches-Tell (see references and discussion in the text). Areal distribution of the Neogene to Quaternary volcanic rocks in the Mediterranean region is after Harangi et al. (2006). Interpreted ash distribution of three main eruption units of the BVF is shown based on chronostratigraphic correlation with the distal occurrences. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

from the eruption centres. The complex geodynamic evolution of the northern Mediterranean region resulted in repeated periods of isolation of the sub-basins, which have been characterized by distinct endemic fauna (Steininger et al., 1988; Magyar et al., 1999; Harzhauser et al., 2002; Kováč et al., 2007). This has resulted in difficulties in the Miocene biostratigraphic correlation and caused the establishment of local chronostratigraphy schemes for the Paratethys in central and eastern Europe (Steininger et al., 1988; Hohenegger et al., 2014). Furthermore, there are problems with the correlation of Mid-Miocene sedimentary deposits in this region with those found in the Mediterranean (Sant et al., 2017), where a high resolution chronostratigraphic framework was established on the basis of astronomically confirmed data (e.g., Hüsing et al., 2010; Wotzlaw et al., 2014) and forms the basis for the global Miocene timescale (Astronomical Tuned Neogene Time Scale; ATNTS04; Lourens et al., 2004). Precise dating of intercalated volcanic ash beds (Rocholl et al., 2017 and references therein) has allowed the correlation of the occasionally separated sub-basins and the regional stages of the Paratethys and can help couple the sequences to global events (i.e. geomagnetic polarity reversals, sea-level cycles, astronomic events, climate cycles). In addition, radiometric data can be used to constrain the absolute timeframe of the depositional, biostratigraphic and palaeoecologic histories (e.g., Böhme, 2004; Kálin and Kempf, 2009).

The zircon U-Pb ages of the silicic volcanism of the Pannonian Basin presented in this paper provide a fundamental basis for correlative works. This volcanism appears to have been the most significant volcanic activity in Europe at that time and could have had a far-field impact over a large area (Fig. 8). Our new zircon U-Pb age data refine the tephrostratigraphic correlation proposed by Rocholl et al. (2017). Many Miocene tuffs, bentonites and ash-rich sedimentary (tuffites) deposits occur around the Pannonian Basin even at distances of several hundreds of kilometres (Fig. 8; Table 2). Most of them are younger

than 15.5Ma, and therefore cannot be the products of the volcanism in Sardinia. In contrast, the Miocene volcanism of the Pannonian Basin was already suggested to be the potential source of these volcanic deposits in some cases (Unger et al., 1990; Nehyba and Roetzel, 1999; Handler et al., 2006; Roetzel et al., 2014; Rocholl et al., 2017). The timing of this volcanism, i.e., from 18.2 to 14.4Ma, partially or wholly covers the timing of stratigraphic sections of these sub-basins.

The published ages of the volcanic ash layers (Table 2) were determined both by $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ on mineral and glass and single zircon U-Pb technique. They fit remarkably with the eruption ages of the BVF pyroclastic rocks (Table 2). In this paper, we provided high-precision single zircon U-Pb dates for the main eruption episodes that confirm the interpretation of the LA-ICP-MS ages, but reduced their uncertainties. This enables a better correlation with the volcanic ash occurrences across Europe.

Five of the BVF volcanic events (17.5Ma Eger and 17.1Ma Mangó ignimbrite units; the 14.9Ma Demjén, the 14.7Ma Tibolddaróc and 14.4Ma Harsány units) can be correlated with the distal tephras, implying that large volumes of volcanic material were ejected (Table 2). Although the Gutái Mountain has been considered a potential source of tephra occurrences in the Swiss Alps (Bischofszell; age: $14.417 \pm 0.009\text{Ma}$; Rocholl et al., 2017) and for the Dej tuff ($14.37 \pm 0.06\text{Ma}$; de Leeuw et al., 2013) in the Transylvanian basin, we suggest that these tephras were sourced from the eruption of the 14.4Ma Harsány ignimbrite. The large pumice clasts (up to 40cm in size) in the Harsány ignimbrite outcrop at the eastern BVF indicate a near vent deposition (Lukács et al., 2009). Additionally, based on chronological and geochemical (overlapping rare-earth element patterns) similarities, we propose that the Dej tuff could also belong to this eruption event and represent its distal member.

Table 2

Summary of occurrences and ages of volcanic ashes in Paratethys sub-basins and the Riess crater that could be possibly correlated with the BVF eruption units.

Locality	Code in the map	Formation	Geochronological method	Age	Reference	Possibly correlated BVF eruption unit
Ciceu Giurqesti, Transylvanian basin (RO)	11	Dej Tuff	$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ on bulk tuff	14.38 ± 0.06 Ma	de Leeuw et al., 2013	Harsány ignimbrite
Dej, Transylvanian basin (RO)	11	Dej Tuff	$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ on bulk tuff	14.37 ± 0.06 Ma	de Leeuw et al., 2013	Harsány ignimbrite
Northern Alpine Foreland (CH)	1	Leimbach bentonite	zircon U-Pb TIMS of bentonite	14.20 ± 0.08 Ma	Gubler et al., 1992	Harsány ignimbrite
Bischofszell (CH)	1		Zircon U-Pb TIMS of bentonite	14.417 ± 0.009 Ma	Rocholl et al., 2017	Harsány ignimbrite ^{***}
Retznei, Styrian basin (A)	9		$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ on sanidine of tuffite	14.48 ± 0.12 Ma ^{**} 14.30 ± 0.07 Ma ^{**}	Handler et al., 2006	Harsány ignimbrite
Riess crater (D)	4		Zircon U-Pb LA-ICP-MS of bentonite	14.00 ± 0.2 Ma	Dunkl et al., 2017	Harsány ignimbrite ^{**}
Nježić (HR)	13		$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ on sanidine of tuff	14.40 ± 0.03 Ma	Markovic, 2017	Harsány ignimbrite
Untertzell, North Alpine Foreland (D)	5		Zircon U-Pb LA-ICP-MS of bentonite	14.45 ± 0.15 Ma	Dunkl et al., 2017	Harsány ignimbrite ^{**}
SE Ancona (I)	12	La Vedova VED4	astronomical age (zircon U-Pb TIMS)	14.356 Ma (14.9025 ± 0.021 Ma)	Hüsing et al., 2010; Wotzlaw et al., 2014	Harsány ignimbrite ^{***}
Hachelstuh, E Bavaria (D)	7	Bavarian main bentonite	$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ on glass shards of bentonite	14.64 ± 0.19 Ma ^{**}	Abdul Aziz et al., 2008, 2010	Tibolddaróc unit
	7		Zircon U-Pb TIMS of bentonite	14.772 ± 0.032 Ma	Rocholl et al., 2017	
Heilsberg (D)	2		$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ on plagioclase of tuffite	14.63 ± 0.14 Ma ^{**}	Abdul Aziz et al., 2008, 2010	Tibolddaróc unit
Zahling (D)	6	Zahling-2	Zircon U-Pb TIMS of bentonite	14.78 ± 0.14 Ma	Rocholl et al., 2017	Tibolddaróc unit
SE Ancona (I)	12	La Vedova VED3	astronomical age (zircon U-Pb TIMS)	14.654 Ma (14.649 ± 0.031 Ma)	Hüsing et al., 2010; Wotzlaw et al., 2014	Tibolddaróc unit
SE Ancona (I)	12	La Vedova VED2	astronomical age (zircon U-Pb TIMS)	14.720 Ma (14.787 ± 0.021 Ma)	Hüsing et al., 2010; Wotzlaw et al., 2014	Tibolddaróc unit
Northern Alpine Foreland (CH)	1	Küssnacht bentonite	Zircon U-Pb TIMS of bentonite	14.91 ± 0.09 Ma	Gubler et al., 1992	Demjén ignimbrite
Laimering (D)	1		Zircon U-Pb TIMS of bentonite	14.925 ± 0.012 Ma	Rocholl et al., 2017	Demjén ignimbrite ^a
Unterneul (D)	1		Zircon U-Pb TIMS of bentonite	15.003 ± 0.024 Ma	Rocholl et al., 2017	Demjén ignimbrite ^{***}
Krumbad (D)	3	Krumbad bentonite	Zircon U-Pb TIMS of bentonite	15.12 ± 0.22 Ma	Rocholl et al., 2017	Demjén ignimbrite
Hörnsdorf, Styrian basin (A)	9		$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ on biotite of tuff	15.18 ± 0.09 Ma ^{**} 15.32 ± 0.17 Ma ^{**}	Handler et al., 2006	Demjén ignimbrite
Flaschach, Styrian basin (A)	9	Ingering Fm.	Zircon FT of tuff	14.9 ± 0.7 Ma	Ebner et al., 2002	Demjén ignimbrite
Čučerje (HR)	13		$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ on sanidine of tuff	14.81 ± 0.08 Ma	Markovic, 2017	Demjén ignimbrite
SE Ancona (I)	12	La Vedova VED0	astronomical age (zircon U-Pb TIMS)	14.884 Ma (14.368 ± 0.021 Ma)	Hüsing et al., 2010; Wotzlaw et al., 2014	Demjén ignimbrite ^{***}
Northern Alpine Foreland (CH)	1	Urdorf bentonite	zircon U-Pb TIMS on one zircon aliquot of bentonite *	~ 17.4 Ma	Gubler et al., 1992	Mangó or Eger ignimbrite
Straning, SE of Bohemian Massif (A)	8	Straning tuff	$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ on sanidine of tuff	17.23 ± 0.18 Ma	Roetzel et al., 2014	Mangó or Eger ignimbrite
Laas, Styrian basin (A)	9	Fohnsdorf Fm.	Zircon FT of tuff	17.1 ± 0.7 Ma	Ebner et al., 2002	Mangó or Eger ignimbrite

* Gubler et al., 1992 interpreted this age as inherited age component in the bentonite.

** recalculated according to Kuiper et al., 2008 by Rocholl et al., 2017.

*** Th/U ratio of zircon grains also support correlation.

**** Composition of allanite supports also this correlation.

^a Not supported by the Th/U ratio of zircon grains.

The 14.880 ± 0.014 Ma Demjén ignimbrite eruption was probably even larger and tephra of similar age are found in the molasse basins of Switzerland (Küssnacht) and South Germany (Unterneul; ages from 14.91 ± 0.09 Ma to 15.003 ± 0.024 Ma; Gubler et al., 1992; Rocholl et al., 2017; Table 2). Furthermore, Wotzlaw et al. (2014) described volcanic ash-bearing layers in the La Vedova deep marine sedimentary section near Ancona, east-central Italy, where zircon U-Pb ID-TIMS ages of two samples (VED0 and VED4) yielded eruption ages of 14.903 ± 0.021 (14.874 ± 0.021 Ma for the youngest grain age and with an astronomical age of 14.884 Ma) and 14.368 ± 0.021 Ma weighted mean ages (14.318 ± 0.045 Ma for the youngest grain age and with an astronomical age of 14.356 Ma) that correspond well with the interpreted eruption ages of the Demjén (14.880 ± 0.014 Ma) and Harsány (14.358 ± 0.015 Ma) ignimbrite events, respectively. Th/U ratios of the analyzed zircon grains of Harsány and Demjén unit and those of VED0 (and Bishofszell) and VED4 (and Unterneul), respectively are similar (Wotzlaw et al., 2014; Rocholl et al., 2017), however, more trace element comparisons of zircon populations could corroborate the possible correlation of the volcanic materials (Lukács et al., 2015). Moreover, volcanic ashes with similar Ar-Ar age as the Harsány and Demjén ignimbrites were described in Croatia (Markovic, 2017), southwest of the Pannonian Basin (Fig. 8; Table 2).

Volcanic ashes with ages indicating an origin from large volcanic eruptions of the Pannonian Basin were deposited dominantly in sedimentary basins west of the Carpathian-Pannonian region and therefore, they could provide further evidence for the atmospheric circulation pattern during the Mid-Miocene, just following the climatic optimum between 18 and 17 Ma (Zachos et al., 2001). The inferred distribution of the distal tephra could corroborate the dominantly easterly winds during this period (Böhme, 2004; Rocholl et al., 2008).

In summary, distal deposits originating from the large volcanic eruptions of silicic magmas in the Pannonian Basin appear to be present at distances over several hundreds of kilometres from the source area. Ash beds in different Paratethys sub-basins in central Europe correlate well in age with the main volcanic events reported in this study and this suggests large, plinian/phreatoplinian-type eruptions in the Pannonian Basin during the Early to Mid-Miocene. Zircon-based studies involving determination of U-Pb dates and trace element compositions in the distal deposits could provide further support for this cross-correlation, which would greatly improve our knowledge on the Early to Mid-Miocene stratigraphy and the chronological framework at the Mediterranean and surrounding regions.

5.4. Silicic volcanism in extensional setting

Silicic volcanism often occurs as multiple eruptive events (“fractal tempos”; de Silva et al., 2015) during prolonged (10–20 Ma) periods, when the successive eruptions of large volume magmas results in several tens-of-thousands of cubic kilometres of volcanic products and a strong thermomechanical impact of the continental crust (de Silva et al., 2006, 2015; de Silva and Gregg, 2014; Lipman and Bachmann, 2015). During these events, it is estimated that up to 3–4 times more magma volume is emplaced in the crust and erupted to the surface compared to steady-state volcanism (Lipman et al., 1972; Burns et al., 2015). This kind of silicic magmatism takes place mostly in continental arc settings characterized by thick continental crust. However, voluminous silicic volcanism also occurs in extensional continental settings with thinner continental crust, such as in the Basin and Range province in the western U.S. during the Miocene (Ratté et al., 1984; Gans et al., 1989; Colgan et al., 2006) and in the Taupo Volcanic Zone in northern New Zealand during the Quaternary (Cole, 1979; Cole et al., 1995; Spinks et al., 2005; Wilson et al., 2009; Deering et al., 2010; Wilson

and Rowland, 2016). Both regions produced several thousands of cubic kilometres of dacitic to rhyolitic ignimbrites and related volcanic products. Their isotopic compositions suggest a strong mantle contribution to the magma genesis (McCulloch et al., 1994), consistent with thinning continental crust during the volcanism.

The nature and behaviour of silicic magmatic systems depend upon the variable roles of mantle power (i.e. rate of basaltic magma intrusion into the lower crust), the thermomechanical modulation of the upper crust, the duration of such an event and tectonic forcing over time (Hildreth, 1981; de Silva and Gosnold, 2007; de Silva and Gregg, 2014; de Silva et al., 2015; Best et al., 2016; Gravelly et al., 2016; Karakas et al., 2017). In the Pannonian Basin, cumulatively $>4000 \text{ km}^3$ volcanic material could have been erupted during a 4 Myr period that corresponds ca. 5×10^{-3} to $10^{-2} \text{ km}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ magma flux into the crust, assuming a 5–10:1 plutonic/volcanic ratio (an intermediate value between the high- and low-flux systems; Hildreth, 1981; de Silva et al., 2015; Karakas et al., 2017). Based on the zircon crystallization age data (Fig. 9), the onset of the silicic volcanism was likely preceded by intrusions and emplacement of magmas into the continental crust for a prolonged period (>1 Myr). From 18.5 Ma, a complex upper crustal storage system could have developed, where occasionally eruptible, i.e. melt-rich silicic magmas, could separate and feed eruptions. Lukács et al. (2015) pointed out that individual silicic magma reservoirs in the Pannonian Basin had a lifetime of several 100's kyr, consistent with the longevity of other silicic volcanic systems (Caricchi et al., 2014; Lipman and Bachmann, 2015).

de Silva et al. (2015) argued that a thermally matured crust is necessary to enable a large amount of silicic magma to accumulate in the upper crust. This can be due to emplacement of mantle-derived basaltic magmas in the lower crust for $>10^6$ yr, followed by ascent of interme-

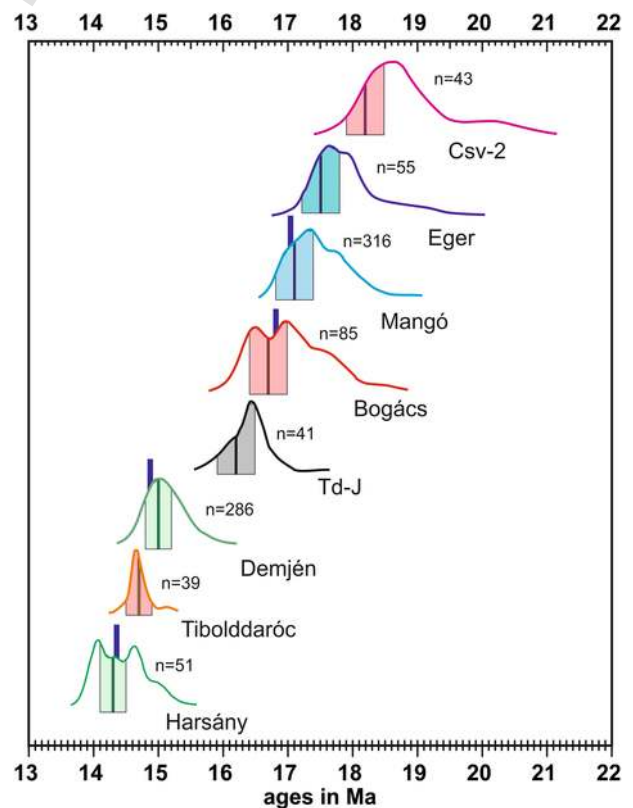


Fig. 9. Eruption age distribution of the BVF silicic volcanism shown by Kernel density estimation curves (Vermeech, 2012) of interpreted LA-ICP-MS eruption ages with uncertainties and bars of more accurate ID-TIMS and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ ages.

diate magmas to the upper crust that results in thermal maturation and shallowing of the brittle-ductile transition (de Silva, 2008; Karakas et al., 2017). This thermomechanical state of the crust enables the formation and storage of silicic magmas over several 100's to 1000'skyr, even at a relatively low magma intrusion rate. Karakas et al. (2017) pointed out that the duration of magma intrusion has as much importance as the mantle power (de Silva et al., 2015) in the development of large volumes of silicic mushy magma in the crust, while the tectonic setting, thickness of the crust, and initial thermal state (e.g., potential pre-warming) may also play an important role in crustal maturation (Best et al., 2016; Karakas and Dufek, 2015).

At the beginning of the evolution of the Carpathian-Pannonian Region (early Miocene), the thickness of the continental crust was as much as 50km, indicated by calculations from present-day crustal thickness and the determined stretching factors as well as petrologic studies of lower crustal granulite xenoliths (Tari et al., 1999; Lenkey et al., 2002; Embey-Isztin et al., 2003; Török et al., 2005; Horváth et al., 2006). It now has thinned to about half of it, while the lithospheric mantle underwent even more significant stretching during the Middle Miocene (Horváth, 1993; Horváth et al., 2006). Tari et al. (1999) proposed that thick and hot crust during the Early Miocene led to core-complex style extension in certain areas of the Pannonian Basin. This implies that, prior to extension, the crust was already warmed by pre-Neogene orogenic processes. This pre-warmed state of the thick crust and the accelerated thinning of the lithospheric mantle could promote mantle melting. Basaltic magmas accumulated beneath the thick crust and differentiated dominantly by AFC (assimilation fractional crystallization) in a lower crustal MASH zone (i.e., melting, assimilation, storage and homogenization; Hildreth and Moorbath, 1988; Walker et al., 2015). Some of the evolved magmas with andesitic to dacitic compositions caused sporadic volcanism during the Early Miocene and developed lava dome fields in the central to southern Pannonian Basin (Komló, Paks) as shown by borehole data and seismic sections. Granodioritic intrusion and dacitic volcanism in the SW Pannonian Basin can also belong to this stage of magmatism (18.65Ma, Fodor et al., 2008). As the crust thermally matured, large upper crustal reservoirs could form, fostering the most intense silicic phase of volcanism (late Early to Mid-Miocene), contemporaneously with the major crustal and lithospheric thinning of the Pannonian Basin. The strong thermomechanical impact on the continental crust resulted in an anomalously high temperature gradient and maturation of organic material in the upper crust (Horváth et al., 1988, 2015; Sachsenhofer et al., 1998). Partial or complete resetting of low-temperature thermochronometers at ~17Ma (apatite fission track, [U-Th]/He) detected at various locations in the Pannonian Basin (Dunkl and Frisch, 2002; Danišák et al., 2012, 2015) supports the regional increase of the heat flow. Furthermore, the Neogene age of most of the zircons in metasedimentary granulite xenoliths hosted by Late Miocene alkaline basalts in the central Pannonian Basin suggests that the temperature at the base of the continental crust was sufficiently high to reset the zircon age (Downes et al., 2015), i.e. it could intermittently exceed even the closure temperature of U and Pb isotopes in zircons. Remarkably, peak ages of zircons occur at 17–20Ma and 2–5Ma (Downes et al., 2015), corresponding with the silicic and the subsequent alkaline basaltic volcanism.

5.5. Origin of silicic volcanism in the Pannonian Basin

The zircon U-Pb dates presented in this paper suggest that large silicic volcanic activity lasted from 18.2Ma to 14.4Ma in the Pannonian Basin and involved at least four large-volume volcanic events. Based on the estimated volume of the erupted material this event falls in the category of tertiary pulses (de Silva et al., 2015) or Category 2 flare-up (Gravley et al., 2016). Eruptions of silicic magmas occurred in two

main pulses (from 18.2 to 16.2Ma and from 15 to 14.4Ma, respectively; Fig. 9) separated by a 1.3 ± 0.3 Myr gap between 16.2 ± 0.3 and 14.880 ± 0.014 Ma. This gap between the main silicic eruption phases coincides with major calc-alkaline andesitic to dacitic volcanism in the northern Pannonian Basin (Harangi et al., 2007), associated with graben formation along normal faults (Nemčok and Lexa, 1990; Harangi et al., 2001). This could have promoted fast evacuation of magmas from deep crustal reservoirs. Thus, renewal of the silicic volcanism occurred in a changing tectonic environment, when the lithosphere already thinned considerably. This is clearly reflected in the less enriched isotopic composition of the younger pumices and zircons.

Silicic magmas erupted during the first pulse were generated in a geodynamic environment, when the continental crust was already thermally matured. Pumices and zircons in these volcanic products have an enriched isotopic character (e.g., $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_i = 0.7095\text{--}0.7115$ in pumices and $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}} \leq 5$ in zircons), consistent with crustal anatexis (Póka, 1988; Lexa and Konečný, 1998; Seghedi and Downes, 2011). Anatexis of the lower crust could have occurred due to underplating of mafic magma derived from metasomatized asthenospheric mantle wedge above a subducted slab (Seghedi et al., 2014). However, pure crustal anatexis is unlikely to be an efficient mechanism, considering the heat budget in the crust (e.g., Thompson et al., 2002; Dufek and Bergantz, 2005; Annen et al., 2006). Furthermore, the sporadic occurrence of significantly older zircon age domains/crystals in the BVF samples (Lukács et al., submitted) also does not support significant crustal melting. Crystal fractionation from mafic parents combined with crustal contamination seems to be more likely to generate large volume of intermediate magmas (see Bachmann and Huber, 2016 for a review of such arguments). Indeed, the role of mantle-derived mafic magmas in the origin of the silicic volcanism of the Pannonian Basin is shown by the occasional occurrence of high-Mg orthopyroxenes and An-rich plagioclases in the BVF rocks (Lukács et al., 2005; Czuppon et al., 2012).

The isotopic composition of the erupted silicic volcanic products reflects either enriched mantle source character and/or involvement of variable amount of crustal material. Melting of asthenospheric mantle beneath thick (> 150 km) lithosphere seems to be less probable, whereas partial melting of the metasomatized lower lithosphere by decompression during thinning could result in mafic magma. There is no geological evidence for active subduction beneath this region during the Early Miocene, while lithospheric extension already initiated at around 20Ma (Horváth, 1993; Horváth et al., 2006; Balázs et al., 2017). Melting of lithosphere requires fusible material such as originated during past subduction-related metasomatism. Thus, the generated mafic magma will have a 'subduction-component' with enriched isotopic features as shown by Harangi et al. (1995, 2001, 2007) for the Mid-Miocene volcanism in the Pannonian Basin. Cognate basaltic andesite lithoclasts with such compositional feature are found even in the silicic ignimbrites (Harangi and Lenkey, 2007) that could represent the mafic end-member evolved further by AFC (assimilation of crustal material during fractional crystallization) to produce more evolved magmas mostly in and around the lower crustal MASH zone. These differentiated magmas ascended intermittently in the upper crust and developed heterogeneous magma reservoirs. Mafic magmas were occasionally able to ascend and intrude into this upper crustal silicic crystal mush body, as shown by the reversely and oscillatory zoned orthopyroxene crystals (Lukács et al., 2005; Czuppon et al., 2012). Such replenishment events resulted in thorough mixing/mingling of crystal mush layers and melt lenses as reflected by the volcanic products of the Bogács unit (Czuppon et al., 2012). Eruption of the mafic magmas was prevented by the density filter of the vast amount of silicic crystal mush bodies in the crust, but reached the surface following the termination of the silicic volcanism.

In summary, the Early to Mid-Miocene silicic volcanism in the Carpathian-Pannonian Region can be regarded as bimodal basalt-rhyolite magmatism even though the mafic magmas did not often reach the surface (as happened in the TVZ; Wilson et al., 1995, and see below). Andesitic lithoclasts and juvenile material in the Bogács unit are considered to be the mixed product of the mafic and silicic magmas (Lukács et al., 2005; Harangi and Lenkey, 2007; Czuppon et al., 2012).

The pumices and zircons belonging to the younger, 14–15Ma volcanic events have a isotopic compositions distinct from the older volcanic event (Fig. 10; Harangi and Lenkey, 2007). They show less enriched isotope character, implying significantly less crustal component and/or an increase of addition of asthenospheric mantle-derived magmas. This change could be attributed to significant thinning of the lithosphere including the crust by this time, which enabled increased asthenospheric mantle input to the magma generation.

We note that the study area occupies the northern fault zones of the major Mid-Hungarian Shear Zone (MHZ). In addition to normal faulting, strike-slip deformation has been documented in several sub-basins (Tari, 1988; Petrik et al., 2016). This phase of deformation also involved vertical axis rotations (Márton and Márton, 1996; Márton and Fodor, 1995). The second pulse of the silicic volcanism occurred during a second major phase of syn-rift deformation, between 15 and 9Ma, which kept a transtensional character (Petrik et al., 2014; Petrik, 2016). All these deformations provided weakened zones, enhancing magma movements and evacuation.

This tectonic situation is remarkably similar to that described for the silicic volcanism at the Taupo Volcanic Zone (Cole, 1990; Wilson et al., 1995; Spinks et al., 2005). This is an actively rifting area with attenuated lithosphere and high heat flux formed at a convergent plate boundary between the Pacific and Australian plates. The caldera complexes were formed along the axis of the rift zone characterized by normal faults with some strike-slip character. This setting is parallel with the North Island Shear Belt or North Island Dextral Fault Belt, which is a zone of dominantly strike-slip faulting, related to the rotation of the eastern North Island (Cole, 1990; Cole and Spinks, 2009). The caldera complexes produced multiple ignimbrite-forming eruptions often with large erupted volumes (Wilson et al., 2009; Wilson and Rowland, 2016). The back-arc setting, the close association between volcanism and rifting, and close structural control by normal and strike-slip faults, are also all characteristic of the Pannonian Basin during the Miocene. Association between large caldera complexes and regions of extension, involving pull-apart basins along strike-slip shear zones and block rotations, has been described also in the Andes (de Silva, 1989; Riller et al., 2001), western US (Mono-Inyo Craters, Mammoth Mountain and Long

Valley Caldera, California; Riley et al., 2012), Mexico (Tibaldi, 1992) and El Salvador (Saxby et al., 2016), among others. Magma generation at depth could have been controlled by decompression melting of the upper mantle due to lithospheric thinning, while normal faulting, block rotations and strike-slip tectonics facilitated the ascent of magma.

6. Conclusion

Eruption chronology of a massive Miocene silicic volcanism episode in Europe has been determined based on > 1400 LA-ICP-MS U-Pb zircon dates from 19 samples complemented by high-precision CA-ID-TIMS zircon dates from 4 samples collected in the Bükkalja Volcanic Field, North Hungary. Accuracy of the eruption ages is supported by the similar results obtained from two different laboratories, using different analytical and data-reduction procedures, as well as the concordant ID-TIMS zircon and Ar-Ar sanidine ages. The new results highlight the regional geologic importance of this poorly-known volcanic activity in Europe that had a continental scale impact and their volcanic products can now be used to constrain better the Paratethys chronostratigraphy. The silicic volcanism occurred between 18.2Ma and 14.4Ma, concurrent with major lithospheric thinning in the Pannonian Basin. Relatively fast thermomechanical maturation of the upper crust prior to the silicic volcanism may have been caused by warming during pre-rifting orogenic events. Silicic magmas are inferred to have formed primarily by AFC process from lithospheric mantle-derived mafic magmas. Hafnium isotope data of zircons and bulk rock Sr-Nd isotope values indicate an abrupt change in the magma sources after 16.2Ma, suggesting a decrease of crustal component and/or an increase of asthenospheric mantle-derived magmas that is consistent with the progression of the lithospheric extension by that time.

The volcanism shows many similarities with other regions of continental rift-related silicic volcanic activity such as those in the Taupo Volcanic Zone (New Zealand) and the Basin and Range province (USA). Extension, strike-slip faulting and microplate rotations occurred contemporaneously with the silicic volcanism and this deformation provided weakened zones, where long-lasting silicic magma reservoirs could develop and occasional evacuation of large volume rhyodacitic to rhyolitic magmas could occur. The continental crust was affected by a strong thermomechanical impact contributing also to the maturation of organic material.

This volcanic activity was one of the most voluminous in Europe during the last 20Myr and the largest one during the Miocene. The 4-Myr long volcanism involved at least 8 eruptive phases and a few of them resulted in several 10's or even 100's of cubic kilometre of vol-

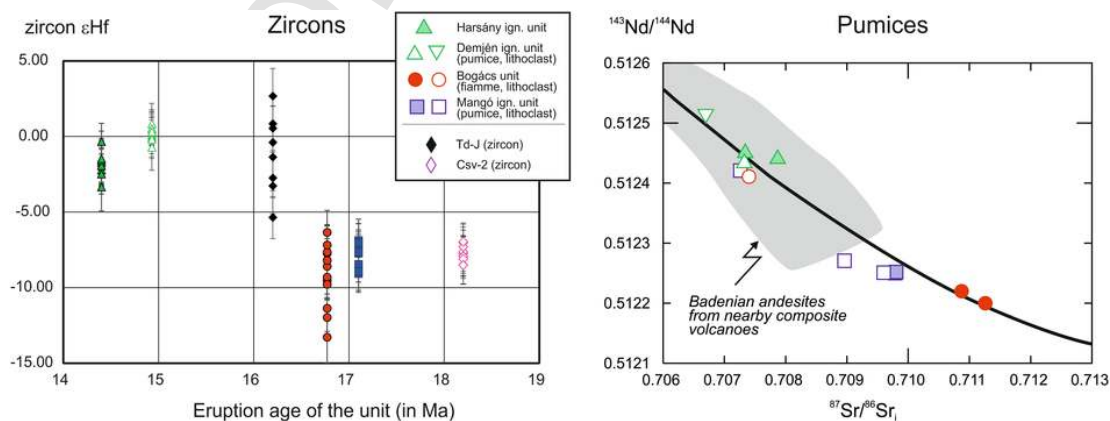


Fig. 10. Zircon ϵ_{Hf} and pumice initial Sr and Nd isotope variations (Seghedi et al., 2004; Harangi and Lenkey, 2007) for the Bükkalja Volcanic Field ignimbrites. Isotopic variation of Badenian (15.97–12.8Ma) andesites from nearby composite volcanoes (data from Harangi et al., 2007) are presented for comparison. An AFC modelling line is shown based on Harangi et al. (2001).

canic material, which covered much of the Carpathian-Pannonian region. Distal tephra can be found in the sedimentary sequences of the isolated Paratethys sub-basins at the surroundings of the Carpathian-Pannonian Region and over 1000 km distance along the northern Alps and the central Mediterranean. Many of the published ages of these volcanic ashes show a remarkable fit with the largest eruption phases of this silicic volcanism, supporting the dominantly easterly winds during the Mid-Miocene. This prompts further zircon perspective correlation studies, which could help to construct a high-resolution chronostratigraphic framework to achieve a better correlation of different Paratethys stages in the Mediterranean and to yield precise age proxies that could contribute to connect these sequences to global events. The present study demonstrates that LA-ICP-MS zircon dating technique provides a fast, cheap and accurate method for such work.

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