

Unravelling the origins and P-T-t evolution of the allochthonous Sobrado unit (Órdenes Complex, NW Iberia) using combined U-Pb titanite, monazite and zircon geochronology and REE geochemistry

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Abstract

The Sobrado unit, within the upper part of the Órdenes complex (NW Iberia) represents an allochthonous tectonic slice of exhumed high grade metamorphic rocks formed during a complex sequence of orogenic processes in the middle to lower crust. In order to constrain those processes, U-Pb geochronology and REE analyses of accessory minerals in migmatitic paragneisses (monazite, zircon), and mylonitic amphibolites (titanite) were conducted using LASS-ICP-MS. The youngest metamorphic zircon age obtained co-incides with a Middle Devonian concordia monazite age (~380 Ma) and is interpreted to represent the minimum age of the Sobrado high-P granulite-facies metamorphism that occurred during the early stages of the Variscan Orogeny. Metamorphic titanites from the mylonitic amphibolites yield a Late Devonian age (~365 Ma), and track the progressive exhumation of the Sobrado unit. In zircon, cathodoluminescence images and REE analyses allow two aliquots with different origins in the paragneiss to be distinguished. An Early Ordovician age (~490 Ma) was obtained for metamorphic zircons, although with a large dispersion, related to the evolution of the rock. This age is considered to mark the onset of granulite-facies metamorphism in the Sobrado unit under intermediate-P conditions, and related to intrusive magmatism and coeval burial in a magmatic arc setting. A maximum depositional age for the Sobrado unit is established in the late Cambrian (~511 Ma). The zircon dataset also record several inherited populations. The youngest cogenetic set of zircons yield crystallization ages of 546 and 526 Ma and are thought to be related to the peri-Gondwana magmatic arc. The additional presence of inherited zircons older than 1000 Ma is interpreted as suggesting a West African Craton provenance.

Keywords: U-Pb geochronology, LASS-ICP, zircon, titanite, monazite, REE, Sobrado Unit

1. Introduction

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1 Zircon, monazite and titanite are accessory mineral phases found in rocks with a very wide range
2 of compositions. These minerals can resist numerous sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic events
3 across a wide range of temperatures, pressures and strains, even when fluids are present. Frequently,
4 compositional domains can be defined in these minerals that record changes in different parameters
5 (Storey et al., 2007; Castiñeiras et al., 2010; Stübner et al., 2014; Hacker et al., 2015; Stearns et al., 2016;
6 Stipska et al., 2016). These minerals additionally provide several closed decay chains or disintegration
7 systems ($^{238}\text{U} \rightarrow ^{206}\text{Pb}$, $^{235}\text{U} \rightarrow ^{207}\text{Pb}$ y $^{232}\text{Th} \rightarrow ^{208}\text{Pb}$), because they hold variable concentrations of
8 uranium (U) and/or thorium (Th) in their crystal lattices. Such variations in concentration allow accurate
9 dating using microscopic scale analysis (tens of microns size).

10 Titanite is stable in metabasites across a wide range of metamorphic conditions (Spear, 1981;
11 Frost et al., 2000) and is able to record metamorphic and deformational events (Franz and Spear, 1985;
12 Verts and Frost, 1996; Rubatto and Hermann, 2001; Spencer et al., 2013; Stearns et al., 2015, 2016). The
13 titanite U/Pb system is a widely used geochronometer for deformation events in granulite-amphibolite
14 facies rocks (Spear, 1981; Cherniak, 2006; Harlov et al., 2006). Monazite is common in amphibolite and
15 higher-grade facies. Zoning in this mineral can have an igneous or metamorphic origin (DeWolf et al.,
16 1993; Hawkins and Bowring, 1997; Zhu et al., 1997; Spear and Pyle, 2002). The crystallization stages
17 seen in zoned monazites, with changes in Y, Ca, Si, Sr, Ba, REE, U and Th, has been linked to certain
18 metamorphic reactions (Kohn and Malloy, 2004; Corrie and Kohn, 2008) or deformation process (Terry
19 and Hamilton, 2000). Zircon survives the majority of magmatic, metamorphic and erosive terrestrial
20 processes. Cathodoluminescence analysis of zircon zoning patterns allows a large variety of reactions to
21 be distinguished and can clarify the petrogenetic evolution (Corfu et al., 2003). Th/U ratios can also be
22 used to separate zircon based on their igneous or metamorphic origin (Hoskin and Ireland, 2000; Möller
23 et al., 2002; Hokada and Harley, 2004; Hoskin, 2005). Rare-earth element (REE) abundances can also be
24 used as a qualitative petrological indicator. Heavy rare-earth elements (HREE) are preferentially
25 incorporated into zircon compared to light rare-earth elements (LREE). Hence, the normalized HREE
26 slope can be used to interpret whether a zircon crystallized or recrystallized when garnet and xenotime
27 (YPO_4) were present, because these minerals also preferentially assimilate HREE in the lattice (Hoskin
28 and Ireland, 2000; Rubatto, 2002; Hermann and Rubatto, 2003; Rubatto et al., 2009).

29 The events recorded in individual grains can be radiometrically dated employing combined laser
30 ablation analyses and cathodoluminescence (CL) images in zircons (Corfu et al., 2003) and compositional
31 maps obtained using electron microprobe (EMPA) in monazite (Gonçalves et al., 2005; Williams et al.,
32 2007) to recognize different growth zones. The chemical analysis, especially REE, links the development
33 of growth zones to specific metamorphic or deformative events (Frost et al., 2000; Rubatto, 2002;
34 Whitehouse and Platt, 2003; Zheng et al., 2007; Chen et al., 2010; Gagnevin and Daly, 2010; Holder et
35 al., 2015). Simultaneous geochronology and REE data are a powerful tool in the interpretation of ages -
36 this is known as REE-assisted geochronology (Castiñeiras et al., 2010).

37 In the present study, monazite and zircon ages of paragneisses and titanite ages of amphibolites
38 taken from separate, but presently adjacent tectonic slices of the high-P/high-T of Sobrado unit are
39 compared and interpreted using REE-assisted geochronology. This sheds new light upon the possible
40 origin, ages and relationships between the regional foliation development and the partial melting
41 processes that have occurred in the Sobrado unit.

42

43 2. Geological background

44 The Allochthonous complexes in NW Iberia are remnants of a huge nappe stack preserved as
45 klippen in the core of late Variscan synforms. They consist of units mostly of peri-Gondwanan derivation,
46 which can be classified in three groups based on their structural position in the tectonic pile and origin:
47 The Upper, Middle and Lower allochthons.

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1 The Upper Allochthon is a piece of the northern margin of Gondwana detached and drifted away
2 during the Cambro-Ordovician opening of the Rheic Ocean. The Middle Allochthon is formed by
3 lithospheric pieces of oceanic affinity, or oceanic supracrustal sequences that formed part of the Rheic
4 oceanic realm, and are often referred to as ophiolitic units. The Lower Allochthon derives from distal parts
5 of the Gondwanan continental margin.

6 The Allochthon units are separated from the Iberian Autochthon by a series of kilometer-scale
7 imbricated sheets, known as the Parautochthon (Ribeiro et al., 1990), or Schistose Domain in Galicia
8 (NW Spain), consisting of a set of Paleozoic metasedimentary and volcanic rocks. The Parautochthon has
9 stratigraphic and igneous affinities with the Iberian autochthon of the Central Iberian Zone, and no
10 ophiolites occur between them. For these reasons it is interpreted as a distal part of the Gondwanan
11 continental margin (Farias et al., 1987; Dias da Silva et al., 2014).

12 The allochthonous units are regarded as a stack of Variscan thrust sheets with associated tectonic
13 fabrics and metamorphic events. Due to the "piggy-back" nature of the sequence, the structurally higher
14 units are thought to represent the furthest travelled paleogeographic domains. Recumbent folds, thrusts
15 and extensional detachments formed during the Variscan collision are found in all three allochthonous
16 units (Martínez Catalán et al., 1999; Gómez-Barreiro et al., 2007).

17 Maximum sedimentation ages obtained from the study of detrital zircon carried out in
18 metasediments from the Upper allochthon can be estimated between 530 and 510 Ma (e.g., Fuenlabrada
19 et al., 2010). Intrusive rocks in the Upper allochthon have been dated between 520 and 490 Ma and are
20 associated with the development of a magmatic arc and extension of crust (Peucat et al., 1990; Ordóñez
21 Casado, 1998; Abati et al., 1999, 2007; Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007; Castiñeiras et al., 2010). Two
22 high-P/high-T metamorphic events have been recognized in this unit. The oldest one has yielded 490-480
23 Ma (Kuijper 1979; Peucat et al. 1990; Abati et al., 1999, 2007; Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002) and the
24 youngest one has been dated approximately between 405-390 Ma (Santos Zalduegui et al., 1996; Ordóñez
25 Casado et al., 2001; Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007). In the Middle allochthon, crystallization ages vary
26 between 390 and 375 Ma (Peucat et al., 1990; Dallmeyer et al., 1991, 1997) and ages from 375 to 365 Ma
27 have been related to continental subduction (Santos Zalduegui et al., 1995; Abati et al., 2010). Thrust
28 wedge collapse, in the middle and lower allochthonous units, is thought to have happened between 390
29 and 365 Ma, followed by a collision in the internal zones around 365-330 Ma, causing further folding and
30 thrusts (Dallmeyer et al., 1997; Martínez Catalán et al., 2009). Afterwards, there was another extensional
31 collapse phase until 315 Ma, followed by a final phase of shortening and folding up until approximately
32 305 Ma related to the regional oroclinal bending in Iberia (Aerden, 2004; Martínez Catalán, 2011, 2012;
33 Álvarez-Valero et al., 2014).

34 The Upper Allochthon is further subdivided into high-P/high-T and intermediate-P units (Gómez
35 Barreiro et al., 2007). The present study focuses on two of the high-P/high T upper units. The origin of
36 the high-P event recorded in these units is controversial, but might reflect the accretion of the units into
37 the continental part of northern Gondwana, during the Early-Middle Devonian (400-390 Ma; Ballèvre et
38 al., 2014).

39 The Sobrado antiform consists of three tectonic slices bounded by two extensional detachments
40 (Fig 1). The lower horse comprises highly serpentinized ultramafic rocks with interlayered metabasite
41 units. The metabasites include eclogites (Omp + Grt + Qtz + Rt ± Ky and Zo, mineral abbreviations
42 according to Kretz, 1983) and related clinopyroxene-garnet rocks without primary plagioclase (Na-Di +
43 Grt + Qtz + Rt ± Zo), as well as other types of rocks derived from the retrogression and mylonitization of
44 the early high-P stages. The intermediate slice is made up of migmatitic felsic gneisses (mainly
45 paragneisses), with frequent inclusions of high-P granulites (Na-Di + Grt + Pl + Qtz + Rt ± Ky). Relicts
46 of igneous protoliths are not preserved either in the lower or intermediate slices. The upper slice,
47 however, contains migmatitic felsic gneisses and mafic layers derived from deformed and recrystallized
48 gabbros with locally preserved relict igneous textures, reaching high-P granulite facies conditions. The

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1 progressive transformation from gabbros to high-P granulites (Na-Di + Grt + Pl + Qtz + Rt) has occurred
2 in a series of different stages with a metamorphic peak at 13-17 kbar and 660-770°C (Arenas and
3 Martínez Catalán, 2002).

4 The metamorphic evolution described by most authors in the Sobrado Unit suggests that felsic
5 gneisses underwent differing degrees of partial melting after the metabasites reached their peak pressure.
6 Consequently, the felsic gneisses are thought to have developed a regional foliation under amphibolite
7 facies conditions, as did the amphibolic gneisses, "flaser" amphibolites, and fine-grained amphibolites.
8 This metamorphic evolution is described by Arenas and Martínez Catalán (2002) as a clockwise P-T path,
9 with a metamorphic peak of, at least, 15 kbar and >800°C, followed by a strongly isothermal and
10 decompressive trajectory. This trajectory is interpreted to result from gravitational collapse of an
11 overthickened orogenic wedge (Gómez-Barreiro et al., 2007; Ballèvre et al., 2014). Although some
12 regional structures, such as the Fornás detachment (Gómez-Barreiro et al., 2007; Álvarez-Valero et al.,
13 2014) or the Corredoiras detachment (Díaz García et al., 1999), have been related to this gravitational
14 readjustment, no study has dealt with the development of these fabrics in any detail. Overall, it is thought
15 that the extensional flow has generated a pervasive thinning of the orogenic pile and that the preserved
16 sequence of tectonic slices is strongly condensed.

17 3. Methodology

18 3.1. Selected samples

19 Two samples (*JBP-71-15A* and *JBP-71-21*) were selected from two structurally separate but
20 currently adjacent parts of the high-P/high-T Sobrado unit, within the Órdenes complex, for laser ablation
21 (LASS-Laser Ablation Split Stream) analyses, including U–Pb geochronology and REE determinations.
22 The sample locations are presented in Figure 1. Sample *JBP-71-21* is a mylonitic fine-grained
23 amphibolite, without any preserved igneous relicts. It is located at the base of the upper tectonic slice and
24 comprises Hbl + Pl + Grt ± Cpx + Bt + Rt ± Ttn ± Ilm. Sample *JBP-71-15A* is a granulite facies
25 migmatitic paragneiss from the underlying intermediate tectonic slice. It comprises Qtz + Pl + Grt + Kfs
26 + Ky + Bt + Ilm + Rt and shows microscopic scale textural evidence of partial melting.

27 3.2. Sample preparation

28 Sample preparation was carried out at the laboratories of the Universidad Complutense (Madrid).
29 The rocks were crushed, pulverized and sieved to achieve a 0.1-0.5 mm grain size. Heavy minerals were
30 concentrated using a Wilfley™ table. The non-magnetic minerals from this heavy fraction is then
31 separated using a Frantz isodynamic magnetic separator. A final concentrated fraction is obtained using
32 heavy liquids (methylene iodide, CH₂I₂).

33 Zircon (translucent, colourless or light brown), monazite (yellow) and titanite (colorless) grains
34 are selected by handpicking, according to their external morphology viewed under a binocular
35 microscope. All the grains collected were arranged separately in parallel rows, mounted on glass slide
36 with a double-sided adhesive and set in epoxy resin. After the resin was cured, the surface was eroded
37 using a wet abrasive silicon carbide abrasive paper (4000 grit) and polished with 0.3 μm aluminium
38 oxide. The surface was then coated with gold, to avoid charging problems under the scanning electron
39 microscope (SEM). Prior to isotopic analysis, cathodoluminescence images (CL) of zircon grains were
40 taken on a JEOL JSM-820 SEM, and compositional maps of monazite grains were created on a JEOL
41 Superprobe JXA-8900M microprobe (National Center for Electron Microscopy, Madrid). Secondary
42 electron images (SE) were also taken to determine the exact location of the spots, identify the internal
43 structure, and presence of inclusions and defects in zircon, monazite and titanite grains.

44 3.3. Mineral description

45 Titanite grains are generally rounded, with an average grain size of 100 μm, and irregular
46 morphologies. Their secondary electron images reveal homogeneous compositions and the presence of
47 solid inclusions. This grain size permits large spatial resolution analyses (50 μm) to be carried out.

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Bajado [1]: Most of the zircon grains have either irregular (metamorphic) or elongate dipyrnidal prism (igneous) shapes, or are equigranular in habit with abrasion signs (detrital), with scarce mineral inclusions. Titanite grains are generally rounded, with a larger grain size compared to monazite grains, which present a more variable grain size distribution and an irregular habit or are even broken.

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1 Monazite grains have a more variable grain size distribution, with an average of 60-70 μm . Their habit is
2 irregular and they usually show rounded morphologies or broken grains. We carried out La, Th, Y, U and
3 Nd compositional maps for every monazite grain in order to discover a compositional zonation that could
4 be attributed to different growth events. Thorium zoning is the one that developed better and was taken
5 into account to select the spots for isotopic analysis (Fig. 4), yet it never exceeds 30% of the grain.
6 Several spots were analyzed in monazite crystals with the greatest compositional contrasts to determine if
7 they really represented different growth stages in the monazite grains.

8 Zircon grains from the paragneisses usually have scarce mineral inclusions and they can display
9 a wide variety of morphologies, including irregular and sub-rounded shapes typical of metamorphic
10 zircon, pristine elongated dipyrmidal prisms interpreted as igneous in origin, and equigranular grains
11 with abrasion signs with a probable detrital origin. Their length-to-width ratios vary between 3:1 and 2:1.
12 Cathodoluminescence images (Fig. 2) are useful to relate the crystallization of parts of zircon crystals to
13 specific igneous, metamorphic or deformational events (Corfu et al., 2003, Nasdala et al., 2003, Zeck et
14 al., 2004). It is common to image a homogeneous xenocrystic core in zircon grains and even a less
15 luminescent mantle in some grains (grain numbers 5, 6). The core aspect is mainly rounded, with
16 irregular or angular shapes. In most of the zircon grains, the internal parts of the grains display an
17 oscillatory zoning (grain numbers 33, 71), with different thickness, although in some cases, this zoning is
18 faint (grain number 26). There are several grains with sector zones (grain numbers 26, 27) parallel to the
19 zircon c-axis (Watson and Yan Liang, 1995) and even one case of soccerball zoning (grain number 82).
20 The zoning usually appears to be partially truncated and surrounded by a discontinuous poorly
21 luminescent rim (grain numbers 20, 79).

22 3.4. Analytical techniques

23 U-Th-Pb, REE and Hf analyses of zircon, titanite and monazite were carried out using the laser
24 ablation split stream (LASS) at the University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB). The samples were
25 ablated using a Photon Machines 193 nm ArF excimer ultraviolet laser with a HelEx ablation cell coupled
26 to a Nu Instruments Plasma high-resolution multi-collector inductively coupled plasma mass
27 spectrometer (MC-ICP-MS) and either a Nu Instruments AttoM high-resolution single-collector ICP or
28 an Agilent 7700S quadrupole ICP-MS (Kylander-Clark et al., 2013). This installation allows the
29 simultaneous isotopic and compositional (REE) analysis to be carried out. The laser spot diameter was 20
30 μm for zircon, 7-10 μm for monazite (Košler et al., 2001) and 50 μm for titanite (Stearns et al., 2016),
31 resulting in pit depths between 6 μm for monazite and 30 μm for titanite. The laser has a fluence of ~ 1
32 J/cm^2 , and was fired twice to remove common Pb from the sample surface and this material was allowed
33 to wash out for 15 s, prior to the material being ablated at 3 Hz for 20 s. On the ICP-MS, the masses
34 $^{204}\text{Pb}+\text{Hg}$, ^{206}Pb , ^{207}Pb , and ^{208}Pb were measured using ion counters, and the masses ^{232}Th and ^{238}U were
35 measured using Faraday detectors.

36 The U-Th-Pb standardization for monazite was carried out using sample 44069 (Aleinikoff et al.,
37 2006) as the primary reference material (RM), whereas the Bananeira sample was employed as primary
38 RM for trace element corrections (Kylander-Clark et al., 2013; Palin et al., 2013). Additionally, FC-1
39 (Horstwood et al., 2003), Trebilcock (Tomascak et al., 1996) and Bananeira were also used as secondary
40 monazite RM, allowing $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages to be within 2% of their accepted values. U-Pb proportions in
41 titanite were corrected using Bear Laken (Aleinikoff et al., 2007) and Y1710C5 (Spencer et al., 2013) as
42 RM. 91500 (Wiendenbeck et al., 1995) and GJI (Jackson et al., 2004) were used as RM for zircon, both
43 for isotopic composition and trace element calibrations. Radiogenic lead versus common lead
44 ($^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$) measurements require up to 2% additional external error attributable either to variation count
45 statistics, or ablation signal stability (Spencer et al., 2013; Hacker et al., 2015b). These external errors
46 were incorporated into the data in the experiments.

47 The Iolite plug-in v. 2.5 (Paton et al., 2011) for the Wavemetrics Igor Pro software was used to
48 improve and reduce the analyses (Hacker et al., 2015). The isotopic ratios $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ for

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Eliminado: La, Th, Y, U and Nd compositional maps were conducted in monazite grains, but we focus here on thorium compositional maps because these generally show the best developed compositional zonation. ...onazite grains have a more ... [5]

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1 each analysis were plotted on Tera-Wasserburg diagrams using Isoplot and Topsoil programs (Ludwig,
2 2012; Zeringue et al., 2014). All date uncertainties are reported at the 95% confidence interval, assuming
3 a Gaussian distribution of measurement errors. Zircon, titanite, and monazite REE analyses were
4 normalized against the McDonough and Sun (1995) chondrite values.

5 4. Results

6 4.1. Titanite (amphibolite, intermediate tectonic slice)

7 Fifty-one titanite analyses were projected onto a Tera-Wasserburg concordia plot (Fig. 3a). After
8 a preliminary evaluation, twelve analyses were rejected due to either high common Pb or high
9 discordance (>10%) and were considered no further (Table 1). The remaining analyses define a Pb/U
10 semi-total isochron between the common or initial Pb (^{207}Pb) and radiogenic Pb (^{206}Pb) (Ludwig, 1998).
11 The good fit of the isochron confirms the chemical homogeneity of the data (Stearns et al., 2016) and it
12 intercepts the concordia at 364.8 ± 4.5 Ma (2σ). Titanite chondrite-normalized REE analyses are detailed
13 in Table 1 and are shown in Fig. 3b. Titanite REE patterns are convex upwards, relatively flat, with slight
14 LREE depletions versus HREE with respect to chondrite. They generally lack a europium anomaly (Eu*),
15 but some analyses show a non-distinctive positive or negative anomaly. Recrystallized titanite, in the
16 presence of amphibole, show a similar REE pattern to them (Chambefort et al., 2013), with an umbrella
17 shape, suggesting a metamorphic origin (Mulrooney and Rivers, 2005; Lesnov, 2013).

18 4.2. Monazite (paragneiss, upper tectonic slice)

19 For monazite U/Th-Pb geochronology, we used the thorium zoning in monazite grains to select
20 the analytic spots. As shown in Figure 4 there are no significant age differences between spots or zones
21 with different Th chemical concentrations in a single grain. The obtained REE patterns are also very
22 similar, and the mismatch at the HREE is probably due to either uncertainties in measurement because of
23 the lower counts, or interference effects of intermediate rare-earth oxides (Holder et al., 2015).

24 Data from seventy-six U/Th-Pb monazite analyses are shown in Table 2 and displayed using a
25 Tera-Wasserburg concordia plot (Fig. 5a). Four of these analyses, not related to chemical zoning, were
26 discarded due to common Pb loss and were considered no further. The remaining analyses form a single
27 population (mean square of weighted deviation; MSWD = 0.48) centered on a concordia age of $382.5 \pm$
28 1.0 Ma (2σ). Monazite geochemistry is shown in Figure 5b. REE patterns analyzed show an LREE
29 enrichment, HREE depletion and negative Y anomalies with respect to chondrite with little variation
30 within or between samples. The chemical profiles suggest simultaneous crystallization of monazite with
31 garnet (Rubatto, 2002; Rubatto et al., 2006; Mottram et al., 2014; Holder et al., 2015), which is stable at
32 paragneisses typical temperatures and pressures. Negative Eu anomalies indicate a preferential
33 incorporation of europium to feldspars, in particular to K-feldspar, during melt crystallization (Buick et
34 al., 2010; Rubatto et al., 2013). These characteristics are compatible with monazite recrystallization in a
35 single pulse (MSWD <1) in the presence of garnet, suggesting a metamorphic origin.

36 4.3. U-Pb zircon (paragneiss, upper tectonic slice)

37 Eighty-three analyses were performed on eighty zircon grains from the Sobrado paragneiss
38 (Table 3). In a preliminary assessment of the data, two analyses were rejected due to analytical errors
39 (grain numbers 8, 36). Additionally, 23 analysis yielded a discordance higher than 10% and will not be
40 further considered. The remaining 58 zircon analyses are shown on a Wetherill concordia plot (Fig. 6a).
41 The $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages older than 1000 Ma are presented in a probability density plot (Fig. 6b). Most of the
42 old ages are distributed between 1880 and 2200 Ma, with two peaks at 2030 and 2100 Ma. Three ages are
43 older, around 2600 Ma, and there are also two analysis around 1300 Ma. The $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages younger
44 than 1000 Ma are plotted in a Tera-Wasserburg concordia plot (Fig. 7a) and a probability density plot
45 (Fig. 7b).

46 The data are continuously distributed between 589 and 380 Ma and attending to their CL texture,
47 ages from 589 to 510 Ma are obtained mainly from internal areas with oscillatory or sector zoning (e.g.,

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Eliminado: Five analyses were rejected for age calculation due to high contents of common Pb (grain numbers 7, 29, 64, 69, 73) and...two others ...analyses were rejec ... [17]

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33, 27 and 62, see Fig. 2); whereas, ages from 510 to 380 Ma correspond to discordant rims that have homogeneous CL signal, except for some grains (e.g., 10, 11 and 26, see Fig. 2) that are cores with oscillatory or sector zoning.

In order to get more insight into the meaning of the data, we have plotted these ages versus the Th/U ratios (Fig. 8) and we recognized two main groups. The first group is a cluster of zircon analyses with ages between 589 and 510 Ma and Th/U values higher than 0.3. The second group defines a trend with negative correlation from 500 to 380 Ma and Th/U values from 0.01 to 0.13. This correlation between the age and the composition of zircon suggests that the age dispersion is related to an actual geological process and is not caused by lead loss. Additionally, five analysis do not match these groups (analyses 10, 11, 26, 61 and 63) as they have ages lower than 510 Ma but show high Th/U ratios (>0.13). These outliers could be analytical errors, but they also correspond to the exceptions in the 510-380 Ma group, so they could be the result of a decoupling between the age and the composition (e.g., Flowers et al., 2012).

From the first group of data between 589 and 510 Ma, we can extract two ages, 546 ± 5 Ma out of six analyses, and 526 ± 3 Ma from 14 analyses (Fig. 9).

4.4. REE zircon (paragneiss, upper tectonic slice)

The chondrite-normalized REE patterns of the zircons with ages older than 600 Ma are shown in Figure 10a. In general, this group has REE patterns characteristic of igneous zircon (Hoskin and Schaltegger, 2003; Whitehouse and Platt, 2003; Hanchar and Westrenen, 2007; Grimes et al., 2015), with a pronounced fractionation from light to heavy REE and two anomalies in Ce (positive) and in Eu (negative). There are only three analyses that diverge from this template and show a flat HREE pattern that can be related to the presence of garnet and interpreted as metamorphic zircon.

For the younger analyses, the chondrite-normalized REE patterns have different features depending on the age group already defined (Fig. 10b). The oldest group (589-510 Ma) shows a tight HREE fractionation, variable Eu anomaly, and a pronounced Ce anomaly, all consistent with a magmatic origin. The youngest group (510-380 Ma) has a variable HREE slope, whereas the Eu anomaly is more regular, and the Ce anomaly is less marked. These features are compatible a metamorphic origin (Chen et al., 2009, 2010; Rubatto et al., 2009; Peters et al., 2013; Stipska et al., 2016).

When we plot Hf, Yb/Gd and Eu/Eu* against the ages for the young analyses (Fig. 11a, b, c), we can observe a great variation in composition of the 589-510 Ma group, but without a clear correlation. The group of outliers (excepting analysis 63 which has an anomalous composition) usually fits the composition of the first group, but at a younger age. Finally, in the 510-380 Ma group it is remarkable not only the good correlation between age and composition, but also the contrasting evolution depending of the age (grey arrows). Hafnium, Yb/Gd and Eu/Eu* increase from 510 to ~430 Ma while there is a striking decrease from ~420 to 380 Ma. These compositional variations suggest that the age smear observed between 510 and 380 Ma is not caused by lead loss, but it is related to the evolution of the hosting rocks. Finally, we have used the U/Ce-Th graph proposed by Bacon et al. (2012) to discriminate between metamorphic and igneous zircon. In this diagram, the first group of zircon and the outliers plot in the igneous zircon field, whereas the second group of zircon is projected in the metamorphic zircon field (Fig. 11d).

5. Discussion

5.1. Zircon inheritance

Based on CL images, ages and zircon composition, we can determine that the youngest zircon with magmatic origin is grain number 34 (Fig. 2), that yielded an age of 511 Ma. This age is comparable to other maximum depositional ages obtained from similar units in the NW Iberia allochthonous complexes, such as the intermediate-P Betanzos uppermost unit (530-510 Ma, Fuenlabrada et al., 2010), and the intermediate-P Cariño uppermost unit (~510 Ma, Albert et al., 2015). Older ages are interpreted

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Eliminado: with higher Σ REE values compared to older zircons. Low La contents (0.01-0.38 ppm) make it unlikely that metamictization of the analyzed zircons has occurred (e.g. Belousova et al., 2002, Castiñeiras et al., 2010, Hoskin, 2005). All patterns present Ce/Ce* positive anomalies (0.175-119 ppm) and these are usually more pronounced in the 500-600 Ma zircons group. This anomalous Ce content is related to the oxidation state of the original magma. As a consequence, zircon accepts Ce⁴⁺ versus Ce³⁺, because the former ions replace Zr directly, without the need for a coupled substitution (Hoskin and Schaltegger, 2003). Likewise, the patterns show a negative europium anomaly (Eu/Eu*= 0.08-0.79), with higher values in the analyses that show higher LREE contents. Plagioclase growth or crystallization controls the Eu anomaly, because it incorporates all Eu²⁺ available in the system, although the Eu anomaly could also be conditioned by oxygen fugacity (e.g. Schaltegger et al., 1999). In general, the 500-600 Ma zircons aliquot present a quite similar HREE pattern, with a steady positive slope, characteristic of magmatic zircons (e.g. Grimes et al., 2015, Hanchar and Westrenen, 2007, Hoskin and Schaltegger, 2003, Whitehouse and Platt, 2003). However, the 380-500 Ma zircons aliquot has a much greater variation in ... [21]

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Eliminado: The remaining population (grains numbers 25, 20, 26, 71, 10, 17, 11) has a magmatic HREE signature.

1 as inheritance mostly of magmatic provenance. The youngest magmatic episodes represented (546 and
2 526 Ma) in our sample are also recognized in other well-characterized high P-high T units of the
3 allochthonous complexes (Peucat et al., 1990; Santos Zalduegui et al., 2002; Castiñeiras et al., 2010), and
4 is related to a magmatic arc creation around the periphery of Gondwana (Abati et al., 1999, 2007).

5 U-Pb geochronology studies of detrital zircons and Sm-Nd whole rock analyses in intermediate-
6 P units of NW Iberia upper allochthons (Betanzos unit, Fuenlabrada et al., 2010; Cariño gneisses, Albert
7 et al., 2015) may give an indication of the provenance of inherited zircons older than 1000 Ma in the
8 Sobrado migmatitic paragneisses (Fig. 6b). We obtained two Mesoproterozoic analyses, between 1.2 and
9 1.4 Ga. Similar ages are also found in the Parautochthonous (Díez Fernández et al., 2012), in the basal
10 allochthonous units (Díez Fernández et al., 2010) and, to a lesser extent, in the intermediate-P units of
11 NW Iberia (Albert et al., 2015). These inherited zircons, although scarce (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2003),
12 likely have their origin in rocks derived from Saharan and Arabian-Nubian cratons, and presumably
13 transported during the Cadomian orogeny (e.g., Martínez Catalán et al., 2004). Paleoproterozoic
14 populations range from 1.8 to 2.2 Ga, clustered at 2.1 Ga, are also common in the Allochthonous
15 complexes (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2003) and their origin likely involves materials generated or
16 reworked during the Eburnian orogeny (e.g., Egal et al., 2002; Ennih and Liegeois, 2008) from the West
17 African craton (Peucat et al., 2005). Finally, the Archean population in the Sobrado paragneisses ranges
18 from 2.5 to 2.8 Ga, and it is likely related to intrusive events in the Western Reguibat Shield (Schofield et
19 al., 2012) and the northern part of the West African craton (Albert et al., 2015), with some reworking
20 processes of juvenile rocks formed at ca. 3.0 Ga (Potrel et al., 1998).

21 5.2. Evolution of metamorphism of the Sobrado migmatitic paragneiss based on zircon 22 composition.

23 Extracting ages from a dataset where the data are evenly distributed from 502 to 380 Ma is a
24 challenging task. When such smear in the age sorting happens, if we can rule out analytical error, we have
25 three possibilities (e.g., Castiñeiras et al., 2010), namely, (i) the correct age is the youngest and the
26 dispersion is related to zircon inheritance, (ii) the real age is the oldest and the spread is caused by lead
27 loss, or, (iii) the age range is recording some kind of protracted geological event. Taking into account the
28 CL texture of the youngest spots, we can remove the first possibility as the majority of analyses were
29 performed in zircon rims. Furthermore, maximum depositional ages obtained from similar units from the
30 Allochthonous complex preclude their interpretation as inheritance. The second possibility is plausible,
31 considering the complex metamorphic evolution and the high grade attained by these rocks. However, a
32 young lead loss episode should have affected also the inherited zircon ages, and the presence of various
33 old age peaks (e.g., ~2000, 546 and 536 Ma) suggests that they did not experienced lead loss. Finally, the
34 strong correlation between age and zircon composition clearly points out to the validity of the third
35 option.

36 Even though the Th/U ratio shows a consistent evolution from 510 to 380 Ma, the rest of the
37 proxies considered (Hf, Yb/Gd and Eu/Eu*) point out to a two-stage evolution. This is compatible with
38 the presence of two metamorphic events in the HP-HT units, one at ~490-480 Ma and other at ~390-380
39 Ma (e.g., Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002, 2007). The increase recorded in Yb/Gd (Fig. 11b), related to the
40 slope of the HREE, from 502 to 430 Ma is congruent with a higher availability of HREE in the rock. As
41 garnet is the most important HREE reservoir in metamorphic rocks, we argue that this trend is recording
42 the progressive destabilization of garnet in a decompressive path from HP-HT conditions. The increase
43 observed in the Eu/Eu* ratio is consistent with a progressive retrogression of anortite, which is the main
44 europium reservoir in rocks (Barth and Wooden, 2010; Castiñeiras et al., 2011).

45 The sharp decrease observed in the Yb/Gd ratio from 420 to 380 Ma, is probably related to a
46 new event of garnet growth (Rubatto et al., 2006; Stipska et al., 2016), i.e., the second HP-HT event. The
47 evolution in the Eu/Eu* ratio suggests that this event took place under granulite facies conditions, as
48 plagioclase was present to pump out all the available europium.

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Eliminado: Petrogenetic information about the different zircon groups, defined according to their age, can be ascertained using their REE contents and various elemental ratios, such as Yb/Gd, Th/U, Ce/Sm, U/Ce, Th and Hf (e.g. Barth and Wooden, 2010; Castiñeiras et al., 2011).

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Eliminado: On the Yb/Gd versus Th/U plot (Fig. 10a), most analyses of the 380-500 Ma aliquot define a Th/U ratio ranging from 0.01 to 0.25. This is significantly lower than the 500-600 Ma aliquot ratios (Th/U= 0.15-1.77). Yb/Gd ratios present a wide dispersion in both zircon groups. According to Wooden et al., (2006), in magmatic zircon a Th/U ratio reduction is usually combined with an increase in Yb/Gd ratios as zircon crystallization temperatures decrease, indicating a fractional crystallization process. In this case, the homogeneity of 500-600 Ma data suggests that these processes have not occurred in the magmatic evolution. Lower Yb/Gd ratios in 380-500 Ma aliquot indicate the presence of garnet in the paragneisses. Ce/Sm ratios allow assessment of the degree of oxidation of the zircon crystallization system. Ce/Sm ratios less than 2, in the 380-500 Ma aliquot case, indicate the presence of fluids rich in oxygen and water, proving the metamorphic origin of these zircons (Fig. 10b). Nevertheless, high Ce/Sm values indicate an oxygen fugacity in the system or a magma fractionation (Belousova et al., 2002; Castiñeiras et al., 2010). Additionally, in the bi-logarithmic plot of the U/Ce ratio versus Th concentration, a 1:1 line can be used to separate magmatic from metamorphic zircons (Fig. 10c) (Bacon et al., 2012). This is because metamorphic zircon has higher U concentration compared to igneous zircon, whereas Ce is higher in magmatic zircon (e.g. Hoskin and Schaltegger, 2003). Noticeably, the 500-600 Ma zircon population entirely fits within the magmatic field whereas 380-500 Ma zircon aliquot, except three atypical analyses (grain numbers 10, 11, 26), shares a metamorphic origin. On a Eu/Eu* versus Hf concentration plot, the Hf homogeneity, ranging from 70000 to 110000 ppm, in the 500-600 Ma group suggests that fractional crystallization of the magma that formed those zircons did not occur (Fig. 10d). The Eu anomaly seen in the Sobrado zircons is interpreted to be a consequence of coeval plagioclase growth and has no clear association with any age group. ... [22]

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5.3. Age of metamorphism in the Sobrado antiform

The youngest zircon data recorded (380 ± 4 Ma) is coherent with the monazite concordia age (382 ± 1 Ma) in the migmatitic paragneisses of the upper tectonic slice. This Middle Devonian age can be interpreted to represent the *minimum* age of the *youngest* metamorphic event in Sobrado unit, which reached high-P granulite facies (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007; Ordóñez Casado et al., 2001). It is suggested that the recrystallized monazite captures the onset of the exhumation process in the migmatitic paragneisses (Holder et al., 2015). Titanite recrystallized, within the mylonitized amphibolites of the intermediate tectonic slice, in the Late Devonian (~ 365 Ma) and could be related to the onset of retrograde metamorphic conditions. This variation could be generated by the prolongation of the exhumation process, reaching amphibolite facies. The Late Devonian age lies close to the Ar/Ar age (376 ± 2.0 Ma), proposed for uppermost units of the Órdenes complex (Dallmeyer et al., 1997).

The U-Pb zircon age for *the onset of the oldest metamorphic event* was estimated using the TuffZirc method, developed by Ludwig and Mundil (2002), which calculates the median by choosing the largest set of concordant analyses that are statistically coherent. The best estimate obtained for *this event* is $489.58 (+12.15 - 6.76)$ Ma, obtained by pooling together only six of sixteen analyses (Fig. 12). The *510-380* Ma zircon aliquot shows a clear correlation between its cathodoluminescence texture and its geochemistry. The age recorded in the migmatitic paragneisses is thought to correspond to a metamorphic event, dated in the Early Ordovician (~ 490 Ma), and is in very good agreement with upper high-P/high-T dates of equivalent units carried out during previous studies (Kuijper, 1979; Peucat et al., 1990; Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002, 2007). This age also coincides *with* those obtained from intermediate pressure (intermediate-P) units, where large plutons were emplaced and there is a lack of later high-P/high-T metamorphism during the Devonian. The westernmost upper intermediate-P units of the Órdenes Complex underwent a granulite-facies metamorphism dated between ca. 500 and 485 Ma, contemporaneous with the intrusion of massive gabbros and granodiorites related to Cambrian magmatic arc activity (Abati et al., 1999, 2003, 2007, 1999; Andonaegui et al., 2002, 2012, 2016; Castiñeiras et al., 2002, 2010). The granulite-facies metamorphism is associated with heating produced by the intrusions, accompanied by a quick burial, almost coeval with igneous emplacement (Abati et al., 2003; Castiñeiras, 2005; Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007).

Clearly, the metamorphic event recorded in zircon is pre-Variscan and *it* is therefore independent of the high-P/high-T granulite-facies metamorphism that occurred during the Early-Middle Devonian that has been identified in the underlying upper units, such as in Sobrado with $660-770^\circ\text{C}$ and 13-17 kbar (Arenas and Martínez Catalán, 2002), or $750-853^\circ\text{C}$ and 11.5-15.4 kbar (Benítez-Pérez, 2017). Thus, not only was the pre-Variscan metamorphism followed by a decompression stage that was associated with partial melting (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002), but also, later Devonian metamorphism and decompression during exhumation occurred, leading to partial melting in paragneisses and basic granulites (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007). *As the zircon composition clearly suggests,* the notable slope observed in the TuffZirc plot from 489 to 380 Ma (Fig. 12) is the result of these exhumation, burial and new exhumation processes accompanied by partial melting.

6. Conclusions

This study provides new age constraints on the processes that have affected the Sobrado unit, part of the Órdenes Complex, and allows some correlation with events recognized in other parts of the allochthonous high-P/high-T complexes of NW Iberia. Titanite, monazite and zircon dating, together with REE analyses have been combined together in these rocks for the first time in order to carry out a geochronological investigation of the amphibolites and paragneisses.

According to the analyses, the youngest ages recorded by the metamorphic zircons are coherent with the concordia monazite age obtained from seventy-six analyses in the paragneisses. The Middle Devonian age (~ 380 Ma) represents the *minimum* age of the *last* Sobrado metamorphic event under high-P granulite-facies conditions and represents the first stages of the Variscan orogeny in this part of Iberia.

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Eliminado: Different element relationships, normalized REE patterns and HREE abundances, define a clear trend for each age group. The older dataset, corresponding to 500-600 Ma zircon aliquot, display high Ce/Sm and low U/Ce contents, negative negative Eu anomalies and positive HREE slopes. These zircons can be interpreted as having crystallized in an igneous rock when plagioclase was stable (e.g. Rubatto, 2002). The 380-500 Ma zircon aliquot shows evidence of divergent REE patterns with respect to the igneous zircon, a decrease of HREE abundances, with lower Ce/Sm contents, and higher U/Ce abundances and similar Eu anomalies. These features agree with the new zircon growth observed in CL images (Fig. 2) during granulite-facies metamorphism in the presence of garnet (e.g. Rubatto et al., 2006; Stipska et al., 2016).

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Subido [2]: Peucat et al., 1990; Santos Zalduegui et al., 2002

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1 | Dating of metamorphic titanite in the amphibolite yields a Late Devonian age (~365 Ma) and is
2 | associated with very homogeneous REE patterns suggesting the prolongation of the exhumation process
3 | in the Sobrado unit, reaching amphibolite-facies metamorphic conditions. In zircon, there is a strong
4 | relationship between their textures, as seen in cathodoluminescence images (CL), REE patterns and
5 | ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U ages. Metamorphic zircon defines an Early Ordovician age (~490 Ma) although showing a
6 | large dispersion. This date is linked to the first pre-Variscan granulite-facies metamorphism seen in in
7 | Sobrado unit under intermediate-P conditions, and it is interpreted to be related to the intrusion of basic
8 | and intermediate composition rocks, and coeval with burial in a magmatic arc context.

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9 | The maximum depositional age of the Sobrado unit is suggested to be late Cambrian based on the
10 | age of the youngest inherited zircon (511 Ma). From the youngest set of inherited zircon, two ages can be
11 | obtained (546 and 526 Ma), pointing to the formation of a peri-Gondwana magmatic arc. The protoliths
12 | of inherited zircon older than 1000 Ma from the Sobrado unit are found in other Iberian complexes and
13 | are thought to be related to sources mainly in the West African craton.

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Eliminado: dataset, all cogenetic zircon, yield a crystallization age of ~ 530 Ma (early-middle Cambrian)

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14 | *Data availability*

15 | The data are not publicly accessible

18 | *Supplement*

19 | There is no supplement related to this article.

22 | *Author contributions*

23 | JMBP, PC, JGB and JRMC contributed equally to the field, experimental and elaboration of the
24 | manuscript. AKC contributes to U-Pb-REE acquisition and data reduction and RH participated in the
25 | writing of the text and the geological interpretation.

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28 | *Competing interests*

29 | The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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1 [FIGURE CAPTIONS](#)

2 [Figure 1. Geological map of the study area and location of the samples, modified from Arenas and](#)
3 [Martínez Catalán \(2002\): \(a\) Location of the Órdenes complex within the Iberian massif. \(b\) Sobrado](#)
4 [Unit map, indicating units and horses. \(c\) Cross-section in WNW-ESE direction and \(d\) SW-NE and](#)
5 [SSW-NNE direction of the Sobrado antiform. Sample location are indicated.](#)

6 [Figure 2. Cathodoluminescence \(CL\) images with the location of the analyzed spots for selected zircon](#)
7 [grains.](#)

8 [Figure 3. \(a\) Tera-Wasserburg diagram showing distribution of analysed titanites \(n = 51\) from Sobrado](#)
9 [amphibolite \(JBP-71-21\). The rejected analyses are represented by gray ellipses. The ellipses represent](#)
10 [the \$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}\$ and \$^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}\$ errors \(\$\pm 2\sigma\$ \). \(b\) Chondrite-normalized rare earth element \(REE\) patterns](#)
11 [for the same titanites.](#)

12 [Figure 4. \(a\) Monazite grain compositional maps in paragneiss with a 30% thorium variation. Location](#)
13 [and spot numbers \(46 and 47\) are indicated, as well as the \$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}\$ age and error \(\$\pm 2\sigma\$ \). \(b\) Chondrite-](#)
14 [normalized rare earth element \(REE\) patterns for the same monazites in \(a\).](#)

15 [Figure 5. \(a\) Tera-Wasserburg diagram showing distribution of analysed monazites \(n = 76\) from](#)
16 [Sobrado paragneiss \(JBP-71-15\). The rejected analyses are represented by gray ellipses. The ellipses](#)
17 [represent the \$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}\$ and \$^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}\$ errors \(\$\pm 2\sigma\$ \). \(b\) Chondrite-normalized rare earth element \(REE\)](#)
18 [patterns for the same monazites.](#)

19 [Figure 6. Concordia plot \(a\) including all zircon with concordance >90% from sample JBP-71-15](#)
20 [\(Sobrado migmatitic paragneiss\), and \(b\) age histogram and probability density plot for ages older than](#)
21 [1000 Ma.](#)

22 [Figure 7. Tera-Wasserburg diagram \(a\) for the analyses between 589 and 380 Ma, and, \(b\) age histogram](#)
23 [and probability density plot for the same ages.](#)

24 [Figure 8. Th/U ratio versus \$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}\$ ages for the zircon analyses from 589 to 380 Ma. Analysis 63 \(510](#)
25 [Ma\) is not represented as it has an anomalous value \(6.59\).](#)

26 [Figure 9. Weigthed average obtained from magmatic ages distributed between 589 and 510 Ma.](#)

27 [Figure 10. Chondrite-normalized plots for \(a\) inherited zircon older than 1000 Ma, and \(b\) zircon](#)
28 [between 589 and 380 Ma.](#)

29 [Figure 11. \(a\) Hafnium versus age, \(b\) Yb/Gd versus age, \(c\) Eu/Eu* versus age, and \(d\) U/Ce versus Th](#)
30 [for zircon analyses between 589 and 380 Ma.](#)

31 [Figure 12. Age of the onset of the oldest HP-HT metamorphic event obtained using the TuffZirc](#)
32 [algorhythm.](#)

33

34 [Table 1: U-Th Pb+REE Titanite_McD_S](#)

35 [Table 2A: U-Th Pb+REE Monazite_McD_S](#)

36 [Table 3: U-Th Pb Zircon sorted by age](#)

37 [Table 4A: REE Zircon_McD_S sorted by age](#)

38 [Table 4B: REE Zircon_McD_S sorted by age](#)

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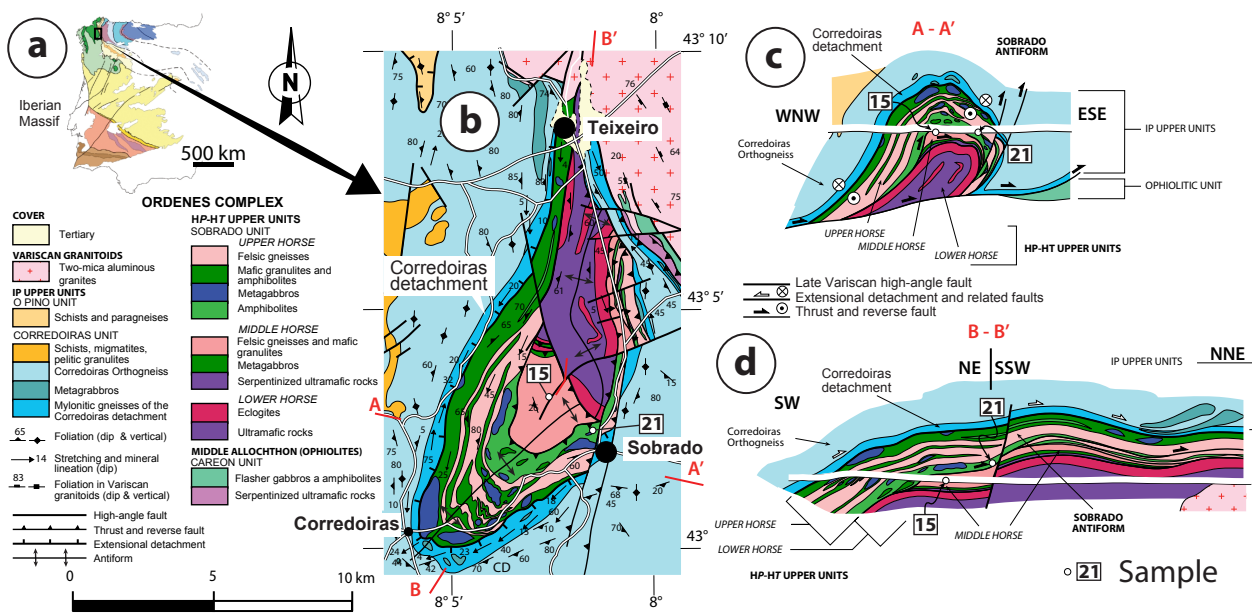
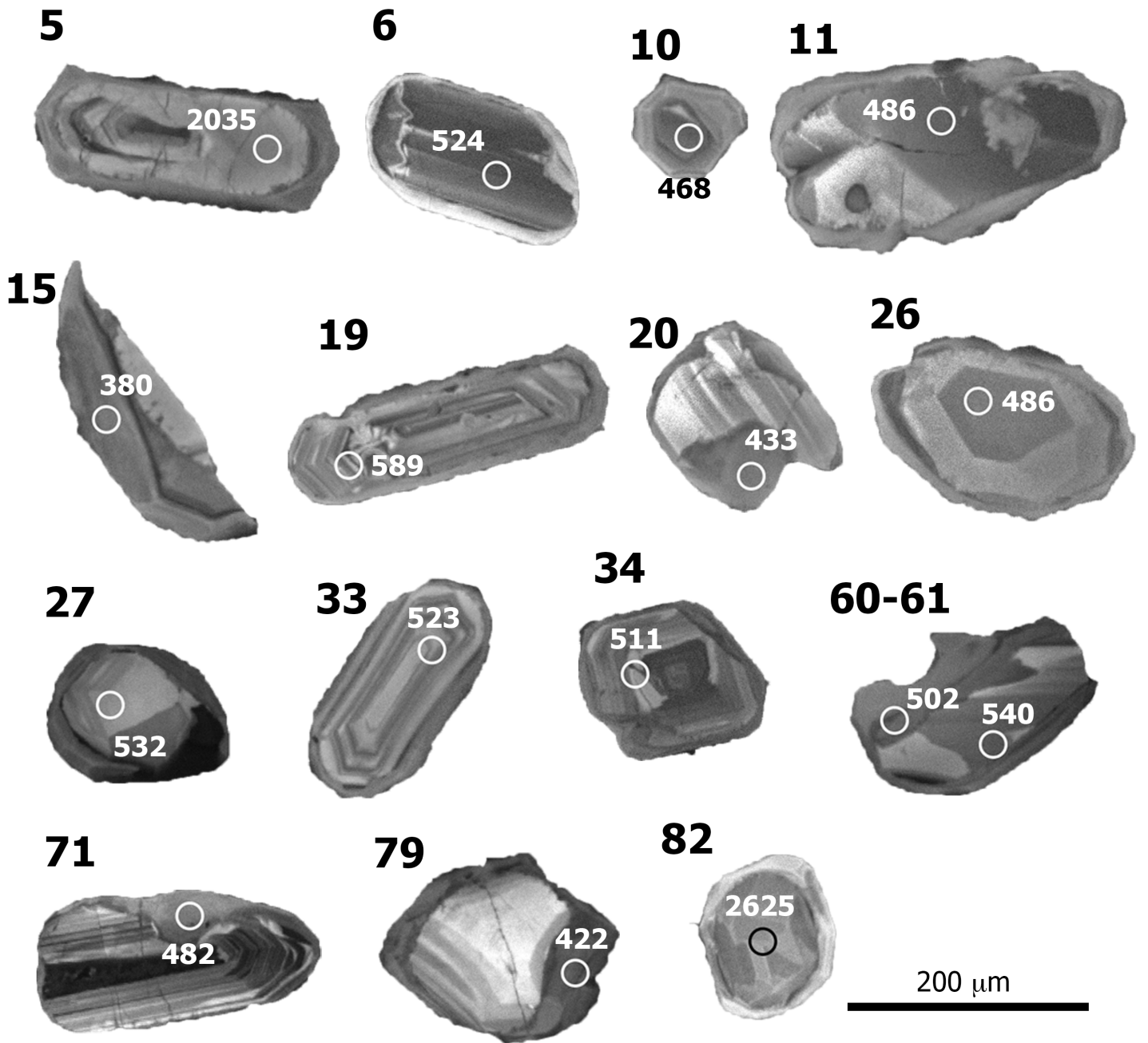


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Figure 2



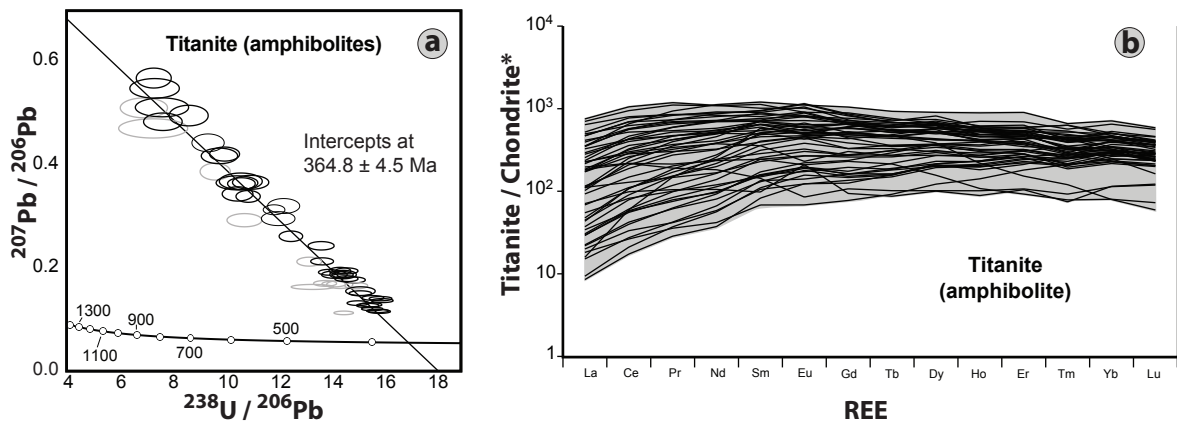


Figure 3. (a) Tera-Wasserburg diagram showing distribution of analysed titanites ($n = 51$) from Sobrado amphibolite (JBP-71-21). The rejected analyses are represented by gray ellipses. The ellipses represent the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ and $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ errors ($\pm 2\sigma$). (b) Chondrite-normalized rare earth element (REE) patterns for the same titanites.

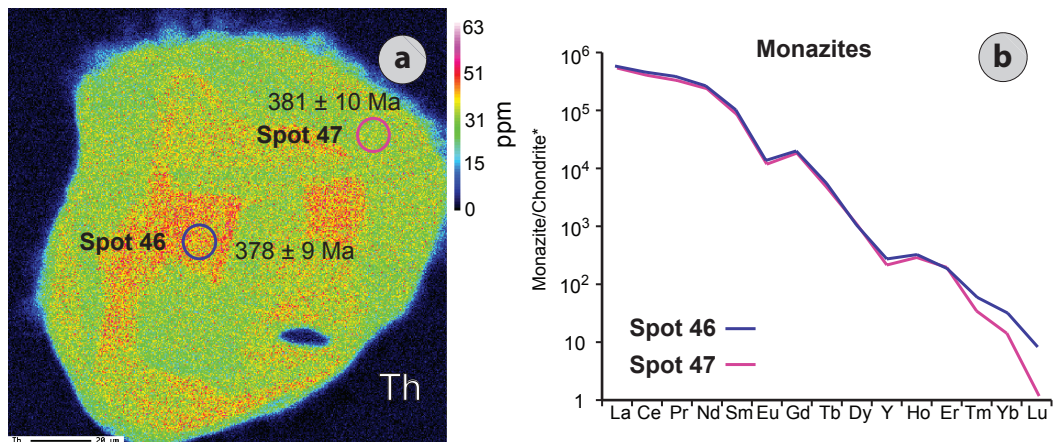


Figure 4. (a) Monazite grain compositional maps in paragneiss with a 30% thorium variation. Location and spot numbers (46 and 47) are indicated, as well as the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age and error ($\pm 2\sigma$). (b) Chondrite-normalized rare earth element (REE) patterns for the same monazites in (a).

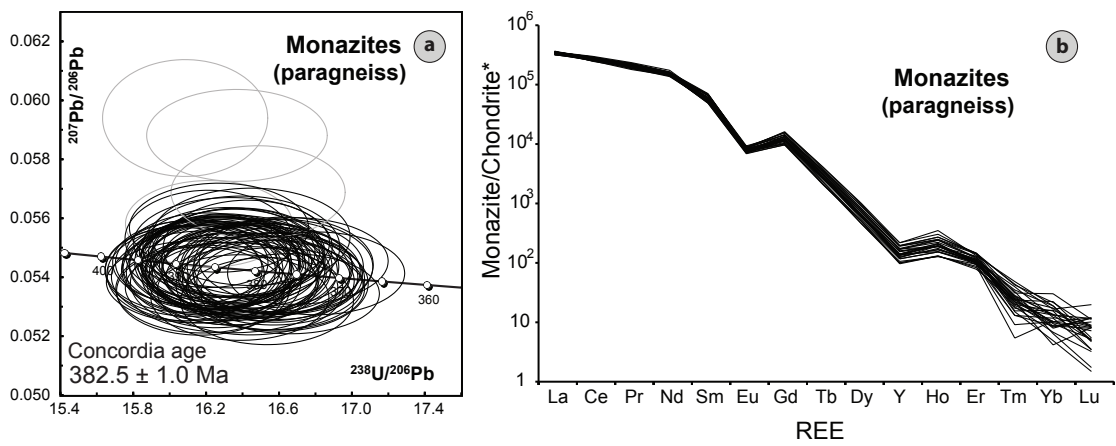
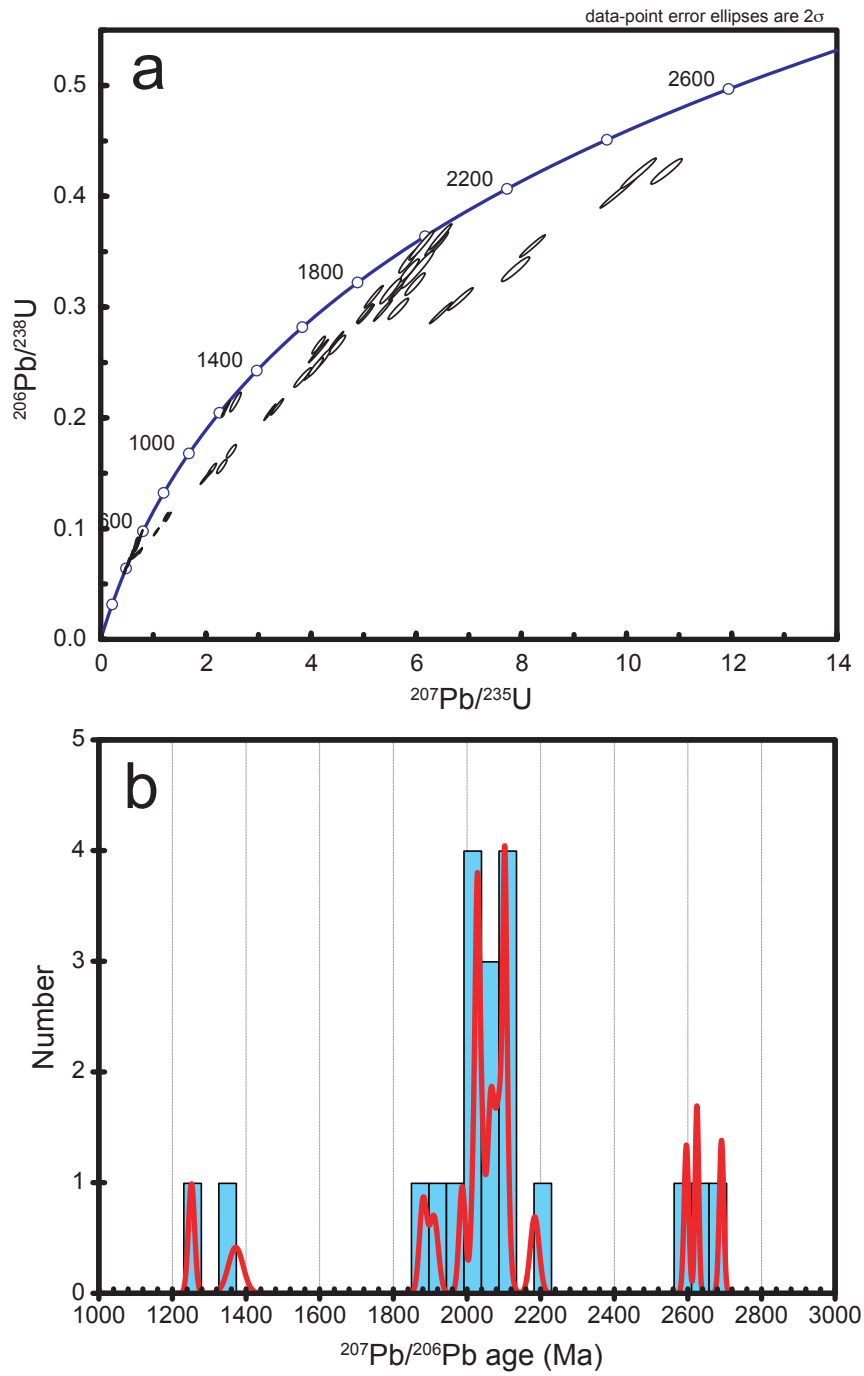
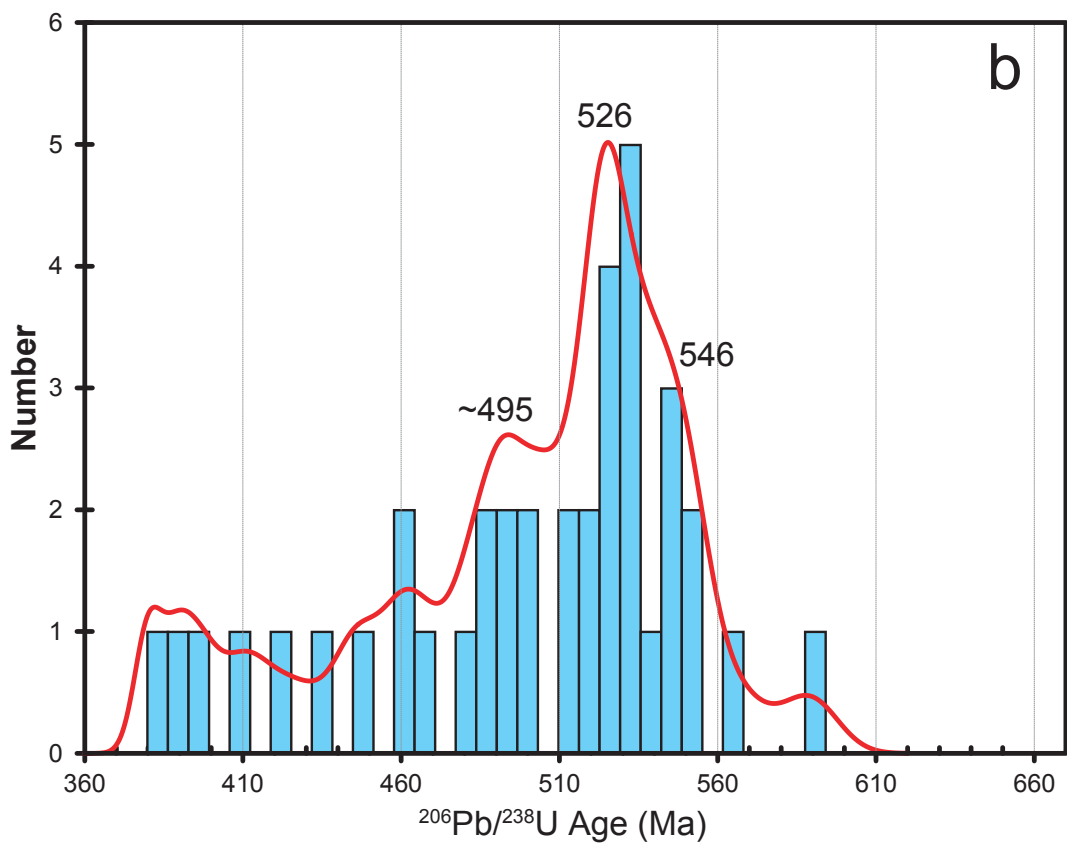
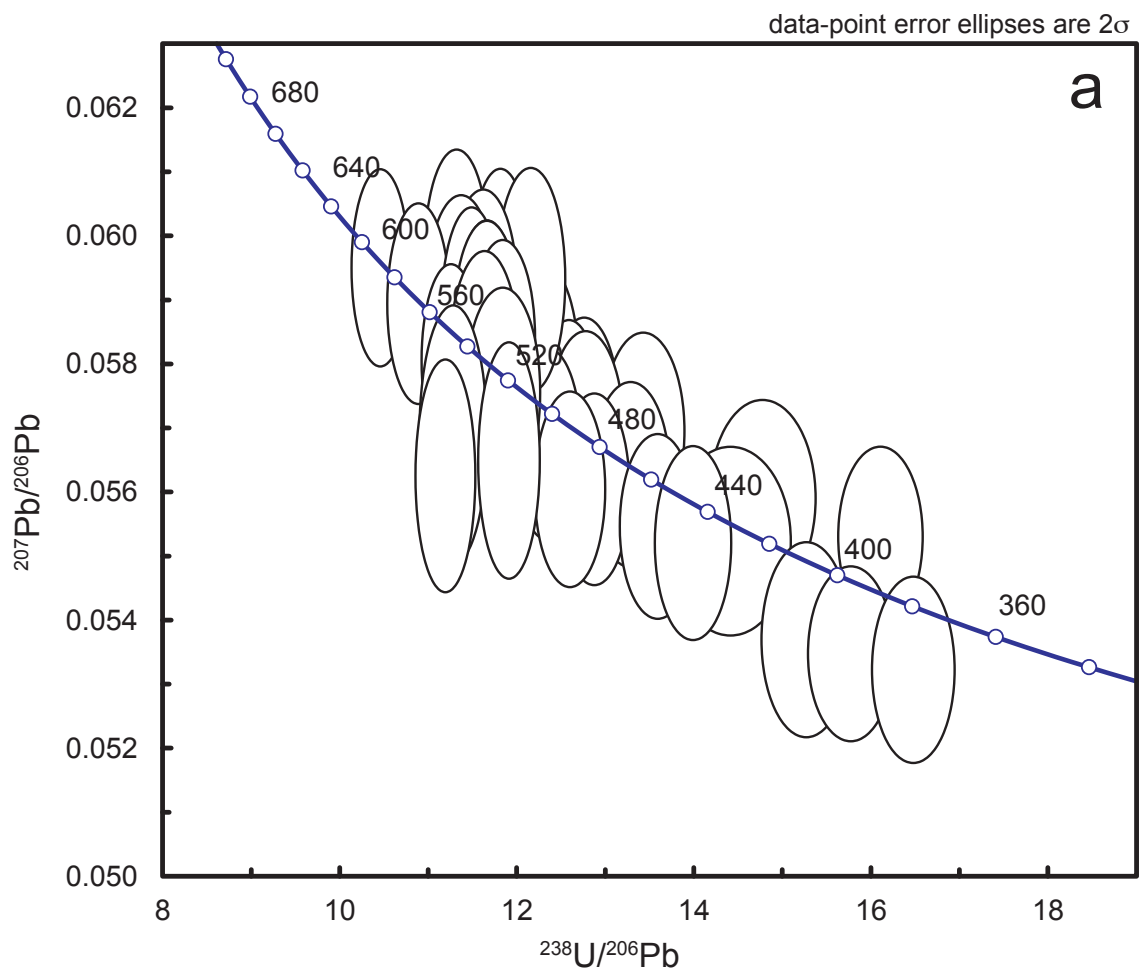
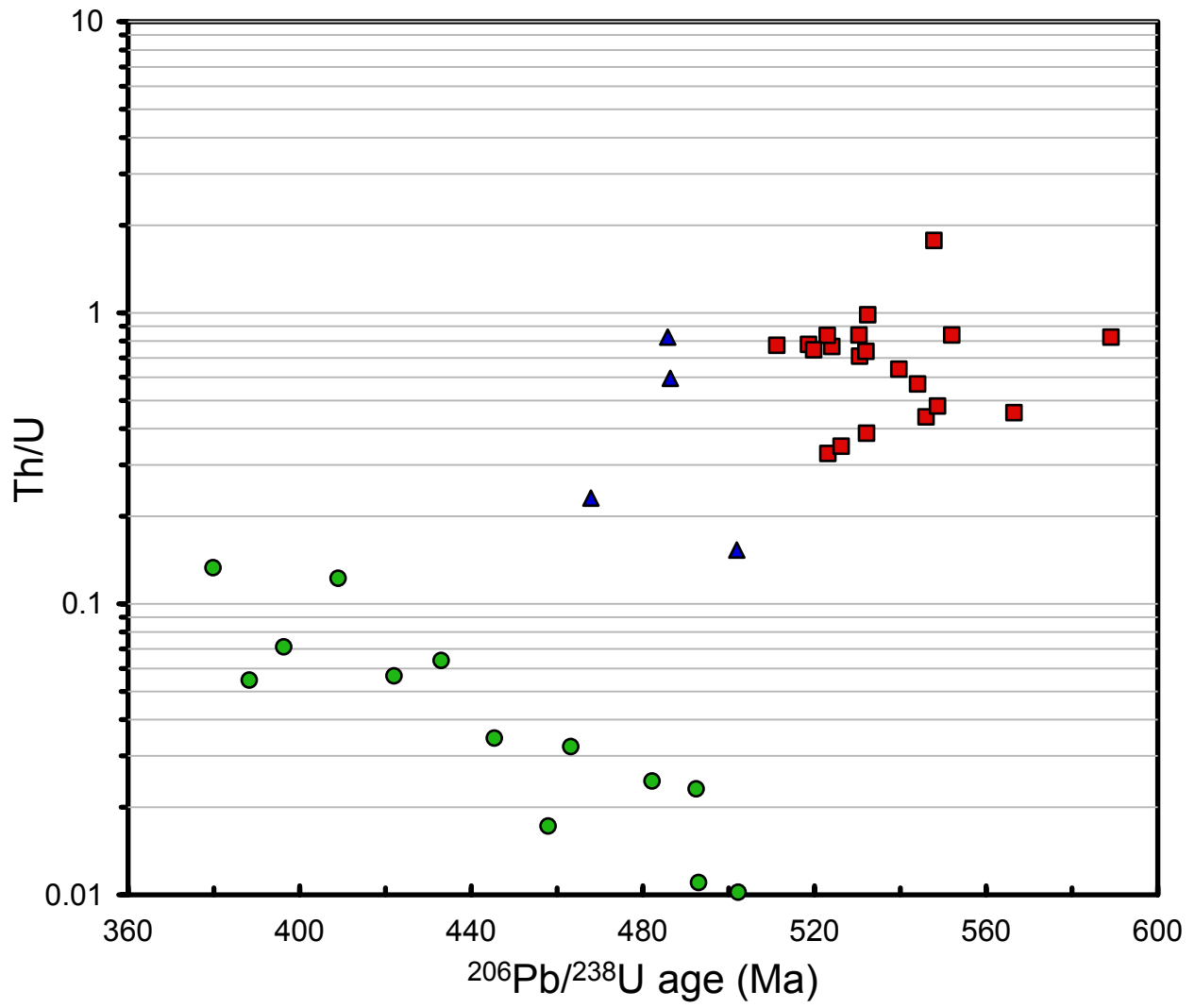


Figure 5. (a) Tera-Wasserburg diagram showing distribution of analysed monazites ($n = 76$) from Sobrado paragneiss (*JBP-71-15*). The rejected analyses are represented by gray ellipses. The ellipses represent the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ and $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ errors ($\pm 2\sigma$). (b) Chondrite-normalized rare earth element (REE) patterns for the same monazites.







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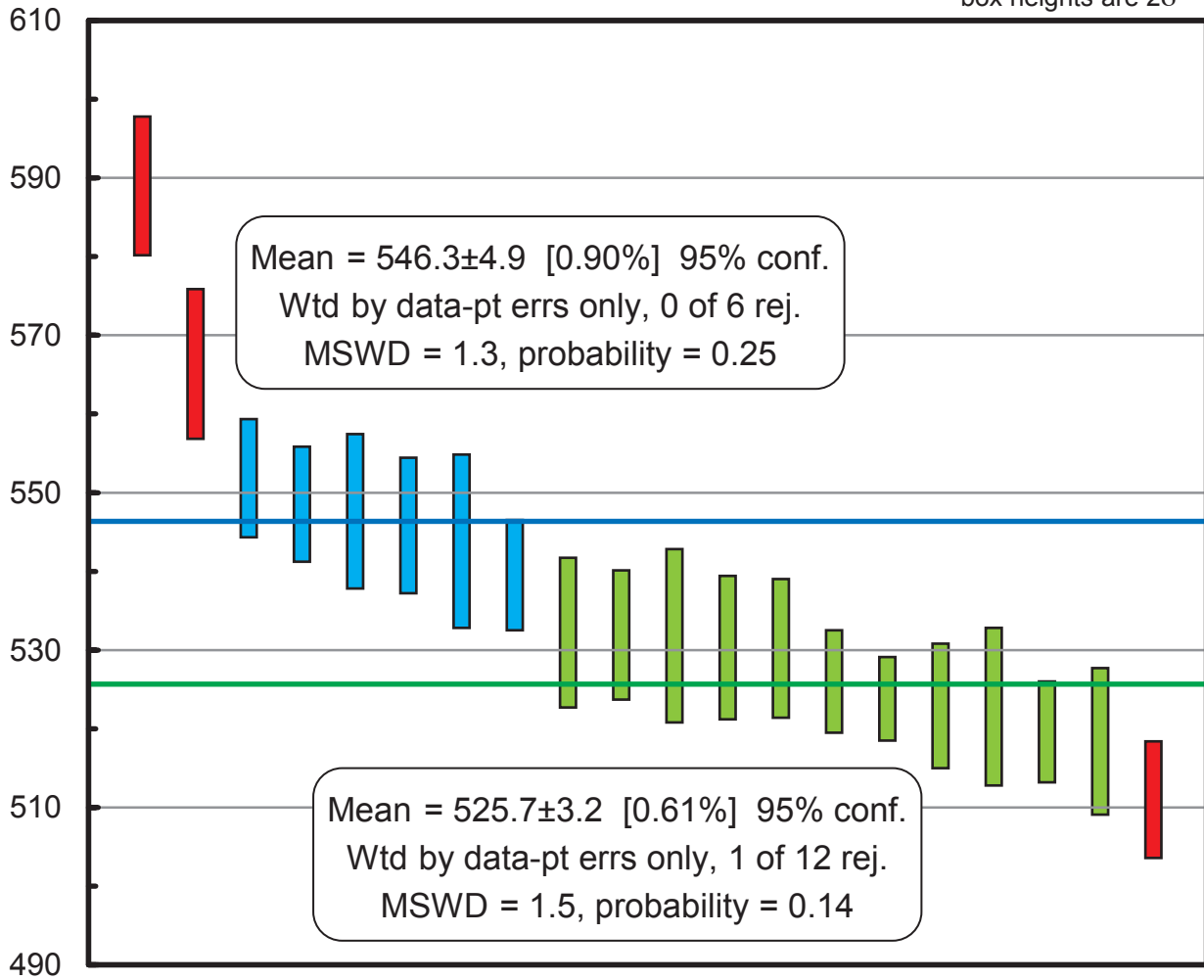


Figure 10b

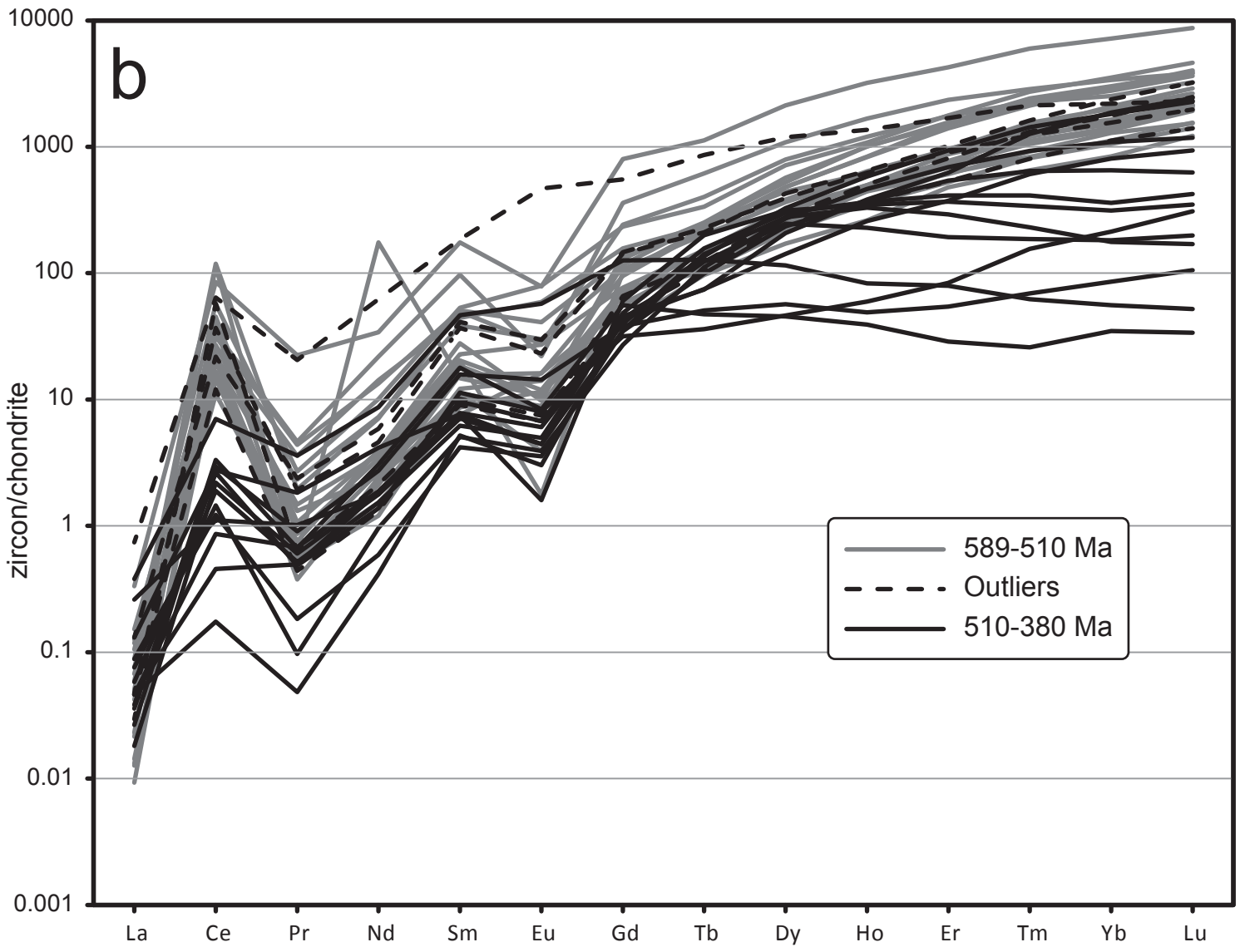
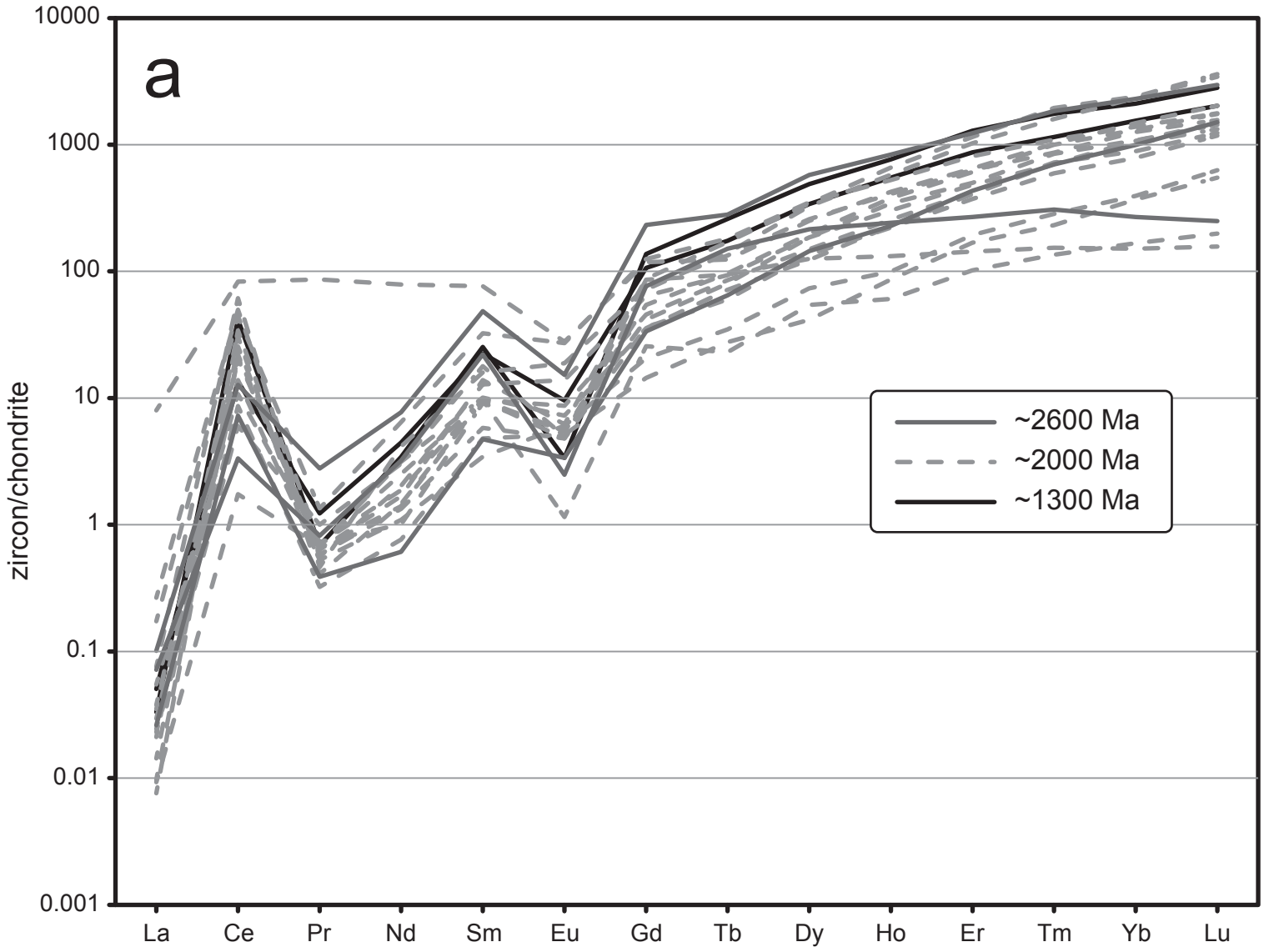


Figure 10a



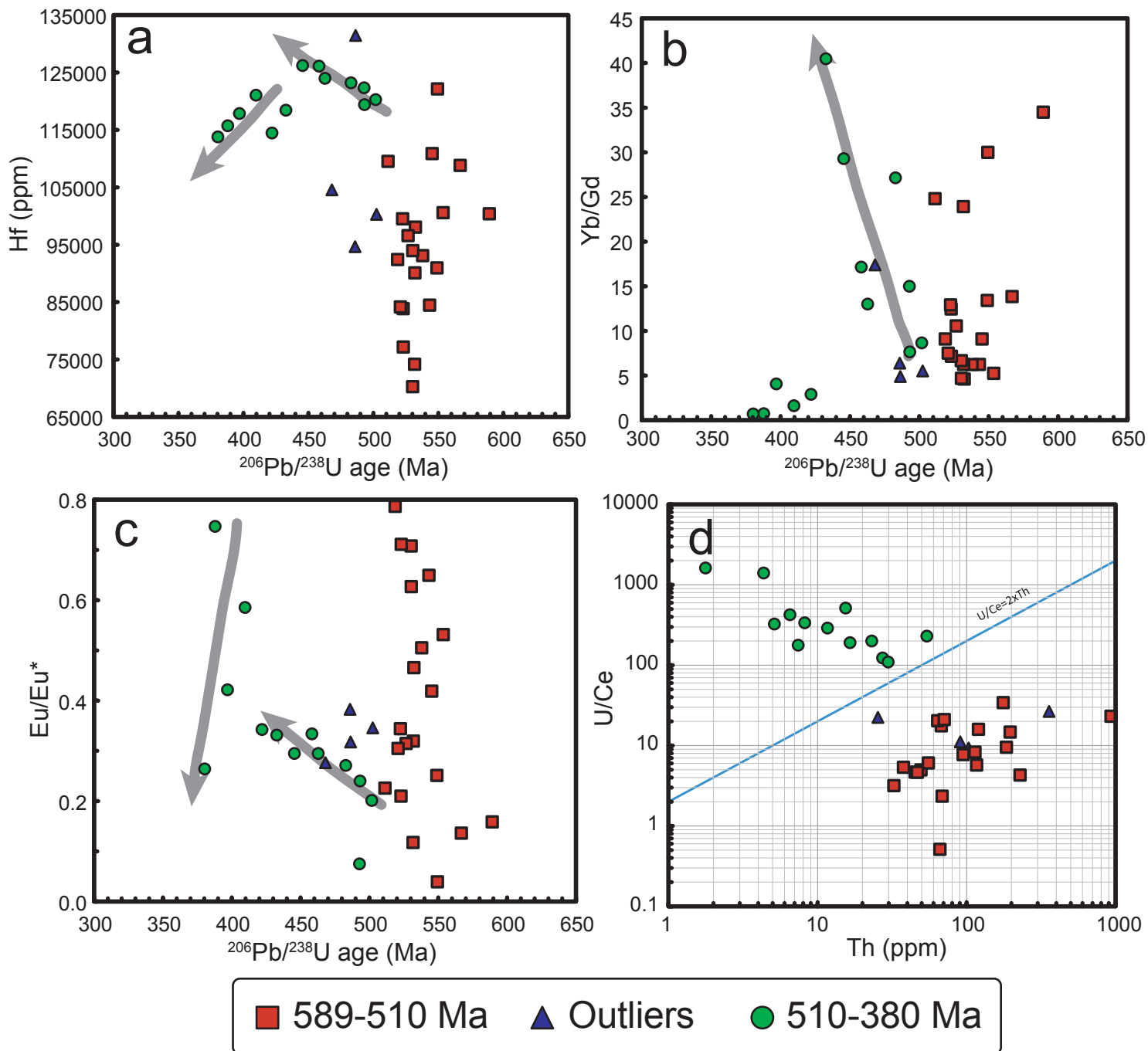


Table 2B_U-Th_Pb+REE Monazite_McD_S

Spot	²³⁸ U/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³² Th	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Pr (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Gd (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Dy (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Ho (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Tm (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Lu (ppm)
50	16.40 ± 0.37	0.0543 ± 0.0012	0.01944 ± 0.00045	2020	31600	561603	411093	340517	233479	92838	12131	19196	4598	1000	219	337	168	215	14	16.7
51	16.66 ± 0.40	0.0543 ± 0.0011	0.01944 ± 0.00047	4730	33200	523207	432300	303879	243545	110135	14512	25879	6759	1650	358	575	217	79.8	31	7.7
52	16.54 ± 0.40	0.0540 ± 0.00122	0.01953 ± 0.000469	1900	36500	565554	474715	359914	258425	11263.8	14547	21859	5963	1341	318	410	239	69.6	35.4	13.4
53	16.61 ± 0.42	0.0544 ± 0.00132	0.01891 ± 0.000502	1596	66200	545992	412398	295259	233260	84932.43	11758	18593	4391	1085	255	308	212	30.0	11.2	5.3
54	16.49 ± 0.39	0.0569 ± 0.00129	0.01916 ± 0.000475	1611	57800	542616	437194	352371	244201	100202.7	13499	20804	4931	1081	232	350	159	36.4	21.7	8.1
55	16.34 ± 0.48	0.0537 ± 0.00125	0.01950 ± 0.000545	1760	30200	581013	476346	371767	246827	84729.73	13357	19599	4377	1024	193	251	169	32.8	25.5	5.7
56	16.80 ± 0.40	0.0541 ± 0.00115	0.01912 ± 0.000446	2240	37600	536709	438825	335129	235449	94797.3	11758	16985	4177	996	204	288	164	40.9	28.6	8.1
57	16.49 ± 0.41	0.0540 ± 0.00113	0.01979 ± 0.000522	3610	30800	526160	461664	355603	247484	111621.6	13979	26533	6648	1602	318	447	240	51.0	49.7	18.3
58	16.33 ± 0.40	0.0544 ± 0.00121	0.01965 ± 0.000471	2110	39100	568354	464927	329741	240700	80000	11279	16030	3767	748	165	216	128	38.9	16.8	0.0
59	16.59 ± 0.38	0.0542 ± 0.0012	0.01946 ± 0.000442	3130	33400	556118	461664	344828	250985	93648.65	11863	19898	4873	976	222	271	173	42.9	13.0	19.5
60	16.59 ± 0.38	0.0540 ± 0.0012	0.01944 ± 0.000447	3270	30600	567511	450245	322198	245733	111283.8	13854	23819	5956	1524	323	445	236	36.4	16.8	19.5
61	16.55 ± 0.40	0.0537 ± 0.00124	0.01905 ± 0.00045	1860	69500	540928	433931	309267	224508	87702.7	12256	16683	3518	752	174	209	156	36.4	6.8	13.4
62	16.14 ± 0.40	0.0538 ± 0.00114	0.01945 ± 0.000517	3700	34000	579325	481240	346983	233260	114189.2	14760	25226	6288	1467	359	498	232	72.1	27.3	32.5
63	16.35 ± 0.38	0.0539 ± 0.00121	0.01971 ± 0.000462	2030	32300	562700	477977	342672	245733	94256.76	13464	18894	4343	967	227	255	166	38.9	36.6	8.9
64	16.45 ± 0.44	0.0584 ± 0.00135	0.01954 ± 0.000525	1700	32600	584388	461664	345905	228665	100000	12398	22010	5457	1248	287	397	194	44.9	22.4	14.2
65	16.39 ± 0.40	0.0588 ± 0.00132	0.01921 ± 0.000471	1476	33600	602532	453507	372845	246827	86648.65	12007	18794	4609	988	210	277	182	65.2	19.9	13.8
66	16.37 ± 0.41	0.0588 ± 0.00127	0.01931 ± 0.000483	1900	42200	518987	451876	314655	231072	82297.3	12575	16432	3449	833	164	212	144	8.9	17.4	0.0
67	16.36 ± 0.40	0.0541 ± 0.00114	0.01942 ± 0.000473	2520	30760	554008	451876	355603	263020	112702.7	15293	23266	5789	1362	313	401	203	46.6	21.7	19.1
68	16.58 ± 0.40	0.0536 ± 0.00114	0.01947 ± 0.000486	4360	30500	551055	445351	365302	253611	106891.9	12895	21959	5180	1167	253	342	175	54.3	10.6	2.8
69	16.48 ± 0.36	0.0544 ± 0.00126	0.01949 ± 0.000443	2458	38700	540506	474715	376078	270460	98175.68	12860	19598	4571	1020	230	319	166	40.5	14.3	13.0
70	16.53 ± 0.39	0.0532 ± 0.00121	0.01933 ± 0.00046	2109	32100	576371	450408	367457	266521	106081.1	13606	20251	4535	1053	232	317	178	28.3	21.7	0.0
71	16.45 ± 0.44	0.0542 ± 0.0013	0.01924 ± 0.00052	1890	47000	562447	438825	335129	252079	98310.81	12877	19246	4321	959	221	321	186	34.0	13.7	19.1
72	16.48 ± 0.42	0.0544 ± 0.00118	0.01953 ± 0.000499	1660	34700	563966	491028	385776	286433	96013.51	13819	19749	4488	1179	283	364	203	44.5	15.5	8.5
73	16.27 ± 0.40	0.0557 ± 0.00123	0.01927 ± 0.000501	1970	86900	597046	405057	315733	243107	80135.14	11545	15829	3399	813	159	214	136	31.6	16.1	11.8
74	16.18 ± 0.41	0.0540 ± 0.00127	0.01937 ± 0.000484	2270	37100	594937	442088	334052	248578	89054.05	12078	18492	3853	833	192	251	157	15.0	16.8	13.4
75	16.17 ± 0.38	0.0535 ± 0.00122	0.01985 ± 0.000459	2460	31100	580591	451876	365302	266740	116216.2	14174	23317	5668	1276	276	394	232	25.5	26.1	14.6
76	16.11 ± 0.38	0.0542 ± 0.00126	0.01946 ± 0.000452	1563	33400	562278	446982	348060	269147	104729.7	14121	20251	4479	984	219	271	175	22.3	9.3	8.9

Table 4A_REE Zircon_McD_S sorted by age

Spot	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Th/U	Pr (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	La (ppm)	Description	Nd (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Gd (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Dy (ppm)	Ho (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Tm (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Lu (ppm)	Th/U	Yb/Gd	Eu/Eu*	Ce/Sm	Lu/Dy	U/Ce
8	937	352	118738	29.04	0.13	349	9.41	45.27	22.38	337	609	1451	2381	3575	4818	5639	6870	0.38	29.63	0.18	2.66	0.47	53	
36	1837	213	191262	97.47	234.91	360.99	678.34	1304.05	710.48	980	590	691	934	1188	1866	2845	4106	0.12	0.61	0.63	0.75	0.59	13	
15	224	30	113786	0.04	3.33	0.67	3.06	17.91	8.35	47	46	39	29	26	35	35	34	0.13	0.71	0.26	0.77	0.07	110	
59	989	54	115728	0.38	7.01	3.60	8.71	46.49	57.19	126	128	115	83	79	62	56	52	0.05	0.74	0.75	0.63	0.05	230	
25	325	23	117864	0.04	2.64	0.48	1.38	11.35	7.99	32	36	46	60	84	155	213	309	0.07	4.06	0.42	0.96	0.67	200	
76	223	27	121088	0.03	2.95	0.91	2.74	15.81	14.39	38	51	57	49	54	69	86	106	0.12	1.63	0.59	0.34	0.19	123	
79	272	15	114466	0.05	0.86	0.68	1.88	7.84	6.04	40	142	277	330	292	231	177	170	0.06	2.89	0.34	0.46	0.06	514	
20	258	17	118447	0.02	2.20	0.60	1.77	9.59	6.75	43	75	142	258	375	607	807	935	0.06	40.48	0.33	0.95	0.66	191	
17	337	12	126214	0.06	1.89	0.52	1.53	6.22	4.97	46	74	208	383	625	1263	1870	2439	0.03	29.29	0.29	1.26	1.17	291	
70	378	7	126117	0.08	1.45	0.10	0.96	5.07	3.91	27	111	271	463	689	927	1093	1179	0.02	17.14	0.33	1.19	0.44	425	
53	253	8	123981	0.09	1.22	0.18	0.59	4.19	3.55	35	99	235	372	541	644	652	626	0.03	13.00	0.29	1.21	0.27	338	
10	393	91	104563	0.03	57.59	0.64	2.12	9.05	6.75	66	122	283	504	813	1316	1764	2480	0.23	17.39	0.28	26.34	0.88	11	
29	261	11	116505	0.05	3.13	0.27	0.81	3.38	3.20	32	72	179	295	488	785	1075	1488	0.04	40.00	0.31	3.84	0.83	136	
71	301	7	123204	0.13	2.76	1.83	4.16	7.64	4.44	35	136	326	582	938	1433	1820	2276	0.02	27.14	0.27	1.50	0.70	178	
26	125	103	94660	0.13	21.86	2.38	5.86	41.08	29.66	146	227	393	625	901	1239	1553	1976	0.82	6.39	0.38	2.20	0.50	9	
11	601	358	131456	0.05	36.87	1.93	4.60	36.89	23.09	143	211	427	647	1019	1615	2373	3215	0.60	4.89	0.32	4.14	0.75	27	
7	763	40	131553	0.87	9.15	10.13	11.36	28.78	28.60	106	165	404	661	1075	1822	2658	3374	0.05	9.80	0.52	1.32	0.83	136	
67	394	4	122330	0.05	0.46	0.50	1.86	7.50	1.60	60	199	313	348	369	340	314	350	0.01	15.00	0.08	0.25	0.11	1407	
75	222	5	119417	0.26	1.11	1.01	1.77	7.09	4.44	48	157	299	366	412	413	360	423	0.02	7.65	0.24	0.65	0.14	326	
47	173	2	120291	0.05	0.17	0.05	0.42	5.20	3.02	43	124	247	229	193	186	182	199	0.01	8.67	0.20	0.14	0.08	1619	
61	166	25	100291	0.05	12.07	0.44	1.31	10.07	7.46	46	106	106	241	366	534	806	1118	0.15	5.52	0.35	4.97	0.58	22	
63	122	804	22524	0.74	64.11	20.58	62.36	185.81	467.14	553	861	1191	1363	1688	2126	2193	2309	0.77	24.81	0.23	25.07	0.75	4	
34	296	229	109515	0.06	112.07	0.55	2.19	18.51	10.48	116	249	524	1007	1506	2324	2969	3943	0.77	24.81	0.23	25.07	0.75	4	
12	48	38	92427	0.08	14.71	0.56	1.53	7.57	16.16	56	121	267	445	749	1255	1503	2114	0.78	9.09	0.79	8.05	0.79	5	
74	74	55	84175	0.05	19.90	1.48	3.63	20.34	11.90	75	112	241	443	608	915	1286	1537	0.75	7.50	0.30	4.05	0.64	6	
55	215	71	99515	0.04	16.66	0.60	175.05	14.73	10.83	67	152	303	496	875	1215	1553	2130	0.33	12.92	0.34	4.68	0.70	21	
6	1215	931	83863	0.33	85.32	22.41	34.14	175.00	78.51	799	1127	2130	3205	4256	5980	7205	8699	0.77	12.47	0.21	2.02	0.41	23	
33	82	69	77184	0.13	57.10	2.70	10.09	53.31	79.40	234	335	715	1081	1769	2725	3534	4634	0.84	7.16	0.71	4.44	0.65	2	
13	184	64	96602	0.01	14.68	0.51	1.20	11.08	8.88	72	122	262	467	719	1053	1360	1923	0.35	10.56	0.31	5.49	0.73	20	
42	136	114	70291	0.15	26.59	3.59	14.22	44.26	58.97	157	235	382	641	950	1547	2000	2642	0.71	4.69	0.71	11.02	0.71	5	
68	66	47	93981	0.07	23.00	0.38	2.41	8.65	11.55	39	97	172	262	478	652	842	1224	0.71	4.69	0.63	11.02	0.71	5	
57	119	117	74175	0.11	33.77	4.64	21.88	97.30	22.02	360	615	1085	1676	2350	2862	3385	3817	0.99	23.91	0.12	1.44	0.35	6	
27	61	45	90097	0.01	21.40	0.59	2.67	10.47	8.70	71	103	213	352	523	814	1056	1411	0.74	6.25	0.32	8.46	0.66	5	
62	456	176	98058	0.05	21.70	2.33	7.26	38.45	30.02	108	202	365	588	962	1421	2087	2907	0.39	4.62	0.47	2.34	0.80	34	
60	148	95	93107	0.12	31.32	4.38	13.37	50.68	41.03	130	248	442	617	906	1360	1646	2150	0.64	6.22	0.51	2.56	0.49	8	
43	119	68	84466	0.05	11.00	0.75	3.94	22.77	27.18	77	152	326	496	773	1202	1559	2053	0.57	6.25	0.65	2.00	0.63	18	
52	113	49	110874	0.02	36.87	0.55	2.10	15.68	16.16	95	217	480	830	1400	2117	2944	4024	0.44	9.09	0.42	9.74	0.84	5	
56	37	66	90971	0.09	118.60	1.95	7.07	49.66	27.53	402	402	793	1201	1756	2275	2522	3256	1.77	13.41	0.25	9.89	0.41	1	
64	409	196	122136	0.05	45.35	0.86	3.41	20.27	1.78	101	224	480	835	1513	2275	2763	3638	0.48	30.00	0.04	9.27	0.76	15	
69	39	33	100583	0.01	19.90	0.66	1.82	12.16	14.03	57	121	226	374	623	834	1118	1553	0.84	5.25	0.53	6.78	0.69	3	
14	264	120	108835	0.01	27.08	1.31	2.47	11.35	3.91	72	116	253	449	688	1113	1404	1955	0.45	13.85	0.14	9.88	0.77	16	
73	238	34	114369	0.09	10.28	1.86	4.97	21.62	15.81	75	189	289	447	575	810	901	1150	0.14	6.36	0.39	1.97	0.40	38	

Table 4B_REE Zircon_McD_S sorted by age

Spot	Description	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Hf (ppm)	La (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Pr (ppm)	Nd (ppm)	Sm (ppm)	Eu (ppm)	Gd (ppm)	Tb (ppm)	Dy (ppm)	Ho (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Tm (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Lu (ppm)	Th/U	Yb/Gd	Eu/Eu*	Ce/Sm	Lu/Dy	U/Ce
19	o	224	185	100388	0.02	38.34	1.07	3.89	27.91	9.77	136	252	569	1004	1563	2413	3019	3813	0.63	34.50	0.16	5.69	0.67	10
77	m	397	18	123301	0.38	3.07	1.47	3.00	19.12	12.43	74	158	205	203	248	331	400	423	0.05	2.48	0.33	0.66	0.21	211
78	r	157	40	85631	0.18	11.75	1.50	1.95	6.01	11.19	573	28	53	89	121	238	416	573	0.26	3.62	0.86	8.09	1.02	22
30	r(o)	270	29	11068	0.04	4.26	0.24	0.94	6.15	6.22	55	120	256	410	628	965	1137	1402	0.11	13.53	0.34	2.87	0.55	103
45	c(s)	65	29	100971	0.05	7.94	0.17	1.05	9.32	8.35	26	66	132	194	333	474	609	793	0.45	6.19	0.54	3.53	0.60	13
41	c(h)	36	16	94660	0.03	15.01	0.44	1.55	7.09	9.77	47	71	138	225	406	619	814	1061	0.45	8.64	0.53	8.76	0.77	4
9	o	53	45	82718	0.03	35.73	1.76	4.99	21.35	13.68	101	129	269	434	559	789	1106	1358	0.84	7.62	0.30	6.93	0.50	2
50	c(o)	321	114	97087	0.38	18.76	0.80	3.74	14.46	18.29	59	108	226	379	621	976	1205	1565	0.35	8.21	0.62	5.37	0.69	28
58	c(o)	463	39	113010	0.30	4.32	1.37	2.47	15.54	14.92	59	124	200	273	375	502	632	850	0.08	2.94	0.49	1.15	0.43	175
46	c(h)	275	126	106825	0.03	41.60	0.69	3.44	25.34	3.37	137	260	488	766	1288	1753	2112	2817	0.46	23.13	0.06	6.80	0.58	11
38	c(o)	48	27	84078	0.05	13.51	1.23	4.46	22.50	9.59	107	174	341	549	869	1150	1547	2033	0.56	10.87	0.20	2.49	0.60	6
31	m	41	17	108350	0.04	15.50	0.22	0.83	6.08	4.97	13	29	51	104	181	307	492	720	0.41	6.40	0.57	10.56	1.40	4
22	c(h)	128	32	95728	0.01	1.75	0.68	2.52	9.59	1.15	26	199	23	54	61	102	136	167	0.25	8.14	0.07	0.75	0.37	119
24	c(h)	166	71	117573	0.02	6.04	1.00	3.04	17.91	4.97	86	94	126	132	143	153	151	157	0.43	2.56	0.13	1.40	0.12	45
65	c(s)	407	6	124078	0.02	0.44	0.29	0.88	13.58	2.13	89	216	261	218	201	213	239	239	0.02	3.55	0.06	0.13	0.09	1508
81	c(o)	80	47	79709	0.08	24.96	0.89	2.54	12.97	32.68	65	158	296	542	1025	1615	2348	3687	0.59	5.96	1.12	7.97	1.25	5
23	c(o)	71	51	90291	0.03	28.71	1.33	3.92	19.26	15.45	84	120	221	368	566	818	1236	1602	0.71	6.92	0.38	6.18	0.72	4
54	m	66	43	97379	0.31	22.51	0.82	3.79	16.28	10.48	76	125	205	344	533	794	981	1329	0.64	5.45	0.30	5.73	0.65	5
39	c(o)	125	113	92039	0.08	61.34	0.46	4.16	15.95	18.83	75	134	259	408	631	866	1261	1565	0.90	6.67	0.54	15.93	0.60	3
1	c(s)	52	36	89126	22.83	74.39	75.75	54.05	50.00	16.87	84	97	213	346	534	798	1186	1602	0.70	6.25	0.26	6.16	0.75	1
44	c(o)	100	109	83786	0.17	44.05	1.35	6.46	32.43	27.18	125	182	351	526	813	1097	1385	1772	1.09	5.43	0.43	5.63	0.50	4
21	o	587	251	110194	0.04	20.39	0.71	1.88	9.59	5.51	54	96	198	379	609	1000	1311	1748	0.43	10.40	0.24	8.80	0.88	47
16	c(o)	118	107	98835	8.02	83.20	86.21	78.77	76.35	27.89	118	124	251	425	650	1016	1478	2028	0.91	4.09	0.29	4.51	0.81	2
5	m	70	102	97767	0.01	25.61	0.58	1.33	5.81	4.80	36	60	136	222	373	595	786	1183	1.47	9.33	0.33	18.26	0.87	4
83	c(s)	48	22	81942	0.02	8.65	0.32	0.77	4.80	5.15	14	28	41	86	168	232	370	549	0.47	4.41	0.62	7.46	1.32	9
80	c(s)	46	34	98738	0.04	30.67	0.41	1.47	9.66	8.70	46	85	150	256	424	725	888	1240	0.74	7.08	0.41	13.15	0.83	2
32	o	101	49	103010	0.27	49.92	0.69	3.15	10.07	7.28	36	71	123	229	406	704	1075	1488	0.49	13.75	0.38	20.54	1.21	3
40	m(s)	62	40	89709	0.02	34.26	0.56	2.04	12.84	13.85	64	94	185	302	483	704	1025	1329	0.64	3.87	0.48	11.05	0.72	3
48	c(s)	28	15	91553	0.03	13.88	0.53	1.09	3.45	6.04	21	35	74	100	194	285	395	522	0.53	3.15	0.72	16.69	0.86	3
4	c(h)	677	299	110194	0.01	21.04	0.66	1.40	9.59	4.80	72	140	327	579	1025	1595	2329	3443	0.44	32.31	0.18	9.08	1.05	52
37	c(s)	151	53	94951	0.01	22.02	0.64	1.68	13.85	6.22	87	170	343	661	1150	1947	2391	3610	0.35	13.85	0.18	6.59	1.05	11
51	c(o)	304	97	107767	0.21	6.82	0.72	2.76	16.96	3.91	71	145	273	480	800	1089	1509	2167	0.32	17.65	0.11	1.67	0.79	73
18	c(o)	49	19	91553	0.05	10.77	0.73	1.01	9.12	5.51	42	80	186	344	500	846	1081	1439	0.38	17.33	0.28	4.89	0.77	7
35	o	182	124	99515	0.08	3.38	0.53	2.54	13.31	4.09	68	98	170	260	328	478	522	679	0.68	10.00	0.14	1.05	0.40	88
66	c(o)	693	223	106699	0.23	16.97	1.29	4.75	17.16	44.23	59	116	204	352	580	781	1081	1411	0.32	2.17	1.39	4.09	0.69	67
49	c(o)	403	115	125922	0.11	2.28	0.54	2.01	20.07	1.74	93	161	232	251	306	348	337	386	0.29	11.58	0.04	0.47	0.17	288
2	r	444	141	105728	0.09	8.40	1.38	2.54	15.68	7.82	109	129	267	425	611	899	1118	1610	0.32	8.18	0.21	2.22	0.60	86
28	c(h)	878	74	98350	0.48	11.97	4.04	6.48	16.82	8.88	35	61	97	171	259	445	646	878	0.08	7.78	0.37	2.95	0.90	120
72	r	495	22	110194	0.03	7.26	0.39	0.61	4.73	3.37	34	65	145	229	432	700	984	1504	0.04	16.92	0.27	6.36	1.04	111
82	c(b)	280	136	129029	0.07	3.54	0.82	3.22	22.16	2.49	76	151	215	242	269	308	269	250	0.48	9.17	0.06	0.63	0.12	137
3	c(h)	690	223	96505	0.10	12.72	2.78	7.72	48.58	15.28	233	280	577	837	1231	1846	2304	2959	0.32	10.91	0.14	1.08	0.51	88