



Government of **Western Australia**  
Department of **Mines, Industry Regulation**  
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**RECORD 2019/8**

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by

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**PERTH 2019**



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**Cover image:** Sunset over the Yalgoo Mineral Field. Photograph by T Ivanic, DMIRS



THE UNIVERSITY  
*of* ADELAIDE

Metamorphic and isotopic characterisation of  
Proterozoic belts at the margins of the North and West  
Australian Cratons

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requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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# Mesoproterozoic metamorphism in the Rudall Province: revising the timeline of the Yapungku Orogeny and implications for cratonic Australia assembly

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## ABSTRACT

LA–ICP–MS U–Pb zircon and monazite geochronology from metasedimentary rocks from the Connaughton and Talbot Terranes in the western Rudall Province, North Australia provides evidence for two metamorphic events at *c.* 1665 Ma and between *c.* 1380–1275 Ma. *P–T* (*pressure–temperature*) pseudosection modelling of a staurolite–biotite bearing assemblage from the Talbot Terrane suggests peak *P–T* conditions of ~5.5–8.5 kbar, ~600–650 °C were attained at *c.* 1285 Ma. *P–T* modelling on garnet–clinopyroxene-bearing mafic amphibolite from the Rudall Province shows that peak metamorphic conditions of ~8–11 kbar, and minimum ~620–650 °C were attained at *c.* 1380 Ma and followed a clockwise retrograde evolution. The geochronology and *P–T* modelling suggest that the age of regional metamorphism (*M*<sub>2</sub>, Yapungku Orogeny) is Mesoproterozoic rather than *c.* 1800–1765 Ma. If regional metamorphism in the Rudall Province does reflect the collision of the North and West Australian Cratons, it occurred during the Mesoproterozoic and not the Paleoproterozoic as has previously long been assumed. Metamorphic age data and physical conditions of metamorphism from the Rudall Province may reflect a stage-wise tectonic evolution, involving the accretion of ribbons, and outboard migration of subduction and the back-arc over time, producing both medium-*P*, and high-thermal gradient conditions. In this proposed scenario, the system was closed during the final amalgamation of the North Australian Craton to the accreted ribbons (West Australian Craton) during the Mesoproterozoic.

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## 1. Introduction

The Rudall Province occurs at the north-eastern margin of the West Australian Craton (WAC) and has long been recognised as occupying a critical location for understanding the Australian continent assembly (e.g. Clarke, 1991; Smithies and Bagas, 1997; Bagas, 2004; Betts et al., 2006; Cawood and Korsch, 2008; Payne et al., 2009). The Rudall Province is one of the few localities in Australia where Proterozoic-aged medium to high pressure metamorphic assemblages are preserved (minimum apparent thermal gradients of ~60–80 °C.kbar<sup>-1</sup>). Evidence for regional, moderate-thermal gradient conditions (corresponding to eclogite-high pressure granulite thermal gradients of Brown, 2007), combined with evidence for thrust stacking and magmatism has led to the proposal that the Rudall Province records crustal thickening associated with the collision of the WAC and North Australian Craton (NAC) at *c.* 1830–1765 Ma (e.g. Bagas, 2004; Cawood and Korsch, 2008).

the assembly of Proterozoic Australia, the Rudall Province is an understudied region, and as a consequence, the tectonic evolution of the Rudall Province and its implications for the assembly of Proterozoic Australia is still notional rather than demonstrated (e.g. Maidment, 2007, 2014). The Rudall Province is considered to have a protracted tectonic history spanning at least *c.* 1300 M. y. from the Paleoproterozoic to the late Neoproterozoic–Cambrian (e.g. Bagas et al., 2000; Bagas, 2004; Kirkland et al., 2013). U–Pb zircon geochronology from voluminous felsic magmatic rocks of the Kalkan Supersuite comprises the largest dataset for constraining the absolute timing of tectonism in the Rudall Province (Nelson, 1995, 1996; Kirkland et al., 2013). However, the Kalkan Supersuite, and consequently the majority of the geochronological dataset, is restricted to the time interval *c.* 1800–1765 Ma, which comprises only the oldest part of the history (Nelson, 1995, 1996; Kirkland et al., 2013). At present, absolute time-related interpretations for metasedimentary rocks of the Rudall Province are largely based on extrapolation of

Despite its apparent importance in

magmatic rock geochronology to fit structural and metamorphic constraints. Metasediments comprise approximately 10–60 % of the terranes within the outcropping Rudall Province (Bagas et al., 2000) and therefore present an effectively untapped opportunity to understand the fuller tectonic—including metamorphic and temporal—history.

In this contribution we present an integrated metamorphic and U–Pb monazite and zircon geochronology study on metamorphic rocks of the Talbot and Connaughton Terranes of the Rudall Province. The aim of this study is to more completely understand the metamorphic evolution of the Yapungku Orogeny ( $M_2$ ) and its implications for the timing of assembly of the WAC and NAC.

## 2. Geological Background

The Paleo- to Mesoproterozoic Rudall Province is located within the approximately 2000 km long, north-west trending, late Neoproterozoic to Cambrian-aged Paterson

Orogen, which is exposed along the eastern margin of the Pilbara Craton in north-western Australia. The Paterson Orogen continues into the Musgrave Province in central Australia (Fig. 1) where it is known as the Petermann Orogen (e.g. Bagas and Smithies, 1998; Camacho and McDougall, 2000; Wade et al., 2005; Raimondo et al., 2009, 2010; Walsh et al., 2013).

The Rudall Province contains Paleoproterozoic–Mesoproterozoic metaigneous rocks and metasedimentary rocks with Paleoproterozoic protolith depositional ages (Nelson, 1995, 1996; Smithies and Bagas, 1997; Bagas and Smithies, 1998; Bagas, 2004; Kirkland et al., 2013). The Rudall Province has experienced a number of phases of tectonism, which have been assigned to the following events: a) the Yapungku Orogeny ( $D_1$ – $D_2$ ) spanning *c.* 1800–1765 Ma and corresponding to the emplacement of voluminous felsic magmatic rocks of the Kalkan Supersuite; b) the Miles Orogeny ( $D_3$ – $D_4$ ) at *c.* 650 Ma; c) the Blake Movement ( $D_5$ ), a poorly constrained Neoproterozoic

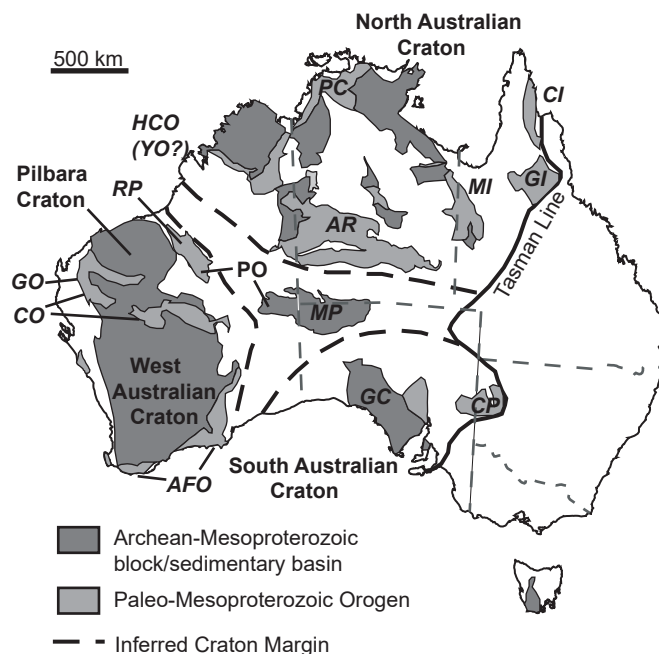


Fig. 1. Simplified map of Australia showing Archean-Mesoproterozoic geological components. AFO = Albany Fraser Orogen, AR = Arunta Region, CI = Coen Inlier, CO = Capricorn Orogen, CP = Curnamona Province, GC = Gawler Craton, GO = Gascoyne Orogen, HCO = Halls Creek Orogen, MI = Mount Isa Inlier, MP = Musgrave Province, PC = Pine Creek Orogen, PO = Paterson Orogen, RP = Rudall Province, YO = Yampi Orogen. Modified after Cawood and Korsch (2008) and Walsh et al. (2013).

deformation; and d) the Paterson Orogeny ( $D_6$ ;  $c. \geq 550$  Ma; Smithies and Bagas, 1997; Bagas and Smithies, 1998; Bagas et al., 2000; Bagas, 2004; Czarnota et al., 2009; Kirkland et al., 2013). Earlier work ascribed  $D_2$  and  $M_2$  to a  $c. 1300$  Ma event based on Rb–Sr ages obtained from felsic magmatic rocks (Chin and de Laeter, 1981; Clarke, 1991). This timeline is broadly contemporaneous with the crystallisation of interpreted post- $D_2$  intrusive rocks and minor evidence for metamorphic zircon growth between  $c. 1310$  and  $1220$  Ma (Nelson, 1995, 1996; Bagas, 2004; Kirkland et al., 2013). However, subsequent studies have favoured a Paleoproterozoic  $c. 1800$ – $1760$  Ma age for  $D_2$  and  $M_2$  based on zircon U–Pb data for magmatic crystallisation ages from the Kalkan Supersuite that were interpreted to be syn-deformational with regional medium to high- $P$  metamorphism (Nelson, 1995, 1996; Smithies and Bagas, 1997; Bagas, 2004). This event has been interpreted to record the amalgamation of the NAC with the WAC (e.g. Li, 2000; Bagas, 2004) and has been adopted by virtually all recent paleo-tectonic reconstructions of Proterozoic Australia (e.g. Betts et al., 2002; Betts and Giles, 2006; Cawood and Korsch, 2008; Payne et al., 2009; Huston et al., 2012; Johnson, 2013). As a result, the regional significance of  $c. 1300$  Ma ages has diminished somewhat.

Unconformably overlying the Rudall Province are deformed but poorly age-constrained late Mesoproterozoic to early Neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Yeneena Supergroup, which are overlain by Phanerozoic cover sequences (Bagas and Smithies, 1998; Williams and Bagas, 1999; Bagas, 2004). Rocks of the Rudall Province have variably undergone retrogression to greenschist facies (Bagas and Smithies, 1998), which may be related to the Miles ( $D_4$ ) and/or  $c. 550$  Ma Paterson ( $D_6$ ) orogenies.

Three terranes have been distinguished in the Rudall Province. To the southwest, the Talbot and Connaughton Terranes record similar poly-deformation histories but are distinguished on lithological differences, with the exception of the voluminous orthogneisses that occur in both terranes (Fig. 2). The Talbot and Connaughton Terranes are separated

by an east-dipping thrust, interpreted to have formed during or before the Yapungku Orogeny and are commonly interpreted to have undergone similar tectonic histories thereafter ( $D_1$  or  $D_2$ ; Smithies and Bagas, 1997; Bagas, 2004). A kyanite–sillimanite isograd in the Connaughton and Talbot Terranes is interpreted to have formed during  $M_2$  (Smithies and Bagas, 1997). To the north-east, the poorly outcropping Tabletop Terrane contains early Mesoproterozoic granitoids and is separated from the Talbot and Connaughton Terranes by the Camel–Tabletop Fault Zone (Smithies and Bagas, 1997). The relationship between the Tabletop Terrane and the Talbot and Connaughton Terranes is uncertain. The geology of the Connaughton, Talbot and Tabletop Terranes are described below, and existing constraints on the tectonic evolution of the Rudall Province are summarised in Table 1.

## 2.1 Talbot Terrane

The Talbot Terrane is composed of sedimentary derived and granitoid rocks that have been multiply deformed and metamorphosed to amphibolite facies (Smithies and Bagas, 1997; Bagas and Smithies, 1998; Bagas, 2004). Clarke (1991) divided the metasedimentary rocks of the Talbot Terrane into: 1) an older Yandagooge Formation, which appears to record a poorly preserved, high-thermal gradient  $M_1$ – $D_1$  event; and 2) the younger Tjingkulatjarra Formation, inferred to post-date  $D_1$ – $M_1$  and the majority of the emplacement of orthogneisses. Both formations and many of the orthogneisses of the Kalkan Supersuite are considered to record the  $M_2$ – $D_2$  Yapungku Orogeny, associated with crustal thickening (Watarra Orogeny of Clarke, 1991). There are no direct age data on the timing of  $D_1$ – $M_1$ ; however, two orthogneiss samples reported to contain  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  fabrics yield zircon U–Pb magmatic crystallisation ages of  $c. 2015$  Ma (Sample 104932; Nelson, 1995; Hickman and Bagas, 1998) and  $c. 1801$  Ma (Sample 112310; Nelson, 1995; Kirkland et al., 2013). A major phase of felsic magmatism occurred at  $c. 1800$ – $1765$  Ma, based on U–Pb zircon age data from orthogneisses assigned to the Kalkan Supersuite. These granitoids are

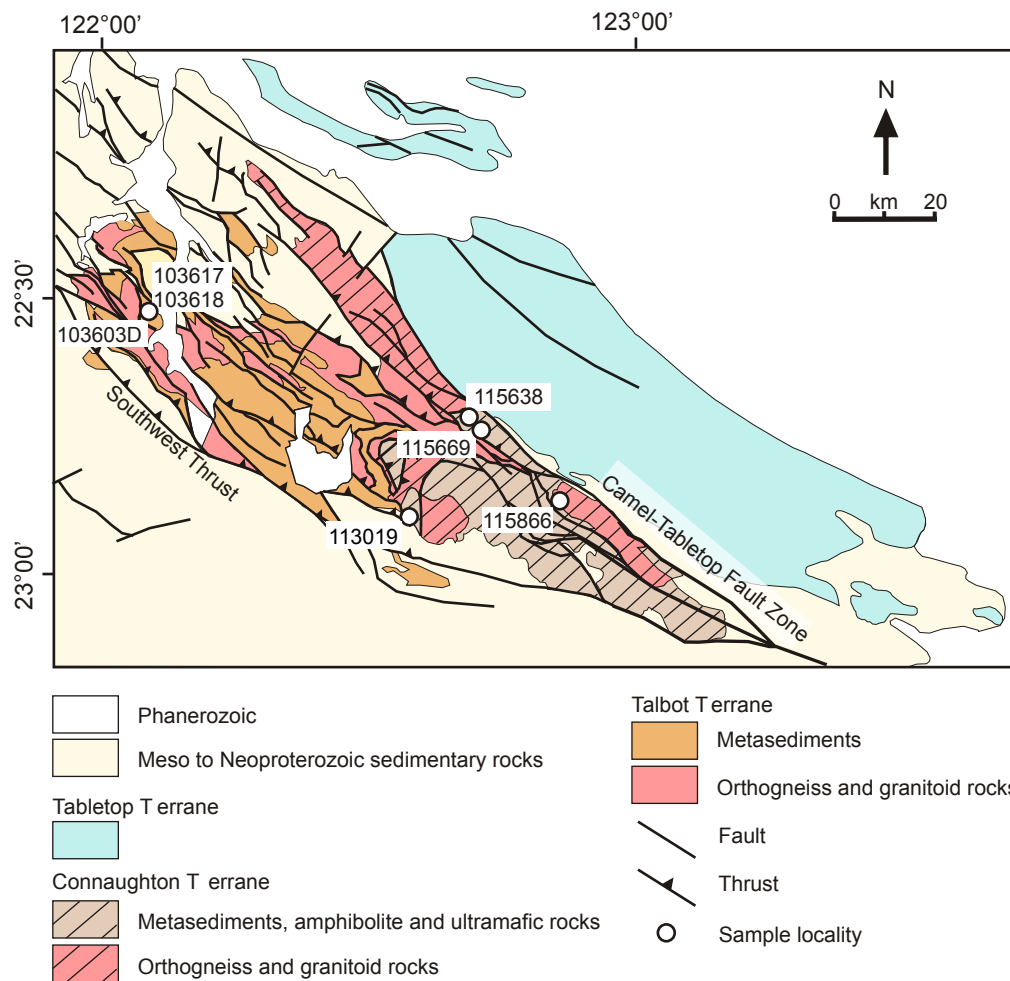


Fig. 2. Map of the Rudall Province, showing lithological associations, major structures and sample locations. Modified from Geological Survey of Western Australia (1999).

interpreted to be coeval with  $M_2$ – $D_2$  and have been variably deformed during  $D_2$  (cf. Nelson, 1995; Bagas, 2004; Kirkland et al., 2013). The younger age limit on the timing of  $D_2$ – $M_2$  is interpreted to be *c.* 1765 Ma, based on U–Pb zircon age data from an aplite dyke considered to cross-cut the  $S_2$  foliation (Nelson, 1995; Bagas, 2004). Evidence for a major phase of Mesoproterozoic tectonism in the Talbot Terrane is limited, though a monzogranite that cuts  $D_2$  fabrics yields a U–Pb zircon age of *c.* 1476 Ma (Nelson, 1996; Bagas, 2004). Qualitative  $P$ – $T$  conditions for the  $M_2$  event were previously estimated to have reached approximately  $\geq 5$  kbar and 600 °C, based on the presence of kyanite–staurolite and garnet–staurolite bearing assemblages (Clarke, 1991). However, these metamorphic mineral assemblages, and therefore  $P$ – $T$  conditions, have not been temporally quantified to have grown during  $D_2$ – $M_2$ .

## 2.2 Connaughton Terrane

The Connaughton Terrane contains multiply deformed banded iron-formation, metasediments, metachert, orthogneiss and metagranitoids and voluminous deformed mafic rocks that have been metamorphosed at amphibolite to granulite facies conditions (Bagas and Smithies, 1998; Bagas et al., 2000). Available zircon U–Pb geochronology of two samples of the voluminous orthogneisses and metagranitoids of the Kalkan Supersuite yield U–Pb zircon magmatic crystallisation ages of *c.* 1780–1770 Ma and are interpreted to be coeval with  $D_2$ , similar to the Talbot Terrane (Nelson, 1995, 1996; Bagas, 2004). A garnet-bearing microgneiss and pegmatite, both interpreted to post-date  $D_2$  yield U–Pb zircon magmatic crystallisation ages of *c.* 1222 and *c.* 1291 Ma respectively (Nelson, 1995, 1996). Recently, Kirkland et al (2013) reinterpreted a *c.* 1200 Ma U–Pb zircon analysis from the





garnet-bearing microgneiss as metamorphic based on Cathodoluminescence zircon imagery.

Quantitative  $P$ – $T$  estimates for metamorphic mineral assemblages in the Connaughton Terrane are based on conventional thermobarometry for garnet–clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene–clinopyroxene, garnet–biotite and orthopyroxene–garnet bearing assemblages (Smithies and Bagas, 1997). The  $P$ – $T$  conditions have been attributed to  $M_2$  (i.e. *c.* 1800–1765 Ma). Estimated peak  $P$ – $T$  conditions of up to ~12 kbar and ~770 °C were obtained from mafic amphibolite from the ‘kyanite zone’, and ~800 °C at 7 kbar were obtained from orthopyroxene–clinopyroxene bearing amphibolite from the ‘sillimanite zone’ (Smithies and Bagas, 1997). The  $P$ – $T$  evolution of the Connaughton as well as Talbot Terrane was inferred by Smithies and Bagas (1997) to have followed a steeply decompressive clockwise path, based on the presence of symplectic plagioclase–hornblende coronas on garnet in some mafic amphibolites.  $P$ – $T$  estimates corresponding to very high thermal gradient conditions (~2.4–3.7 kbar, ~770–860 °C; thermal gradient of approximately 210–360 °C kbar<sup>-1</sup>) were obtained from an orthopyroxene–garnet gneiss that is interpreted to record post  $M_2$ – $D_2$  conditions driven by magmatism (Smithies and Bagas, 1997).

### 2.3 Tabletop Terrane

The Tabletop Terrane is separated from the Talbot and Connaughton Terranes by the southeast trending Camel–Tabletop Fault that postdates the Kalkan Supersuite. Outcropping areas of the Tabletop Terrane are comprised of volumetrically extensive felsic and mafic intrusives that have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies, dolerite dykes, ultramafic schists and low-volume supracrustal rocks (Bagas and Smithies, 1998). The Krackatinny Supersuite exhibits calc-alkaline geochemical signatures and were largely emplaced at *c.* 1590–1550 Ma (Maidment, 2007; Neumann and Fraser, 2007). Other felsic intrusives record U–Pb zircon magmatic crystallisation ages of *c.* 1476 Ma and 1310 Ma (Nelson, 1996; Bagas, 2004). No metamorphic work has

been undertaken on rocks from the Tabletop Terrane.

### 2.4 Constraints on tectonic boundaries in the Rudall Province

Earlier work on the Rudall Complex assigned rocks in the Talbot Terrane to belong to an eastern and western supracrustal suite based on distinct lithologies and magmatic ages (Bagas, 2004). Bagas (2004) suggested that the eastern and western supracrustal suites of the Rudall Province preserved early magmatic and metamorphic histories that were similar to the Paleoproterozoic Arunta Region (eastern supracrustal) and Gascoyne Complex (western supracrustal), and suggested that the boundary between these supracrustal suites may represent a terrane boundary between the NAC and WAC. Whereas there is an apparent absence of the Kalkan Supersuite in the Tabletop Terrane, the Camel–Tabletop Fault is not interpreted as a major crustal boundary given the common crustal source region of the Kalkan Supersuite and Tabletop granitic rocks (Kirkland et al., 2013). Kirkland et al. (2013) presented Hf isotopic data for interpreted magmatic and inherited zircon from previously dated (U–Pb zircon), variably deformed granitoids of the Kalkan Supersuite and intrusive rocks with younger crystallisation ages or age components between 1450 and 1200 Ma from the Connaughton, Talbot and Tabletop Terrane (Kirkland et al., 2013). The isotopic dataset of Kirkland et al. (2013) indicates the rocks of the Rudall Province were sourced from crust similar to that of the WAC. As such, the location of the suture between the WAC and NAC is likely to be to the east of the Rudall Province.

### 3. Sample descriptions

The aim of this study is to directly determine the timing of the peak regional metamorphism by dating minerals that grew during the metamorphic development, as opposed to previous studies that sought to constrain the timing of deformational/metamorphic events via dating of magmatic rocks with inferred emplacement relationships to deformation.

Samples for this study come from the Connaughton and Talbot Terranes and were obtained from the Geological Survey of Western Australia legacy collections. U–Pb zircon geochronology was conducted on an unmigmatized garnet–diopside bearing amphibolite. Additionally, zircon and garnet trace element chemistry was collected to assist in linking metamorphic silicate phases to zircon growth. U–Pb monazite geochronology was conducted on three metapelitic samples from the Talbot Terrane (within the Tjingkulatjatjarra Formation of Clarke, 1991) and three metasedimentary samples from the Connaughton Terrane. *P–T* pseudosections were calculated for one of the dated metapelitic samples from the Talbot Terrane and a garnet–diopside bearing amphibolite from the Connaughton Terrane.

### **3.1 Sample 103603D: Kyanite-bearing metapelite (Talbot Terrane)**

Bladed kyanite (up to 5 mm) forms aggregates of up to ~15 mm that have aspect ratios of 1:1 to 1:3 (the latter with long axis aligned parallel to schistosity, Figure 3a). Albite is blocky and sub to euhedral (up to 10 mm along long axis). Chlorite (up to 2 mm) and muscovite (up to 6 mm) occur as grains oriented parallel with the foliation and as unoriented grains, and commonly surround and stop at the boundaries of kyanite. Muscovite and chlorite additionally separate kyanite and plagioclase. Fine-grained rutile–ilmenite grains and apatite occur in contact with chlorite, plagioclase, muscovite and retrograde sericite (<0.5 mm). Monazite grains occur as inclusions in chlorite, muscovite and sericite. Kyanite, plagioclase, quartz and rutile–ilmenite are interpreted to comprise the peak metamorphic assemblage, which has been overprinted by retrograde chlorite–muscovite and later sericite.

### **3.2 Samples 103617 and 103618: staurolite–biotite bearing metapelites (Talbot Terrane)**

Sample 103617 exhibits a single foliation defined by subhedral biotite (up to about 10 mm) and in places by staurolite (up to 15 mm long, aspect ratio about 1:1–1:15). Staurolite occurs as poikiloblasts with

inclusions of quartz, plagioclase and ilmenite (<0.5 mm), and inclusion poor grains, with some poikiloblastic staurolite occurring as rims on inclusion-poor staurolite grains (Figure 3b). Quartz (up to 6 mm), plagioclase (up to 5 mm), subhedral apatite (<1 mm), intergrowths of rutile–magnetite (potentially previously ilmenite <1 mm) and fine grained magnetite (<<1 mm) comprise the matrix. Fine-grained ilmenite additionally occurs within staurolite fractures. Subhedral to anhedral chlorite (up to 10 mm, aspect ratio 1:1–1:3) typically occurs as oriented and unoriented grains, in contact with biotite and staurolite, and commonly infills embayed staurolite grain boundaries. Chlorite is interpreted to have grown at the expense of staurolite, and there is late sericite development. Monazite occurs as inclusions in staurolite and within the matrix. The peak assemblage for sample 103617 is interpreted to be staurolite–plagioclase–quartz–ilmenite–magnetite. Chlorite is interpreted to post-date peak metamorphism. All minerals except chlorite and sericite have previously been interpreted as being stable during  $S_2$  (Clarke, pers. comm).

Sample 103618 contains an S–C style fabric in which biotite, staurolite and chlorite define the S and C planes. Staurolite grains are curvilinear in 2D sections, up to 8 mm long and typically have aspect ratios from 1:1 to 1:10 (Figure 3c). Staurolite commonly occurs in aggregates intergrown with quartz and plagioclase that are interpreted to be poikiloblasts. In places these poikiloblasts are wrapped by biotite and chlorite foliae. Subhedral biotite and chlorite (up to 6 mm long) are intergrown with each other, define the fabric and are in direct contact with matrix quartz (<2 mm), plagioclase (<5 mm) and magnetite (<1 mm). Both chlorite and biotite are in direct contact with staurolite. Ilmenite grains (and ilmenite–rutile intergrowths) are fine grained (<0.5 mm) occur as inclusions in staurolite, in contact with biotite and in the matrix and are commonly aligned parallel to the foliation. Magnetite grains are typically anhedral, unoriented, up to 1 mm in size and occur in the matrix. Monazite grains occur as staurolite inclusions and in the matrix. The peak assemblage for sample 103618 is interpreted to be staurolite–plagioclase–

quartz–chlorite–biotite–magnetite–ilmenite.

### 3.3 Sample 115638: Quartz-garnet-sillimanite gneiss (Connaughton Terrane)

Sample 115638 was described by Smithies and Bagas (1997) but not used for thermobarometry. The sample contains equant subhedral garnet grains (< 2 mm) that are typically poikiloblastic, containing fine-grained lobate quartz and K-feldspar, and subhedral rutile inclusions (typically <0.5 mm, Figure 3d). Prismatic sillimanite is <1 mm in length and occurs as oriented and unoriented grains, in areas deflecting around garnet. Sillimanite, quartz and K-feldspar (<0.5–2 mm, aspect ratios of 1:1 to 1:3 aligned with the foliation), rutile and ilmenite grains (< 0.5 mm) comprise the matrix and are in contact with garnet. The foliation is defined in places defined by K-feldspar, quartz and sillimanite. Monazite grains occur the matrix and as inclusions in garnet. The interpreted peak mineral assemblage is garnet–sillimanite–plagioclase–K-feldspar–quartz–rutile–ilmenite. Garnet and sillimanite were interpreted by Smithies and Bagas (1997) as late- to post- $D_2$  based on the observation that sillimanite grains define as well as cross cut the foliation, and some garnet grains that show minimal or no deflection of the  $S_2$  foliation.

### 3.4 Sample 115669: Kyanite-sillimanite quartzite (Connaughton Terrane)

Sample 115669 was described by Smithies and Bagas (1997). The sample is quartz-rich and contains kyanite and sillimanite. At the scale of the thin section, localised strain varies from medium to high on the basis of the aspect ratios of quartz in different layers of the fabric (~1:1–1:5, Figure 3e). Prismatic to bladed kyanite (<1 mm long) is interpreted to have been variably recrystallised parallel to foliation, and is partly replaced by acicular to fibrolitic sillimanite (<<1 mm). Sillimanite defines the fabric and also cross cuts the fabric, overprinting quartz and kyanite. Ilmenite–magnetite porphyroblasts (up to about 5 mm long) also occur in the sample and are partially surrounded by chloritoid, which is interpreted to be replacing the porphyroblasts. Quartz (<2 mm) comprises the bulk of the matrix, with

minor fine-grained muscovite also present. Monazite grains occur in the matrix. Smithies and Bagas (1997) inferred sample 115669 to be located close to the sillimanite–kyanite isograd. In addition, they inferred that sillimanite growth was late with respect to  $D_2$ , and the change from kyanite to sillimanite stability occurred on the prograde path of a single tectonic cycle.

### 3.5 Sample 115866: Garnet-orthopyroxene gneiss (Connaughton Terrane)

This sample is located close to the Camel–Tabletop Fault zone in the Connaughton Terrane, and was termed a charnockite by Bagas and Smithies (1998). Bagas et al. (2000) reinterpreted the rock to potentially represent quartzofeldspathic/psammitic metasediment. Smithies and Bagas (1997) used this sample for conventional thermobarometry and retrieved very high thermal gradient conditions (~2–4 kbar, 800 °C). The lithology was interpreted to have a foliation unrelated to  $S_2$  and therefore could relate to a thermal/metamorphic event post-dating  $D_2$  (Smithies and Bagas, 1997). The gneissic fabric is defined by discontinuous layers of orthopyroxene, garnet, ilmenite and magnetite alternating with layers of abundant plagioclase, quartz, K-feldspar and perthite/mesoperthite. Garnet is fine grained (< 1 mm) and occurs in a number of morphologies: 1) as equant grains in the matrix; 2) as coronae on fine-grained (<1 mm) magnetite or ilmenite; 3) as quartz–garnet symplectites surrounding, or in contact with, magnetite or ilmenite (e.g. Figure 3f); and 4) in contact and partly surrounded by fine-grained quartz–biotite symplectites. Orthopyroxene occurs as aggregates up to 2 mm in size. Magnetite and ilmenite grains that are mantled by garnet or garnet–quartz symplectites commonly occur next to orthopyroxene. Other grains of magnetite(-spinel) and ilmenite (both <1 mm) are not mantled by garnet, but may be mantled by fine-grained biotite. Anhedral quartz, plagioclase and perthite/mesoperthite (approximately 0.5–2 mm) occur in the matrix, with subhedral to anhedral biotite (<3 mm). Monazite grains occur in the matrix, in contact with quartz/feldspar or magnetite(-spinel), or biotite. The peak assemblage is interpreted to



have been orthopyroxene–garnet–magnetite–ilmenite–plagioclase–K-feldspar–quartz and melt.

### 3.6 Sample 113019: Garnet–diopside amphibolite (Connaughton Terrane)

Sample 113019 is from the western Connaughton Terrane within the kyanite zone from the same lithology for which medium to high-*P* estimates for the Yapungku Orogeny were obtained by Smithies and Bagas (1997). It is a foliated unmigmatised garnet–diopside-bearing amphibolite. Garnet grains

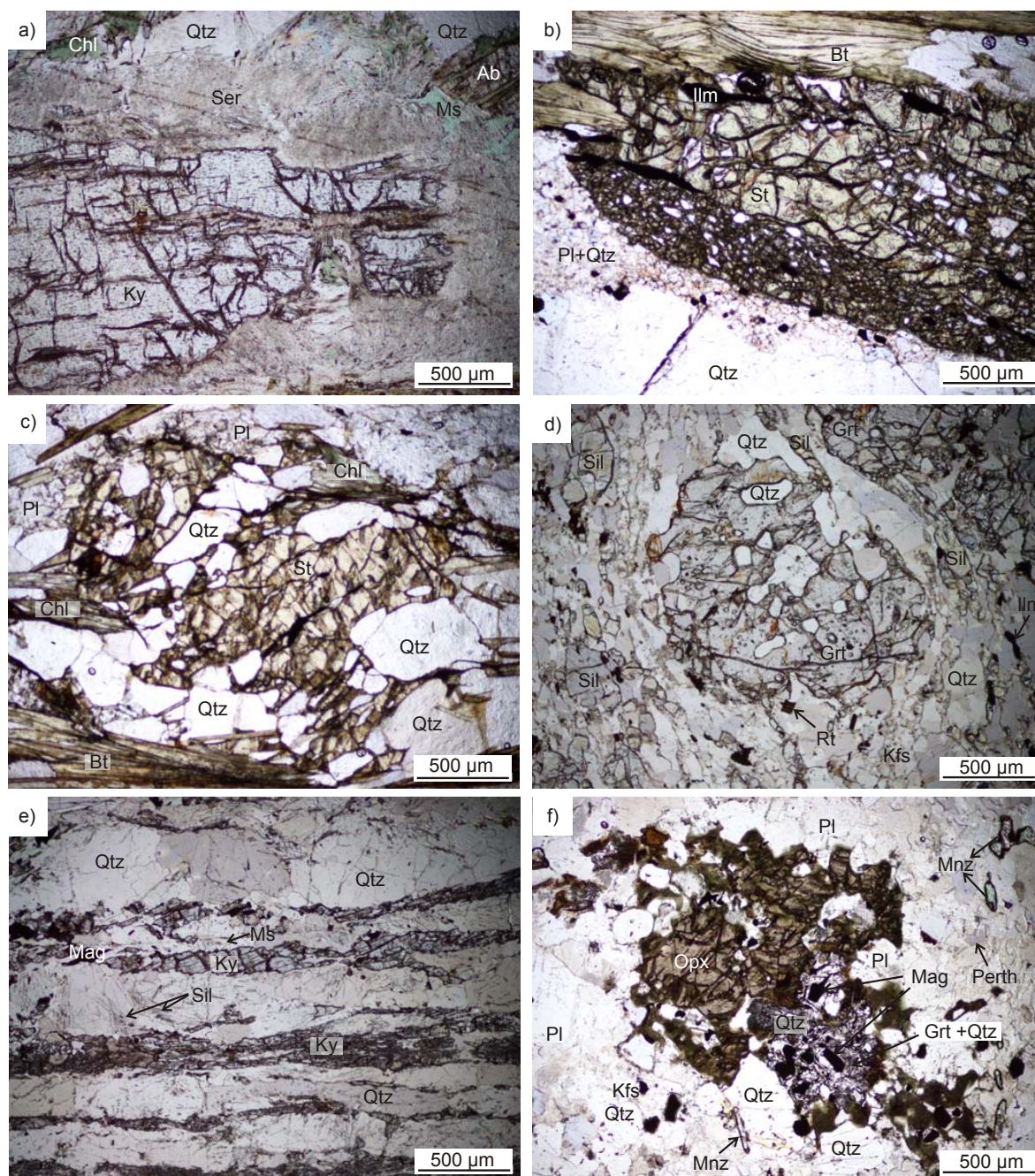


Fig. 3. Thin section photos of samples used in this study: a) Sample 103603D, kyanite surrounded by fine grained sericite, and chlorite, quartz, albite and muscovite, b) sample 103617, staurolite with inclusion rich domains, in contact with plagioclase, quartz, ilmenite and biotite, c) sample 103618, staurolite, plagioclase and quartz wrapped by biotite, d) sample 115638, poikiloblastic garnet in a quartz, K-feldspar, sillimanite, rutile and ilmenite matrix. Sillimanite is both in contact with and in areas wraps around garnet, defining the fabric of the rock, e) sample 115669, kyanite–sillimanite–quartz–magnetite sample, kyanite is in areas recrystallised parallel to the fabric, and fine-grained acicular sillimanite occurs as oriented grains parallel to the fabric and unoriented grains, and f) sample 115866, orthopyroxene adjacent to magnetite mantled by garnet–quartz symplectites in a K-feldspar, (meso)perthite, plagioclase, quartz matrix. Monazite is locally abundant.



(~0.5–1.5 mm in diameter) are typically equant and contain very-fine-grained (<< 0.5 mm) titanite, quartz, plagioclase, hornblende and rare zircon inclusions that are unoriented or occur either as inclusion trails that transect the garnet grain or in the core of the garnet (Fig. 4). Diopside is fine-grained (< 1 mm) and occurs with matrix minerals plagioclase (< 2 mm, anhedral), quartz (< 1mm, anhedral), hornblende (< 2mm, subhedral to anhedral) and minor apatite and pyrite (< 0.5 mm). Hornblende is foliated and also partially surrounds garnet and diopside as fine-medium sized grains (< 2mm). Hornblende also occurs as part of a fine-grained and locally developed symplectic intergrowth with plagioclase  $\pm$  quartz  $\pm$  titanite, partially separating garnet from matrix hornblende or diopside grains. The peak mineral assemblage is interpreted to be garnet–diopside–hornblende–plagioclase–quartz–titanite–apatite.

#### 4. Analytical Techniques

##### 4.1 Electron Microprobe Analysis (EPMA) spot and elemental maps

Mineral chemical composition analyses were obtained using a Cameca SXFive electron microprobe at the University of Adelaide using a beam current of 20 nA and accelerating voltage of 15 kV. Monazite elemental maps were obtained using a beam current of 200 nA and accelerating voltage of 15–20 kV. Y, Th, Ce, U and Pb were mapped using WDS and P was mapped using EDS.

##### 4.2 Zircon and Monazite U–Pb Geochronology

Zircon from sample 113019 and monazite from the remaining six samples from the Rudall Province were analysed for U–Pb geochronology using the Laser Ablation–Inductively Coupled Plasma–Mass Spectrometer (LA–ICP–MS) at Adelaide Microscopy, University of Adelaide. Zircon from sample 113019 (garnet–diopside amphibolite) was prepared using panning, Franz and heavy liquid techniques at Geotrack International, and mounted in epoxy resin. Prior to laser ablation, zircon grains were imaged using a Gatan Cathodoluminescence (CL) detector attached to a Phillips XL40 SEM. Monazite grains were imaged using a Phillips XL30 SEM.

U–Pb analyses of zircon and monazite were obtained using an Agilent 7500cs ICP–MS with a New Wave 213 nm Nd–YAG laser in a helium ablation atmosphere. For zircon, a laser spot size of 20–30  $\mu$ m, repetition rate of 5 Hz and laser intensity of 80–100 % was used. A 30 second gas blank was initially measured followed by 80 seconds of zircon sample ablation. The laser was fired for 10 seconds with the shutter closed prior to ablation in order to allow for beam and crystal stabilization. Analyses measured isotopes  $^{204}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{206}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{207}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{208}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  for 10, 15, 30, 10, 10, 15 ms respectively for zircon. Common lead was not corrected due to an unresolvable interference of  $^{204}\text{Hg}$  and  $^{204}\text{Pb}$  peaks. However,  $^{204}\text{Pb}$  was monitored to assess the common lead of each analysis.

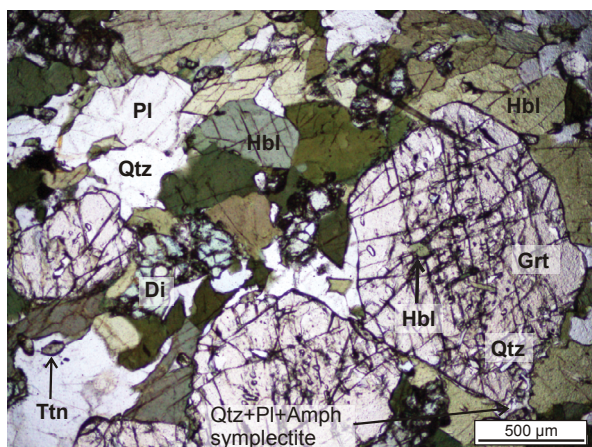


Figure 4. Photomicrograph of sample 113019 showing peak assemblage garnet, diopside, hornblende, quartz, plagioclase and titanite. Quartz, plagioclase, amphibole symplectite separating garnet and matrix hornblende is also shown.

For monazite, a 15–16  $\mu\text{m}$  spot size, repetition rate of 5 Hz and laser intensity of 80–100 % was used. A 30 second gas blank was initially measured followed by 40 to 50 seconds of monazite sample ablation. The laser was fired for 10 seconds with the shutter closed prior to ablation in order to allow for beam and crystal stabilisation. Analyses measured isotopes  $^{204}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{206}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{207}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  for 10, 15, 30 and 15 ms respectively for monazite. Common lead was not corrected for zircon or monazite analyses due to an unresolvable interference of  $^{204}\text{Hg}$  and  $^{204}\text{Pb}$  peaks. However,  $^{204}\text{Pb}$  was monitored to assess the common lead of each analysis.

Zircon and monazite data was corrected for mass-bias and fractionation using the real-time correction program Glitter v. 4.23 (Griffin *et al.*, 2008). Gemoc zircon standard GJ-1 was used to correct for mass bias and fractionation (TIMS normalisation data:  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} = 608.3$  Ma,  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U} = 600.7$  Ma and  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U} = 602.2$  Ma; Jackson *et al.* 2004). An uncertainty of 1% was assigned to the age of the GJ-1 zircon standard. Accuracy of zircon analyses were monitored by analysing internal standards Plesovice (ID TIMS  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  age =  $337.13 \pm 0.37$  Ma; Sláma *et al.* 2008) and OG-1 (ID TIMS  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  age =  $3465.4 \pm 0.6$  Ma; Stern *et al.*, 2009) prior to and throughout unknown analysis runs. Average Plesovice ages obtained during this study were  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U} = 339 \pm 4$  Ma (95 % confidence,  $n = 16$ , MSWD = 1.9),  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} = 339 \pm 17$  Ma (MSWD = 0.38) and  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U} = 340 \pm 2.9$  Ma (MSWD = 2.9). Average OG-1 ages obtained during this study were  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} = 3464 \pm 15$  Ma (95 % confidence,  $n = 6$ , MSWD = 0.6),  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U} = 3461 \pm 37$  Ma (MSWD = 6.3), and  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U} = 3458 \pm 110$  Ma (MSWD = 9.4).

Monazite standard Madel was used to correct for mass bias and fractionation for monazite analyses (TIMS Madel age:  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} = 490.0$  Ma,  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U} = 518.37$  Ma and  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U} = 513.13$  Ma; Payne *et al.*, 2008, updated with additional TIMS data). 1% uncertainty was given to the age of the Madel standard for sample age error calculations. Accuracy was monitored by analysing the 222 (c. 450 Ma; Maidment, 2005) monazite standard prior to and throughout unknown

analysis runs. Average 222 ages obtained throughout this study were  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U} = 454 \pm 2$  Ma (95 % confidence,  $n = 59$ , MSWD = 1.2),  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb} = 461 \pm 7$  Ma (MSWD = 0.46) and  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U} = 452 \pm 2$  Ma (MSWD = 1.5). Conventional concordia, weighted averages, and linear probability plots were generated using Isoplot version 4.11 (Ludwig, 2008).

#### 4.3 Zircon and garnet REE: Sample 113019

REE and trace elements of zircon and garnet grains were analysed using the LA-ICP-MS at Adelaide Microscopy). Zircon grains were analysed in grain mounts, whereas garnet grains were analysed in situ. Moderately luminescent zircon with homogenous, fire-tree zoned and irregular/patchy zones with pre-collected U–Th–Pb data were analysed. LA-ICP-MS REE chemistry of garnet grains were obtained via transects across garnet grains over pre-collected EPMA spot analysis transects. Analyses for zircon and garnet were conducted using 30  $\mu\text{m}$  laser spot size at 100 % intensity and 5 Hz repetition rate. Total acquisition time was 100 seconds for zircon and 150 seconds for garnet, and incorporated 30 seconds of background acquisition and 10 seconds of laser firing with the shutter closed at the start of each zircon and garnet analysis. External standard Nist 610 was used to correct for fractionation and mass bias (Pearce *et al.* 1997), and standards Nist 612 and BHVO were used as internal standards to monitor the accuracy of analyses. Data was corrected using GLITTER software (Van Achterbergh *et al.* 2001). Analyses were calibrated internally using Hf oxide weight percent measurements on zircon domains and Ca oxide weight percent measurements on garnet corresponding to spot locations of LA-ICP-MS REE and trace element analyses using Cameca SX51 microprobe at Adelaide Microscopy. An accelerating voltage of 15 kV and beam current of 20 nA was used.

#### 4.4 Mineral equilibria modelling

Bulk chemical compositions of samples 103618 and 113019 were determined using whole-rock geochemical analyses. Major element concentrations were determined by X-ray fluorescence (XRF), using a Panalytical

2404 XRF unit at Franklin and Marshall College, United States. Samples were prepared for analysis by fusion of the milled sample with lithium tetraborate. Estimates on the proportion of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  to FeO in the rocks were made by estimating the modal abundance of minerals in a sample and combining that information with oxide wt% compositions of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  bearing minerals recast for  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  using the stoichiometric method of Droop (1987). For staurolite–magnetite–ilmenite bearing sample 103618, 85% of the analysed  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  was converted to FeO.

$P$ – $T$  pseudosections were calculated using THERMOCALC v3.33 (October 2009 update of Powell and Holland, 1988), with the internally consistent dataset of Holland and Powell (1998; tc-ds55, Nov. 2003 update). The model chemical system NCKFMASHTO ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ – $\text{CaO}$ – $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ – $\text{FeO}$ – $\text{MgO}$ – $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ – $\text{SiO}_2$ – $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ – $\text{TiO}_2$ – $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) was used for  $P$ – $T$  pseudosection calculations for sample 103618 using  $a$ – $x$  relationships of White et al. (2007) for biotite, garnet and silicate melt, White et al. (2000) for ilmenite and hematite, Holland and Powell (2003) for K-feldspar and plagioclase, Holland and Powell (1998) for cordierite, staurolite and epidote, Coggon and Holland (2002) for muscovite and paragonite, Holland et al. (1998) for chlorite and White et al. (2000) for magnetite.

For sample 113019, the model chemical system NCFMASHTO ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ – $\text{CaO}$ – $\text{FeO}$ – $\text{MgO}$ – $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ – $\text{SiO}_2$ – $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ – $\text{TiO}_2$ – $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) was used for sample 113019 using  $a$ – $x$  relationships of Green et al. (2007) for clinopyroxene, Diener et al. (2007) for hornblende, White et al. (2007) for garnet, Holland and Powell (1998) for epidote, Holland et al. (1998) for chlorite, Holland and Powell (2003) for plagioclase and White et al. (2000) for ilmenite. Estimates on the proportion of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  to FeO were made by estimating the modal abundance of minerals in the sample and combining that information with oxide wt.% compositions of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  bearing minerals recast for  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  using the stoichiometric method of Droop (1987). 90% of the analysed  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  was converted to FeO for sample 113019. Water was set to excess (water saturated) for samples 103618 and 113019 as peak  $P$ – $T$  conditions of

both samples are interpreted to be subsolidus.

## 5. Results

Representative EPMA spot analyses are provided in Table 2 and mineral chemistry is detailed in Appendix 1.

### 5.1 *In situ* monazite U–Pb Geochronology

Representative EPMA maps and BSE images of monazite for sample 115638 and 115866 are shown in Figure 5. BSE images of monazite grains from samples 103603D, 103617, 103618 and 115669 are shown in Figure 6a–d. Cathodoluminescence images of zircon from sample 113019 are shown in Figure 6e. U–Pb geochronology data are provided in Appendix 2.

#### 5.1.1. Sample 103603D (*kyanite-bearing pelite, Talbot Terrane*)

Monazite grains occur as inclusions in chlorite, muscovite and sericite, do not show zoning in BSE imagery and range in size from ~50 to 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . Twenty analyses were obtained (Fig. 7a, b). Seventeen analyses are within 5 % concordance, lie on a linear array in the plotted linear probability diagram, and are interpreted to comprise one age population. The above concordant analyses yield a  $\text{Pb}^{207}/\text{Pb}^{206}$  age weighted average of  $1275 \pm 11$  Ma ( $n = 17$ , MSWD = 0.3, 95 % confidence).

#### 5.1.2. Sample 103617 (*staurolite-bearing pelite, Talbot Terrane*)

Monazite grains range from ~20 to 100  $\mu\text{m}$  and show variable internal morphologies in BSE imagery varying from no zoning, irregular/patchy zoning to monazite grains with lighter cores. Thirty-five analyses were obtained from monazite grains located within the matrix and as inclusions in staurolite grains (Fig. 7c).  $100 \pm 5$  % concordant analyses were included in the linearised probability plot (Fig. 7d). 25 analyses form a linear array on Figure 7d and are interpreted as one age population. These analyses yield a  $\text{Pb}^{207}/\text{Pb}^{206}$  age weighted average of  $1666 \pm 8$  Ma ( $n = 25$ , MSWD = 0.73, 95 % confidence).



Table 2. Representative mineral compositions for samples 103617 and 103618

Sample	103617	103617	103617	103617	103617	103617	103618	103618	103618	103618	103618	103618	103618
Mineral	Chl	Bt	St	Qtz	Pl	Mag	Chl	Bt	St	Qtz	Pl	Mag	Ilm
ID number	1	51	18	30	34	40	72	42	4		44	67	36
SiO <sub>2</sub>	26.29	34.93	26.36	98.66	65.80	0.35	24.65	33.96	25.90	99.11	67.42	0.31	0.04
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.42	1.13	0.55	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.08	1.42	0.55	0.01	0.00	0.03	52.12
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	22.56	17.96	52.88	0.01	19.79	0.14	22.46	19.30	52.02	0.02	18.57	0.46	0.01
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
FeO	19.63	17.41	13.23	0.02	0.00	90.49	21.38	18.19	14.67	0.00	0.00	87.10	44.52
MnO	0.07	0.08	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.22	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.28
MgO	18.83	14.51	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.05	18.48	13.33	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.31
ZnO	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.06
CaO	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.49	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.78	0.03	0.00
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.02	11.75	0.02	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	11.72	0.04	0.01
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.56	8.13	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.06	7.37	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.39</b>	<b>94.31</b>	<b>95.51</b>	<b>98.73</b>	<b>97.92</b>	<b>91.29</b>	<b>87.25</b>	<b>93.95</b>	<b>95.22</b>	<b>99.17</b>	<b>98.56</b>	<b>88.02</b>	<b>98.37</b>
<b>No. Oxygens</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Si	2.67	2.65	7.51	1.00	2.95	0.01	2.56	2.59	7.46	1.00	3.00	0.01	0.00
Ti	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Al	2.70	1.61	17.75	0.00	1.04	0.01	2.75	1.73	17.65	0.00	0.97	0.02	0.00
Cr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fe <sup>3+</sup>						1.97						1.95	0.00
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	1.66	1.10	3.15	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.86	1.16	3.53	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.95
Mn <sup>2+</sup>	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Mg	2.85	1.64	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	1.51	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Zn	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Ca	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Na	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.00
K	0.07	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Cations (S)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
X(Mg) = (Mg/(Fe+Mg))	0.63	0.60	0.22				0.61	0.57	0.18				0.01
X(Na) = (Na/(Na+Ca))					0.98						0.96		
X(Mg) = (Mg/(Mg+Zn+Fe <sup>2+</sup> +Mn))													0.01

### 5.1.3. Sample 103618 (staurolite-bearing pelite, Talbot Terrane)

Monazite grains are ~40–200  $\mu\text{m}$  in size, occur both in the matrix and as inclusions within staurolite, and display internal morphologies in BSE imagery that vary from no zoning to patchy zoning. 25 analyses were obtained, with 23 analyses are within  $100 \pm 5\%$  concordance and are shown in linearised probability plot (Fig. 7e, f). A  $\text{Pb}^{207}/\text{Pb}^{206}$  age weighted average of  $1283 \pm 9$  Ma ( $n = 22$ , MSWD = 0.58, 95 % confidence) was calculated from analyses which lie along a linear array. One older analysis from a monazite grain located in the matrix was excluded from the weighted average.

### 5.1.4. Sample 115638 (garnet–sillimanite gneiss, Connaughton Terrane)

Monazite grains are ~20–150  $\mu\text{m}$  in size and show internal morphologies in BSE imagery that range from no visible zoning,

zoning with either darker or lighter cores, and concentric zoning. Th and Y elemental maps of representative monazite grains show monazite grains commonly contain a Th enriched core and do not show appreciable Y zoning. Th-poor rims were too narrow to be analysed using LA-ICP-MS. Eighteen analyses were obtained from monazite grains located within the matrix and as inclusions in garnet grains. Sixteen analyses yield results within  $100 \pm 5\%$  concordance. These concordant analyses were included in the linearised probability diagram and lie on a linear array (Fig. 8a, b). The above concordant analyses are interpreted to comprise one age population and yield  $\text{Pb}^{207}/\text{Pb}^{206}$  age weighted average of  $1307 \pm 12$  Ma ( $n = 16$ , MSWD = 0.87, 95 % confidence).

### 5.1.5. Sample 115669 (kyanite–sillimanite quartzite, Connaughton Terrane)

Monazite grains vary in size from 20 to 200  $\mu\text{m}$  and exhibit internal morphologies that vary from no visible zoning, patchy/irregular zoning to darker or lighter cores under BSE. Nineteen analyses were obtained on monazite

Table 2. Representative mineral compositions for samples 115866 and 113019

Sample	115866	115866	115866	115866	115866	115866	115866	115866	115866	113019	113019	113019	113019	113019	113019	113019
Mineral	Grt-matrix	Grt-Corona	Opx	Pl	Kfs	Qtz	Mag	Ilm	Bt	Grt-rim	Grt-core	Di	Hbl	Pl	Ttn	Qtz
ID number	54	91	86	27	30	22	83	97	13	3	19	99	34	103	37	36
SiO <sub>2</sub>	38.31	37.59	45.13	60.00	65.35	97.45	0.04	0.05	39.44	38.47	38.08	51.85	41.38	62.67	30.42	96.53
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.04	0.03	0.24	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	49.07	2.03	0.03	0.14	0.19	1.16	0.00	37.02	0.00
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	21.37	20.98	9.89	24.50	19.77	0.16	0.27	0.02	15.15	20.85	20.62	4.11	11.95	23.43	1.17	0.02
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.00
FeO	25.85	26.96	23.07	0.06	0.04	0.05	87.96	45.92	9.69	25.05	24.61	10.42	17.55	0.08	0.57	0.52
MnO	2.31	2.49	0.64	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.76	0.08	1.04	0.82	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.00
MgO	10.02	9.30	19.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.70	19.76	3.18	3.45	11.14	10.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
ZnO	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
CaO	0.85	0.81	0.05	6.36	0.89	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	11.68	12.35	19.85	10.63	4.77	29.05	0.05
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.01	0.00	0.02	8.06	2.62	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	2.02	2.19	8.86	0.01	0.00
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.14	11.66	0.04	0.00	0.01	9.37	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.00	0.00
Total	98.78	98.24	98.11	99.21	100.37	97.80	88.57	96.65	95.57	100.34	100.10	99.74	95.62	99.91	98.26	97.12
No. Oxygens	12	12	6	8	8	2	4	3	11	12	12	6	23	8	5	2
Si	2.99	2.97	1.70	2.69	2.96	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.85	3.02	3.00	1.94	6.36	2.78	1.01	1.00
Ti	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.93	0.00
Al	1.96	1.95	0.45	1.30	1.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.29	1.93	1.91	0.18	2.17	1.22	0.05	0.00
Cr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fe <sup>3+</sup>			0.13				1.98	0.08				0.09				
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	1.69	1.78	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.91	0.58	1.64	1.62	0.33	2.26	0.00	0.02	0.00
Mn <sup>2+</sup>	0.15	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mg	1.16	1.10	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.13	0.37	0.40	0.62	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ca	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.31	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	1.04	0.80	1.75	0.23	1.04	0.00
Na	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.65	0.76	0.00	0.00
K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Cations (S)	8	8	4	5	5	1	3	2	8	8	8	4	16	5	3	1
X(Mg) = (Mg/(Fe+Mg))																
X(Mg) =	0.41	0.38	0.64					0.03	0.78	0.18	0.20	0.66	0.51			
(Mg/(Mg+Zn+Fe <sup>2+</sup> +Mn))								0.03								
X(Alm)	0.55	0.57								0.54	0.52					
X(Py)	0.38	0.35								0.12	0.13					
X(Grs)	0.02	0.02								0.32	0.33					
X(Spss)	0.05	0.05								0.02	0.02					
X(An) = (Ca/(Ca+Na+K))				0.30	0.05									0.23		
X(Or) = (K/(Na+Ca+K))				0.01	0.71									0.00		

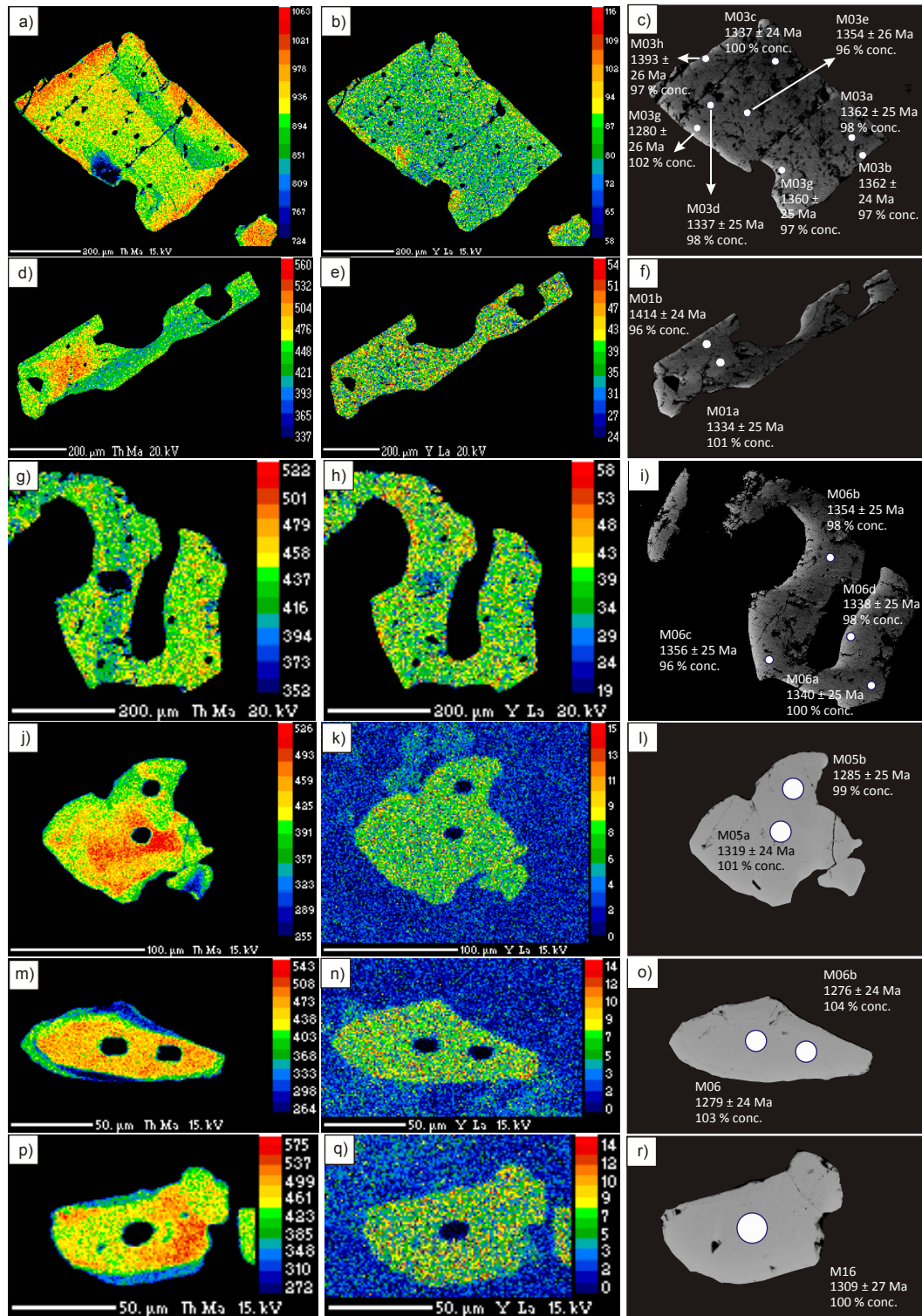


Fig. 5. Th and Y EPMA maps, and BSE images of monazite grains from samples 115866 (a–i) and 115638 (j–r) with location of LA-ICP-MS spot and  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  ages shown.

grains from the matrix. Seventeen analyses yield results within  $100 \pm 5$  % concordancy and plot on a linear array (Fig. 8c, d). These analyses are considered to be one population and yield a  $\text{Pb}^{207}/\text{Pb}^{206}$  age weighted average of  $1295 \pm 11$  Ma ( $n = 17$ , MSWD = 0.63, 95 % confidence).

#### 5.1.6. Sample 115866 (garnet–orthopyroxene gneiss, Connaughton Terrane)

Monazite grains are ~50 to 1000  $\mu\text{m}$  in size and show internal morphologies in BSE imagery that vary from no visible zoning, lighter cores to irregular zoning. Th and Y

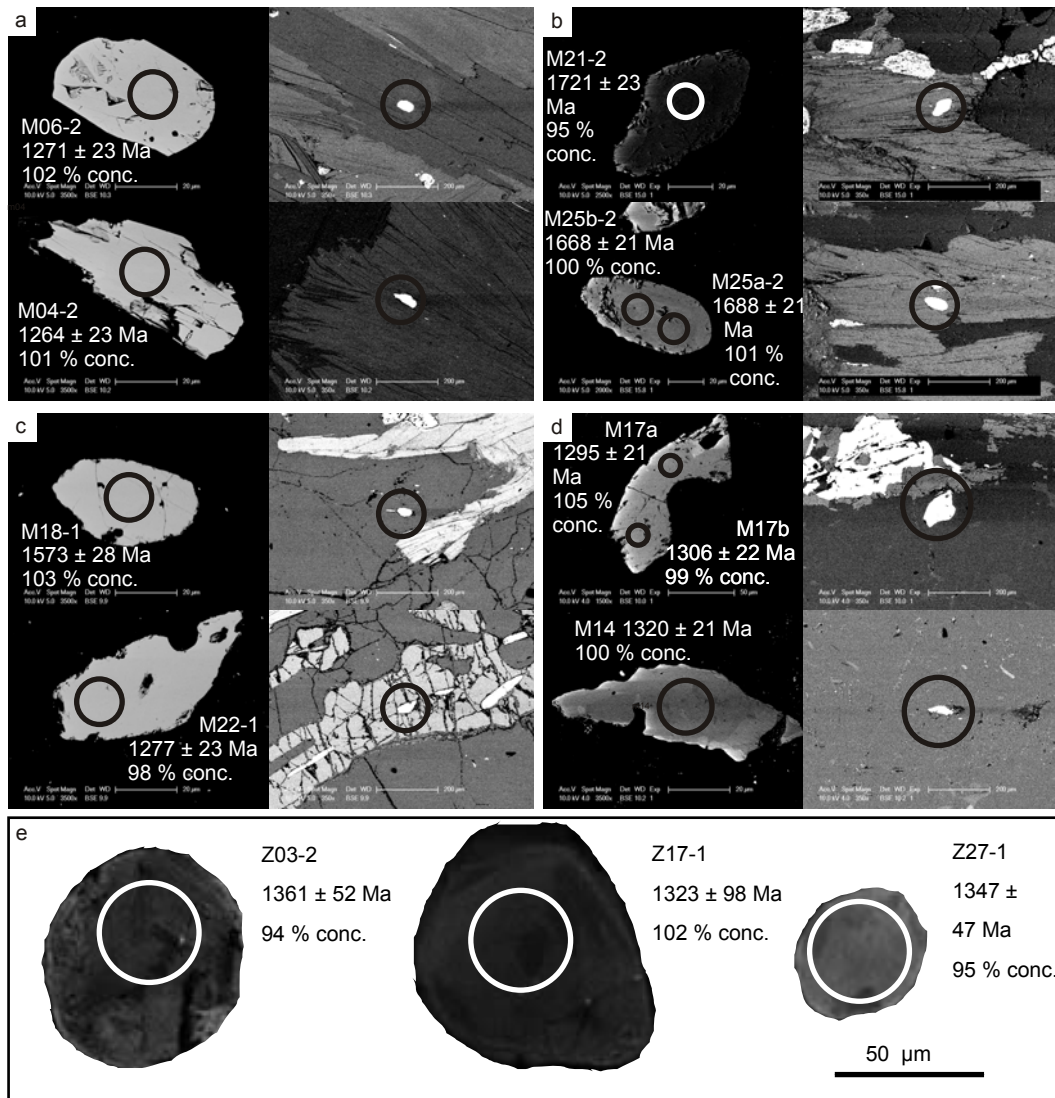


Fig. 6. BSE images of monazite grains from a) sample 103603D, b) sample 103617, c) sample 103618, and d) 115669. Cathodoluminescence images of zircon from sample 113019 (e).

elemental maps for representative monazite grains show zoning in Th, with higher Th in cores for some grains, and at grain boundaries for other grains (Fig. 5a–i). Y zoning in monazite grains are limited to patchy domains of higher or lower Y or some increase in Y at the edges of grains. There is no consistent correspondence between Th or Y and age. Thirty-three analyses were obtained from grains located in the matrix; in contact with quartz and feldspar with some grains also in contact with magnetite and/or spinel or fine grained biotite. Thirty-one analyses are within  $100 \pm 5$  % concordance and of these analyses all but one are considered to be one population using a linearised probability plot (Fig. 8e, f). The age population yields a calculated  $\text{Pb}^{207}/\text{Pb}^{206}$  age weighted average of  $1341 \pm 10$  Ma ( $n = 30$ , MSWD = 1.13, 95 % confidence).

No correspondence between age and internal morphology or textural location was observed.

## 5.2 Zircon U–Pb Geochronology

In cathodoluminescence imagery, zircon grains typically show moderately luminescent irregular/patchy zoning that in some grains overprint faint linear or concentric zoning or surround a small ( $<20$  μm), strongly luminescent core. Fir-tree zoning in some grains is similar to those of zircons that have grown or recrystallized during high-grade metamorphism (Fig. 5e; Corfu et al., 2003). Sixty-six analyses were obtained from homogeneous, patchy/irregular and fir-tree zoned domains. Rims and highly luminescent cores were too narrow or small to be analysed via LA–ICP–MS. Zircon analyses commonly

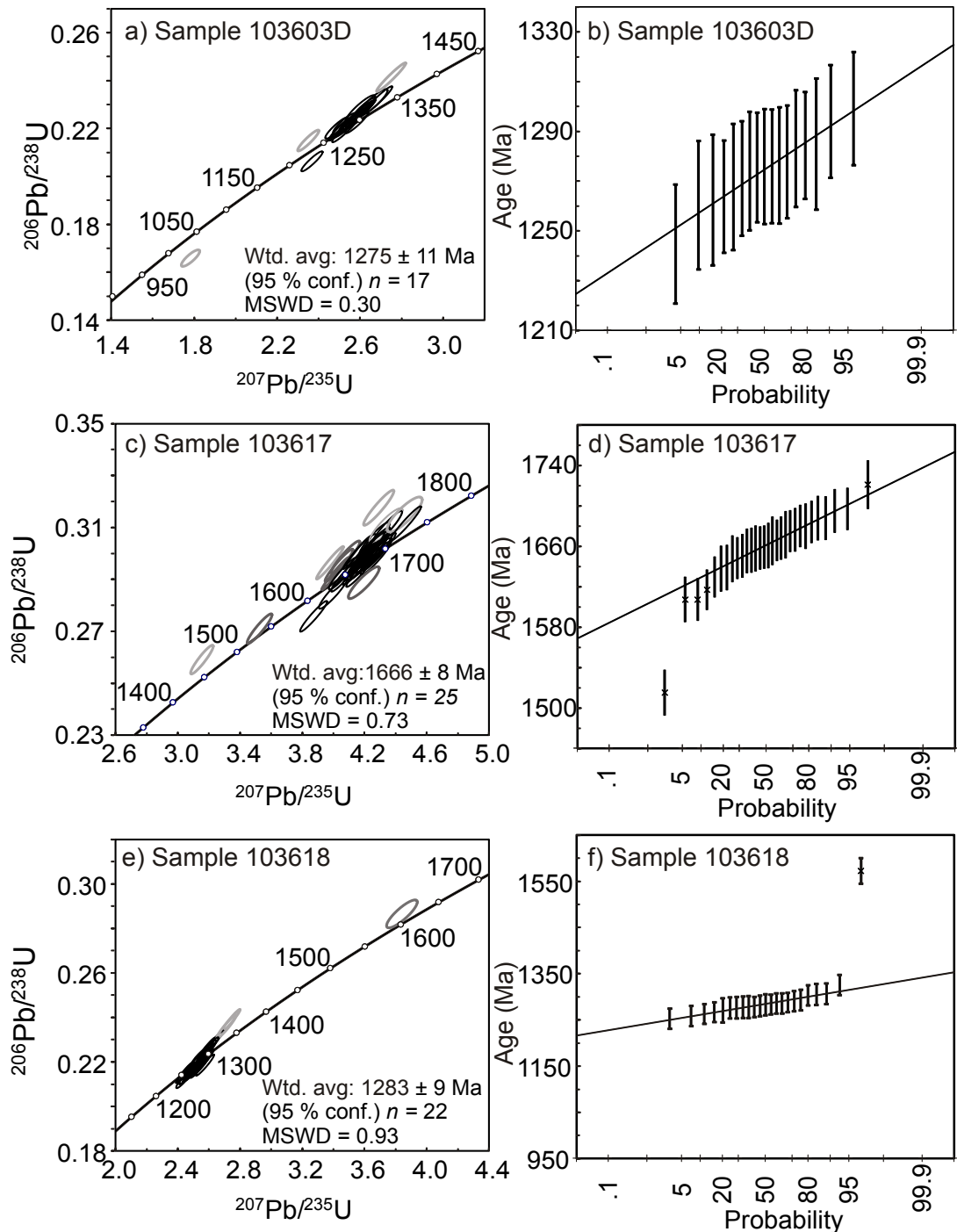


Fig. 7. Monazite age data for the Talbot Terrane showing  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  age weighted averages, concordia and linearised probability diagrams for samples. Black ellipses indicate  $100 \pm 5\%$  concordant analyses that form along a straight line in linearised probability density diagrams, and are used to calculate age weighted averages. Light grey ellipses indicate  $>5\%$  discordant analyses that are not included in either weighted average calculations or the linearised probability diagrams. Medium grey ellipses indicate analyses that are within  $100 \pm 5\%$  concordancy but do not lie on a straight line in the linearised probability plots (shown as analyses with crosses), and are not included in weighted average calculations.

yielded low  $^{206}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{207}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  cps, and analyses with noisy isotopic signals were not included in calculations (full dataset is provided in Appendix 2). Thirty analyses are displayed in Figure 8g–h. Nineteen analyses are within  $100 \pm 10\%$  concordance and yield a  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  age range between 1433 and 1323 Ma. A  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  weighted average age for the

above  $< 10\%$  discordant analyses of  $1377 \pm 26$  Ma was calculated ( $n = 19$ , MSWD = 0.35, 95 % confidence).



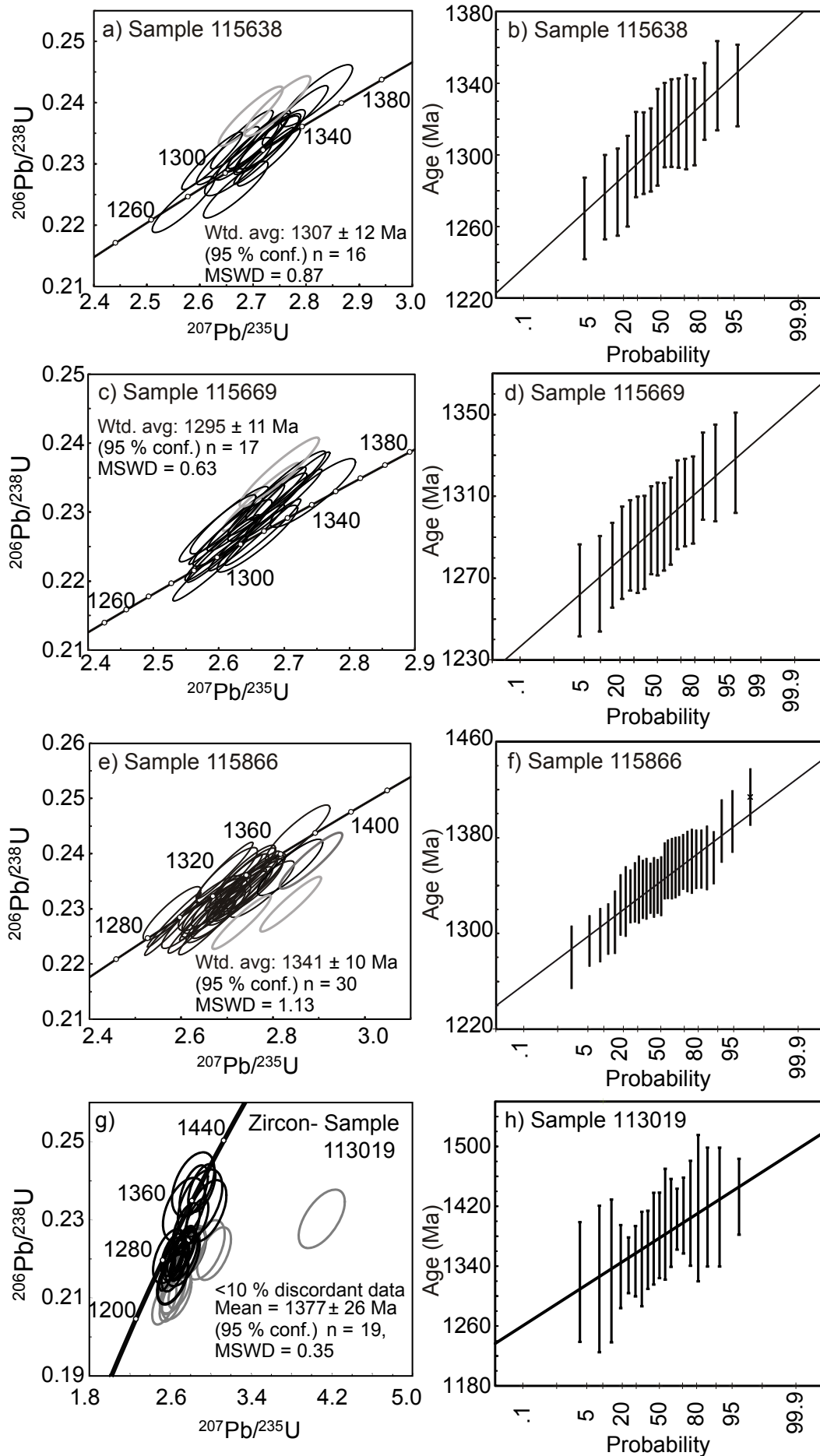


Fig. 8 (previous page), a–f) monazite age data for the Connaughton Terrane showing  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  age weighted averages, concordia and linearised probability diagrams. See Figure 7 caption for monazite concordia ellipse shading explanation, g–h) zircon age data for sample 113019 showing  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  age weighted average, concordia and linearised probability diagrams. Black ellipses are  $100 \pm 10\%$  concordant analyses used in calculation of  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  age weighted average. Light grey ellipses are analyses are  $>10\%$  discordant.

### 5.3 Zircon and garnet trace element characteristics

Representative trace-element chemistry for garnet and zircon grains from sample 113019 is provided in Appendix 2 and chondrite normalised REE patterns are shown in Fig. 9. Trace element abundances in garnet were measured by LA-ICP-MS spot analyses across two garnet grains  $\sim 1500$   $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter. Both garnet grains contain inclusion-rich cores and inclusion-poor rims. Chondrite-normalized REE patterns for garnet show variable but more enriched and steeper HREE within the cores of garnet ( $\text{Lu}_\text{N}/\text{Gd}_\text{N} = 12.64\text{--}72.96$ ;  $\text{Lu}_\text{N} = 60\text{--}373$ ) relative to garnet rims ( $\text{Lu}_\text{N}/\text{Gd}_\text{N} = 1.71\text{--}5.07$ ;  $\text{Lu}_\text{N} = 13\text{--}34$ ).  $100 \pm 10\%$  concordant zircon grains have HREE patterns are enriched relative to chondrite and show patterns that vary from shallow to steep ( $\text{Lu}_\text{N} = 24\text{--}557$ ;  $\text{Lu}_\text{N}/\text{Gd}_\text{N} = 1.66\text{--}11.35$ ). Core analysis 06 contains two orders of magnitude higher concentration of Zr, and is considered likely to be contaminated by very fine ( $\sim 5$   $\mu\text{m}$ ) inclusion(s) of zircon present in garnet grains (Appendix 2, not plotted in Figure 9). Eu anomalies were not able to be calculated for some garnet analyses due to Sm concentrations below detection limit. However, for analyses where the Eu anomaly was able to be calculated, the garnet 1 core lacks a pronounced Eu anomaly ( $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* = 1.04$ ), whereas the garnet 1 rim has a negative Eu anomaly ( $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* = 0.63$ ). For zircon analyses where the Eu anomaly was able to be calculated, zircon has a positive Eu anomaly ( $\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* = 1.18\text{--}1.55$ ).

### 5.4 $P$ – $T$ phase diagram modelling

#### 5.4.1. Sample 103618 (staurolite–biotite-bearing pelite, Talbot Terrane)

The calculated  $P$ – $T$  pseudosection for sample 103618 based on the geochemical whole rock analysis is presented in Figure 10a. The peak assemblage for sample 103618 is interpreted as staurolite–biotite–chlorite–plagioclase–quartz–ilmenite–magnetite and

is interpreted to have formed under subsolidus conditions.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was set to excess and for simplicity is assumed to have been part of the peak assemblage. The stability field corresponding to the peak  $P$ – $T$  assemblage occurs at  $\sim 5.5\text{--}8.5$  kbar,  $600\text{--}650$   $^\circ\text{C}$  ( $70\text{--}120$   $^\circ\text{C}$  kbar $^{-1}$ ), which is taken as the best estimate for peak  $P$ – $T$  conditions.

#### 5.4.2. Sample 113019 (garnet–diopside bearing amphibolite, Connaughton Terrane)

A  $P$ – $T$  pseudosection calculated for sample 113019 is presented in Fig. 10b. The stability field corresponding to the interpreted peak assemblage garnet–diopside–plagioclase–hornblende–quartz–titanite(sphene)– $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (outlined in bold), occurs at  $\sim 8\text{--}11$  kbar,  $\sim 620\text{--}650$   $^\circ\text{C}$ , and corresponds to apparent thermal gradients of  $\sim 60\text{--}80$   $^\circ\text{C.kbar}^{-1}$ . The post-peak evolution is interpreted to involve a relative decrease in garnet and diopside abundance, and relative increase in plagioclase and hornblende abundance. Using relative modal proportion trends for garnet, diopside, hornblende and plagioclase, the post-peak evolution is inferred to have involved a decrease in  $P$  and  $T$ . This  $P$ – $T$  evolution is similar to that inferred by Smithies and Bagas (1997).

## 6. Discussion

### 6.1 Garnet and zircon chemistry

Trace element analyses from garnet-bearing amphibolite (sample 113019) in the Rudall Province show enriched, positive sloping normalized HREE trends for garnet cores, and typically show enriched, shallowly positive sloping to negatively sloping normalized HREE trends for garnet rims (Fig. 9), suggesting that during the growth of garnet rims, garnet may have been competing with another phase for HREE (cf. Rubatto, 2002). Zircon REE analyses show positive sloping HREE trends, suggesting that zircon grains may have grown at a time where chemical communication with a HREE reservoir

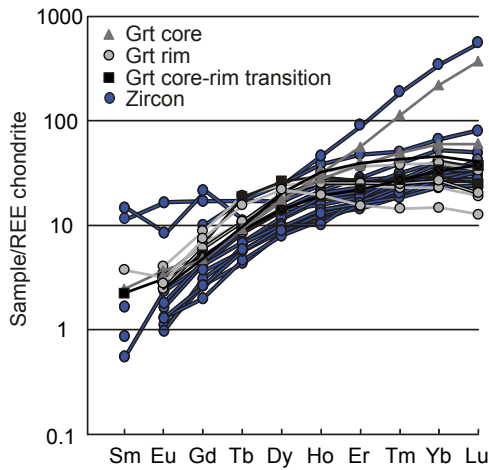


Fig. 9. Chondrite normalised garnet and zircon REE data for sample 113019.

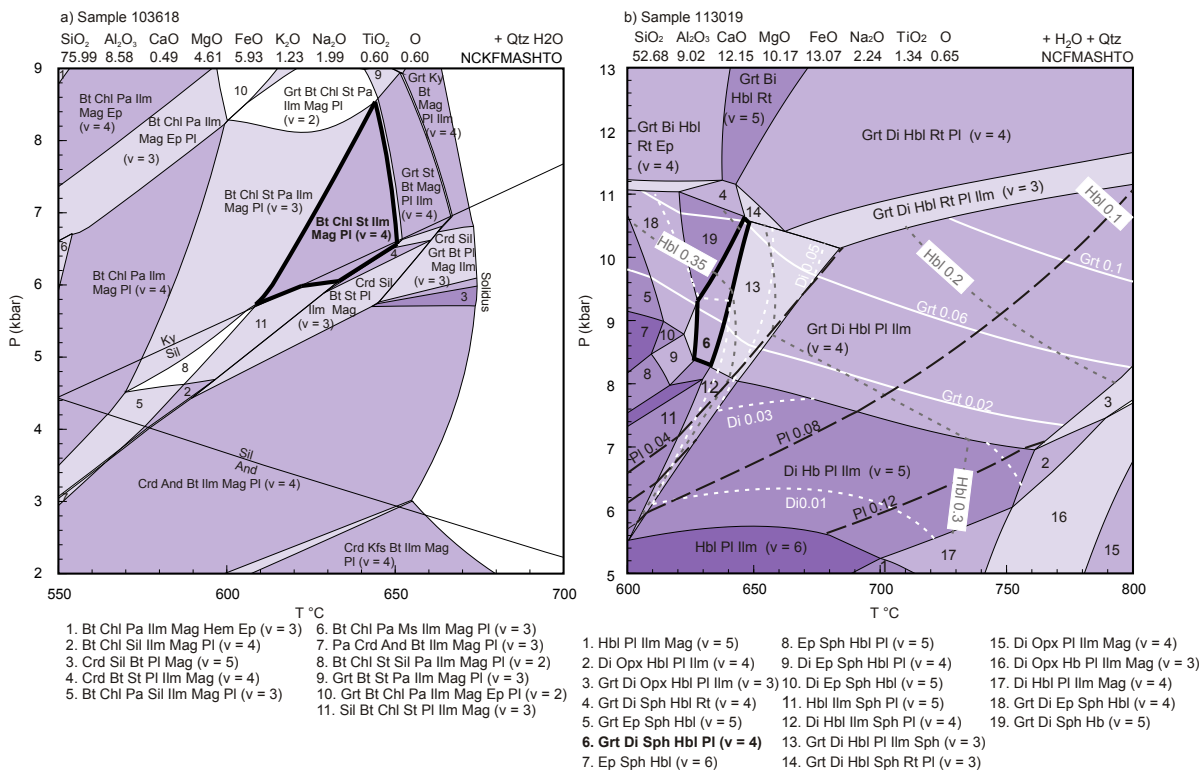


Fig. 10.  $P$ - $T$  pseudosections for a) sample 103618, peak stability field biotite–chlorite–staurolite–plagioclase–ilmenite–magnetite–quartz– $H_2O$  ( $v = 4$ ) is shown in bold, and b)  $P$ - $T$  pseudosection for sample 113019. Peak stability field garnet–diopside–plagioclase–spinel–hornblende–quartz– $H_2O$  ( $v = 4$ ) is shown in bold. Modal abundance contours are shown for hornblende (Hbl), plagioclase (Pl) and diopside (Di).

occurred (Fig. 9; cf. Rubatto et al., 2013). Titanite can also incorporate Zr and REEs (e.g. Storkey et al., 2005; Hayden et al., 2008), and it is therefore possible that the positive HREE slope in zircon reflects zircon growth while either titanite or garnet was decreasing in abundance. Mid to heavy REE distribution coefficients of zircon/garnet ( $^{REE}D_{zr/gt}$ ) are close to 1 (Fig. 9), which is similar to empirical  $^{REE}D_{zr/gt}$  values obtained where zircon and

garnet are interpreted to have co-existed together (e.g. Whitehouse and Platt, 2003; Taylor et al., 2014). The zircon U–Pb age data from diopside–garnet bearing amphibolite sample 113019 is therefore considered to record the timing of moderate-thermal gradient, medium to high- $P$  metamorphism (weighted average of  $1377 \pm 26$  Ma).



## 6.2 Timing of regional metamorphism in the Rudall Province

The Rudall Province is interpreted to have undergone multiple phases of deformation during the Paleoproterozoic to late Neoproterozoic (e.g. Smithies and Bagas, 1997; Bagas et al., 2000; Bagas, 2004). The earliest identified metamorphic event, the  $M_1$ – $D_1$  phase of the Yapungku Orogeny, produced layer parallel schistosity and is interpreted to have developed poorly preserved andalusite bearing assemblages (Hickman and Bagas, 1999). These rare  $M_1$  assemblages have not been dated directly, but have been inferred to be *c.* 1800 Ma, based on a recently reinterpreted intrusive age of the protolith to a banded orthogneiss (*c.* 1801 Ma; Kirkland et al., 2013) that is interpreted to have intruded pre or early  $D_1$ , and the *c.* 1800–1760 Ma ages of post- $D_1$  intrusives of the Kalkan Supersuite (Nelson, 1995; Hickman and Bagas, 1998). Andalusite bearing assemblages could reflect contact metamorphism associated with the intrusion of the Kalkan Supersuite.

The timing of the  $D_2$ – $M_2$  phase of the Yapungku Orogeny was previously interpreted to be *c.* 1800–1765 Ma based on intrusive protolith ages of the variably deformed Kalkan Supersuite, which is considered to have intruded throughout the Yapungku Orogeny (e.g. Nelson, 1995, 1996; Hickman and Bagas, 1998; Bagas et al., 2000; Bagas, 2004). The minimum age for the Yapungku Orogeny was constrained at  $1778 \pm 16$  Ma using zircon U–Pb age data from an aplite dyke that is inferred to have intruded a syn- $D_2$  serpentinised ultramafic rock (Nelson, 1995; Bagas, 2004). However, Maidment (2014) recognised that aplite dykes in the Rudall Province are variably overprinted by  $S_2$  and therefore may only provide a maximum age constraint for the  $D_2$  Yapungku Orogeny. In this study, zircon and in situ monazite U–Pb age data were collected from samples from the Talbot and Connaughton Terranes in order to provide further direct age constraints on metasedimentary-derived rocks. The samples have previously been inferred to contain: 1)  $S_1$  inclusion trails in garnet (sample 113019), 2) an  $S_2$  fabric (samples 103603D, 103617, 103618, 113019, 115638, 115669); and 3)

inferred to be late to post  $S_2$  (sample 115866; garnet in sample 115638; sillimanite in sample 115669; results summarised in Table 3; structural characteristics from Smithies and Bagas, 1997; Bagas and Smithies, 1998; Clarke pers. comm). Metamorphic zircon age data combined with zircon and garnet trace element chemistry from sample 113019 is suggestive of moderate thermal gradient, high grade metamorphism occurring at *c.* 1377 Ma. The zircon U–Pb age data from sample 113019, although imprecise does not show more than one age population. This may indicate that if the inclusion trails in garnet do indeed represent an earlier fabric than the main  $S_2$  fabric of the rock (e.g. Bagas and Smithies, 1998), both fabrics developed in a shorter time span than the resolution of the LA–ICP–MS data, or the analysed zircon does not record or preserve the development of both fabrics.

A number of workers have argued that monazite growth or recrystallisation can occur under a variety of conditions during subsolidus metamorphism (e.g. Pyle and Spear, 2003; Kohn and Malloy, 2004; Rubatto et al., 2006; Corrie and Kohn, 2008; Spear and Pyle, 2010; Gasser et al., 2012), high-grade metamorphism and/or along the retrograde path during high-grade metamorphism in rocks that have melted (e.g. Rubatto, 2002; Rubatto et al., 2006; Kelsey et al., 2007; Kelsey et al., 2008; Gasser et al., 2012; Korhonen et al., 2013; Rubatto et al., 2013; Clark et al., 2014; Yakymchuk and Brown, 2014), and diagenesis, hydrothermal mineralisation or fluid alteration/flow (e.g. Williams et al., 2011; Muhling et al., 2012; Halpin et al., 2014). Monazite U–Pb analyses from samples from the Connaughton Terrane together yield age populations between *c.* 1340–1295 Ma. This age range is somewhat younger than an imprecise U–Pb age weighted average of *c.*  $1377 \pm 26$  Ma from metamorphic zircons obtained from a garnet-bearing amphibolite (sample 113019). Whereas as an absence of leucosomes in sample 115669 (quartz-rich, kyanite–sillimanite–quartz metasediment) may suggest that partial melting was limited or did not occur, samples 115638 and 115866 contain leucosomes that are interpreted as a record of partial melting. For rocks that have melted for a typical metapelitic or greywacke composition, it has

been suggested based on thermobarometric modelling that monazite is likely to record an age along the retrograde metamorphic  $P$ – $T$  path (Kelsey et al., 2008; Yakymchuk and Brown, 2014). The monazite grains in these samples are interpreted to have grown on the high- $T$  retrograde part of the  $P$ – $T$  path and may record the crossing of the elevated solidus at *c.* 1341–1307 Ma (e.g. Korhonen et al., 2013). Sample 115669 (kyanite–sillimanite bearing quartzite) is younger outside of uncertainty of sample 115866. As some of the kyanite grains appear to be partially recrystallised parallel to the foliation, it is possible that the high strain foliation development in sample 115669 occurred locally (e.g. close to shear zones) and/or that tectonism during the Mesoproterozoic may be diachronous or involve multiple phases (discussed below).

In the Talbot Terrane, two monazite U–Pb age brackets are obvious in the dataset from this study, at *c.* 1665 Ma and *c.* 1285–1275 Ma. The *c.* 1665 Ma age population was obtained from a single sample (sample 130617; staurolite-bearing schist), whereas the *c.* 1285–1275 Ma age populations were obtained from a staurolite-bearing schist (sample 103618), which is interpreted to contain a S–C fabric defined by chlorite, biotite and staurolite, and a retrogressed kyanite-bearing metapelite (sample 103603D). Some monazite grains in all three samples occur at silicate mineral grain boundaries, in contact with retrograde chlorite or sericite or contain very fine grained inclusions. It is therefore possible that some grains may have grown or recrystallised after peak metamorphism (e.g. during retrogression in sample kyanite bearing sample 103603D). However, the U–Pb ages obtained from the above monazite grains (i.e. silicate grain boundaries) are indistinguishable from the remainder of monazite ages from each sample and from the Talbot Terrane are therefore considered to comprise single population in each sample.

The results do not support the contention that the regional peak metamorphism in the Rudall Province was synchronous with the emplacement of the *c.* 1800–1760 Ma Kalkan Supersuite. Instead, the age data suggests that the Rudall Province underwent its main

episodes of metamorphism and associated deformation well after the emplacement of the Kalkan Supersuite in the Mesoproterozoic. We consider that the *c.* 1665 Ma monazite age population obtained from a single metapelite in the Talbot Terrane possibly records a poorly preserved tectonothermal event that reached amphibolite facies in the Talbot Terrane. However, it remains unclear whether the rocks in the Connaughton Terrane also experienced this event.

### 6.3 Characterising physical and thermal conditions of metamorphism in the Rudall Province

$P$ – $T$  pseudosections were calculated for staurolite-bearing sample 103618 from the Talbot Terrane, and garnet–diopside bearing amphibolite sample 113019 from the Connaughton Terrane to investigate the physical conditions of metamorphism. Existing metamorphic work from the Rudall Province has focused on the elucidation of the Yapungku Orogeny ( $D_2$ – $M_2$ ) in both the Talbot and Connaughton Terranes assuming the age is *c.* 1800–1760 Ma (Clarke, 1991; Smithies and Bagas, 1997). Rocks in the Talbot and Connaughton Terrane have been interpreted to have experienced moderate-thermal gradient conditions, followed by a steeply decompressive post-peak  $P$ – $T$  evolution during the Yapungku Orogeny (Smithies and Bagas, 1997).

In this study, amphibolite sample 113019 of the Connaughton Terrane is interpreted to have reached peak  $P$ – $T$  conditions of ~8–11 kbar, 620–650 °C (apparent thermal gradients of ~60–80 °C kbar<sup>-1</sup>), followed by a clockwise post-peak evolution. The inferred clockwise post-peak evolution for amphibolite sample is similar to the steeply decompressive post peak  $P$ – $T$  evolution inferred by Smithies and Bagas (1997), yet the peak temperature obtained in this study is somewhat lower than those obtained by Smithies and Bagas (1997) for the same garnet-bearing amphibolite lithology (up to ~12 kbar, ~770 °C in Smithies and Bagas, 1997). This may be a result of a difference in methodology (conventional thermobarometry compared to  $P$ – $T$  pseudosection, see Powell

and Holland, 2008). It is possible that the discrepancy in temperature estimates may be partly related to the modelled stability of ilmenite and titanite in the pseudosection for sample 113019. In Fig. 10b, the stability field for the peak assemblage is bounded at the high- $T$  side by the introduction of ilmenite stability, which is not present in the sample. In the adjacent higher- $T$  stability field containing ilmenite (field 13), modelled ilmenite is present in small modal proportions ( $<0.02$ ). It is possible that the modelled stability of titanite and ilmenite in  $P$ – $T$  space may be sensitive to small differences in the modelled bulk rock composition compared to the true bulk composition (e.g. small differences in  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  or Ti). As a result, we consider Smithies and Bagas (1997) temperature estimates of  $\sim 770$  °C as the upper limit for the estimated temperature experienced by the garnet-bearing amphibolite during the  $D_2$  Yapungku Orogeny.  $P$ – $T$  constraints from staurolite-bearing sample 103618 from the Talbot Terrane in this study implies a moderate to high thermal-gradient regime during Mesoproterozoic metamorphism ( $\sim 75$ – $110$  °C  $\text{kbar}^{-1}$ ), and is comparable to qualitative  $P$ – $T$  estimates obtained by Clarke (1991). Due to a lack of reaction microstructures in sample 103618 (Talbot Terrane), the post-peak evolution could not be constrained.

Smithies and Bagas (1997) describe a  $\sim 400$   $\text{m}^2$  garnet–orthopyroxene bearing outcrop ('charnockite' unit in Bagas and Smithies, 1998), from which they obtained very high-thermal gradient  $P$ – $T$  conditions ( $\sim 2$ – $4$  kbar,  $\sim 800$  °C), and interpreted the unit to have been metamorphosed after  $D_2$ – $M_2$ , resulting from possible higher crustal level, post- $D_2$  granitoids. Garnet–orthopyroxene sample 115866 comes from the same locality and is petrographically identical to the garnet–orthopyroxene sample of Smithies and Bagas (1997). The inferred  $P$ – $T$  evolution of the garnet–orthopyroxene bearing rock (Smithies and Bagas, 1997) contrasts with: a) the constrained lower-thermal gradient regime calculated for the mafic-amphibolites from the Connaughton Terrane, and b) the decompressional post-peak  $P$ – $T$  evolution inferred for  $M_2$ – $D_2$  (Smithies and Bagas, 1997; this study). Within the Connaughton Terrane,

a post- $D_2$  garnet microgneiss and pegmatite yield U–Pb zircon crystallisation ages of  $c.$  1222 and  $c.$  1291 Ma respectively (Nelson, 1995, 1996), with a zircon analysis of  $c.$  1200 Ma from the garnet microgneiss recently reinterpreted as metamorphic (Kirkland et al., 2013). These constraints suggest that late partial melts probably accompanied Mesoproterozoic metamorphism in the Rudall Province. It is possible that the orthopyroxene-garnet gneiss underwent metamorphism proximal and related to as yet unidentified  $c.$  1340 Ma magmatism.

#### 6.4 Implications for the assembly of the NAC and WAC

The Yapungku Orogeny has been interpreted to reflect the collision of the NAC and WAC, which has been used as a basic element of most models that describe the assembly and development of Proterozoic Australia (e.g. Betts and Giles, 2006; Cawood and Korsch, 2008; Payne et al., 2009). The metamorphic record of the Yapungku Orogeny has been interpreted to record thrust stacking and crustal thickening, leading to amphibolite and granulite facies metamorphism (e.g. Smithies and Bagas, 1997; Bagas, 2004).

Mesoproterozoic monazite U–Pb age populations obtained in this study range from  $c.$  1340–1275 Ma, and zircon U–Pb age data from amphibolite sample 113019 yielded an age population of  $c.$  1377 Ma. We consider that both the moderate- to high thermal gradient Yapungku Orogeny ( $M_2$ – $D_2$ ) and localised high-thermal gradient metamorphism in the Rudall Province are most likely to be Mesoproterozoic-aged, based on the Mesoproterozoic-aged monazite and zircon obtained in this study. Together the zircon and monazite ages span  $\sim 100$  M.y. (Fig. 11; Table 3). It is possible that this age range reflects: a) monazite and zircon from moderate thermal gradient rocks growing along different stages of the  $P$ – $T$  evolution (e.g. possibly zircon growth on the prograde path, monazite recrystallisation in sample 103603D and 103618 post-dating peak metamorphism), b) diachroneity in metamorphism/deformation between terranes and some magmatically-driven metamorphism at least on a local scale,

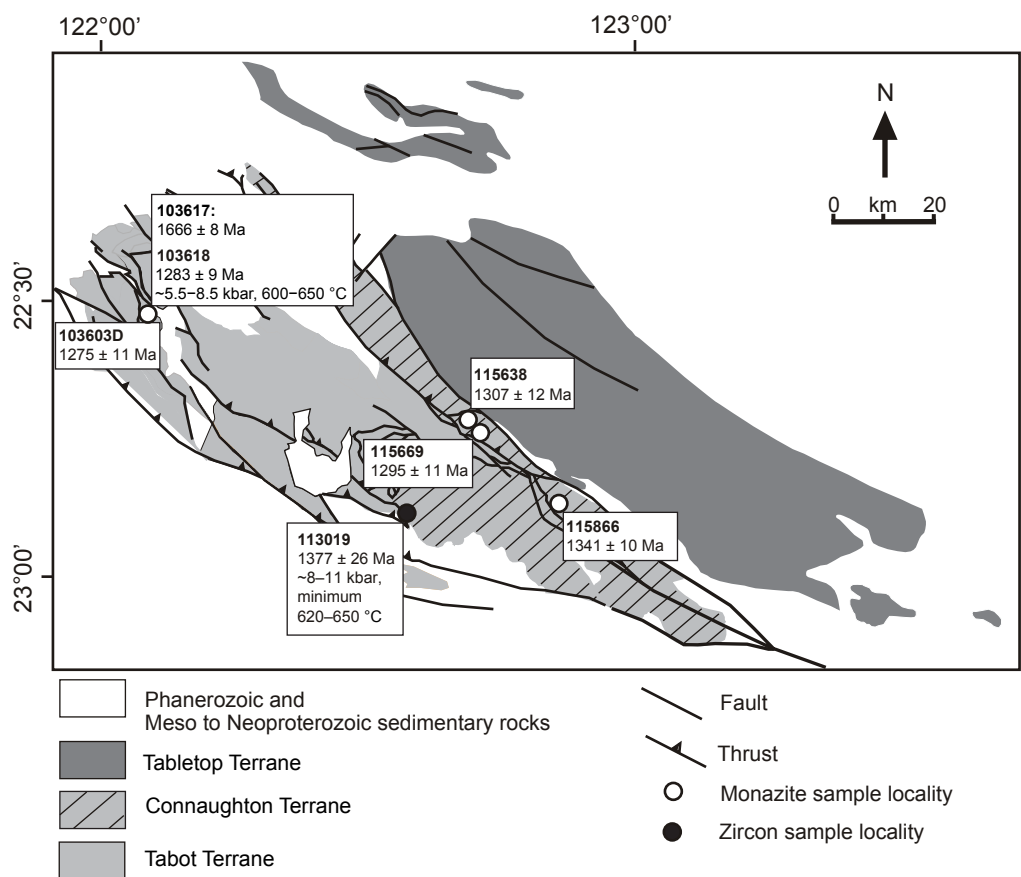


Fig. 11. Simplified map of the Rudall Province showing spatial distribution of zircon and monazite age data and  $P$ – $T$  constraints from this study.

Table 3. Summary of U–Pb monazite and zircon age data, and  $P$ – $T$  estimates obtained in this study

Terrane	Sample	Easting (m E)	Northing (m N)	Mineralogy	Fabric <sup>a</sup>	Monazite Age (Ma, 95 % conf.)	$P$ – $T$ estimates (kbar, °C)
Talbot	103603D	404733	7511111	Ky-Pl-Rt-Ilm (+Chl-Ms-Ser) bearing metapelite	S2	1275 ± 11	
Talbot	103617	405958	7511738	St-Bt-Pl-Ilm-Mag-Qtz, (+Chl) metapelite	S2	1666 ± 8	
Talbot	103618	405958	7511738	St-Bt-Pl-Ilm-Qtz-Chl-Mag metapelite	S2	1283 ± 9	~5.5–8.5, 600–650
Connaughton	115638	466506	7489683	Grt-Sil-Pl-Kfs-Qtz-Rt-Ilm metasediment	S2, late-post S2?	1307 ± 12	
Connaughton	115669	469624	7485385	Ky-Sil-Qtz-Ilm-Mag (+Ms, Ctd) metasediment	S2, sillimanite late-post S2?	1295 ± 11	
Connaughton	115866	485181	7472585	Opx-Grt-Mag-Ilm-Pl-Kfs-Qtz (+ Bt-Chl) gneiss	post-S2	1341 ± 10	
Connaughton	113019	457200	7467600	Di-Grt-Pl-Qtz-Hb-Ttn mafic amphibolite	S1(?)S2	1377 ± 26	~8–11, 620–650, decreasing $P$ – $T$ post-peak evolution

<sup>a</sup> From Smithies and Bagas (1997); Bagas and Smithies (1998) or Clarke (pers. comm)

Co-ordinates in UTM, GDA 94, Zone 51K, approximate from aerial photography

c) a long-lived metamorphic/tectonic event, or d) different metamorphic events. Of these alternatives, we tentatively suggest that the range of metamorphic ages is best explained through a stage-wise development of the Rudall Province that involved the accretion of ‘ribbons’ that were previously derived from the margin of the WAC (cf. Kirkland et al., 2013). In the above proposed tectonic scenario, both moderate thermal gradient and high thermal gradient metamorphic conditions could be attained via accretion (or reattachment) and subsequent outboard migration of subduction, placing accreted the ribbon(s) in a back-arc/arc setting. In this proposed scenario, the final closure of the system probably occurred at *c.* 1300–1280 Ma, or later, marked by the collision of the NAC with ribbons that accreted with the WAC. In this model, the suture between the NAC and accretionary edge to the WAC would lie to the northeast of the Rudall Province, consistent with Kirkland et al. (2013) who showed that the rocks of the Rudall Province have affinities to the WAC.

In the step-wise Mesoproterozoic accretion hypothesis outlined previously, the Yapungku Orogeny is not a single event. Instead, we envisage it to be an accretionary system marked by episodes of thermally contrasting metamorphism that record either the accretion of ribbons or inter-accretionary extension during the Mesoproterozoic. It is not clear to what extent the Rudall Province records the complete amalgamation of the WAC and NAC. The arrangement of rock units and Mesoproterozoic age domains within the Rudall Province have been complicated by later reworking, most notably during the Miles Orogeny and the late Neoproterozoic to Cambrian Paterson Orogeny, the latter involving a substantial amount of strike-slip movement (e.g. Hickman and Bagas, 1999; Bagas, 2004).

The Mesoproterozoic-aged medium-*P* metamorphism in the Rudall Province broadly coincides with the timing of major phases of tectonism in the Musgrave and Albany Fraser Orogens (e.g. Myers et al., 1996; Giles et al., 2004; Betts and Giles, 2006; Cawood and Korsch, 2008; Wade et al., 2008; Aitken and Betts, 2009; Spaggiari et al., 2009; Smithies et

al., 2011). Stage I of the Albany Fraser Orogeny (*c.* 1340–1260 Ma) has been interpreted to be a response to the collision of the WAC with the SAC/Mawson Continent (e.g. Clark et al., 2000) and/or alternatively reflect the closure of a marginal ocean basin and accretion of the Loongana Magmatic Arc to the WAC, prior to the final convergence of the WAC and SAC/Mawson Continent (Spaggiari et al., 2014). In the western Musgrave Province, the tectonic setting of the *c.* 1345–1292 Ma Mount West Orogeny remains uncertain. However, the Mount West Orogeny involved the emplacement of metaluminous, calc to calc-alkaline granitoids of the Wankanki Supersuite, which are geochemically similar to those that occur in modern day continental-arc settings (Smithies et al., 2010; Smithies et al., 2011).

The temporal similarities of Mesoproterozoic tectonism in the Albany-Fraser Orogen, Musgrave and Rudall Provinces and the spatial occurrence of these three provinces/orogens either on the margin of, or between, older Archean–Paleoproterozoic cratonic elements suggests that Mesoproterozoic tectonism may reflect the protracted amalgamation of the WAC, NAC and SAC between *c.* 1375 and 1150 Ma (e.g. Myers et al., 1996; Smits et al., 2014).

### 6.5 Implications for supercontinent Nuna reconstructions

Globally, the *c.* 1400–1300 Ma timeline corresponds to the interpreted initiation of the breakup of supercontinent Nuna (Pisarevsky et al., 2014a; Pisarevsky et al., 2014b). An implication for the proposed Mesoproterozoic assembly of Proterozoic Australia is that the need for the components of Australia to be connected during supercontinent Nuna is no longer required. Recent paleomagnetic constraints from the WAC indicate Australia and Laurentia were widely separated by *c.* 1210 Ma (Pisarevsky et al., 2014b). We suggest that following the accretion of the NAC to Laurentia at *c.* 1550–1500 Ma in either a modified SWEAT (South West U.S.-East Antarctic; Moores, 1991) or AUSWUS (Australia-Western U.S.; Karlstrom et al., 1999) style

configuration (Fig. 12a), the NAC migrated as a ribbon away from Laurentia at *c.* 1450 Ma (e.g. Medig et al., 2014) and collided with the WAC at *c.* 1300 Ma (Fig. 12b). In Laurentia, removal of the NAC ribbon coincided with the formation of the rift Belt Superbasin system. The Mawson Continent (SAC and east Antarctica) collided with the NAC–WAC between *c.* 1250–1150 Ma (e.g. Smits et al., 2014). If correct, Laurentia and Australia have been disconnected since the late Mesoproterozoic and a Neoproterozoic SWEAT connection is not likely. In our preferred model, a Mesoproterozoic AUSWUS-style connection by *c.* 1250 Ma (Fig. 12c) allows the transcontinental Musgrave-Albany Fraser orogen (Smits et al., 2014) to directly connect with the Grenvillian super-orogen (cf. Van Kranendonk and Kirkland, 2013).

## 7. Conclusions

The age of the Yapungku Orogeny in the Rudall Province has long been interpreted to be Paleoproterozoic. However, monazite age data from metasedimentary rocks of the Connaughton and Talbot Terrane indicate the Yapungku Orogeny ( $D_2$ – $M_2$ ) is Mesoproterozoic-aged. We propose that medium-*P* metamorphism with moderate to high-thermal gradients reflects

the amalgamation of the WAC and NAC during the Mesoproterozoic rather than Paleoproterozoic via a stage-wise evolution. If this is correct, a Mesoproterozoic timeline for the amalgamation of the major cratonic elements of Proterozoic Australia is supported, which feasibly occurred during the breakup stages of supercontinent Nuna.

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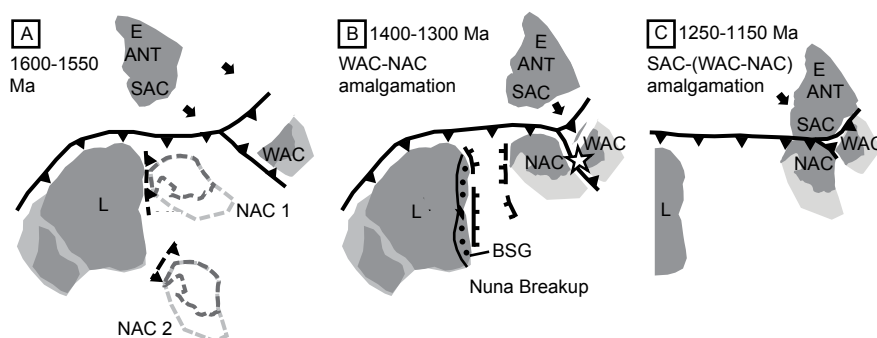


Fig. 12. Simplified schematic tectonic model of Proterozoic Australia and Laurentia at *c.* 1600–1550 Ma— arc extending from Laurentia to the WAC. Also shown are possible modified AUSWUS (NAC1; after Karlstrom et al., 1999) and SWEAT-like configurations (NAC2; after Moores, 1991). B: 1400–1300 Ma— NAC extracted from western Laurentia at around 1450 Ma, associated with development of Belt Supergroup rift system, docking of the WAC to NAC reflected by the Yapungku Orogeny in the Rudall Province (star), and commencement of Stage I of the Albany Fraser Orogeny (AFO) at *c.* 1330 Ma in modified AUSWUS style configuration. C: 1250–1150 Ma— final convergence of major cratonic elements of Proterozoic Australia (reconstruction following Li and Evans, 2011). BSG = Belt Supergroup and equivalents (Medig et al., 2014), L = Laurentia, E ANT = E Antarctica, SAC = South Australian Craton, NAC = North Australian Craton, WAC = West Australian Craton.

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## Supporting Information

### Appendix 1: Mineral chemistry

#### Garnet

In sample 115866, fine-grained garnet grains located in the matrix typically have  $X_{Alm}$  values that increase from core to rim ( $\sim 0.54$ – $0.62$ ),  $X_{Py}$  values that decrease from core to rim ( $\sim 0.38$ – $0.32$ ),  $X_{Grs}$  values of  $\sim 0.02$  and  $X_{Spss}$  values of  $\sim 0.05$ . Garnet occurring as coronas on magnetite or ilmenite, or within quartz-garnet intergrowths have  $X_{Alm}$  values of  $0.57$ – $0.64$ ,  $X_{Py}$  values of  $\sim 0.27$ – $0.35$ ,  $X_{Grs}$  values of  $\sim 0.02$  and  $X_{Spss}$  values of  $0.05$ – $0.06$ .

#### Pyroxene

Orthopyroxene is present in sample 115866 and has  $X_{Mg}$  values of  $\sim 0.59$ – $0.60$ , with  $Al_2O_3$  content of  $\sim 9.70$ – $10.1$  wt. %. Orthopyroxene has  $4.05$ – $4.35$  wt. %  $Fe_2O_3$  using the stoichiometric calculation method of Droop (1987). Calculated  $y(opx)1$  values are  $0.18$ – $0.18$  without  $Fe_2O_3$  recalculation and  $0.15$ – $0.16$  recalculated with  $Fe_2O_3$ , ( $y(opx)1 = C_{Si, total}(opx) + C_{Al, total}(opx - 2)$ , where  $C_i$  is cations of i). Orthopyroxene has  $4.05$ – $4.35$  wt.%  $Fe_2O_3$ .

#### Feldspar

Alkali feldspar in sample 115866 has  $X_{Or}$  values of  $\sim 0.66$ – $0.84$  and  $X_{An}$  values of  $\sim 0.01$ – $0.07$ . In sample 103617 and 103618, plagioclase is albite, with  $X_{Na}$  ( $= Na/(Na+Ca)$ ) values of  $0.98$ – $0.99$  and  $0.96$ – $0.97$  respectively. Plagioclase in sample 115866 has  $X_{An}$  ( $= Ca/(Na+Ca+K)$ ) values of  $\sim 0.43$ – $0.44$  and  $X_{Or}$  values of  $\sim 0.01$  ( $= K/(Na+Ca+K)$ ).

#### Staurolite

In sample 103617, staurolite has  $X_{Mg}$  values of  $0.19$ – $0.22$  and ZnO wt. % values of  $0.02$ – $0.13$ . In sample 103618, staurolite has  $X_{Mg}$  values of  $0.18$ – $0.20$  and ZnO wt. % values of  $0.03$ – $0.12$ .

#### Biotite

In sample 115866, biotite has  $X_{Mg}$  values of  $0.66$ – $0.78$  and  $2.0$ – $4.5$  wt. %  $TiO_2$ . Biotite in sample 103617 has  $X_{Mg}$  values of  $0.59$ – $0.60$  and wt. %  $TiO_2$  content of  $1.12$ – $1.33$ . Biotite in sample 103618 has  $X_{Mg}$  values of  $\sim 0.56$  and wt. %  $TiO_2$  content of  $1.16$ – $1.42$ .

#### Chlorite

Chlorite has  $X_{Mg}$  values of  $0.63$ – $0.64$  in sample 103617 and  $X_{Mg}$  values of  $0.59$ – $0.61$  in 103618.

#### Ilmenite

Ilmenite in sample 115866 has  $1.87$ – $4.47$  wt. %  $Fe_2O_3$  calculated using the method of Droop (1987)x,  $0.12$ – $0.70$  wt. % MgO and  $1.74$ – $2.91$  wt. % MnO.

#### Magnetite-Spinel

In sample 115866, magnetite usually occurs with spinel and/or corundum and has  $Al_2O_3$  wt. % content of  $0.19$ – $0.26$ . Spinel occurs with magnetite and/or corundum and has ZnO content of  $\sim 9.2$  wt. %, MgO content of  $\sim 3.7$  wt. % and  $Cr_2O_3$  values of  $0.10$  wt. %. In sample 103617, magnetite has  $Al_2O_3$  wt. % content of  $0.08$ – $0.15$ , and in sample 103618, magnetite has  $Al_2O_3$  wt. % content of  $0.46$ – $0.47$ .

Appendix 2. U-Pb isotopic age data for monazite analyses  
Sample 103603D

Spot	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1 $\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1 $\sigma$	rho	Conc. (%)	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{204}\text{Pb}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}$	$^{238}\text{Pb}$
M01-2	0.08429	0.00099	0.22249	0.00297	2.58431	0.0369	0.93489792	99.68	1299.1	22.73	1295	15.64	1296.2	10.45	0	103253	8869	609471
M02-2	0.08329	0.00098	0.22249	0.00297	2.55388	0.03644	0.9355523	101.50	1275.9	22.82	1295	15.65	1287.5	10.41	11	123748	10500	731353
M03	0.08366	0.00093	0.2263	0.00368	2.60882	0.04331	0.97953328	102.39	1284.4	21.51	1315.1	19.36	1303.1	12.19	1	117367	9997	838540
M04	0.08328	0.00094	0.22296	0.00361	2.55837	0.04246	0.97558162	101.72	1275.5	22.02	1297.5	19	1288.8	12.12	0	132627	11274	954624
M04-2	0.08277	0.00097	0.2194	0.00293	2.50268	0.03572	0.93567466	101.18	1263.8	22.57	1278.7	15.49	1272.8	10.36	0	108611	9156	652075
M05†	0.08337	0.00097	0.22606	0.00373	2.59748	0.04432	0.9670247	102.82	1277.8	22.61	1313.8	19.59	1299.9	12.51	3	90540	7701	654079
M05A-2	0.07933	0.00095	0.21498	0.00288	2.35029	0.03395	0.92741924	106.35	1180.4	23.42	1255.3	15.28	1227.6	10.29	0	77066	6228	472453
M05B-2	0.08329	0.00099	0.2063	0.00276	2.36809	0.0341	0.92908121	94.77	1275.8	23.1	1209.1	14.74	1233	10.28	0	120449	10212	768824
M06	0.0836	0.00101	0.21975	0.00362	2.53141	0.04376	0.95293848	99.80	1283.1	23.41	1280.5	19.14	1281.1	12.58	2	110357	9429	818324
M06-2	0.08308	0.00099	0.22303	0.00298	2.55355	0.03683	0.92639377	102.11	1271.1	23.01	1297.9	15.73	1287.5	10.52	12	92784	7861	547838
M07	0.08265	0.00094	0.24141	0.00396	2.74994	0.04659	0.96821195	110.54	1261.1	22.02	1394	20.58	1342.1	12.61	4	120101	10095	810566
M08	0.08331	0.001	0.22529	0.00371	2.5864	0.04463	0.95433488	102.62	1276.3	23.34	1309.8	19.51	1296.8	12.63	12	108670	9237	785487
M08-2	0.08196	0.00101	0.2202	0.00295	2.48707	0.03653	0.91210122	103.07	1244.7	23.94	1282.9	15.58	1268.3	10.64	6	90781	7582	541604
M08B-2	0.08262	0.00111	0.22203	0.00299	2.52815	0.03914	0.86984435	102.56	1260.3	25.86	1292.6	15.75	1280.2	11.26	2	106122	8926	624915
M09	0.08406	0.00098	0.23186	0.00381	2.68617	0.04603	0.95894051	103.88	1294	22.62	1344.2	19.96	1324.7	12.68	0	101091	8632	710797
M10-2	0.08321	0.00102	0.22824	0.00306	2.61752	0.03844	0.91292752	104.03	1274	23.85	1325.3	16.07	1305.6	10.79	0	97200	8234	560905
M11	0.08374	0.00119	0.21548	0.00353	2.486	0.04582	0.88881992	97.78	1286.4	27.36	1257.9	18.73	1268	13.35	0	88984	7579	660745
M11B	0.08368	0.00114	0.23073	0.00378	2.6598	0.04817	0.90460726	104.16	1284.9	26.44	1338.3	19.79	1317.4	13.36	2	152493	13034	1060496
M11-2	0.078	0.00112	0.16591	0.00229	1.78231	0.02937	0.8376107	86.28	1146.8	28.38	989.5	12.64	1039	10.72	0	55559	4396	445105
M12	0.08271	0.00113	0.22818	0.0038	2.60059	0.04768	0.90832583	104.96	1262.4	26.32	1325	19.96	1300.8	13.45	0	97233	8245	695816
M13-2	0.08294	0.00109	0.22068	0.00296	2.52268	0.03853	0.87819688	101.40	1267.7	25.35	1285.5	15.64	1278.6	11.11	9	107849	9095	639376

All individual isotopic abundances are in cps

† Discarded due to noisy isotopic signal or blasted through grain

Appendix 2. U-Pb isotopic age data for monazite analyses  
Sample 103617

Spot	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1 $\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1 $\sigma$	rho	Conc. (%)	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}$	$^{238}\text{Pb}$	
M02	0.08833	0.00107	0.25912	0.00367	3.15515	0.0481	0.92905209	106.89	1389.6	23.03	1485.3	18.79	1446.3	11.75	30	176291	15868	947486
M03	0.0991	0.00119	0.29852	0.00415	4.0787	0.06078	0.93290137	104.77	1607.3	22.26	1684	20.61	1650.1	12.15	15	95639	9668	436979
M05	0.10184	0.00124	0.28485	0.00407	3.99963	0.06131	0.93210897	97.45	1658	22.46	1615.7	20.41	1634.1	12.45	0	44006	4561	215751
M09A	0.10081	0.00121	0.29228	0.0041	4.06223	0.06067	0.93923717	100.85	1639	22.03	1652.9	20.45	1646.8	12.17	0	55744	5739	262309
M09B	0.10144	0.00117	0.29146	0.00408	4.07596	0.05995	0.9517479	99.89	1650.6	21.26	1648.8	20.36	1649.5	11.99	1	79107	8174	374404
M09C	0.09736	0.00107	0.2964	0.00415	3.97815	0.0574	0.97037402	106.31	1574.1	20.47	1673.4	20.65	1629.7	11.71	13	167945	16675	787037
M10	0.09962	0.00107	0.29222	0.0041	4.01159	0.05735	0.98142482	102.77	1617	19.85	1652.6	20.47	1636.5	11.62	9	131794	13349	629009
M10	0.1017	0.00121	0.302	0.0043	4.23392	0.06389	0.9435638	102.77	1655.4	21.88	1701.2	21.28	1680.6	12.39	14	36005	3735	166461
M13	0.10278	0.00115	0.29627	0.00417	4.19771	0.06124	0.96477408	99.87	1675	20.52	1672.8	20.72	1673.6	11.96	29	166658	17457	783417
M14	0.10031	0.00109	0.30032	0.00422	4.15136	0.05969	0.9772755	103.87	1629.8	20.02	1692.9	20.92	1664.5	11.76	0	96384	9805	447326
M14	0.10187	0.00117	0.27578	0.00391	3.87293	0.0575	0.95496135	94.67	1658.5	21.05	1570.1	19.78	1608.1	11.98	3	78190	8123	397418
M15	0.10132	0.00112	0.2976	0.00419	4.15507	0.06034	0.96951411	101.89	1648.3	20.39	1679.4	20.83	1665.2	11.89	14	65136	6696	305053
M16	0.09803	0.00115	0.31761	0.00449	4.29185	0.06444	0.94154521	112.04	1587	21.79	1778.1	21.98	1691.8	12.36	13	130007	12973	570973
M20A	0.1035	0.00124	0.2996	0.00421	4.27554	0.06412	0.93696602	100.08	1687.9	21.99	1689.3	20.87	1688.7	12.34	3	74146	7838	341114
M20B	0.10287	0.00119	0.2992	0.00424	4.24359	0.06339	0.94867386	100.64	1676.5	21.31	1687.3	21.01	1682.5	12.27	12	63454	6608	295997
M21	0.10539	0.00137	0.28874	0.00407	4.19573	0.06598	0.89636044	95.01	1721.1	23.75	1635.2	20.35	1673.2	12.89	16	102977	11039	489332
M22	0.09911	0.00113	0.29538	0.00414	4.03632	0.05931	0.95384305	103.79	1607.4	21.02	1668.4	20.61	1641.5	11.96	9	221001	22209	1038721
M24	0.09435	0.00113	0.27101	0.00378	3.52559	0.05282	0.93097902	102.03	1515.2	22.43	1545.9	19.17	1533	11.85	8	265715	25547	1347540
M25	0.10306	0.00117	0.29846	0.00418	4.23873	0.06192	0.95872699	100.22	1680	20.75	1683.7	20.77	1681.6	12	11	89373	9346	414588
M25A	0.1035	0.0012	0.30156	0.00426	4.30347	0.06416	0.94752415	100.66	1687.9	21.18	1699.1	21.12	1694	12.28	0	85681	8982	396832
M25B	0.1024	0.00117	0.29424	0.00417	4.15431	0.06184	0.95205878	99.68	1668.1	21.04	1662.7	20.76	1665.1	12.18	12	156692	16266	746395
M26	0.10227	0.00112	0.29848	0.0042	4.20664	0.06109	0.96894534	101.08	1665.8	20.21	1683.8	20.85	1675.3	11.91	16	119666	12375	559438
M26	0.1039	0.00122	0.29821	0.00423	4.27215	0.0642	0.94390792	99.26	1695	21.44	1682.4	20.99	1688	12.36	0	92910	9793	435863
M27	0.10402	0.00117	0.31149	0.0044	4.46503	0.06547	0.96336443	103.01	1697	20.52	1748	21.61	1724.5	12.16	6	75067	7899	336333
M28†	0.08665	0.00117	0.28249	0.0041	3.37246	0.05186	0.94383282	118.56	1352.8	25.83	1603.9	20.6	1498	12.04	0	186639	19175	921340
M28†	0.10265	0.00147	0.315	0.0046	4.5814	0.07473	0.84466213	105.54	1672.6	26.23	1765.3	21.85	1723.2	13.9	21	513981	53284	2237393
M29	0.10329	0.00116	0.29336	0.00414	4.17584	0.06147	0.95869416	98.47	1684.1	20.54	1658.3	20.65	1669.3	12.06	1	188703	19672	900403
M30†	0.09957	0.00141	0.29234	0.0042	4.00931	0.06735	0.85525	102.30	1616.1	26.16	1653.2	20.94	1636.1	13.65	0	225107	22623	1070407
M31	0.10306	0.00125	0.30082	0.00427	4.27462	0.06557	0.92536591	100.92	1680	22.31	1695.4	21.15	1688.5	12.62	0	78296	8158	363143
M31†	0.11059	0.0015	0.29124	0.00415	4.43727	0.072	0.87817371	91.08	1809.1	24.41	1647.7	20.71	1719.3	13.45	152	136741	15311	649041
M33	0.10075	0.00122	0.30103	0.00424	4.17949	0.06308	0.93322783	103.57	1637.9	22.32	1696.4	21.01	1670	12.37	0	68391	7022	313601
M34	0.102	0.00124	0.30359	0.00427	4.2671	0.06446	0.93107128	102.91	1660.8	22.28	1709.1	21.13	1687	12.43	0	61841	6411	280877
M35	0.10191	0.00116	0.29767	0.0042	4.18074	0.06161	0.95745015	101.24	1659.3	20.97	1679.8	20.85	1670.3	12.07	8	59158	6113	276523
M37	0.10259	0.0013	0.29599	0.00417	4.18449	0.06461	0.91243473	99.99	1671.5	23.19	1671.4	20.77	1671	12.65	7	103497	10850	481617
M38A	0.10174	0.00122	0.30973	0.00436	4.34289	0.06527	0.9366308	105.02	1656.2	22.04	1739.4	21.44	1701.5	12.4	17	103846	10776	463486
M39A	0.10225	0.00132	0.302	0.00428	4.25559	0.06669	0.90434864	102.15	1665.4	23.78	1701.2	21.17	1684.8	12.88	9	71246	7439	324946
M39B	0.10127	0.00126	0.30552	0.00431	4.26398	0.06539	0.91990175	104.31	1647.6	22.97	1718.6	21.27	1686.4	12.61	32	56677	5848	255532
M39C	0.10133	0.00139	0.3107	0.00445	4.33852	0.0705	0.88139634	105.80	1648.6	25.23	1744.2	21.89	1700.7	13.41	0	39286	4068	174482

Appendix 2. U-Pb isotopic age data for monazite analyses

Sample 103618

Spot	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$\rho$	Conc. (%)	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age	$1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ age	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}$	$^{238}\text{Pb}$	Session	
M05†	0.08161	0.00112	0.2204	0.00322	2.47859	0.04087	0.886022	103.87	1236.2	26.79	1284	17	1265.8	11.93	0	98269	8371	631242	1
M01	0.08345	0.00097	0.23575	0.00335	2.71139	0.04033	0.955338	106.64	1279.5	22.5	1364.5	17.48	1331.6	11.03	9	141522	12169	842220	1
M06	0.08333	0.00093	0.23852	0.00336	2.74007	0.03983	0.969094	108.02	1276.6	21.66	1379	17.5	1339.4	10.81	0	189990	16266	1112818	1
M04†	0.08348	0.00118	0.22136	0.00324	2.54637	0.04271	0.872645	100.70	1280.2	27.27	1289.1	17.1	1285.4	12.23	14	96047	8281	614151	1
M03A	0.08274	0.00092	0.21816	0.00308	2.48843	0.03613	0.972373	100.73	1263	21.46	1272.2	16.29	1268.7	10.52	0	88150	7504	564351	1
M03B	0.0836	0.00092	0.21846	0.00308	2.51781	0.03643	0.974412	99.28	1283	21.41	1273.7	16.3	1277.2	10.51	0	86570	7432	553906	1
M07	0.08455	0.001	0.219	0.0031	2.55253	0.03837	0.941665	97.82	1305.1	22.92	1276.6	16.4	1287.2	10.97	13	167333	14549	1066284	1
M09A	0.08254	0.00094	0.21531	0.00305	2.45019	0.03615	0.960124	99.90	1258.4	21.96	1257.1	16.19	1257.5	10.64	9	86028	7301	559808	1
M09B	0.08231	0.00093	0.21513	0.00305	2.44147	0.03594	0.963102	100.25	1253	21.82	1256.1	16.17	1254.9	10.6	0	101262	8564	659647	1
M10	0.08459	0.0011	0.2316	0.00332	2.70075	0.04277	0.9052	102.82	1306.1	24.99	1342.9	17.35	1328.7	11.74	6	135627	11819	819309	1
M12	0.0837	0.00095	0.21607	0.00302	2.49333	0.03633	0.959239	98.12	1285.3	21.94	1261.1	16.03	1270.1	10.56	6	112014	9587	718104	1
M15	0.08337	0.00102	0.22501	0.00316	2.58645	0.03919	0.92686	102.39	1277.7	23.66	1308.3	16.63	1296.8	11.1	0	138163	11769	847777	1
M16A	0.08371	0.00096	0.21542	0.00301	2.48638	0.03649	0.952081	97.81	1285.7	22.32	1257.6	15.97	1268.1	10.63	8	110848	9487	710712	1
M16B	0.08393	0.00096	0.21617	0.00302	2.50146	0.03659	0.955086	97.75	1290.7	22.05	1261.6	16	1272.5	10.61	2	102221	8735	653264	1
M18	0.09729	0.00145	0.28653	0.00415	3.84091	0.06537	0.851008	103.27	1572.8	27.66	1624.2	20.78	1601.4	13.71	10	64012	6510	309019	1
M19	0.08305	0.00112	0.22177	0.00313	2.53986	0.04075	0.879678	101.63	1270.5	26.03	1291.2	16.51	1283.5	11.69	9	126780	10765	785603	1
M21	0.08336	0.001	0.21271	0.00296	2.44482	0.03656	0.93056	97.32	1277.5	23.41	1243.2	15.76	1255.9	10.78	0	131465	11217	848123	1
M22	0.08333	0.00101	0.21447	0.00299	2.46407	0.03674	0.935015	98.10	1276.8	23.45	1252.6	15.85	1261.6	10.77	2	127972	10987	817952	1
M01	0.08379	0.00091	0.22363	0.00321	2.58316	0.03794	0.977302	101.06	1287.3	20.97	1301	16.93	1295.9	10.75	0	212360	18085	1355867	2
M02A	0.08339	0.00093	0.22918	0.00328	2.63465	0.03914	0.963384	104.09	1277.9	21.75	1330.2	17.22	1310.4	10.94	25	201684	17090	1249872	2
M02B	0.0829	0.00092	0.22607	0.00326	2.58334	0.03846	0.968606	103.74	1266.5	21.42	1313.9	17.11	1295.9	10.9	1	180899	15230	1142888	2
M03	0.08461	0.00097	0.21755	0.00313	2.5373	0.03829	0.953392	97.14	1306.3	22.18	1268.9	16.58	1282.8	10.99	12	181287	15570	1186791	2
M08	0.08546	0.00097	0.21857	0.00315	2.57474	0.0387	0.958832	96.13	1325.6	21.8	1274.3	16.67	1293.5	10.99	16	239103	20735	1562628	2
M09	0.08448	0.00097	0.22089	0.00319	2.57225	0.03911	0.949817	98.72	1303.3	22.23	1286.6	16.86	1292.8	11.12	15	210256	18009	1361882	2
M09B	0.08348	0.00096	0.2261	0.00329	2.60166	0.03974	0.952616	102.66	1280	22.36	1314	17.28	1301.1	11.2	7	197316	16697	1255307	2
M10†	0.08403	0.00097	0.21896	0.00318	2.53629	0.03886	0.947891	98.72	1292.9	22.36	1276.4	16.82	1282.5	11.16	14	215173	18306	1412650	2
M14	0.0836	0.00098	0.22077	0.00321	2.54404	0.03928	0.941711	100.26	1282.7	22.72	1286	16.97	1284.7	11.25	5	196916	16651	1283563	2
M15	0.08332	0.00098	0.21475	0.00314	2.46636	0.03824	0.943051	98.27	1276.2	22.82	1254.1	16.64	1262.2	11.2	4	234961	19791	1579914	2

Appendix 2. U-Pb isotopic age data for monazite analyses  
Sample 115638

Spot	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1 $\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1 $\sigma$	$\rho$	Conc. (%)	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}$	$^{238}\text{Pb}$
M01†	0.10027	0.00241	0.22379	0.00367	3.09319	0.07487	0.67752317	79.90	1629.2	44.09	1301.8	19.32	1431	18.57	56	14594	86888
M05A	0.08433	0.00104	0.2271	0.00313	2.63933	0.03931	0.92537519	101.47	1300.2	23.8	1319.3	16.42	1311.7	10.97	0	35709	211296
M05B	0.08369	0.00109	0.21839	0.00302	2.51875	0.03876	0.89861878	99.07	1285.3	25.24	1273.4	16	1277.5	11.18	31	31708	194747
M06	0.08343	0.00104	0.22635	0.00312	2.60257	0.03912	0.91701759	102.83	1279.2	24.28	1315.4	16.43	1301.4	11.03	11	27862	165567
M06B	0.08332	0.00101	0.22896	0.00315	2.62886	0.03888	0.93023385	104.13	1276.4	23.66	1329.1	16.51	1308.7	10.88	20	27549	161755
M08	0.08248	0.00104	0.23277	0.0032	2.64559	0.03986	0.9124482	107.34	1256.8	24.28	1349	16.75	1313.4	11.1	9	37319	214924
M10†	0.08513	0.00116	0.22338	0.0031	2.62046	0.04149	0.87649917	98.58	1318.4	26.35	1299.7	16.32	1306.4	11.64	0	25733	153714
M16	0.08476	0.00119	0.22455	0.00313	2.62276	0.04223	0.86570265	99.69	1309.9	27	1305.9	16.47	1307	11.84	0	18620	110724
M16B†	0.08459	0.00127	0.22449	0.00315	2.61683	0.04421	0.83055529	99.96	1306.1	29.01	1305.6	16.6	1305.4	12.41	0	37325	221656
M17	0.08602	0.00112	0.2208	0.00305	2.61739	0.04017	0.90005154	96.08	1338.6	24.95	1286.1	16.11	1305.5	11.27	7	19241	116763
M18	0.08602	0.00102	0.22608	0.00309	2.67984	0.03903	0.9384403	98.15	1338.7	22.71	1313.9	16.27	1322.9	10.77	16	44510	264636
M19A	0.08436	0.001	0.22896	0.00313	2.66156	0.03876	0.93872247	102.16	1300.9	22.77	1329	16.44	1317.9	10.75	7	34636	203431
M19B	0.0828	0.00098	0.22549	0.0031	2.5727	0.03764	0.93966692	103.66	1264.5	22.83	1310.8	16.28	1292.9	10.7	47	39804	238075
M20	0.08563	0.00095	0.22632	0.00306	2.67057	0.0374	0.96545238	98.90	1329.8	21.4	1315.2	16.09	1320.3	10.35	0	163488	967683
M21	0.08445	0.00102	0.22845	0.00314	2.65847	0.03927	0.93048494	101.81	1302.8	23.26	1326.4	16.48	1317	10.9	0	30909	182235
M22	0.0851	0.00108	0.22838	0.00317	2.67809	0.04081	0.91087706	100.63	1317.7	24.38	1326	16.63	1322.4	11.27	2	20585	121831
M22B	0.0851	0.0011	0.229	0.00319	2.68536	0.04144	0.90268862	100.87	1317.7	24.83	1329.2	16.75	1324.4	11.42	0	18487	109343
M24	0.08513	0.00107	0.22805	0.00316	2.67502	0.04062	0.91252363	100.45	1318.4	24.23	1324.3	16.59	1321.6	11.22	0	28125	166697
M25†	0.08473	0.00136	0.22898	0.00328	2.6731	0.04781	0.80088979	101.52	1309.2	30.94	1329.1	17.2	1321	13.22	0	43989	258830
M26	0.08505	0.00104	0.23286	0.00323	2.72927	0.04094	0.92471157	102.50	1316.6	23.63	1349.5	16.9	1336.5	11.15	0	35654	208015
M28	0.08512	0.00116	0.23612	0.00333	2.76984	0.04458	0.87624606	103.66	1318.3	26.36	1366.5	17.39	1347.4	12.01	0	17576	101322
M29	0.08343	0.00106	0.23442	0.00324	2.69571	0.04113	0.90586777	106.14	1279.1	24.57	1357.6	16.9	1327.3	11.3	0	128372	739181

Appendix 2. U-Pb isotopic age data for monazite analyses  
Sample 115669

Spot	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	1 $\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	1 $\sigma$	rho	Conc. (%)	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ age	1 $\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}$	$^{238}\text{Pb}$
M03	0.08331	0.00089	0.22727	0.0032	2.61064	0.03737	0.98362998	103.44	1276.3	20.74	1320.2	16.82	1303.6	10.51	20	454562	2803357
M06	0.08322	0.00092	0.2322	0.00326	2.66442	0.03865	0.96785115	105.63	1274.2	21.48	1346	17.04	1318.6	10.71	24	499619	2996150
M07A	0.08404	0.00094	0.22485	0.00315	2.60544	0.03789	0.96332789	101.09	1293.4	21.52	1307.5	16.58	1302.2	10.67	19	410232	2535399
M07B	0.08468	0.00093	0.2263	0.00317	2.64239	0.03828	0.96694038	100.53	1308.2	21.29	1315.1	16.69	1312.5	10.67	16	422306	2598236
M08	0.08379	0.00098	0.23387	0.00329	2.70224	0.04046	0.93954897	105.23	1287.5	22.68	1354.8	17.16	1329.1	11.1	14	483845	2872836
M09	0.08373	0.00095	0.23159	0.00327	2.67364	0.03954	0.95476	104.41	1286.1	22.02	1342.8	17.1	1321.2	10.93	25	329310	1987176
M11	0.08374	0.00102	0.22698	0.00319	2.62092	0.03995	0.92201943	102.52	1286.3	23.49	1318.7	16.76	1306.5	11.2	10	320244	1954825
M11B†	0.08477	0.00112	0.22787	0.00323	2.66345	0.04268	0.88457672	101.01	1310.1	25.42	1323.3	16.94	1318.4	11.83	17	326375	1984172
M12	0.08548	0.00109	0.23278	0.00328	2.74386	0.04311	0.89683408	101.70	1326.4	24.59	1349	17.15	1340.4	11.69	25	464613	2760494
M13	0.08526	0.00105	0.22615	0.00319	2.65901	0.04082	0.91884247	99.46	1321.5	23.63	1314.3	16.75	1317.1	11.33	25	253459	1554854
M14	0.08519	0.00094	0.2271	0.00317	2.66722	0.03845	0.96828816	99.95	1319.9	21.29	1319.3	16.65	1319.4	10.64	16	247928	1512111
M15	0.08463	0.00093	0.23132	0.00324	2.69874	0.0389	0.97172477	102.64	1306.9	21.36	1341.4	16.94	1328.1	10.68	25	192968	1157942
M15B	0.08423	0.00093	0.2246	0.00314	2.60815	0.03769	0.96744509	100.63	1297.9	21.33	1306.1	16.53	1302.9	10.61	15	323889	2001143
M16A	0.08411	0.00093	0.23376	0.00327	2.71074	0.03912	0.96931866	104.56	1295.1	21.33	1354.2	17.1	1331.4	10.71	5	369428	2195021
M17B	0.08458	0.00095	0.22184	0.00311	2.58663	0.03768	0.96237415	98.91	1305.8	21.68	1291.6	16.4	1296.9	10.67	9	363556	2275791
M18A	0.08357	0.00097	0.22922	0.00321	2.64122	0.0391	0.94597649	103.73	1282.5	22.55	1330.4	16.83	1312.2	10.9	16	379872	2293922
M18B†	0.09204	0.00127	0.23533	0.00335	2.98719	0.04912	0.86570914	92.79	1468.2	26.14	1362.4	17.46	1404.4	12.51	139	239273	22363
M23	0.08292	0.001	0.22882	0.00322	2.61611	0.03965	0.92848459	104.81	1267.3	23.36	1328.3	16.87	1305.2	11.13	8	405937	2456670
M24	0.08283	0.00098	0.2358	0.00331	2.69259	0.04019	0.94045153	107.87	1265.2	22.69	1364.8	17.29	1326.4	11.05	0	361822	2130196
M26A	0.08407	0.00099	0.23074	0.00326	2.67427	0.04002	0.94411061	103.42	1294.1	22.66	1338.4	17.07	1321.4	11.06	7	173144	14892
M26B	0.08278	0.00097	0.22766	0.00321	2.59806	0.03871	0.9463337	104.60	1264.1	22.49	1322.2	16.87	1300.1	10.92	9	280183	23779
																	1716076

Appendix 2. U-Pb isotopic age data for monazite analyses

Sample 115866

Spot	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	Conc. (%)	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ age	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age	$1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ age	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}$	$^{238}\text{Pb}$	Session
M01	0.08713	0.00099	0.22866	0.00336	97.37	1363.3	21.82	1327.4	17.61	1341.1	11.26	0	42129	3788	266778 a
M01B	0.08568	0.00099	0.22975	0.00337	100.17	1331	22.18	1333.2	17.66	1332.3	11.26	6	39336	3476	247380 a
M01C	0.08426	0.00098	0.23195	0.00338	103.56	1298.5	22.4	1344.7	17.71	1327	11.24	15	39950	3467	247593 a
M01D	0.08605	0.00101	0.22626	0.00326	96.45	1339.4	22.65	1291.9	17.21	1309.8	11.31	14	38254	3393	249304 a
M01E	0.08697	0.00105	0.22158	0.00324	94.89	1359.7	23.06	1290.2	17.08	1316.5	11.39	0	36311	3253	234845 a
M01F	0.08663	0.00106	0.23034	0.00337	98.82	1352.3	23.49	1336.3	17.68	1342.3	11.58	26	35941	3220	223541 a
M01G	0.0912	0.00111	0.22585	0.00328	90.49	1450.7	22.97	1312.7	17.23	1365.8	11.59	24	41503	3889	261448 a
M01H	0.08904	0.00108	0.2226	0.00322	92.21	1405	22.96	1295.6	17	1337.1	11.46	2	46064	4199	294408 a
M02A	0.08406	0.00093	0.22301	0.00328	100.29	1293.9	21.27	1297.7	17.28	1296.3	10.94	10	148108	12880	967942 a
M02B†	0.0945	0.00108	0.21909	0.00322	84.12	1518.2	21.34	1277.1	17.02	1370.1	11.38	79	99120	9684	656253 a
M05A	0.08699	0.00123	0.22964	0.00341	97.96	1360.3	27.05	1332.6	17.9	1343.2	12.64	18	40700	3625	253702 a
M05B	0.08537	0.00113	0.22279	0.00327	97.94	1323.9	25.56	1296.6	17.23	1306.9	12	23	58715	5105	376038 a
M06	0.08814	0.00122	0.22858	0.00338	95.77	1385.6	26.32	1327	17.74	1349.2	12.49	32	34789	3125	217241 a
M06B†	0.14261	0.00217	0.26859	0.00415	67.89	2259.1	26.06	1533.6	21.07	1865.6	15.14	79	21730	3174	117153 a
M07†	0.08698	0.00097	0.22834	0.0033	97.48	1360.1	21.44	1325.8	17.3	1338.6	11.07	90	258227	23007	1617951 a
M07A	0.08598	0.00095	0.22414	0.00323	97.46	1337.7	21.14	1303.7	17.03	1316.3	10.88	19	148701	13108	949534 a
M08†	0.08416	0.00099	0.22514	0.00324	101.00	1296.1	22.63	1309	17.04	1303.7	11.13	18	237852	20475	1500752 a
M08B	0.08449	0.00093	0.22139	0.00318	98.88	1303.8	21.35	1289.2	16.78	1294.4	10.76	21	215216	18694	1384146 a
M01A	0.08583	0.00111	0.23159	0.00326	100.64	1334.2	24.93	1342.8	17.06	1339.5	11.63	0	24699	2154	146063 b
M01B	0.08946	0.00113	0.23373	0.00335	95.76	1413.9	23.84	1354	17.5	1377.4	11.8	3	20398	1841	122070 b
M02A	0.08549	0.0013	0.22602	0.00329	99.01	1326.7	29.16	1313.6	17.3	1318.6	12.86	14	23663	2059	144938 b
M02B	0.08474	0.00116	0.23111	0.0033	102.36	1309.4	26.38	1340.3	17.27	1328.4	12.03	15	25093	2164	149735 b
M03A	0.08706	0.00112	0.23001	0.0033	98.00	1361.9	24.58	1334.6	17.28	1345.3	11.76	0	17080	1510	103535 b
M03B	0.08707	0.00111	0.22277	0.00325	97.10	1362	24.38	1322.5	17.08	1337.8	11.65	9	18441	1630	112684 b
M03C	0.08594	0.00109	0.23001	0.00328	99.84	1336.8	24.47	1334.6	17.18	1335.6	11.61	0	15693	1370	94679 b
M03D	0.08596	0.00114	0.22669	0.00323	98.49	1337.3	25.49	1317.1	16.98	1324.9	11.8	0	16056	1402	97795 b
M03E	0.08671	0.00116	0.22372	0.00319	101.86	1354.1	25.54	1301.5	16.79	1321.7	11.82	22	15210	1339	93720 b
M03F	0.08347	0.00113	0.22417	0.0032	97.54	1280.1	26.2	1303.9	16.83	1295	11.79	5	20240	1721	124536 b
M03G	0.08699	0.00116	0.22692	0.00322	96.92	1360.2	25.49	1318.3	16.93	1334.5	11.84	0	15454	1365	93609 b
M03H	0.08851	0.00121	0.23251	0.00336	96.71	1393.5	26.01	1347.7	17.56	1365.5	12.42	14	20960	1854	126021 b
M03I	0.08712	0.00122	0.22906	0.00333	97.54	1363.2	26.81	1329.6	17.48	1342.5	12.54	18	16917	1476	103708 b
M05A	0.08593	0.00127	0.22559	0.00332	98.11	1336.6	28.35	1311.3	17.48	1320.9	12.91	0	26120	2248	163701 b
M05B	0.08676	0.00115	0.23858	0.00345	101.78	1355.2	25.35	1379.3	17.94	1369.8	12.22	0	22940	1997	135142 b
M06A	0.08606	0.00111	0.23101	0.00326	97.64	1339.5	24.62	1307.1	17.12	1339.6	11.73	12	22897	1987	137894 b
M06B	0.08669	0.00111	0.22756	0.00326	97.64	1353.7	24.6	1321.7	17.12	1333.9	11.75	0	19150	1676	117488 b
M06C	0.08681	0.00112	0.22452	0.00322	96.27	1356.3	24.62	1305.7	16.96	1325	11.75	15	20005	1748	124595 b
M06D	0.08601	0.00112	0.22476	0.00323	97.65	1338.4	25.06	1307	16.98	1318.9	11.82	6	20380	1764	126683 b
M06E†	0.10754	0.00146	0.24483	0.00357	80.30	1758.1	24.57	1411.8	18.47	1556.1	13.09	48	17444	1881	100139 b



Appendix 2. U-Pb isotopic age data for zircon analyses

Sample 113019	Spot	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{Th}$	$1\sigma$	$\rho$	Conc. (%)	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	age	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	age	$1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	age	$1\sigma$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{Th}$	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}$	$^{238}\text{Pb}$	$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{235}\text{U}$	Session
	Z01†	0.08529	0.00477	0.22431	0.00553	2.6373	0.1415	0.02919	0.00386	0.459493731	98.67	1322.2	105	1304.6	29	1311.1	40	581.5	76	0	468	40	23	885	2680	1		
	Z04†	0.08791	0.00365	0.24042	0.00481	2.91421	0.11655	0.06671	0.01213	0.500245338	100.60	1380.6	78	1388.9	25	1385.6	30	1305.3	230	4	579	51	14	224	2933	1		
	Z05†	0.08303	0.00457	0.24021	0.00566	2.74964	0.14622	0.09003	0.01333	0.443092507	103.28	1270.0	104	1387.8	29	1342.0	40	1742.5	247	33	450	37	17	211	2394	1		
	Z06†	0.09127	0.00538	0.23974	0.00639	3.01658	0.16943	0.15163	0.03824	0.474553186	95.39	1452.2	108	1385.3	33	1411.8	43	2853.5	671	13	391	36	10	77	2086	1		
	Z07†	0.09025	0.00395	0.23045	0.00481	2.86747	0.12061	0.01401	0.02386	0.496231043	93.45	1430.6	81	1336.9	25	1373.4	32	281.1	476	2	506	46	1	95	2689	1		
	Z09†	0.10164	0.00738	0.2398	0.00728	3.3602	0.23305	0.11669	0.01529	0.437721845	83.76	1654.3	129	1385.7	38	1495.2	54	2230.8	277	0	237	24	25	238	1242	1		
	Z10†	0.09464	0.0091	0.2284	0.00824	2.97999	0.27494	0.41485	0.12466	0.391028121	87.19	1520.9	171	1326.1	43	1402.5	70	7014.2	1781	0	134	12	6	16	734	1		
	Z11†	0.10796	0.00762	0.2494	0.00818	3.71202	0.24705	0.163	0.05999	0.492813168	81.32	1765.2	124	1435.4	42	1574.0	53	3052.1	1043	28	250	27	5	40	1270	1		
	Z14	0.08606	0.00252	0.22107	0.0036	2.62311	0.07524	0.06541	0.00506	0.56772812	96.13	1339.4	56	1287.5	19	1307.1	21	1280.6	96	1	2401	211	413	6794	13144	1		
	Z16†	0.0926	0.00449	0.21825	0.00502	2.78628	0.12969	0.08138	0.00854	0.494160164	86.01	1479.6	89	1272.6	27	1351.9	35	1581.3	160	0	557	52	44	624	3346	1		
	Z17	0.08532	0.00446	0.23262	0.00538	2.73636	0.13751	0.06902	0.01458	0.46029206	101.92	1322.8	98	1348.2	28	1338.4	37	1348.9	276	0	385	33	11	179	2071	1		
	Z17B†	0.09321	0.00215	0.23849	0.00364	3.06369	0.07161	0.03241	0.00216	0.652983722	92.41	1492.1	43	1378.9	19	1423.7	18	644.7	42	0	6676	617	377	14318	36080	1		
	Z18†	0.04574	0.01354	0.24233	0.01762	1.52814	0.44337	1.78147	1.79698	0.250608364	-	0.1	577	1398.8	91	941.8	178	*****	*****	0	115	5	2	2	589	1		
	Z19†	0.09209	0.00474	0.22059	0.00516	2.80065	0.13798	0.15403	0.04363	0.474795483	87.47	1469.0	95	1285.0	27	1355.7	37	2895.6	764	0	353	32	5	44	1978	1		
	Z20	0.09942	0.00376	0.22134	0.00446	3.03321	0.11056	0.14124	0.0153	0.55281447	79.90	1613.2	69	1289.0	24	1416.0	28	2670.3	271	14	1426	140	63	544	8389	1		
	Z21†	0.09247	0.00354	0.23946	0.00479	3.05301	0.11308	0.08051	0.00666	0.540063669	93.70	1477.0	71	1383.9	25	1421.0	28	1565.1	125	22	908	83	77	1212	4891	1		
	Z23†	0.10196	0.00688	0.2315	0.00718	3.25401	0.20736	0.14116	0.23363	0.486706726	80.86	1660.0	120	1342.3	38	1470.1	50	2669.0	4191	0	302	30	0	7	1678	1		
	Z24†	0.08358	0.00568	0.22508	0.00621	2.59358	0.16899	0.16542	0.08058	0.423441419	102.02	1282.7	127	1308.6	33	1298.8	48	3094.2	1397	0	229	18	2	19	1277	1		
	Z24B†	0.10098	0.00891	0.23866	0.00908	3.32199	0.27708	-0.44006	2.35907	0.456141256	84.02	1642.2	155	1379.7	47	1486.2	65	*****	*****	3	221	21	0	0	1181	1		
	Z24C†	0.09991	0.00581	0.24197	0.00652	3.33307	0.18437	0.1539	0.03149	0.487124811	96.10	1622.5	104	1396.9	34	1488.8	43	2893.3	552	8	306	30	10	79	1646	1		
	Z25A	0.0793	0.0063	0.22809	0.00413	2.75802	0.08799	0.07308	0.02146	0.567545929	86.21	1376.7	61	1324.5	22	1344.3	24	1425.7	399	1	1701	149	171	2599	9682	1		
	Z25A†	0.08774	0.00286	0.2419	0.0073	2.6445	0.20231	0.07295	0.00437	0.394469303	118.40	1179.6	149	1396.6	38	1313.1	56	1423.3	82	4	239	18	7	125	1275	1		
	Z26A†	0.11202	0.01289	0.22115	0.01124	3.41491	0.3673	0.70505	0.40879	0.472536940	70.29	1832.4	59	1288.0	26	1507.8	84	*****	4846	0	138	15	4	7	825	1		
	Z26B†	0.09341	0.00416	0.22688	0.0049	2.92126	0.12435	0.07899	0.00529	0.507369421	88.10	1496.2	82	1318.1	26	1387.4	32	1536.7	99	0	475	44	59	797	2575	1		
	Z27	0.08637	0.00214	0.22053	0.00335	2.62489	0.06424	0.07	0.00769	0.620701372	95.40	1346.6	47	1284.7	18	1307.6	18	1367.6	145	20	3131	272	33	496	17193	1		
	Z28A	0.09035	0.00245	0.22971	0.00378	2.86028	0.07695	0.08583	0.00555	0.611662455	93.04	1432.7	51	1333.0	20	1371.5	20	1664.3	103	8	2235	200	111	1416	12516	1		
	Z28B†	0.09201	0.00329	0.22688	0.00431	2.87752	0.09914	0.04635	0.0097	0.551379345	89.81	1467.6	67	1318.1	23	1376.0	26	915.7	187	16	690	63	11	268	3776	1		
	Z29†	0.11242	0.00583	0.23187	0.00603	3.59259	0.17609	0.16361	0.01451	0.530573694	73.10	1838.9	91	1344.3	32	1547.9	39	3062.7	252	25	486	54	59	393	2702	1		
	Z30A†	0.09099	0.00356	0.21297	0.00419	2.67149	0.10035	0.09681	0.01462	0.523759325	86.05	1446.4	73	1244.6	22	1320.6	28	1867.7	269	0	700	63	16	171	4032	1		
	Z30B†	0.09392	0.00549	0.23253	0.00607	3.01028	0.1678	0.15974	0.07783	0.468300516	89.46	1506.5	107	1347.7	32	1410.2	42	2995.5	1356	0	301	28	3	25	1628	1		
	Z31†	0.09207	0.00323	0.22626	0.00416	2.87161	0.09752	0.10836	0.00953	0.541398829	89.52	1468.8	65	1314.9	22	1374.5	26	2079.5	174	14	769	70	34	328	4220	1		
	Z32A	0.0924	0.00423	0.23228	0.00522	2.95862	0.12973	0.25207	0.03292	0.512516033	94.88	1419.0	79	1346.4	27	1397.1	33	4543.7	531	0	976	89	33	139	5403	1		
	Z32B	0.08962	0.00473	0.23429	0.0057	2.89473	0.14502	0.0877	0.01048	0.485625255	95.72	1417.5	98	1356.9	39	1380.5	38	1699.1	195	0	922	83	61	691	4520	1		
	Z33A	0.0897	0.00383	0.22	0.00461	2.72025	0.1112	0.06268	0.00594	0.512604337	90.34	1419.0	79	1281.9	24	1334.0	30	1228.8	113	0	997	90	66	1082	5590	1		
	Z33B†	0.22698	0.00605	0.22698	0.00605	3.555	0.18164	0.13166	0.01478	0.521670039	70.97	1858.0	95	1318.6	32	1539.6	40	2499.9	264	27	354	40	30	231	2009	1		
	Z01	0.0883	0.00283	0.20875	0.00368	2.54084	0.07911	0.08116	0.0064	0.566196614	87.99	1389.0	60	1222.2	20	1283.8	23	1577.2	120	0	1949	175	85	998	11688	2		
	Z02	0.08894	0.00192	0.21939	0.0032	2.68948	0.05851	0.06813	0.00232	0.670457682	91.15	1402.8	41	1278.6	17	1325.6	16	1332.1	44	0	3779	341	734	10197	2167	2		
	Z03	0.08706	0.00241	0.2195	0.00344	2.63434	0.07178	0.06902	0.01288	0.575164788	93.93	1361.8	52	1279.2	18	1310.3	20	1349.1	243	10	1355	119	17	238	7524	2		
	Z05	0.08613	0.00168	0.21643	0.003	2.5695	0.05103	0.0675	0.00267	0.697954078	94.18	1341.1	37	1263.0	16	1292.0	15	1320.3	51	7	5501	479	567	7868	30807	2		
	Z06	0.0905	0.00274	0.20935	0.00358	2.61117	0.07713	0.07406	0.00695	0.578924431	85.32	1436.1	57	1225.3	19	1303.8	22	1444.0	131	29	1964	180	62	805	11649	2		
	Z07	0.08871	0.00278	0.23816	0.00404	2.91198	0.08889	0.07174	0.00591	0.555709761	98.52	1397.8	59	1377.1	21	1385.0	23	1400.3	91	2	1389	124	84	1113	7088	2		
	Z09†	0.09504	0.00344	0.22766	0.00431	2.98265	0.1044	0.07652	0.00484	0.540869303	86.48	1528.9	67	1322.2	23	1403.2	27	1490.4	111	0	781	75	66	826	4297	2		
	Z10	0.09078	0.00278	0.22093	0.00384	2.7647	0.08274	0.036	0.00866	0.58077649	89.24	1441.9	57	1286.8	20	1346.1	22	1101.4	166	0	1600	148	26	466	9224	2		
	Z11	0.09194	0.00254	0.21246	0.00342	2.69233	0.07294	0.08246	0.01027	0.594171013	80.79	1466.0	52	1241.9	18	1326.4	20	1601.5	192	4	1486	138	31	369	8488	2		
	Z13	0.08651	0.00029	0.23748	0.00429	2.83188	0.09252	0.16822	0.01769	0.552929135	101.79	1349.5	63	1373.6	22	1364.0												

Sample 113019 continued

Spot	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{Th}$	$1\sigma$	$\rho$	Conc. (%)	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$1\sigma$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$1\sigma$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{Th}$	$1\sigma$	$^{204}\text{Pb}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}$	$^{238}\text{Pb}$	$^{232}\text{Th}$	$^{234}\text{U}$	Session
Z15	0.09188	0.00313	0.22186	0.00393	2.80971	0.093	0.1023	0.01049	0.535170407	88.18	1464.9	63	1291.7	21	1358.1	25	1968.7	192	1	768	71	28	268	4257	2
Z16	0.08863	0.00352	0.21485	0.00426	2.62484	0.10046	0.08725	0.0113	0.518064583	89.86	1396.1	74	1254.6	23	1307.6	28	1690.7	210	21	1120	100	33	381	6572	2
Z17†	0.08814	0.00337	0.23582	0.00455	2.86518	0.1065	0.11047	0.01026	0.519078529	98.51	1385.6	72	1364.9	24	1372.8	28	2118.0	187	0	900	80	42	378	4885	2
Z18†	0.09315	0.00279	0.21915	0.00372	2.81356	0.08244	0.05909	0.00735	0.579321522	85.68	1490.9	56	1277.4	20	1359.2	22	1160.4	140	19	1033	97	24	404	5853	2
Z19	0.08931	0.00335	0.22111	0.00422	2.72186	0.09871	0.07943	0.00662	0.536270102	91.28	1410.7	70	1287.7	22	1334.4	27	1544.9	124	24	877	79	56	692	4915	2
Z20	0.0858	0.00437	0.2391	0.00543	2.82667	0.13827	0.07393	0.01351	0.464266556	103.63	1333.6	96	1382.0	28	1362.6	37	1441.6	254	25	786	68	20	265	3943	2
Z22	0.08916	0.00241	0.22258	0.00374	2.73509	0.07398	0.06552	0.00629	0.62121618	92.04	1407.6	51	1295.5	20	1338.0	20	1282.7	119	14	4055	362	73	1124	24386	2
Z23†	0.08893	0.00507	0.23736	0.00589	2.90952	0.15931	0.09317	0.02126	0.453196003	97.89	1402.5	105	1372.9	31	1384.4	41	1800.5	393	0	412	37	12	129	2225	2
Z24†	0.10145	0.0059	0.21759	0.00594	3.04208	0.16706	0.07949	0.02419	0.497102179	76.88	1650.8	104	1269.1	31	1418.2	42	1546.0	453	15	591	61	12	152	3337	2
Z27†	0.08369	0.00407	0.2333	0.00499	2.69132	0.12595	0.00429	0.01653	0.457038698	105.17	1285.3	92	1351.7	26	1326.1	35	86.5	333	0	609	51	0	138	3135	2
Z28	0.09152	0.00324	0.22213	0.00419	2.8029	0.09633	0.06809	0.00356	0.548848965	88.73	1457.4	66	1293.1	22	1356.3	26	1331.5	67	19	1070	98	143	2098	6170	2
Z29	0.09615	0.00431	0.22232	0.00502	2.94712	0.1262	0.08795	0.01388	0.573707135	83.45	1550.7	82	1294.1	26	1394.1	32	1703.8	258	12	879	84	25	291	5148	2
Z31	0.08794	0.00267	0.21726	0.0037	2.63401	0.07824	0.09198	0.00847	0.573337735	91.76	1381.2	57	1267.4	20	1310.2	22	1778.6	157	2	1247	110	41	432	7161	2
Z32†	0.10205	0.00568	0.21772	0.00586	3.06311	0.16128	0.22679	0.04466	0.511188846	76.41	1661.8	100	1269.8	31	1423.5	40	4131.4	736	28	710	72	23	106	4299	2
Z33	0.12913	0.00502	0.23026	0.00495	4.09871	0.15064	0.27961	0.01968	0.58491611	64.04	2086.1	67	1335.9	26	1654.0	30	4983.5	311	16	767	99	105	363	4130	2
Z34	0.08515	0.00361	0.22068	0.00458	2.59039	0.10599	0.13854	0.02493	0.50722747	97.47	1318.8	80	1285.5	24	1297.9	30	2622.4	443	24	1056	90	20	148	6160	2
Z35	0.09175	0.00347	0.21065	0.00405	2.66414	0.09642	0.06895	0.00503	0.53123108	84.28	1462.1	70	1232.3	22	1318.6	27	1347.6	95	0	1248	114	106	1464	7079	2
Z36	0.09006	0.00291	0.21137	0.00361	2.62466	0.08168	0.0592	0.00299	0.548808941	86.64	1426.7	61	1236.1	19	1307.6	23	1162.5	57	0	1854	166	488	7521	10168	2
Z37†	0.08487	0.00345	0.24344	0.0047	2.84797	0.1117	0.0862	0.0127	0.492252755	107.02	1312.4	77	1404.5	24	1368.3	29	1671.3	236	17	704	59	18	206	3471	2
Z38†	0.08217	0.00358	0.22209	0.00448	2.51579	0.10588	0.06198	0.00974	0.479302246	103.47	1249.5	83	1292.9	24	1276.6	31	1215.5	185	3	634	52	17	271	3505	2

† indicates analysis was discarded due to noisy isotopic signal and/or low counts

Garnet trace element concentrations with minimum detection limit filtered.

Garment Element Concentrations with Minimum Detection Limit Interfered.																					
Element	GT01	1 σ	GT02	1 σ	GT03	1 σ	GT05	1 σ	GT06	1 σ	GT07	1 σ	GT08	1 σ	GT09	1 σ	GT10	1 σ	GT11	1 σ	
Mg24	23524.49	925.26	25367.03	1005.21	26040.54	1042.53	18964.5	972.65	23324.15	774.85	20267.72	879.07	20415.6	897.48	21885.56	979.12	22137.41	1005	18879.62	870.33	
Al27	133745.3	4873.31	130215.48	4755.43	129860.92	4724.92	114943.05	4224.92	126617.7	4653.5	112979.8	4170.3	110254.5	4170.52	116175.4	4314.51	115222.98	4283.51	105665.34	3934.03	
Si29	241081.88	13661.28	238734.11	13009.85	229690.73	12688.05	208341.39	11662.33	245935.91	13826.89	215995.22	12667.68	197242.69	11746.18	220908.67	123654.48	185647.22	128042.52	11528.54	211528.54	
Ca43	87429.37	2944.32	87059.15	2933.09	89005.28	3016.42	83475.64	2836.05	89005.28	2998.22	78431.28	2626.7	76687.41	2554.62	82690.9	2773.83	80117.97	2674.56	76330.05	2537.42	
Ti47	328.58	14.91	373.63	16.8	648.64	28.03	233.47	30.55	479.12	30.55	479.12	22.68	678.87	482	460.3	460.3	515.97	25.57	511.38	25.68	
H17	323.97	36.78	387.17	43.7	637.03	70.2	251.14	34.12	706.69	88.95	475.49	67.47	496.34	72.94	473.64	72.71	512.96	81.55	540.39	88.94	
Cr53	58.89	4.16	47.09	3.69	88.24	5.25	65.84	4.5	78.89	5.08	14.47	2.52	35.35	2.86	54.67	3.91	66.02	4.13	104.3	5.72	
Mn55	7483.21	265.07	6756.49	240.54	6305.19	226.24	6228.89	226.53	6190.31	227.72	6743.33	254.3	6502.56	247.19	6052.62	233.17	5992.49	232.98	5888.35	230.01	
Fe56	229372.94	13476.69	218084.48	13026.45	215064.59	13123.62	189327.25	12114.89	205845.84	13872.76	182317.58	13897.52	188644.98	14231.89	193415.88	15029.7	190886.91	15259.19	171238.89	14079.65	
Fe57	86511.43	4243.22	83392.45	4166.9	82078.67	4192.57	72433.5	3881.68	79432.83	4484	75525.02	4649.08	73768.14	4676.49	76410.97	4988.33	75102.16	5061.37	69387.36	4818.28	
Y89	57.19	2.2	61.49	2.39	73.28	2.87	67.04	2.7	67.25	2.77	54.86	2.37	41.6	1.93	65.27	2.92	72.08	3.28	40.39	1.88	
Zn90	0.49	0.15	1.56	0.18	0.93	0.17	0.66	0.16	113.68	5.69	2.65	0.2	2.16	0.17	3.71	0.28	2.51	0.2	0.448	0.093	
La139	<-0.118	0.042	<-0.108	0.04	<-0.114	0.041	<-0.119	0.042	<-0.109	0.04	0.096	0.031	<-0.077	0.03	<-0.078	0.03	<-0.074	0.028	<-0.067	0.025	
Ce140	<-0.090	0.032	0.275	0.04	<-0.103	0.038	<-0.106	0.038	<-0.091	0.034	<-0.073	0.029	0.18	0.026	0.121	0.029	0.213	0.032	<-0.057	0.022	
Pr141	<-0.080	0.03	<-0.077	0.029	<-0.077	0.028	<-0.079	0.029	<-0.082	0.03	<-0.056	0.029	<-0.053	0.02	<-0.058	0.023	<-0.059	0.021	<-0.046	0.018	
Nd146	<-0.48	0.18	<-0.46	0.17	<-0.51	0.19	<-0.49	0.18	<-0.52	0.19	<-0.35	0.14	<-0.31	0.12	<-0.37	0.14	0.47	0.12	<-0.31	0.11	
Sm147	<-0.63	0.24	<-0.55	0.2	0.56	0.2	0.86	0.23	<-0.65	0.23	<-0.45	0.17	0.51	0.14	<-0.48	0.18	<-0.44	0.17	<-0.36	0.14	
Eu153	0.351	0.064	0.285	0.057	0.319	0.061	0.275	0.055	0.275	0.055	0.217	0.044	0.266	0.045	0.288	0.049	0.217	0.045	0.243	0.037	
Gd157	2.7	0.26	2.01	0.26	1.56	0.23	2.05	0.21	1.36	0.24	1.86	0.18	1.57	0.18	1.46	0.21	1.47	0.18	2.28	0.19	
Tb159	1.116	0.065	1.087	0.066	0.536	0.046	0.629	0.05	0.545	0.047	0.631	0.044	0.527	0.04	0.537	0.044	0.568	0.044	0.903	0.058	
Dy163	9.28	0.39	10.05	0.42	6.49	0.42	8.01	0.37	6.27	0.3	7.49	0.32	6.27	0.32	5.44	0.25	6.31	0.33	8.41	0.35	
Ho165	2.18	0.1	2.51	0.12	2.67	0.13	2.76	0.13	2.45	0.12	2.16	0.11	1.631	0.086	2.38	0.12	2.75	0.14	1.667	0.091	
Er166	5.99	0.28	6.58	0.3	4.3	0.59	9.08	0.41	12.28	0.53	6.33	0.3	5.47	0.27	9.36	0.44	9.8	0.46	3.87	0.2	
Tm169	0.815	0.052	0.985	0.057	1.403	0.17	1.353	0.072	3.04	0.14	0.892	0.051	0.969	0.054	1.761	0.088	1.542	0.079	0.517	0.037	
Yb172	5.72	0.31	7.19	0.36	54.77	2.17	9.82	0.48	37.26	1.56	6.63	0.34	8.31	0.41	14.88	0.71	11.43	0.56	3.67	0.22	
Lu175	0.728	0.051	0.951	0.058	14.2	0.55	1.292	0.073	10.29	0.41	0.778	0.048	1.434	0.072	2.3	0.11	1.544	0.079	0.485	0.036	
Hf178	<-0.37	0.13	<-0.37	0.13	<-0.37	0.13	<-0.35	0.13	2.82	0.27	<-0.27	0.12	<-0.253	0.091	0.11	<-0.28	0.11	<-0.251	0.092	<-0.213	0.079
Pb206	<-0.42	0.15	0.44	0.16	<-0.45	0.17	<-0.39	0.15	<-0.48	0.18	0.41	0.12	<-0.27	0.11	0.46	0.14	<-0.36	0.14	<-0.235	0.091	
Pb208	<-0.233	0.084	0.38	0.09	<-0.248	0.091	<-0.211	0.078	0.248	0.09	0.44	0.07	<-0.171	0.066	0.481	0.076	0.379	0.067	<-0.136	0.051	
Th232	<-0.091	0.033	<-0.139	0.046	<-0.103	0.038	<-0.107	0.038	<-0.104	0.039	<-0.065	0.026	<-0.067	0.024	<-0.084	0.031	<-0.074	0.027	<-0.061	0.024	
U238	<-0.078	0.029	<-0.081	0.029	<-0.066	0.026	<-0.072	0.026	<-0.079	0.031	<-0.048	0.019	<-0.051	0.019	0.074	0.019	<-0.049	0.019	<-0.047	0.018	
Garment grain 1																					
Garment grain 2																					

Element Location	Garnet trace element concentrations normalised to chondrite										Garnet grain 1 Garnet grain 2	
	GT01 rim	GT02 int	GT03 core	GT05 rim	GT06 core	GT07 rim	GT08 int	GT09 core	GT10 int	GT11 rim	Garnet grain 1 Garnet grain 2	
Mg24	0.1645	0.1774	0.1821	0.1326	0.1631	0.1417	0.1428	0.153	0.1548	0.132		
Al27	10.37	10.09	10.07	8.91	9.82	8.76	8.55	9.01	8.93	8.19		
Si29	1.507	1.492	1.442	1.302	1.518	1.346	1.233	1.381	1.286	1.16		
Ca43	6.48	6.45	6.59	6.18	6.59	5.81	5.68	6.13	5.93	5.65		
Ti47	0.502	0.571	0.992	0.357	1.038	0.733	0.737	0.703	0.789	0.782		
Ti49	0.495	0.592	0.97	0.384	1.08	0.73	0.76	0.72	0.78	0.83		
Cr53	0.0148	0.0185	0.0222	0.0166	0.0198	0.00364	0.00889	0.01375	0.0166	0.0262		
Mn55	2.545	2.298	2.145	2.119	2.106	2.294	2.212	2.059	2.038	1.993		
Fe56	0.826	0.784	0.774	0.681	0.74	0.682	0.679	0.696	0.687	0.616		
Fe57	0.311	0.3	0.295	0.261	0.286	0.272	0.265	0.275	0.27	0.25		
Y89	25.42	27.33	32.57	29.8	29.89	24.38	19.56	29.01	32.03	17.95		
Zr90	0.088	0.282	0.169	0.12	20.52	0.478	0.389	0.669	0.453	0.081		
La139	0	0	0	0	0	0.262	0	0	0	0		
Ce140	0	0.288	0	0	0	0	0.188	0.126	0.223	0		
Pr141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nd146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.66	0		
Sm147	0	0	2.44	3.74	0	0	2.23	0	0	0		
Eu153	4.04	3.28	3.67	3.17	3.16	2.49	3.06	3.31	2.5	2.79		
Gd157	8.83	6.57	5.11	6.69	4.45	6.08	5.13	4.78	4.81	7.45		
Tb159	19.24	18.73	9.24	10.84	9.39	10.87	9.09	9.26	9.8	15.57		
Dy163	24.37	26.37	17.02	21.01	16.46	19.66	14.28	17.71	20.41	22.07		
Ho165	25.58	29.44	31.35	32.44	28.75	25.38	19.17	27.96	32.28	19.59		
Er166	24.07	26.44	56.23	36.45	49.32	25.42	21.96	37.58	39.37	15.54		
Tm169	22.89	27.68	113.18	37.99	85.41	25.05	27.23	49.48	43.31	14.52		
Yb172	23.08	29.01	220.84	39.59	150.23	26.73	33.52	60	46.08	14.8		
Lu175	19.1	24.96	372.81	33.91	270.06	20.43	37.64	60.4	40.54	12.74		
Hf178	0	0	0	0	15.73	0	0	0	0	0		
Pb206	0	0.121	0	0	0	0.112	0	0.125	0	0		
Pb208	0	0.104	0	0	0.068	0.121	0	0.132	0.104	0		
Th232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
U238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.09	0	0		
LREE (Sm/La)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HREE (Lu/Gd)	2.16	3.80	72.96	5.07	60.69	3.36	7.34	12.64	8.43	1.71		
MHREE (Lu/Sm)	-	-	152.79	9.07	-	-	16.88	-	-	-		
Eu/Eu*	-	-	1.04	0.63	-	-	0.90	-	-	-		

GT06 not plotted due to potential zircon contamination

Appendix 2. Sample 113019- trace element abundance of zircon and garnet

Zircon trace element concentrations with minimum detection limit filtered.		Garnet trace element concentrations with minimum detection limit filtered.	
Element	1σ	1σ	1σ
Al27	1565.48	99.7	27.79
Sr9	210042.94	23069.73	200352.61
Ti49	122.71	11.98	16.99
V51	37.01	2.14	0.28
Fe57	2750.08	125.21	13.10
Y89	34.38	1.44	39.71
Zr90	536731.88	21174.89	592522
Nb93	2.74	0.14	2.87
Ce140	<0.024	0.01	<0.022
Pr141	0.296	0.019	0.191
Nd146	0.0467	0.0077	<0.0166
Sm147	0.11	0.036	<0.094
Eu153	<0.094	0.038	<0.130
Gd157	0.097	0.014	0.085
Tb159	0.848	0.056	0.955
Dy163	0.255	0.014	0.337
Ho165	3.35	0.14	3.61
Er166	1.098	0.049	1.168
Tm169	3.64	0.16	4.24
Yb172	0.679	0.029	0.814
Hf178	6.58	0.25	8.67
Ta181	1.018	0.041	1.244
Th232	11012.95	348.41	11540.14
U238	0.051	0.017	<0.039

Element	22-2	1σ	229-2	1σ	231-2	1σ	205-2	1σ
Al27	6845.83	448.25	79.14	5.37	119.42	8.76	2506.92	176.44
Sr9	266527.59	31725.02	144684.39	16446.46	191460.05	21950.31	299409.81	44303.85
Ti49	<206.07	106.05	<30.80	12.51	48.67	26.85	<623.47	309.03
V51	4.99	1.98	<0.53	0.2	0.86	0.46	<9.28	4.75
Fe57	280.57	92.12	<24.78	10.1	35.2	21.62	<501.63	244.21
Y89	72.67	4.52	39.66	1.9	38.78	2.21	125.32	8.97
Zr90	531580.38	20658.82	504081.28	19525.5	534719	20823.31	496765.59	19768.62
Nb93	1.97	0.68	2.01	0.17	2.76	0.38	<2.69	1.55
La139	4.04	0.34	<0.042	0.016	<0.059	0.039	<0.85	0.46
Ce140	15.25	0.83	0.283	0.025	0.402	0.065	0.96	0.4
Pr141	1.69	0.19	<0.029	0.012	0.05	0.025	0.94	0.31
Nd146	9.07	1.09	<0.190	0.077	<0.23	0.13	<3.54	1.8
Sm147	3.4	0.87	<0.233	0.094	0.39	0.2	<4.14	2.16
Eu153	0.74	0.22	0.114	0.025	<0.080	0.055	<1.10	0.54
Gd157	6.59	1.06	0.81	0.11	1.15	0.23	<4.77	2.05
Tb159	0.65	0.14	0.33	0.025	0.343	0.048	<0.65	0.35
Dy163	6.61	0.77	3.69	0.2	3.42	0.31	9.47	1.6
Ho165	2.1	0.22	1.196	0.059	1.11	0.088	3.95	0.49
Er166	6.8	0.64	4.05	0.19	4.06	0.29	22.71	2.02
Tm169	1.05	0.16	0.66	0.032	0.732	0.062	6.76	0.59
Yb172	7.53	0.84	5.74	0.24	6.84	0.44	85.75	4.79
La175	1.63	0.19	0.911	0.04	1.05	0.078	21.23	1.1
Hf178	10800.79	348.53	10406.74	329.51	11267.77	358.65	11764.35	389.64
Ta181	<0.51	0.24	0.087	0.031	<0.094	0.059	<1.55	0.72
Th232	0.59	0.32	0.619	0.065	0.78	0.14	28.01	2.58
U238	3.19	0.49	5.95	0.4	5.37	0.47	51.33	4.43

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