

# 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

José Manuel Benítez-Pérez<sup>1,3</sup>, Pedro Castiñeiras<sup>2</sup>, Juan Gómez-Barreiro<sup>3(\*)</sup>, José R. Martínez Catalán<sup>3</sup>, Andrew Kylander-Clark<sup>4</sup>, Robert Holdsworth<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centro de Ciências e Tecnologias Nucleares. Instituto Superior Técnico. Universidad de Lisboa. Estrada Nacional 10 (km 139,7), 2695-066, Bobadela LRS, Portugal

<sup>2</sup>Departamento de Mineralogía y Petrología. Facultad de Ciencias Geológicas, Universidad Complutense de Madrid. C/ José Antonio Novais, 12. Ciudad Universitaria, 28040, Madrid, Spain

<sup>3</sup>Departamento de Geología, Universidad de Salamanca, Pza. de los Caídos s/n, 37008, Salamanca, Spain

<sup>4</sup>Department of Earth Science, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, United States

<sup>5</sup>Earth Science Department, Durham University, Science Labs, Durham DH1 3LE, United Kingdom

Correspondence to: J. Gómez Barreiro (jugb@usal.es)

jose.benitez@ctn.tecnico.ulisboa.pt

castigar@ucm.es

jrmc@usal.es

kylander@geol.ucsb.edu

r.e.holdsworth@durham.ac.uk

## 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 coincides 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 yields 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 1. Introduction

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

11 Titanite is stable in metabasites across a wide range of metamorphic conditions (Spear, 1981;  
12 Frost et al., 2000) and is able to record metamorphic and deformational events (Franz and Spear, 1985;  
13 Verts and Frost, 1996; Rubatto and Hermann, 2001; Spencer et al., 2013; Stearns et al., 2015, 2016). The  
14 titanite U/Pb system is a widely used geochronometer for deformation events in granulite-amphibolite  
15 facies rocks (Spear, 1981; Cherniak, 2006; Harlov et al., 2006). Monazite is common in amphibolite and  
16 higher-grade facies. Zoning in this mineral can have an igneous or metamorphic origin (DeWolf et al.,  
17 1993; Hawkins and Bowring, 1997; Zhu et al., 1997; Spear and Pyle, 2002). The crystallization stages  
18 seen in zoned monazites, with changes in Y, Ca, Si, Sr, Ba, REE, U and Th, has been linked to certain  
19 metamorphic reactions (Kohn and Malloy, 2004; Corrie and Kohn, 2008) or deformation process (Terry  
20 and Hamilton, 2000). Zircon survives the majority of magmatic, metamorphic and erosive terrestrial  
21 processes. Cathodoluminescence analysis of zircon zoning patterns allows a large variety of reactions to  
22 be distinguished and can clarify the petrogenetic evolution (Corfu et al., 2003). Th/U ratios can also be  
23 used to separate zircon based on their igneous or metamorphic origin (Hoskin and Ireland, 2000; Möller  
24 et al., 2002; Hokada and Harley, 2004; Hoskin, 2005). Rare-earth element (REE) abundances can also be  
25 used as a qualitative petrological indicator. Heavy rare-earth elements (HREE) are preferentially  
26 incorporated into zircon compared to light rare-earth elements (LREE). Hence, the normalized HREE  
27 slope can be used to interpret whether a zircon crystallized or recrystallized when garnet and xenotime  
28 ( $\text{YPO}_4$ ) were present, because these minerals also preferentially assimilate HREE in the lattice (Hoskin  
29 and Ireland, 2000; Rubatto, 2002; Hermann and Rubatto, 2003; Rubatto et al., 2009).

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

38 This methodology has been applied to selected samples of the Sobrado unit (Fig. 1), which forms  
39 part of the allochthonous complexes of NW Iberia and one where the structural and metamorphic  
40 evolution is rather well known (Pablo Maciá et al., 1984; Díaz García et al., 1999; Arenas and Martínez  
41 Catalán, 2002; Benítez-Pérez, 2017). This unit occurs in the Upper Allochthon of the Órdenes complex,  
42 and represents a tectonic slice of exhumed ultramafics, eclogites, high-P granulites, amphibolites and  
43 migmatitic paragneisses derived from a peri-Gondwanan terrane. It evolved along a complex sequence of  
44 geological processes involving Cambro-Ordovician rifting with voluminous bimodal plutonism, nearly  
45 contemporaneous granulite facies metamorphism of intermediate-P, early Variscan subduction and  
46 subsequent exhumation by ductile thrusting during Variscan collision with the external margin of  
47 northern Gondwana.

48

1 Previous geochronological data on the Sobrado unit include U-Pb ages from four samples  
2 (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002, 2007). A middle Cambrian protolith age of a gabbro and a Middle  
3 Devonian metamorphic age of a high-P basic granulite supposedly derived from the same gabbro were  
4 obtained by zircon dating. Zircon in a migmatitic, mylonitized paragneisses yielded discordant ages with  
5 an Early Ordovician lower intercept, while monazite dating provided Cambro-Ordovician ages in another  
6 migmatitic, mylonitized paragneiss. This new study aims at constraining the metamorphic evolution of  
7 the unit including dating a migmatitic paragneiss, as previous data missed the early Variscan ages found  
8 in intercalated high-P granulites, and also an amphibolite, which could date advanced stages of  
9 exhumation. Monazite and zircon ages of paragneisses and titanite ages of amphibolites taken from  
10 separate, but presently adjacent tectonic slices of the high-P/high-T of Sobrado unit are compared and  
11 interpreted using REE-assisted geochronology. This sheds new light upon the possible origin, ages and  
12 relationships between the regional foliation development and the partial melting processes that have  
13 occurred in this and equivalent units of the NW Iberia Upper Allochthon.

## 14 15 **2. Geological background**

16 The Allochthonous complexes in NW Iberia are remnants of a huge nappe stack preserved as  
17 klippen in the core of late Variscan synforms. They consist of units mostly of peri-Gondwanan derivation,  
18 which can be classified in three groups based on their structural position in the tectonic pile and origin:  
19 The Upper, Middle and Lower allochthons (Fig. 1).

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

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

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

36 Maximum sedimentation ages obtained from the study of detrital zircon carried out in  
37 metasediments from the Upper allochthon can be estimated between 530 and 510 Ma (e.g., Fuenlabrada  
38 et al., 2010). Intrusive rocks in the Upper allochthon have been dated between 520 and 490 Ma and are  
39 associated with the development of a magmatic arc which evolves into an extensional scenario that ended  
40 with the opening of the Rheic ocean (Peucat et al., 1990; Ordóñez Casado, 1998; Abati et al., 1999, 2007;  
41 Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007; Castiñeiras et al., 2010). Two high-P/high-T metamorphic events have  
42 been recognized in this unit. The oldest one has yielded 490-480 Ma (Kuijper 1979; Peucat et al. 1990;  
43 Abati et al., 1999, 2007; Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002) and the youngest one has been dated  
44 approximately between 405-390 Ma (Santos Zalduegui et al., 1996; Ordóñez Casado et al., 2001;  
45 Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007). In the Middle allochthon, crystallization ages vary between 390 and 375  
46 Ma (Peucat et al., 1990; Dallmeyer et al., 1991, 1997) and ages from 375 to 365 Ma have been related to  
47 continental subduction (Santos Zalduegui et al., 1995; Abati et al., 2010). Thrust wedge collapse, in the

1 middle and lower allochthonous units, is thought to have happened between 390 and 365 Ma, followed by  
2 a collision in the internal zones around 365-330 Ma, causing further folding and thrusts (Dallmeyer et al.,  
3 1997; Martínez Catalán et al., 2009). Afterwards, there was another extensional collapse phase until 315  
4 Ma, followed by a final phase of shortening and folding up until approximately 305 Ma related to the  
5 regional oroclinal bending in Iberia (Aerden, 2004; Martínez Catalán, 2011, 2012; Álvarez-Valero et al.,  
6 2014).

7 The Upper Allochthon is further subdivided into high-P/high-T and intermediate-P units (Gómez  
8 Barreiro et al., 2007). The present study focuses on two of the high-P/high T upper units (Figs. 1 and 2).  
9 The origin of the high-P event recorded in these units is controversial, but might reflect the accretion of  
10 the units into the continental part of northern Gondwana, during the Early-Middle Devonian (400-390  
11 Ma; Ballèvre et al., 2014).

12

13 The Sobrado antiform consists of three tectonic slices bounded by two extensional detachments  
14 (Figs. 1 and 2). The lower tectonic slice comprises highly serpentized ultramafic rocks with interlayered  
15 metabasite units. The metabasites include eclogites (Omp + Grt + Qtz + Rt ± Ky and Zo, mineral  
16 abbreviations according to Whitney and Evans, 2010) and related clinopyroxene-garnet rocks without  
17 primary plagioclase (Cpx + Grt + Qtz + Rt ± Zo), as well as other types of rocks derived from the  
18 retrogression and mylonitization of the early high-P stages. The intermediate tectonic slice is made up of  
19 migmatitic felsic gneisses (mainly paragneisses), with frequent inclusions of high-P granulites (Cpx + Grt  
20 + Pl + Qtz + Rt ± Ky). Remnants of igneous protoliths are not preserved either in the lower or  
21 intermediate tectonic slices. The upper tectonic slice, however, contains migmatitic felsic gneisses and  
22 mafic layers derived from deformed and recrystallized gabbros with locally preserved relict igneous  
23 textures, reaching high-P granulite facies conditions. The progressive transformation from gabbros to  
24 high-P granulites (Na-Di + Grt + Pl + Qtz + Rt) has occurred in a series of different stages with a  
25 metamorphic peak at 13-17 kbar and 660-770°C (Arenas and Martínez Catalán, 2002).

26 The metamorphic evolution of the Sobrado Unit as described in the literature indicates that felsic  
27 gneisses underwent differing degrees of partial melting after the metabasites reached their peak pressure.  
28 Consequently, the felsic gneisses are thought to have developed a regional foliation under amphibolite  
29 facies conditions, as did the amphibolic gneisses, "flaser" amphibolites, and fine-grained amphibolites.  
30 This metamorphic evolution is described by Arenas and Martínez Catalán (2002) as a clockwise P-T path,  
31 with a metamorphic peak of, at least, 15 kbar and >800°C, followed by an isothermal decompression.  
32 This trajectory is interpreted to result from gravitational collapse of an overthickened orogenic wedge  
33 (Gómez-Barreiro et al., 2007; Ballèvre et al., 2014). Although some regional structures, such as the  
34 Fornás detachment (FD, Fig. 1; Gómez-Barreiro et al., 2007; Álvarez-Valero et al., 2014) or the  
35 Corredoiras detachment (CD, Fig. 1; Díaz García et al., 1999), have been related to this gravitational  
36 readjustment, no study has dealt with the development of the extensional fabrics in any detail. Overall, it  
37 is thought that the extensional flow has generated a pervasive thinning of the orogenic pile and that the  
38 preserved sequence of tectonic slices is strongly condensed.

### 39 **3. Sample description and Methodology**

#### 40 **3.1. Selected samples**

41 Two representative samples (*JBP-71-15A* and *JBP-71-21*) were selected from two structurally  
42 separate but currently adjacent parts of the high-P/high-T Sobrado unit, within the Órdenes complex, for  
43 laser ablation (LASS-Laser Ablation Split Stream) analyses, including U-Pb geochronology and REE  
44 determinations. The samples locations are presented in Figure 2.

45 Sample *JBP-71-21* is a mylonitic fine-grained amphibolite, without any preserved igneous  
46 relicts. Fine-grained amphibolites represent an advanced stage in the mylonitization of the metabasites.  
47 They appear as relatively thin layers inside the mafic rocks and dominate in a thick mylonitic layer (300

1 - 700m; Fig. 2; Arenas and Martínez Catalán, 2002; Benítez Pérez, 2017) located at the base of the upper  
2 tectonic slice. The sample comprises Hbl + Pl + Grt ± Cpx + Bt ± Rt ± Ttn ± Ilm ± Zo ± Qtz (Fig. 3).  
3 Mylonitic foliation and lineation are defined by amphibole and plagioclase (Fig. 3). Garnet appears as  
4 subrounded porphyroclasts partially resorbed (Fig. 3). Titanite grains are parallel to the foliation and in  
5 textural equilibrium with plagioclase and amphibole. Rutile and ilmenite are always hosted as inclusions  
6 both in titanite and/or garnet (Fig. 3 c, d).

7 Sample *JBP-71-15A* is a granulite facies migmatitic paragneiss from the underlying intermediate  
8 tectonic slice. It comprises Qtz + Pl + Grt + Kfs + Ky + Bt + Ilm + Rt and shows microscopic scale  
9 textural evidence of partial melting. Temperature and pressure estimation ranges between 750-850°C and  
10 11-16 kbar for the anatectic fabric (Benítez-Pérez, 2017). Leucocratic domains with Qtz, Kfs and Pl, with  
11 evidence of plastic deformation define the foliation and Bt, Ky, Rt and Grt define linear aggregates  
12 resulting in a pervasive lineation (Fig. 4). Along the strained leucosomes, garnets show evidence of  
13 plastic deformation (Benítez Pérez, 2017) like (Fig. 4 a, f, g): sigmoidal, dumb-bell-shaped grains and  
14 pinch-and-swell microstructures (Ji and Martignole, 1994; Kleinschrot and Duyster, 2002; Passchier and  
15 Trouw, 2005). Zircon and monazite are found in different microtextural settings. Small-elongated prisms  
16 of zircon are always found shielded within garnets (Fig. 4 g), while relatively larger zircon grains with  
17 irregular, elongated, sub-rounded shapes, appear across the fabric in leucosomes, biotite aggregates and  
18 even within kyanite crystals (Fig. 4 a,b,c,d,f). In few cases, elongated/sub-rounded zircons have been  
19 found as inclusions in garnets (Fig. 4 e). Monazite grains show elongated to sub-rounded grains located in  
20 Qtz-Kfs-Pl-Bt domains, which define the main foliation of the rock (Fig. 4 d,f,h).

### 21 3.2. Sample preparation

22 Sample preparation was carried out at the laboratories of the Universidad Complutense (Madrid).  
23 The rocks were crushed, pulverized and sieved to achieve a 0.1-0.5 mm grain size. Heavy minerals were  
24 concentrated using a Wilfley™ table. The non-magnetic minerals from this heavy fraction are then  
25 separated using a Frantz isodynamic magnetic separator. A final concentrated fraction is obtained using  
26 heavy liquids (methylene iodide, CH<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub>).

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

### 39 3.3. Mineral description

40 Titanite grains are generally rounded, with an average grain size of 100 μm, and irregular  
41 morphologies. Their secondary electron images reveal homogeneous compositions and the presence of  
42 solid inclusions. This grain size permits large spatial resolution analyses (50 μm) to be carried out.  
43 Monazite grains have a more variable grain size distribution, with an average of 60-70 μm. Their habit is  
44 irregular and they usually show rounded morphologies or broken grains. We carried out La, Th, Y, U and  
45 Nd compositional maps for every monazite grain in order to discover a compositional zonation that could  
46 be attributed to different growth events. Thorium zoning is the one that developed better and was taken  
47 into account to select the spots for isotopic analysis (Fig. 5), yet it never exceeds 30% of the grain.

1 Several spots were analyzed in monazite crystals with the greatest compositional contrasts to determine if  
2 they really represented different growth stages in the monazite grains.

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

### 18 19 **3.4. Analytical techniques**

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

33 The U/Th-Pb standardization for monazite was carried out using sample 44069 (Aleinikoff et al.,  
34 2006) as the primary reference material (RM), whereas the Bananeira sample was employed as primary  
35 RM for trace element corrections (Kylander-Clark et al., 2013; Palin et al., 2013). Additionally, FC-1  
36 (Horstwood et al., 2003), Trebilcock (Tomascak et al., 1996) and Bananeira were also used as secondary  
37 monazite RM, allowing  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  ages to be within 2% of their accepted values. U-Pb proportions in  
38 titanite were corrected using Bear Laken (Aleinikoff et al., 2007) and Y1710C5 (Spencer et al., 2013) as  
39 RM. 91500 (Wieldenbeck et al., 1995) and GJI (Jackson et al., 2004) were used as RM for zircon, both  
40 for isotopic composition and trace element calibrations. Radiogenic lead versus common lead  
41 ( $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ) measurements require up to 2% additional external error attributable either to variation count  
42 statistics, or ablation signal stability (Spencer et al., 2013; Hacker et al., 2015b). These external errors  
43 were incorporated into the data in the experiments.

44 The Iolite plug-in v. 2.5 (Paton et al., 2011) from the Wavemetrics Igor Pro software was used to  
45 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  
46 each analysis were plotted on Tera-Wasserburg diagrams using Isoplot and Topsoil programs (Ludwig,  
47 2012; Zeringue et al., 2014). All date uncertainties are reported at the 95% confidence interval, assuming

1 a Gaussian distribution of measurement errors. Zircon, titanite, and monazite REE analyses were  
2 normalized against the McDonough and Sun (1995) chondrite values.

## 3 **4. Results**

### 4 **4.1. Titanite (amphibolite, upper tectonic slice)**

5 Fifty-one titanite analyses were projected onto a Tera-Wasserburg concordia plot (Fig. 7 a).  
6 After a preliminary evaluation, twelve analyses were rejected due to either high common Pb or high  
7 discordance (>10%) and were considered no further (Table 1). The remaining analyses define a Pb/U  
8 semi-total isochron between the common or initial Pb ( $^{207}\text{Pb}$ ) and radiogenic Pb ( $^{206}\text{Pb}$ ) (Ludwig, 1998).  
9 The good fit of the isochron confirms the chemical homogeneity of the data (Stearns et al., 2016) and it  
10 intercepts the concordia at  $364.8 \pm 4.5$  Ma ( $2\sigma$ ). Titanite chondrite-normalized REE analyses are detailed  
11 in Table 1 and are shown in Fig. 7 b. Titanite REE patterns are convex upwards, relatively flat, with slight  
12 LREE depletions versus HREE with respect to chondrite. They generally lack a europium anomaly (Eu\*),  
13 but some analyses show a non-distinctive positive or negative anomaly.

### 14 **4.2. Monazite (paragneiss, middle tectonic slice)**

15 For monazite U/Th-Pb geochronology, we used the thorium zoning in monazite grains to select  
16 the analytic spots. As shown in Figure 5 there are no significant age differences between spots or zones  
17 with different Th chemical concentrations in a single grain. The obtained REE patterns are also very  
18 similar, and the mismatch at the HREE is probably due to either uncertainties in measurement because of  
19 the lower counts or interference effects of intermediate rare-earth oxides (Holder et al., 2015).

20 Data from seventy-six U/Th-Pb monazite analyses are shown in Table 2 and displayed using a  
21 Tera-Wasserburg concordia plot (Fig. 8 a). Four of these analyses, not related to chemical zoning, were  
22 discarded due to common Pb loss and were considered no further. The remaining analyses form a single  
23 population (mean square of weighted deviation; MSWD = 0.48) centered on a concordia age of  $382.5 \pm$   
24  $1.0$  Ma ( $2\sigma$ ). Monazite geochemistry is shown in Figure 8b. REE patterns analyzed show an LREE  
25 enrichment, HREE depletion and negative Y anomalies with respect to chondrite with little variation  
26 within or between samples.

### 27 **4.3. U-Pb zircon (paragneiss, middle tectonic slice)**

28 Eighty-three analyses were performed on eighty zircon grains from the Sobrado paragneiss  
29 (Table 3). In a preliminary assessment of the data two analyses were rejected due to analytical errors  
30 (grain numbers 8, 36). Additionally, 23 analyses yielded a discordance higher than 10% and will not be  
31 further considered. The remaining 58 zircon analyses are shown on a Wetherill concordia plot (Fig. 9 a).  
32 The  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  ages older than 1000 Ma are presented in a probability density plot (Fig. 9b). Most of the  
33 old ages are distributed between 1880 and 2200 Ma, with two peaks at 2030 and 2100 Ma. Three ages are  
34 older, around 2600 Ma, and there are also two analyses around 1300 Ma. The  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  ages younger  
35 than 1000 Ma are plotted in a Tera-Wasserburg concordia plot (Fig. 10 a) and a probability density plot  
36 (Fig. 10 b). The data are continuously distributed between 589 and 380 Ma and attending to their CL  
37 texture, ages from 589 to 510 Ma are obtained mainly from internal areas with oscillatory or sector  
38 zoning (e.g., 33, 27 and 62, see Fig. 6); whereas, ages from 510 to 380 Ma correspond to discordant rims  
39 that have homogeneous CL signal, except for some grains (e.g., 10, 11 and 26, see Fig. 6) that are cores  
40 with oscillatory or sector zoning.

### 41 **4.4. REE zircon (paragneiss, middle tectonic slice)**

42 The chondrite-normalized REE patterns of the zircons with ages older than 600 Ma are shown in  
43 Figure 11. In general, this group has REE patterns with a pronounced fractionation from light to heavy  
44 REE and two anomalies in Ce (positive) and in Eu (negative). There are only three analyses that diverge  
45 from this trend and show a flat HREE pattern.

46 For the younger analyses, the chondrite-normalized REE patterns have different features

1 depending on the age (Fig. 12). The oldest ages (589-510 Ma) show a tight HREE fractionation, variable  
2 Eu anomaly, and a pronounced Ce anomaly. The youngest ages (510-380 Ma) has a variable HREE slope,  
3 whereas the Eu anomaly is more regular, and the Ce anomaly is less marked.

4 When we plot age versus Hf, Yb/Gd and Eu/Ey\* (Figs. 13 a, b, c), the group of oldest ages (589-  
5 510 Ma) does not define any apparent trend. In sharp contrast, in the 500-380 Ma group it is remarkable  
6 not only the good correlation between age and composition, but also the divergent evolution depending of  
7 the age (grey arrows). Hafnium, Yb/Gd and Eu/Eu\* increase from 500 to ~430 Ma while there is a  
8 striking decrease from ~420 to 380 Ma. Finally, we have used the U/Ce-Th graph proposed by Bacon et  
9 al. (2012) to discriminate between metamorphic and igneous zircon.

## 10 5. Discussion

### 11 5.1. Zircon geochronology: inheritance and age of magmatism

12 The presence of zircon inclusions shielded in garnets (e.g. Fig. 4 e and g) is compatible with the  
13 preservation of magmatic, metamorphic or detrital inheritances during the synkinematic partial melting  
14 recorded in these rocks (Benítez Pérez, 2017). As shown in Fig 12, the majority of analyzed zircon grains  
15 older than 600 Ma have fractionated REE patterns that are characteristic of igneous zircon (Hoskin and  
16 Schaltegger, 2003, Whitehouse and Platt, 2003; Hanchar and Westrenen, 2007; Grimes et al., 2015). Only  
17 three analyses show a flat HREE pattern that can be related to the presence of garnet and interpreted as  
18 metamorphic zircon. The provenance of these zircon grains older than 600 Ma in the Sobrado migmatitic  
19 paragneisses (Fig. 9 b), is probably similar to those reported in the intermediate-P units of NW Iberia  
20 upper allochthons like the Betanzos unit (Fuenlabrada et al., 2010) and Cariño gneisses (Albert et al.,  
21 2015). We obtained two Mesoproterozoic ages, between 1.2 and 1.4 Ga. Similar ages are also found in  
22 the Parautochthonous (Díez Fernández et al., 2012), in the basal allochthonous units (Díez Fernández et  
23 al., 2010) and, to a lesser extent, in the intermediate-P units of NW Iberia (Albert et al., 2015). These  
24 inherited zircons, although scarce (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2003), likely have their origin in rocks  
25 derived from Saharan and Arabian-Nubian cratons, and presumably transported during the Cadomian  
26 orogeny (e.g., Martínez Catalán et al., 2004). Paleoproterozoic populations range from 1.8 to 2.2 Ga,  
27 clustered at 2.1 Ga, are also common in the Allochthonous complexes (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2003)  
28 and their origin likely involves materials generated or reworked during the Eburnian orogeny (e.g., Egal  
29 et al., 2002; Ennih and Liegeois, 2008) from the West African craton (Peucat et al., 2005). Finally, the  
30 Archean population in the Sobrado paragneisses ranges from 2.5 to 2.8 Ga, and it is likely related to  
31 intrusive events in the Western Reguibat Shield (Schofield et al., 2012) and the northern part of the West  
32 African craton (Albert et al., 2015), with some reworking processes of juvenile rocks formed at ca. 3.0 Ga  
33 (Potrel et al., 1998).

34 Based on CL images, ages and zircon composition, we can determine that the youngest zircon  
35 with magmatic origin is grain number 34 (Fig. 6). The number obtained in this grain is comparable to  
36 other maximum depositional ages obtained from similar units in the NW Iberia allochthonous complexes,  
37 such as the intermediate-P Betanzos uppermost unit (530-510 Ma, Fuenlabrada et al., 2010), and the  
38 intermediate-P Cariño uppermost unit (~510 Ma, Albert et al., 2015).

39 In order to get more insight into the meaning of the data younger than 600 Ma, we have plotted  
40 these ages versus the Th/U ratios (Fig. 14). Analyses that yielded ages between 589 and 510 Ma cluster  
41 together with Th/U values higher than 0.3. The REE patterns displayed in this cluster are consistent with  
42 a magmatic origin. In the age versus Hf, Yb/Gd and Eu/Eu\* plots for this group (Fig. 13 a, b, c), the  
43 absence of a trend suggests that the different zircon grains are not connected by a fractional crystallization  
44 process (e.g., Barth and Wooden, 2010). In the U/Ce-Th graph proposed by Bacon et al. (2012) to  
45 discriminate between metamorphic and igneous zircon. In this diagram, zircon with ages between 589 and  
46 510 Ma plot in the igneous zircon field (Fig. 13 d).

47 From the first group of data between 589 and 510 Ma, we can extract two ages,  $546 \pm 5$  Ma out  
48 of six analyses, and  $526 \pm 3$  Ma from 14 analyses (Fig. 15). These magmatic ages are also recognized in



1 other well-characterized high-P/high-T units of the allochthonous complexes (Peucat et al., 1990; Santos  
2 Zalduegui et al., 2002; Castiñeiras et al., 2010), and they are related to a magmatic arc creation around the  
3 periphery of Gondwana (Abati et al., 1999, 2007).

## 5.2. Evolution of metamorphism of the Sobrado migmatitic paragneiss based on zircon 6 composition

7 Extracting ages from a dataset where the data are evenly distributed from 500 to 380 Ma is a  
8 challenging task. When such smear in the age sorting happens, if we can rule out analytical error, we have  
9 three possibilities (e.g., Castiñeiras et al., 2010), namely, (i) the correct age is the youngest and the  
10 dispersion is related to zircon inheritance, (ii) the real age is the oldest and the spread is caused by lead  
11 loss, or, (iii) the age range is recording some kind of protracted geological event. Taking into account the  
12 CL texture of the youngest spots, we can remove the first possibility as the majority of analyses were  
13 performed in zircon rims. Furthermore, maximum depositional ages obtained from similar units from the  
14 Allochthonous complexes preclude their interpretation as inheritance. The second possibility is plausible,  
15 considering the complex metamorphic evolution and the high grade attained by these rocks. However, a  
16 young lead loss episode should have affected also the inherited zircon ages, and the presence of various  
17 old age peaks (e.g., ~2000, 546 and 536 Ma) suggests that they did not experienced lead loss. However,  
18 we can argue that limited lead loss occurred in some grains that have similar composition to the 589-510  
19 Ma group ( $\text{Th/U} > 0.15$ ), but younger ages (between 502 and 468 Ma). This group of outlier analyses  
20 (#10, 11, 26 and 63) could have experienced a decoupling between their actual age and their composition  
21 (e.g., Flowers et al., 2012). Finally, we favor the last option when we take into account the strong  
22 correlation observed between age and zircon composition (Figs. 13 a, b, c and 14).

23 This group of young analyses defines a trend with negative correlation from 500 to 380 Ma and  
24 Th/U values from 0.01 to 0.13. This correlation between the age and the composition of zircon suggests  
25 that the age dispersion is related to an actual geological process and is not caused by lead loss.  
26 Furthermore, even though the Th/U ratio shows a consistent evolution from 510 to 380 Ma, the rest of the  
27 proxies considered (Hf, Yb/Gd and Eu/Eu\*, Figs. 13 a, b, c) point to a two-stage evolution, and the  
28 characteristics of the REE patterns are compatible with a metamorphic origin (Chen et al., 2009, 2010;  
29 Rubatto et al., 2009; Peters et al., 2013; Stipska et al., 2016).

30 This scenario is congruent with the presence of two metamorphic events in the HP-HT units, one  
31 at ~490-480 Ma and other at ~390-380 Ma (e.g., Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002, 2007). The increase in  
32 Yb/Gd values (Fig. 13 b), related to the slope of the HREE, in zircons aged from 502 to 430 Ma is  
33 congruent with a higher availability of HREE in the rock. As garnet is the most important HREE  
34 reservoir in metamorphic rocks, we argue that this behaviour is the record of the progressive  
35 destabilization of garnet in a decompressive path from HP-HT conditions. The increase observed in the  
36 Eu/Eu\* ratio is consistent with a progressive destabilisation of plagioclase, which is the main europium  
37 reservoir in rocks (Barth and Wooden, 2010; Castiñeiras et al., 2011).

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

## 5.3. Monazite and titanite geochronology: Age of the youngest metamorphism in the Sobrado 43 antiform

44 The youngest zircon data recorded ( $380 \pm 4$  Ma) is coherent with the monazite concordia age  
45 ( $382 \pm 1$  Ma) in the migmatitic paragneisses of the Middle tectonic slice. Besides, both monazite and  
46 irregular/sub-round zircons share their microtextural setting along the migmatitic fabric, pointing to a  
47 coeval character with partial melting at relatively high-P. Furthermore, the chemical profiles observed in

1 the monazite suggest simultaneous crystallization of this mineral with garnet (Rubatto, 2002; Rubatto et  
2 al., 2006; Mottram et al., 2014; Holder et al., 2015). Negative Eu anomalies indicate a preferential  
3 incorporation of europium to feldspars, in particular to K-feldspar, during melt crystallization (Buick et  
4 al., 2010; Rubatto et al., 2013). These characteristics are compatible with monazite crystallization in a  
5 single pulse (MSWD <1) in the presence of garnet, supporting its metamorphic origin. This Middle  
6 Devonian age can be interpreted to represent the *minimum* age of the youngest metamorphic event in  
7 Sobrado unit, which reached high-P granulite facies (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007; Ordóñez Casado et  
8 al., 2001). It is suggested that monazite captures the onset of the exhumation process in the migmatitic  
9 paragneisses (Holder et al., 2015).

10 Titanite crystallization is synkinematic with the mylonitic fabric of the fine-grained amphibolites  
11 located at the base of the Upper tectonic slice. The growth of titanite in amphibolitic conditions is  
12 supported by the umbrella-shaped REE patterns shown in Fig. 7b, typical of titanite coexisting with  
13 amphibole (Mulrooney and Rivers, 2005; Chambefort et al., 2013; Lesnov, 2013). A Late Devonian age  
14 (~365 Ma) could be related to the onset of retrograde metamorphic conditions during the development of  
15 the shear zone, and suggests a prolonged exhumation process, reaching amphibolite facies. The Late  
16 Devonian age lies close to the Ar-Ar exhumation ages of the uppermost units in the Órdenes complex as  
17 recorded in the Corredoiras detachment ( $376 \pm 2.0$  Ma in hornblende, Dallmeyer et al., 1997), or in the  
18 Ponte Carreira Detachment ( $371 \pm 4.0$  Ma in muscovite, Gómez Barreiro et al. 2006).

19 The U-Pb zircon age for the onset of the oldest metamorphic event was estimated using the  
20 TuffZirc method, developed by Ludwig and Mundil (2002), which calculates the median by choosing the  
21 largest set of concordant analyses that are statistically coherent. The best estimate obtained for this event  
22 is 489.58 (+ 12.15 - 6.76) Ma, obtained by pooling together only six of sixteen analyses (Fig. 16). The  
23 510-380 Ma zircon aliquot shows a clear correlation between its cathodoluminescence texture and its  
24 geochemistry and could be also related to shielded population of "metamorphic" zircon grains within  
25 garnets (Fig. 4 e). The age recorded in the migmatitic paragneisses is thought to correspond to a  
26 metamorphic event, dated in the Early Ordovician (~490 Ma), and is in very good agreement with upper  
27 high-P/high-T dates of equivalent units carried out during previous studies (Kuijper, 1979; Peucat et al.,  
28 1990; Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002, 2007). This age also coincides with those obtained from  
29 intermediate-P units, where large plutons were emplaced and there is a lack of later high-P/high-T  
30 metamorphism during the Devonian. The westernmost upper intermediate-P units of the Órdenes  
31 Complex underwent a granulite-facies metamorphism dated between ca. 500 and 485 Ma,  
32 contemporaneous with the intrusion of massive gabbros and granodiorites related to Cambrian magmatic  
33 arc activity (Abati et al. al., 1999, 2003, 2007, 1999; Andonaegui et al., 2002, 2012, 2016; Castiñeiras et  
34 al., 2002, 2010). The granulite-facies metamorphism is associated with heating produced by the  
35 intrusions, accompanied by a quick burial, almost coeval with igneous emplacement (Abati et al., 2003;  
36 Castiñeiras, 2005; Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007).

37 Clearly, the metamorphic event recorded in some zircons is pre-Variscan and it is therefore  
38 independent of the high-P/high-T granulite-facies metamorphism that occurred during the Early-Middle  
39 Devonian that has been identified in the underlying upper units, such as in Sobrado with 660-770°C and  
40 13-17 kbar (Arenas and Martínez Catalán, 2002), or 750-850°C and 12-15 kbar (Benítez-Pérez, 2017).  
41 The pre-Variscan metamorphism was probably followed by a decompression stage, associated with  
42 partial melting (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002). Later on, HP-HT Devonian metamorphism occurred,  
43 during which exhumation through an isothermal decompression lead to partial melting in paragneisses  
44 and basic granulites (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007). As the zircon composition and microstructural  
45 setting clearly suggests, the notable slope observed in the TuffZirc plot from 489 to 380 Ma (Fig. 16) is  
46 the result of these exhumation, burial and new exhumation processes accompanied by partial melting, in  
47 which the shielding role of garnet has played an important role.

## 48 6. Conclusions

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

6 According to the analyses, the youngest ages recorded by the metamorphic zircons are coherent  
7 with the concordia monazite age obtained from seventy-six analyses in the paragneisses. The  
8 microtextural setting of both metamorphic zircon and monazite along the HP-HT main foliation support  
9 that interpretation. Therefore, the Middle Devonian age (~380 Ma) represents the minimum age of the  
10 last Sobrado metamorphic event under high-P granulite-facies conditions and represents the first stages of  
11 the Variscan orogeny in this part of Iberia. Dating of metamorphic titanite in the amphibolite yields a Late  
12 Devonian age (~365 Ma) and is associated with very homogeneous REE patterns suggesting the  
13 prolongation of the exhumation process in the Sobrado unit, reaching amphibolite-facies metamorphic  
14 conditions. In zircon, there is a strong relationship between their textures, as seen in cathodoluminescence  
15 images (CL), REE patterns and  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  ages. Metamorphic zircon defines an Early Ordovician age  
16 (~490 Ma) although showing a large dispersion. This date is linked to the first pre-Variscan granulite-  
17 facies metamorphism seen in in Sobrado unit under intermediate-P conditions, and it is interpreted to be  
18 related to the intrusion of basic and intermediate composition rocks, and coeval with burial in a magmatic  
19 arc context. Microstructural analysis of zircon, monazite and titanite provide complementary  
20 microtextural context to understand the origin of this population mixture. In situ dating should be  
21 conducted to confirm some textural relationships in the future.

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

#### 27 *Data availability*

28  
29  
30 The data are not publicly accessible

#### 31 *Supplement*

32  
33  
34 There is no supplement related to this article.

#### 35 *Author contributions*

36  
37  
38 JMBP, PC, JGB and JRMC contributed equally to the field, experimental and elaboration of the  
39 manuscript. AKC contributes to U-Pb-REE acquisition and data reduction and RH participated in the  
40 writing of the text and the geological interpretation.

#### 41 *Competing interests*

42  
43  
44 The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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### FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure 1. (a) Simplified map of the Variscan orogen in Europe with the location of the Órdenes Complex. (b) Map of the Órdenes Complex with indication of the main units and tectonic contacts. Extensional detachments are labeled: BPSD, Bembibre-Pico Sacro system; CD: Corredoiras; FD, Fornás; PCD, Ponte Carreira. Fig. 2 location indicated.

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

Figure 3. Fine grained amphibolites (sample JBP-71-21) from the basal mylonitic band in the Sobrado Upper tectonic slice. (a) Hornblende-plagioclase mixtures and titanite with preferred orientation, defining the mylonitic fabric. (b) Main fabric surrounding a garnet porphyroblast. Note titanite is the Ti phase in the mylonitic fabric but ilmenite grains have been preserved inside the garnet. The position of (c) is indicated by a white dashed square. (c) Garnet inclusions from (b) where ilmenite inclusions show a progressive breakdown into titanite ( $Ilm > Ttn$ ). Note ilmenite inclusions inside pristine garnet areas show no evidence of transformation. (d) Inclusions of rutile inside titanite and partial transformation of plagioclase into zoisite. All micrographs in plane-polarized light (PPL). (Mineral abbreviations after Whitney and Evans, 2010; Hbl: hornblende, Ttn: titanite, Ilm: ilmenite, Rt: rutile, Pl: plagioclase, Zo: zoisite, Grt: garnet).

Figure 4. Granulite facies migmatitic paragneiss from the Sobrado Middle tectonic slice (Fig. 2). (a) General microstructure where leucosome bands and preferred orientation of elongated garnets, biotite, rutile and kyanite define the foliation. (b) Zircon elongated grain in recrystallized leucosome domain. Main inclusions in garnet include rutile, ilmenite and zircon (PPL) and (c) Cross-polarized light (CPL). (d) Monazite and zircon subrounded grain in the leucosome domain. (e) Subrounded elongated grain of zircon included in a garnet. (f) Plastically deformed garnet (sigmoidal grain) in a leucosome. Zircon and monazite are found in the quartz-rich area around the garnet. (g) Sigmoidal garnet in a leucosome. Inclusions of prismatic and bipyramidal zircons and rutile are observed. (h) Monazite grain in a garnet pressure shadow with biotite. Ky: kyanite, Bt: biotite, Qtz: quartz, Kfs: K-feldspar, Pl: plagioclase, Rt: rutile, Zrn: zircon, Mnz: monazite, Grt: garnet.

Figure 5. (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 6. Cathodoluminescence (CL) images with the location of the analyzed spots for selected zircon grains.

Figure 7. (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 8. (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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2 (Sobrado migmatitic paragneiss), and (b) age histogram and probability density plot for ages older than  
3 1000 Ma.
- 4 Figure 10. Tera-Wasserburg diagram (a) for the analyses between 589 and 380 Ma, and, (b) age  
5 histogram and probability density plot for the same ages.
- 6 Figure 11. Chondrite-normalized plots for inherited zircon older than 1000 Ma.
- 7 Figure 12. Chondrite-normalized plots for zircon between 589 and 380 Ma.
- 8 Figure 13. (a) Hafnium versus age, (b) Yb/Gd versus age, (c) Eu/Eu\* versus age, and (d) U/Ce versus Th  
9 for zircon analyses between 589 and 380 Ma.
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- 13 Figure 16. Age of the onset of the oldest HP-HT metamorphic event obtained using the TuffZirc  
14 algorithm.
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- 17 Table 2A: U-Th\_Pb+REE Monazite\_McD\_S
- 18 Table 3: U-Th\_Pb Zircon sorted by age
- 19 Table 4A: REE Zircon\_McD\_S sorted by age
- 20 Table 4B: REE Zircon\_McD\_S sorted by age

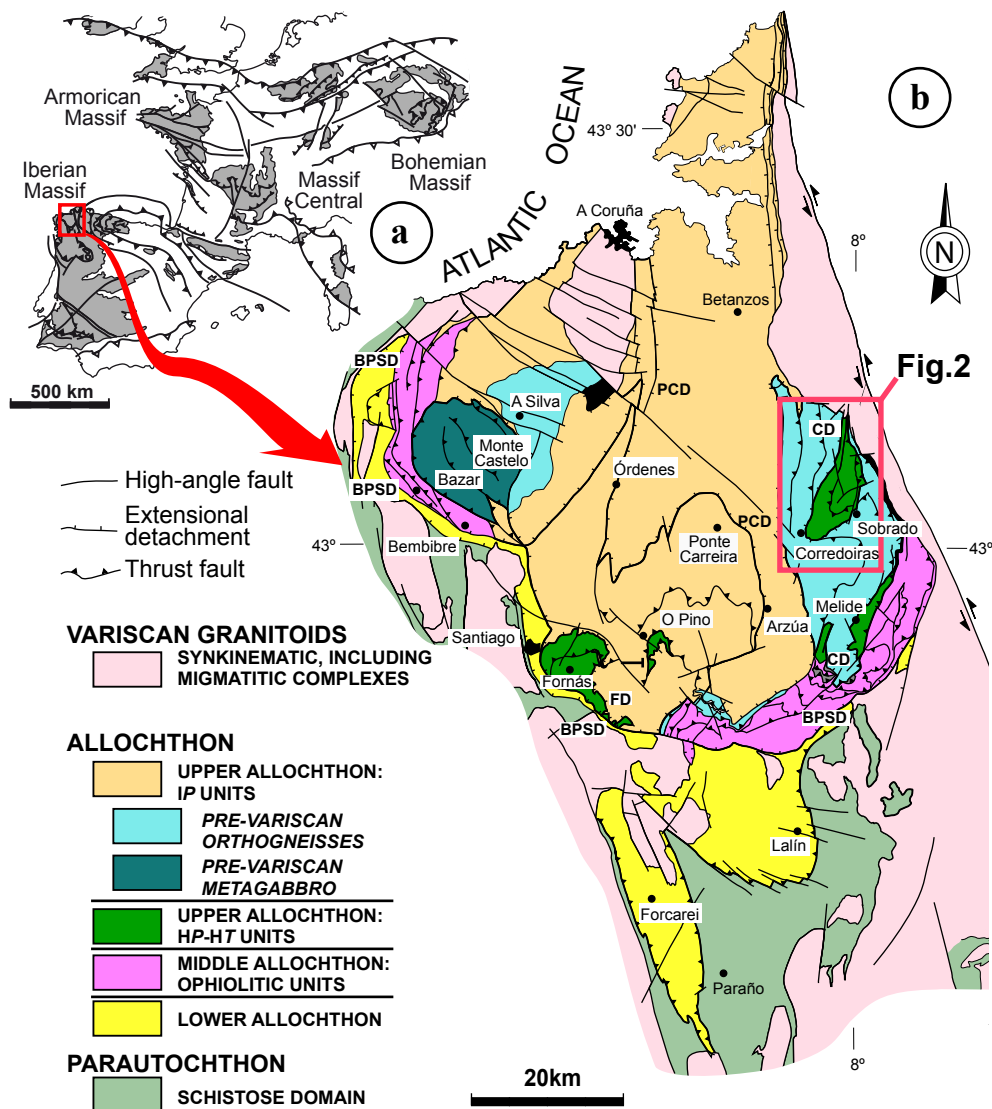


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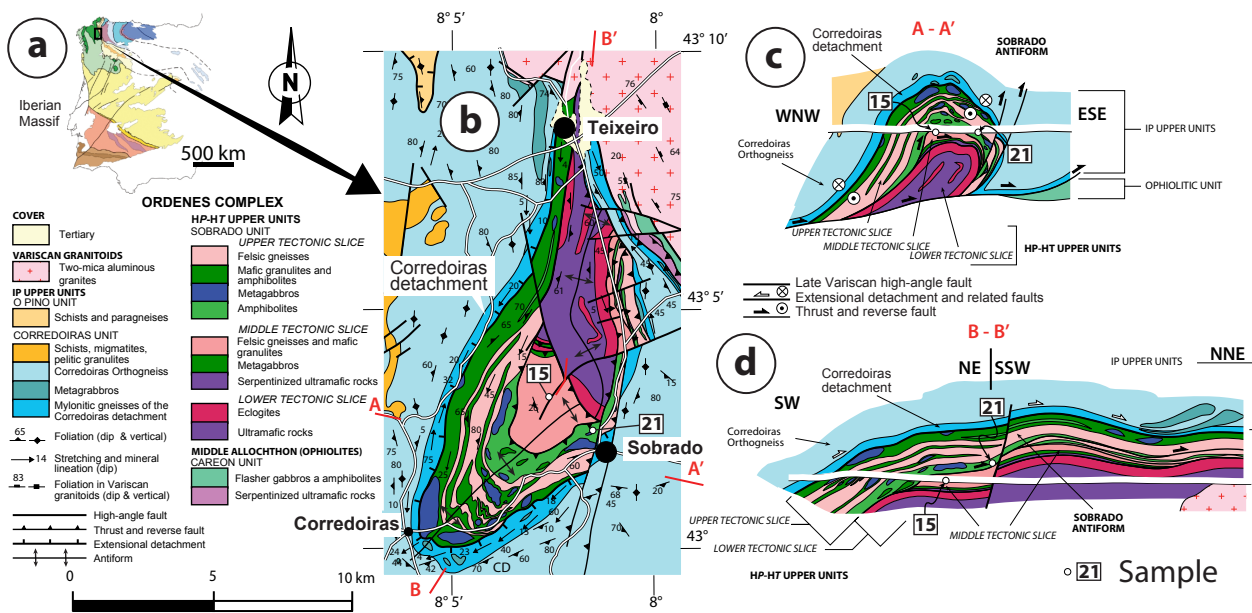


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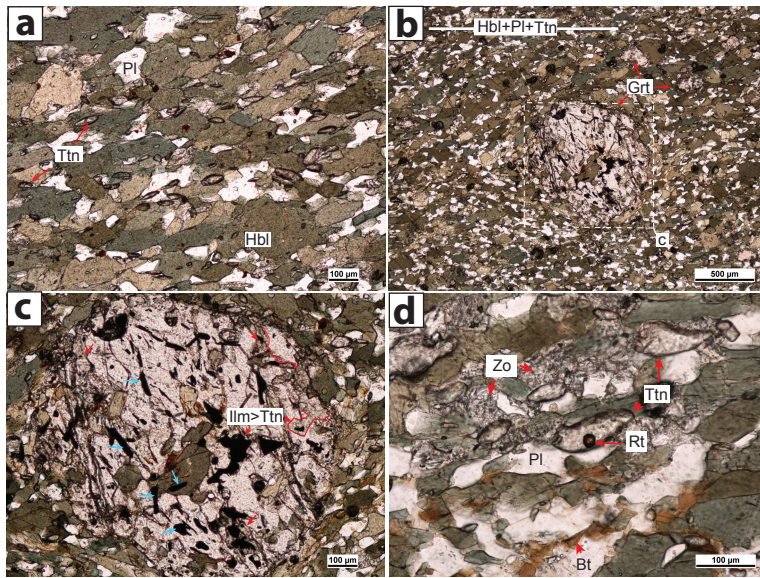


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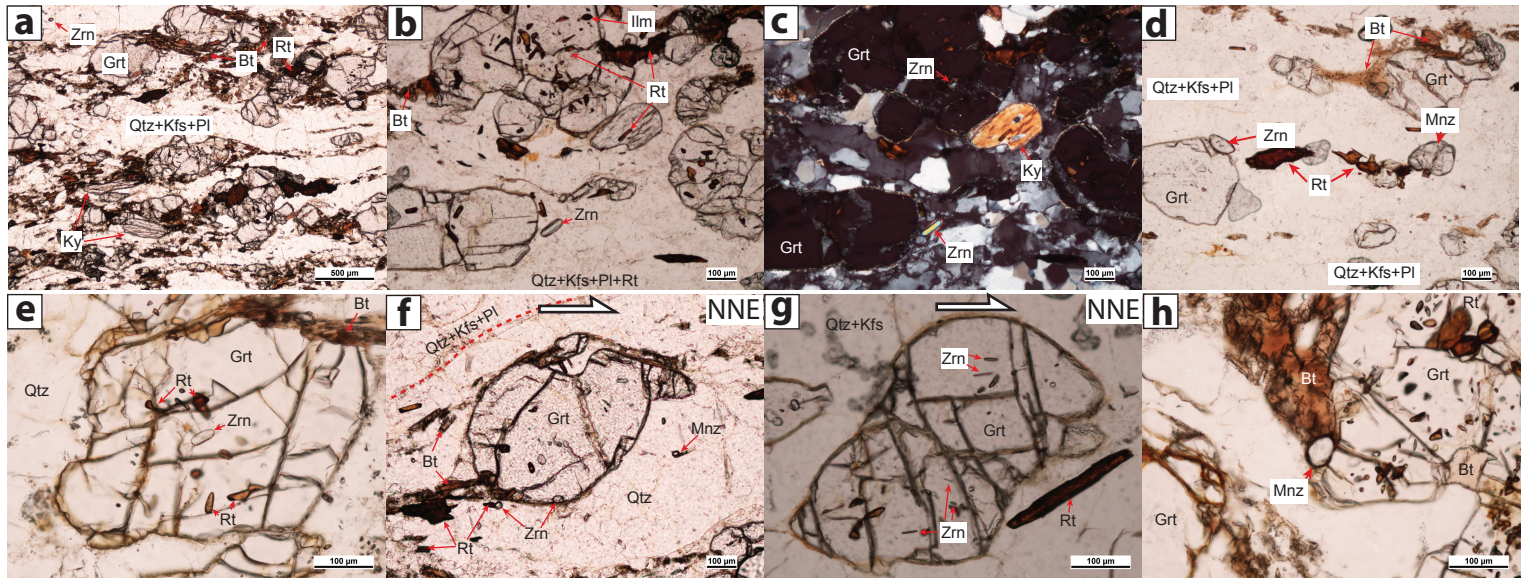


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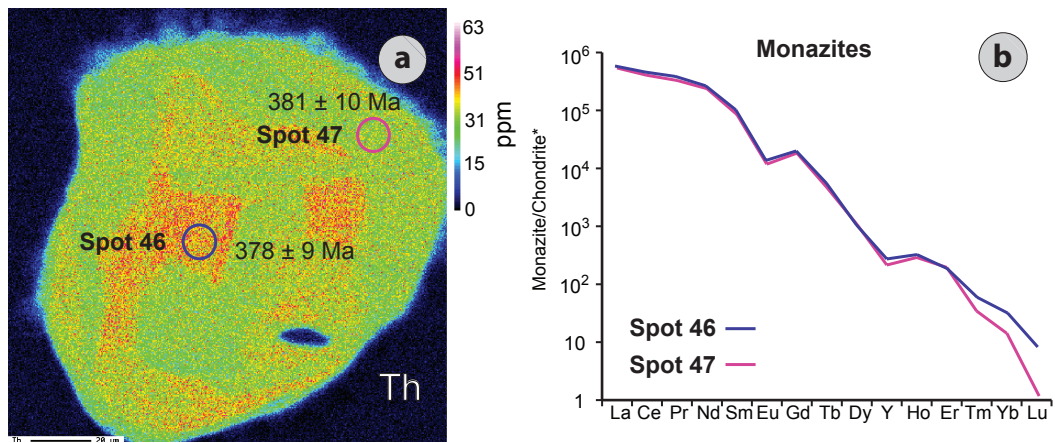


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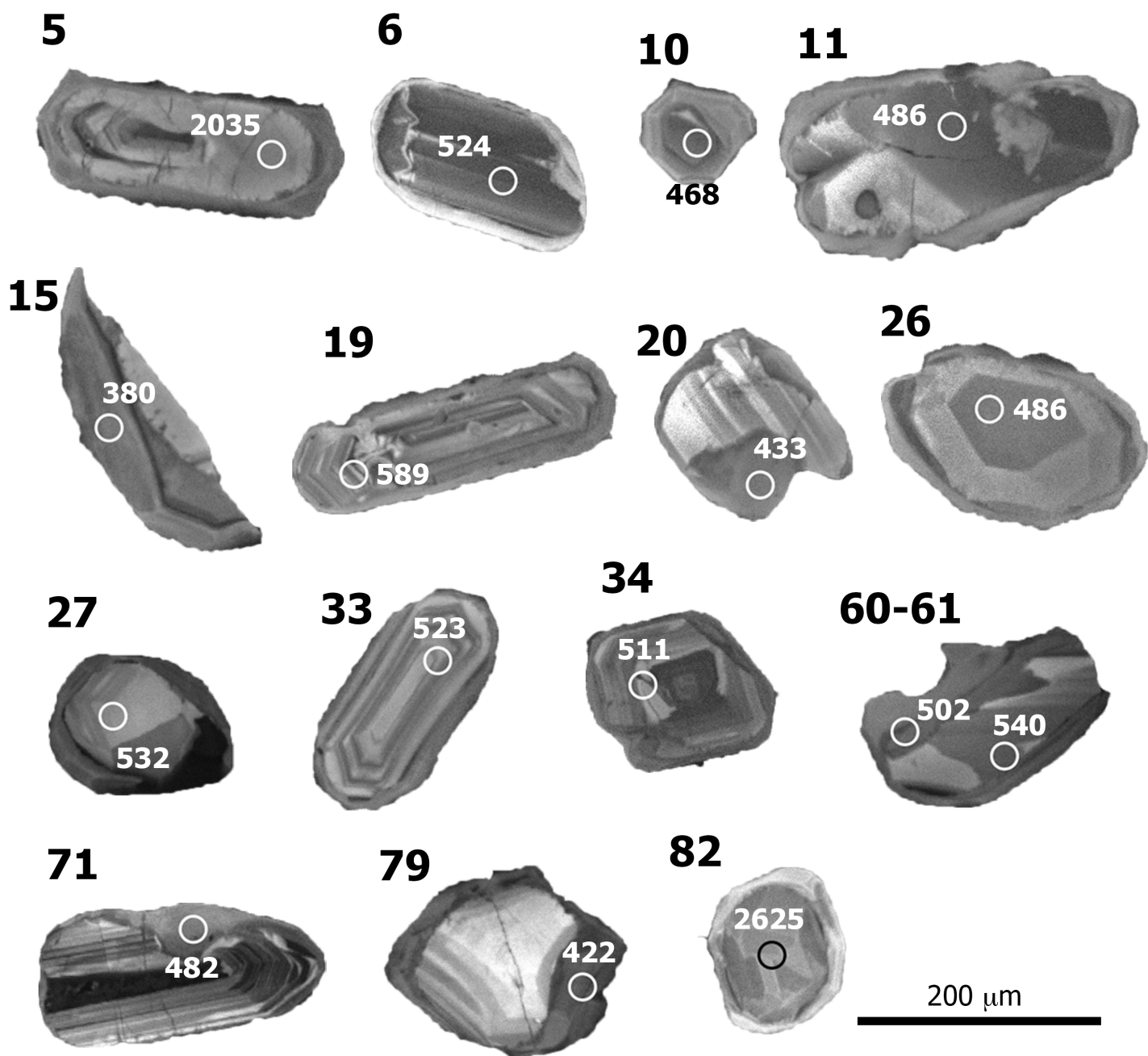


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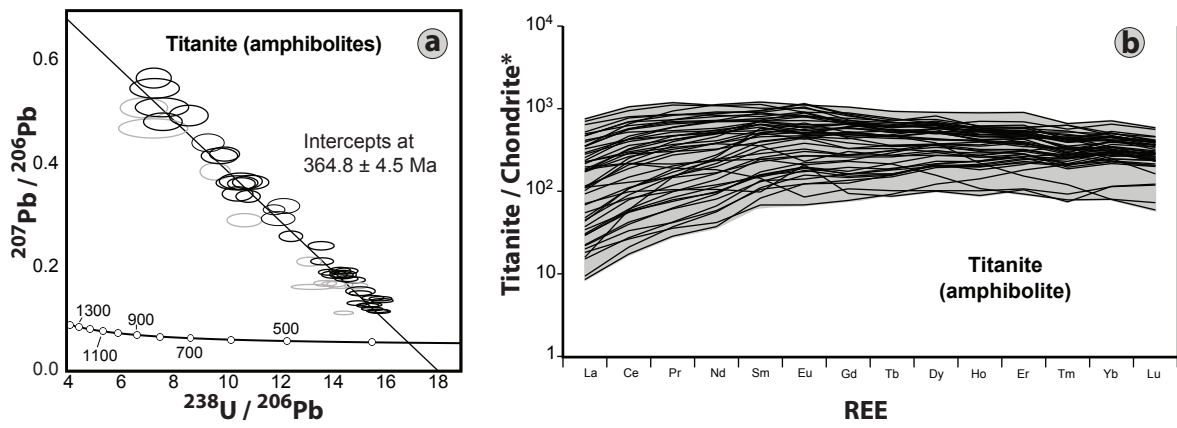


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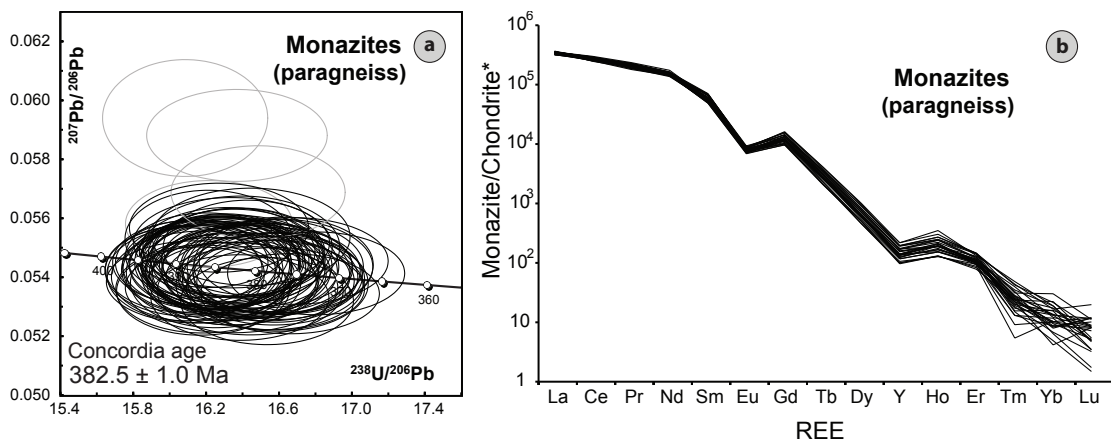


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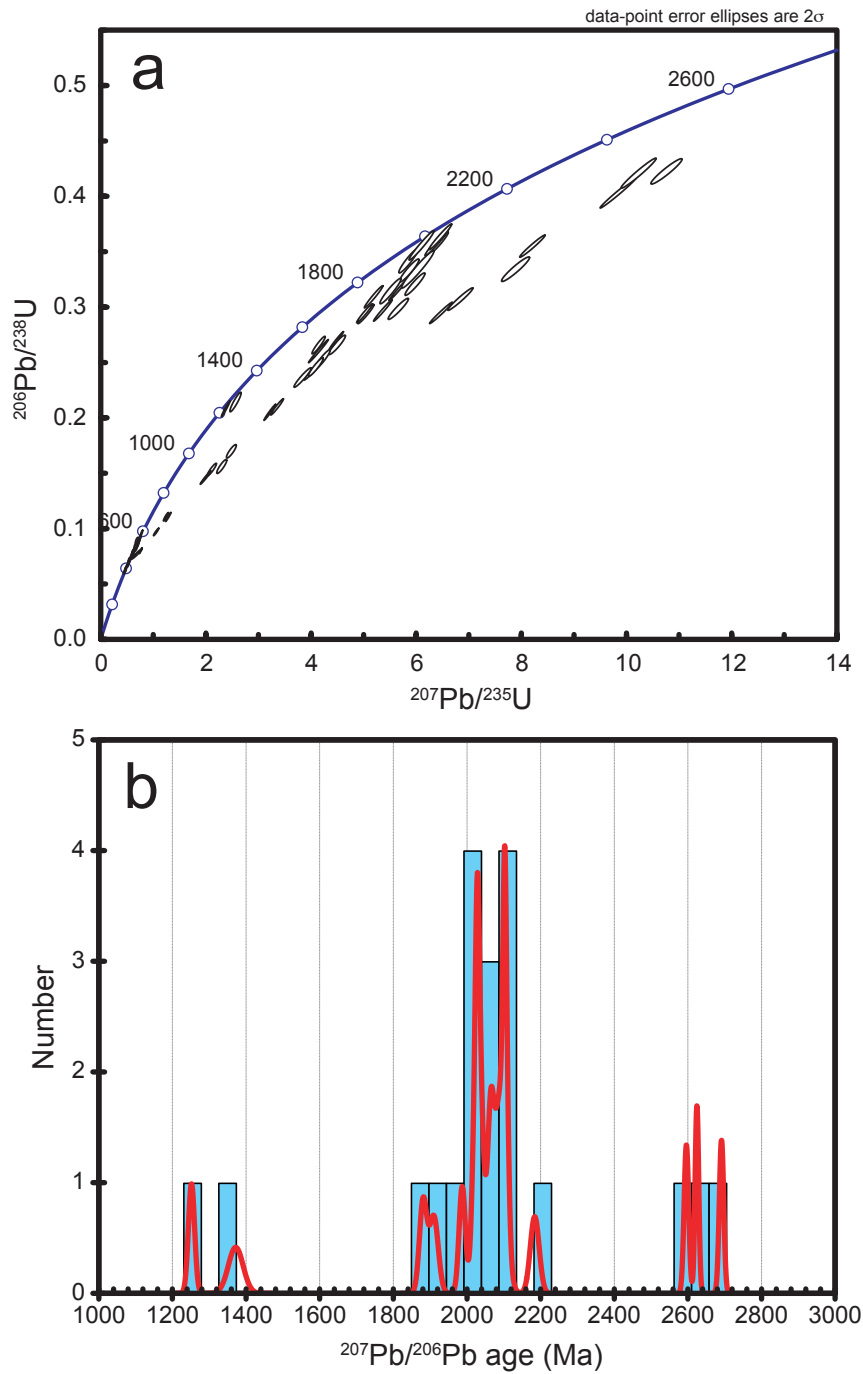


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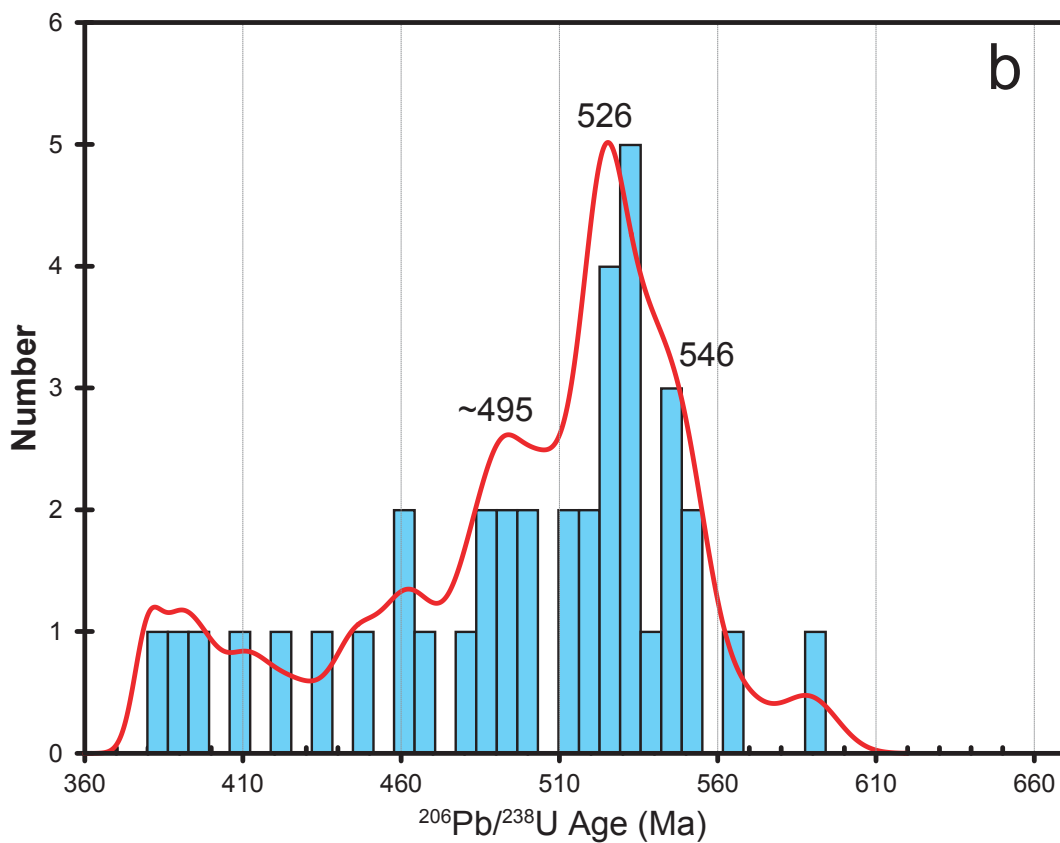
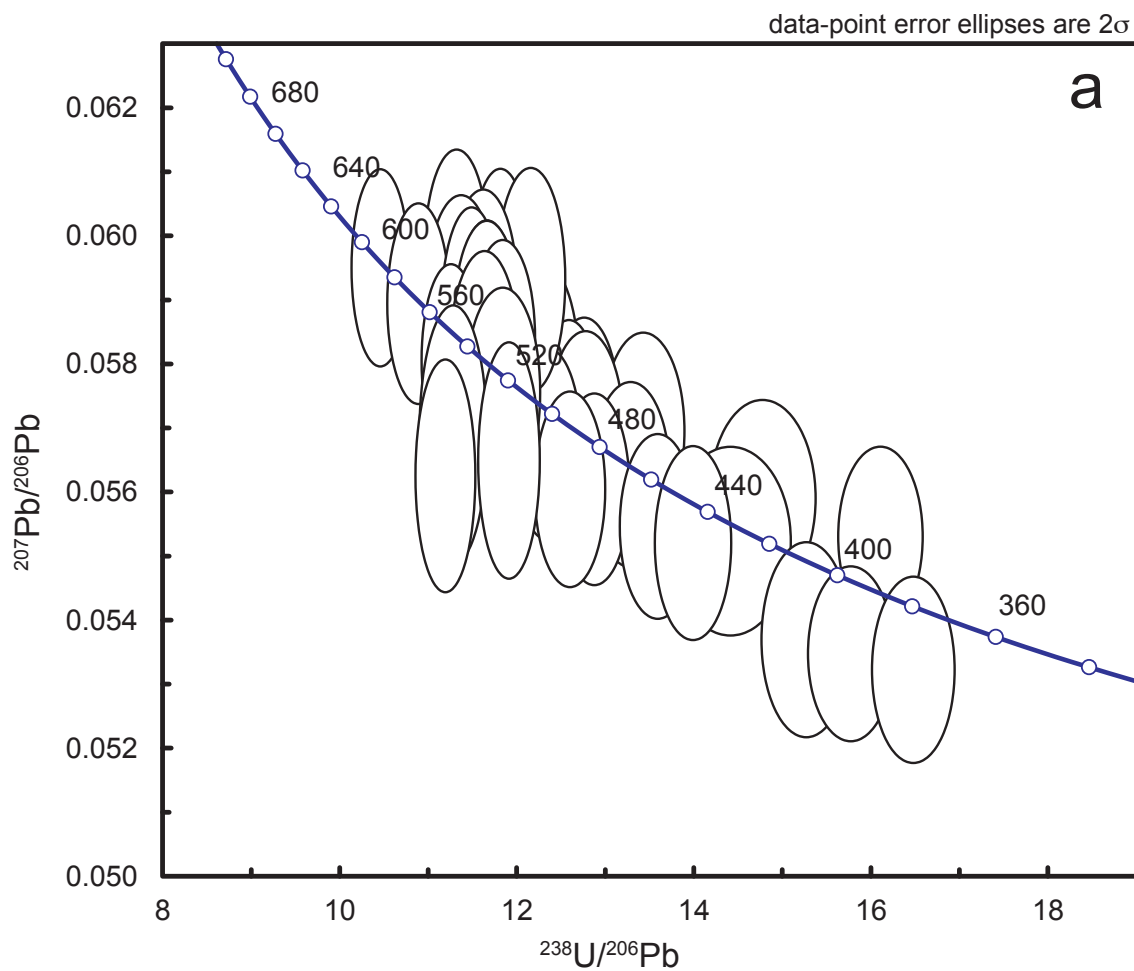


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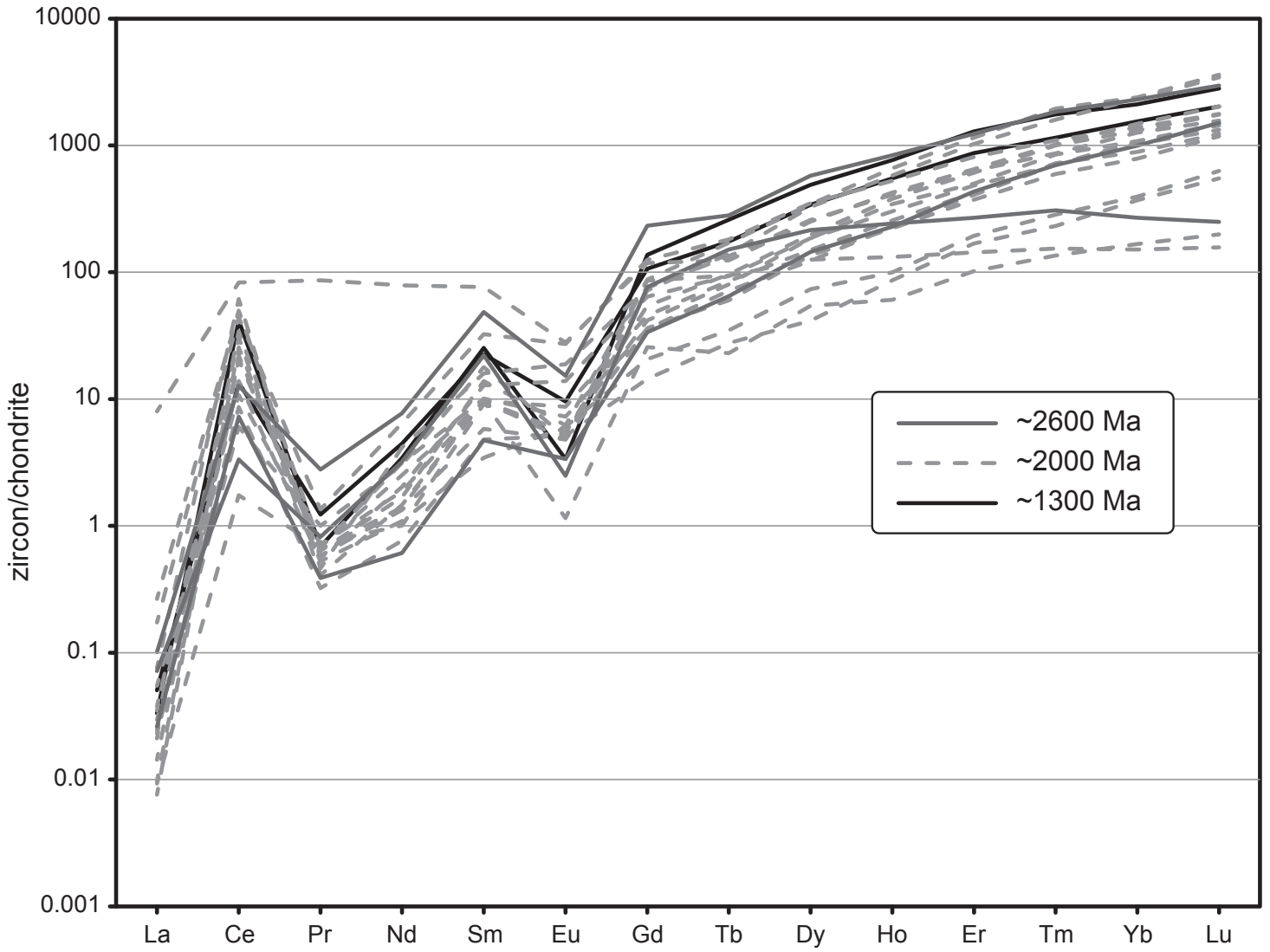


Figure 11: Chondrite-normalized plots for inherited zircon older than 1000 Ma.

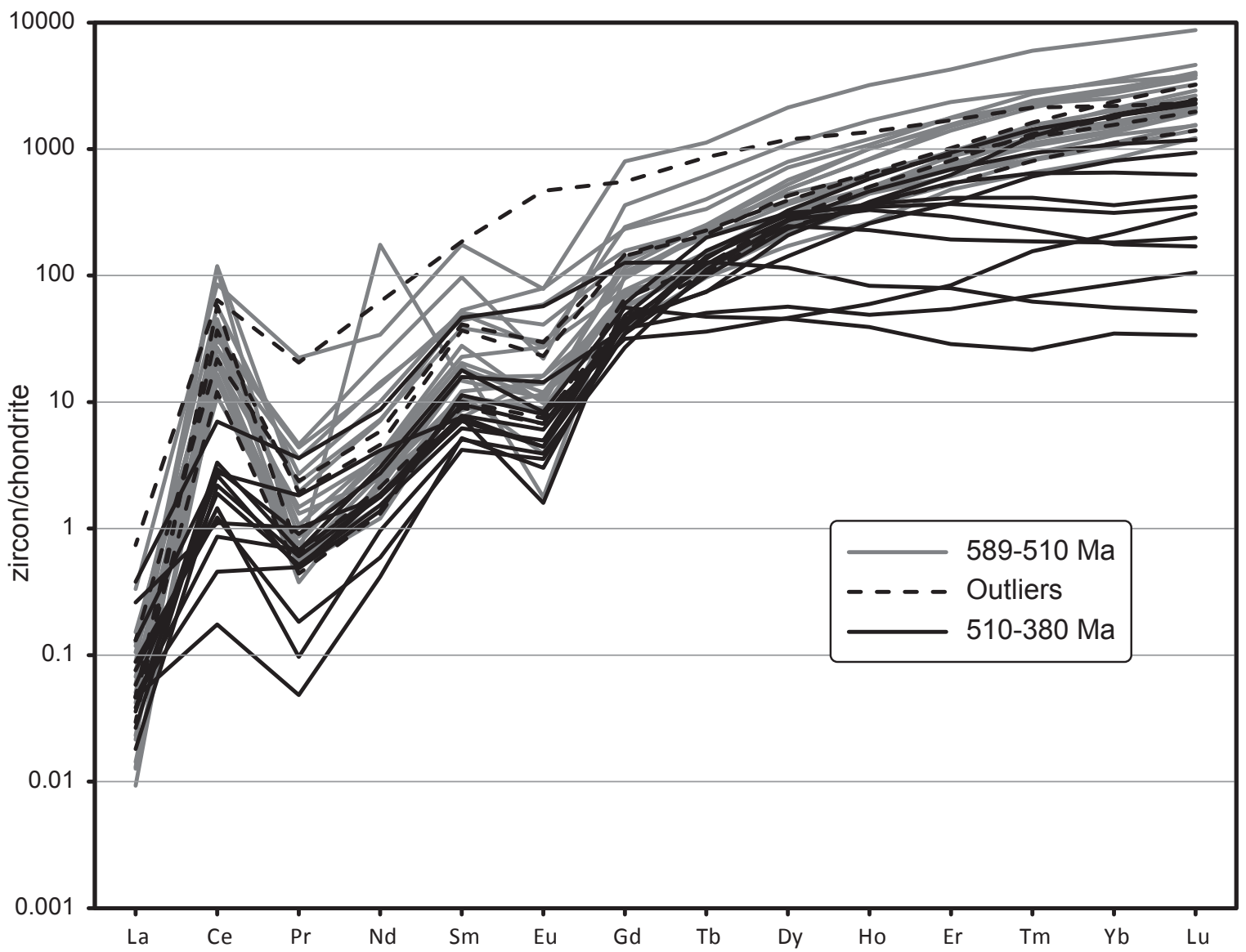


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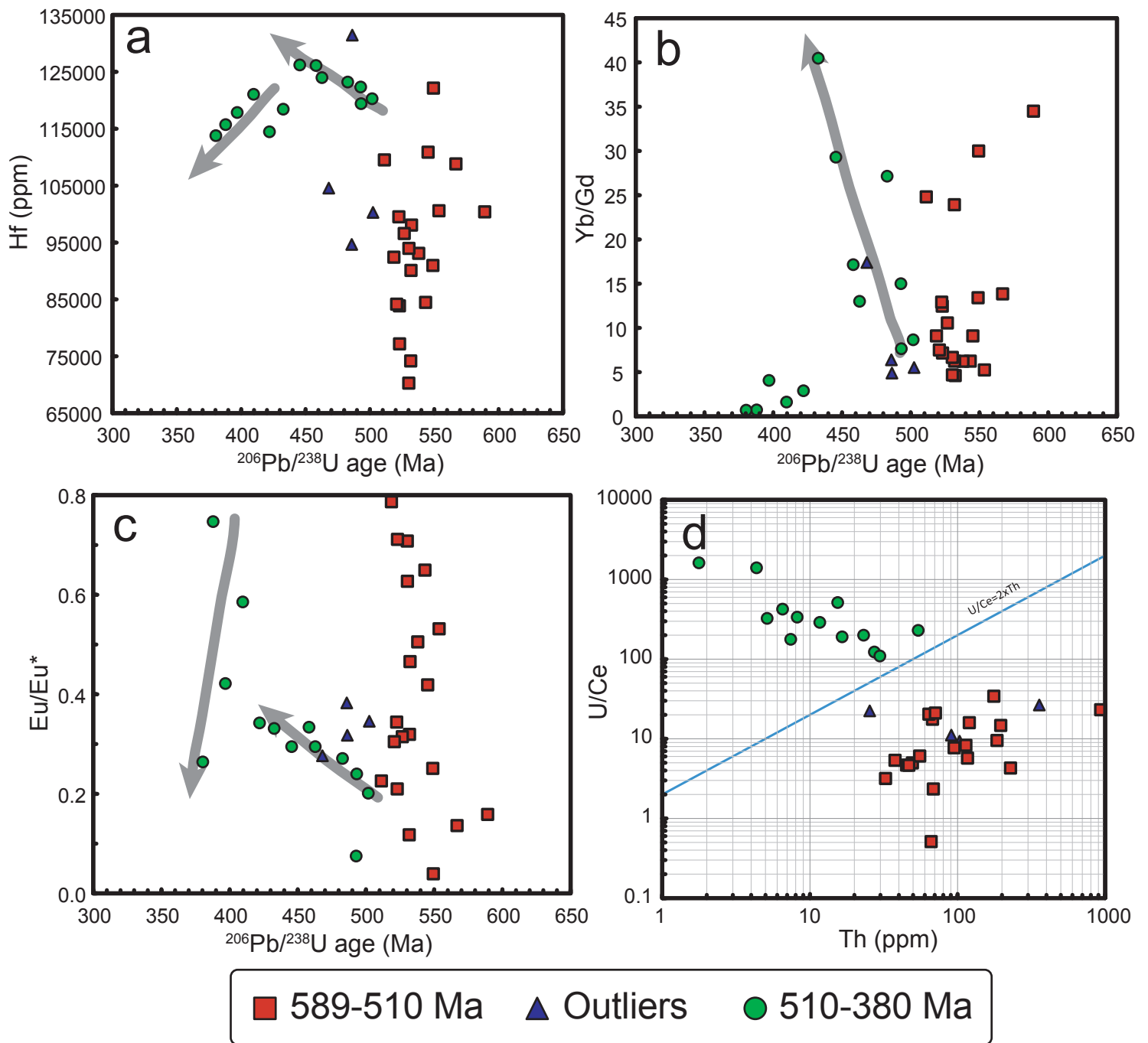


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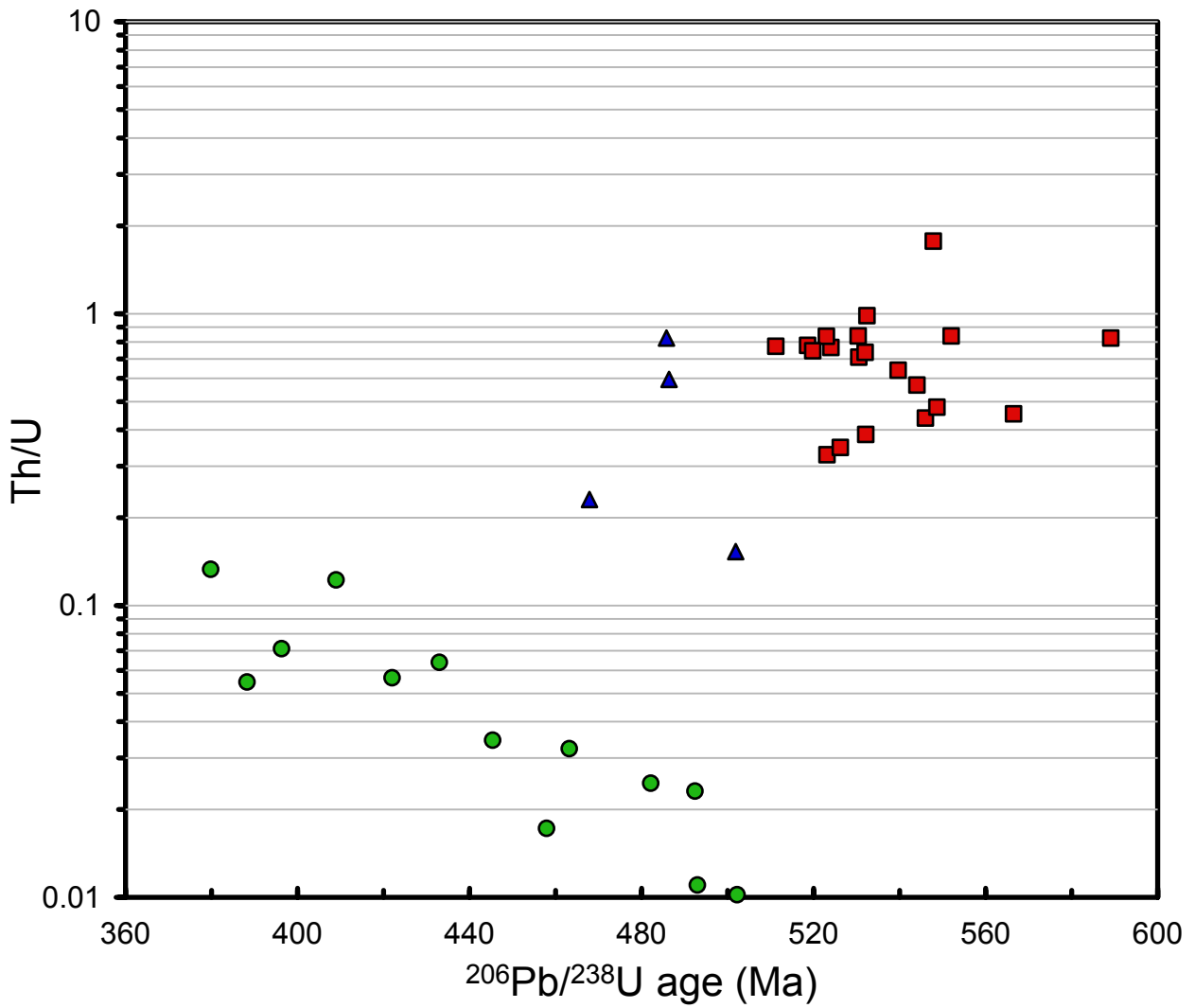


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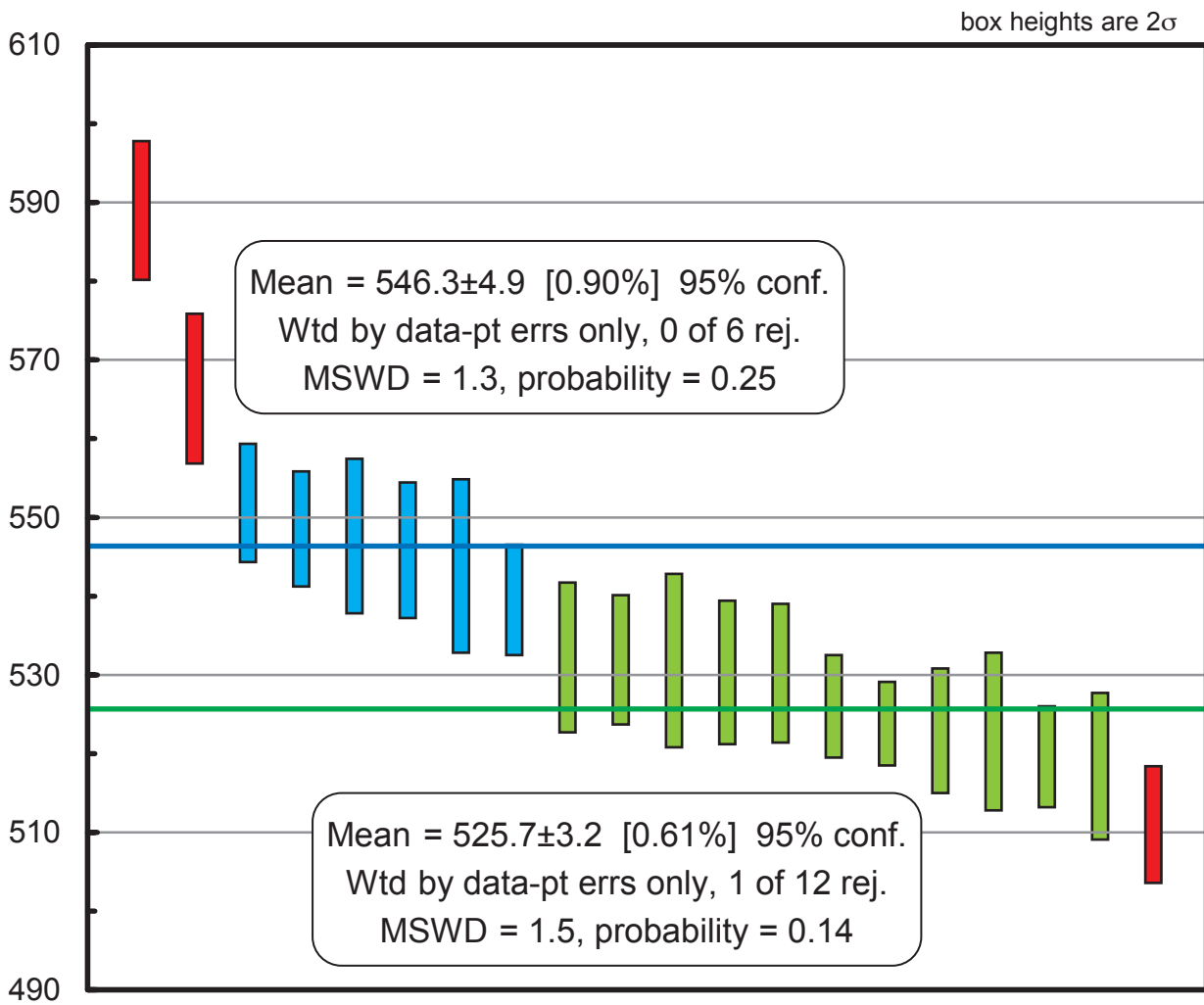


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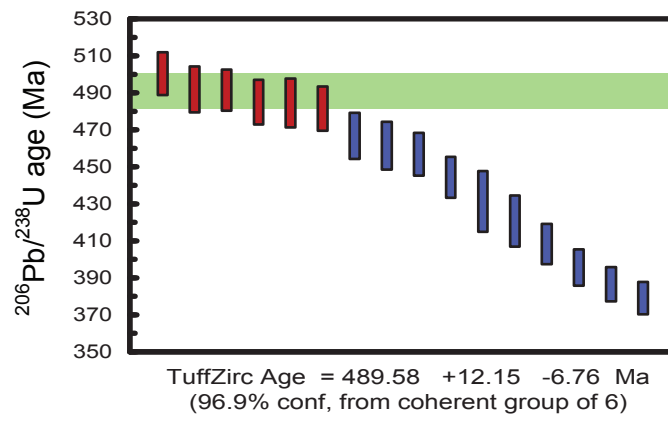


Figure 16: Age of the onset of the oldest HP-HT metamorphic event obtained using the TuffZirc algorithm.

Table 1\_U-Th\_Pb+REE Titatine\_McD\_s

Spot	<sup>235</sup> U/ <sup>238</sup> U <sup>±</sup>	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>206</sup> Pb	<sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> Th	U (ppm)	Th (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)	
1	15.59 ± 0.35	0.1279 ± 0.0032	0.02292 ± 0.00053	7.42	16.57	751	1052	1182	1096	1012	1012	818	681	635	590	521	423.1	405	363.4	
2	13.37 ± 0.66	0.1625 ± 0.0040	0.02580 ± 0.00074	8.22	16.73	701	946	1107	1085	1128	1085	889	762	661	584	483	333.6	324	232.9	
3	13.74 ± 0.36	0.2123 ± 0.0056	0.03513 ± 0.00101	4.16	7.44	327	424	520	538	650	588	574	559	522	411.7	465	411.7	465	392.7	
4	13.85 ± 0.36	0.1694 ± 0.0045	0.05140 ± 0.00298	4.30	2.47	116	188	275	318	484	519	503	471	419	408	365	278.9	299	230.5	
5	13.70 ± 0.41	0.2426 ± 0.0067	0.05450 ± 0.00376	2.71	2.35	109	209	297	383	511	561	458	437	422	416	386	287.9	315	261.4	
6	14.20 ± 0.40	0.1864 ± 0.0058	0.03180 ± 0.00119	3.16	4.74	225	300	369	409	547	671	515	539	495	526	511	393.5	448	383.7	
7	12.06 ± 0.52	0.2955 ± 0.0111	0.15000 ± 0.18002	2.00	1.46	68	111	153	199	314	382	329	361	373	394	399	318.6	340	290.7	
8	14.52 ± 0.33	0.1863 ± 0.0050	0.03051 ± 0.00091	4.86	7.93	394	574	681	705	762	813	685	648	589	608	579	438.8	504	417.1	
9	15.11 ± 0.35	0.1310 ± 0.0037	0.02719 ± 0.00074	6.55	10.39	471	692	733	803	861	828	714	679	636	703	693	565.6	650	561.0	
10	12.55 ± 0.37	0.2611 ± 0.0083	0.14400 ± 0.04010	2.35	0.96	45	90	152	217	359	442	328	328	300	291	304	252.6	290	245.5	
11	15.48 ± 0.35	0.1264 ± 0.0034	0.03340 ± 0.00137	8.13	6.22	350	654	938	1120	1201	1107	1045	928	902	890	901	659.9	711	586.6	
12	7.30 ± 1.08	0.4710 ± 0.0153	0.07200 ± 0.09601	0.61	0.32	15	27	42	67	134	140	162	189	215	233	264	248.2	287	232.1	
13	10.02 ± 0.47	0.4211 ± 0.0111	0.11200 ± 0.09503	1.20	0.69	31	61	98	139	244	209	230	214	156	108	93	78.5	80	72.8	
14	9.66 ± 0.47	0.3870 ± 0.0115	0.22000 ± 0.17006	1.09	0.56	29	55	79	96	159	197	160	181	200	213	249	230.4	296	242.7	
15	13.99 ± 0.32	0.1910 ± 0.0046	0.03377 ± 0.00107	4.58	6.10	184	317	421	512	599	485	518	467	433	401	374	319.8	306	236.2	
16	14.41 ± 0.41	0.1672 ± 0.0063	0.03150 ± 0.00144	4.02	5.44	216	359	421	492	642	501	609	609	590	549	545	471.3	464	395.9	
17	14.94 ± 0.36	0.1761 ± 0.0048	0.13000 ± 0.03609	4.38	0.71	43	108	170	239	404	460	433	485	572	540	536	488.3	420	339.0	
18	7.35 ± 0.77	0.5490 ± 0.0155	-0.08000 ± -0.14001	0.55	0.30	18	26	36	42	68	68	77	92	122	141	181	210.9	230	204.5	
19	15.96 ± 0.36	0.1397 ± 0.0034	0.02710 ± 0.00071	8.10	9.22	414	520	541	580	692	609	652	624	708	579	591	630.8	507	405.7	
20	15.04 ± 0.36	0.1649 ± 0.0049	0.03031 ± 0.00096	6.39	8.79	293	426	468	522	543	499	482	455	514	419	438	446.6	412	321.1	
21	11.90 ± 0.34	0.3127 ± 0.0079	0.37000 ± 0.22012	2.91	0.40	48	108	185	276	507	426	527	465	385	218	153	120.2	80	59.3	
22	14.41 ± 0.37	0.1940 ± 0.0054	0.05140 ± 0.00216	5.29	3.73	255	465	598	716	889	794	766	709	817	603	595	628.1	472	382.1	
23	14.18 ± 0.37	0.1882 ± 0.0046	0.09800 ± 0.01612	4.77	1.43	102	228	355	458	710	718	687	604	671	488	476	449.4	344	258.5	
24	15.92 ± 0.35	0.1147 ± 0.0030	0.02388 ± 0.00057	10.78	13.20	468	695	829	915	901	1052	731	604	620	458	442	428.3	323	278.0	
25	7.67 ± 0.83	0.5120 ± 0.0150	-0.03000 ± -0.49000	0.68	0.17	9	21	37	56	110	157	147	157	209	182	211	270.4	234	214.2	
26	12.23 ± 0.50	0.3200 ± 0.0119	0.05770 ± 0.00542	1.68	2.14	93	148	203	243	286	325	275	274	313	271	307	349.0	312	285.4	
27	14.67 ± 0.35	0.1937 ± 0.0048	0.03279 ± 0.00098	4.67	6.77	354	560	653	700	703	639	652	551	557	401	347	332.8	248	162.6	
28	15.20 ± 0.46	0.1543 ± 0.0069	0.03350 ± 0.00183	4.88	4.43	174	326	463	554	642	542	593	512	581	487	521	521.1	496	453.7	
29	14.56 ± 0.31	0.1120 ± 0.0029	0.02158 ± 0.00049	11.71	22.45	495	625	696	722	728	886	653	584	642	562	575	536.0	444	363.0	
30	10.92 ± 0.38	0.3387 ± 0.0094	0.05840 ± 0.00378	1.54	2.51	111	129	147	168	228	228	270	270	312	375	364	431	455.9	451	411.0
31	10.64 ± 0.67	0.3680 ± 0.0132	0.12200 ± 0.03409	1.07	0.81	29	58	84	114	158	173	195	184	230	228	262	283.0	270	259.3	
32	9.39 ± 0.50	0.4430 ± 0.0141	-0.02000 ± -0.12000	0.90	0.58	22	42	61	81	130	179	152	162	207	205	242	246.2	289	248.8	
33	10.49 ± 0.65	0.3651 ± 0.0111	0.09500 ± 0.00969	1.13	1.22	55	82	100	120	149	189	163	162	203	196	229	210.5	247	236.6	
34	15.19 ± 0.35	0.1501 ± 0.0040	0.04200 ± 0.00163	5.56	3.48	235	434	593	696	705	801	639	537	517	454	488	390.3	419	399.2	
35	14.53 ± 0.41	0.1866 ± 0.0067	0.03390 ± 0.00129	3.69	4.89	172	283	322	383	457	471	483	465	516	482	494	401.6	464	401.2	
36	14.66 ± 0.36	0.1785 ± 0.0047	0.05840 ± 0.00378	4.36	2.21	111	252	399	514	703	588	649	544	524	463	461	351.8	391	368.3	
37	16.03 ± 0.34	0.1359 ± 0.0032	0.04720 ± 0.00230	8.41	3.38	281	400	473	503	493	611	443	355	366	321	320	264.8	297	287.8	
38	10.52 ± 0.48	0.3435 ± 0.0113	0.14400 ± 0.06906	1.28	0.55	22	40	63	93	172	221	236	293	370	352	385	304.0	348	308.1	
39	8.65 ± 0.61	0.4960 ± 0.0164	0.00000 ± 0.00000	0.66	0.24	9	17	29	37	83	123	126	158	215	232	284	215.8	278	267.9	
40	15.85 ± 0.34	0.1160 ± 0.0028	0.02681 ± 0.00080	7.59	7.20	348	566	735	869	950	1151	862	731	739	619	632	420.2	530	460.6	
41	11.89 ± 0.31	0.1654 ± 0.0046	0.06000 ± 0.14001	2.54	0.09	16	60	148	259	580	512	585	518	511	425	428	291.9	411	362.2	
42	9.82 ± 0.57	0.4175 ± 0.0124	0.13800 ± 0.08205	0.95	0.79	71	99	105	105	98	210	94	87	100	89	104	74.5	115	122.0	
43	15.67 ± 0.34	0.1411 ± 0.0037	0.02576 ± 0.00068	6.21	10.38	640	799	852	832	803	913	671	607	625	520	493	319.8	397	362.2	
44	11.01 ± 0.57	0.3661 ± 0.0111	0.11000 ± 0.14002	1.20	0.86	34	57	75	99	154	196	174	218	270	274	316	272.5	369	345.9	
45	7.67 ± 0.60	0.4840 ± 0.0139	0.04000 ± 0.25000	0.57	0.33	20	33	42	58	105	123	136	150	193	200	221	204.0	263	280.5	
46	13.25 ± 0.39	0.2117 ± 0.0071	0.03790 ± 0.00242	2.61	4.41	228	284	304	324	395	455	384	348	358	302	284	195.5	227	204.9	
47	10.78 ± 0.54	0.2924 ± 0.0105	0.13300 ± 0.07405	1.66	0.79	37	79	118	165	255	304	277	309	340	313	321	253.8	305	288.2	
48	6.94 ± 0.74	0.5110 ± 0.0158	0.07450 ± 0.00570	0.64	1.89	173	290	339	376	356	330	303	269	273	260	255	186.6	217	199.2	
49	15.64 ± 0.33	0.1197 ± 0.0028	0.03214 ± 0.00100	10.32	7.50	521	772	845	886	937	1130	839	676	683	551	478	336.0	339	299.2	
50	10.66 ± 0.43	0.3635 ± 0.0094	0.06970 ± 0.00481	1.77	2.45	197	218	215	235	245	289	259	259	294	258	279	210.9	246	236.6	
51	7.32 ± 0.55	0.5690 ± 0.0158	0.08940 ± 0.00820	0.70	1.76	183	217	191	182	143	85	107	102	102	101	107	92.3	114	118.7	





Table 2B\_U-Th\_Pb+REE Monazite\_McD\_S

Spot	<sup>238</sup> U/ <sup>206</sup> Pb	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>206</sup> Pb	<sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>206</sup> Pb	<sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>232</sup> 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)	Hf (ppm)	Er (ppm)	Tm (ppm)	Yb (ppm)	Lu (ppm)	
50	16.40 ± 0.37	0.0543 ± 0.0012	0.01944 ± 0.00045	0.01944 ± 0.00047	2020	31600	561603	411093	340517	233479	92838	12131	19196	6759	4598	1000	219	337	168	21.5	14	16.7
51	16.66 ± 0.40	0.0543 ± 0.0011	0.01944 ± 0.00047	0.01944 ± 0.00047	4730	33200	523207	432300	303879	243545	110135	14512	25879	6759	4598	1650	358	575	217	79.8	31	7.7
52	16.54 ± 0.40	0.0540 ± 0.00122	0.01953 ± 0.000469	0.01953 ± 0.000469	1900	36500	565554	474715	359914	258425	11263.8	14547	21859	5963	4391	1341	318	410	239	69.6	35.4	13.4
53	16.61 ± 0.42	0.0544 ± 0.00132	0.01891 ± 0.000502	0.01891 ± 0.000502	1596	66200	545992	412398	295259	233260	84932.43	11758	18953	4391	1081	1085	255	308	212	30.0	11.2	5.3
54	16.49 ± 0.39	0.0569 ± 0.00129	0.01916 ± 0.000475	0.01916 ± 0.000475	1611	57800	542616	437194	352371	244201	100202.7	13499	20804	4931	1081	232	350	159	169	36.4	21.7	8.1
55	16.34 ± 0.48	0.0537 ± 0.00125	0.01950 ± 0.000545	0.01950 ± 0.000545	1760	30200	581013	476346	371767	246827	84729.73	13357	19599	4377	1024	193	251	169	169	32.8	25.5	5.7
56	16.80 ± 0.40	0.0541 ± 0.00115	0.01912 ± 0.000446	0.01912 ± 0.000446	2240	37600	536709	438825	335129	235449	94797.3	11758	16985	4177	996	204	288	164	164	40.9	28.6	8.1
57	16.49 ± 0.41	0.0540 ± 0.00113	0.01979 ± 0.000522	0.01979 ± 0.000522	3610	30800	526160	461664	355603	247484	111621.6	13979	26533	6648	1602	318	447	240	178	51.0	49.7	18.3
58	16.33 ± 0.40	0.0544 ± 0.00121	0.01965 ± 0.000471	0.01965 ± 0.000471	2110	39100	568354	464927	329741	240700	80000	11279	16030	3767	748	165	216	128	128	38.9	16.8	0.0
59	16.59 ± 0.38	0.0542 ± 0.0012	0.01946 ± 0.000442	0.01946 ± 0.000442	3130	33400	556118	461664	344828	250985	93648.65	11863	19898	4873	976	222	271	173	173	42.9	13.0	19.5
60	16.59 ± 0.38	0.0540 ± 0.0012	0.01944 ± 0.000447	0.01944 ± 0.000447	3270	30600	567511	450245	322198	245733	111283.8	13854	23819	5966	1524	323	445	236	236	36.4	16.8	19.5
61	16.55 ± 0.40	0.0537 ± 0.00124	0.01905 ± 0.00045	0.01905 ± 0.00045	1860	69500	540928	433931	309267	224508	87702.7	12256	16683	3518	752	174	209	156	156	36.4	6.8	13.4
62	16.14 ± 0.40	0.0538 ± 0.00114	0.01945 ± 0.000517	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	8.9
63	16.35 ± 0.38	0.0539 ± 0.00121	0.01971 ± 0.000462	0.01971 ± 0.000462	2030	32300	562700	477977	342672	245733	94256.76	13464	18894	4343	967	227	255	166	166	38.9	36.6	8.9
64	16.45 ± 0.44	0.0584 ± 0.00135	0.01954 ± 0.000525	0.01954 ± 0.000525	1700	32600	584388	461664	345905	228665	100000	12398	22010	5457	1248	287	397	194	194	44.9	22.4	14.2
65	16.39 ± 0.40	0.0588 ± 0.00132	0.01921 ± 0.000477	0.01921 ± 0.000477	1476	33600	602532	453507	372845	246827	86648.65	12007	18794	4609	988	210	277	182	182	65.2	19.9	13.8
66	16.37 ± 0.41	0.0588 ± 0.00127	0.01931 ± 0.000483	0.01931 ± 0.000483	1900	42200	518987	451876	314655	231072	82297.3	12575	16432	3449	833	164	212	144	144	8.9	17.4	0.0
67	16.36 ± 0.40	0.0541 ± 0.00114	0.01942 ± 0.000473	0.01942 ± 0.000473	2520	30760	554008	451876	355603	263020	112702.7	15293	23266	5789	1362	313	401	203	203	46.6	21.7	19.1
68	16.58 ± 0.40	0.0536 ± 0.00114	0.01947 ± 0.000486	0.01947 ± 0.000486	4360	30500	551055	445351	365302	253611	106891.9	12895	21959	5180	1167	253	342	175	175	54.3	10.6	2.8
69	16.48 ± 0.36	0.0544 ± 0.00126	0.01949 ± 0.000443	0.01949 ± 0.000443	2458	38700	540506	474715	376078	270460	98175.68	12860	19598	4571	1020	230	319	166	166	40.5	14.3	13.0
70	16.53 ± 0.39	0.0532 ± 0.00121	0.01933 ± 0.00046	0.01933 ± 0.00046	2109	32100	576371	450408	367457	266521	106081.1	13606	20251	4535	1053	232	317	178	178	28.3	21.7	0.0
71	16.45 ± 0.44	0.0542 ± 0.0013	0.01924 ± 0.00052	0.01924 ± 0.00052	1890	47000	562447	438825	335129	252079	98310.81	12877	19246	4321	959	221	321	186	186	34.0	13.7	19.1
72	16.48 ± 0.42	0.0544 ± 0.00118	0.01953 ± 0.000499	0.01953 ± 0.000499	1660	34700	563966	491028	385776	286433	96013.51	13819	19749	4488	1179	283	364	203	203	44.5	15.5	8.5
73	16.27 ± 0.40	0.0557 ± 0.00123	0.01927 ± 0.000501	0.01927 ± 0.000501	1970	86900	597046	405057	315733	243107	80135.14	11545	15829	3399	813	159	214	136	136	31.6	16.1	11.8
74	16.18 ± 0.41	0.0540 ± 0.00127	0.01937 ± 0.000484	0.01937 ± 0.000484	2270	37100	594937	442088	334052	248578	89054.05	12078	18492	3853	833	192	251	157	157	25.0	16.8	13.4
75	16.17 ± 0.38	0.0535 ± 0.00122	0.01985 ± 0.000459	0.01985 ± 0.000459	2460	31100	580591	451876	365302	266740	116216.2	14174	23317	5668	1276	276	394	232	232	25.5	26.1	14.6
76	16.11 ± 0.38	0.0542 ± 0.00126	0.01946 ± 0.000452	0.01946 ± 0.000452	1563	33400	562278	446982	348060	269147	104729.7	14121	20251	4479	984	219	271	175	175	22.3	9.3	8.9



Table 4A\_REE Zircon\_McD\_S sorted by age

Spot	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Th/U	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
8	937	352	1187.38	0.13	29.04	3.49	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	56	47	46	39	29	26	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	72	179	295	488	785	1075	1488	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	241	366	534	806	1118	1398	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	111088	0.04	4.26	0.24	0.94	6.15	6.22	55	120	256	410	628	955	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	10.87	0.20	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	101	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	994	1504	0.04	16.92	0.27	6.36	1.04	111
82	c(b)	280	136	129029	0.07	3.34	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