



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

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25 **Abstract**

26 The Sobrado unit, within the upper part of the Órdenes complex (NW Iberia) represents an
27 allochthonous tectonic slice of exhumed high grade metamorphic rocks formed during a complex
28 sequence of orogenic processes in the middle to lower crust. In order to constrain those processes, U-Pb
29 geochronology and REE analyses of accessory minerals in migmatitic paragneisses (monazite, zircon),
30 and mylonitic amphibolites (titanite) were conducted using LASS-ICP-MS. The youngest metamorphic
31 zircon age obtained co-incides with a Middle Devonian concordia monazite age (~ 385 Ma) and is
32 interpreted to represent the minimum age of the Sobrado high-P granulite-facies metamorphism that
33 occurred during the early stages of the Variscan Orogeny. Metamorphic titanites from the mylonitic
34 amphibolites yield a Late Devonian age (~ 365 Ma), and track the progressive exhumation of the Sobrado
35 unit. In zircon, cathodoluminescence images and REE analyses allow two aliquots with different origins
36 in the paragneiss to be distinguished. An Early Ordovician age (~ 490 Ma) was obtained for metamorphic
37 zircons, employing the TuffZirc algorithm, although with a large analytical dispersion. This age is
38 considered to mark the onset of granulite-facies metamorphism in the Sobrado unit under intermediate-P
39 conditions, and related to intrusive magmatism and coeval burial in a magmatic arc setting. A maximum
40 depositional age for the Sobrado unit is established in the late Cambrian (~ 503 Ma). The zircon dataset
41 also record several inherited populations. The youngest cogenetic set of zircons yield a crystallization age
42 from TuffZirc algorithm of ~ 530 Ma and are thought to be related to the peri-Gondwana magmatic arc.
43 The additional presence of inherited zircons older than ~ 530 Ma is interpreted as suggesting a West
44 African Craton provenance.

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

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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 (*e.g.*
6 Castiñeiras et al., 2010; Hacker et al., 2015; Stearns et al., 2016; Stipska et al., 2016; Storey et al., 2007;
7 Stübner et al., 2014). 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 (Frost et al.,
12 2000; Spear, 1981) and is able to record metamorphic and deformational events (*e.g.* Franz and Spear,
13 1985; Rubatto and Hermann, 2001; Spencer et al., 2013; Stearns et al., 2016, 2015; Verts and Frost,
14 1996). The titanite U/Pb system is a widely used geochronometer for deformation events in granulite-
15 amphibolite facies rocks (*e.g.* Cherniak, 2006, Harlov et al., 2006, Spear, 1981). Monazite is common in
16 amphibolite facies and higher-grade facies. Zoning in this mineral can have igneous or metamorphic
17 origins (DeWolf et al., 1993, Hawkins and Bowring, 1997, Spear and Pyle, 2002, Zhu et al., 1997). The
18 crystallization stages seen in zoned monazites, with changes in Y, Ca, Si, Sr, Ba, REE, U and Th can be
19 linked to certain metamorphic reactions (*e.g.* Corrie and Kohn, 2008; Kohn and Malloy, 2004) or
20 deformation process (*e.g.* Terry and Hamilton, 2000). Zircon survives the majority of magmatic,
21 metamorphic and erosive Earth processes. Catodoluminescence analysis of zircon zoning patterns allows
22 a large variety of reactions to be distinguished and can clarify the petrogenetic evolution (Corfu et al.,
23 2003). Th/U ratios can also be used to separate zircons of igneous or metamorphic origins (Hokada and
24 Harley, 2004, Hoskin, 2005, Hoskin and Ireland, 2000, Möller et al., 2002). Rare-earth element (REE)
25 abundances can also be used as a qualitative petrological indicator. Heavy rare-earth elements (HREE)
26 are preferentially incorporated into zircon compared to light rare-earth elements (LREE). Hence, the
27 normalised HREE slope can be used to interpret whether a zircon crystallized or recrystallized when
28 garnet and xenotime (YPO_4) were present, because these minerals also preferentially assimilate HREE in
29 the lattice (*e.g.* Hermann and Rubatto, 2003; Hoskin and Ireland, 2000; Rubatto, 2002; Rubatto et al.,
30 2009).

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

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

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45 2. Geological background

46 The Allochthonous complexes in NW Iberia are remnants of a huge nappe stack preserved as
47 klippen in the core of late Variscan synforms. . They consist of units mostly of peri-Gondwanan



1 derivation, which can be classified in three groups based on their structural position in the tectonic pile
2 and origin: The Upper, Middle and Lower allochthons.

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

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

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

19 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 (Abati et al., 2007, 1999,
21 Castiñeiras et al., 2010, Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007, Ordóñez Casado, 1998, Peucat et al., 1990). High-
22 P/high-T metamorphism in these units has been dated approximately between 405-390 Ma (Fernández-
23 Suárez et al., 2007, Fernandez-Suarez et al., 2002, Ordóñez Casado et al., 2001, Santos Zalduegui et al.,
24 1996). Ages between 390 and 375 Ma have been found in ophiolitic rocks (Dallmeyer et al., 1997, 1991;
25 Peucat et al., 1990) and ages from 375 to 365 Ma have been related to continental subduction (Abati et
26 al., 2010; Zalduegui et al., 1995). Thrust wedge collapse, in the middle and lower allochthonous units, is
27 thought to have happened between 390 and 365 Ma, followed by a collision in the internal zones around
28 365-330 Ma, causing further folding and thrusts (Dallmeyer et al., 1997, Martínez Catalán et al., 2009).
29 Afterwards, there was another extensional collapse phase until 315 Ma, followed by a final phase of
30 shortening and folding up until approximately 305 Ma related to the regional oroclinal bending in Iberia
31 (Aerden, 2004, Álvarez-Valero et al., 2014, Martínez Catalán, 2011, 2012).

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

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



1 in a series of different stages with a metamorphic peak at 13-17 kbar and 660-770°C (Arenas and
2 Martínez Catalán, 2002).

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

16 3. Methodology

17 3.1. Selected samples

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

26 3.2. Sample preparation

27 Sample preparation was carried out at the laboratories of the Universidad Complutense of
28 Madrid. The rocks were crushed, pulverized and sieved to achieve a 0.1-0.5 mm grain size. A heavy
29 minerals concentration is achieved using a Wilfley™ table. Then the minerals are separated using
30 magnetic separation and heavy liquids (methylene iodide, CH₂I₂). Zircon (translucent, colourless or light
31 brown), monazite (yellow) and titanite (white) grains are selected by handpicking, according to their
32 external morphology viewed under a binocular microscope. Most of the zircon grains have either
33 irregular (metamorphic) or elongate dipyrmidal prism (igneous) shapes, or are equigranular in habit with
34 abrasion signs (detrital), with scarce mineral inclusions. Titanite grains are generally rounded, with a
35 larger grain size compared to monazite grains, which present a more variable grain size distribution and
36 an irregular habit or are even broken. All zircon, monazite and titanite grains collected were arranged
37 separately in parallel rows, mounted on glass slide with a double-sided adhesive and set in epoxy resin.
38 After the resin was cured, the surface was eroded using a wet abrasive silicon carbide abrasive paper
39 (4000 grit) and polished with 0.3 μm aluminium oxide. The surface was then coated with gold, to avoid
40 charging problems under the scanning electron microscope (SEM). Prior to isotopic analysis,
41 cathodoluminescence images (CL) of zircon grains were taken on a JEOL JSM-820 SEM, and
42 compositional maps of monazite grains were created on a JEOL Superprobe JXA-8900M microprobe
43 (National Center for Electron Microscopy, Madrid). Secondary electron images (SE) were also taken to
44 determine the exact location of the spots, identify the internal structure, and presence of inclusions and
45 defects in zircon, monazite and titanite grains.

46 3.3. Mineral description



1 Titanite secondary electrons images reveal an average grain size of $100\ \mu\text{m}$, with irregular
2 morphologies, homogeneous compositions and the presence of solid inclusions. This grain size permits
3 large spatial resolution analyses ($50\ \mu\text{m}$) to be carried out. La, Th, Y, U and Nd compositional maps were
4 conducted in monazite grains, but we focus here on thorium compositional maps because these generally
5 show the best developed compositional zonation. Monazite grains have an average grain size of $60\text{--}70\ \mu\text{m}$
6 and irregular or rounded morphologies. Thorium zoning never exceeds 30% of the grain and was taken
7 into account to select the spots for isotopic analysis. Several spots were analyzed in monazite crystals
8 with the greatest compositional contrasts to determine if different compositional zones correspond to
9 different growth stages in the monazite grains.

10 Cathodoluminescence images are useful to relate the crystallization of parts of zircon crystals to
11 specific igneous, metamorphic or deformational events (Corfu et al., 2003, Nasdala et al., 2003, Zeck et
12 al., 2004). Zircon grains from the paragneisses display a wide variety of external morphologies (Fig. 2),
13 from pyramidal $\{101\}$ (grains numbers 76, 33, 129, 62), fragmentary (grain numbers 15, 53, 61, 28) or
14 sub-rounded, metamorphic (grain numbers 25, 67) crystals. The grains have length-to-width ratios
15 between 3:1 and 2:1, and are generally free of solid inclusions (Fig. 2). It is common to image a
16 homogeneous xenocrystic core in zircon grains and even a less luminescent mantle in some grains (grain
17 numbers 6, 77, 31, 5, 40). The core aspect is mainly rounded, with irregular or angular shapes. In most of
18 the zircon grains, the internal parts of the grains display an oscillatory zoning (grain numbers 71, 33, 81,
19 35), with different thicknesses, although in some cases, this zoning is faint (grain numbers 26, 57). There
20 are several grains with sectorial zones (grain numbers 17, 26, 27, 56, 45) parallel to the zircon *c*-axis
21 (Watson and Yan Liang, 1995) and even one case of soccerball zoning (grain number 82). The zoning
22 usually appears to be partially truncated and surrounded by a discontinuous poorly luminescent rim (grain
23 numbers 76, 79, 20).

24 3.4. Analytical techniques

25 U-Th/Pb, REE and Hf analyses of zircon, titanite and monazite were carried out using the laser
26 ablation split stream (LASS) at the University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB). The samples were
27 ablated using a Photon Machines 193 nm ArF excimer ultraviolet laser with a HelEx ablation cell coupled
28 to a Nu Instruments Plasma high-resolution multi-collector inductively coupled plasma mass
29 spectrometer (MC-ICP-MS) and either a Nu Instruments AttoM high-resolution single-collector ICP or
30 an Agilent 7700S quadrupole ICP-MS (Kylander-Clark et al., 2013). This installation allows the
31 simultaneous isotopic and compositional (REE) analysis to be carried out. The laser spot diameter was $20\ \mu\text{m}$
32 for zircon, $7\text{--}10\ \mu\text{m}$ for monazite (Košler et al., 2001) and $50\ \mu\text{m}$ for titanite (Stearns et al., 2016),
33 resulting in pit depths between $6\ \mu\text{m}$ for monazite and $30\ \mu\text{m}$ for titanite. The laser has a fluence of ~ 1
34 J/cm^2 , and was fired twice to remove common Pb from the sample surface and this material was allowed
35 to wash out for 15 s, prior to the material being ablated at 3 Hz for 20 s. On the ICP-MS, the masses
36 $^{204}\text{Pb}+\text{Hg}$, ^{206}Pb , ^{207}Pb , and ^{208}Pb were measured using ion counters, and the masses ^{232}Th and ^{238}U were
37 measured using Faraday detectors.

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



1 The Iolite plug-in v. 2.5 (Paton et al., 2011) for the Wavemetrics Igor Pro software was used to
2 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
3 each analysis were plotted on Tera-Wasserburg diagrams using Isoplot and Topsoil programs (Ludwig,
4 2012; Zeringue et al., 2014). All date uncertainties are reported at the 95% confidence interval, assuming
5 a Gaussian distribution of measurement errors. Zircon, titanite and monazite REE analyses were
6 normalized against the McDonough and Sun (1995) chondrite values.

7 **4. Results**

8 **4.1. Titanite (amphibolite, intermediate tectonic slice)**

9 Fifty-one titanite analyses were projected onto a Tera-Wasserburg concordia plot (Tera and
10 Wasserburg, 1972) (Fig. 3a). After a preliminary evaluation, twelve analyses were rejected due to either
11 high common Pb or high discordance (>10%) and were considered no further (Table 1). The remaining
12 analyses define a Pb/U semi-total isochron between the common or initial Pb (^{207}Pb) and radiogenic Pb
13 (^{206}Pb) (Ludwig, 1998). The isochron confirms the chemical homogeneity of the data (Stearns et al.,
14 2016) and it intercepts the concordia at 364.8 ± 4.5 Ma (2σ). Titanite chondrite-normalized REE
15 analyses are detailed in Table 1 and are shown in Fig. 3b. Titanite REE patterns are convex upwards,
16 relatively flat, with slight LREE depletions versus HREE with respect to chondrite. They generally lack a
17 europium anomaly (Eu*), but some analyses show a non-distinctive positive or negative anomaly.
18 Recrystallized titanites, in the presence of amphibole, show a similar REE pattern to amphiboles (e.g.
19 Chambefort et al., 2013), with an umbrella shape, indicating a metamorphic origin (Lesnov, 2013;
20 Mulrooney and Rivers, 2005).

21 **4.2. Monazite (paragneiss, upper tectonic slice)**

22 For monazite U/Th-Pb geochronology we investigated the thorium zoning in monazite grains to
23 assess whether or not different groups of ages were present in a single grain (Stübner et al., 2014). As
24 shown in Figure 4, there are no significant age differences between spots or zones with different Th
25 chemical concentrations in a single grain. The analyzed REE patterns are also very similar, but both
26 profiles become noisy when HREE concentrations decrease. However, this could be due to uncertainties
27 in measurement (lower counts) and the interference effects of intermediate rare-earth oxides (MREE)
28 (Holder et al., 2015).

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

41 **4.3. U-Pb zircon (paragneiss, upper tectonic slice)**

42 Eighty-three analyses were performed on eighty zircon grains from the Sobrado paragneiss
43 (Table 3). Five analyses were rejected for age calculation due to high contents of common Pb (grain
44 numbers 7, 29, 64, 69, 73) and two others were rejected due to analytical errors (grain numbers 8, 36).
45 The zircon analyses are shown on a Wetherill concordia plot, with a zoomed-in inset for $^{206}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages
46 less than 600 Ma (Fig. 6). A Tera-Wasserburg concordia plot (Fig. 7a) and an age histogram, with a
47 probability density diagram (Fig. 7b), also were plotted for ages less than 600 Ma, because data from this



1 age range are likely due to inheritance (Fig. 7). It is also possible that there is some inheritance older than
2 600 Ma, but the register is discontinuous and it is difficult to distinguish between protolith ages and
3 inherited ages.

4 There is a general correlation between zircon grain texture in cathodoluminescence and ^{206}U
5 ^{238}U ages. Two groups are recognized (Fig. 7b). The first group range in age from 380 to ca. 500 Ma and
6 share sub-rounded or fragmentary grain morphologies. Sixteen spots were performed on rims or poorly
7 luminescent homogeneous cores (Fig. 2). These concordant analyses present moderate U (125-989 ppm)
8 and Th (2-358 ppm) concentrations, and Th/U ratios ranging from ~ 0.01 to 0.82. The second group range
9 from ca. 500 to ca. 600 Ma (n=19), exhibit assorted morphologies, from fragmentary to dipyrarnidal or
10 euhedral, and are frequently dominated by oscillatory zoning. Zircon grains in this aliquot show Th/U
11 ratios ranging from 0.15 to 0.99, with relatively high U (37-1215 ppm) and Th (18-931 ppm)
12 concentrations. The divergence between the two groups is most clearly seen in a U/Th versus $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$
13 age plot (Fig. 8). The younger age group (380-500 Ma) defines a flat trend, excluding analyses number 11
14 and 26, while the second group exhibits a very different steep distribution.

15 4.4. REE zircon (paragneiss, upper tectonic slice)

16 The chondrite-normalized REE patterns of the Sobrado zircons giving ages less than 600 Ma are
17 shown in Figure 9. In general, this group has variable REE patterns with higher ΣREE values compared
18 to older zircons. Low La contents (0.01-0.38 ppm) make it unlikely that metamictization of the analyzed
19 zircons has occurred (e.g. Belousova et al., 2002, Castiñeiras et al., 2010, Hoskin, 2005). All patterns
20 present Ce/Ce* positive anomalies (0.175-119 ppm) and these are usually more pronounced in the 500-
21 600 Ma zircons group. This anomalous Ce content is related to the oxidation state of the original magma.
22 As a consequence, zircon accepts Ce^{4+} versus Ce^{3+} , because the former ions replace Zr directly, without
23 the need for a coupled substitution (Hoskin and Schaltegger, 2003). Likewise, the patterns show a
24 negative europium anomaly ($\text{Eu}/\text{Eu}^* = 0.08-0.79$), with higher values in the analyses that show higher
25 LREE contents. Plagioclase growth or crystallization controls the Eu anomaly, because it incorporates all
26 Eu^{2+} available in the system, although the Eu anomaly could also be conditioned by oxygen fugacity (e.g.
27 Schaltegger et al., 1999). In general, the 500-600 Ma zircons aliquot present a quite similar HREE
28 pattern, with a steady positive slope, characteristic of magmatic zircons (e.g. Grimes et al., 2015, Hanchar
29 and Westrenen, 2007, Hoskin and Schaltegger, 2003, Whitehouse and Platt, 2003). However, the 380-500
30 Ma zircons aliquot has a much greater variation in HREE patterns. Most of the population shows a
31 negative slope or flat HREE pattern (n° 15, 59, 76, 79, 47, 67, 75, 53, 70), typical of a metamorphic
32 zircon that grows with in the presence of garnet (e.g. Chen et al., 2010; Cheng et al., 2009; Peters et al.,
33 2013; Rubatto et al., 2009; Stipska et al., 2016). The remaining population (grains numbers 25, 20, 26,
34 71, 10, 17, 11) has a magmatic HREE signature.

35 5. Discussion

36 5.1. Petrogenesis of the Sobrado zircons

37 Petrogenetic information about the different zircon groups, defined according to their age, can be
38 ascertained using their REE contents and various elemental ratios, such as Yb/Gd, Th/U, Ce/Sm, U/Ce,
39 Th and Hf (e.g. Barth and Wooden, 2010; Castiñeiras et al., 2011). On the Yb/Gd versus Th/U plot (Fig.
40 10a), most analyses of the 380-500 Ma aliquot define a Th/U ratio ranging from 0.01 to 0.25. This is
41 significantly lower than the 500-600 Ma aliquot ratios (Th/U = 0.15-1.77). Yb/Gd ratios present a wide
42 dispersion in both zircon groups. According to Wooden et al., (2006), in magmatic zircon a Th/U ratio
43 reduction is usually combined with an increase in Yb/Gd ratios as zircon crystallization temperatures
44 decrease, indicating a fractional crystallization process. In this case, the homogeneity of 500-600 Ma data
45 suggests that these processes have not occurred in the magmatic evolution. Lower Yb/Gd ratios in 380-
46 500 Ma aliquot indicate the presence of garnet in the paragneisses. Ce/Sm ratios allow assessment of the
47 degree of oxidation of the zircon crystallization system. Ce/Sm ratios less than 2, in the 380-500 Ma
48 aliquot case, indicate the presence of fluids rich in oxygen and water, proving the metamorphic origin of



1 these zircons (Fig. 10b). Nevertheless, high Ce/Sm values indicate an oxygen fugacity in the system or a
2 magma fractionation (Belousova et al., 2002, Castiñeiras et al., 2010). Additionally, in the bi-logarithmic
3 plot of the U/Ce ratio versus Th concentration, a 1:1 line can be used to separate magmatic from
4 metamorphic zircons (Fig. 10c) (Bacon et al., 2012). This is because metamorphic zircon has higher U
5 concentration compared to igneous zircon, whereas Ce is higher in magmatic zircon (e.g. Hoskin and
6 Schaltegger, 2003). Noticeably, the 500-600 Ma zircon population entirely fits within the magmatic field
7 whereas 380-500 Ma zircon aliquot, except three atypical analyses (grain numbers 10, 11, 26), shares a
8 metamorphic origin. On a Eu/Eu* versus Hf concentration plot, the Hf homogeneity, ranging from 70000
9 to 110000 ppm, in the 500-600 Ma group suggests that fractional crystallization of the magma that
10 formed those zircons did not occur (Fig. 10d). The Eu anomaly seen in the Sobrado zircons is interpreted
11 to be a consequence of coeval plagioclase growth and has no clear association with any age group.

12 In U/Th versus $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages, Yb/Gd versus Th/U, Ce/Sm versus Yb/Gd, U/Ce versus Th
13 concentration plots and HREE patterns, there are always some discordant analyses (grain numbers 10, 11,
14 26) within the 380-500 Ma aliquot. These analyses are interpreted to correspond to zircon derived from a
15 partially modified igneous protolith. The U/Pb isotopic ratios were altered due to Pb-loss but this did not
16 affect the REE patterns. This modification in the protolith might be due to partial melting processes
17 operating in the Sobrado paragneisses (Benítez-Pérez, 2017), causing an opening of the U-Pb system.

18 Different element relationships, chondrite-normalized REE patterns and HREE abundances,
19 define a clear trend for each age group. The older dataset, corresponding to 500-600 Ma zircon aliquot,
20 display high Ce/Sm and low U/Ce contents, negative negative Eu anomalies and positive HREE slopes.
21 These zircons can be interpreted as having crystallized in an igneous rock when plagioclase was stable
22 (e.g. Rubatto, 2002). The 380-500 Ma zircon aliquot shows evidence of divergent REE patterns with
23 respect to the igneous zircon, a decrease of HREE abundances, with lower Ce/Sm contents, and higher
24 U/Ce abundances and similar Eu anomalies. These features agree with the new zircon growth observed in
25 CL images (Fig. 2) during granulite-facies metamorphism in the presence of garnet (e.g. Rubatto et al.,
26 2006; Stipska et al., 2016).

27 5.2. Age interpretation

28 The youngest zircon data recorded (380.3 ± 8.7 Ma) are coherent with the monazite concordia
29 age (382.5 ± 1.0 Ma) in the migmatitic paragneisses of the upper tectonic slice. This Middle Devonian age
30 (~ 385 Ma) can be interpreted to represent the *minimum* age of the metamorphic event in Sobrado unit,
31 which reached high-P granulite facies (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007; Ordóñez Casado et al., 2001). It is
32 suggested that the recrystallized monazite captures the onset of the exhumation process in the migmatitic
33 paragneisses (Holder et al., 2015). Titanite recrystallized, within the mylonitized amphibolites of the
34 intermediate tectonic slice, in the Late Devonian (~ 365 Ma) and could be related to the onset of
35 retrograde metamorphic conditions. This variation could be generated by the prolongation of the
36 exhumation process, reaching amphibolite facies. The Late Devonian age lies close to the Ar/Ar age (376
37 ± 2.0 Ma), proposed for uppermost units of the Órdenes complex (Dallmeyer et al., 1997).

38 The U-Pb zircon age for each group was estimated using the TuffZirc method, developed by
39 Ludwig and Mundil (2002), which calculates the median by choosing the largest set of concordant
40 analyses that are statistically coherent. The best estimate obtained for the youngest dataset (380-500 Ma)
41 is $489.58 (+ 12.15 - 6.76)$ Ma, obtained by pooling together only six of sixteen analyses (Fig. 11a). This
42 dataset shows a large analytical dispersion. Data affected by positive age biases were not used in the
43 TuffZirc calculation, with a pronounced slope. However, the 380-500 Ma zircon aliquot shows a clear
44 correlation between its cathodoluminescence texture and its geochemistry. The age recorded in the
45 migmatitic paragneisses is thought to correspond to a metamorphic event, dated in the Early Ordovician
46 (~ 490 Ma), and is in very good agreement with upper high-P/high-T dates of equivalent units carried out
47 during previous studies (Kuijper, 1979 Peucat et al., 1990; Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002, 2007). This age
48 also coincides on those obtained from intermediate pressure (intermediate-P) units, where large plutons



1 were emplaced and there is a lack of later high-P/high-T metamorphism during the Devonian. The
2 westernmost upper intermediate-P units of the Órdenes Complex underwent a granulite-facies
3 metamorphism dated between ca. 500 and 485 Ma, contemporaneous with the intrusion of massive
4 gabbros and granodiorites related to Cambrian magmatic arc activity (Abati et al., 1999, 2003, 2007,
5 1999, Andonaegui et al., 2002, 2012, 2016, Castiñeiras et al., 2002, 2010). The granulite-facies
6 metamorphism is associated with heating produced by the intrusions, accompanied by a quick burial,
7 almost coeval with igneous emplacement (Abati et al., 2003, Castiñeiras, 2005, Fernández-Suárez et al.,
8 2007).

9 Clearly, the metamorphic event recorded in zircon is pre-Variscan and is therefore independent
10 of the high-P/high-T granulite-facies metamorphism that occurred during the Early-Middle Devonian that
11 has been identified in the underlying upper units, such as in Sobrado with 660-770°C and 13-17 kbar
12 (Arenas and Martínez Catalán, 2002), or 750-853°C and 11.5-15.4 kbar (Benítez-Pérez, 2017). Thus, not
13 only was the pre-Variscan metamorphism followed by a decompression stage that was associated with
14 partial melting (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2002), but also, later Devonian metamorphism and
15 decompression during exhumation occurred, leading to partial melting in paragneisses and basic
16 granulites (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2007). The notable slope observed in the TuffZirc plot from $486.3 \pm$
17 12.0 Ma (Fig. 11a) probably is the result of these exhumation, burial and new exhumation processes
18 accompanied by partial melting. Hence, the fusion causes the U-Pb system to open in the zircon formed
19 prior to this date.

20 **5.3. Inherited zircon**

21 The maximum depositional age of the high-P/high-T Sobrado unit is 502.4 ± 12.3 Ma (late
22 Cambrian). It represents the youngest date obtained from a detrital zircon (YSG-youngest single grain
23 age; Dickinson and Gehrels, 2009), which preserves abrasion signs caused by erosion and sedimentation
24 (grain number 61, Fig. 2). The value is comparable to other maximum depositional ages obtained from
25 similar units in the NW Iberia allochthonous complexes, such as the intermediate-P Betanzos uppermost
26 unit ca. 480 Ma (Early Ordovician) by Fernández-Suárez et al. (2003), reinterpreted as ca. 510-530 Ma
27 (middle-late Cambrian) by Fuenlabrada et al., (2010), and the intermediate-P Cariño uppermost unit ca.
28 510 Ma (Albert et al., 2015).

29 The best estimate age obtained is $530.37 (+7.60, -7.46)$ Ma, using the TuffZirc algorithm on a
30 group of eighteen analyses ranging from ca. 500 to 600 Ma (Fig. 11b). This age is obtained by pooling
31 together fifteen cogenetic analyses, showing oscillatory zoning in the cathodoluminescence images and
32 displaying a great homogeneity in fractional crystallization indexes (Th/U and Hf). This inherited zircon
33 dataset, with a median age of ~ 530 Ma, reveals a widespread magmatic event in early-middle Cambrian.
34 Similar age magmatism (ca. 520-500 Ma) is also recognized in other well-characterized higher units of
35 the allochthonous complexes (Castiñeiras et al., 2010; Peucat et al., 1990; Santos Zalduegui et al., 2002),
36 and is related to a magmatic arc creation around the periphery of Gondwana (Abati et al., 2007, 1999).

37 U-Pb geochronology studies of detrital zircons and Sm-Nd whole rock analyses in intermediate-
38 P units of NW Iberia upper allochthons (Betanzos unit, Fuenlabrada et al., 2010; Cariño gneisses, Albert
39 et al., 2015) may give an indication of the provenance of inherited zircons in the Sobrado migmatitic
40 paragneisses (Fig. 12). Two Neoproterozoic populations dispersed between 600 and 850 Ma correspond
41 to a possible recycling of Cadomian and Pan-African zircons (*e.g.* Ennih and Liegeois, 2008, Linnemann
42 et al., 2014). A Mesoproterozoic fraction, between 1.0 and 1.4 Ga, is also found in the Parautochthonous
43 (Díez Fernández et al., 2012), basal allochthonous units (Díez Fernández et al., 2010) and, to a lesser
44 extent, in the intermediate-P units of NW Iberia (Albert et al., 2015). These inherited zircons, although
45 scarce (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2003), likely have their origin in rocks derived from Saharan, Arabian-
46 Nubian and West African cratons, and presumably transported during the Cadomian orogeny (Gutiérrez-
47 Alonso et al., 2003). Paleoproterozoic populations range from 1.8 to 2.2 Ga, clustered at 2.1 Ga
48 (Fernández-Suárez et al., 2003), whose origins likely involve materials generated or reworked during the



1 Eburnian orogeny (Egal et al., 2002; Ennih and Liegeois, 2008) from the West African craton (Peucat et
2 al., 2005). Finally, the Archean population in the Sobrado paragneisses ranges from 2.5 to 2.8 Ga (e.g.
3 Schofield et al., 2012), and is likely related to intrusive events in the Western Reguibat Shield, the
4 northern part of the West African craton (Albert et al., 2015), with some reworking processes of juvenile
5 rocks formed at ca. 3.0 Ga (Potrel et al., 1998).

6 6. Conclusions

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

12 According to the analyses, the youngest ages recorded by the metamorphic zircons are coherent
13 with the concordia monazite age obtained from seventy-six analyses in the paragneisses. The Middle
14 Devonian age (~ 385 Ma) represents the minimum age of the Sobrado metamorphic event under high-P
15 granulite-facies conditions and represents the first stages of the Variscan orogeny in this part of Iberia.
16 Dating of metamorphic titanite in the amphibolite yields a Late Devonian age (~ 365 Ma) and is
17 associated with very homogeneous REE patterns suggesting the prolongation of the exhumation process
18 in the Sobrado unit, reaching amphibolite-facies metamorphic conditions. In zircon, there is a strong
19 relationship between their textures, as seen in cathodoluminescence images (CL), REE patterns and
20 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages. Metamorphic zircon defines an Early Ordovician age (~ 490 Ma) although showing a
21 large analytical dispersion. This date is linked to the first pre-Variscan granulite-facies metamorphism
22 seen in in Sobrado unit under intermediate-P conditions, and it is interpreted to be related to the intrusion
23 of basic and intermediate composition rocks, and coeval with burial in a magmatic arc context.

24 The maximum depositional age of the Sobrado unit is suggested to be late Cambrian based on the
25 age of the youngest inherited zircon (~ 503 Ma). From the inherited zircon dataset, all cogenetic zircon,
26 yield a crystallization age of ~ 530 Ma (early-middle Cambrian), pointing to the formation of a peri-
27 Gondwana magmatic arc. The protoliths of inherited zircon older than ~ 530 Ma from Sobrado unit are
28 found in other Iberian complexes and are thought to be related to sources in the West African craton.

29 *Data availability*

30
31 The data are not publicly accessible

32 *Supplement*

33
34 There is no supplement related to this article.

35 *Author contributions*

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

40 *Competing interests*

41
42 The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

43 **Acknowledgements**

44
45 This paper has been funded by the research projects CGL2011-22728 and CGL2016-78560-P of
46 the Spanish Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness, as part of the National Program of
47



1 Projects in Fundamental Research. JMBP appreciate financial support by the Spanish Ministry of
2 Economy, Industry and Competitiveness through the Formación de Profesional Investigador grant FPI
3 2013-2016 (BES-2012-059893). JGB appreciates financial support by the Spanish Ministry of Science
4 and Innovation through the IEDI-2016-00691 fellowship.

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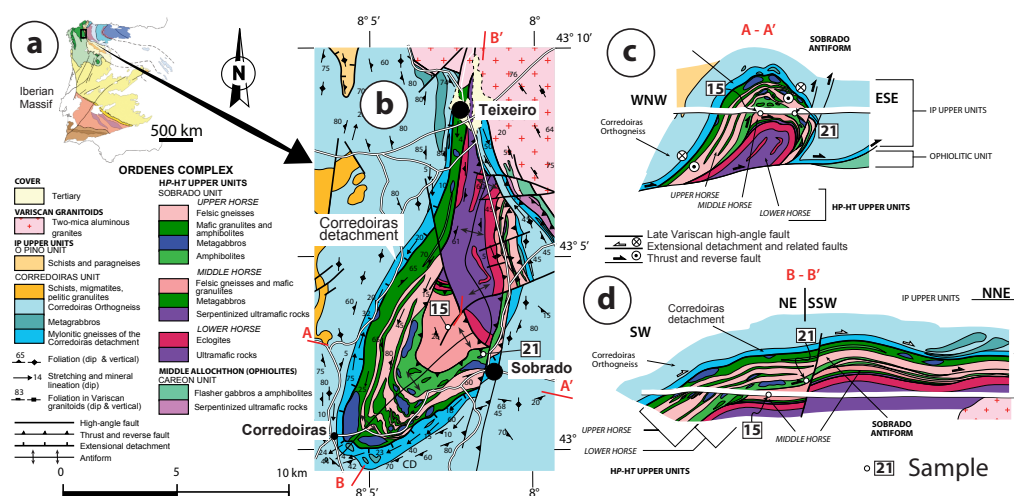


Figure 1. Geological map of the study area and location of the samples, modified from Arenas and Martínez Catalán (2002): (a) Location of the Órdenes complex within the Iberian massif. (b) Sobrado Unit map, indicating units and horses. (c) Cross-section in WNW-ESE direction and (d) SW-NE and SSW-NNE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

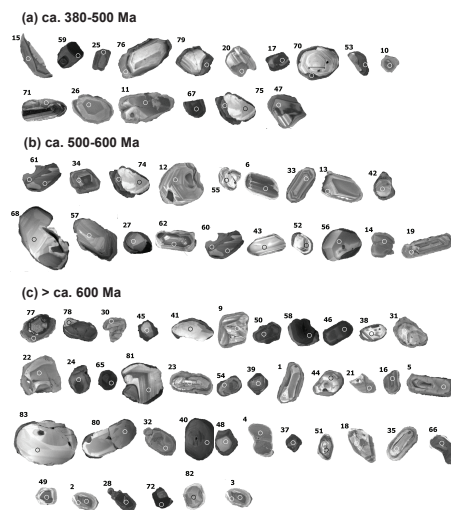


Figure 2. Cathodoluminescence (CL) images with analysed spots for all zircons. (a) ca. 380-500 Ma, first aliquot, (b) ca. 500-600 Ma, second aliquot, and (c) > ca. 600 Ma, third aliquot. The detailed results are in Table 3.

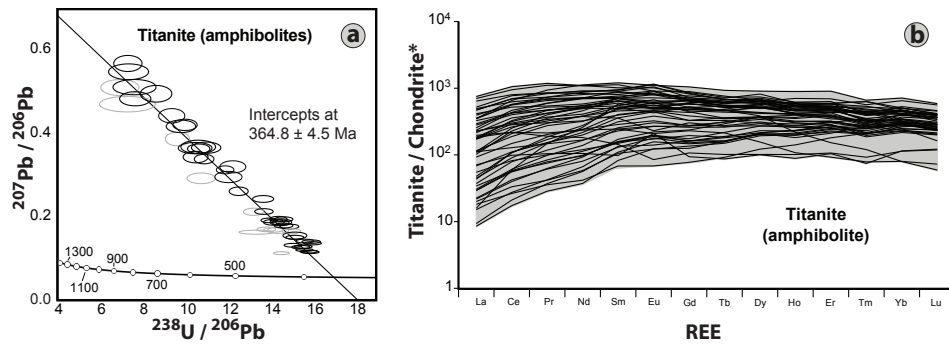


Figure 3. (a) Tera-Wasserburg diagram showing distribution of analysed titanites ($n = 51$) from Sobrado amphibolite (JBP-71-21). The rejected analyses are represented by gray ellipses. The ellipses represent the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ and $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ errors ($\pm 2\sigma$).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

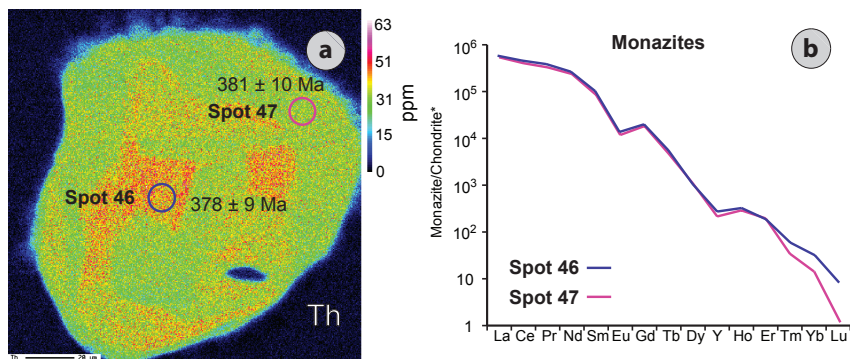


Figure 4. (a) Monazite grain compositional maps in paragneiss with a 30% thorium variation. Location and spot numbers (46 and 47) are indicated, as well as the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age and error ($\pm 2\sigma$). (b) Chondrite-normalized rare earth element (REE) patterns for the same monazites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

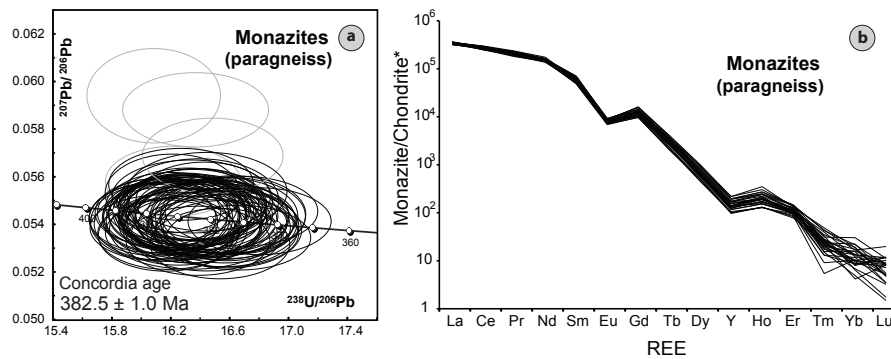


Figure 5. (a) Tera-Wasserburg diagram showing distribution of analysed monazites ($n = 76$) from Sobrado paragneiss (JBP-71-15). The rejected analyses are represented by gray ellipses. The ellipses represent the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ and $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ errors ($\pm 2\sigma$).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

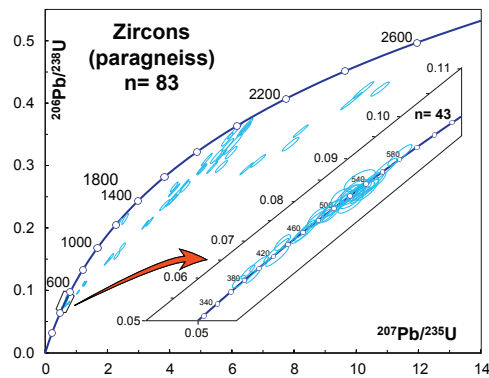


Figure 6. Wetherill concordia plot including all zircons ($n=83$) in Sobrado paragneiss (*JBP-71-15*). To better appreciate the young ages the most concordant dataset has been expanded (ca. 380 and 600 Ma; $n=43$). The ellipses represent the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ errors ($\pm 2\sigma$).

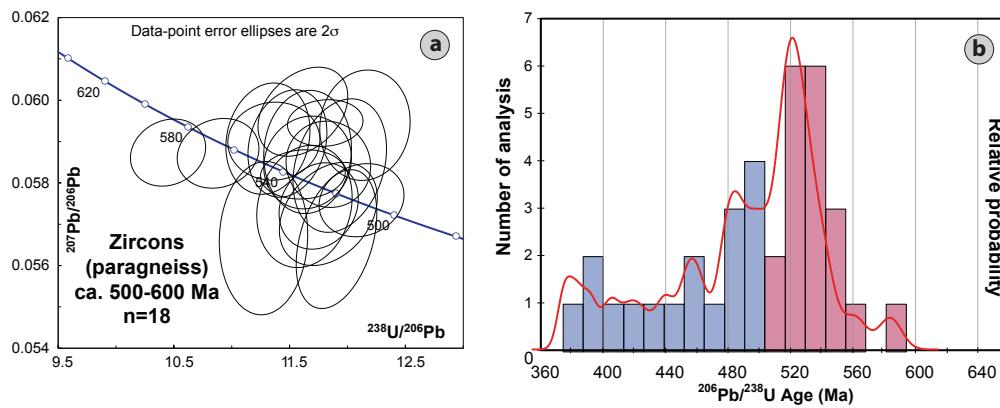


Figure 7. (a) Tera-Wasserburg diagram showing distribution of ca. 500-600 Ma zircon aliquot ($n = 18$) from Sobrado paragneiss (JBP-71-15). (b) Age histogram and probability density diagram (red line) for the same aliquot.

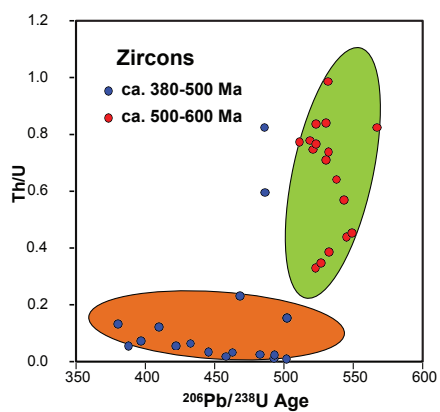


Figure 8. Th/U ratio versus ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U ages plot for Sobrado zircons less than 600 Ma. Blue circles represent ca. 380-500 Ma population, whereas red circles represent ca. 500-600 Ma population.

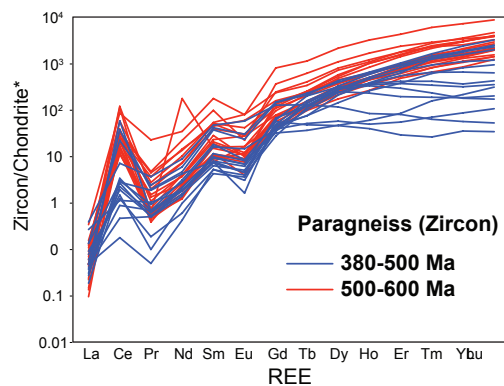


Figure 9. Chondrite-normalized rare earth element (REE) patterns for all zircon analyses less than 600 Ma. Blue lines are REE patterns of ca. 380-500 Ma zircon aliquot (n= 16) and red lines are REE patterns of ca. 500-600 Ma zircon aliquot (n= 19).

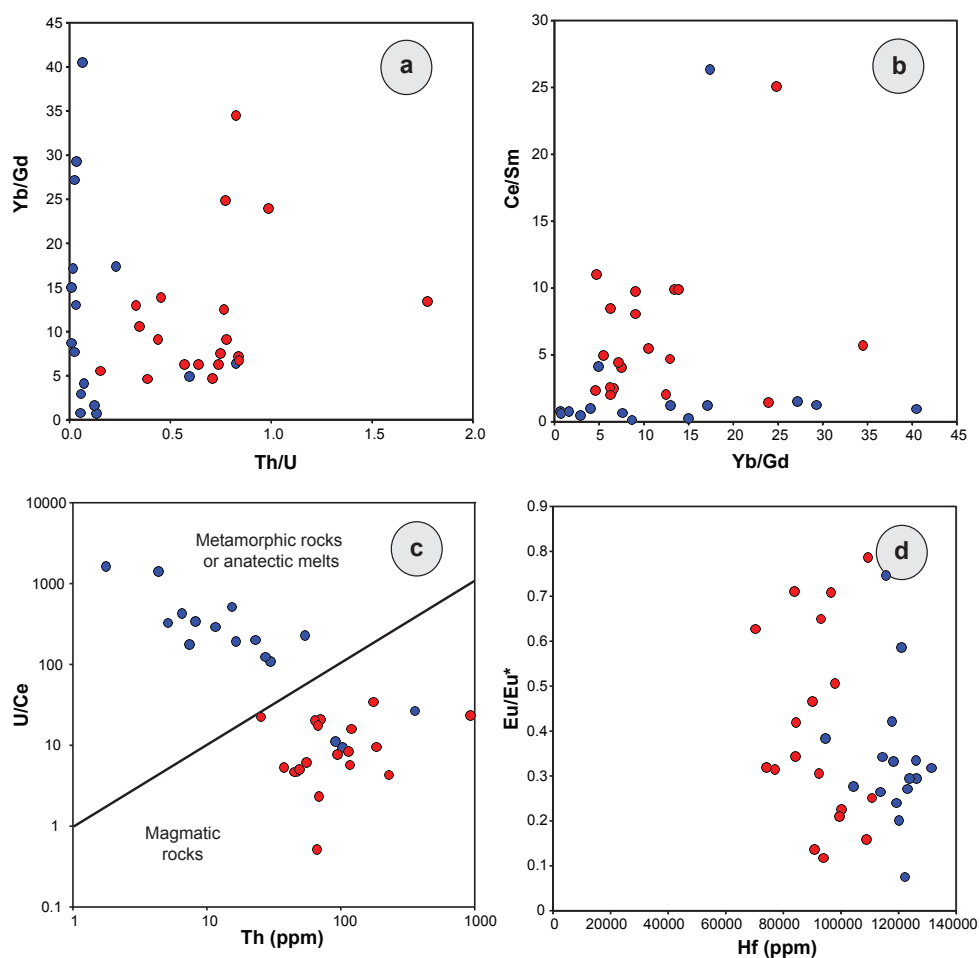


Figure 10. (a) Yb/Gd versus Th/U plot. (b) Ce/Sm versus Yb/Gd plot. (c) U/Ce versus Th (ppm) plot. (d) Eu/Eu* versus Hf (ppm) plot ($Eu/Eu^* = Eu / (Sm * Gd)$). Blue circles represent 380-500 Ma population and red circles represent 500-600 Ma population. See Section 5.1 for explanation.

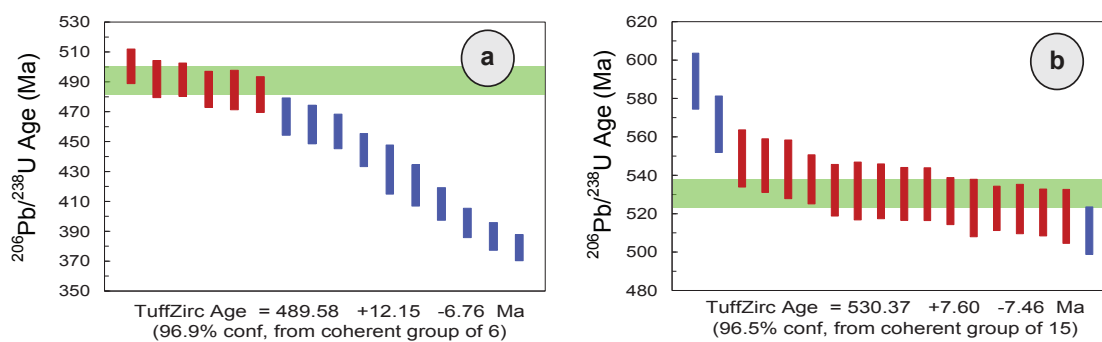


Figure 11. (a) Age distribution for 16 metamorphic zircons analysed, 380-500 Ma aliquot (b) Age distribution for 18 magmatic zircons analysed, 500-600 Ma aliquot. The blue bars are rejected analyses in the TuffZirc calculation, while the red bars are analyses used to obtain the best age estimate, and the green bar width reports the error ($\pm 2\sigma$). The box height is the estimated age with the error.

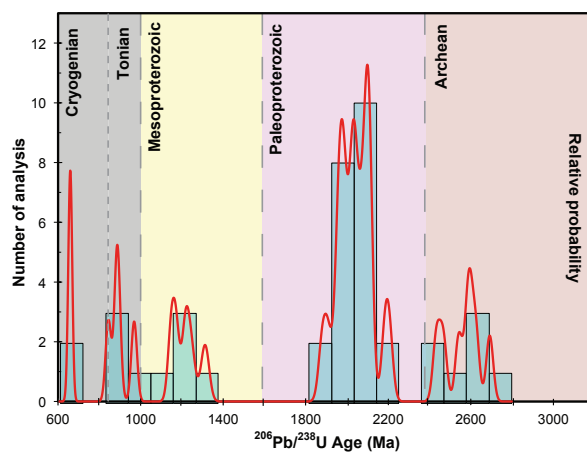


Figure 12. Age histogram and probability density diagram (red line) for $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages older than 600 Ma for the Sobrado paragneiss (*JBP-71-15*). The different eras are indicated.



Table 2. (cont.)

Spot	$^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{235}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	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	0.01944 ± 0.00047	0.01944 ± 0.00047	2020	31600	561603	411083	340517	233479	92838	12131	19196	4598	1000	219	337	168	21.5	14	16.7
51	16.66 ± 0.40	0.0534 ± 0.0011	0.01944 ± 0.00047	0.01944 ± 0.00047	0.01944 ± 0.00047	0.01944 ± 0.00047	4730	33200	523207	432300	303879	243845	110135	14512	25879	6759	1650	358	575	217	79.8	31	7.7
52	16.54 ± 0.40	0.0540 ± 0.0012	0.01953 ± 0.00046	0.01953 ± 0.00046	0.01953 ± 0.00046	0.01953 ± 0.00046	1900	36500	585654	474715	359914	258425	112833	14547	21859	5983	1341	318	410	239	69.6	35.4	13.4
53	16.61 ± 0.42	0.0544 ± 0.0013	0.01981 ± 0.00052	0.01981 ± 0.00052	0.01981 ± 0.00052	0.01981 ± 0.00052	1596	66200	545692	412388	295259	233260	84932.43	11758	18593	4391	1085	255	308	212	30.0	11.2	5.3
54	16.49 ± 0.39	0.0569 ± 0.0012	0.01916 ± 0.00047	0.01916 ± 0.00047	0.01916 ± 0.00047	0.01916 ± 0.00047	1611	57800	542616	437194	352371	244201	102027	13499	20804	4931	1081	232	350	159	36.4	21.7	8.1
55	16.34 ± 0.48	0.0537 ± 0.0012	0.01960 ± 0.00045	0.01960 ± 0.00045	0.01960 ± 0.00045	0.01960 ± 0.00045	1760	30200	519103	476346	371797	245227	94729.73	13357	19699	4377	1024	163	251	169	32.8	25.8	3.7
56	16.48 ± 0.41	0.0541 ± 0.0011	0.01978 ± 0.00046	0.01978 ± 0.00046	0.01978 ± 0.00046	0.01978 ± 0.00046	2240	30800	526169	461864	345603	247484	11621.6	13979	26533	6648	1602	318	447	240	51.0	49.7	18.3
57	16.49 ± 0.41	0.0540 ± 0.0011	0.01978 ± 0.00046	0.01978 ± 0.00046	0.01978 ± 0.00046	0.01978 ± 0.00046	3610	30900	526169	461864	345603	247484	11621.6	13979	26533	6648	1602	318	447	240	51.0	49.7	18.3
58	16.33 ± 0.40	0.0544 ± 0.0012	0.01965 ± 0.00047	0.01965 ± 0.00047	0.01965 ± 0.00047	0.01965 ± 0.00047	2110	39100	568354	464927	329741	240700	8000	11279	19630	3767	748	165	128	173	42.9	16.8	0.0
59	16.59 ± 0.38	0.0542 ± 0.0012	0.01946 ± 0.00047	0.01946 ± 0.00047	0.01946 ± 0.00047	0.01946 ± 0.00047	3130	33400	556118	461664	344828	250985	93848.65	11883	19698	4873	976	222	271	173	42.9	13.0	19.5
60	16.59 ± 0.38	0.0540 ± 0.0012	0.01944 ± 0.00047	0.01944 ± 0.00047	0.01944 ± 0.00047	0.01944 ± 0.00047	3270	30600	567511	450245	322198	245733	112833	13854	23819	5656	1524	323	445	236	36.4	16.8	6.8
61	16.55 ± 0.42	0.0537 ± 0.0012	0.01905 ± 0.00045	0.01905 ± 0.00045	0.01905 ± 0.00045	0.01905 ± 0.00045	1860	69500	540928	433931	309297	234508	87702.7	12256	16683	3518	752	174	209	156	36.4	6.8	13.4
62	16.14 ± 0.40	0.0538 ± 0.0011	0.01945 ± 0.00047	0.01945 ± 0.00047	0.01945 ± 0.00047	0.01945 ± 0.00047	3700	34000	579325	481240	346962	233260	114189.2	14760	25226	6288	1467	359	498	232	72.1	27.3	32.5
63	16.35 ± 0.38	0.0539 ± 0.0011	0.01971 ± 0.00046	0.01971 ± 0.00046	0.01971 ± 0.00046	0.01971 ± 0.00046	2030	32300	582700	477977	342672	245733	94256.76	13464	18894	4343	967	255	166	38.9	36.6	8.9	
64	16.45 ± 0.44	0.0554 ± 0.0013	0.01954 ± 0.00046	0.01954 ± 0.00046	0.01954 ± 0.00046	0.01954 ± 0.00046	1700	32600	584388	461664	345505	228665	10000	12398	22010	5457	1248	287	397	194	44.9	22.4	14.2
65	16.59 ± 0.40	0.0538 ± 0.0012	0.01921 ± 0.00047	0.01921 ± 0.00047	0.01921 ± 0.00047	0.01921 ± 0.00047	1476	33600	602532	453507	372845	246827	88648.65	12007	18794	4609	988	210	277	182	65.2	19.9	13.8
66	16.37 ± 0.41	0.0588 ± 0.0012	0.01931 ± 0.00048	0.01931 ± 0.00048	0.01931 ± 0.00048	0.01931 ± 0.00048	1900	42200	518887	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 ± 0.0011	0.01942 ± 0.00047	0.01942 ± 0.00047	0.01942 ± 0.00047	0.01942 ± 0.00047	2520	30760	554008	451876	358603	263020	112702.7	15293	23266	5789	1362	313	401	203	46.6	21.7	19.1
68	16.58 ± 0.40	0.0536 ± 0.0011	0.01947 ± 0.00048	0.01947 ± 0.00048	0.01947 ± 0.00048	0.01947 ± 0.00048	4360	39500	551055	445351	365302	253611	108991.9	12685	21859	5180	1167	253	342	175	54.3	10.6	2.8
69	16.48 ± 0.36	0.0544 ± 0.0012	0.01949 ± 0.00048	0.01949 ± 0.00048	0.01949 ± 0.00048	0.01949 ± 0.00048	2458	35700	562905	474715	379749	268460	98735.66	13660	19596	4871	1020	330	419	196	40.5	21.2	13.0
70	16.45 ± 0.41	0.0542 ± 0.0011	0.01949 ± 0.00048	0.01949 ± 0.00048	0.01949 ± 0.00048	0.01949 ± 0.00048	1810	37100	562905	474715	379749	268460	98735.66	13660	19596	4871	1020	330	419	196	40.5	21.2	13.0
71	16.45 ± 0.44	0.0542 ± 0.0013	0.01924 ± 0.00046	0.01924 ± 0.00046	0.01924 ± 0.00046	0.01924 ± 0.00046	1890	47000	526447	438825	335129	258433	99310.81	12877	19246	4321	959	221	321	186	34.0	13.7	19.1
72	16.48 ± 0.42	0.0544 ± 0.0011	0.01953 ± 0.00046	0.01953 ± 0.00046	0.01953 ± 0.00046	0.01953 ± 0.00046	1690	34700	583966	491028	385736	288433	80135.14	13819	19749	4488	1179	263	364	203	44.5	15.5	8.5
73	16.27 ± 0.41	0.0540 ± 0.0012	0.01927 ± 0.00048	0.01927 ± 0.00048	0.01927 ± 0.00048	0.01927 ± 0.00048	1970	86900	597946	490567	315733	243107	80135.14	11545	15829	3399	1179	263	364	203	44.5	15.5	8.5
74	16.18 ± 0.41	0.0540 ± 0.0012	0.01937 ± 0.00048	0.01937 ± 0.00048	0.01937 ± 0.00048	0.01937 ± 0.00048	2270	37100	594937	442068	334052	248578	89054.05	12078	18492	3853	833	192	251	157	15.0	16.8	11.4
75	16.17 ± 0.38	0.0535 ± 0.0012	0.01985 ± 0.00045	0.01985 ± 0.00045	0.01985 ± 0.00045	0.01985 ± 0.00045	2460	31100	580591	451876	365302	266740	116216.2	14174	23317	5568	1276	276	394	232	25.5	26.1	14.6
76	16.11 ± 0.38	0.0542 ± 0.0012	0.01946 ± 0.00045	0.01946 ± 0.00045	0.01946 ± 0.00045	0.01946 ± 0.00045	1553	33400	582278	446982	348060	269147	104729.7	14121	20251	4479	984	219	271	175	22.3	9.3	8.9



Table 3. U/Th–Pb analytical data for zircon (n = 83) from Sobrado paragneisses sorted by ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U age. ²³⁸U/²⁰⁶Pb and ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb isotopic ratios are corrected for baselines, time-dependent laser-induced inter-element fractionation, plasma-induced fractionation, and instrument drift. Error corresponds to 2σ

Spot	Description	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U Age	²³⁸ U/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U Age	²³⁸ U/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb
8	c (h)	0.0 ± 0.0	-59665.87 ± 1510.22	0.5760 ± 0.0115	589.2 ± 14.6	10.45 ± 0.27	0.0595 ± 0.0013
36	c (h)	0.0 ± 0.0	-123152.70 ± 5989.82	0.6165 ± 0.0126	657.1 ± 19.4	9.05 ± 0.27	0.0837 ± 0.0017
15	r	380.3 ± 8.7	16.48 ± 0.38	0.0532 ± 0.0012	660.8 ± 18.2	9.03 ± 0.25	0.0808 ± 0.0018
59	c (h)	387.9 ± 9.2	16.11 ± 0.39	0.0553 ± 0.0011	844.0 ± 27.5	6.85 ± 0.23	0.0992 ± 0.0022
25	r	396.9 ± 9.8	15.77 ± 0.40	0.0535 ± 0.0011	884.1 ± 26.3	6.52 ± 0.20	0.0998 ± 0.0022
76	r	409.6 ± 10.9	15.27 ± 0.41	0.0537 ± 0.0012	891.1 ± 28.8	6.41 ± 0.21	0.1071 ± 0.0025
79	r	421.9 ± 13.8	14.77 ± 0.49	0.0559 ± 0.0013	968.7 ± 27.7	5.89 ± 0.17	0.1056 ± 0.0023
20	r	432.7 ± 16.4	14.41 ± 0.56	0.0552 ± 0.0012	1148.4 ± 32.7	4.88 ± 0.14	0.1147 ± 0.0023
17	c (s)	445.5 ± 11.0	13.99 ± 0.35	0.0552 ± 0.0012	1172.2 ± 33.0	4.76 ± 0.14	0.1165 ± 0.0024
70	r	458.2 ± 11.6	13.59 ± 0.35	0.0555 ± 0.0012	1217.1 ± 33.7	4.80 ± 0.14	0.0823 ± 0.0017
53	m	462.8 ± 12.9	13.42 ± 0.38	0.0570 ± 0.0013	1243.4 ± 40.8	4.67 ± 0.16	0.0874 ± 0.0020
10	c (h)	468.1 ± 12.5	13.28 ± 0.36	0.0563 ± 0.0012	1312.2 ± 39.2	4.23 ± 0.13	0.1184 ± 0.0026
29	m	473.6 ± 23.2	12.97 ± 0.64	0.0652 ± 0.0050	1881.0 ± 37.5	3.76 ± 0.09	0.1151 ± 0.0024
71	r	482.8 ± 12.0	12.87 ± 0.33	0.0561 ± 0.0012	1910.0 ± 37.8	3.84 ± 0.13	0.1169 ± 0.0025
26	c (s)	485.9 ± 13.2	12.77 ± 0.35	0.0569 ± 0.0013	1955.8 ± 36.0	3.71 ± 0.09	0.1200 ± 0.0024
11	c (h)	486.3 ± 12.0	12.76 ± 0.32	0.0573 ± 0.0012	1959.9 ± 37.7	4.07 ± 0.11	0.1203 ± 0.0025
7	c (b)	489.2 ± 12.8	12.48 ± 0.33	0.0691 ± 0.0014	1972.5 ± 38.6	4.10 ± 0.14	0.1211 ± 0.0026
67	c (h)	492.8 ± 11.2	12.58 ± 0.29	0.0572 ± 0.0012	1975.1 ± 38.0	3.96 ± 0.11	0.1213 ± 0.0026
75	c (o)	493.1 ± 12.5	12.59 ± 0.33	0.0561 ± 0.0012	1987.4 ± 36.6	3.23 ± 0.09	0.1221 ± 0.0025
47	m	501.7 ± 11.6	12.35 ± 0.29	0.0578 ± 0.0014	1982.8 ± 38.0	3.76 ± 0.10	0.1225 ± 0.0026
61	c (h)	502.4 ± 12.3	12.35 ± 0.31	0.0568 ± 0.0012	2020.3 ± 36.3	2.81 ± 0.09	0.1244 ± 0.0026
63	c (h)	508.6 ± 13.1	12.15 ± 0.32	0.0593 ± 0.0014	2028.4 ± 35.8	3.40 ± 0.08	0.1250 ± 0.0025
34	o	511.2 ± 12.4	12.12 ± 0.30	0.0572 ± 0.0012	2032.3 ± 36.5	3.40 ± 0.08	0.1253 ± 0.0026
74	m	518.7 ± 14.1	11.93 ± 0.33	0.0578 ± 0.0016	2035.3 ± 36.6	2.93 ± 0.08	0.1255 ± 0.0026
12	o	520.8 ± 12.2	11.90 ± 0.28	0.0565 ± 0.0015	2055.5 ± 37.9	3.18 ± 0.09	0.1269 ± 0.0027
55	c (o)	522.5 ± 12.9	11.83 ± 0.30	0.0584 ± 0.0015	2064.9 ± 36.1	2.75 ± 0.07	0.1276 ± 0.0026
6	c (o)	522.9 ± 11.6	11.81 ± 0.27	0.0596 ± 0.0012	2080.3 ± 36.5	3.00 ± 0.08	0.1287 ± 0.0027
33	o	523.1 ± 15.0	11.83 ± 0.35	0.0576 ± 0.0013	2095.5 ± 38.1	2.79 ± 0.08	0.1298 ± 0.0027
13	c (o)	526.7 ± 12.3	11.75 ± 0.28	0.0577 ± 0.0013	2099.3 ± 38.1	2.99 ± 0.12	0.1301 ± 0.0028
42	c (o)	530.3 ± 13.8	11.66 ± 0.31	0.0586 ± 0.0013	2102.5 ± 35.4	3.17 ± 0.08	0.1303 ± 0.0026
68	c (o)	530.4 ± 13.8	11.66 ± 0.31	0.0584 ± 0.0015	2106.6 ± 35.8	2.79 ± 0.06	0.1306 ± 0.0027
57	c (o)	531.7 ± 14.2	11.61 ± 0.32	0.0591 ± 0.0013	2110.5 ± 35.4	3.37 ± 0.09	0.1309 ± 0.0026
27	c (s)	531.9 ± 15.1	11.63 ± 0.34	0.0579 ± 0.0015	2184.0 ± 36.8	3.12 ± 0.08	0.1366 ± 0.0029
62	c (o)	532.3 ± 13.4	11.61 ± 0.30	0.0583 ± 0.0012	2204.8 ± 36.9	3.35 ± 0.09	0.1382 ± 0.0029
60	m	538.0 ± 12.8	11.48 ± 0.28	0.0588 ± 0.0013	2433.4 ± 34.3	3.39 ± 0.09	0.1579 ± 0.0032
43	c (o)	543.2 ± 15.2	11.36 ± 0.33	0.0590 ± 0.0013	2466.1 ± 35.0	3.26 ± 0.09	0.1610 ± 0.0033
52	c (o)	545.2 ± 14.9	11.31 ± 0.30	0.0597 ± 0.0014	2541.6 ± 33.8	2.82 ± 0.07	0.1684 ± 0.0034
56	c (s)	548.9 ± 14.9	11.27 ± 0.31	0.0569 ± 0.0017	2584.9 ± 35.0	2.99 ± 0.08	0.1728 ± 0.0036
64	c (o)	549.3 ± 13.0	11.25 ± 0.27	0.0581 ± 0.0012	2596.0 ± 33.9	2.38 ± 0.06	0.1740 ± 0.0035
69	c (h)	553.6 ± 13.4	11.19 ± 0.28	0.0563 ± 0.0015	2624.5 ± 33.6	2.48 ± 0.07	0.1770 ± 0.0036
14	c (h)	566.8 ± 14.7	10.88 ± 0.29	0.0590 ± 0.0013	2691.4 ± 33.6	2.37 ± 0.05	0.1842 ± 0.0037
73	r	583.8 ± 16.4	10.31 ± 0.30	0.0771 ± 0.0018			



Table 4. Chondrite-normalized U, Th and REE (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu) expressed in ppm for zircons (n= 83) from Sobrado paragneisses sorted by 206Pb/238U age. Grain description: c, core; r, rim; m, mantle; s, sectorial; h, homogeneous; b, soccerball. Th/U, Yb/Gd, Eu/Eu*, Ce/Sm, Lu/Dy, U/Ce isotopic ratios are included.

Spot	Descriptor	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
8	c (h)	937	352	118738	0.13	29.04	3.49	9.41	46.27	22.38	337	609	1451	2381	3575	4818	5839	6870	0.38	29.63	0.18	2.66	0.47	53
36	c (h)	1837	213	191262	97.47	234.91	360.99	678.34	1304.05	710.48	980	590	691	1188	1866	2845	4106	6.13	0.61	0.63	0.75	0.59	13	
15	r	224	30	113786	0.04	3.33	0.67	3.06	17.91	8.35	56	47	46	39	29	26	35	34	0.12	0.71	0.26	0.77	0.07	110
59	c (h)	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	r	325	23	117864	0.04	2.64	0.48	1.38	11.35	7.98	32	36	46	60	84	155	213	309	0.07	4.06	0.42	0.86	0.67	200
76	r	225	27	121068	0.03	2.95	0.41	2.74	15.51	14.39	38	51	57	49	54	69	86	106	0.12	1.63	0.59	0.77	0.19	123
79	r	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	r	258	17	118447	0.02	2.20	0.60	1.77	9.59	6.75	43	75	142	258	375	607	935	106	0.06	40.48	0.33	0.95	0.66	191
17	c (s)	337	12	128214	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	r	378	7	126117	0.08	1.45	0.10	0.96	5.07	3.91	27	111	271	463	689	927	1063	1179	0.02	17.14	0.33	1.19	0.44	425
53	m	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	c (h)	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	m	261	11	116905	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	r	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	c (s)	125	103	94660	0.13	21.86	2.38	5.86	41.08	29.66	146	227	383	625	901	1239	1553	1976	0.82	6.39	0.38	2.20	0.50	9
11	c (h)	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	c (b)	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	c (h)	394	4	122330	0.05	0.46	0.50	1.86	7.50	1.60	60	199	313	348	369	340	314	360	0.01	15.00	0.08	0.25	0.11	1407
75	c (o)	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	m	173	2	120291	0.05	0.17	0.05	0.42	5.20	3.02	43	124	247	229	193	186	162	199	0.01	8.67	0.20	0.14	0.08	1619
61	c (h)	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	c (h)	122	804	22524	0.74	64.11	20.58	62.36	185.81	467.14	553	861	1191	1363	1688	2126	2183	2309	6.59	1.11	1.46	1.43	0.19	3
34	o	296	229	109515	0.06	112.07	0.55	2.19	18.51	10.48	116	249	524	1007	1506	2324	2989	3943	0.77	24.81	0.23	25.07	0.75	4
74	m	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
12	o	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	c (o)	215	71	99515	0.04	16.86	0.60	175.05	14.73	10.83	67	152	303	486	875	1215	1583	2130	0.93	12.92	0.34	4.88	0.70	21
6	c (o)	1215	931	33863	0.33	85.32	22.41	34.14	175.00	78.51	799	1127	1300	3205	4256	5960	7205	8699	0.77	12.47	0.21	2.02	0.41	23
33	o	82	69	77184	0.13	57.10	2.70	10.09	53.31	79.40	254	335	715	1081	1769	2725	3534	4634	0.84	7.16	0.71	4.44	0.65	2
13	c (o)	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	c (o)	136	114	70291	0.15	28.59	3.59	14.22	44.26	56.97	157	235	382	641	950	1547	2000	2642	0.84	6.67	0.71	2.49	0.69	8
68	c (o)	66	47	93981	0.07	23.00	0.38	2.41	8.65	11.55	39	97	172	282	478	652	842	1224	0.71	4.69	0.63	11.02	0.71	5
57	c (o)	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	c (s)	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	c (o)	456	176	96058	0.05	21.70	2.33	7.26	38.45	30.02	106	202	365	588	962	1421	2087	2907	0.39	4.62	0.47	2.34	0.60	34
60	m	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	2.86	0.49	8
43	c (o)	119	68	84466	0.05	11.00	0.75	3.94	22.77	27.18	77	152	326	486	773	1202	1559	2053	0.57	6.25	0.65	2.00	0.63	18
52	c (o)	113	49	110874	0.02	36.87	0.55	2.10	15.68	16.16	95	217	420	830	1201	1756	2275	2522	0.44	9.09	0.42	9.74	0.84	5
56	c (s)	37	66	90971	0.09	118.60	1.95	7.07	49.66	27.53	242	402	793	1201	1756	2275	2522	3256	1.77	13.41	0.25	9.89	0.41	1
64	c (o)	409	196	122136	0.05	45.35	0.86	3.41	20.27	1.78	101	224	480	835	1513	2275	2763	3638	0.84	30.00	0.04	9.27	0.76	15
69	c (h)	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	c (h)	264	120	108835	0.01	27.06	1.31	2.47	11.35	3.91	72	116	253	449	688	1113	1404	1955	0.45	13.85	0.14	9.68	0.77	16
73	r	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 4 (Cont.)

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)	ThU	Yb/Gd	Eu/Eu*	Ce/Sm	Lu/Th	Lu/Ce
19	o	224	185	103368	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	16	123301	0.38	3.07	1.47	3.00	19.12	12.43	74	156	205	203	248	331	400	423	0.05	2.46	0.33	0.66	0.21	211
78	r	157	40	85631	0.18	11.75	1.50	1.95	6.01	11.19	28	53	89	121	238	416	416	573	0.26	3.62	0.86	8.09	1.02	22
30	r (o)	270	29	110688	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	0.53	8.76	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
56	c (o)	463	39	113010	0.30	4.32	1.37	2.47	15.94	14.32	59	124	200	273	375	502	632	860	0.06	2.94	0.49	1.15	0.43	175
46	c (h)	126	126	105825	0.03	41.60	0.69	3.44	25.34	3.37	137	260	488	766	1288	1753	2112	2833	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	16.50	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	23	54	61	102	136	167	199	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	0.20	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	0.06	24.96	0.89	2.54	12.97	32.68	65	158	296	542	1025	1615	2346	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	27.69	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	12.94	13.85	64	94	165	302	483	704	1025	1329	0.63	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	630	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	0.16	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	280	328	478	522	679	0.68	10.00	0.14	1.05	0.40	88
66	c (o)	693	223	106999	0.23	16.97	1.29	4.75	17.16	44.23	59	116	204	352	580	781	1081	1411	0.81	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	0.28	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	90	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	1.00	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	128029	0.07	3.34	0.82	3.22	22.16	2.49	76	151	215	242	289	308	269	250	0.48	9.17	0.06	0.63	0.12	137
3	c (h)	690	223	98505	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