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Original paper

A new computer program TecDIA for multidimensional tectonic discrimination of intermediate and acid magmas and its application to the Bohemian Massif, Czech Republic

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A new computer program TecDIA written in Java, for the application of 35 previously-defined multidimensional diagrams for the tectonomagmatic discrimination of intermediate and acid magmas is briefly described. A detailed *Readme* document is presented in the Supplementary Electronic Material file. As an innovation, this program provides a ready to publish report containing a synthesis of all diagrams, including the total percent probabilities.

The use of this program is illustrated by two examples of the Bohemian Massif (Czech Republic) for older Carboniferous (granitoids of the Central Bohemian Pluton) and younger Late Carboniferous–Early Permian igneous rocks (volcanics from late Variscan continental basins and granitoids of the Žulová Pluton). According to the results, the tectonic setting for the Early Carboniferous rocks was collisional, whereas for the Late Carboniferous–Early Permian igneous suite it was either a collision or a transition from collisional to a within-plate setting. The acid rocks probably dominated by a crustal component may provide a somewhat different result as compared to the intermediate rocks. TecDIA freely available from <http://tlaloc.ier.unam.mx> will certainly be useful for all interested in applying these 35 multidimensional diagrams.

Keywords: tectonic setting, discriminant function diagrams, multidimensional diagrams

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1. Introduction

Deciphering tectonic setting of older igneous complexes from geochemical criteria (e.g., Pearce and Cann 1971, 1973; Pearce and Norry 1979; Bailey 1981; Shervais 1982; Pearce 1982; Pearce et al. 1984; Wood 1980; Mullen 1983; Butler and Woronow 1986; Meschede 1986; Cabanis and Lecolle 1989; Gorton and Schandl 2000; Agrawal et al. 2004, 2008; Verma et al. 2006, 2013, 2015a; Verma and Agrawal 2011; Verma and Verma 2013; Velikoslavinsky and Krylov 2014; Verma 2015a) has been (and still is) a useful exercise in geological sciences ever since the acceptance of plate tectonics. Nevertheless, most traditional bivariate and ternary diagrams were objectively evaluated and found to be less useful than the newer multidimensional diagrams (Sheth 2008; Verma 2010; Verma et al. 2012; Pandarinath 2014; Rivera-Gómez and Verma in print).

Caution is required while handling compositional data through conventional statistical methods (e.g. Pearson 1897; Chayes 1960, 1971; Aitchison 1984, 1986, 1999; Rollinson 1993; Egozcue et al. 2003; Pawlowsky-Glahn and Egozcue 2006; Agrawal and Verma 2007; Buccianti 2013; Verma 2015a). For a coherent statistical handling of compositional data, Aitchison (1981, 1984, 1986) pioneered the solution in terms of log-ratio transformation prior to the application of conventional statistical tools. More recently, Egozcue et al. (2003) provided another type of log-ratio transformation shown to be mathematically superior although in practice both types of transformations provide similar results (Verma 2015a).

Details on the closure (or constant sum) problem (Chayes 1960, 1971; Aitchison 1986) and possible solutions have been recently summarized by Verma (2015a) who provided the following explanation for the suc-

cess of such transformations. Compositional data *per se* cannot be normally distributed because the negative concentrations are automatically prohibited; the ratios of concentrations of two compositional variables become free of the measurement units and can theoretically vary from nearly zero to infinity ($+\infty$). Natural logarithm of these ratios allows both negative and positive values and opens the space in both directions theoretically from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$. These data will be normally distributed as long as multivariate discordant outliers are identified and eliminated (Verma 2015a).

Additive log-ratio transformation of Aitchison (1986) was used by Verma et al. (2006), Agrawal et al. (2008), and Verma and Agrawal (2011) in development of multidimensional diagrams for **basic and ultrabasic rocks** (three sets of five diagrams each). A freely available computer program TecD (Verma and Rivera-Gómez 2013), available from <http://tlaloc.ier.unam.mx>, was written in Visual Basic for an efficient application of these diagrams, including the five by Agrawal et al. (2004) based on adjusted major-element concentrations.

Later, a total of 35 multidimensional diagrams were proposed for **intermediate and acid magmatic rocks** (Verma et al. 2012, 2013; Verma and Verma 2013). Construction of training databases, log-ratio transformations, discordant outlier detection and elimination, application of statistical tests of F-ratio and U-statistic and other criteria for the choice of chemical elements, multivariate technique of linear discriminant analysis, and probability-based tectonic field boundaries equations were all described by the original authors. For the use of these diagrams, discriminant functions DF1 and DF2 from 70 complex equations must be calculated.

TecD is incapable of applying these newer 35 diagrams specifically designed for intermediate and acid igneous rocks. The boundaries in these diagrams are based on probability estimates as originally suggested by Agrawal (1999). Furthermore, it would be desirable to estimate individual probabilities for a given sample in a diagram corresponding to the tectonic settings being discriminated (Verma and Agrawal 2011; Verma 2012). This would take into account the actual position of the samples in the individual fields, particularly the distance from the tectonic field boundaries. Complex equations have also to be solved for these probability calculations.

Then, the computed values of DF1 and DF2 functions for each sample could be plotted in 35 multidimensional diagrams with known tectonic field boundaries. Moreover, the samples falling in different fields are to be counted and the corresponding total percentages to be assessed. Alternatively and more importantly, the probability values for a given sample corresponding to each of the three tectonic fields in all 35 diagrams have to be computed from 315 equations (9 for each diagram; Verma

and Agrawal 2011; Verma 2012) and the total percent probability values synthesised for interpretation.

For these reasons, it was considered necessary to develop a computer program for an efficient, accurate, and routine application of these diagrams. We briefly report on this new computer program, called TecDIA, and illustrate its use for selected acid–intermediate magmatic rocks of the Variscan Bohemian Massif (Czech Republic).

2. Structure and use of the computer program

TecDIA (**Tectonic Discrimination for Intermediate and Acid magmas**), written in Java, is schematically presented in the Electronic Appendix (Fig. S1). In brief, the program needs a correctly formatted Excel® input file. If only the total iron content is measured as Fe_2O_3^t or FeO^t , the $\text{FeO}/\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ratio has to be estimated before an adjustment to 100% anhydrous basis. This is necessary prior to accessing magma and rock types, in accord with the rules of the International Union of Geological Sciences (Le Bas et al. 1986). Therefore, although frequently done by most researchers, the measured compositions are not recommended to be directly used in the TAS diagram and CIPW norm calculations unless both FeO and Fe_2O_3 values are determined in the laboratory and the major elements are adjusted to 100% on an anhydrous basis. We recommend the use of a modified version of IgRoCS available from <http://tlaloc.ier.unam.mx> along with an example datafile in Excel format. This program provides accurate recalculation of major elements before the application of the TAS diagram and CIPW norm calculations. The $\text{FeO}/\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ratio is estimated either by the procedure of Le Maitre (1976) or of Middlemost (1989). However, because the original diagrams were proposed for the data adjusted following Middlemost (1989), the same option should be invoked during the IgRoCS preprocessing for the TecDIA software.

TecDIA provides two options for the application of the diagrams: Default and Customized processes (Fig. S1). In the **Default process mode**, TecDIA applies all 35 diagrams, reports any given diagram set for which complete data are missing for any given sample, applies the appropriate diagram sets (without showing them) depending on whether the rock type is intermediate or acid, computes all probabilities and a synthesis for all samples from the given locality or region (identified in the REGION_TecDIA column of the input file). Two different reports are prepared in the Excel® format. The first is a file containing seven sheets – three for intermediate rocks (major, major–trace, and trace; Verma and Verma 2013) and four for acid igneous rocks (major of Verma et al.

2012; major, major–trace, and trace of Verma et al. 2013) for each region or grouping. The second report generates two files (tables) ready to be copied to a Microsoft Word document for publication. The first presents a synthesis of all diagrams for intermediate magmatic rocks, whereas the second is intended for acid ones. If the user has processed several regions in the original data file, this report will present information sequentially for each region.

In the **Customized process mode** the user can tick the “Generate plots” box for graphical visualization of the data. At this point, he or she is also free to choose to apply a lesser number of diagrams if desired.

The computer program TecDIA and the relevant example files as well as IgRoCS software are available from <http://tloc.ier.unam.mx>. To facilitate the use of TecDIA, we have provided a detailed *Readme* document in the Electronic Supplement.

2.1. Intricacies in the programming of TecDIA

The tectonic settings discriminated from the diagrams for intermediate and acid magmas are as follows: IA (island arc), CA (continental arc), CR (continental rift) and OI (ocean island), (CR + OI together known as within-plate, WP), and Col (collision). TecDIA provides a complete synthesis of the results of all five diagrams in a given set. In addition, TecDIA yields a synthesis of the probability estimates for each tectonic setting in all individual diagrams as well as the overall total percent probability estimates of each diagram set.

The equations of discriminant functions DF1–DF2 were reported by Verma et al. (2012, 2013) and Verma and Verma (2013), as summarized in tables S1–S3. The major-element based DF1–DF2 equations are of the following type:

$$DFn_{(TF1-TF2-TF3)_{figt}} = C_1 \times \ln(TiO_2/SiO_2)_{adj} + C_2 \times \ln(Al_2O_3/SiO_2)_{adj} + C_3 \times \ln(Fe_2O_3/SiO_2)_{adj} + C_4 \times \ln(FeO/SiO_2)_{adj} + C_5 \times \ln(MnO/SiO_2)_{adj} + C_6 \times \ln(MgO/SiO_2)_{adj} + C_7 \times \ln(CaO/SiO_2)_{adj} + C_8 \times \ln(Na_2O/SiO_2)_{adj} + C_9 \times \ln(K_2O/SiO_2)_{adj} + C_{10} \times \ln(P_2O_5/SiO_2)_{adj} + C_c \quad (A)$$

where n represents either DF1 (x-axis) or DF2 (y-axis); TF1–TF2–TF3 stand for the three tectonic fields discriminated in a given diagram; *figt* is the type of diagram for major elements in intermediate (*mint* by Verma and Verma 2013) or acid magmatic rock (m_3 by Verma et al. 2012 or *macid* by Verma et al. 2013); C_1 to C_{10} are coefficients for the ten major-element log-ratios obtained from linear discriminant analysis (LDA); C_c is the constant term; the subscript *adj* refers to adjusted data from the SINCLAS (Verma et al. 2002) or IgRoCS (Verma and Rivera-Gómez 2013) computer programs. The actual coefficients are given in Tab. S1. The general equation (A) takes the form

of equations (1) to (10) for intermediate rocks (Verma and Verma 2013), (11) to (20) for acid rocks (Verma et al. 2012), and (21) to (30) also for the newer set of acid rocks (Verma et al. 2013). The two major-element based schemes for acid rocks were proposed from different training sets; their use and consistency assures the user that the multidimensional diagrams are robust against the differences in the training sets as long as the initial databases are representative of the entire Earth.

Similarly, for the combined major and trace elements the DF1–DF2 equations are of the following type:

$$DFn_{(TF1-TF2-TF3)_{figt}} = C_1 \times \ln(MgO/TiO_2)_{adj} + C_2 \times \ln(P_2O_5/TiO_2)_{adj} + C_3 \times \ln(Nb/TiO_2)_{adj} + C_4 \times \ln(Ni/TiO_2)_{adj} + C_5 \times \ln(V/TiO_2)_{adj} + C_6 \times \ln(Y/TiO_2)_{adj} + C_7 \times \ln(Zr/TiO_2)_{adj} + C_c \quad (B)$$

where the subscript *figt* is *mtacid*; other symbols have been explained earlier for equation (A). The approximate coefficient values are summarized in Tab. S2. The general equation (B) can be represented by equations (31) to (40) for intermediate rocks (Verma and Verma 2013) and equations (41) to (50) for acid rocks (Verma et al. 2013).

Finally, for the trace elements the DF1–DF2 equations are of the following type:

$$DFn_{(TF1-TF2-TF3)_{figt}} = C_1 \times \ln(La/Yb)_{adj} + C_2 \times \ln(Ce/Yb)_{adj} + C_3 \times \ln(Sm/Yb)_{adj} + C_4 \times \ln(Nb/Yb)_{adj} + C_5 \times \ln(Th/Yb)_{adj} + C_6 \times \ln(Y/Yb)_{adj} + C_7 \times \ln(Zr/Yb)_{adj} + C_c \quad (C)$$

where the subscript *figt* is *tacid*; other symbols have been explained earlier for equation (A). The approximate coefficient values are summarized in Tab. S3. The general equation (B) gives equations (51) to (60) for intermediate (Verma and Verma 2013) and (61) to (70) for acid rocks (Verma et al. 2013).

The equations for probability estimates of individual samples were first presented by Verma and Agrawal (2011) and Verma (2012). These were adopted by the original authors (Verma et al. 2012, 2013; Verma and Verma 2013) for intermediate and acid compositions.

For probability calculations in a diagram of the (TF1–TF2–TF3)_{figt} type, three new functions (sg_n ; general equation (E)) have to be calculated from the distances $d_{gn(TF1-TF2-TF3)_{figt}}$ (where n varies from 1 to 3; equation (D)) of a given sample from the three group centroids or mean values ($mdf1_{gn}$, $mdf2_{gn}$):

$$d_{gn(TF1-TF2-TF3)_{figt}} = \sqrt{(df1_s - mdf1_{gn})^2 + (df2_s - mdf2_{gn})^2} \quad (D)$$

$$sg_n = e^{\{-d_{gn(TF1-TF2-TF3)_{figt}}\}^2/2} \quad (E)$$

The three probabilities of a given sample corresponding to each of the three tectonic fields (TF1–TF2–TF3)_{figt} are calculated from the general equation (F) as follows:

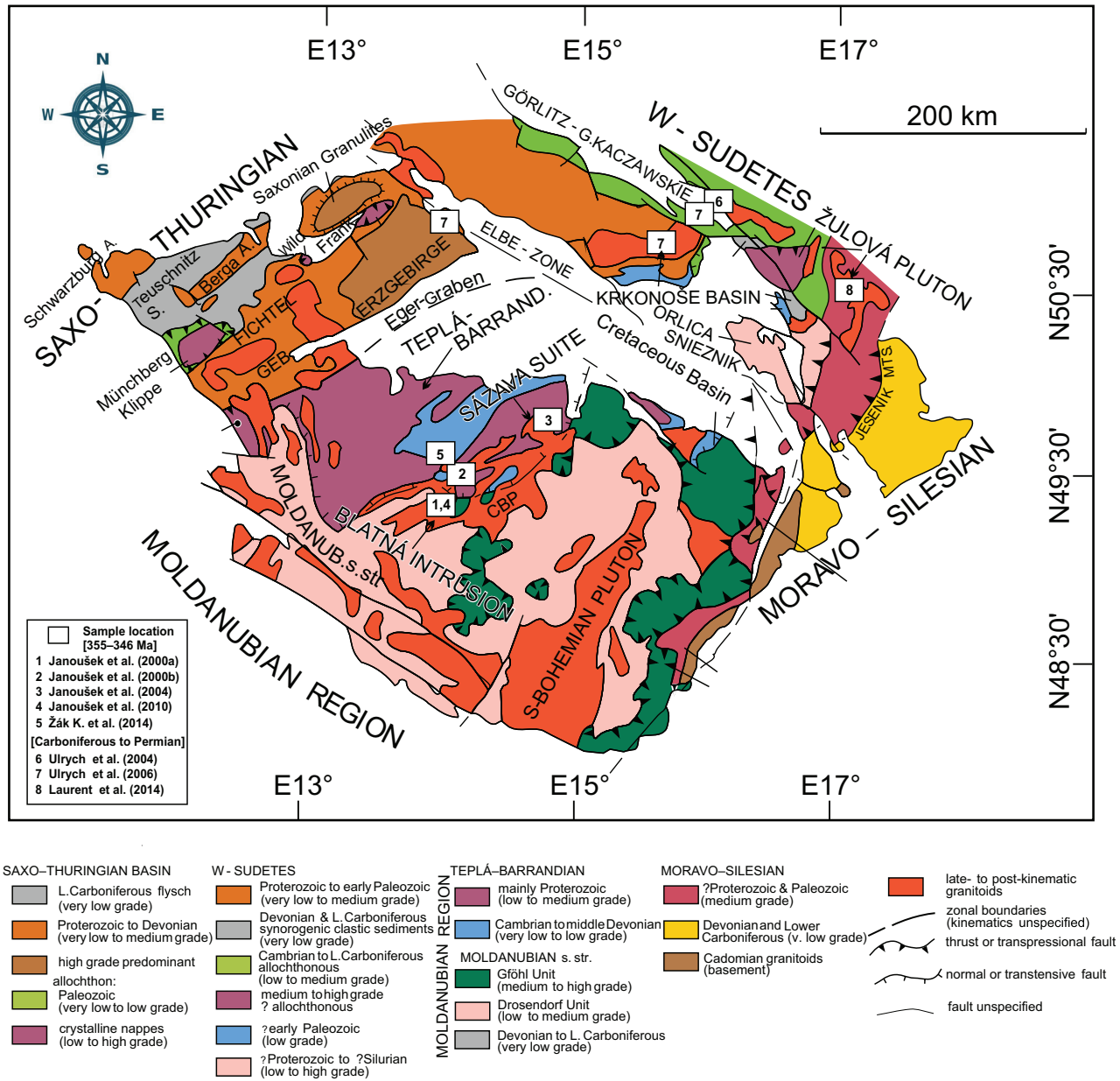


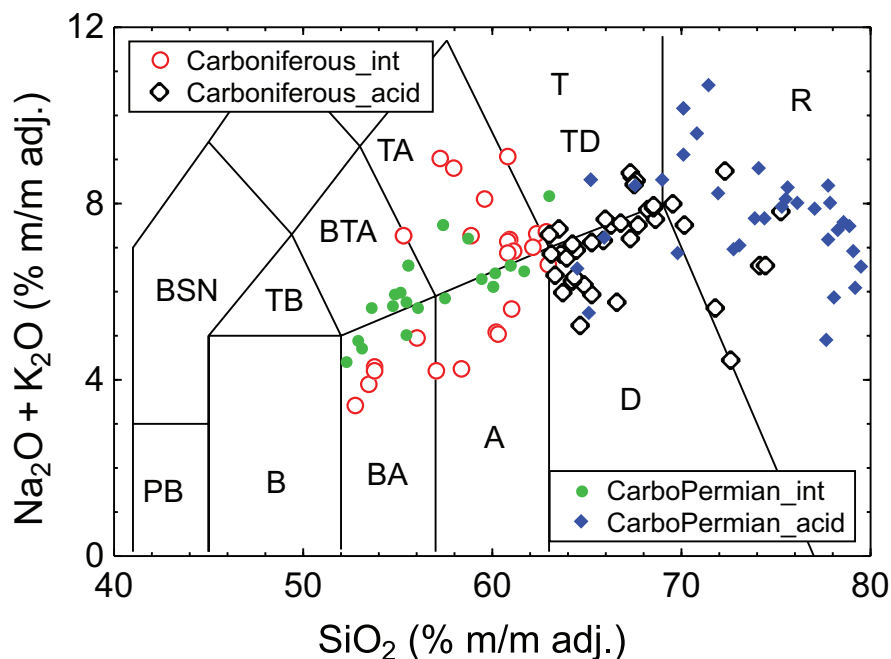
Fig. 1 Simplified geologic map of the Bohemian Massif (modified after Winchester et al. 2002) with schematic sample locations compiled in this work as follows: 1 – Janoušek et al. (2000a); 2 – Janoušek et al. (2000b); 3 – Janoušek et al. (2004); 4 – Janoušek et al. (2010); 5 – Žák K. et al. (2014); 6 – Ulrych et al. (2004); 7 – Ulrych et al. (2006); 8 – Laurent et al. (2014). (CBP) = Central Bohemian Pluton.

$$Pn_s = \frac{sg_n}{\sum_{n=1}^3 sg_n} \quad (F)$$

Approximate centroid values are reported in Tab. S4. The exact values of centroids from the Statistica® software used earlier for the calculations were programmed in TecDIA. Thus, a total of 315 equations (from (71) to (385); Tab. S4) for the probability estimates were incorporated into TecDIA. As stated by the original authors (Verma and Verma 2013; Verma et al. 2012, 2013), these probability estimates (Pn_s : P1s, P2s, and P3s) directly

provide the inferred tectonic setting for the sample under consideration; the inferred setting is the one for which the corresponding probability (P1s, P2s, or P3s) is the highest. A sample will plot in the tectonic field TF1, TF2 or TF3 or which it has the highest probability. The actual value of the highest probability also indicates how far away from the tectonic field boundary the sample would actually plot in the field of the inferred tectonic setting. Thus, a simple comparison of the three probabilities provides the inferred tectonic setting for a given sample or a set of samples. Therefore, it is not necessary to plot and count the samples in a diagram, the number of samples is

Fig. 2 TAS diagram (Le Bas et al. 1986) for the compiled samples of intermediate and acid rocks of Carboniferous and Late Carboniferous to Early Permian ages from the Bohemian Massif (Czech Republic). The % m/m unit (mass/mass) is suggested by chemists as a replacement for the familiar wt. % unit and the adjective “adj.” refers to the adjusted values from SINCLAS (Verma et al, 2002) or IgRoCS (Verma and Rivera-Gómez 2013). Symbols are explained as insets. The symbols are according to the magma types and their age groups. The abbreviations of rock types are: PB – picrobasalt; BSN – basanite; B – basalt; TB – trachybasalt; BA – basaltic andesite; A – andesite; BTA – basaltic trachyandesite; TA – trachyandesite; T – trachyte; D – dacite; TD – trachydacite; and R – rhyolite.



simply determined from the highest probability counts for a given tectonic setting. It is more important, however, to evaluate the probability values for a set of samples.

A total of 385 equations were programmed in TecDIA. The equations are mainly of three types: (1) major-elements; (2) combined major and trace elements; (3) selected trace elements. Therefore, actual plotting of samples in any diagram is not required; in fact, it would be a waste of time, because the probability values cannot be seen. Nevertheless, TecDIA does provide the possibility of a graphical output for those who wish to see the samples plotted in the respective diagrams.

3. Illustration of TecDIA for the Bohemian Massif, Czech Republic

The igneous complexes of the Bohemian Massif (Czech Republic; Fig. 1) in eastern part of the Variscan orogenic belt in Europe have been chosen to illustrate the application of TecDIA (see Žák J. et al. 2014 for review). In the Bohemian Massif, the Late Devonian to Early Carboniferous Andean-type subduction-related setting led to an Early Carboniferous continental collision (Schulmann et al. 2014; Žák J. et al. 2014). The post-collisional activity included continental basin formation and late granitoid plutonism during Late Carboniferous–Early Permian (e.g. Ulrych et al. 2006).

The geochemical data were compiled for selected acid–intermediate igneous rocks from two igneous suites (Fig. 1): (1) Early Carboniferous (355–346 Ma) calc-alkaline granitoids of the Central Bohemian Pluton (CBP) (Janoušek et al. 2000a, b, 2004, 2010; Žák K. et

al. 2014) and (2) post-orogenic Late Carboniferous to Early Permian volcanic rocks (Ulrych et al. 2004, 2006) as well as Permian (~290 Ma) intrusive rocks (Žulová Pluton) (Laurent et al. 2014). The latter two sets were treated together because they were similar in age (~300 Ma). Locations of the compiled samples are schematically shown in Fig. 1.

After processing in IgRoCS computer program, the data for intermediate and acid rocks are shown in the TAS diagram (Fig. 2). Twenty-seven samples of intermediate and 40 of acid rocks were available for the older Carboniferous age, whereas 24 samples of intermediate and 35 of acid rocks were used for the younger Late Carboniferous to Early Permian age.

The conventional geochemical interpretation was provided by the original authors (Janoušek et al. 2000a, b, 2004, 2010; Ulrych et al. 2004, 2006; Laurent et al. 2014; Žák K. et al. 2014). Here, we summarize the geochemical data (median values for each magma type – intermediate and acid) in a chondrite-normalized rare-earth element (REE) plot (Fig. 3) and primitive mantle-normalized multi-element plot (Fig. 4).

The REE patterns for the Carboniferous granitoids of the CBP are mutually comparable (Fig. 3). This is also true for the younger, Late Carboniferous to Early Permian igneous rocks except for the much larger negative Eu anomaly of the acid types (Fig. 3). However, for each of the igneous suites, the acid rocks do not show significantly higher REE concentrations than the respective intermediate rocks (Fig. 3). It is likely that the acid rocks have a larger crustal component than the intermediate rocks.

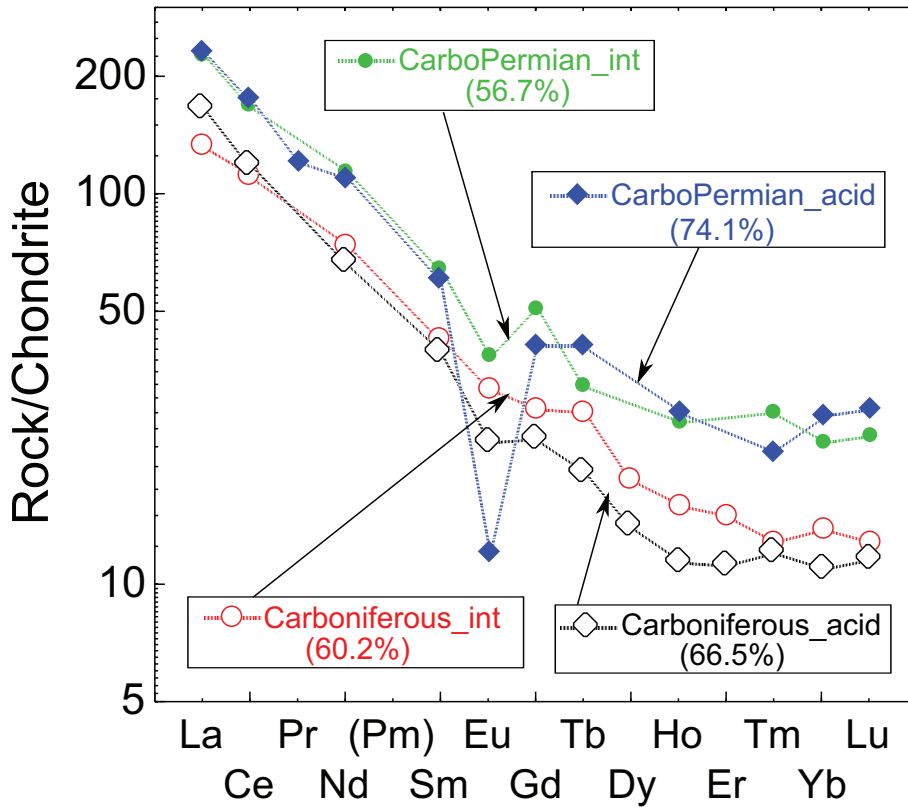
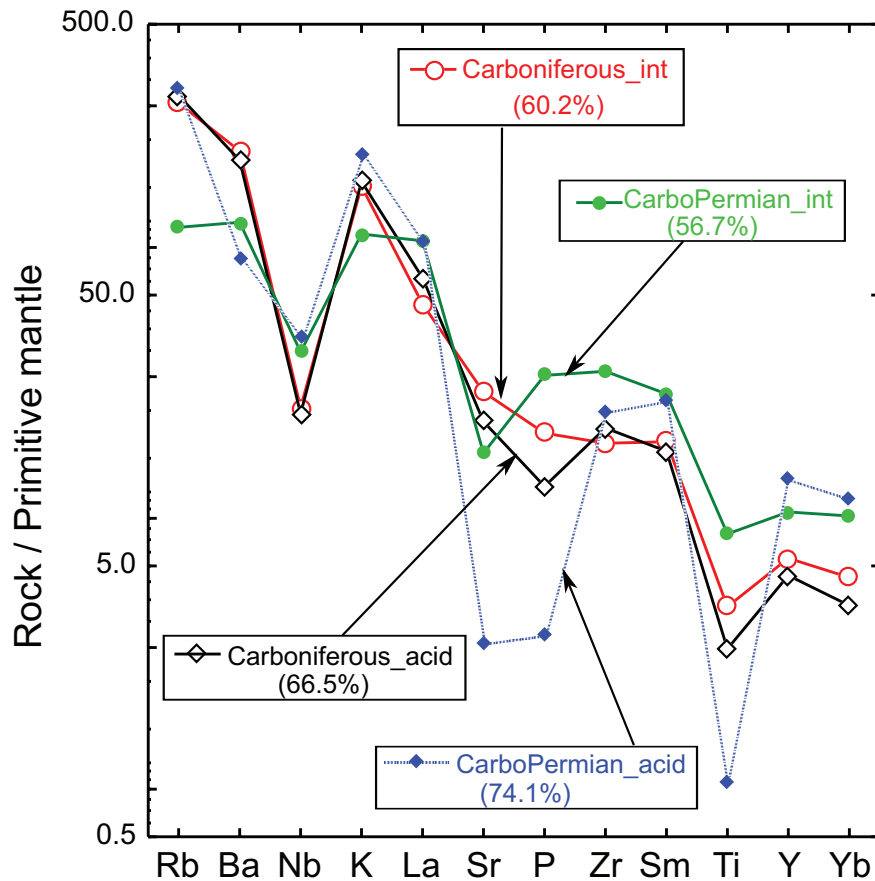


Fig. 3 Chondrite-normalized rare-earth element (REE) plot for the Bohemian Massif samples (chondrite values for normalization from McDonough and Sun 1995); only the median values are used for the sake of simplicity. The symbols are explained as insets. The median adjusted silica values are also reported in brackets next to the magma types.



In a multi-element plot (Fig. 4), all magma types show a significant negative Nb anomaly with respect to Ba and K. This is also true for Ti with respect to Sm and Y. In fact, the highly evolved acid rocks (median SiO₂ value of about 74 wt. %) for the Late Carboniferous–Permian age show extreme depletion in Sr, P, and Ti (Fig. 4).

The geochemical data for both magma types (intermediate and acid) from the two selected igneous rock suites of the Bohemian Massif (Fig. 1) were processed in TecDIA and the results are summarized in Tabs 1–4.

Fig. 4 Primitive mantle-normalized multi-element plot for the Bohemian Massif samples (primitive mantle values for normalization from Sun and McDonough 1989); only the median values are used for the sake of simplicity. The symbols are explained as insets. The median adjusted silica values are also reported in brackets next to the magma types.

3.1. Illustration study 1: Calc-alkaline suites of the Central Bohemian Pluton (Early Carboniferous, 355–346 Ma)

The intermediate and acid rocks of the CBP (Janoušek et al. 2000a, b, 2004, 2010; Žák K. et al. 2014) constitute our first illustration study. TecDIA provided the results for the seven sets of five diagrams each (Tabs 1–2). We will describe in detail the application of major-element based set for the intermediate rocks. For illustration purposes only, the samples are plotted in Fig. 5 although it is not necessary to plot them at all. The counting of samples, probability calculations for individual samples, and statistical synthesis of individual diagrams are all done by TecDIA (Tab. 1; see also the *Readme* document in the Electronic Supplement).

The first diagram (Fig. 5a) discriminates the arc (IA + CA), within-plate (CR + OI) and collisional (Col) fields. Besides the tectonic field boundaries that represent equal probability boundaries for the adjacent fields (thick solid lines), two other probability-based boundaries are shown, which correspond to 70% and 90% probability for the respective tectonic field with only about 30% and 10% combined probability values for the other two fields. The centroid values for the three tectonic fields as reported by the original authors (Verma and Verma 2013) are also shown for reference (Fig. 5a).

Out of 27 samples (plotted in Fig. 5a), eight are in the IA + CA field and the remaining 19 in the Col field (the first row of results in Tab. 1). The respective probability values of the former eight samples are 0.769 ± 0.097 (mean \pm one standard deviation) with the range of 0.5953–0.8860, whereas those for the latter 19 samples are 0.951 ± 0.110 , with the range of 0.5229–0.9996 (Tab. 1). No sample falls in the within-plate field, though. However, the results summarized in the first row of results in Tab. 1 do indicate that on the average the 19 samples in the collisional setting plot well inside the field (average probability value of 0.951), unlike the 8 samples in the combined arc field (average probability value of 0.769).

In the second diagram that discriminates island-arc (IA), continental-arc (CA) and within-plate (CR + OI) settings, samples plot in all three fields; note that the Col field is absent from this diagram (Fig. 5b; Tab. 1).

In the third diagram (IA–CA–Col), 18 samples fall in the Col field followed by 8 in the IA field (Fig. 5c; Tab. 1, the third row of results). Furthermore, the average probability value for the Col (0.9655) is much higher than that for the IA (0.711). In the fourth diagram (IA–CR + OI–Col), most samples (18) plot in the Col field and only 9 in the IA field (Fig. 5d; Tab. 1). In the final diagram (CA–CR + OI–Col), 20 samples fall in the Col field and 7 in the CA field (Fig. 5e; Tab. 1).

TecDIA also provides a synthesis of all five diagrams (Fig. 5) in the sixth row of Tab. 1 (bold). Out of the total of 135 observations ($\{\Sigma n\}$ equivalent to five times 27 samples in each diagram), 8 have plotted in the combined arc field, 28 in the IA, 12 in the CA, 12 in the CR + OI, and 75 in the Col field. The total probability $\{\Sigma prob\}$ values are listed next to these numbers in Tab. 1. Now, our aim is to compute the total percent probability $\{ \%prob \}$ values corresponding to the four tectonic fields (IA, CA, CR + OI, and Col) being discriminated in this set of five diagrams (Fig. 5; Tab. 1). Therefore, the total probability of 8 samples (6.1541) corresponding to the IA + CA field must first be proportionately divided and added to the IA and CA fields, leaving the total probability null value represented by [---] for the IA + CA combined field (Tab. 1). TecDIA provides the highest total percent probability value of *c.* 63 % for the Col field (Tab. 1). This is followed by *c.* 22 % for the IA field and even smaller values of *c.* 8 % and 7 % for the CA and within-plate fields, respectively (Tab. 1).

The by-chance probability for any of these four tectonic settings will be about 25 %, whereas the maximum probability for any given tectonic setting will be around 80 % or more (but never 100 %), because one tectonic setting is absent from one of the five diagrams (Tab. 1). This equal value of by-chance probability for the four tectonic settings being discriminated may be questionable because they do not represent equal magma volumes on the surface of the Earth. Nevertheless, this has to be assumed at present because (1) during the linear discriminant analysis (LDA) of the original datasets, equal probabilities were assigned to each tectonic field (Verma et al. 2012, 2013; Verma and Verma 2013); (2) the alternative of number of samples based probabilities available for the LDA was not used by the original authors; (3) it would be a formidable task to correctly estimate the volume or mass proportions of different types of magmas from different tectonic settings at any given time in the geological history, besides the proportions were likely changing over time; and (4) even if it is done and the volume or mass based by-chance probabilities were calculated, they are likely to have too large uncertainties to be of any practical use.

The total percent probability value of 63 % for the Col is significantly higher than the by-chance probability. Therefore, we can interpret the inference of this set of diagrams as indicating a collision tectonic setting (Tab. 1).

Only four samples of intermediate rocks (Tab. 1) were available for the other two sets of diagrams (combined major and trace elements and trace elements only; diagrams not plotted), which could be tentatively used to check the conclusion of the major-element based diagrams. Both sets of diagrams clearly indicated a collision tectonic setting for the Early Carboniferous intermediate rocks of the CBP (the respective total percent probability values of 85 % for both diagram sets; Tab. 1).

Tab. 1 Application of multidimensional diagrams to Carboniferous (355–346 Ma) intermediate rocks of the Central Bohemian Plutonic Complex, Czech Republic (Janoušek et al. 2000a, b, 2004, 2010; Žák K. et al. 2014; Illustration study 1)

Magma type, Figure name	Figure type	Total number of samples	Number of discriminated samples				
			Arc			Within-plate	Collision
			IA+CA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [p_{IA+CA}] Θ	IA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [p_{IA}] Θ	CA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [p_{CA}] Θ	CR+OI [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [p_{CR+OI}] Θ	Col [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [p_{Col}] Θ
Intermediate; Verma and Verma (2013); log-ratios of all major elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	27	8 [0.769±0.097] (0.5953–0.8860)	---	---	0 (0)	19 [0.951±0.110] (0.5229–0.9996)
	IA–CA–CR + OI	27	---	11 [0.686±0.208] (0.4144–0.9480)	4 [0.556±0.081] (0.4552–0.6526)	12 [0.675±0.239] (0.4422–0.9992)	---
	IA–CA–Col	27	---	8 [0.711±0.158] (0.5037–0.8825)	1 (0.6016)	---	18 [0.9655±0.0342] (0.8689–1.0000)
	IA–CR + OI–Col	27	---	9 [0.790±0.135] (0.5913–0.9390)	---	0 (0)	18 [0.966±0.052] (0.7750–0.9994)
	CA–CR + OI–Col	27	---	---	7 [0.662±0.082] (0.5534–0.7478)	0 (0)	20 [0.927±0.127] (0.5766–0.9986)
Illustration study 1. Diagrams based on log-ratios of major elements		135	{8} {6.1541} [---]	{28} {20.3432} [21.9%]	{12} {7.4642} [8.0%]	{12} {8.0956} [7.2%]	{75} {71.3845} [62.9%]
Intermediate; Verma and Verma (2013); log-ratios of major and immobile trace elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	4	0 (0)	---	---	0 (0)	4 [0.912±0.074] (0.8048–0.9758)
	IA–CA–CR + OI	4	---	1 (0.6646)	3 [0.602±0.106] (0.5007–0.7120)	0 (0)	---
	IA–CA–Col	4	---	0 (0)	0 (0)	---	4 [0.843±0.145] (0.6294–0.9505)
	IA–CR + OI–Col	4	---	0 (0)	---	0 (0)	4 [0.908±0.057] (0.8440–0.9709)
	CA–CR + OI–Col	4	---	---	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 [0.956±0.053] (0.8789–0.9961)
Illustration study 1. Diagrams based on log-ratios of major and immobile trace elements		20	{0} {0} [0%]	{1} {0.6646} [4%]	{3} {1.8051} [11%]	{0} {0} [0%]	{16} {14.4798} [85%]
Intermediate; Verma and Verma (2013); log-ratios of immo- bile trace elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	4	0 (0)	---	---	0 (0)	4 [0.9836±0.0066] (0.9741–0.9883)
	IA–CA–CR + OI	4	---	0 (0)	1 (0.4972)	3 [0.7505±0.0047] (0.7460–0.7553)	---
	IA–CA–Col	4	---	0 (0)	0 (0)	---	4 [0.9792±0.0200] (0.9493–0.9916)
	IA–CR + OI–Col	4	---	0 (0)	---	0 (0)	4 [0.9762±0.0090] (0.9633–0.9828)
	CA–CR + OI–Col	4	---	---	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 [0.9756±0.0080] (0.9640–0.9823)
Illustration study 1. Diagrams based on log-ratios of immo- bile trace elements		20	{0} {0} [0%]	{0} {0} [0%]	{1} {0.4972} [3%]	{3} {2.2516} [12%]	{16} {15.6583} [85%]

IA – island arc; CA – continental arc; IA+CA – combined island and continental arcs, i.e., arc setting; CR – continental rift; OI – ocean island; CR + OI – combined continental rift and ocean island, i.e., within-plate (WP) setting; Col–collision; Θ the probability values for samples from a given locality are represented by (p_{IA+CA}) – probability for the combined island and continental arc setting in the first diagram; [p_{IA}] – probability for the island arc setting in the diagrams; [p_{CA}] – probability for the continental arc setting in the diagrams; [p_{CR+OI}] – probability for the combined continental rift and ocean island setting in all diagrams; [p_{Col}] – probability for the collision setting in the diagrams; $\bar{x} \pm s$ – mean \pm 1 SD (standard deviation) of the probability estimates for all samples discriminated in a given tectonic setting; these are reported in [], the values are rounded mostly following the rules put forth by Verma (2005); the final rows give a synthesis of results as { Σn } { $\Sigma prob$ } [%prob], where { Σn } is the total number of samples or data points plotting in all five diagrams, is reported in the column of total number of samples, whereas the sum of samples plotting in a given tectonic field is reported in the respective tectonic field column; { $\Sigma prob$ } is the sum of probability values for all samples falling in a given tectonic field is reported in the respective tectonic field column and [%prob] is the total probability of a given tectonic setting expressed in percent after assigning the probability of IA + CA to IA and CA (using weighing factors explained in Verma and Verma 2013).

Major-element compositions of forty acid rock samples are more consistent with a transitional continental arc to collision tectonic setting with roughly equal

percent probability values for each of them (Tab. 2). Of these, only ten samples with complete data for the combined major- and immobile trace-element based diagram

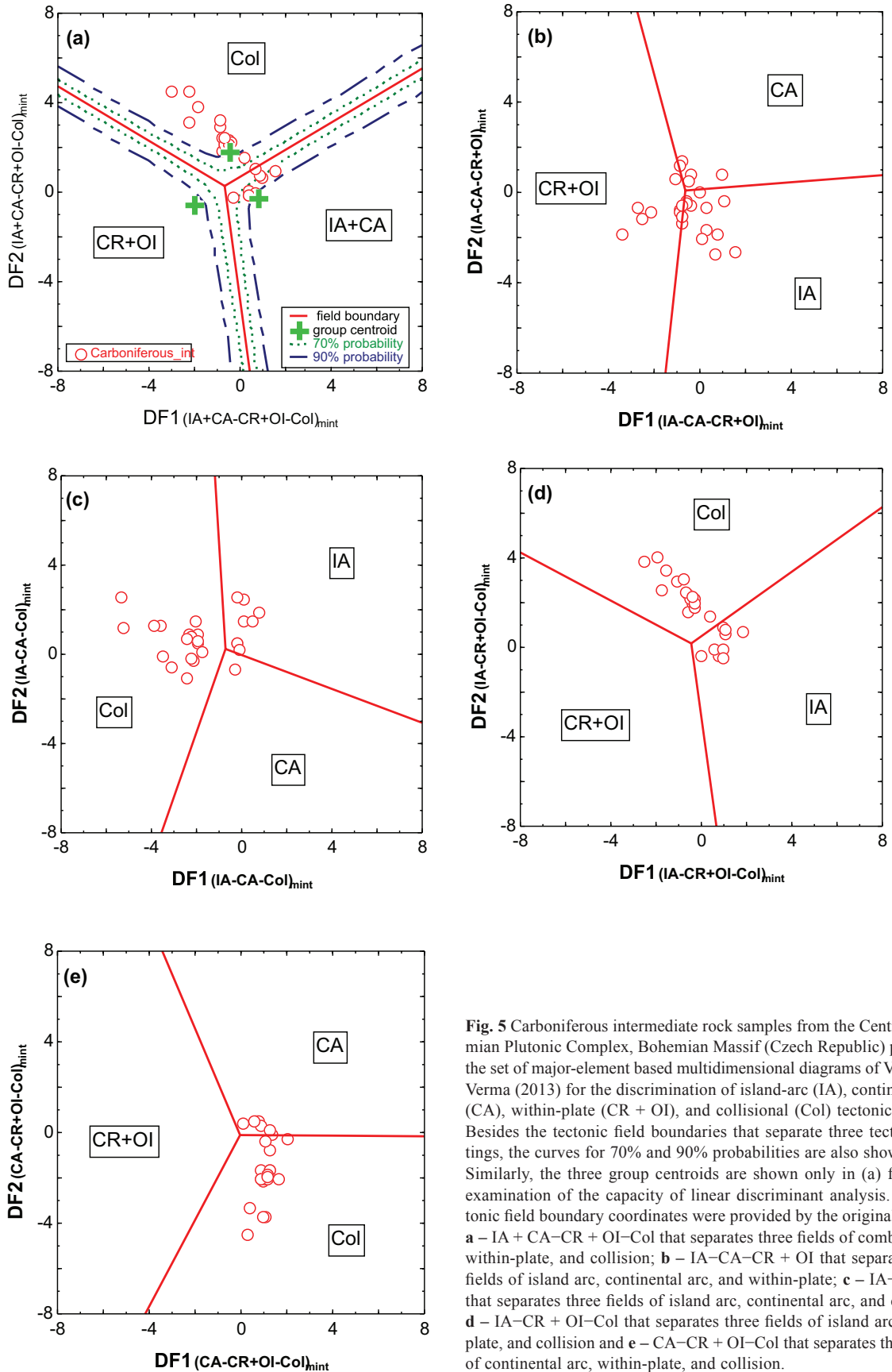


Fig. 5 Carboniferous intermediate rock samples from the Central Bohemian Plutonic Complex, Bohemian Massif (Czech Republic) plotted in the set of major-element based multidimensional diagrams of Verma and Verma (2013) for the discrimination of island-arc (IA), continental-arc (CA), within-plate (CR + OI), and collisional (Col) tectonic settings. Besides the tectonic field boundaries that separate three tectonic settings, the curves for 70% and 90% probabilities are also shown in (a). Similarly, the three group centroids are shown only in (a) for visual examination of the capacity of linear discriminant analysis. The tectonic field boundary coordinates were provided by the original authors. **a** – IA + CA–CR + OI–Col that separates three fields of combined arc, within-plate, and collision; **b** – IA–CA–CR + OI that separates three fields of island arc, continental arc, and within-plate; **c** – IA–CA–Col that separates three fields of island arc, continental arc, and collision; **d** – IA–CR + OI–Col that separates three fields of island arc, within-plate, and collision and **e** – CA–CR + OI–Col that separates three fields of continental arc, within-plate, and collision.

Tab. 2 Application of multidimensional diagrams to Carboniferous (355–346 Ma) acid rocks of the Central Bohemian Plutonic Complex, Czech Republic (Janoušek et al. 2000a, b, 2004, 2010; Žák K. et al. 2014; Illustration study 1; footnote of Tab. 1 gives more explanation)

Magma type, Figure name	Figure type	Total number of samples	Number of discriminated samples					
			Arc			Within-plate	Collision	
			IA+CA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [P_{IA+CA}] Θ	IA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [P_{IA}] Θ	CA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [P_{CA}] Θ	CR+OI [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [P_{CR+OI}] Θ	Col [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [P_{Col}] Θ	
Acid; Verma et al. (2012); log-ratios of IA–CA–Col all major elements	IA + CA–CR–Col	40	24 [0.654±0.171] (0.4098–0.9716)	---	---	0 (0)	16 [0.669±0.178] (0.4413–0.9959)	
	IA–CA–CR	40	---	3 [0.636±0.088] (0.5532–0.7286)	30 [0.723±0.128] (0.4673–0.9109)	7 [0.786±0.105] (0.5737–0.8819)	---	
	IA–CA–Col	40	---	4 [0.557±0.104] (0.4748–0.7084)	24 [0.607±0.065] (0.4872–0.7296)	---	12 [0.809±0.188] (0.4728–0.9975)	
	IA–CR–Col	40	---	11 [0.732±0.225] (0.3813–0.9914)	---	2 [0.454±0.050] (0.4188, 0.4896)	27 [0.663±0.169] (0.3646–0.9957)	
	CA–CR–Col	40	---	---	13 [0.830±0.208] (0.3858–0.9904)	1 (0.4502)	26 [0.613±0.143] (0.4202–0.9894)	
Illustration study 1. Diagrams based on log-ratios of major elements			200	{24} {15.7033} [---]	{18} {12.1886} [11.3%]	{67} {47.0410} [43.7%]	{10} {6.8635} [5.0%]	{81} {54.2589} [40.0%]
Acid; Verma et al. (2013); log-ratios of IA–CA–Col all major elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	40	17 [0.612±0.190] (0.3743–0.9622)	---	---	0 (0)	23 [0.565±0.176] (0.3763–0.9875)	
	IA–CA–CR + OI	40	---	2 [0.604±0.122] (0.5176, 0.6904)	26 [0.731±0.110] (0.4030–0.9360)	12 [0.805±0.176] (0.4209–0.9743)	---	
	IA–CA–Col	40	---	2 [0.4970±0.0381] (0.4700, 0.5239)	20 [0.704±0.124] (0.4987–0.9039)	---	18 [0.762±0.219] (0.3787–0.9992)	
	IA–CR + OI–Col	40	---	4 [0.832±0.095] (0.7098–0.9316)	---	11 [0.551±0.059] (0.4654–0.6599)	25 [0.637±0.105] (0.4660–0.9802)	
	CA–CR + OI–Col	40	---	---	15 [0.697±0.192] (0.4416–0.9789)	1 (0.4684)	24 [0.577±0.158] (0.3479–0.9798)	
Illustration study 1. Diagrams based on log-ratios of major elements			200	{17} {10.3987} [---]	{8} {5.5284} [5.1%]	{61} {43.5515} [39.9%]	{24} {16.1927} [12.3%]	{90} {56.4903} [42.7%]
Acid; Verma et al. (2013); log-ratios of major and immobile trace elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	10	4 [0.697±0.155] (0.4663–0.7902)	---	---	1 (0.5317)	5 [0.659±0.146] (0.4926–0.8405)	
	IA–CA–CR + OI	10	---	0 (0)	9 [0.737±0.089] (0.5536–0.8398)	1 (0.6193)	---	
	IA–CA–Col	10	---	0 (0)	6 [0.667±0.106] (0.5316–0.7997)	---	4 [0.607±0.142] (0.4437–0.7805)	
	IA–CR + OI–Col	10	---	1 (0.4285)	---	1 (0.5449)	8 [0.691±0.193] (0.3705–0.8810)	
	CA–CR + OI–Col	10	---	---	6 [0.654±0.187] (0.4431–0.8306)	1 (0.5309)	3 [0.673±0.124] (0.5371–0.7813)	
Illustration study 1. Diagrams based on log-ratios of major and immobile trace elements			50	{4} {2.7891} [---]	{1} {0.4285} [2%]	{21} {14.5622} [51%]	{4} {2.2267} [7%]	{20} {13.2689} [40%]
Acid; Verma et al. (2013); log-ratios of immobile trace elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	6	0 (0)	---	---	0 (0)	6 [0.718±0.120] (0.4921–0.8185)	
	IA–CA–CR + OI	6	---	0 (0)	6 [0.943±0.096] (0.7474–0.9965)	0 (0)	---	
	IA–CA–Col	6	---	0 (0)	1 (0.6094)	---	5 [0.702±0.067] (0.6317–0.7952)	
	IA–CR + OI–Col	6	---	0 (0)	---	0 (0)	6 [0.9750±0.0148] (0.9556–0.9950)	
	CA–CR + OI–Col	6	---	---	1 (0.6768)	0 (0)	5 [0.735±0.071] (0.6643–0.8250)	
Illustration study 1. Diagrams based on log-ratios of immo- bile trace elements			30	{0} {0} [0%]	{0} {0} [0%]	{8} {6.9434} [29%]	{0} {0} [0%]	{22} {17.3420} [71%]

Tab. 3 Application of multidimensional diagrams to Late Carboniferous to Early Permian intermediate rocks of the Bohemian Massif, Czech Republic (Ulrych et al. 2004, 2006; Laurent et al. 2014; Illustration study 2, footnote of Tab. 1 gives more explanation)

Magma type, Figure name	Figure type	Total number of samples	Number of discriminated samples				
			Arc		Within-plate	Collision	
			IA+CA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [P _{IA+CA}] Θ	IA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [P _{IA}] Θ	CA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [P _{CA}] Θ	CR+OI [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [P _{CR+OI}] Θ	Col [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [P _{Col}] Θ
Intermediate; Verma and Verma (2013); log-ratios of all major elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	24	1 (0.5404)	---	---	13 [0.773±0.175] (0.4775–0.9701)	10 [0.895±0.151] (0.4972–0.9945)
	IA–CA–CR + OI	24	---	0 (0)	6 [0.611±0.155] (0.4707–0.8740)	18 [0.834±0.159] (0.5787–0.9984)	---
	IA–CA–Col	24	---	1 (0.7543)	5 [0.710±0.145] (0.6152–0.9459)	---	18 [0.813±0.178] (0.4821–0.9992)
	IA–CR + OI–Col	24	---	1 (0.5575)	---	14 [0.770±0.171] (0.5044–0.9748)	9 [0.953±0.048] (0.8720–0.9930)
	CA–CR + OI–Col	24	---	---	1 (0.7265)	12 [0.816±0.146] (0.4918–0.9803)	11 [0.810±0.187] (0.4709–0.9711)
Illustration study 1. Diagrams based on log-ratios of major elements	{Σn} {Σprob} [%prob]	120	{1} {0.5404} [---]	{2} {1.3118} [1.4%]	{12} {7.9422} [8.7%]	{57} {45.6262} [47.3%]	{48} {41.0712} [42.6%]
Intermediate; Verma and Verma (2013); log-ratios of major and immobile trace elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	21	0 (0)	---	---	16 [0.845±0.159] (0.5335–0.9917)	5 [0.650±0.061] (0.5845–0.7018)
	IA–CA–CR + OI	21	---	0 (0)	2 [0.42220±0.00000] (0.4222, 0.4222)	19 [0.910±0.133] (0.5831–0.9995)	---
	IA–CA–Col	21	---	0 (0)	0 (0)	---	21 [0.869±0.130] (0.5272–0.9963)
	IA–CR + OI–Col	21	---	0 (0)	---	16 [0.844±0.156] (0.5570–0.9902)	5 [0.626±0.061] (0.5584–0.6725)
	CA–CR + OI–Col	21	---	---	0 (0)	16 [0.851±0.152] (0.5242–0.9914)	5 [0.602±0.116] (0.4971–0.7247)
Illustration study 1. Diagrams based on log-ratios of major and immobile trace elements	{Σn} {Σprob} [%prob]	105	{0} {0} [0%]	{0} {0} [0%]	{2} {0.8444} [1.0%]	{67} {57.9290} [67.0%]	{36} {27.6400} [32.0%]
Intermediate; Verma and Verma (2013); log-ratios of immo- bile trace elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	22	6 [0.569±0.093] (0.4566–0.7108)	---	---	8 [0.718±0.149] (0.4703–0.8892)	8 [0.790±0.203] (0.4731–0.9927)
	IA–CA–CR + OI	22	---	0 (0)	12 [0.841±0.116] (0.5544–0.9959)	10 [0.864±0.159] (0.5867–0.9990)	---
	IA–CA–Col	22	---	0 (0)	9 [0.692±0.098] (0.5654–0.8482)	---	13 [0.840±0.185] (0.4923–0.9951)
	IA–CR + OI–Col	22	---	1(0.3932)	---	8 [0.728±0.119] (0.4933–0.8728)	13 [0.718±0.206] (0.3727–0.9963)
	CA–CR + OI–Col	22	---	---	6 [0.719±0.069] (0.6512–0.8165)	8 [0.683±0.172] (0.4097–0.8669)	8 [0.710±0.240] (0.4156–0.9783)
Illustration study 1. Diagrams based on log-ratios of immo- bile trace elements	{Σn} {Σprob} [%prob]	110	{6} {3.4158} [---]	{1} {0.3932} [0.6%]	{27} {20.6386} [29.0%]	{34} {25.6728} [31.2%]	{42} {32.2574} [39.2%]

set also yield a transitional continental arc to collision tectonic setting (Tab. 2). Only six samples used in the immobile trace-element based diagram set are more consistent with a collisional setting (Tab. 2).

3.2. Illustration study 2: Volcanics and Žulová Pluton (Late Carboniferous to Early Permian, ~300 Ma)

Our second study invokes whole-rock geochemical data for extrusive and intrusive rocks reported, respectively, by Ulrych et al. (2004, 2006) and Laurent et al. (2014).

TecDIA provided the results of intermediate and acid rocks summarized in Tabs 3 and 4, respectively.

For the intermediate volcanics (21 samples) and the Žulová Pluton granitoids (3 samples) (Tab. 3), the major-element based diagram set suggests a transitional collision to within-plate setting with the respective percent probability values of *c.* 43 % and 47 %. However, 21 samples in the combined major- and trace-element based diagram set clearly indicate a within-plate setting with total percent probability value of 67 %. Unfortunately, the final set of diagrams of intermediate rocks failed to provide any meaningful result because the samples were

Tab. 4 Application of multidimensional diagrams to Late Carboniferous to Early Permian acid igneous rocks of Bohemian Massif, Czech Republic (Ulrych et al. 2004, 2006; Laurent et al. 2014; Illustration study 2, footnote of Tab. 1 gives more explanation)

Magma type, Figure name	Figure type	Total number of samples	Number of discriminated samples				
			Arc			Within-plate CR+OI [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [p_{CR+OI}] Θ	Collision Col [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [p_{Col}] Θ
			IA+CA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [p_{IA+CA}] Θ	IA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [p_{IA}] Θ	CA [$\bar{x} \pm s$] [p_{CA}] Θ		
Acid; Verma et al. (2012); log-ratios of IA–CA–Col all major elements	IA + CA–CR–Col	35	2 [0.684±0.163] (0.5689, 0.7987)	---	---	0 (0)	33 [0.844±0.130] (0.4461–0.9919)
	IA–CA–CR	35	---	0 (0)	11 [0.727±0.163] (0.4800–0.9486)	24 [0.967±0.058] (0.8135–1.0000)	---
	IA–CA–Col	35	---	0 (0)	2 [0.6056±0.0105] (0.5982, 0.6131)	---	33 [0.954±0.096] (0.5582–1.0000)
	IA–CR–Col	35	---	2 [0.581±0.262] (0.3953, 0.7663)	---	1 (0.4879)	32 [0.857±0.124] (0.5959–0.9858)
	CA–CR–Col	35	---	---	3 [0.697±0.286] (0.3747–0.9222)	1 (0.4800)	31 [0.806±0.103] (0.4923–0.9519)
Illustration study 2. Diagrams based on log-ratios of major elements	{Σn} {$\Sigma prob$} [%prob]	175	{2} {1.3675} [---]	{2} {1.1616} [0.9%]	{16} {11.2936} [8.4%]	{26} {24.1718} [16.1%]	{129} {111.7057} [74.6%]
Acid; Verma et al. (2013); log-ratios of all major elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	35	2[0.706±0.149] (0.6012, 0.8116)	---	---	4 [0.542±0.085] (0.4698–0.6630)	29 [0.855±0.117] (0.5558–0.9885)
	IA–CA–CR + OI	35	---	0 (0)	4 [0.745±0.149] (0.6155–0.8736)	31 [0.9485±0.0998] (0.5188–1.0000)	---
	IA–CA–Col	35	---	0 (0)	2 [0.9034±0.0079] (0.8978, 0.9089)	---	33 [0.968±0.065] (0.7379–1.0000)
	IA–CR + OI–Col	35	---	0 (0)	---	5 [0.580±0.071] (0.5079–0.6800)	30 [0.784±0.133] (0.5326–0.9736)
	CA–CR + OI–Col	35	---	---	2 [0.729±0.169] (0.6099, 0.8489)	3 [0.563±0.063] (0.5112–0.6337)	30 [0.818±0.154] (0.4593–0.9855)
Illustration study 2. Diagrams based on log-ratios of major elements	{Σn} {$\Sigma prob$} [%prob]	175	{2} {1.4128} [---]	{0} {0} [0%]	{8} {6.2436} [5.2%]	{43} {36.1587} [24.3%]	{122} {104.8148} [70.5%]
Acid; Verma et al. (2013); log-ratios of major and immobile trace elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	33	2 [0.508±0.109] (0.4311, 0.5847)	---	---	13 [0.689±0.137] (0.5049–0.8972)	18 [0.634±0.075] (0.4938–0.7936)
	IA–CA–CR + OI	33	---	1 (0.7142)	4 [0.612±0.086] (0.5134–0.6948)	28 [0.914±0.099] (0.6691–0.9962)	---
	IA–CA–Col	33	---	1 (0.7177)	1(0.6637)	---	31 [0.875±0.128] (0.4931–0.9966)
	IA–CR + OI–Col	33	---	1 (0.7359)	---	15 [0.658±0.115] (0.4960–0.8476)	17 [0.617±0.078] (0.4585–0.7436)
	CA–CR + OI–Col	33	---	---	2 [0.5496±0.0417] (0.5201, 0.5791)	15 [0.656±0.147] (0.5022–0.9147)	16 [0.588±0.106] (0.4486–0.7863)
Illustration study 2. Diagrams based on log-ratios of major and immobile trace elements	{Σn} {$\Sigma prob$} [%prob]	165	{2} {1.0158} [---]	{3} {2.1677} [2.1%]	{7} {4.2111} [4.0%]	{71} {54.2471} [45.2%]	{82} {58.4380} 48.7%
Acid; Verma et al. (2013); log-ratios of immobile trace elements	IA + CA–CR + OI–Col	33	6 [0.592±0.165] (0.4149–0.8859)	---	---	5 [0.776±0.183] (0.5691–0.9802)	22 [0.758±0.133] (0.5192–0.9352)
	IA–CA–CR + OI	33	---	0 (0)	20 [0.844±0.161] (0.5273–0.9987)	13 [0.910±0.122] (0.5838–1.0000)	---
	IA–CA–Col	33	---	0 (0)	6 [0.748±0.079] (0.6637–0.8685)	---	27 [0.823±0.141] (0.5069–0.9901)
	IA–CR + OI–Col	33	---	0 (0)	---	6 [0.807±0.192] (0.5150–0.9834)	27 [0.889±0.119] (0.5735–0.9997)
	CA–CR + OI–Col	33	---	---	9 [0.660±0.132] (0.4786–0.9497)	5 [0.762±0.161] (0.5758–0.9120)	19 [0.760±0.128] (0.4740–0.9024)
Illustration study 2. Diagrams based on log-ratios of immo- bile trace elements	{Σn} {$\Sigma prob$} [%prob]	165	{6} {3.5490} [---]	{0} {0} [0%]	{35} {27.3014} [23.3%]	{29} {24.3650} [18.4%]	{95} {77.3447} [58.3%]

roughly equally distributed in the collision, within-plate, and continental-arc setting (Tab. 3).

Thirty-five samples of acid rocks were used in all four diagram sets (Tab. 4). The two major-element based diagram sets have indicated a collisional setting with high total probability values of *c.* 75 % and 70 % (Tab. 4). The major- and immobile trace-element based diagram set has been more consistent with a transitional collision to within-plate setting with roughly similar total percent probability values of about 49 % and 45 %, but the final immobile trace-element based diagram set indicated a collision setting with a total percent probability value of *c.* 58 % (Tab. 4).

3.3. Comparison with the previous studies

Janoušek et al. (2000a, b) concluded that assimilation and fractional crystallization was the dominant petrogenetic process with the magma mixing being responsible for only local influence in the origin and evolution of the calc-alkaline magmas of the CBP. Janoušek et al. (2010) suggested that mantle-derived magmas provided sufficient heat for crustal anatexis to generate the Blatná suite of the CBP. The complex tectonic evolution of the region was difficult to be inferred beyond doubt. Conventional tectonic discrimination diagrams were not used by the original authors (Janoušek et al. 2000a, b, 2004, 2010; Žák K. et al. 2014) even though multielement plots were employed for this purpose and continental-arc setting was proposed. Our application of multidimensional diagrams, however, indicated a transitional continental arc to collision tectonic setting but the influence of petrogenetic processes must be taken into account in this inference.

Ulrych et al. (2004, 2006) suggested that assimilation and fractional crystallization processes in shallow magma chambers were responsible for the origin of the Permo–Carboniferous volcanism in the Bohemian Massif. They used the Ta/Yb–Th/Yb diagram of Pearce (1983) in which their samples plotted in the active continental margin field. Laurent et al. (2014) opined that the Žulová Pluton was probably related to the extensional reactivation of pre-existing lithospheric discontinuities. These authors used two diagrams of Pearce et al. (1984). In the Y–Nb diagram, their samples plotted mostly in the overlap region of within-plate and ocean-ridge granite fields, with some overlap to the adjacent igneous-arc/syn-collisional field. In the other diagram (Y + Nb–Rb), the samples indicated a transitional volcanic arc to within-plate setting. Laurent et al. (2014) also used two ternary diagrams. In the Hf–Rb/30–3×Ta diagram of Harris et al. (1986), three samples plotted in the late or post-collisional field and two in the volcanic-arc setting. The Th–Hf/3–Nb/16 diagram of Wood (1980) was more consistent with an arc setting of the basic rocks. Our multidimensional diagrams

indicate a collision or a transitional collision to within-plate setting.

3.4. Advantages and weaknesses of the new diagrams

The main advantages of the new multidimensional diagrams are that they take care of the three basic problems of the older diagrams (Agrawal and Verma 2007). These problems and their solutions are as follows: (i) constant sum (or closure) problem associated with all compositional data was solved by the log-ratio transformation techniques; (ii) subjective boundaries for the tectonic fields to be discriminated were replaced by probability-based boundaries and (iii) inadequate sampling was overcome by establishing representative worldwide databases used in the proposal of these diagrams. With these improvements, the new diagrams work more satisfactorily than the conventional bivariate or ternary diagrams (Verma 2015a). The multidimensional nature and log-transformation also render these diagrams less susceptible to post-emplacement changes (Verma and Verma 2013; Verma et al. 2013). The computer programs TecD (Verma and Rivera-Gómez 2013) and TecDIA (this work) would facilitate the use of all newly designed diagrams for igneous rocks.

The major drawback of the multidimensional diagrams is that they do not take into account the indications from petrogenetic modelling. Thus, the different rock or magma types (basic, intermediate, and acid) may provide different indications for the tectonic setting because they may have totally different origin of their parental magmas. Finally, the application to a given area may also be subject to the availability of sufficiently large number of samples with complete geochemical data.

Therefore, additional considerations of petrogenetic processes should be helpful for better understanding the tectonic implications from multidimensional diagrams as recently discussed by Verma (2015b, c) for the eastern and central parts of the Mexican Volcanic Belt and the Central American Volcanic Arc. These and other shortcomings of these multidimensional diagrams have also been recently summarized by Verma et al. (2015a, b). Our future work will involve combining the petrogenetic inferences with the multidimensional techniques.

4. Conclusions

A new computer program TecDIA for the application of 35 multidimensional diagrams for intermediate and acid magmatic rocks has been briefly described. TecDIA estimates the number of samples plotting in different tectonic fields and computes the respective probabilities.

As an option, it provides the corresponding graphics for the visualization of the data. This programs yields two different types of reports in the Excel format, one of them ready to “copy and paste” in tables for publication. The use of this program has been successfully illustrated by two examples of igneous suites of the Variscan Bohemian Massif.

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