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Procedència i patró de dispersió de sediments en conques  
d'avantpaís:

Avantatges d'un enfoc multimètode i aplicació al cas de la  
conca sudpirinenca de Jaca



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Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

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Departament de Geologia, Facultat de Ciències

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## Procedència i patró de dispersió de sediments en conques d'avantpaís:

# Avantatges d'un enfoc multimètode i aplicació al cas de la conca sudpirinenca de Jaca

Memòria presentada per Xavier Coll Carrillo per optar al títol de Doctor en Geologia

Març, 2022

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Foto de la portada: Ventall al·luvial del Luna

A la meva família i amics

“El cosmos es todo lo que es, todo lo que fue y todo lo que será. Nuestras más ligeras contemplaciones del cosmos nos hacen estremecer: Sentimos como un cosquilleo nos llena los nervios, una voz muda, una ligera sensación como de un recuerdo lejano o como si cayéramos desde gran altura. Sabemos que nos aproximamos al más grande de los misterios”

Carl Sagan



“Somos el medio para que el cosmos se conozca a sí mismo.”

Carl Sagan

Aquesta tesi ha estat realitzada en el marc del Programa de Doctorat en Geologia, codirigida pel Dr. David Manuel Gómez Gras, el Dr. Antonio Teixell Cácharo, la Dra. Marta Roigé Taribó, i tutoritzada pel Dr. David Manuel Gómez Gras.





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# Abstract/Resum

## ABSTRACT

Foreland basins record the erosional and exhumational history of source areas, providing valuable information to decipher the chronology of deformation and orogenic growth. Sedimentary provenance analysis becomes key to unravel the links between tectonics and sedimentation, the evolution of the drainage network, and sediment dispersal patterns from a source to sink approach.

This thesis presents a multimethod provenance analysis of the sedimentary systems of the Jaca basin, comprising heavy minerals, U-Pb geochronology and (U-Th)/He thermochronology of detrital zircons, and the integration of these with petrographic analysis. This combined methodology is applied to the last deposits of the turbidite sedimentation stage (Lutetian), to the deltaic systems developed during the continentalization of the basin, and to the terrestrial systems that constitute the last stages of sedimentation (Priabonian-Miocene) in the basin.

In the eastern Jaca basin, the multimethod approach has revealed that during the last turbidite systems (the Rapián channel), the metamorphic Paleozoic of the northern Axial Zone was locally exposed in the west-central Pyrenees. During the Priabonian, whereas the northern part of the Belsué-Atarés deltaic system was fed from source areas located to the north-east of the Jaca basin, the southern part was sourced from the eastern Pyrenees. Later, two distinct axially-fed systems individualized during the sedimentation of the Campodarbe Fm. The first system, which fed the easternmost sector of the Jaca basin, was sourced from the central Pyrenees, highly influenced by the diapiric structures outcropping in this area. The second system, developed in the western sector, was sourced from the eastern Pyrenees. This differentiation is only revealed through heavy mineral analysis. On the other hand, sedimentation in the westernmost Jaca basin was not influenced by the east-sourced axially-fed systems. Instead, it was sourced from the Basque massifs (western Pyrenees) and the Urbasa-Andía ranges (Basque-Cantabrian Pyrenees) from the Bartonian to the Miocene.

This thesis evidences that the integration of several provenance proxies stands as the only way to resolve ambiguous signatures in foreland basins influenced by sediment recycling, or where different source areas have the capability to produce the same provenance signatures depending on the marker considered.

## RESUM

Les conques d'avantpaís registren la història erosiva i de l'exhumació de les seves àrees font, aportant informació indispensable per desxifrar la cronologia de la deformació i el creixement orogènic. Els estudis de procedència sedimentària esdevenen una eina indispensable per desxifrar les relacions entre la tectònica-sedimentació, l'evolució de les xarxes de drenatge, i els patrons de dispersió de sediments amb una concepció paleogeogràfica completa *source to sink*.

En aquesta tesi es presenta un estudi multimètode de la procedència dels sistemes sedimentaris de la conca de Jaca, basat en l'anàlisi de minerals pesants, l'anàlisi geocronològic d'U-Pb i termocronològic d'(U-Th)/He en zircons detrítics, i l'anàlisi i integració de dades de petrografia. Aquesta metodologia s'aplica en els dipòsits que constitueixen els últims estadis de sedimentació turbidítica (Lutecià), els sistemes deltaics que es desenvolupen durant la continentalització de la conca, i els sistemes terrestres que representen els últims estadis de sedimentació (Priabonià-Miocè).

Aquest enfoc multimètode ha revelat en la conca de Jaca oriental que, durant els últims sistemes turbidítics (canal de Rapián), el basament metamòrfic del Paleozoic inferior de la Zona Axial septentrional aflorava localment en el Pirineu centre-occidental durant el Bartonià. Durant el Priabonià, el sistema deltaic de Belsué-Atarés era alimentat, en la seva part nord, per àrees font ubicades al nord est de la conca de Jaca, i en la part sud per àrees font al Pirineu oriental. Posteriorment, s'individualitzen dos sistemes de drenatge axial durant la sedimentació fluvial de la Fm. Campodarbe. El primer sistema alimenta el sector més oriental de la conca de Jaca, amb l'àrea font ubicada al Pirineu central, amb forta influència de les estructures diapíriques aflorants en aquella zona. El segon sistema, s'imposa en la part més occidental i es nodreix del Pirineu oriental. Aquesta diferenciació no s'observa sinó amb l'anàlisi dels minerals pesants. Per altra banda, la sedimentació en la conca de Jaca occidental no és influenciada pels drenatges axials procedents de l'est, sinó que es nodreix de l'erosió dels massissos bascs (Pirineu occidental) i la Sierra d'Urbasa-Andía del Pirineu basc-cantàbric des de el Bartonià fins al Miocè.

aquesta tesi evidencia que la integració de diferents tècniques d'anàlisi de la procedència és l'única manera de resoldre senyals ambigües en conques d'avantpaís dominades per processos de reciclatge sedimentari, i on les àrees font insuficientment diferenciades tenen l'habilitat de produir les mateixes senyals de procedència dependent del marcador considerat.





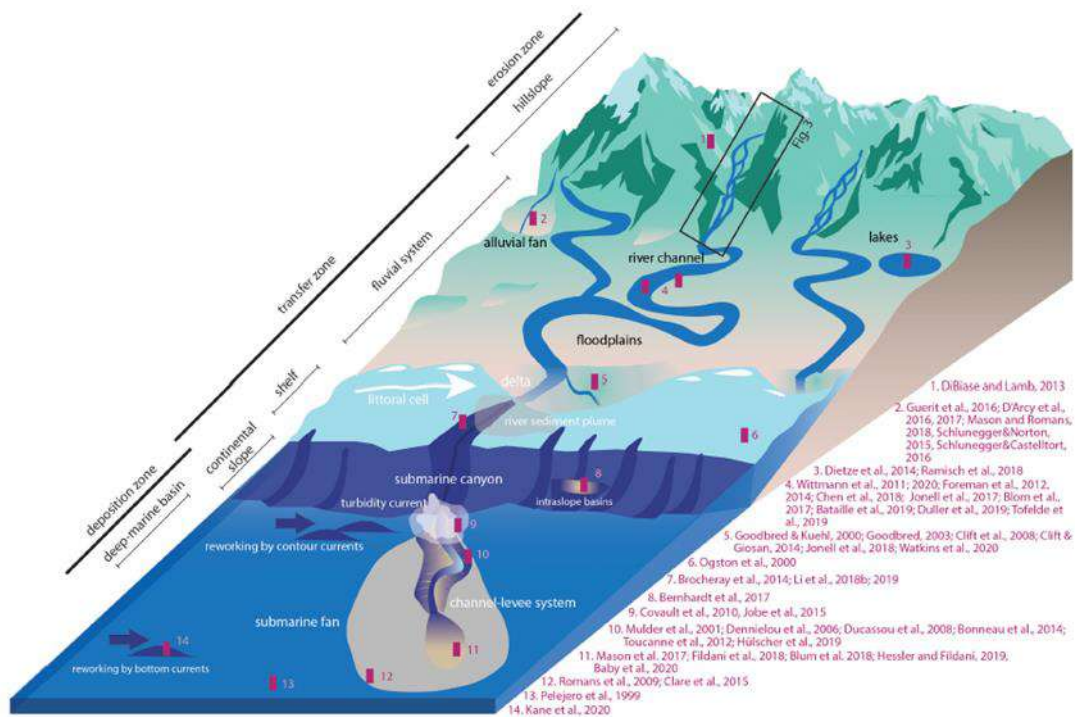
# Capítol 1

## **Introducció**



## 1.1. Anàlisi de procedència sedimentària

El registre sedimentari pot preservar signatures d'events geològics en les àrees font i de possibles canvis soferts durant el seu transport i posterior dipòsit. En aquest sentit, la filosofia source to sink (figura 1.1) estudia tots els segments d'un sistema sedimentari (sediment routing systems, des de l'àrea font fins a la conca deposicional, incloent les àrees de transferència de sediment que connecten ambdós extrems (Castelltort & Van Den Driessche, 2003; Allen, 2009; Allen & Allen, 2013).



**Figura 1.1.** Model conceptual d'un perfil source to sink (extret de Tofelde et al., 2021).

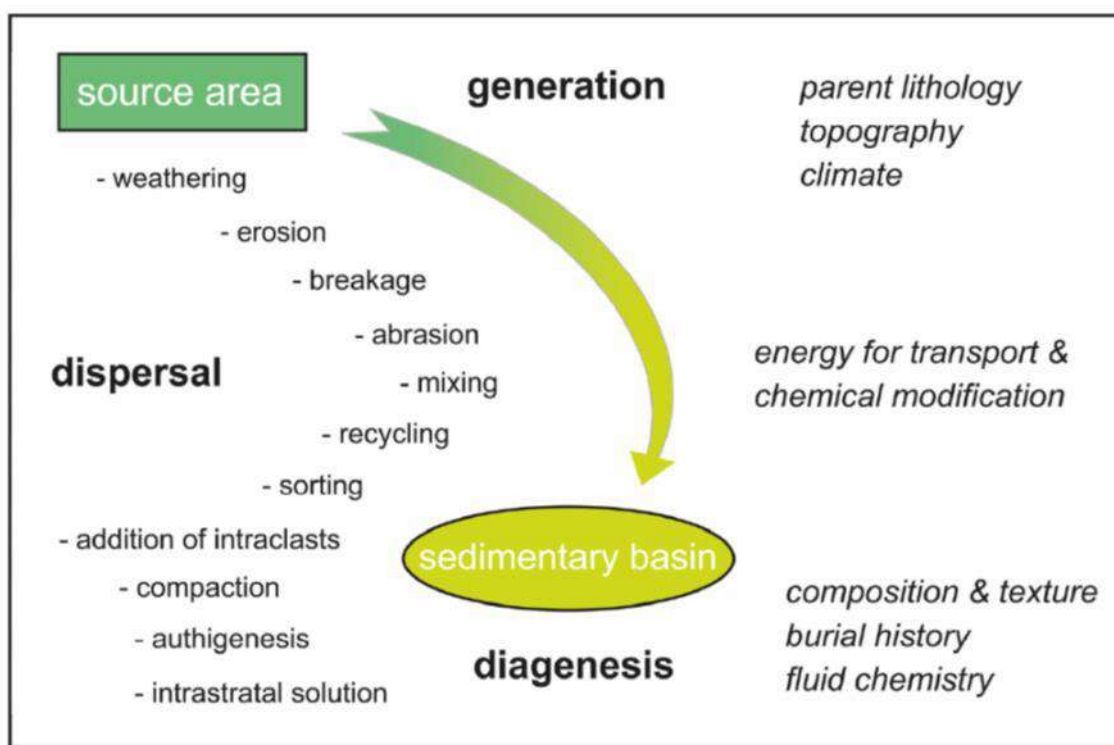
Dins d'aquesta filosofia s'engloben diferents tipologies d'estudis, els quals contempnen els diferents paràmetres que influeixen en la generació de sediment, la propagació de senyals climàtiques i tectòniques, o la predicció de volums de sediment que es remobilitzen al llarg d'un sediment routing System (Paola et al., 1992; Caracciolo, 2020). De particular interès són els estudis d'anàlisi de procedència sedimentària (Haughton, 1991) els quals van començar a ser emprats fa més de cent anys i comprenen diferents disciplines de la geologia, com són la petrologia, la mineralogia, la geocronologia, la termocronologia, o la geoquímica. Aquests estudis permeten testejar models tectònics de creixement d'òrgens, cartografiar sistemes deposicionals, predir la qualitat de reservoris detrítics, o definir relacions àrea font-conca de sedimentació. El resultat final que s'aconsegueix amb la realització d'aquests estudis permet obtindre informació inestimable en relació a la paleogeografia,

els patrons de dispersió de sediment de les xarxes de drenatge o la localització d'àrees sotmeses a subsidència o aixecament (Dickinson, 1970).

Els primers treballs de procedència de sediments intentaven relacionar la composició dels grans, les àrees font, i el context climàtic en qüestió. Posteriorment, amb l'aparició de la tectònica de plaques, es va començar també a intentar relacionar la composició dels sediments amb el context geotectònic. Dickinson & Suczek (1979) i Dickinson (1985) van evidenciar aquesta relació, la qual va permetre entendre la influència que exerceixen el clima, la tectònica, el relleu, el transport i la litologia de les àrees font en les composicions dels sediments que se'n deriven (figura 1.2). En les últimes dècades, els avenços tecnològics han permès incorporar l'ús d'isòtops estables, anàlisis geoquímics, elements traça (Haughton et al., 1991), i diverses tècniques de datacions geocronològiques i termocronològiques (Davis i Lin, 2003). No obstant, com és lògic, totes aquestes tècniques es troben subjectes a limitacions intrínseques degudes a una gran varietat de processos i/o característiques, que en alguns casos poden arribar a ser molt importants. Per exemple, en contextos en els que intervenen múltiples àrees font susceptibles de generar senyals de procedència similars o indiferenciables, o en contextos en que la influència que tenen els processos de reciclatge de sediments sobre la propagació d'aquestes senyals és subestimada o directament no considerada.

Els estudis de procedència es caracteritzen per una forta component deductiva que obliga a la necessitat d'obtenir la major informació possible. En aquest sentit, la integració de diferents mètodes de procedència es imprescindible per a comprendre la informació que es deriva de cada tècnica analítica i assolir una visió completa del cas d'estudi (Nie et al., 2012). En aquest sentit, l'anàlisi de minerals pesants, el qual representa l'eina principal emprada en aquesta tesi, pot aportar informació sobre minerals diagnòstics presents en àrees font molt concretes. D'entre les tècniques basades en els minerals pesants més emprades en els últims anys destaquen la geocronologia de zircons detrítics, la qual indica l'edat de cristallització dels grans, i la termocronologia de zircons detrítics que aporta informació de l'exhumació d'una àrea font. No obstant, s'ha de tenir present que, normalment, els minerals pesants representen com a molt un 1% del percentatge de grans en roques detrítics, i d'entre ells, els zircons es troben encara en percentatges més baixos. Per tant, és important tenir en compte que els estudis de procedència basats en aquest tipus de minerals poden no ser suficientment acurats. En canvi, altres eines més clàssiques, com ara l'anàlisi petrogràfic en làmina prima o l'estudi de les poblacions de còdols en conglomerats, permeten caracteritzar el contingut total de la roca i obtenir així un anàlisi més complet d'aquesta. Així doncs, en funció de les característiques de les

diferents tècniques, és important valorar la integració d'aquestes per tal d'obtenir la màxima informació possible i evitar conclusions errònies o poc resolutives.



**Figura 1.2.** Principals estadis en l'evolució d'un sediment (en negreta), els processos que poden modificar la composició d'aquest des de l'àrea font a la conca de sedimentació, i els processos al que és sotmès aquest sediment (en cursiva). (extret de Weltje i von Eynatten, 2004).

Per últim, cal remarcar que els estudis de procedència no només requereixen la integració de diverses tècniques analítiques, sinó que la complementació amb el coneixement de la geologia regional, i altres disciplines com ara la tectònica o l'estratigrafia seqüencial, és clau per obtenir una major resolució en l'anàlisi de conques.

## 1.2. La conca Sudpirinenca

L'excel·lent registre sedimentari de la conca Sudpirinenca la converteix en una conca d'avantpaís de referència per a estudis tectònics, sedimentològics, i de procedència arreu del món (p.e. Mutti 1985; Mutti et al. 1985; Remacha and Fernández 2003; Remacha et al. 2005; Caja et al. 2010; Fontana et al. 1989; Gupta and Pickering 2008; Labaume et al. 1985, 2016; Labaume and Teixell 2018; Roigé et al. 2016, 2017; Boya 2018; Garcés et al. 2020). Els sectors oriental i centre-occidental de la conca

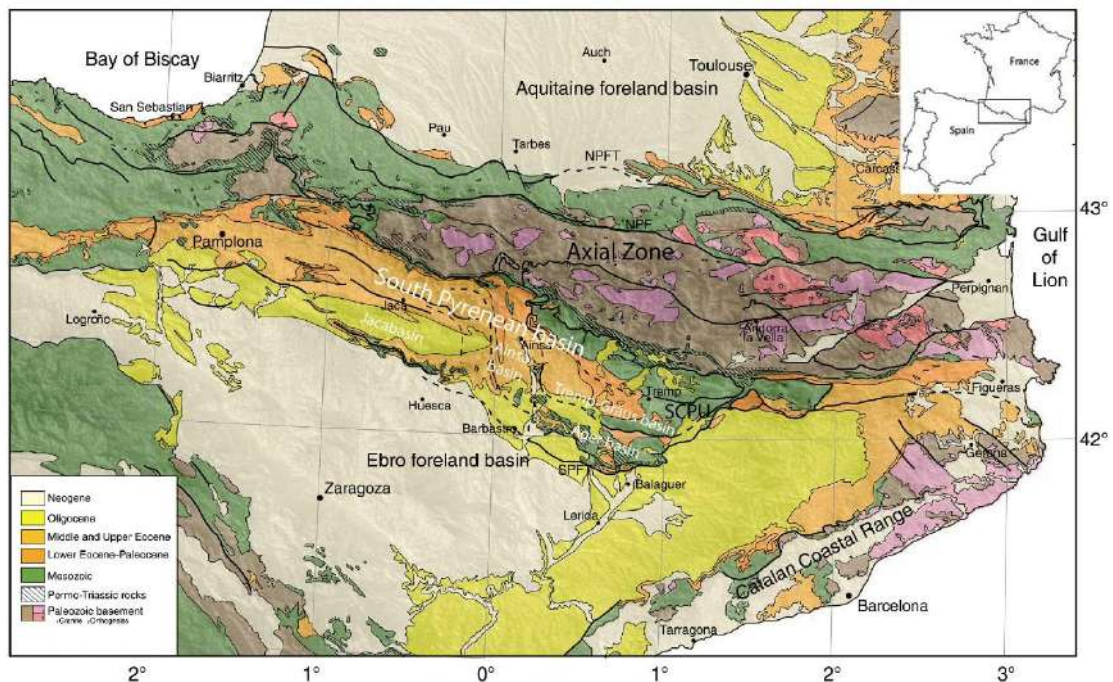
concentren la major part d'aquests treballs (sub-conques de Tremp-Graus i Ainsa) mentre que el sector més occidental, conegut com a sub-conca de Jaca, és relativament, menys conegut. No obstant, el registre sedimentari Lutecià superior-Miocè de la conca de Jaca constitueix exemple extraordinari per a estudiar les relacions tectònica-sedimentació i el reciclatge sedimentari durant la seva continentalització i la competència entre les àrees font actives i els patrons de dispersió de sediments.

### 1.2.1. Marc geològic

El cinturó de plects i encavalcaments dels Pirineus va créixer diacrònicament, des del Cretaci tardà fins al Miocè, com a resultat de la col·lisió obliqua entre les plaques Ibèrica i Europea (Vergés et al., 2002; Puigdefàbregas et al., 1992; Mouthereau et al., 2014; Teixell et al., 2018). La subducció de l'escorça inferior de la placa Ibèrica sota la placa Europea, va donar lloc a la inversió de les conques mesozoiques prèvies, desenvolupades durant el rifting Cretaci, i a l'apilament del basament, resultant en un prisma orogènic de doble vergència.

El cor del cinturó, conegut com la Zona Axial, està constituït per un seguit de làmines encavalcants de basament paleozoic. Al nord, la Zona Nordpirinenca, representa un seguit de conques mesozoiques (figura 1.3), delimitada per la conca de rerepaís d'Aquitània (Lagabrielle et al., 2010). Al sud de la Zona Axial (Zona Sudpirinenca), la deformació va ser acumulada per un ventall d'encavalcaments (Labaume & Seguret, 1985; Cámara & Klimowitz, 1985; Muñoz et al., 2018), que en el Pirineu centre-occidental, està constituït per quatre làmines encavalcants principals: Lakora-Eaux-Chaudes, Gavarnie, Broto i Guarga. Aquestes làmines involucren al basament paleozoic, una successió preorogènica mesozoica, i la conca d'avantpaís Sudpirinenca (Cretaci superior-Miocè inferior), la qual ha motivat un gran nombre d'estudis enfocats a reconstruir la paleogeografia de la conca durant aquest període de temps (Nijman i Nio, 1975; Mutti et al., 1972; Valloni et al., 1984; Nagtegaal i Weerd, 1985; Mutti, 1985; Fontana et al., 1989; Puigdefàbregas et al., 1992; Dreyer et al., 1999; Vincent, 2001; Gupta i Pickering, 2008; Caja et al., 2010; Whitchurch et al., 2011; Gómez-Gras et al., 2016; Roigé et al., 2016; Roigé et al., 2017; Thomson et al., 2017; Thompson et al., 2019; Odlum et al. 2019). La conca Sudpirinenca es va formar inicialment com una conca estreta d'orientació est-oest, en connexió amb l'oceà Atlàntic fins a finals de l'Eocè (Costa et al., 2010). Aquesta conca era alimentada per un sistema de drenatge axial paral·lel a l'orògen, que progressivament, va ser substituït per un seguit de sistemes de drenatge transversal que es van imposar com a conseqüència de la creació de noves àrees font en el Pirineu central, el qual va experimentar una exhumació intensa durant el

Paleogen (Puigdefàbregas et al., 1992; Fitzgerald et al., 1999; Metcalf et al., 2009). Durant l'Eocè, els ambients fluvio-deltaics es concertaven en les sub-conques d'Àger i Tremp-Graus (zona oriental de la conca Sudpirinenca), canalitzant sediments cap a als ambients de talús i marins profunds de les sub-conques d'Aínsa i Jaca. Aquesta successió d'ambients marins profunds es coneix com a les turbidites del Grup Hecho, les quals es nodrien del Pirineu oriental i central, amb contribucions del massís de l'Ebre (Roigé et al., 2016; Thompson et al., 2017).



**Figura 1.3.** Mapa geològic dels Pirineus, mostrant les conques d'Àger, Tremp-Graus, Aínsa i Jaca (extret de Mouthereau et al. 2014).

La present tesi s'emmarca en la conca de Jaca, on la sedimentació turbidítica eocena és substituïda progressivament per ambients continentals a finals de l'Eocè i Oligocè, constituint els últims estadis de rebliment de la conca (Mutti et al., 1972; Puigdefàbregas, 1975). Durant el Lutecià, els sistemes turbidítics del Grup Hecho superior (Banastón i Jaca) eren alimentats per àrees font ubicades a l'est (Roigé et al., 2016), i puntualment, pel producte de les inestabilitats en les plataformes carbonàtiques del marge sud de la conca (calcàries de Boltaña i Guara) (Soler-Sampere i Puigdefàbregas, 1970; Labaume et al., 1985; Puigdefàbregas i Souquet, 1986; Barnolas i Teixell, 1994), les quals van donar lloc a megaturbidites carbonàtiques. Durant el Bartonian, la sedimentació dels últims estadis turbidítics (el canal turbidític de Rapitán a la part oriental i el canal turbidític d'Ezkaba a la part occidental), registren els primers aports procedents del nord de la conca (Payros et al., 1999; Roigé et al., 2016).



Durant el Bartonian-Priabonian, la sedimentació marina profunda és substituïda progressivament pels ambients deltaics i fluvials constituïts per les Formacions Gres de Sabiñanigo, Ardanatz, Belsué-Atarés, Liédena i Campodarbe (Hehuwat, 1970; Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Boya, 2018). Aquests sistemes registren una competència entre els sistemes axials derivats de l'est i els sistemes transversals derivats del nord, imposant-se els últims progressivament d'est a oest i de sud a nord (Roigé et al., 2017, Roigé 2018). Durant el Chatian-Aquitanià, la Formació Bernués representa la completa instauració dels sistemes transversals procedents del nord i la conca deixa de rebre aportos dels sistemes axials procedents de l'est. La connexió amb l'est és interrompuda degut a la incorporació de la pròpia conca a l'orògen, la qual esdevé aixecada per l'encavalcament de Guarga, el qual dona lloc a les Serres Exteriors. És en aquest moment en que la conca de Jaca passa a ser erosionada, concentrant-se la sedimentació a la conca de l'Ebre.

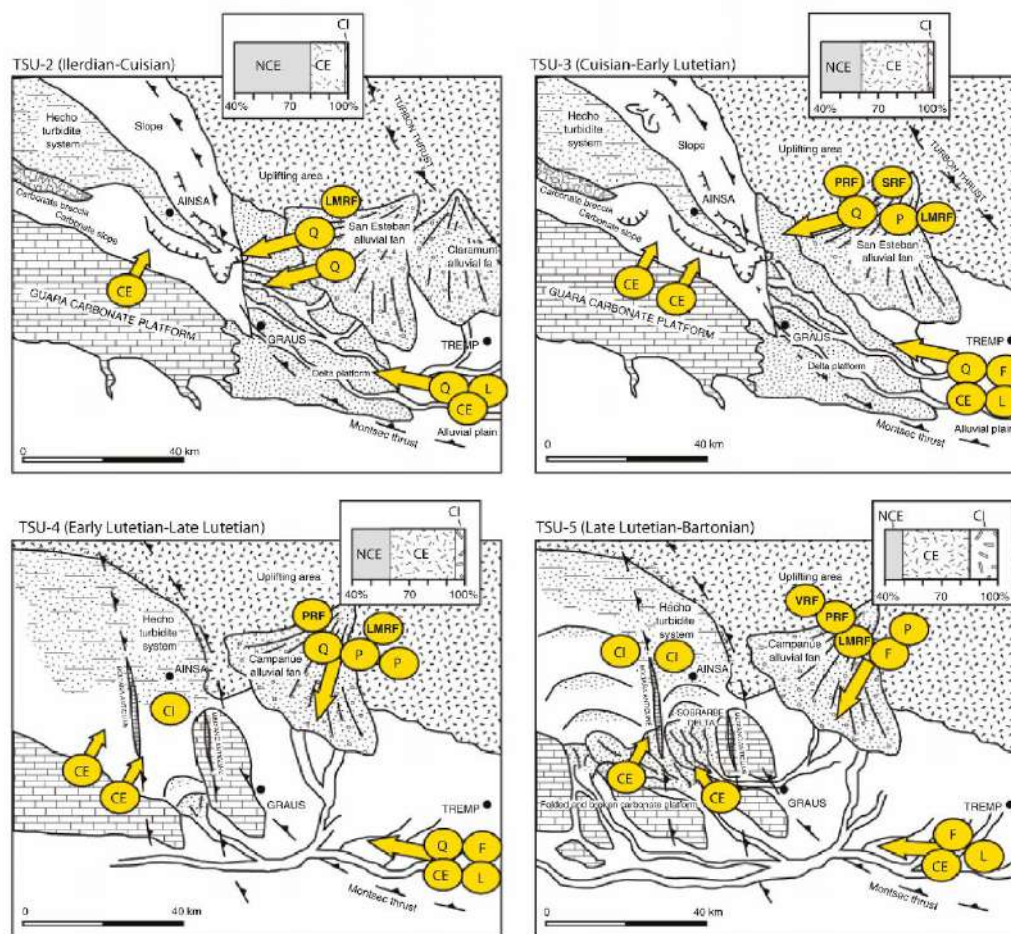
### **1.2.2. Antecedents**

Els treballs paleogeogràfics i de procedència referents als Pirineus focalitzen en l'evolució dels sistemes sedimentaris de la conca Sudpirinenca durant el Paleogen. Aquests estudis s'han centrat majoritàriament en les conques *piggy-back* d'Àger i Tremp-Graus, i la seva relació amb la sedimentació turbidítica a les conques d'Aínsa i Jaca durant els primers estadis d'exhumació de la part central del Pirineu. Únicament els treballs de Roigé et al. (2016, 2017, 2019) estudien en profunditat la procedència dels últims estadis turbidítics de la conca de Jaca oriental (Lutecià-Bartonià) i dels posteriors sistemes fluvio-al·luvials (Priabonian-Miocè). En la conca de Jaca occidental, l'únic treball de procedència existent (Payros, 1997) es centra en l'evolució paleogeogràfica que experimenta la conca des del Tanetià fins al Bartonian inferior.

#### **1.2.2.1 La conca turbidítica eocena**

Els estudis de Fontana et al. (1989) a les conques d'Aínsa i Jaca, Caja et al. (2010) a la conca de d'Aínsa (Fig. 1.4), i Roigé et al. (2016) van caracteritzar la composició i procedència dels dipòsits turbidítics del Grup Hecho superior de la conca de Jaca. Fontana et al. (1989) van definir tres petrofàcies, que emfatitzaven la coexistència de grans intraconicals i extraconicals en una mateixa mostra detrítica, en gran part carbonàtics, i que va definir com a gresos híbrids. Aquestes petrofàcies són litoarenites, gresos híbrids i calclitites. En base a aquestes petrofàcies, estableixen que la sedimentació turbidítica rebia aportos d'àrees font ubicades a l'est de la conca, constituïdes pel

basament paleozoic cristal·lí i metamòrfic de la Zona Axial, i de roques carbonàtiques incorporades en les làmines encavalcants de la Zona Sudpirinenca Central.



**Figura 1.4.** Mapa paleogeogràfic extret de Caja et al. (2010) mostrant la paleogeografia i l'evolució de les àrees font per cada Unitat Tectono-Sedimentaria durant la sedimentació del Grup Hecho a la conca d'Ainsa. NCE, grans extraconicals no carbonàtics; CE, grans carbonàtics extraconicals, CI, grans carbonàtics intraconicals; Q, quars; F, feldspat potàssic; P, plagioclasti; L, litics; LMRF, fragments metamòrfics de baix grau; PRF, fragments plutònics; SRF, fragments sedimentaris.

En aquest sentit, Roigé et al. (2016) i Roigé (2018) van caracteritzar la composició petrològica i la geocronologia de zircons detrítics de les turbidites del Grup Hecho superior de la conca de Jaca. Aquests treballs van determinar que els sistemes turbidítics de Banastón i Jaca inferior eren alimentats per àrees font ubicades a l'est, en el Pirineu Central, les quals subministraven abundants grans carbonàtics i plutònics, mentre que els últims estadis de sedimentació turbidítica registren l'aixecament de noves àrees font ubicades al nord de la conca en relació amb l'activitat de l'encavalcament de Lakora-Eaux-Chaudes.

Payros, (1997) caracteritza l'evolució paleogeogràfica de la conca de Jaca oriental des del Tanetià superior fins al Bartonetà inferior. Durant aquest període la sedimentació turbidítica en la zona era alimentada pels sistemes turbidítics equivalents de la conca de Jaca oriental. Al Bartonetà inferior, l'últim estadi de sedimentació turbidítica en la zona (Formació Ezkaba) registra aports procedents del nord, que tindrien l'àrea font ubicada en els massissos bascs.

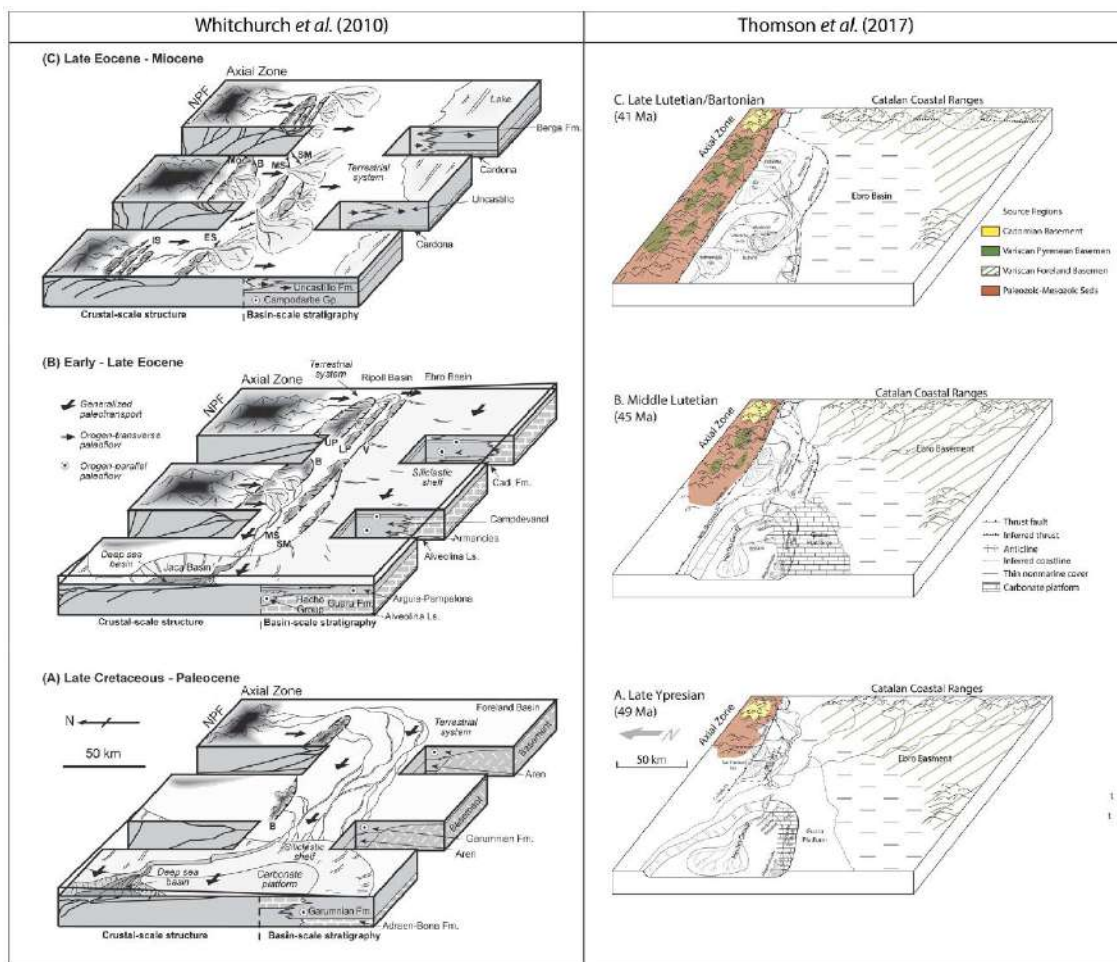
Els equivalents proximals de la sedimentació turbidítica són descrits per Caja et al. (2010), el qual estableix les contribucions litològiques de cada àrea font per a cada sistema turbidític de la conca d'Aínsa (Fig. 1.4). Durant l'Ilerdià-Cuisià, els sistemes turbidític es caracteritzen per una composició més quarsítica derivada de l'erosió de materials Paleozoics intensament meteoritzats. Per contra, durant el Cuisià-Lutecià, s'incrementen els feldspats i fragments de roca, fet que relacionen amb l'aixecament progressiu de la Zona Axial i de les unitats encavalcants de la Zona Central Sudpirinenca. Les reconstruccions paleogeogràfiques indiquen la presència d'una àrea font situada al nord de la conca d'Aínsa, en la Zona Axial dels Pirineus, i l'existència de contribucions dels sistemes deltaics i fluvials de les conques d'Àger i Tremp. L'àrea font d'aquests sistemes ha motivat diversos estudis com els de Whitchurch et al. (2011) o Thomson et al. (2017). Mentre que Whitchurch et al. (2011) considera només àrees font ubicades al Pirineu oriental i central, Caja et al. (2010) i Thompson et al. (2017) consideren també aports del massís de l'Ebre ubicats en la Serralada Costero-Catalana (figura 1.5), els quals han estat detalladament caracteritzats en estadis previs (Formació Tremp) per Gómez-Gras et al. (2017).

#### **1.2.2.2. La conca molàssica fini-eocena i oligocena**

La sedimentació turbidítica a la conca Sudpirinenca, es reemplaçada de forma diacrònica durant el Lutecià-Bartonia, seguint la direcció general de progradació dels sistemes sedimentaris, d'est a oest. Durant aquest període, el creixement de diverses estructures com l'anticlinal de Boltaña va condicionar en gran mesura la progradació dels sistemes fluvials i al·luvials de la conca d'Aínsa cap a la conca de Jaca. En aquest sentit Vinyoles et al. (2021) estableixen les relacions tectònica-sedimentació d'ambdues conques, i les taxes de sedimentació d'aquestes, fortament influenciades per la tectònica sincrònica (Fig. 1.6).

Roigé et al. (2017) i Roigé (2018) caracteritzen l'evolució dels sistemes sedimentaris de la conca de Jaca constituïts pels ambients transicionals de les Formacions Gres de Sabiñanigo i Belsué-Atarés, i fluvio-al·luvials de les Formacions Campodarbe i Bernués (Figura 1.7). Aquests autors defineixen

quatre petrofacies que registren l'evolució de les àrees font ubicades a l'est de la conca, en el Pirineu Central, i la progressiva instauració dels sistemes transversals procedents del nord, els quals fonamentalment registren el reciclatge de la conca turbidítica eocena amb contribucions de la Zona Nordpirinenca. Els sistemes equivalents en la conca d'Aínsa corresponen a les Formacions Escanilla i Graus, que es nodrien dels sistemes al·luvials del Sis i Gulp durant l'Eocè superior-Oligocè (Bentham et al., 1992; Dreyer et al., 1999; Vincent, 2001; Michael, 2013).



**Figura 1.5.** A l'esquerra: reconstruccions paleogeogràfiques des del Cretaci fins al Miocè de Whitchurch et al. (2010). A la dreta: mapa paleogeogràfic extret de Thomson et al. (2017) mostrant la paleogeografia i l'evolució de les àrees font per la conca Sudpirinenca durant l'Eocè.

En la conca de Jaca occidental els sistemes equivalents estarien constituïts per les Formacions Ardanatz, Llédena, Campodarbe i Bernués. Els pocs treballs que es centren en aquesta àrea són essencialment sedimentològics, i relacionen les Formacions Ardanatz i Llédena amb la progradació del delta de Belsué-Atarés a l'est de la conca (Astibia et al., 2005; 2014).

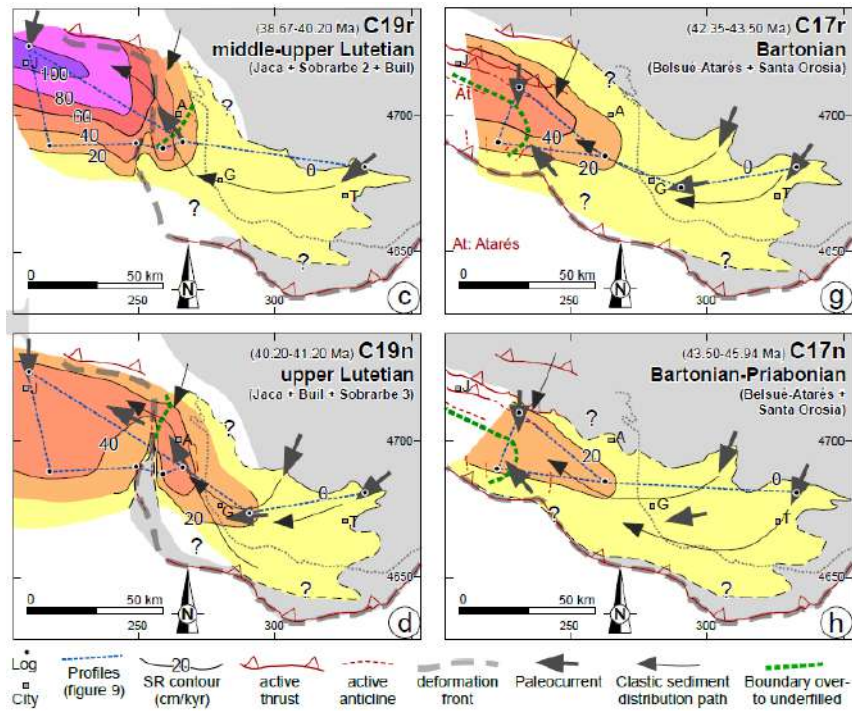


Figura 1.6. Reconstrucció paleogeogràfica proposada per Vinyoles et al. (2020), i referències contingudes, amb la potència de sediments acumulada estimada del Lutecià al Priabonià en les conques d'Ainsa i Jaca.

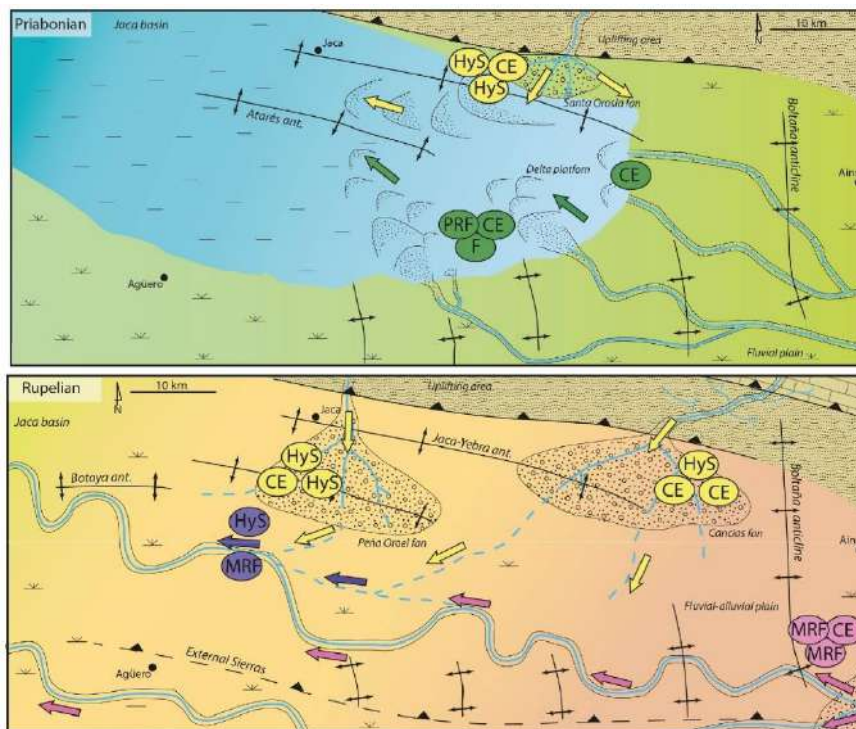


Figura 1.7. Reconstruccions paleogeogràfiques de la conca de Jaca oriental, mostrant l'evolució composicional dels sistemes axials durant el Priabonià-Rupelià, i la progressiva instauració dels sistemes transversals que registren el reciclatge de la conca turbidítica. CE, grans carbonàtics extraconcal; F, feldspat; MRF, fragments metamòrfics; PRF, fragments plutònics; HyS, fragments de gresos híbrids.

# Capítol 2

**Interès, objectius i estructura de la tesi**



## 2.1 Interès i objectius del treball.

En un context amb múltiples àrees font que no presenten necessàriament litologies distintives, com és el cas dels Pirineus, les interpretacions sobre procedència poden ser ambigües o poc fonamentades si sobre tot aquestes es basen en un únic mètode d'anàlisi de procedència. Per aquest motiu en aquesta tesi es presenta un anàlisi de procedència basat en diversos mètodes com son la petrografia, els minerals pesants, i la geocronologia i termocronologia en zircons detrítics.

Els únics estudis de procedència realitzats en la conca de Jaca es centren en el sector occidental, caracteritzant la petrografia de la zona nord i sud, i les senyals de procedència d'U-Pb de la zona nord (Roigé et al., 2016; Roigé et al., 2017; Roigé, 2018). És per això que en aquesta tesi s'estudien els minerals pesants d'ambdues zones (fins ara no abordats), amb l'objectiu de millorar la resolució del marc paleogeogràfic existent. Tot i que aquest tipus d'anàlisis han sigut àmpliament utilitzats en altres orògens com els Alps o l'Himàlaia (Cerveny et al. 1989; Lihou & Mange-Rajetzky 1996; von Eynatten & Gaupp 1999; Garzanti et al., 2004, 2006, 2012, 2013; Uddin et al. 2007; Andò et al. 2014, 2019), en el marc dels Pirineus existeixen pocs estudis que es basin en aquesta tècnica (Ullastre & Masriera 1982; Hirst & Nichols 1986; Rubio et al. 1996; Yuste et al. 2006; Barsó 2007; Michael 2013), essent escassos els que intenten integrar les dades obtingudes amb altres mètodes com la petrografia, o en els que aquesta integració es poc resolutiva.

En quant a estudis de procedència basats en la geocronologia i/o termocronologia de zircons detrítics, en la conca de Jaca l'únic estudi d'U-Pb s'ha centrat en la zona nord (Roigé, 2018). Per aquest motiu en aquesta tesi es caracteritza la geocronologia i termocronologia de zircons detrítics en el marge sud de la conca oriental i en la conca de Jaca occidental. Els pocs treballs que apliquen aquestes tècniques en l'àmbit dels Pirineus, es centren en les conques d'Aínsa o Tremp-Graus, i a diferència de Roigé (2018), sense tenir en compte les valuoses dades que aporta la petrologia a l'hora d'avaluar les senyals d'U-Pb (Whittchurch et al., 2011; Filledeau et al., 2012; Michael, 2013; Thompson et al., 2017).

Amb l'objectiu de millorar les interpretacions derivades de l'anàlisi multimètode, en aquesta tesi també s'han realitzat anàlisis complementaris en les conques d'Aínsa i de l'Ebre, les quals contenen sistemes sedimentaris estretament lligats, des del punt de vista genètic, amb la conca de Jaca.



L'objectiu general de la tesi, és analitzar la procedència dels sistemes sedimentaris de la conca de Jaca mitjançant un estudi multimètode, basat en la integració de diverses tècniques d'anàlisi de procedència com són la petrologia, l'anàlisi de minerals pesants, la geocronologia i la termocronologia de zircons detrítics.

Els objectius concrets d'aquesta tesi, lògicament estan encaminats a aconseguir dur a terme aquesta proposta multimètode, i són:

- Caracteritzar les associacions de minerals pesants de la zona nord i sud de la conca de Jaca oriental dels sistemes sedimentaris que representen els últims estadis de sedimentació turbidítica, i la seva evolució a ambients transicionals i continentals.
- Caracteritzar les senyals de procedència d'U-Pb en zircons detrítics dels sistemes sedimentaris del marge sud de la conca de Jaca oriental, de la conca de Jaca occidental i de la conca de l'Ebre
- Caracteritzar les senyals de procedència de ZHe en zircons detrítics del marge sud de la conca de Jaca oriental, de la conca de Jaca occidental i de la conca de l'Ebre.
- Integrar totes aquestes dades amb les dades existents de petrografia, d'U-Pb, i ZHe, així com amb noves dades de petrografia adquirides durant la realització d'aquesta tesi.
- Comparar totes les senyals de procedència adquirides en aquest treball amb les existents en les conques d'Aínsa i de l'Ebre, així com amb les de les àrees font.
- Refinar i/o augmentar la resolució del marc paleogeogràfic existent.
- Aprofundir sobre el reciclatge dels dipòsits turbidítics durant la sedimentació al·luvial, en especial en la propagació de les senyals d'U-Pb en zircons detrítics.

## 2.2. Estructura de la Tesi

Aquesta memòria de tesi doctoral es presenta com un treball en format de compendi de publicacions, en la qual els capítols centrals corresponen a articles ja publicats en revistes científiques SCI (capítols 4 i 5), o bé en preparació o enviats (capítol 6). El capítol 1 és introdueix el marc d'aquesta tesi, el present capítol 2 exposa l'interès del treball realitzat, els objectius i l'estructura de la tesi, i el capítol 3 descriu la metodologia emprada d'una forma general, donat que en cadascun dels capítols que mostren resultats, s'exposa de manera ben detallada i referenciada. El capítol 7 presenta una discussió integrada, que finalitza amb el capítol 8, exposant les conclusions més importants d'aquesta tesi.

La bibliografia dels capítols en format article està inclosa en aquests, mentre que per la resta de capítols s'ha agrupat en l'apartat referències. Els annexos contenen treballs realitzats durant els anys d'investigació relacionats amb aquesta tesi. L'annex 1 consisteix en un article publicat, al qual vaig contribuir. L'annex 2 consisteix en dues publicacions. L'Annex 3 incorpora els abstractes publicats, els pòsters, i les presentacions realitzades en congressos internacionals. L'annex 4, presenta totes les dades tabulades d'U-Pb obtingudes en zircons detrítics. Finalment, l'annex 5 presenta totes les dades tabulades de (U-Th)/He obtingudes en zircons detrítics.

Els capítols en format article han estat ordenats seguint la seqüència de rebliment de la conca de Jaca de nord a sud. El capítol 4 versa sobre la zona nord de la conca de Jaca oriental. En ell, es descriuen les associacions de minerals pesants de les últimes turbidites de la conca i la seva evolució als primers sistemes deltaics i al·luvials, i es relacionen amb les possibles àrees font. El capítol 5, versa sobre el marge sud de la conca de Jaca oriental. En ell, es descriuen les associacions de minerals pesants dels sistemes deltaics i fluvio-al·luvials de la conca de Jaca, així com també de les conques d'Aínsa i de l'Ebre per tal d'establir correlacions entre els diferents sistemes sedimentaris. En aquest capítol s'integren també les dades de petrografia de Roigé (2018). Per últim, el capítol 8, versa sobre les senyals de procedència de U-Pb i (U-Th)/He del marge sud de la conca de Jaca oriental, la conca de Jaca occidental, i la conca de l'Ebre. En aquest capítol es fa un esforç per integrar aquestes dades amb les quantitatives de petrografia de Roigé (2018) i dades qualitatives de la conca de Jaca occidental obtingudes durant aquesta tesi.

- Capítol 4: *Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., Teixell, A., Boya, S., & Mestres, N. (2020). Heavy-mineral provenance signatures during the infill and uplift of a foreland basin: An*

*example from the Jaca basin (southern Pyrenees, Spain). Journal of Sedimentary Research, 90(12), 1747-1769. <https://doi.org/10.2110/jsr.2020.084>.*

- Capítol 5: Coll, X., Roigé, M., Gómez-Gras, D., Teixell, A., Boya, S., & Mestres, N. (2022). *Interplay of Multiple Sediment Routing Systems Revealed by Combined Sandstone Petrography and Heavy Mineral Analysis (HMA) in the South Pyrenean Foreland Basin. Minerals, 12(2), 262. <https://doi.org/10.3390/min12020262>.*
- Capítol 6: Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., Stockli, D., Teixell, A., & Boya, S. DZ U-Pb and ZHe Provenance Signatures in the South Pyrenean Foreland basin: Interplay of Direct vs Recycled Sources During Pyrenean Orogenic Growth. En preparació.

A l'apartat d'annexos hi figuren dues col·laboracions en publicacions, una publicació més, quatre pòsters, i una presentació oral.

#### Annex 1

- Burrel, L.; Teixell, A.; Gómez-Gras, D.; Coll, X. (2021). Basement-involved thrusting, salt migration and intramontane conglomerates: a case from the Southern Pyrenees. *Bull. Soc. Géol. Fr.* 2021, 192, . <https://doi.org/10.1051/bsgf/2021013>.

#### Annex 2

- Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., & Mestres, N. (2017). Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, southern Pyrenees). *Geogaceta, 61, 159-162.*
- Gómez-Gras, D., Collado, R., Coll, X., & Roigé, M. (2017). Caracterización composicional de las areniscas del Cretácico Superior en las Sierras Marginales y Exteriores (cuenca surpirenaica): análisis mediante minerales pesados y petrografía óptica. *Geogaceta, 61, 163-166.*

### Annex 3

- Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M. & Mestres, N. (2017). Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, southern Pyrenees). SEPM Research Conference, Propagation of Environmental Signals within Source-to-Sink Stratigraphy, Tremp-Ainsa, Spain, 2017.
- Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., Teixell, A. & Mestres, N. (2017). Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, southern Pyrenees). 33rd IAS International Meeting of Sedimentology, Toulouse, France, 2017.
- Caldera, N., Teixell, A., Grier, A., Labaume, P., Coll, X. & Mestres, N. (2018). On the tectonic structures of the Eaux-Chaudes massif (western Pyrenees): a Helvetic nappe type in the Pyrenees? YOUSGET Young Researchers in Structural Geology and Tectonics, Montgenevre, France, 2018.
- Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., Boya, S., Teixell, A. & Poyatos-Moré, M. (2019). Heavy-Mineral Provenance Signatures During the Evolution from Marine to Terrestrial Environments in the Jaca Basin (Southern Pyrenees). 34th IAS International Meeting of Sedimentology, Roma, Italy, 2019.
- Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., Boya, S., Teixell, A. & Poyatos-Moré, M. (2019). Interplay of Multiple Sediment Sources in an Overfilled Foreland Basin (Southern Pyrenees). 34th IAS International Meeting of Sedimentology, Roma: Italy, 2019.



# Capítol 3

## **Metodologia**



En aquesta tesi s'ha desenvolupat un anàlisi multimètode basat en la integració de diverses tècniques d'anàlisi de procedència com són la petrografia, l'anàlisi de minerals pesants, la geocronologia i la termocronologia de zircons detrítics.

En aquest apartat es descriuen les diferents tècniques emprades d'una forma general, donat que es tracten de forma molt més acurada en cadascun dels capítols següents realitzats en format article (capítols 4, 5 i 6).

### **3.1. Recerca bibliogràfica i plantejament del treball de camp**

Els treballs d'estratigrafia, sedimentologia i procedència duts a terme en la conca Sudpirinenca han estat claus a l'hora de plantejar les zones i els sistemes a estudiar i mostrejar. La recerca bibliogràfica s'ha expandit fora de l'àmbit de la conca de Jaca, abastant diferents períodes de temps de tota la conca Sudpirinenca, així com també dels Pirineus, amb l'objectiu d'extreure el màxim d'informació en relació a la composició, l'evolució i la contribució de les àrees font, i de la configuració de les xarxes de drenatge de la conca.

L'anàlisi bibliogràfic ha revelat la existència de nombrosos estudis de procedència centrats en la part central-occidental de la conca Sudpirinenca (conques d'Àger, Tremp-Graus i Aínsa), fet que contrasta amb els pocs treballs duts a terme en la conca de Jaca. Tot i que els treballs existents es centren en la estratigrafia, la sedimentologia o la tectònica, han proporcionat dades essencials per al plantejament de la present tesi doctoral.

### **3.2. Treball de camp**

El treball de camp ha consistit principalment en el mostreig dels gresos i en l'anàlisi petrològic dels clasts in situ (Fig. 3.1). La distribució de les seccions estratigràfiques a mostrejar s'ha realitzat en funció de la distribució i representativitat d'aquestes en la conca, i s'ha organitzat de forma que permeti caracteritzar els canvis composicionals de la conca.

La distribució areal de les mostres de gresos per a l'estudi petrogràfic s'ha establert en virtut de la representativitat dels sistemes analitzats, així com als possibles canvis detectats en les observacions al camp. Per a la presa de mostres de minerals pesants i zircons, s'han considerat els canvis



composicionals observats en làmina prima amb el microscopi petrogràfic, amb el fi d'optimitzar la resolució del mostreig.



**Figura 3.1.** (A) Descripció de clasts en conglomerats. (B) Mostreig de gresos per a la identificació de petrogràfica i de minerals pesants. (C) Mostreig de matriu gresosa en conglomerats, i de clastos per a la identificació petrogràfica.

La descripció de clasts de conglomerats s'ha realitzat insitu en aquells llocs on les condicions de l'aflorament ho permetia. També s'ha mostrejat la matriu gresosa dels conglomerats i alguns clastes per tal de relacionar els fragments de mida sorra amb les litologies observades en la mida rudita.

Una altra part imprescindible del treball de camp efectuat ha consistit en el mostreig de possibles àrees font amb l'objectiu d'identificar les litologies dels còdols presents en els dipòsits conglomeràtics. En aquest sentit s'han inclòs diverses localitats dels massissos bascs i de la vessant sud del Pirineu central de les que també s'ha realitzat una làmina prima per a l'estudi petrològic. Finalment també s'han mostrejat diferents sistemes detrítics dipositats en les sub-conques sudpirinenques adjacents, com les d'Àger, Tremp- Graus i Aínsa, com els ventalls del Sis i el Gulp per a establir possibles correlacions o bé per identificar les diferents àrees font actives en els diferents estadis de la conca.

### 3.3. Treball de Laboratori.

El treball de laboratori ha consistit en l'anàlisi petrogràfic dels gresos, la separació dels minerals pesants, l'anàlisi amb espectrometria Raman, i l'anàlisi geocronològic d'U-Pb i termocronològic (U-Th)/He en zircons detrítics.

L'anàlisi petrogràfic ha consistit en la descripció de làmines primes mitjançant el microscopi petrogràfic (Laboratori de làmines primes i Microscòpia de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona) basat en els criteris de Dickinson (1970); Zuffa (1980); Zuffa (1985) i Ingersoll et al. (1984), que ha servit per escollir les mostres més representatives per a realitzar els anàlisis de minerals pesants, U-Pb i (U-Th)/He, a més de per a comprendre la informació que es deriva d'aquestes tècniques i integrar-la amb la informació extreta de la petrologia. Les làmines primes de les mostres corresponents a les litologies directament mostrejades en l'àrea font també han estat descrites i comparades amb els fragments de roca observats en els afloraments conglomeràtics i en el microscopi petrogràfic.

En total en aquesta tesi s'han obtingut un total de 400 mostres que han estat totes caracteritzades i classificades petrològicament, de les que s'han escollit 49 per a la identificació de minerals pesants, 25 per a l'anàlisi d'U-Pb, i 10 per a l'anàlisi (U-Th)/He. La separació dels minerals pesants, així com també dels zircons detrítics s'ha realitzat en el laboratori de Petrologia i Geoquímica de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Figura 3.2A). La identificació de minerals pesants s'ha realitzat mitjançant una primera observació amb el microscopi petrogràfic i posteriorment amb la espectrometria Raman a l'Institut de Ciència de Materials de Barcelona, ICMAB-CSIC sota la supervisió del Dr. Narcís Mestres (Figura 3.2B). Els anàlisis de d'U-Pb i (U-Th)/He s'han realitzat al UTChron de la University of Texas at Austin sota la supervisió del Dr. Daniel Stockli i el Dr. Rudra Chatterjee (Figura 3.2C). Els detalls de cada mètode es troben especificats en els capítols 4, 5 i 6.

Els procediments per a la separació mineral estan descrits en els capítols 4, 5, i 6, i es basen en la metodologia proposada per Mange i Maurer (1992) i Andó (2020). Els passos que es van seguir van consistir en la disgregació de les mostres, fins a aconseguir una mida sorra que es va tractar amb àcid acètic per a dissoldre el màxim de carbonats possibles. Posteriorment, es van sotmetre a una màquina d'ultrasons per a una millor disgregació dels grans i de envoltos argiloses, i les mostres es van tamisar per de seleccionar només les granulometries entre 32 i 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . Finalment la fracció densa ( $>2,9 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) es va recuperar mitjançant el líquid dens politungstat de sodi amb el mètode de la centrífuga i la

congelació parcial amb nitrogen. La fracció pesant obtinguda es va incloure en resina i es va realitzar una làmina prima polida de cada mostra per tal de millorar el procés d'obtenció d'espectres Raman.



**Figura 3.2.** (A) Separació de minerals pesants amb líquid dens al Laboratori de Petrologia i Geoquímica de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. (B) Equip d'espectrometria Raman del Institut de Ciència dels Materials. (C) Equip d'anàlisi geocronològic LA-ICP-MS del laboratori UTChron a la University of Texas en Austin (Jackson School of Geosciences).

Per al cas de separació de zircons la metodologia va ser la mateixa, però en aquest cas, no es va realitzar la dissolució de carbonats amb àcid acètic. La fracció  $<500\ \mu\text{m}$  va ser sotmesa a una preconcentració de la fracció pesada amb una taula d'aigües Holman Wilfley abans de realitzar la separació amb el líquid dens, el qual va ser preparat preparat amb una densitat de  $3.2\ \text{g/cm}^3$ . Finalment, la fracció pesant recuperada es va sotmetre a un separador magnètic Frantz per aconseguir el concentrat final de zircons.

### 3.4. Treball de gabinet

El treball de gabinet ha consistit en la interpretació dels espectres Raman obtinguts i els anàlisis estadístics de les dades de de petrografia quantitativa, de minerals pesants, U-Pb i (U-Th)/He.

La identificació dels minerals pesants s'ha dut a terme comparant els espectres Raman obtinguts amb espectres de referència publicats (Wang et al. 2004; Kuebler et al. 2006; Andò & Garzanti 2014). Addicionalment, s'ha dut a terme la verificació dels minerals identificats amb el microscopi petrogràfic.

Les dades de petrografia quantitativa, de minerals pesants i de U-Pb i (U-Th)/He han sigut tractades estadísticament amb l'anàlisi de correspondència (Greenacre, 1984; Vermeesch 2018). Aquest mètode d'anàlisi estadístic multivariant permet visualitzar les similituds composicionals entre les diferents mostres d'una manera senzilla, en un gràfic que mostra una representació bidimensional en termes composicionals. En aquest sentit, l'anàlisi estadístic ha permès confirmar les quatre petrofacies descrites per Roigé (2018), caracteritzar cinc associacions de minerals pesants, tres senyals de procedència d'U-Pb, i dues senyals de procedència d'(U-Th)/He.

Finalment, aquesta tesi culmina amb un intent preliminar d'aproximació predictiva de propagació de senyals d'U-Pb. Aquest intent de modelització no s'ha d'entendre com quelcom dogmàtic o inamovible, sinó com una eina de control més, la qual convida a l'investigador a reflexionar profundament les conclusions derivades d'aquest tipus d'estudis. També aquesta proposta preliminar pretén fer reflexionar dues vegades abans de formular resolucions generalistes que, molt probablement, no reflecteixen la complexitat real del cas d'estudi, i per tant, corrent un elevat risc d'esdevenir errònies o incompletes. Els detalls d'aquesta metodologia s'exposen en la discussió integrada de la tesi, en el capítol 7.3.

### **3.5. Síntesi de resultats i redacció d'articles**

Finalment, la redacció d'aquesta memòria de tesi ha estat presentada en format de compendi de publicacions, on els capítols centrals corresponen a treballs publicats (capítols 4 i 5), o en preparació o enviats (capítol 6). Una gran part de la feina desenvolupada durant la consecució d'aquesta tesi doctoral ha consistit en la redacció, edició, i revisió d'aquests articles, en els quals s'han sintetitzat i integrat els resultats obtinguts en el decurs de la tesi.



# Capítol 4

**Heavy-mineral provenance signatures during the infill and uplift of a foreland basin: An example from the Jaca basin (southern Pyrenees, Spain)**



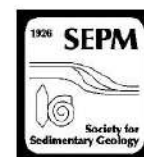
El capítol 4 correspon a l'article publicat a la revista *Journal of Sedimentary Research* publicat l'any 2020.

X. Coll ha realitzat el tractament de les mostres (descriu en la metodologia) i ha realitzat el comptatge de totes les mostres i els anàlisis amb espectrometria Raman. Ha sintetitzat i realitzat l'anàlisi estadístic de totes les mostres, i ha confeccionat tots els diagrames composicionals de minerals pesants. També ha redactat la major part del text i ha realitzat la major part de les figures.

Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., Teixell, A., Boya, S., & Mestres, N. (2020). Heavy-mineral provenance signatures during the infill and uplift of a foreland basin: An example from the Jaca basin (southern Pyrenees, Spain). *Journal of Sedimentary Research*, 90, 1747-1769. <https://doi.org/10.2110/jsr.2020.084>.







HEAVY-MINERAL PROVENANCE SIGNATURES DURING THE INFILL AND UPLIFT OF A FORELAND BASIN: AN EXAMPLE FROM THE JACA BASIN (SOUTHERN PYRENEES, SPAIN)

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**ABSTRACT:** In the Jaca foreland basin (southern Pyrenees), two main sediment routing systems merge from the late Eocene to the early Miocene, providing an excellent example of interaction of different source areas with distinct petrographic signatures. An axially drained fluvial system, with its source area located in the eastern Central Pyrenees, is progressively replaced by a transverse-drained system that leads to the recycling of the older turbiditic foredeep. Aiming to provide new insights into the source-area evolution of the Jaca foreland basin, we provide new data on heavy-mineral suites, from the turbiditic underfilled stage to the youngest alluvial-fan systems of the Jaca basin, and integrate the heavy-mineral signatures with available sandstone petrography. Our results show a dominance of the ultrastable Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt assemblage through the entire basin evolution. However, a late alluvial sedimentation stage brings an increase in other more unstable heavy minerals, pointing to specific source areas belonging to the Axial and the North Pyrenean Zone and providing new insights into the response of the heavy-mineral suites to sediment recycling. Furthermore, we assess the degree of diagenetic overprint vs. provenance signals and infer that the loss of unstable heavy minerals due to intrastratal dissolution is negligible at least in the Peña Oroel and San Juan de la Peña sections. Finally, we provide new evidence to the idea that during the late Eocene the water divide of the transverse drainage system was located in the North Pyrenean Zone, and areas constituted by the Paleozoic basement were exposed in the west-Central Pyrenees at that time. Our findings provide new insights into the heavy-mineral response in recycled foreland basins adjacent to fold-and-thrust belts.

INTRODUCTION

The sedimentary infill of a foreland basin may record the interaction of distinct source areas, thus offering a good opportunity to study the interplay between them and to infer the evolution of the uplift and exhumation of mountain belts (e.g., Dickinson and Suczek 1979; Steidtmann and Schmitt 1988). Sediment provenance studies are important to understand the processes occurring in the hinterland of a sedimentary basin, helping to constrain the timing of geodynamic events, to unravel sediment pathways, and to correlate stratigraphic sequences (Graham et al. 1986; Haughton et al. 1991; Mange-Rajetzky 1995; Von Eynatten and Dunkl 2012; Garzanti et al. 2013a, 2013b; Killhams et al. 2014; Caracciolo et al. 2016). In complex geodynamic settings, the integration of as many provenance tools as possible is essential to resolve ambiguous provenance signals when facing sediment routing in related basins (Dickinson 1988; Nie et al. 2012; Garzanti et al. 2013a; Garzanti 2016; Caracciolo et al. 2019; McKellar et al. 2020).

The use of heavy minerals to assess sediment provenance in source-to-sink studies has been proven to be a powerful tool in many basins and different settings (Morton et al. 1994, 2004; von Eynatten 1999; Mange et al. 2003; Garzanti and Andò 2007b; Garzanti et al. 2007, 2013a, 2014; Fossum et al. 2019). Different sources can be revealed in sediments with similar petrographic compositions through the study of the heavy-mineral suites (Mange-Rajetzky 1995). However, since ancient sandstones are usually affected by intrastratal dissolution (Morton and Hallsworth 1999,

2007; Andò et al. 2012), most studies tend to focus on modern sediments (Garzanti et al. 2003, 2013a, 2013b, 2014, 2018; Garzanti and Andò 2007a, 2007b). In addition, interpreting heavy-mineral suites without contrasting petrographic data may lead to misleading conclusions, especially when the degree of diagenetic overprint is enough to substantially modify the original detrital suite.

The Eocene–Miocene Jaca foreland basin of the Southern Pyrenees (Fig. 1) has been thoroughly studied regarding sedimentology, tectonics, and petrography (Muti 1985; Muti et al. 1985; Remacha and Fernández 2003; Remacha et al. 2005; Caja et al. 2010; Fontana et al. 1989; Gupta and Pickering 2008; Labaume et al. 1985, 2016a; Labaume and Teixell 2018; Roigé et al. 2016, 2017; Boya 2018; Garcés et al. 2020) as it is an outstanding example of a basin infill evolving in an active convergent tectonic setting. Different sediment routing systems merge in this basin, providing an example of interaction of different source areas with distinct petrographic signatures, recording several stages of exhumation of the Pyrenean belt (Puigdefàbregas 1975; Roigé et al. 2016, 2017). The well-constrained geological setting of the Jaca basin offers an excellent opportunity to test how heavy-mineral suites respond to changes in the sediment routing system, the sedimentary environment (from deep-marine to terrestrial), and the potential diagenetic overprint.

Despite the wide use of heavy minerals as provenance indicators in other orogens such as the Alps or the Himalayas (Cervený et al. 1989; Lihou and Mange-Rajetzky 1996; von Eynatten and Gaupp 1999; Garzanti et al.

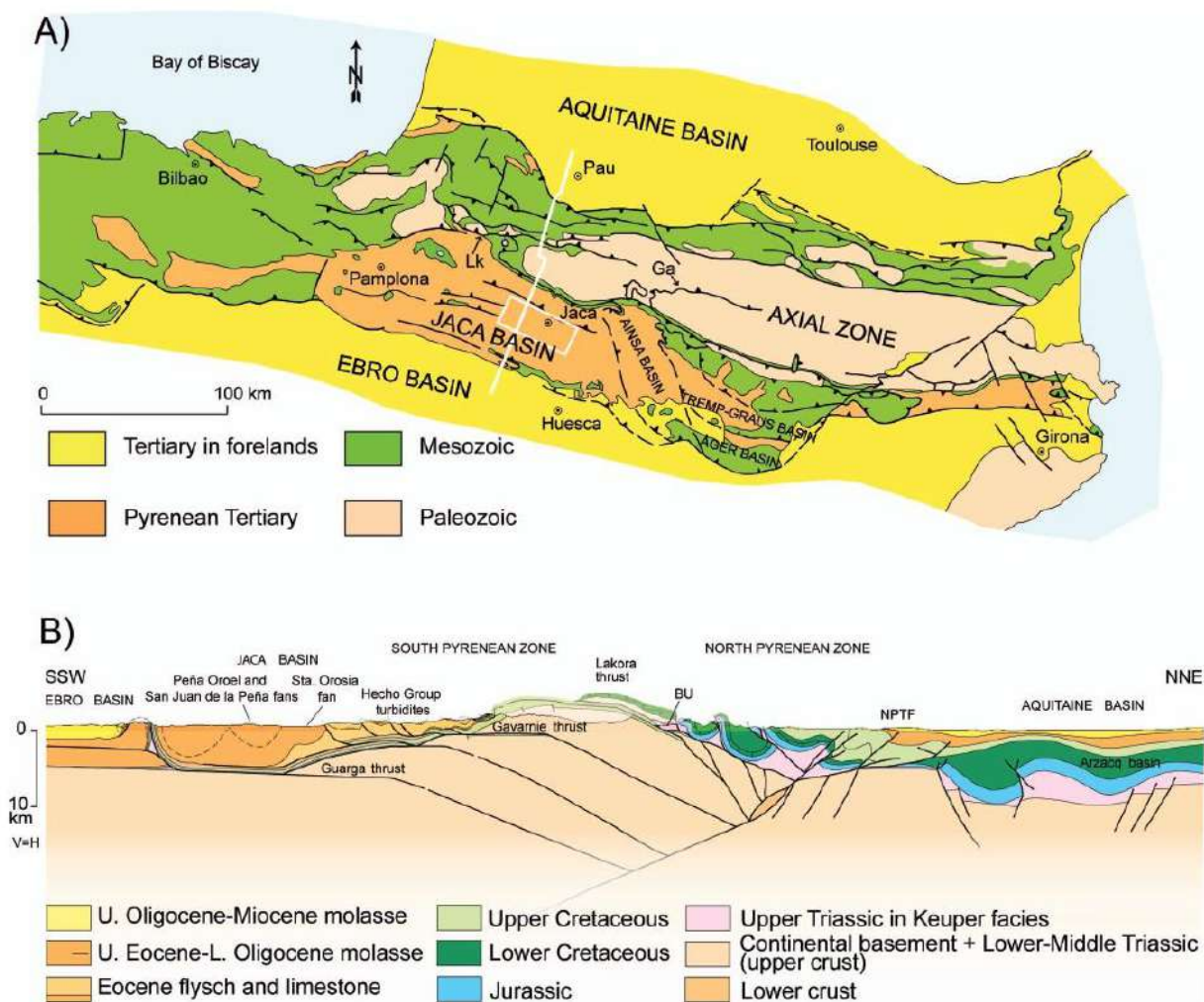


FIG. 1.—**A)** Simplified geological map of the Pyrenees (redrawn from Teixell 1996), showing the location of the study area (white frame). White line indicates cross-section in Part B. Lk, Lakora thrust; Ga, Gavarnie thrust. **B)** Crustal cross section of the west-central Pyrenees (simplified from Teixell et al. 2016), showing both the South Pyrenean Zone and the North Pyrenean Zone. NPFT, North-Pyrenean Frontal Thrust; BU, Badous Triassic Unit.

2004, 2006, 2012, 2013a; Uddin et al. 2007; Andò et al. 2014, 2019), in the Pyrenees few or mainly old studies have used this approach to unravel sediment provenance in the South Pyrenean and the Ebro basin (Ullastre and Masniera 1982; Hirst and Nichols 1986; Rubio et al. 1996; Yuste et al. 2006; Barsó 2007; Michael 2013; Gómez-Gras et al. 2017). In the Ainsa–Jaca basin, only Valloni et al. (1984) and Coll et al. (2017) addressed the study of heavy minerals in the intensely studied Eocene turbidites of the Hecho Group (Mutti 1985), leading to strongly different results.

We provide new characterization of the heavy-mineral suites of the clastic systems of the northern Jaca basin, from the deep-marine sedimentation stage to the latest stage of its continentalization (late Lutetian–Miocene), in order to unravel provenance signatures and to gain understanding of the degree of diagenetic overprint throughout the study area. In addition, we aim to provide new insights into the sediment-routing responses to the creation of new drainage patterns during the uplift and topographic growth of the Pyrenees, through the integration of heavy-

mineral analysis with available sandstone petrography data (Roigé et al. 2016, 2017).

## GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### Structural and Stratigraphic Framework

From the Late Cretaceous until the early Miocene, the collision between the Eurasian and Iberian plates originated the Pyrenean fold-and-thrust belt (Roure et al. 1989; Muñoz 1992; Teixell 1998; Vergés et al. 2002; Mouthereau et al. 2014). As the lower crust of the Iberian Plate was subducted under the European Plate, a doubly vergent orogenic prism developed diachronously from east to west in the upper crust, leading to the inversion of the former Mesozoic basin and the stacking of the basement. Inverted hyper-extensional Mesozoic basins constitute the North Pyrenean Zone (Lagabriele et al. 2010), bordered to the north by the Aquitanian basin (Fig. 1). Conversely, the Southern Pyrenees consists of a thrust fan

that is constituted by four main thrust sheets in the west-central Pyrenees (Teixell 1996; Labaume et al. 2016a). These are the Lakora-Eaux-Chaudes, Gavarnic, Broto, and Guarga thrust sheets, which involve the Paleozoic basement, a preorogenic Mesozoic succession, and the Cretaceous to early Miocene foreland basin. The late Santonian to early Miocene synorogenic sequence constitutes the detached South Pyrenean foreland basin (including the Jaca basin), separated by the autochthonous Ebro basin to the south by the thrust front of the External Sierras.

During the Eocene, the Ager and Tresp-Graus basins of the east-central Pyrenees concentrated the fluvio-deltaic environments, funneling sediments to the west, to the slope and deep-marine Ainsa and Jaca basins, where a thick turbidite succession known as the Hecho Group was deposited in the Jaca basin (Nijman and Nio 1975; Mutti 1985; Puigdefàbregas et al. 1992; Caja et al. 2010; Garcés et al. 2020). The lower to middle Eocene deep-marine turbiditic sedimentation stage was axially fed from the east, with its source area located in the uplifting central Pyrenees and the Ebro Massif to the south (Caja et al. 2010; Roigé et al. 2016; Gómez-Gras et al. 2016). Nevertheless, a provenance shift occurred during the last turbidite-sedimentation stage (the Rapiñán channel, Remacha et al. 1995), evidenced by a change in paleocurrents, facies, and sediment composition, that recorded the first north-derived sediments from newly emerged source areas (Roigé et al. 2016). In the Bartonian, the shallow marine and transitional environments replaced the deep-marine sedimentation, and the basin depocenter migrated to the south (Orms et al. 2003; Teixell 1996). The Larrés Marls and the Sabiñanigo sandstone formation are the first delta-slope and delta-front sediments recorded in the basin (Puigdefàbregas 1975; Boya 2018), followed by the Pamplona Marls (Mangin 1960) and the delta front of the Priabonian Belsué-Atarés sandstone formation.

The growth of fold structures in the Jaca basin (Puigdefàbregas 1975; Hogan 1993; Labaume et al. 2016a) controlled the westward progradation of these deposits. Finally, during the late Eocene-early Miocene, the molasse deposits of the Campodarbe Group represent the overfilled sedimentation stage of the basin (Puigdefàbregas 1975; Labaume et al. 1985; Oliva-Urcia et al. 2016; Roigé et al. 2019). The central part of the basin (Guarga syncline, Fig. 1B), where the Campodarbe Group reaches more than 3000 m in thickness, is characterized by the interplay of an east-derived fluvial system with a north-derived alluvial-fan system (Puigdefàbregas 1975; Montes and Colombo 1996; Roigé 2018). Four different north-derived alluvial fans can be identified in the Jaca basin: the Santa Orosia, Canciás, Peña Oroel, and San Juan de la Peña fans. The continentalization of the basin was diachronous, from east to west (Puigdefàbregas 1975; Dreyer et al. 1999), and ended at 36 Ma with the closure of the basin and the development of endorheic conditions (Ortí et al. 1986; Payros et al. 1999; Barnolas and Gil-Peña 2001; Costa et al. 2010).

#### *Petrography and Provenance*

Roigé (2018) defined the paleogeographic evolution of the Jaca basin drainages describing the interplay between axially fed sediments from the east with transversely fed sediments from the north in the Jaca basin. Four different petrofacies were identified and mapped based on the relative abundance of the most significant components such as hybrid sandstone rock fragments (which are those displaying intrabasinal and extrabasinal grains), feldspar and lithic grains, and carbonate extrabasinal particles.

The “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies (HCD) is characterized by high percentages of hybrid sandstone and/or siltstone rock fragments together with limestone rock fragments, and a low abundance of metamorphic and sandstone rock fragments (Roigé et al. 2017). The “carbonate extrabasinal enriched” petrofacies (CEE) is dominated by carbonate extrabasinal components, subordinate hybrid sandstone rock fragments, and a very low siliciclastic content. In the “siliciclastic

dominant” petrofacies (SD), carbonate grains and hybrid sandstone rock fragments are scarce, and shales, schists, and quartzites are the most representative particles, with sandstone and siltstone rock fragments, micas, and feldspar as subordinate grains. The “mixed lithic and carbonate” petrofacies (MLC) displays a high percentages of carbonate grains, hybrid sandstone rock fragments and lithic grains.

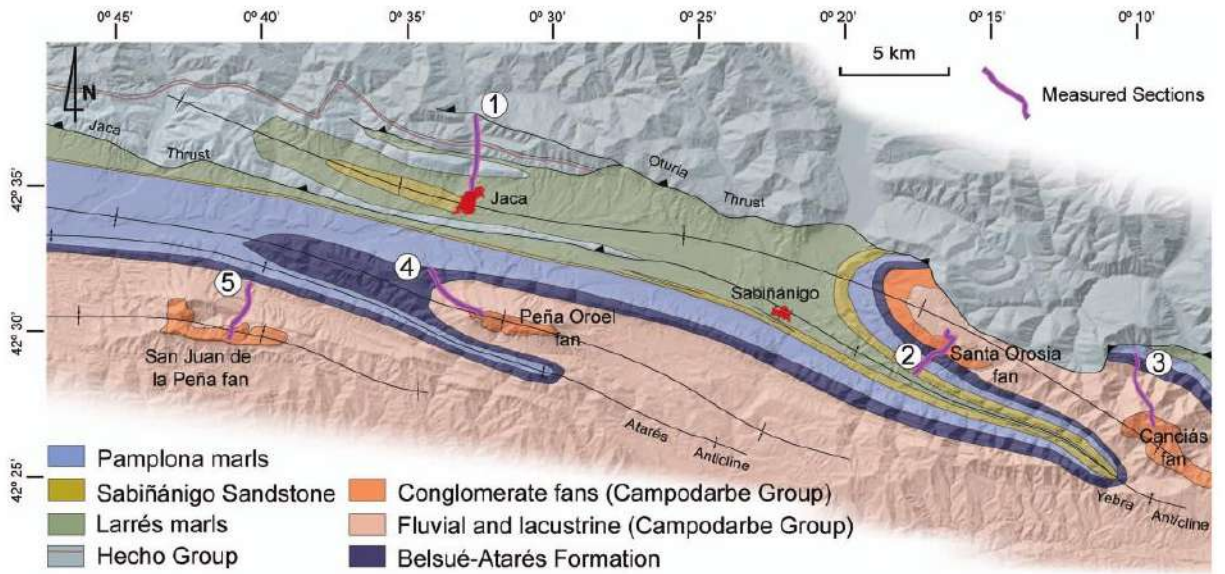
During the deposition of the Banastón turbidite system of the upper Hecho Group (Fig. 2), “carbonate extrabasinal enriched” sediment entered the basin sourced from the east (east-central Pyrenees). During the deposition of the overlying Jaca turbidite system, this eastern source evolved to a more siliciclastic composition (Roigé et al. 2017). The last turbidite sedimentation stage (the Rapiñán channel) displays the first composition derived from northern sources (HCD petrofacies), evidenced by the increase in sandstone rock fragments. In the Bartonian-Priabonian, deltaic environments record the strong interplay between the axially fed “carbonate enriched” and “siliciclastic dominant” sediments with the first transverse alluvial fans characterized by the abundance of hybrid sandstone rock fragments that can be linked to the uplift and recycling of the former turbidite basin. The interplay between these two drainage patterns is further evidenced by the occurrence of the “mixed lithic and carbonate” petrofacies in the Peña Oroel and San Juan de la Peña areas, as well as the occurrence of the “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies (Roigé et al. 2017) in the southern flank of the Yebra anticline during the sedimentation of the Belsué-Atarés delta. Finally, the upper parts of the Canciás and San Juan de la Peña fans also record a compositional evolution highlighted by the increase of lithic and carbonate grains.

#### *Potential Sources of Heavy Minerals*

The ability of source to produce a rich and varied heavy-mineral suite depends on the rock type (Mange and Maurer 1992; Garzanti and Andò 2007a, 2007b). Igneous and metamorphic rocks may contain various heavy minerals as the main constituents or accessory phases. By contrast, the heavy-mineral content of sedimentary rocks does not exceed 1% of the total volume. Usually, sandstones may be able to produce a recycled ultrastable suite, whereas carbonate rocks are usually devoid of heavy minerals or display very low content, mostly related to acolian input or diluted suspended material from terrestrial sources.

Potential sources of heavy minerals during the late Eocene-Miocene in the Jaca basin can be: i) the Paleozoic basement occurring in the Axial or North Pyrenean Zone, ii) the preorogenic Mesozoic cover successions of the North and South Pyrenean Zone, and iii) the synorogenic assemblage of late Cretaceous-middle Eocene deposits. The Paleozoic basement is constituted by an assemblage of Cambro-Ordovician to Devonian metasedimentary units, followed by Carboniferous flysch deposits, which are in turn intruded by Variscan granitoids (Carboniferous-Permian) (Zwart and Sitter 1979; Zwart 1986; Debon et al. 1996; Guitard et al. 1996; Ribeiro et al. 2019). In general, the whole Paleozoic basement displays a very-low to low grade of metamorphism, though it increases to medium and high grade in large metamorphic domes that occur along the Guitard Axial Zone.

The Paleozoic basement of the Pyrenees is unconformably overlain by Permo-Triassic red beds or Cretaceous limestones. Shales, carbonates (Muschelkalk facies), evaporites (Keuper facies), and dolerites (ophites) complete the Triassic succession. The Jurassic and Cretaceous in the Southern Pyrenees are mainly represented by a thick carbonate and shale succession. Nonetheless, in the North Pyrenean Zone, (Fig. 1) a Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous carbonate succession is followed by a thick sequence of deep-water shales and turbidites (Albian to Maastrichtian) intruded by subvolcanic basaltic rocks (Souquet 1967; Azambre 1967). A Cretaceous HT-LP metamorphism appears restricted to a narrow east-west-trending belt (Internal Metamorphic Zone) in the North Pyrenean Zone, related to crustal thinning and mantle exhumation during rifting (Goldberg and



⑤ St. Juan de la Peña section ④ Peña Oroel section ① Jaca section ② Sta. Orosia section ③ Canciás section

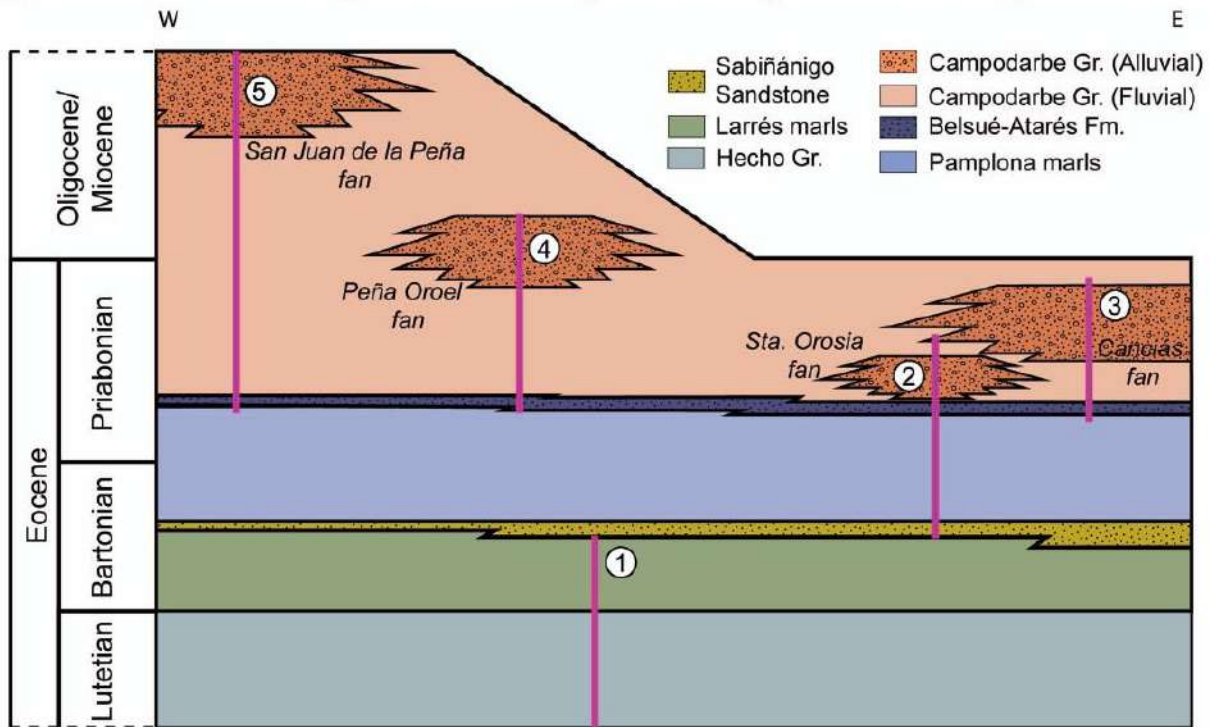


FIG. 2.—A) Geological map of the northern sector of the Jaca basin (modified from Roigé et al. 2017). Purple lines show the location of the stratigraphic sections represented in Figure 6. B) General stratigraphic cross-section sketch summarizing the relationships of the analyzed deposits (modified from Roigé et al. 2017). Stratigraphic ages are extracted from Labaume et al. (1985), Hogan and Burbank (1996), Oms et al. (2003), and Roigé et al. (2019). Blue-purple bars indicate the position of the measured stratigraphic logs in this work.

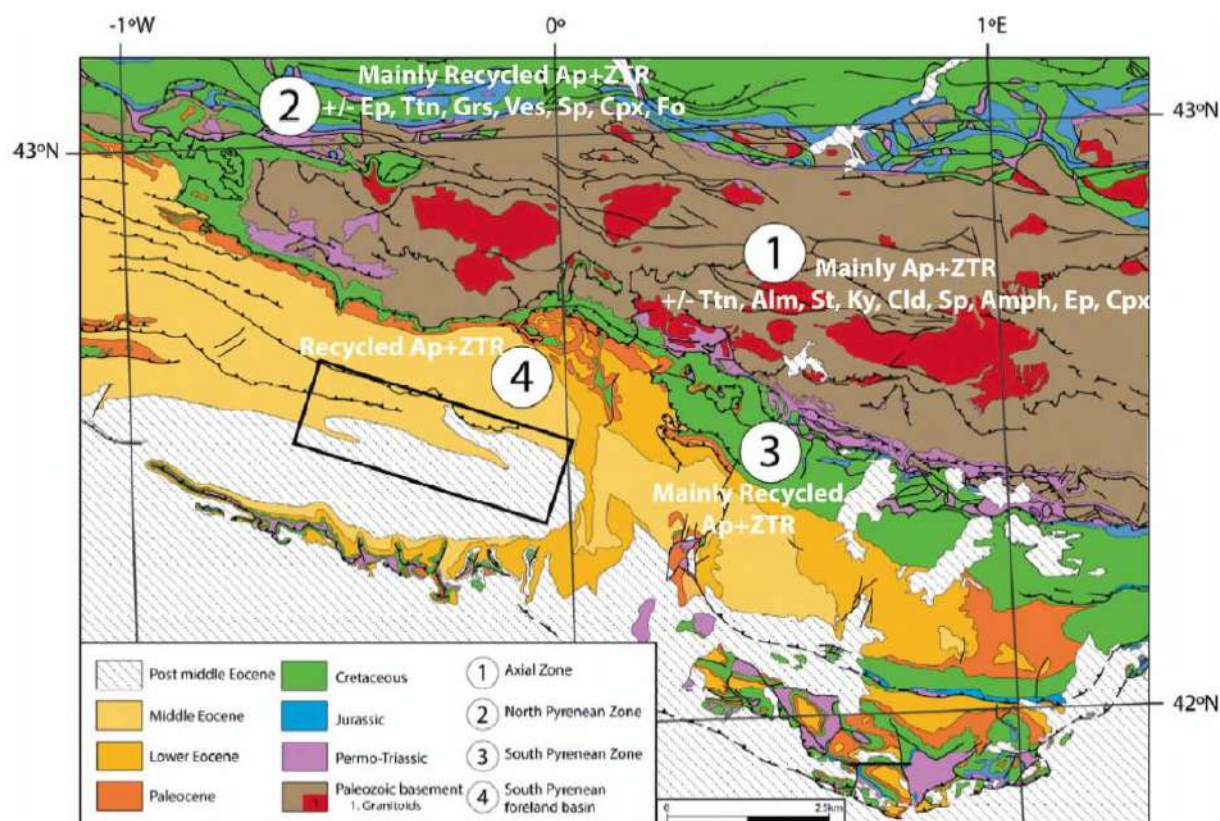


FIG. 3.—Geological map of the Pyrenees showing the potential sources of heavy minerals (modified from Roigé et al. 2017).

Leyreloup 1990; Clerc et al. 2015). Subsequent foreland-basin deposits are best preserved in the Southern Pyrenees Platform carbonates (limestone, dolostone, and sandstone deposits) developed in the distal basin margin from Cretaceous to Lutetian times whereas the basin trough was characterized by the Eocene clastic infill of the Ager, Tremp, Ainsa, and Jaca basins, which mainly consist of siliciclastic alluvial, deltaic, and turbidite deposits.

Zircon, tourmaline, rutile, and apatite grains occur in a wide variety of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks of the Paleozoic basement, Mesozoic metamorphic rocks, and Mesozoic and Tertiary sedimentary cover (Fig. 3). Minerals such as chloritoid, almandine, staurolite, and kyanite are prone to be derived from Paleozoic metapelites (phyllites, schists, and granulites; Zwart and Sitter 1979; Zwart 1986; Guitard et al. 1996) but have not been reported in the Mesozoic metapelites of the Internal Metamorphic Zone. Almandine garnet might be also sourced from igneous rocks such as Permo-Carboniferous rhyolites, dacites, ignimbrites, and volcanoclastic sediments (Bixel 1987; Gilbert and Rogers 1989) or late Variscan muscovite granites (Harris 1974). By contrast, grossular garnet is usually associated with skarn deposits, thermally metamorphosed impure limestones and marbles occurring in the Axial and North Pyrenean zones. In addition, grossular has also been described in volcanic rocks such as the syenites of the North Pyrenean Zone (Azambre et al. 1989).

Clinopyroxene, olivine, spinel, epidote, and amphibole occur in various igneous rocks such as Triassic dolerites or Cretaceous basalts, pierites, teschenites, syenites, and lamprophyres of the North Pyrenean Zone (Azambre 1967; Azambre et al. 1987, 1989; Ternet et al. 1995; Lago et al.

2000). Clinopyroxene and amphibole are also common in basic igneous rocks (basalts and andesites) of the Stephano-Permian vulcanism (Bixel 1987). In addition, epidote, amphibole, clinopyroxene, titanite, and vesuvianite also occur in Paleozoic marbles and calc-schists, skarn deposits, and hornfels related to Paleozoic granites, as well as in the metamorphic Mesozoic limestones of the North Pyrenean Zone (Ternet et al. 1995; Majesté-Menjoulàs et al. 1999). Spinel and olivine, as well as clinopyroxene and amphibole, are also present in regionally metamorphosed carbonate rocks that have achieved the amphibolite facies. Titanite is a common accessory mineral in many igneous and metamorphic rocks, and thus it can be found in Paleozoic granites, Triassic dolerites, metapelites, and impure calc-silicate rocks (Azambre 1967; Azambre et al. 1987; Zwart and Sitter 1979; Zwart 1986; Guitard et al. 1996; Ribero et al. 2019).

#### SAMPLING AND METHODS

A total of 24 samples of sandstone were collected from five sections (Jaca, Santa Orosia, Canciás, Peña Oroel, and San Juan de la Peña) for heavy-mineral analysis of the turbidite, deltaic, and fluvio-alluvial deposits of the Jaca basin. In cases where medium-grained sandstone was not available, fine to very coarse grain sizes were collected. In addition, samples from each depositional system were collected from similar facies in order to minimize hydraulic-sorting effects related to different processes within the same depositional environment (Andò et al. 2019). They were crushed and submitted to digestion with diluted 10% acetic acid for

carbonate removal and better desegregation of well cemented sands. The 32 to 500  $\mu\text{m}$  window was recovered through wet sieving prior to heavy-mineral separation. The heavy fraction was separated by centrifuging in Na-polytungstate (2.90  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ) and recovered by partial freezing with liquid nitrogen (e.g., Mange and Maurer 1992; Andó 2020).

Polished thin sections (30 micrometers) of the heavy-mineral fraction were prepared for each sample, and mineral identification was done using Raman spectroscopy. The counting method used was the ribbon or area method (Galehouse 1971). A representative area of the thin section was selected, and all the minerals in that area up to 200 grains were identified. The obtained Raman spectra (Figs. 4, 5) were compared with reference spectra (Wang et al. 2004; Kuebler et al. 2006; Andó and Garzanti 2014) and verified under the optical microscope. Opaque, diagenetic, carbonate, and micaceous minerals were not considered for identification, and only the relative abundances of detrital heavy minerals are reported in this paper. Statistical treatment of the heavy-mineral counting data was done using the Provenance R-package (Vermeesch et al. 2016; Vermeesch 2018). In addition, heavy-mineral analysis was integrated with sandstone petrography data already published in Roigé (2018).

Since the data obtained by the area method are counts, correspondence analysis with the provenance R package (Vermeesch 2018) was used for the statistical treatment. This procedure may introduce some bias as point-counting was not the method used to acquire the data. However, in multi-dimensional datasets, this is a good way to visualize and interpret the results of counts.

## RESULTS

The relative abundances of heavy minerals (Tab. 1) of the study samples are presented as percentage pie charts in their stratigraphic position (Fig. 6) for optimal visualization and integration with sandstone petrography (Roigé et al. 2016, 2017). Since all samples display more than 71.1% of the ultrastable association Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt, the modal relative compositions of each system are presented as Ap (apatite), ZTR (zircon-tourmaline-rutile), and  $\&t\text{HM}$  (other transparent heavy minerals).

The Hecho Group turbidites (91–100% ZTR+Ap) and the Sabiñanigo delta sandstones (96–97% ZTR+Ap) display the higher percentages of the ultrastable suite. Although this assemblage also dominates the alluvial-fan deposits, a clear difference can be observed between the heavy-mineral suites of the deep-marine and the terrestrial environments, since the latter often show higher relative abundances of other transparent heavy minerals (staurolite, garnet, kyanite, chloritoid, titanite, epidote, clinopyroxene, amphibole, vesuvianite, spinel, olivine, or sphalerite) and an increase of the ultrastable ZTR. Moreover, the turbidite deposits are dominated by euhedral, angular and subrounded grains (Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt), whereas the alluvial-sedimentation stage records an increase in rounded to well-rounded grains.

### Jaca Profile

This profile addresses the heavy-mineral suites of the Hecho Group turbidites. The Banastón turbidite system (CEE petrofacies) is dominated by zircon, tourmaline, and rutile (Ap<sub>41</sub>-ZTR<sub>57</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_2$ ), whereas the Jaca turbidite system (Ap<sub>58</sub>-ZTR<sub>37</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_5$ ) and the Rapitán channel (HCD petrofacies, Ap<sub>58</sub>-ZTR<sub>33</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_6$ ) contain the highest relative abundances of apatite. Nonetheless, the lower part of the Jaca turbidite system is similar to the Banastón turbidite system regarding their heavy-mineral suites and sandstone composition. The highest apatite content (75.8%) is found in the upper part of the Jaca turbidite system (J9, SD petrofacies). In addition, the Rapitán channel records an increase in other transparent heavy minerals such as almandine, and the first appearance of grossular, clinopyroxene, sphalerite, and staurolite, whereas the former turbiditic systems area characterized by the presence of almandine and spinel and chloritoid.

### Santa Orosia Profile

This profile starts with the deltaic deposits of the Sabiñanigo sandstone (Ap<sub>45</sub>-ZTR<sub>51</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_3$ ), which display a suite similar to that of the Banastón turbidite system, though the relative abundance of apatite in the lower part (55.2%, CEE petrofacies) is much higher than in the upper part (37.1%, HCD petrofacies). Conversely, ZTR increases to the top, from 42% to 59%. As in the Banastón and Jaca turbidites, spinel and almandine are also present in the assemblage.

Upsection, the younger Belsué-Atarés deltaic sandstones (CEE petrofacies) display a different assemblage (Ap<sub>25</sub>-ZTR<sub>57</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_{18}$ ) from the Sabiñanigo delta sandstone. As for the Sabiñanigo sandstone, apatite relative abundances are higher at the base (31.2%) than at the top (18.5%), and ZTR increases to the top, from 40% to 74%. However, a characteristic feature of this Formation is the relative abundance of  $\&t\text{HM}$  (Tn<sub>23,9</sub>-St<sub>1,3</sub>-Alm<sub>1,3</sub>-Cld<sub>0,3</sub>-Ep<sub>0,3</sub>-Fo<sub>0,3</sub>), which in the lower part achieves 29%. By contrast, the upper part displays titanite, staurolite, and almandine as well, but their relative abundances are much lower (Ttn<sub>1,3</sub>-St<sub>1,8</sub>-Alm<sub>2,6</sub>) and there is no trace of epidote, forsterite, or chloritoid.

The overlying deposits of the late Eocene Santa Orosia fan (HCD petrofacies) are dominated by zircon, tourmaline, and rutile (Ap<sub>30</sub>-ZTR<sub>53</sub>-OthM<sub>17</sub>). However, there is a marked increase in other transparent heavy minerals (up to 24% in the middle part of the fan) compared to the former turbidite and delta systems. Titanite, almandine, and staurolite are common, though in low relative proportions (Ttn<sub>5,1</sub>-Alm<sub>4,4</sub>-St<sub>4,4</sub>). A characteristic feature of the Santa Orosia alluvial fan is the presence of clinopyroxene (0.8%), though it disappears at the top.

### Canciás Profile

Here, the Belsué-Atarés deltaic sandstones (Ap<sub>44</sub>-ZTR<sub>54</sub>-OthM<sub>2</sub>) display higher relative abundances of apatite and less of other transparent heavy minerals (Alm<sub>1,4</sub>-Grs<sub>0,5</sub>-Ep<sub>0,5</sub>) compared to the Santa Orosia profile. The overlying Oligocene Canciás fan displays a different assemblage (Ap<sub>30</sub>-ZTR<sub>70</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_{16}$ ), highlighted by the increase in other transparent heavy minerals. It is important to notice that this fan records three different compositions through the “hybrid-clast-dominated,” “mixed lithic and carbonate,” and “carbonate enriched” petrofacies. In the lower part (C8, Ap<sub>29</sub>-ZTR<sub>59</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_{13}$ ), the assemblage is similar to the one occurring at the top of the Santa Orosia fan (JY39, Ap<sub>31</sub>-ZTR<sub>55</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_{14}$ ), with similar relative proportions of almandine, staurolite, titanite, and grossular (C8, Alm<sub>1,9</sub>-St<sub>4,4</sub>-Ttn<sub>2</sub>-Grs<sub>0,5</sub>; JY39, Alm<sub>4,3</sub>-St<sub>3,1</sub>-Ttn<sub>3,5</sub>-Grs<sub>1,2</sub>), and both corresponding to the “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies. Up section, sample C13 (Ap<sub>0</sub>-ZTR<sub>85</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_{14}$ , MLC) is characterized by the scarcity of apatite (0.5%) and the high content of tourmaline (62.7%). In the “hybrid-clast-dominated” upper part of the fan (C17, Ap<sub>13</sub>-ZTR<sub>66</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_{21}$ ) the heavy-mineral suite records an increase in the epidote relative abundance (14.2%) as well as apatite (13%), though its content is low compared to the lower part of the fan. Another interesting feature is that grossular dominates over almandine in the upper part of the Canciás fan, whereas in the lower turbiditic, deltaic, and alluvial deposits (Santa Orosia and lower Canciás fan) almandine is more abundant than grossular. Staurolite is also less common in the upper part (0.5%) of the Canciás fan than in its lower part (4.4%) or the Santa Orosia fan (4.4%).

### Peña Oroel Profile

Here, the Belsué-Atarés Formation (Ap<sub>12</sub>-ZTR<sub>66</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_{22}$ ) displays the highest relative abundance of other transparent heavy minerals in two different petrofacies (HCD petrofacies, Ap<sub>12</sub>-ZTR<sub>61</sub>-OthM<sub>27</sub>; MLC, Ap<sub>12</sub>-ZTR<sub>71</sub>- $\&t\text{HM}_{17}$ ). The most characteristic feature of these suites is the presence of clinopyroxene and vesuvianite, especially in the lower “hybrid-clast-dominated” part (Cpx, 12.6%; Vcs, 2.3%). Both petrofacies show a similar heavy-mineral assemblage, though sample J16 (MLC petrofacies)

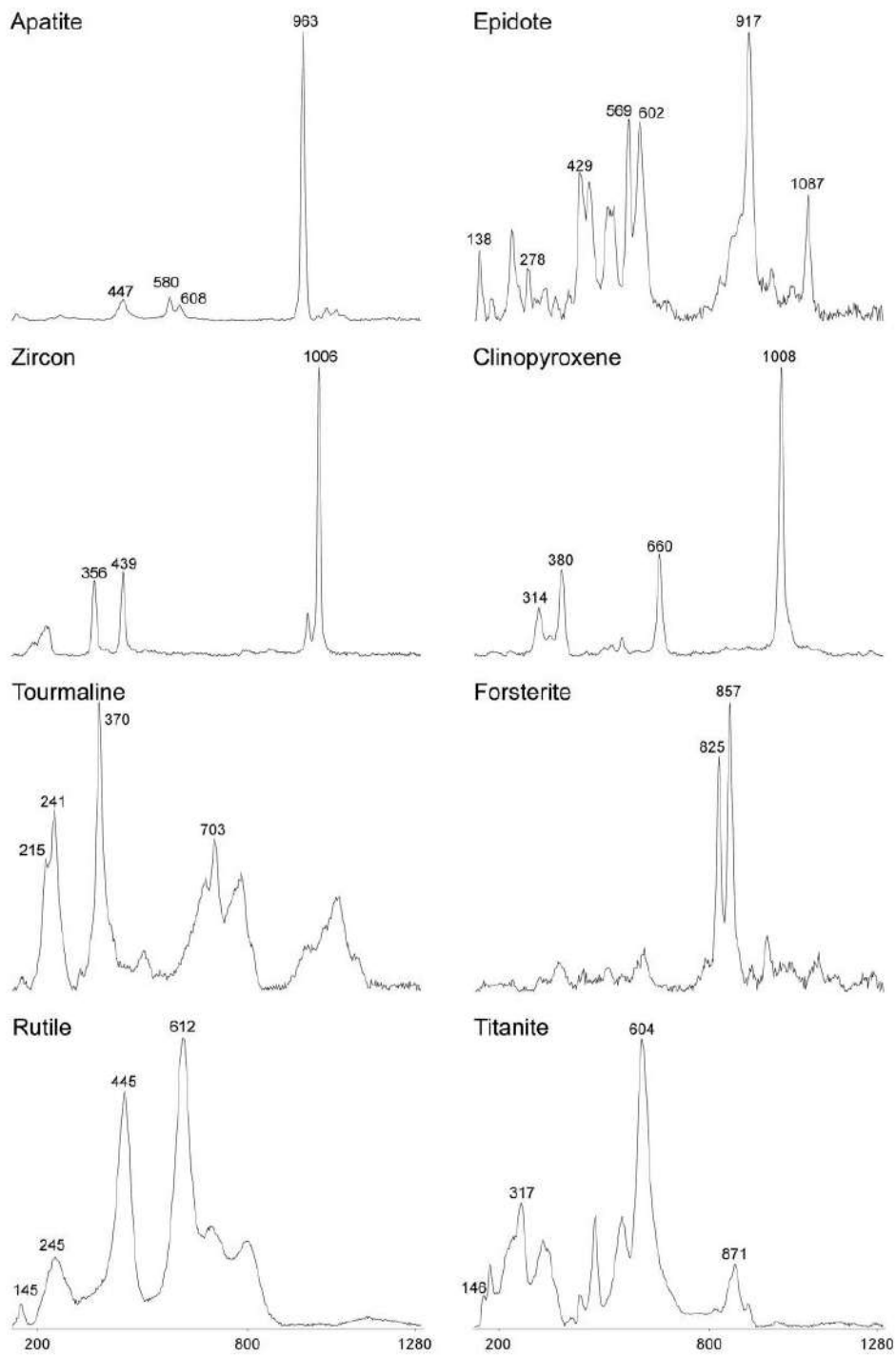


FIG. 4.—Representative Raman spectra of heavy minerals from the late Eocene–Miocene Jaca basin.



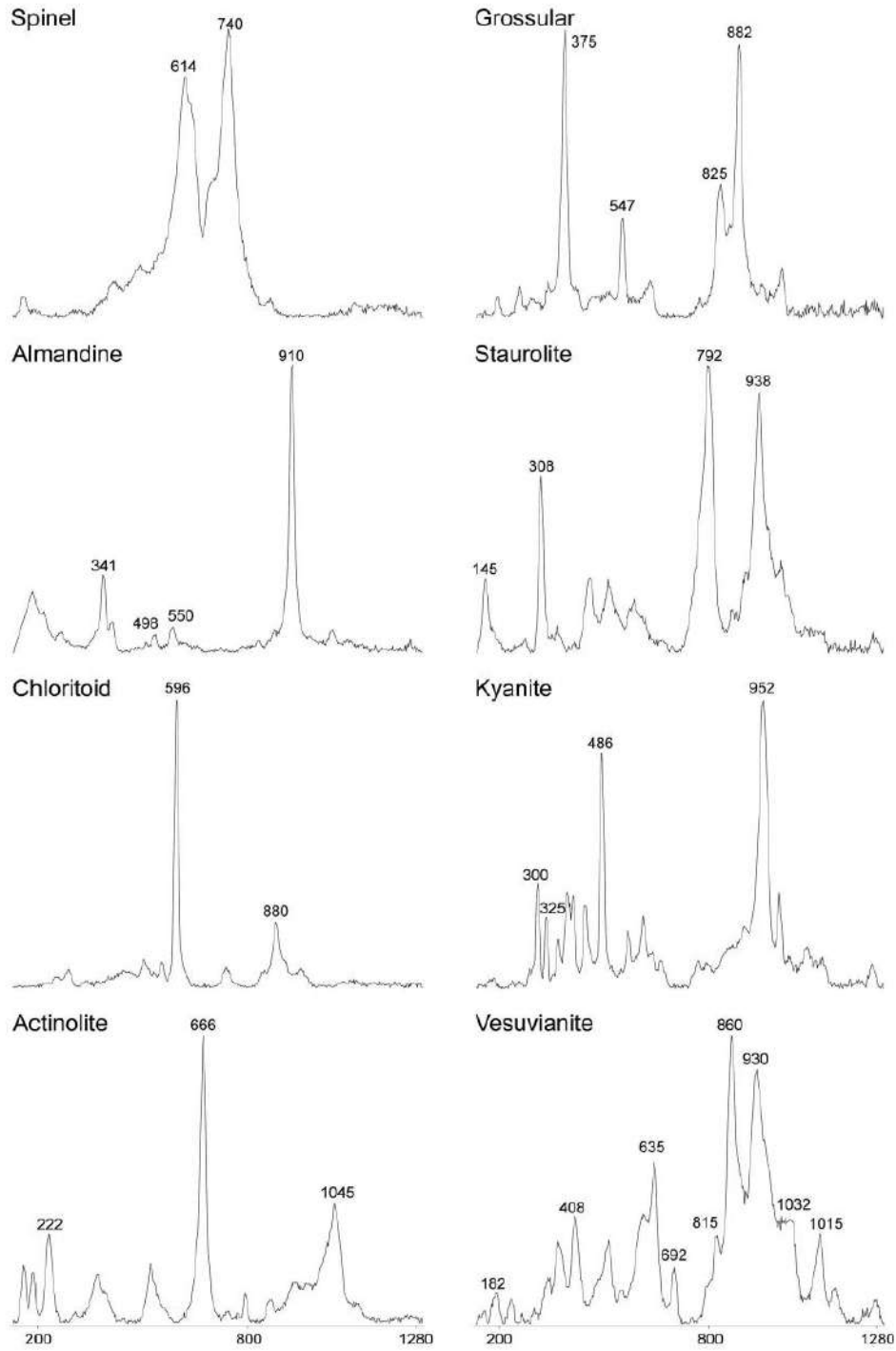


FIG. 5.—Representative Raman spectra of heavy minerals from the late Eocene-Miocene Jaca basin.

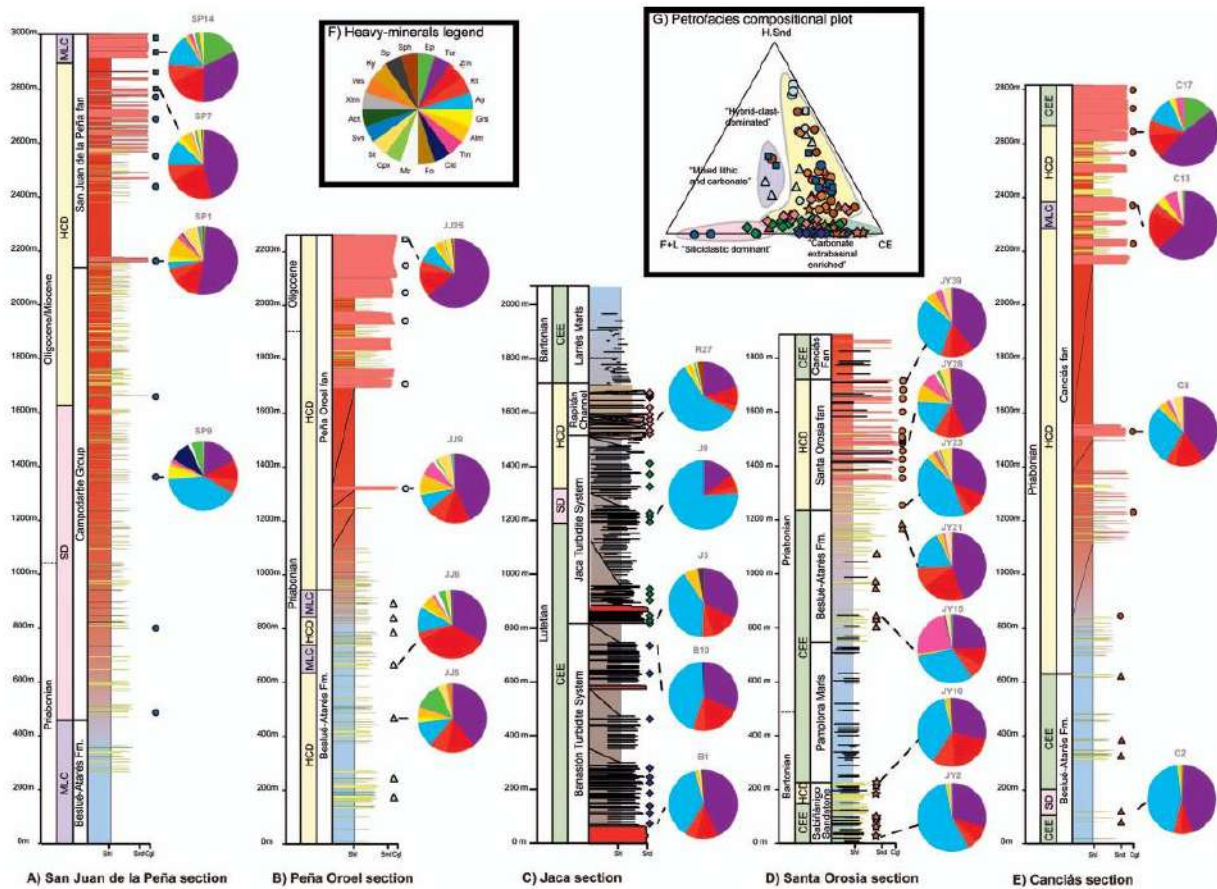


FIG. 6.—Heavy-mineral results for all the sections (see location in Fig. 2), with the stratigraphic log of each section. A) San Juan de la Peña section. B) Peña Oroel section. C) Jaca section. D) Santa Orosia section. E) Canciás section and position of the analyzed samples and the occurrence of petrofacies (modified from Roigé et al. 2017). Squares, dots, triangles, and rhombs correspond to petrographic samples studied in previous works (Roigé et al. 2016, 2017). F) Color legend used for heavy-mineral pie diagrams. G) Ternary diagram used for petrofacies discrimination (data from Roigé et al. 2018).

does not record the presence of vesuvianite, the clinopyroxene relative abundance is lower (3.1%), and zircon increases up to 34.4%.

The characteristic feature of the Peña Oroel fan is the predominance of the “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies through the entire section. Similar to the Canciás profile, these alluvial deposits ( $Ap_{8-10}$ - $Zr_{7-22}$ - $tHM_{10}$ ) exhibit low relative abundances of apatite, high ZTR, and higher content of other transparent heavy minerals when compared to the Hecho turbidite deposits. As in the Santa Orosia fan, in the Peña Oroel alluvial deposits the most abundant garnet is almandine (6%), and staurolite is common (5%). The upper part of the fan records the occurrence of kyanite, actinolite, clinopyroxene, and vesuvianite.

**San Juan de la Peña Profile**

This profile starts with the fluvial deposits of the Campodarbe Formation. These sandstones are classified as “siliciclastic dominant” petrofacies and their heavy-mineral suite is dominated by apatite ( $Ap_{40}$ - $Zr_{33}$ - $tHM_{27}$ ). However, they show the highest relative abundance of other transparent heavy minerals ( $Clc_{0.8}$ - $Grs_{5.7}$ - $Cpx_{5.2}$ - $Tm_{2.1}$ - $Alm_{1.5}$ - $Ep_{0.5}$ ), with chloritoid, grossular, and clinopyroxene being the most represented. Almandine, titanite, and epidote are also present.

By contrast, the overlying late Oligocene to Miocene San Juan de la Peña alluvial-fan system, where the dominant petrofacies is the “hybrid-clast-dominated,” exhibits higher relative abundances of ZTR and minor apatite ( $Ap_{10}$ - $Zr_{67}$ - $tHM_{22}$ ). However, this fan records a compositional change in the upper part, where sandstones are classified as “mixed lithic and carbonate” petrofacies. Although epidote is also present in the lower parts of the fan (0.9%), the compositional change is accompanied by an increase of epidote relative abundance (up to 17.5%). Other heavy minerals present in the alluvial sediments are clinopyroxene, titanite, actinolite, almandine, grossular, staurolite, vesuvianite, and spinel.

**Statistical Treatment**

In the previous section, results were described in terms of the relative abundances of heavy minerals. However, such a display does not consider the statistical uncertainty of the counting data (Vermeech 2018). The best way to solve this problem in multi-dimensional datasets is to visualize and interpret the results through correspondence analysis (Greenacre 1984). Therefore, a set of biplots are used to visualize the results of the statistical analysis. The first one (Fig. 7A) shows the correspondence analysis of the raw data. Although it does not explain the overall variance in a satisfactory



way, it clearly shows a correlation between some minerals. Apatite correlates with chloritoid and sphalerite; spinel with forsterite; zircon with tourmaline and rutile; finally, there is a correlation between the rest of the minerals.

Due to the scarcity of some minerals, zero values dominate the data (Table 1). This might be a problem when applying correspondence analysis because this method is very sensitive to the least abundant components (Vermeesch 2018). In order to avoid undesirable noise, minerals were grouped based on the correlations shown by the correspondence analysis of the raw data. A new analysis was performed (Fig. 7B), accounting for as much as 88.5% of the variance and maintaining the original structure of the biplot.

Figure 7C shows that samples from the turbidite systems cluster around apatite, indicating that they are compositionally similar and enriched in this mineral. Conversely, alluvial-fan deposits group around the OTHM and ZTR. Samples plot close to apatite in the upper parts of the Canciás and San Juan de la Peña fans (C17 and SP14, respectively), indicating a different composition when contrasting to the lower parts of the fans.

Deltaic deposits display the highest dispersion (Fig. 7C). While the heavy-mineral suites of the Sabiñánigo sandstone are similar to the former turbidites, the mineral assemblages of the Belsué-Atarés sandstone vary depending on the stratigraphic profile and the various petrofacies. The mineral suites of the Belsué-Atarés delta are enriched in apatite in the Canciás profile (C2), whereas the abundance of other transparent heavy minerals is higher in the Santa Orosia (JY15, JY21) and Peña Oroel (JJS, JJ6) sections. The Belsué-Atarés Formation seems to be compositionally similar in the Santa Orosia (JY15, JY21) and Peña Oroel profiles (JJS, JJ6), according to the correspondence analysis (Fig. 7B), though it is enriched in OTHM in the Peña Oroel profile.

Regarding the petrographic analysis of bulk sandstone, there is a correlation between the heavy-mineral assemblages and the petrofacies displayed by each sample (Roigé et al. 2017), though the “carbonate enriched” and the “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies show some dispersion (Fig. 7D). The “carbonate enriched” and the “siliciclastic dominant” petrofacies are enriched in apatite, whereas the characteristic feature of the “hybrid-clast-dominated” and the “mixed lithic and carbonatic” petrofacies is their higher relative abundance of other transparent heavy minerals (OTHM) and ZTR.

## DISCUSSION

### *Provenance vs. Diagenetic Overprint*

Before attempting to extract any provenance interpretation based on detrital heavy-mineral assemblages of ancient rocks, one has to be aware of the overprinting processes, which can modify the original detrital signature (Morton and Hallsworth 1999; Garzanti et al. 2008, 2009, 2018; Garzanti and Andò 2019). Source-rock lithology exerts the main control on the composition of detrital heavy-mineral assemblages. However, weathering at the source area, physical sorting, and, particularly, dissolution during deep-burial diagenesis can modify the final absolute or relative abundances of heavy minerals found in a detrital rock. Many authors have faced the issue of intrastratal dissolution, a process that can greatly modify the detrital assemblages during deep-burial diagenesis (Morton 1984; Milliken 1990; Morton and Hallsworth 1999, 2007; Velbel 2007; Andò et al. 2012; Garzanti and Andò 2007a, 2019). Substantial loss of heavy minerals has been described in many basins of the world (Walderhaug and Porten 2007; Milliken and Mack 1990; Morton and Hallsworth 2007; Garzanti et al. 2018) with increasing burial depth, but a given mineral may dissolve or remain at different depths in different basins. Nevertheless, there is a consensus in the order of persistence of different heavy minerals with burial. Basically, dissolution depends on pore-fluid temperature and composition, the rate of pore-fluid movement, and geological time (Morton

and Hallsworth 2007). The study of dissolution textures (Andò et al. 2012) combined with paleotemperature data and integration of sandstone petrography, can provide some insights about the possible loss of minerals due to deep-burial diagenesis.

In the Jaca basin, the main difference between the heavy-mineral suites of the turbidite and the alluvial sedimentation stages is the increase of unstable heavy minerals displayed by the terrestrial environments. This is a typical pattern when older and more deeply buried sandstones have gone through stronger diagenesis than younger and less deeply buried sediments. Since burial diagenesis may account for the ultrastable assemblage displayed by the turbidite and deltaic deposits, each section is analyzed separately in order to properly assess the degree of diagenetic overprint based on paleotemperature data and dissolution textures.

**Jaca Profile.**—In this profile, the ultrastable association of the Hecho Group turbidites might be the result of intrastratal dissolution due to burial depth. However, erosion of felsic acidic igneous rocks or ancient sandstones may produce a similar suite (Götze 1998). Based on the high content of terrigenous carbonate grains, feldspar, and plutonic rock fragments, Roigé et al. (2016) established that the Banastón and the lower Jaca turbidite systems were sourced mainly from the Mesozoic and Paleocene platform carbonates of the South-Central Pyrenean Unit and granitoids of the Paleozoic basement (east-central Pyrenees). As carbonate rocks are poor “heavy-mineral suppliers,” it is more likely that the assemblage was derived mainly from the erosion of granitic sources, especially those grains that display a euhedral to angular character, which are more abundant in the Banastón and lower Jaca turbidite system. Conversely, the more rounded grains might be sourced from the recycling of the Paleocene or Cretaceous sandstone formations, which is in accordance with the occurrence of well-rounded quartz grains recorded by sandstone petrography (Roigé et al. 2017). In addition, the occurrence of siliciclastic sandstone rock fragments and detrital quartz grains with inherited overgrowths, together with early Variscan detrital zircon U-Pb dates (Roigé 2018), points to the Carboniferous flysch as another possible source for the more rounded heavy-mineral grains.

The observation of dissolution textures on grains provides important insights into the possible loss of minerals due to deep-burial diagenesis or weathering processes. Ultrastable minerals (Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt), display unweathered or only initial corrosion features (Fig. 8). Almandine also shows no signs of corrosion, although in the lower part of the Jaca turbidite system some grains display advanced corrosion features (Fig. 8) pointing to a higher impact of diagenesis, probably more intense in the Banastón turbidite system.

By contrast, the occurrence of uncorroded clinopyroxene (1.3%) in the Rapitán channel just 700 m above the top of the Banastón turbidite system might indicate that dissolution processes were not too intense, at least in the Jaca turbidite system. Clinopyroxene is well known for its instability during deep burial, only more resistant than olivine (Morton 1984; Morton and Hallsworth 1999, 2007), therefore being a good proxy to assess diagenesis importance. These clinopyroxene grains, as well as almandine and grossular (Fig. 8), display an incipient degree of corrosion (Andò et al. 2012) (Fig. 8), pointing to a low impact of diagenesis on the heavy-mineral suites. Since no etched or skeletal clinopyroxene grains have been reported, we infer that dissolution processes due to intrastratal dissolution probably were not too intense. Therefore, we infer that if unstable minerals dominated the original assemblage of the Jaca turbidites, the 700 m depth difference between the Rapitán Channel and the lower Jaca turbidite system does not seem to be enough to completely erase more stable minerals such as epidote, titanite, kyanite, staurolite, or garnet from the sedimentary record since clinopyroxene is well known for its instability during deep burial, only more resistant than olivine (Morton 1984; Morton and Hallsworth 1999, 2007). Moreover, in the Norwegian continental shelf, ultrastable zircon, tourmaline, rutile, apatite, and spinel exceed depths of



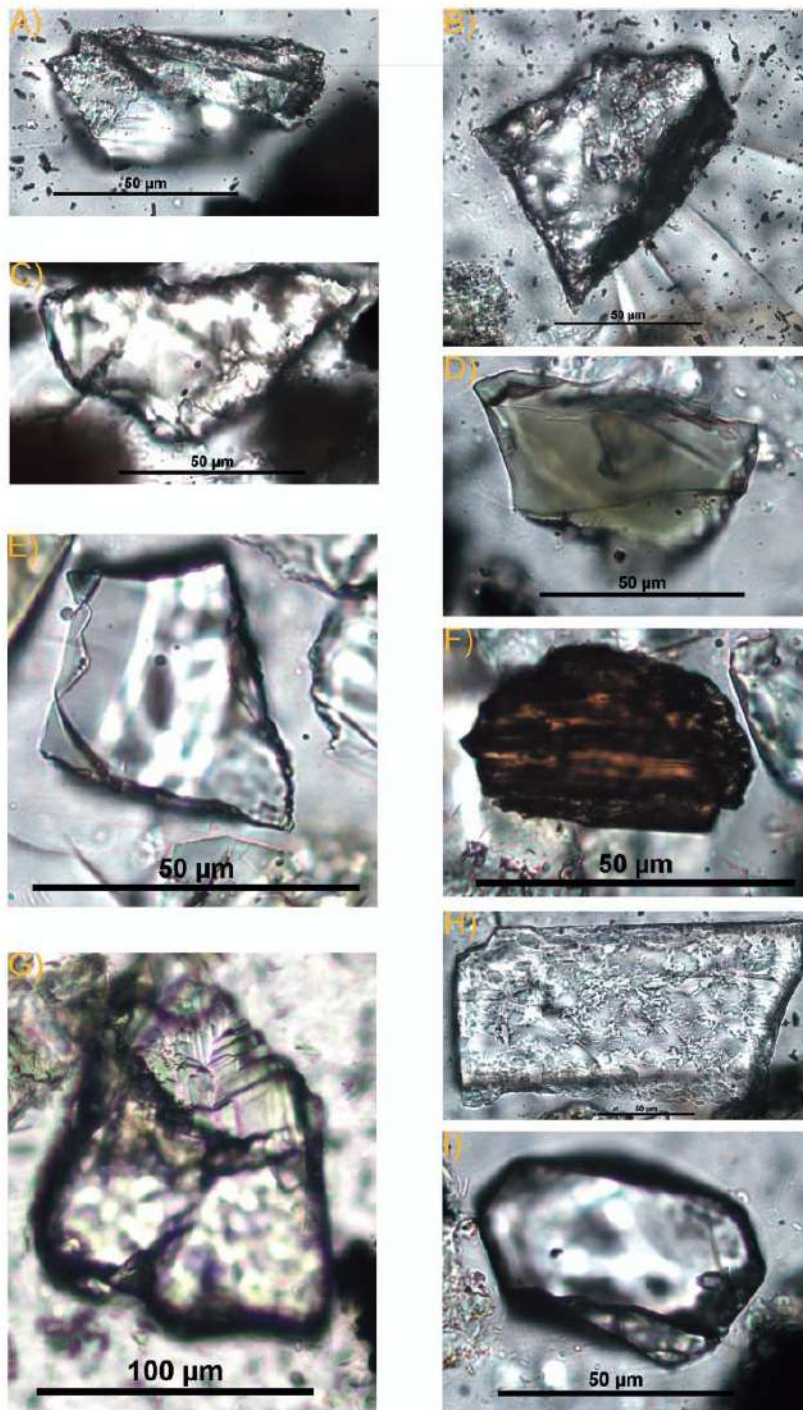


FIG. 8.—A) Clinopyroxene from the Rapitán channel displaying no signs of advanced corrosion features. B) Almandine from the Rapitán channel displaying no signs of corrosion. C) Staurolite from the Rapitán channel displaying no signs of corrosion. D) Tourmaline from the Banastón turbidite system displaying no signs of corrosion. E) Zircon from the Banastón turbidite system displaying no signs of corrosion. F) Rutile from the Banastón turbidite system displaying no signs of corrosion. G) Almandine from the lower Jaca turbidite system displaying advanced dissolution features. H) Apatite from the Rapitán channel displaying no signs of corrosion. I) Zircon from the Banastón turbidite system displaying no signs of corrosion.

5000 m and more than 200°C without dissolution features. Epidote is able to survive burial temperatures up to 95°C, whereas staurolite and garnet can survive up to 110°C and 175°C, respectively (Walderhaug and Porten 2007). Thermal modeling of the Jaca basin (Crognier 2016) and apatite

fission-track data (Labaume et al. 2016a) revealed that maximum paleotemperatures for the upper Hecho Group turbidites remained below 90°C in the Jaca section (70°C according to vitrinite reflectance). Therefore, the absence of these minerals or at least the low abundance

of garnet and staurolite is most likely a provenance effect rather than a diagenetic feature, though loss of minerals due to intrastratal dissolution cannot be completely discarded as evidenced by some advanced corrosion features in almandine grains (Fig. 8). Nonetheless, the heavy-mineral assemblages of the Banastón and the Jaca turbidite systems are coherent with the erosion of granitic sources, ancient sandstones, and very low- to low-grade metamorphic terrains.

**Santa Orosia Profile.**—According to thermal modeling (Crognier 2016), the 90°C paleotemperature isotherm should be at approximately 2500 m below the top of the Santa Orosia fan. Therefore, maximum paleotemperatures for the Sabiñanigo and the Belsué-Atarés formations in the present-day outcrops would be 75°C and 50°C, respectively, according to sediment thickness. In fact, vitrinite-reflectance measurements in the northern flank of the Yebra anticline indicate a maximum paleotemperature of less than 60°C for the Sabiñanigo sandstone (Labaume et al. 2016). Therefore, minerals such as epidote, staurolite, or garnet would have survived these temperatures, at least without advanced dissolution features. This is the case for garnet (almandine and grossular) and staurolite, in that the grains present in the Sabiñanigo sandstone show only unweathered or initially corroded surface textures (Fig. 9), thus suggesting that they were not significantly affected by intrastratal dissolution. Moreover, olivine grains (the most unstable mineral under burial diagenesis) in the Belsué-Atarés delta, as well as in the Santa Orosia alluvial fan, also show unweathered or initially corroded surface textures (Fig. 9). Therefore, their relative abundance seems to be a provenance signal, as well as the high relative abundance of the ultrastable suite Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt and the absence of epidote.

Upwards in the section, the lower part of the Belsué-Atarés Formation displays a sudden input of titanite and records the presence of almandine, staurolite, chloritoid, epidote, and forsterite (the latter known as the most unstable heavy mineral; Morton and Hallsworth 1999), whereas the upper part shows a strong decrease in titanite together with the absence of chloritoid, epidote, and forsterite (Table 1, Fig. 6). Here, the low abundance of unstable minerals seems to be a provenance feature of the Belsué-Atarés Formation, since burial temperatures should be lower than in the Sabiñanigo sandstone. These deltaic deposits are characterized by the “carbonate extrabasinal enriched” petrofacies, where detrital carbonates are the most abundant component (Roigé et al. 2017). Nevertheless, the siliciclastic population contains volcanic and metamorphic rock fragments (phyllites, schists, chloritoid schists, and quartzites) that are probably linked to the occurrence of almandine, staurolite, chloritoid, titanite, and epidote. Almandine, staurolite, and chloritoid are prone to be sourced from phyllites and schists, whereas forsterite is more likely to be derived from basic igneous rocks, although it could be sourced from dolomitic marbles as well. Titanite and epidote could be linked to both types of rocks.

Anomalous high paleotemperatures were detected in the northern flank of the Canciás syncline, close to the Oturia thrust, related to fluid flow along the fault (Labaume et al. 2016). However, it is probable that maximum paleotemperatures achieved by the Santa Orosia fan were much lower in the southern flank of the Canciás syncline. Occurrence of fresh clinopyroxene in the lower part of the Santa Orosia fan may indicate that loss of unstable minerals in this area is not significant and supports the idea of low paleotemperatures in the southern part of the Santa Orosia fan.

The Santa Orosia alluvial-fan deposits are characterized by the “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies, where recycled turbidite rock fragments are the most abundant component. Therefore, part of the Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt assemblage is probably a consequence of the recycling of the older turbidite basin, in as much as the characteristic feature of the Hecho Group turbidites is a high content of Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt. Even other minerals, such as garnet or staurolite, might be able to survive the recycling process and could be linked to the recycling of the former turbidite basin (Mange and Maurer 1992). However, the fact that staurolite has been reported only in

the Rapitán channel (1%), and titanite is absent in all the turbidite systems but present in the Santa Orosia fan, suggests that additional metamorphic and/or igneous sources were the main suppliers of these minerals. Authigenic titanites have been described in the literature. However, since they display mainly angular to subrounded textures they have been interpreted as detrital, also excluding the possibility of recycled old authigenic titanite since no rounded to well-rounded titanites have been observed. Moreover, the occurrence of metamorphic and volcanic grains in the sand fraction of the alluvial-fan deposits supports the idea of staurolite and titanite being supplied from a direct source rather than a recycled origin and reinforces the idea that igneous and metamorphic sources also contributed to the Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt suite.

**Canciás Profile.**—In the lower part of this profile, the Belsué-Atarés Formation records the presence of epidote and very low proportions of almandine and grossular (Table 1, Fig. 6). Paleotemperatures in the present-day outcrops of this profile remained below 90°C (Crognier 2016). Thus, the low proportion of garnet appears to be a provenance signal rather than a diagenetic overprint. This also seems to be the case for epidote, though it is less stable than garnet and its scarcity could be related to burial diagenesis. Nonetheless, the absence of titanite and staurolite, both more stable than epidote but less than garnet, do seem to mirror its absence in the source area.

In the upper part of the section, titanite, staurolite, almandine, grossular, and epidote are present in the Canciás fan deposits (Table 1, Fig. 6). As in the Santa Orosia fan, the presence of these minerals points to the erosion of new source areas consisting of metamorphic and igneous rocks. Almandine and staurolite are probably related to the erosion of the Paleozoic basement, whereas titanite could also be sourced from Triassic and Cretaceous igneous rocks. However, sandstone petrography does not record the occurrence of volcanic rock fragments in the lower and middle Canciás fan. By contrast, phyllites, schists, and quartzites do occur, and therefore the source of titanite is more likely to be metamorphic than igneous. Grossular could be derived from thermally metamorphosed limestones occurring in the Paleozoic basement, as well as in the North Pyrenean Mesozoic, or even from syenites occurring in the North Pyrenean Zone. Nonetheless, no evidence of these rock types is found in the sand fraction of the alluvial deposits. Epidote is probably linked to the erosion of basic igneous rocks, such as Triassic dolerites, that have undergone spilitization. Occurrence of volcanic clasts in the upper part of the fan clearly supports this origin (Roigé et al. 2017).

The middle Canciás fan records an extreme low relative abundance of apatite, which contrasts with the Santa Orosia alluvial fan and the lower part of the Canciás fan. Both fans record the recycling of the Hecho Group turbidites, where apatite is the most abundant mineral. However, whereas the younger Santa Orosia fan displays high abundances of apatite, this mineral is almost absent in the Canciás fan. Furthermore, apatite is present in all samples, and its absence is not a characteristic feature of the mixed lithic and carbonate petrofacies, as evidenced by its occurrence in the Peña Oroel and San Juan de la Peña sections. Since some advanced dissolution textures displayed by apatite and tourmaline grains (Fig. 10) suggesting weathering processes, we infer that periods of acidic groundwater percolation (Morton and Hallsworth 1999) in the present-day outcrops, alluvial storage, or most likely weathering at the source area might account for its almost complete absence, since apatite is the most unstable mineral under weathering conditions (Morton and Hallsworth 1999).

According to paleotemperature distribution in the area (Crognier 2016), it is very unlikely that the upper part of the Canciás fan was deeply buried. Therefore, the sudden increase of the epidote relative abundance, just below the compositional change from the “hybrid-clast-dominated” to the “carbonate extrabasinal enriched” petrofacies, is probably related with this compositional change rather than to dissolution processes. Furthermore, it

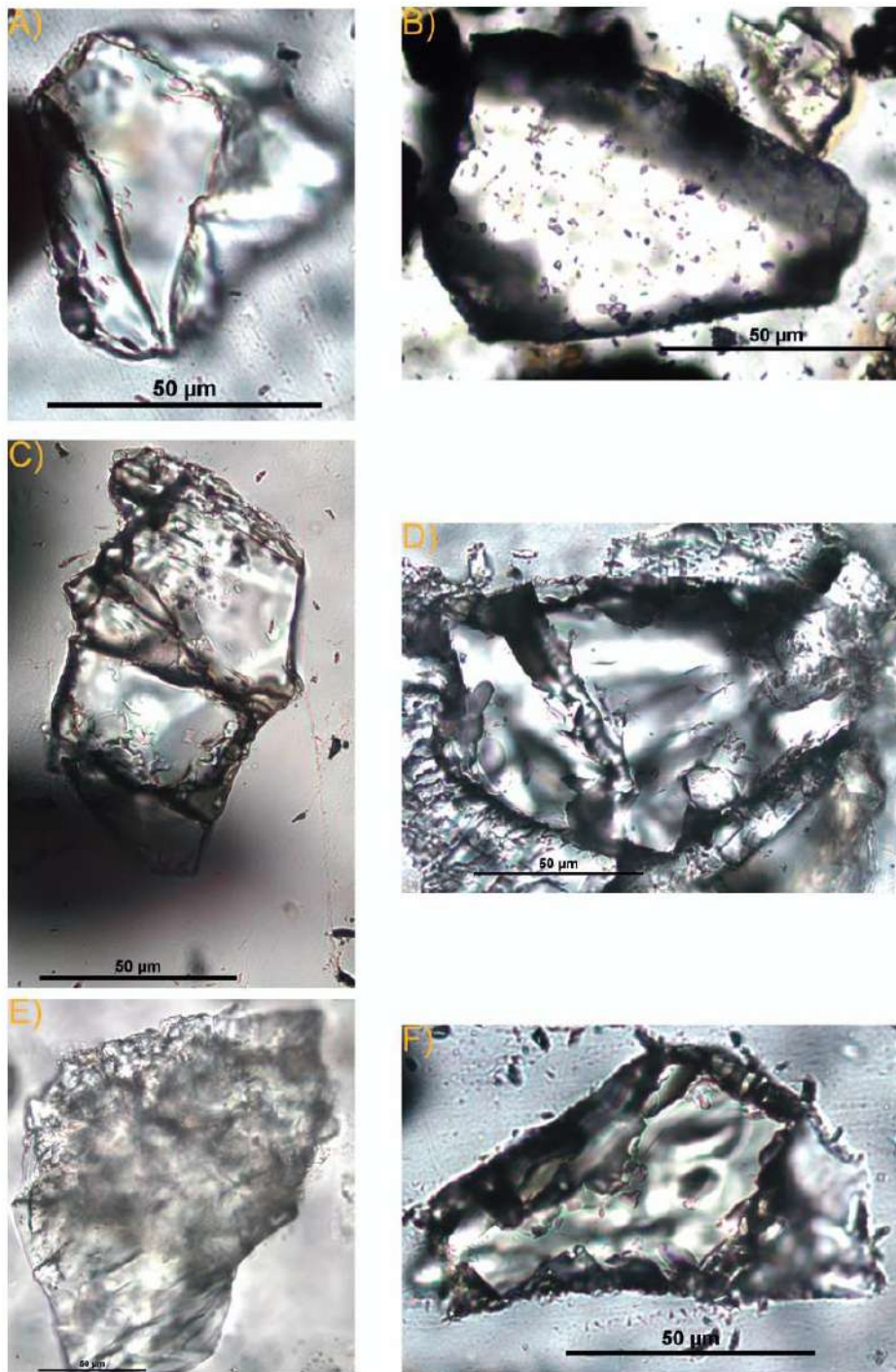


FIG. 9.—A) Olivine from the Belsué-Atarés delta displaying no signs of intense corrosion. B) Almadine from the Sabiñanigo Sandstone displaying no signs of corrosion. C) Olivine from the Santa Orosia alluvial fan displaying no signs of intense corrosion. D) Grossular from the Sabiñanigo Sandstone displaying no signs of corrosion. E) Clinopyroxene from the Santa Orosia alluvial fan displaying slight corrosion. F) Staurolite from the Sabiñanigo Sandstone displaying no signs of corrosion.



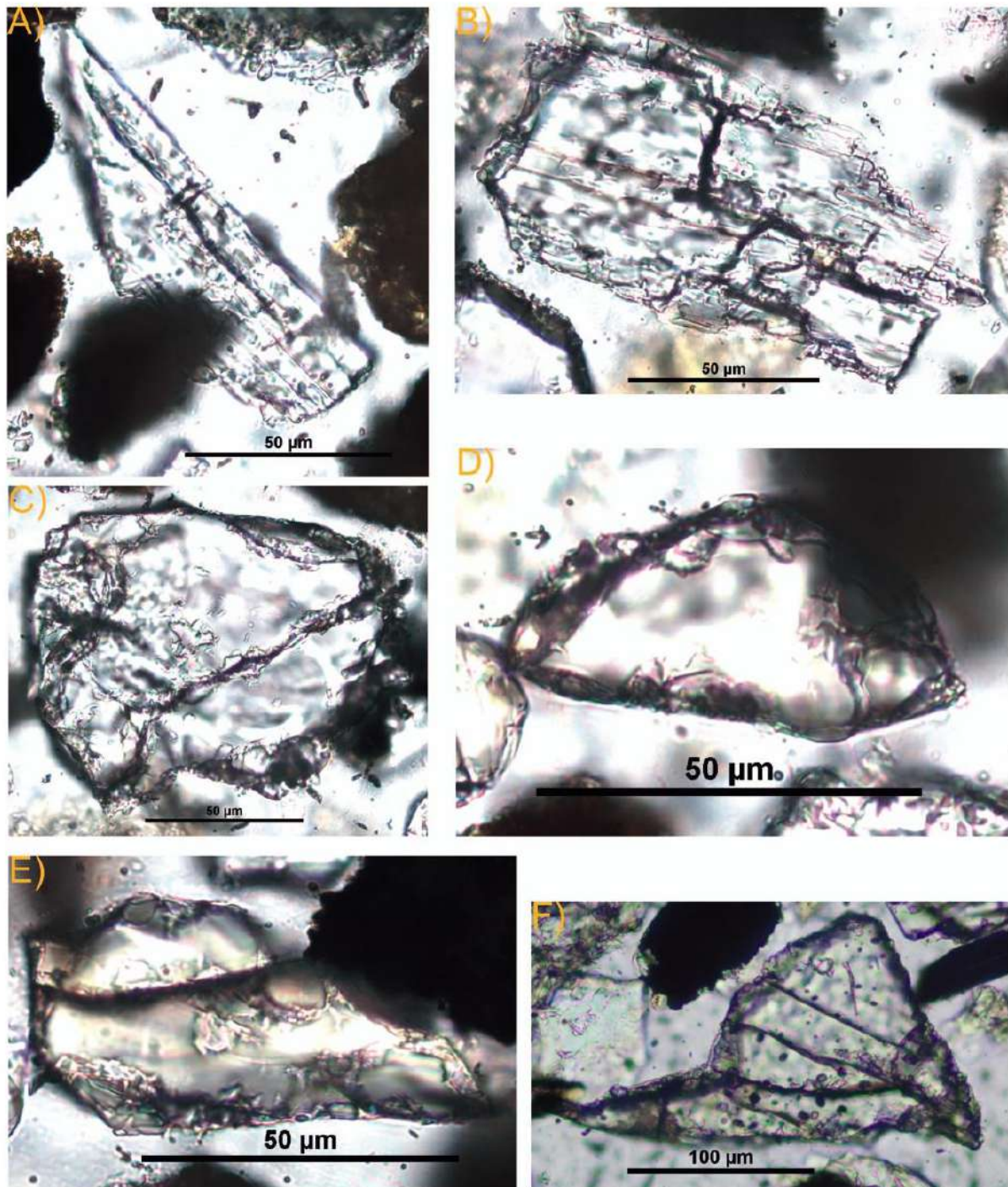


FIG. 10.—A) Tourmaline from the Canciás fan displaying slight to advanced degree of corrosion. B) Apatite from the Canciás fan displaying slight to advanced degree of corrosion.

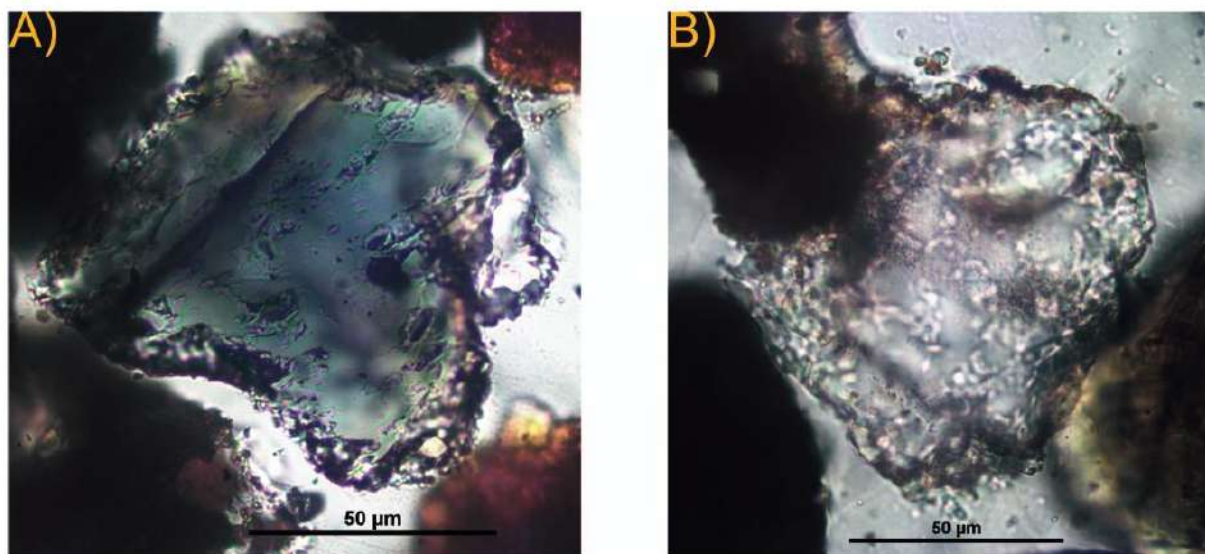


FIG. 11.—**A)** Clinopyroxene from the Belsuè–Atarès delta displaying no signs of intense corrosion. **B)** Clinopyroxene from the Belsuè–Atarès delta displaying slight degree of corrosion. **C)** Almandine from the Belsuè–Atarès delta displaying no signs of intense corrosion. **D)** Grossular from the Belsuè–Atarès delta displaying no signs of intense corrosion. **E)** Staurolite from the Belsuè–Atarès delta displaying no signs of intense corrosion. **F)** Clinopyroxene from the fluvial Campodarbe Formation displaying no signs of intense corrosion.

implies that the lower part of the fan probably displays its detrital provenance signature.

**Peña Oroel Profile.**—In this area, the most characteristic feature of the Belsuè–Atarès delta formation is the abundance of fresh clinopyroxene (12%, Fig. 6). Hence, we infer that the high abundance of this unstable mineral, the fact that no highly corroded or skeletal grains have been observed (Fig. 11A, B), and that staurolite, grossular, and almandine do not display corrosion features (Fig. 11C, D, E), indicates that burial diagenesis did not have a profound effect in this area. This is in accordance with paleotemperatures deduced from thermal modeling (Crognier 2016), revealing that the maximum temperature remained below 50°C.

Here, the Belsuè–Atarès delta exhibits the north-derived “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies, though to the top, a compositional change is observed due to the interaction with the east-derived “siliciclastic dominant” input. Due to this mixing, the upper deltaic deposits display the “mixed lithic and carbonate” petrofacies. However, samples from both petrofacies plot close (Fig. 7D), highlighting their compositional similarity regarding their heavy-mineral signature. The fact that the siliciclastic content of both petrofacies is probably the main source of heavy minerals might be the reason why the heavy-mineral provenance signatures of both petrofacies do not show significant differences. The presence of vesuvianite and grossular as well as clinopyroxene point to a source consisting of impure limestones that have gone through thermal metamorphism, though clinopyroxene could also be sourced from basic igneous rocks. Occurrence of paleovolcanic lithic rock fragments with lathwork texture made of plagioclase and altered augite in the Belsuè–Atarès Formation (Roigé et al. 2017) points to an igneous origin for clinopyroxene. Therefore, vesuvianite and grossular most probably derive from the thermally metamorphosed Mesozoic limestone hosts of these volcanic rocks.

In the Peña Oroel alluvial fan, occurrence of almandine, staurolite, and even kyanite points to erosion of the Paleozoic metapelites, although they could have a recycled origin from Cretaceous sandstones as the Marboré

Sandstone (Recio et al. 1987). The Ap–ZTR ultrastable suite could also be derived from the recycling of the turbidite basin, erosion of igneous and metamorphic sources, or Mesozoic and Paleocene sandstones.

**San Juan de la Peña Profile.**—In the San Juan de la Peña profile, the fluvial Campodarbe Formation also displays uncorroded (Fig. 11F) or slightly corroded (5.1%, Table 1, Fig. 6) clinopyroxene. From this data, we infer that although diagenesis could reduce the total original amount of heavy minerals present in the sediments, no extensive dissolution of heavy minerals seems to have occurred. If other unstable minerals such as Epidote (more unstable and common than clinopyroxene in the Pyrenean context) would have occurred in proportions similar to that of clinopyroxene, dissolution in this profile would have not been enough to completely erase Ep from the sedimentary record.

The statistical analysis (Fig. 7D) reflects three different heavy-mineral assemblages that coincide with the three different petrofacies. The “siliciclastic dominant” petrofacies displayed by the fluvial Campodarbe Formation is enriched in apatite. The “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies is characterized by higher relative abundances of other transparent heavy minerals and ZTR. Finally, the characteristic feature of the “mixed lithic and carbonate” petrofacies is its high relative abundance of epidote (18%).

As for the former alluvial fans, the origin of the Ap–ZTR assemblage can be attributed to recycling of the turbidite basin, or from Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Paleocene sandstone sources, or directly sourced from igneous and metamorphic rocks. The presence of staurolite, almandine, and chloritoid points unequivocally to metamorphic sources of the Paleozoic basement, whereas clinopyroxene, epidote, actinolite, titanite, vesuvianite, and grossular could be also sourced from Mesozoic subvolcanic rocks and their thermally metamorphosed hosts. Occurrence of volcanic rock fragments in the fluvial Campodarbe Formation is probably related to the presence of clinopyroxene, titanite, and epidote. Conversely, its high relative abundance of chloritoid, an abundant mineral in Carboniferous slates (Zwart 1986), must be linked to the high

abundance of metamorphic rock fragments sourced from the Paleozoic basement.

In the San Juan de la Peña fan staurolite, almandine, and even kyanite also point to metamorphic sources of the Paleozoic basement, whereas clinopyroxene, epidote, actinolite, and titanite are most likely to be derived from Triassic or Cretaceous igneous rocks, as evidenced by the presence of volcanic rock fragments in the sandy fraction. Vesuvianite and grossular reinforce this idea, since they would be derived from the thermally metamorphosed limestones that host the igneous rocks.

**General Remarks.**—According to our results, the Hecho Group turbidites display an ultrastable heavy-mineral suite. By contrast, the alluvial deposits show a more varied assemblage with highly unstable minerals such as clinopyroxene, indicating that intrastratal dissolution did not play a critical role. From the ultrastable suite displayed by the Hecho Group turbidites we cannot exclude a possible diagenetic overprint on their original detrital assemblages. Controversially, our results differ largely from Valloni et al. (1984) who reported a very unstable heavy-mineral suite, characterized by high abundance of augite and garnet but no apatite in the Jaca–Fiscal turbidites. However, our data show that apatite is a characteristic mineral of the upper Hecho Group turbidites, garnet relative abundance is very low, and clinopyroxene is absent in the Banastón and Jaca turbidite systems, being present only in the Rapitán channel (1.3%). Moreover, Valloni et al. (1984) reports the presence of glaucophane and riebeckite in these deep-marine deposits. However, these metamorphic minerals have never been described in the Pyrenees, most likely because they imply a degree of metamorphism (blueschist facies) that was never achieved during the Variscan or Pyrenean orogenic cycles (Zwart and Sitter 1979; Zwart 1986; Guitard et al. 1996; Ribeiro et al. 2019). Since heavy-mineral identification under the microscope in the Hecho Group turbidites could be an arduous task due to the degree of turbid minerals, our use of the more objective Raman spectroscopy technique for mineral identification might account for the differences between our results and those from Valloni et al. (1984).

Therefore, although the Hecho Group turbidites are the formation most affected by burial diagenesis, it seems that the effect of mineral dissolution is not enough to completely erase minerals such as epidote from the detrital record. Moreover, burial diagenesis is slight in the Belsué–Atarés delta (Peña Oroel profile) and the fluvial Campodarbe (San Juan de la Peña profile) formations, and probably plays a minor role in the Sabinanigo and the Belsué–Atarés deltaic formations in the Santa Orosia profile (Figs. 2, 6), according to paleotemperature distribution and the occurrence of detrital unstable minerals such as olivine.

Although the overlying alluvial fans are also dominated by an ultrastable ZTR heavy-mineral suite, they display a more varied assemblage containing other minerals such as grossular, staurolite, titanite, epidote, and clinopyroxene. These heavy-mineral signatures are similar to the ones recorded by other Pyrenean alluvial fans. For instance, in the Sis fan (Trempe–Graus basin), the Eocene–Oligocene conglomerates (Vincent 2001; Beamud et al. 2003) that record the exhumation of the east-central Pyrenees also display a heavy-mineral suite dominated by ultrastable Ap–Zrn–Tur (Michael 2013). Other transparent heavy minerals are scarce, except for garnet (a common mineral) and epidote. The latter dominates the assemblages in the upper part of the Sis alluvial deposits. Even at the top of the fan, where metasedimentary clasts (phyllites and slates) represent more than the 35% of the clasts, zircon, tourmaline, and apatite are the second most common minerals and there is no trace of other metamorphic minerals such as staurolite, chloritoid, andalusite, sillimanite, or kyanite. This is in accordance with the typical heavy-mineral suites derived from a fold-and-thrust belt, where the sedimentary cover provides few and mainly recycled minerals and only the erosion of the low-medium to high metamorphic and igneous basement would supply minerals such as garnet, staurolite, chloritoid, titanite, clinopyroxene, epidote, or kyanite

(Garzanti and Andò 2007b). However, erosion of very low- to low-grade metamorphic rocks and granites can also produce a Tur–Zrn–Rt–Ap dominated heavy-mineral assemblage. Hence, in the Jaca basin, we infer that the detrital heavy-mineral assemblages of all the alluvial fans were not modified in a significant way by intrastratal dissolution, and therefore they display their provenance signature. Moreover, the dominance of the ultrastable suite Ap–Tur–Zrn–Rt in this wedge-top basin seems to reflect the abundance of these minerals in their source rocks rather than a strong diagenetic feature.

The heavy-mineral signatures of the sedimentary infill of the Jaca basin record an increase in the relative abundance of the ultrastable ZTR and other unstable minerals together with a decrease in apatite relative abundance during the alluvial-fan sedimentation stage (Fig. 6; Table 1). This reflects the recycling process of the turbidite basin, since zircon, tourmaline, and rutile are the most resistant minerals to weathering and recycling processes (Mange and Maurer 1992; Garzanti and Andò 2007b; Garzanti et al. 2013a). Moreover, the increase of rounded and well-rounded ZTR grains, when compared to the former turbidite and deltaic deposits, evidences this processes, which is a typical pattern in foreland basins where sediment recycling is the main process controlling the composition of sediments. By contrast, apatite relative abundance is much lower when compared to the Hecho Group turbidites, probably reflecting paleoweathering prior to recycling. Nevertheless, careful investigation of apatite dissolution textures shows no evidence of intense weathering during alluvial-fan sedimentation. Finally, the occurrence of clinopyroxene, epidote, staurolite, grossular, or titanite, and euhedral to angular apatite, zircon, tourmaline, and rutile grains, also points to the contribution of new crystalline sources to the north of the basin. This feature points to the uplift and contribution of new source areas constituted by the Paleozoic basement and the Mesozoic as the source of the more unstable minerals at the same time that the former turbidite basin was being eroded.

#### *Implications for Sediment-Routing Patterns*

During the deposition of the Hecho Group turbidites, sediment input was sourced from the east, in the exhumed areas of the central Pyrenees. The increase of apatite through the Banastón and Jaca turbidite systems can be linked to the increase of siliciclastics recorded by sandstone petrography (Roigé et al. 2016), due to the enhanced exhumation in the Axial zone of the central Pyrenees. By contrast, the last turbidite system (Rapitán channel) records the first appearance of minerals such as clinopyroxene, grossular, staurolite, and sphalerite, highlighting a provenance shift related to the erosion of a new source area. This in accordance with a shift in paleocurrent directions, facies, and bulk petrography (Remacha et al. 2005; Roigé et al. 2016). This change has recently been related to the first north-derived sediments entering the basin due to the uplift caused by the Lakora–Eaux–Chaudes thrust system (Roigé et al. 2016; Labaume et al. 2016a). Therefore, we infer that the first occurrence of clinopyroxene, grossular, and staurolite point to new source areas directly to the north of the Jaca basin by this thrust system, which, although active since earlier times (Teixell 1996), did not reach a threshold topography to become a significant source area to the southern foredeep until latest Lutetian times. Clinopyroxene is most likely to be derived from Triassic subvolcanic rocks (ophites), as evidenced by the occurrence of detrital volcanic rock fragments in the Rapitán channel (Roigé et al. 2016), that crop out in the North Pyrenean Zone or close to the limit with the Axial Zone (i.e., the Bedous area). Grossular, instead, points to thermally metamorphosed impure limestones that can be sourced from Paleozoic or Mesozoic carbonate rocks that have been affected by thermal metamorphism. By contrast, staurolite points to medium- and high-grade metapelitic rocks (staurolite-bearing schists) that should be located in the Paleozoic basement of the Axial Zone or in the North Pyrenean Zone (i.e., Lesponne, Chiroulet, or Barousse massifs).

After the turbidite sedimentation stage, the Sabiñanigo and Belsué–Atarés deltaic sandstones show an interplay between east- and north-derived sources (Roigé et al. 2016, 2017). The different heavy-mineral provenance signatures of the Belsué–Atarés Formation in the Peña Oroel and the Yebra de Basa area do highlight this interplay of sources. In the Yebra de Basa area, the Belsué–Atarés Formation was sourced from the east during the first stages of sedimentation (northern limb of the Yebra de Basa anticline), as evidenced by its ZTR+Ap heavy-mineral suite and its high content of carbonate extrabasinal grains (Roigé 2016, 2017). However, when the delta progradation reached the southern limb of the Yebra de Basa anticline, its composition evolved to hybrid-clast dominated (northern sources, Roigé et al. 2017), evidencing a reorganization of the drainage network due to the activity of the Gavarnie thrust and the uplift and erosion of the former turbidite basin. This is further supported by apatite fission-track thermochronology data (Labaume et al. 2016a) that reveals that the onset of the exhumation of the turbidite basin took place during the Priabonian (35 Ma). To the west, in the Peña Oroel area, the Belsué–Atarés delta records a mixing of northern and eastern sources, highlighted by the occurrence of clinopyroxene, staurolite, titanite, grossular, actinolite, and the “hybrid-clast-dominated” and “mixed lithic and carbonate” petrofacies. The late Lutetian–Priabonian Escanilla Formation has been proposed as the proximal time equivalent of the Bartonian–Priabonian east-derived Belsué–Atarés delta. However, the heavy-mineral signatures of the Escanilla and the Belsué–Atarés delta formations do not match. The characteristic feature of the Escanilla Formation is its high content of epidote (> 50%, Michael 2013), which is almost non-existent in the east-derived Belsué–Atarés Formation (< 0.5%). Thus, according to heavy-mineral provenance signatures, the Escanilla Formation could not have fed the Belsué–Atarés delta in the northern area of the Jaca basin. During the deposition of the Belsué–Atarés Formation, the Oturia thrust and the Yebra de Basa anticline were active (Priabonian–Rupelian, Labaume et al. 2016a). This geotectonic setting would have produced local relief, depocenters, and a reorganization in the drainage network of the basin that would have yielded to the compartmentalization of the basin during the sedimentation of the Belsué–Atarés delta. Thus, the sediments fed from the fluvial Escanilla Formation (Ainsa basin) could not reach the northern part of the basin.

After the deposition of the Belsué–Atarés deltaic sediments, the Priabonian Santa Orosia fan marks the onset of the alluvial sedimentation stage in the basin. The ultrastable association displayed by these alluvial deposits can be linked to the recycling of the proximal, turbidite foreland basin, which was progressively incorporated in the southward-propagating thrust belt. Apatite fission-track thermochronology data and the inferred thermal modeling of the Hecho Group turbidites reveal that their exhumation took place during the Priabonian, related to the Gavarnie thrusting, and continued until the Miocene with the Guarga thrusting (Labaume et al. 2016a). This is further supported by the dominance of hybrid-sandstone rock fragments recorded by sandstone petrography that were interpreted as the result of the uplift of the former turbidite foredeep due to the activity of the Gavarnie thrust (Roigé et al. 2016, 2017; Labaume et al. 2016a). However, the presence of ultrastable idiomorphic grains (Ap, Zrn, Tur, Rt) together with more unstable minerals (St, Alm, Ttn, Cpx, Ep) points to additional metamorphic and/or igneous sources that can be linked to the occurrence of metamorphic rock fragments in the sand fraction.

Another important feature revealed by the heavy-mineral assemblages of the Santa Orosia alluvial fan, is its similarity with the Belsué–Atarés delta suites in the Peña Oroel area. This feature highlights that the Santa Orosia fan sourced the Belsué–Atarés delta in the latter area. Sedimentological data from Boya (2018) indicates that the Belsué–Atarés delta constitutes the distal equivalent deposits of the Santa Orosia fan in the northern flank of the Oroel syncline. Furthermore, sandstone petrography data from Roigé et al. (2017) reveals that these deposits share the same sediment

composition, as both formations display the “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies.

To the east of the basin, the younger Canciás alluvial fan shows heavy-mineral suites similar to those of the Santa Orosia fan. However, the upper part of the fan displays a sudden increase of epidote, probably linked a major erosion of Triassic dolerites (ophites) as evidenced by the occurrence of volcanic rock clasts (Roigé et al. 2017). Therefore, the new source area should be located somewhere where Triassic dolerites were cropping out, such as nearby the Cotiella thrust (north of Ainsa, Ríos et al. 1982). This is supported by sandstone petrography, since the increase of Paleogene and Mesozoic limestone grains recorded in the upper part of the fan point to the erosion of new source areas located in the Peña Montañesa or Cotiella thrusts (Roigé et al. 2017).

The interpretation of the heavy-mineral suite of the fluvial Campodarbe Formation in the San Juan de la Peña (western part of the study area) is challenging. The “siliciclastic dominant” petrofacies and main paleocurrent directions towards the west and northwest imply that these deposits were sourced from the east, somewhere in the south-central Pyrenees, and were transported through the alluvial and fluvial systems of the Ainsa basin (Puigdefàbregas 1975; Roigé et al. 2017; Boya 2018). According to similarities in sediment composition, the upper fluvial Escanilla Formation (Bentham et al. 1992) has been proposed as the proximal equivalent of the fluvial Campodarbe Formation at San Juan de la Peña (Roigé et al. 2017). However, the heavy-mineral signatures of the Escanilla and the Campodarbe formations in the San Juan de la Peña section do not match. The characteristic feature of the Escanilla Formation is its high relative abundance of epidote (> 50%; Michael 2013), which is almost non-existent in the east-derived fluvial Campodarbe Formation (0.5%). Even the Chattian–Aquitania Graus Formation (overlying the Escanilla Formation in the Tremp–Graus basin; Reynolds 1987) displays a heavy-mineral suite dominated by epidote (> 50%; Coll et al. 2019); therefore neither of these formations could be a feeder of the Campodarbe fluvial system in this sector of the basin based on their heavy-mineral provenance signature. However, an important feature of the Campodarbe Formation is that it has different assemblages in the southern margin of the Jaca basin (Coll et al. 2019). For instance, in the southeastern part of the basin the Campodarbe Formation contains a high abundance of epidote, thus enabling the Escanilla Formation as a feeder. Conversely, to the west, epidote is absent, requiring a different source. Therefore, we propose that the similarity between the fluvial Campodarbe in the northern (San Juan de la Peña area) and the one recorded in southern part of the basin indicates that an additional routing system entered the basin from the southern margin (i.e., the Arguís area), giving evidence for the interplay between different routing systems during the sedimentation of the Campodarbe Formation. Further research is needed to fully understand the interplay of provenance signals recorded by this formation in the Jaca basin.

Finally, the youngest alluvial deposits in the basin are the Peña Oroel and San Juan de la Peña alluvial fans. Both have similar heavy-mineral suites, indicating very similar source areas. This fact is also revealed by sandstone petrography, since the “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies is the characteristic feature of these deposits. However, the upper part of the San Juan de la Peña fan records an increase of the relative abundance of epidote, coinciding with a petrofacies change in its upper part, as in the Canciás fan. The presence of epidote at San Juan de la Peña, 50 km to the west of Canciás, is interpreted as derived from the erosion of Triassic dolerites that occur to the north of the basin, in the North Pyrenean Zone (Azambre et al. 1987), showing that the source area was large, extending to this area.

Another important fact can be inferred from the appearance of epidote in the Canciás and the San Juan de la Peña fans. In the older late Lutetian–Oligocene Sis alluvial fan of the northern part of the Tremp–Graus basin (Vincent 2001; Beaud et al. 2003), the first appreciable relative abundance of epidote (20%) appears in the Bartonian conglomerates

(Michael 2013). However, in the Jaca basin, epidote does not appear in the sedimentary record (15%) until the upper part of the younger Canciás fan (Priabonian) and more to the west it appears in the Miocene upper part of the San Juan de la Peña fan. Hence, the epidote occurrence in the South Pyrenean Basin is diachronous from east to west, and therefore we infer that it is related to the east–west propagation of the Pyrenean thrust deformation and main uplift.

The dominance of the “hybrid-clast-dominated” petrofacies in all the alluvial systems evidences the recycling process of the former turbidite basin. Since the ultrastable Zm-Tur-Rt-Ap suite dominates both the Hecho Group turbidites and the alluvial systems, we infer that the main source of this assemblage is the recycling of the Hecho Group turbidites. This is supported by thermochronological data from Labaune et al. (2016a) that reveals that exhumation of the Hecho Group turbidites took place in the Jaca basin from the Priabonian due to the activity of the Gavarnie thrust. However, the presence of other minerals such as epidote, clinopyroxene, olivine, titanite, vesuvianite, amphibole, spinel, or sphalerite and idiomorphic zircon, tourmaline, rutile, and apatite in all the alluvial deposits lends support to continued emerging sources to the north of the basin consisting of Mesozoic and Paleozoic igneous and metamorphic terrains of the Axial or North Pyrenean zones. The occurrence of green subvolcanic ophite clasts and volcanic clasts with amygdaloid texture derived from the North Pyrenean Zone in all the alluvial fans (Roigé et al. 2017) most likely links these heavy-mineral suites to the erosion of the North Pyrenean Mesozoic thermally metamorphosed carbonate hosts and associated basic volcanic rocks and their related. Therefore, the source of these heavy minerals implies that the drainage divide of the paleodrainage system was farther to the north in the middle to late Eocene and migrated to the south since then (Roigé et al. 2017). This is further supported by geomorphological data from Babault et al. (2011) and Ortuño and Vilaplana (2018). The latter authors deduced that the main drainage divide was located in the North Pyrenean Zone (35 km farther to the north than at the present day in the west-central Pyrenees) according to the distribution of remnants of low-relief topography.

Thermochronological data (Jolivet et al. 2007; Meresse 2010; Labaune et al. 2016b; Bosch et al. 2016) show that most of the western Axial Zone could not have acted as a source until at least the middle to late Eocene to Oligocene (AFT cooling ages of 20 to 35 My). Conversely, the North Pyrenean Zone experienced cooling since the early Paleogene (Vacherat et al. 2014; Bosch et al. 2016), thus supporting the North Pyrenean Zone as the main source of Mesozoic and Paleozoic grains. However, areas of the Axial Zone of the west-central Pyrenees such as the Lesponne massif, close to the limit with the North Pyrenean Zone, where staurolite- and almandine-bearing schists occur (Pouget 1989), could be exposed and thus act as a source area already during the late Eocene. Metamorphic rock fragments (schists, phyllites, chloritischists lithic, and quartzites) reported by sandstone petrography in all fans point to a direct Variscan metapelite source for staurolite and almandine that could not be sourced from Mesozoic metacarbonates or igneous rocks. Thermochronological data from apatite fission-track dating (Morris et al. 1998; Jolivet et al. 2007), suggest that areas in the northeastern part of the western Axial Zone were undergoing exhumation at that time. Hence, the heavy-mineral provenance signature of the alluvial fans of the Jaca basin reinforce the idea that during the late Eocene the drainage divide of the transverse drainage system extended to the North Pyrenean Zone, and some local areas of the Axial Zone basement could have been providing sediment as well.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The heavy-mineral suites of the clastic systems of the northern Jaca basin are dominated by the ultrastable association apatite, zircon, tourmaline, and rutile. The relative abundance of these minerals is higher in the early foredeep turbidite deposits, whereas the characteristic feature

of the subsequent alluvial-sedimentation stage is the higher relative abundance of other more unstable heavy minerals such as staurolite, almandine, clinopyroxene, grossular, vesuvianite, titanite, and epidote and an increase of the ultrastable zircon, tourmaline, and rutile assemblage. The heavy-mineral suites of the bulk of the Eocene Hecho Group turbidites can be related to eastern source areas located in the east-central Pyrenees (Axial Zone), shifting to north-derived in the uppermost (late Lutetian) part of the group (North Pyrenean sources). On the other hand, the subsequent alluvial assemblages of the Jaca basin are sourced mainly from the recycling of the earlier turbidite basin, although with contributions from the North Pyrenean deformed belt.

The diagenetic overprint experienced by the Hecho Group turbidites does not seem enough to completely erase minerals such as epidote, titanite, staurolite, or grossular from the sedimentary record or to account for the low abundance of almandine. Furthermore, it seems to be negligible or slight in the overlying deltaic, fluvial, and alluvial environments, at least in the Peña Oroel and San Juan de la Peña areas, where fresh clinopyroxene occurs at the base of both sections. Therefore, we conclude that the dominance of the ultrastable suite Ap-Tur-Zrn-Rt in the Jaca wedge-top basin reflects the abundance of these minerals in their source rocks rather than a strong diagenetic feature experienced by the sedimentary infill of the Jaca basin. Furthermore, the Jaca foreland basin is an example that sediment recycling increases the ZTR relative abundance in the sedimentary record, although additional crystalline sources were being eroded at the same time.

The occurrence of unstable minerals in all of the upper Eocene to Miocene alluvial fans implies the uplift and contribution of source areas consisting of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic metamorphic and igneous terrains as the source of the more unstable minerals, at the same time that the former turbidite basin was being eroded. The integration of heavy-mineral analysis with sandstone petrography allowed a better characterization of the source rocks and helped to point to probable specific source areas located in the North Pyrenean Zone or the northern Axial Zone of the Pyrenees as the Lesponne or Barousse crystalline massifs.

Our findings reinforce the idea that during the late Eocene the drainage divide of the transverse drainage system north of the Jaca basin extended to the North Pyrenean Zone, and to some local areas of the Axial Zone basement exposed in the west-central Pyrenees.

Our results also show that the heavy-mineral suites of the Belsué–Atarés and the fluvial Campodarbe formations, giving evidence for that stratigraphic correlations with the fluvial and alluvial systems of the Aínsa basin should be revisited, new sediment pathways should be considered, or further research is needed regarding the heavy-mineral provenance signature of both basins.

From our data, we infer that epidote is sourced mainly from Triassic dolerites (ophites) that have gone through spilitization. The epidote occurrence in the Jaca basin takes place first in the eastern segment, in the older alluvial deposits (Canciás fan, Oligocene), and later in the youngest San Juan de la Peña fan (Oligocene–Miocene) located in the westernmost part of the basin. Since this trend is also observed in the nearby Tremp–Graus basin, the epidote occurrence in the South Pyrenean basin is diachronic from east to west and therefore highlights the east–west propagation of Pyrenean deformation.

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# Capítol 5

**Interplay of Multiple Sediment Routing Systems Revealed by  
Combined Sandstone Petrography and Heavy Mineral Analysis  
(HMA) in the South Pyrenean Foreland Basin**



El capítol 5 correspon a l'article publicat a la revista Minerals publicat l'any 2022.


X. Coll ha realitzat el tractament de les mostres (descriu en la metodologia) i ha realitzat el comptatge de totes les mostres i els anàlisis amb espectrometria Raman. Ha sintetitzat i realitzat l'anàlisi estadístic de totes les mostres, i ha confeccionat tots els diagrames composicionals. També ha redactat la major part del text i ha realitzat la major part de les figures.

Coll, X., Roigé, M., Gómez-Gras, D., Teixell, A., Boya, S., & Mestres, N. (2022). Interplay of Multiple Sediment Routing Systems Revealed by Combined Sandstone Petrography and Heavy Mineral Analysis (HMA) in the South Pyrenean Foreland Basin. *Minerals*, 12(2), 262. <https://doi.org/10.3390/min12020262>.



Article

# Interplay of Multiple Sediment Routing Systems Revealed by Combined Sandstone Petrography and Heavy Mineral Analysis (HMA) in the South Pyrenean Foreland Basin

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**Abstract:** Combined sandstone petrography and heavy mineral analysis allow to decipher different sediment routing systems that could not be resolved by one method alone in the South Pyrenean foreland basin. We apply this approach to deltaic and alluvial deposits of the southern part of the Jaca basin, and in the time equivalent systems of the nearby Ainsa and Ebro basins, in order to unravel the evolution of source areas and the fluvial drainage from the Eocene to the Miocene. Our study allows the identification of four petrofacies and five heavy-mineral suites, which evidence the interplay of distinct routing systems, controlled by the emergence of tectonic structures. Two distinct axially-fed systems from the east coexisted in the fluvial Campodarbe Formation of the southern Jaca basin that were progressively replaced from east to west by transverse-fed systems sourced from northern source areas. In the late stages of evolution, the Ebro autochthonous basin and the Jaca piggy-back basin received detritus from source areas directly north of the basin from the Axial Zone and from the Basque Pyrenees. Coupling sandstone petrography with heavy mineral provenance analysis allows challenging the existing model of the South Pyrenean sediment dispersal, highlighting the relevance of this approach in source-to-sink studies.

**Keywords:** provenance; sandstone petrography; heavy minerals; sediment routing systems; Jaca basin; South Pyrenean foreland; Pyrenees



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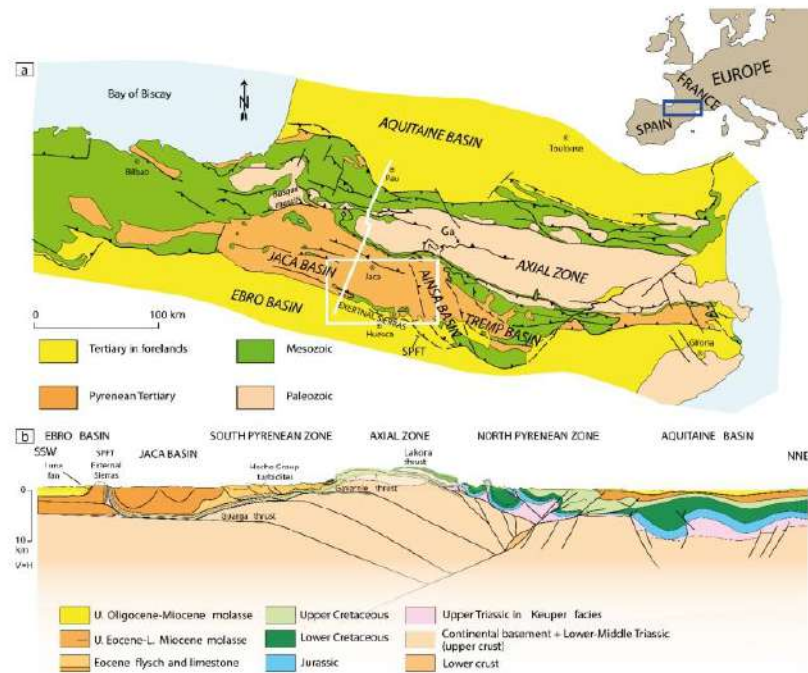
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## 1. Introduction

The sedimentary record of a foreland basin offers the opportunity to study the interplay between distinct source areas, allowing to infer the uplift and exhumation history of mountain belts [1–3]. Sediment provenance analysis is a useful tool to understand the processes occurring in the hinterland of a sedimentary basin and enables to constrain the timing of geodynamic events, as well as to unravel sediment pathways and correlate stratigraphic sequences [4–10]. This arduous task requires combining as many provenance indicators as possible in order to achieve the highest resolution for identifying and characterizing the sediment routing systems in the related basins [8,11–15]. Sandstone petrography and heavy mineral analysis are widespread techniques in sedimentary provenance studies [5,8,16–22]. Since each of these methods can record different provenance signals, the integration of both is crucial to fully characterize and understand the functioning of sediment routing systems.

The deltaic to fluvial–alluvial sedimentary record of the South Pyrenean foreland basin (SPB) records stages of strong exhumation of the Pyrenean mountain belt. From mid Eocene to early Miocene times, these sediments were deposited in thrust-sheet-top basins featuring a wide range of lithologies from diverse sources [23–31]. In the western sector of the South Pyrenean foreland, the growing of the External Sierras thrust system from late

Eocene times (Figure 1) caused the compartmentalization of the Jaca thrust-sheet-top basin to the north and the autochthonous Ebro basin to the south [23,32–34].



**Figure 1.** (a) Simplified geological map of the Pyrenees (redrawn from Teixell et al. [35]), showing the location of the study area (white frame). White line indicates cross-section in Figure 1b. White box corresponds to study area. Ga: Gavarnie thrust, SPTF: South Pyrenean Frontal Thrust. (b) Crustal cross-section of the west-central Pyrenees (simplified from Teixell et al. [36]), showing both the South Pyrenean Zone and the North Pyrenean Zone.

Previous provenance studies focused in the northern sector of the Jaca basin [29,30,37–39] or in the eastern Ainsa and Triemp-Graus basins (Figure 1) [28,31,40–43]. Nevertheless, the sediment provenance (i.e., sandstone petrography, heavy minerals) of the southern part of the Jaca basin remain unknown.

The use of heavy mineral analysis as an effective provenance tool to unravel sediment sources or sediment pathways has been widely demonstrated in the Alps or the Himalayas, mainly on modern sediments [8,16,44–51]. However, few studies characterized the heavy mineral provenance signatures of the South Pyrenean and Ebro basins [28,39,40,52–58] and none have focused on the southern margin of the Jaca basin. In addition, the works integrating their results with a solid compositional framework based on sandstone petrography detrital modes are scarce. This contrasts with the amount of fruitful works that characterized the stratigraphy, sedimentology, magnetostratigraphy, paleontology, and tectonic structure of this area [23,24,59–79]. These provide a solid stratigraphic framework to characterize the sediment of source areas and the related routing systems, crucial to track the overarching evolution of the foreland basin in relation to the tectonic development of the Pyrenean orogenic belt.

In this work, we aim to unravel the compositional nature of the transitional to alluvial environments of the southern part of the Jaca basin through a provenance study that integrates sandstone petrography and heavy mineral analysis, constraining the interplay between the different active source areas that supplied the axial and the transverse systems. The time-equivalent deposits in the Ainsa basin (Escanilla Formation) are also analyzed

in order to test the connectivity between both basins. The Ebro basin deposits that occur south of the External Sierras thrust front are also investigated to compare their sediment provenance with those of the Jaca thrust-sheet-top basin, providing new insights into the last stages of the terrestrial sedimentation.

This work highlights the importance of coupling sandstone petrography and heavy mineral analysis in order to constrain sediment provenance and sediment dispersal patterns, with applications to collisional orogens where different source areas can produce similar compositional signatures. Our results demonstrate that a provenance framework based on a single technique can lead to biased conclusions and can overlook important details of the sediment routing into a clastic basin.

## 2. Geological Setting

### 2.1. Structural and Stratigraphic Framework

The Pyrenean fold-and-thrust belt grew diachronously, from late Cretaceous to Miocene, as a result of the oblique character of the collision between the Iberian and European plates [80–83]. The subduction of the lower crust of the Iberian plate under the European plate led to the inversion of the former Mesozoic rift basins and the stacking of the basement, resulting in an upper-crustal doubly-vergent orogenic prism. The core of the belt (known as the Axial Zone) is made of basement-involved stacked thrust sheets flanked to the north by a series of inverted hyper-extensional Mesozoic basins (the North Pyrenean Zone (Figure 1) [84]). The tertiary foreland deposits that occur further north constitute the Aquitanian basin. By contrast, the deformation in the southern Pyrenees was accommodated by a thrust imbricate fan [85–87], which in the west central Pyrenees comprise four main thrust sheets (Lakora-Eaux-Chaudes, Gavarnie, Broto, and Guarga). These thrust sheets involve the Paleozoic basement, a preorogenic Mesozoic succession, and the late Cretaceous to early Miocene foreland basin. In the Jaca area, the proximal basin was detached constituting a wedge-top basin, bordered to the south by the thrust front of the External Sierras (Figure 1b). South of the thrust front, the autochthonous Ebro basin exposes a young sedimentary record of the final stages of the Pyrenean exhumation.

Variscan low grade metamorphic rocks and granitoids comprise the major part of the Paleozoic basement (the core of the Pyrenean belt), which are, in turn, unconformably overlain by Permo–Triassic red beds or Cretaceous limestones. The preorogenic Mesozoic succession starts with the Triassic Keuper facies, which are involved in thrust sheet propagation, acting as an evaporite detachment level during extension and contraction, and salt diapirism processes that played a critical role in the formation of Mesozoic minibasins and the exhumation of the Paleozoic basement in the central Pyrenees [88,89]. The rest of the succession is made up of a thick Jurassic–Cretaceous carbonate and sandstone-shale successions.

The South Pyrenean basin contains synorogenic deposits of late Santonian to early Miocene age. During the Eocene, fluvio-deltaic sedimentary environments were concentrated in the Àger and Tremp-Graus basins (eastern sector of the South Pyrenean basin), funneling sediments to the west, to the slope, and deep-marine sedimentation environments of the Ainsa and Jaca basins [24,27,29,90,91]. This deep-marine succession (known as the Hecho Group turbidites [91]) developed during an underfilled foreland basin stage, which with the growth of the orogen, was progressively replaced, from east to west, by deltaic and alluvial deposits leading to an overfilled foreland basin stage (mid to late Eocene [23,25]).

The deep-marine deposits were replaced by the deltaic and fluvial Sobrarbe (Lutetian–Bartonian) and Escanilla (Bartonian–Priabonian) Formations in the Ainsa basin [92]. These systems, which have their source area located in the central Pyrenees and received sediments from the Sis and Gorp-Pobla paleovalleys, prograde westward into the Jaca basin [24,28]. The youngest deposits preserved in the Ainsa basin are the Graus Formation conglomerates (Chattian–Aquitanian), unconformably overlying the Escanilla Formation [93]. In the Jaca basin, the time equivalent deposits to the Escanilla and Sobrarbe are the Sabiñanigo Sandstone (Bartonian) and Belsué-Atarés (Bartonian–Priabonian) delta formations, the fluvial



Campodarbe formation (Bartonian–Oligocene), and the Bernués formation (Oligocene–Miocene), which record the evolution from transitional to fully terrestrial environments. This transition is diachronic and ends with the onset of the endorheic basin stage at 36 Ma, when terrestrial environments spread throughout the entire basin [66,71,94,95].

The Belsué-Atarés delta prograded from east to west at the same time that obliquely-trending folds started to grow in the southern margin of the Jaca basin [23,75,96]. These produced marked thickness variations and a strong diachrony of the sedimentary record. In the north-western part of the Jaca basin, a subordinated delta system occurs instead of the Belsué-Atarés delta (the Martés sandstone [23]). These deltaic environments were progressively substituted by the fluvial to alluvial Campodarbe and Bernués Formations spanning until the lower Miocene [23,76,97].

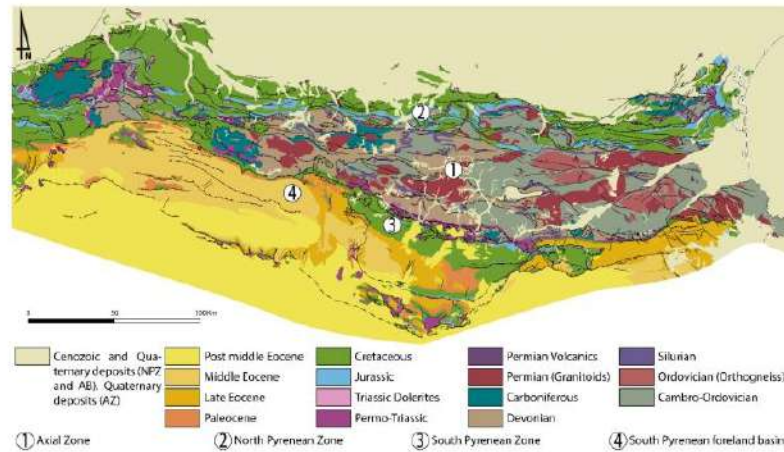
The Campodarbe Formation [60] is a fluvial to alluvial succession, where at least two main sediment routings can be identified [23]. In the northern margin, an east-derived axial fluvial system, entering the basin through the south-eastern margin, interacts with a north-derived transverse alluvial fan system, mainly controlled by the activity of the Gavarnie thrust, and mostly derived from the recycling of a former lower to middle Eocene turbidite basin [23,29,30,97]. By contrast, the sedimentation in the southern edge was dominated by axially-fed fluvial systems that have its proximal time equivalents in the nearby Ainsa basin (Figure 1) (Escanilla Formation) and was strongly controlled by the growth of tectonic structures [23,24,32,63,65,67,75,98]. The last stages of the basin infill are marked by the Bernués Formation (Chattian–Aquitainian [23,97,99]), a complex of alluvial fan deposits sourced from the existing reliefs to the north of the basin.

As the orogenic deformation progressed to the south, the External Sierras thrust front [35,59,74,85] became strongly emergent (Oligocene–Miocene) and split the Campodarbe Formation in the Jaca basin to the north from the Ebro basin to the south. In the Ebro basin, the top of the Campodarbe Formation has been dated at 24.5 Ma (Chattian) [74,77], whereas the fluvial/alluvial deposits of the overlying Uncastillo Formation have been dated as Chattian–Aquitainian. The activity of the Guarga thrust sheet triggered the formation of this north-derived Luna alluvial fan system, which is sourced from the recycling of the Jaca basin and the existing reliefs of the Axial Zone farther to the north [23,100,101].

## 2.2. Source Rock Lithologies

The potential source areas for the Jaca basin during the late Eocene–Miocene are: (i) the Paleozoic basement of the Axial and North Pyrenean Zones, (ii) the preorogenic Mesozoic cover succession, and (iii) the earlier synorogenic assemblage of the upper Cretaceous to middle Eocene deposits (Figure 2).

The Paleozoic basement is constituted by Variscan granitoids that intrude an assemblage of Cambro–Ordovician (and locally Neoproterozoic) to Devonian metasedimentary units, which are, in turn, overlain by flysch deposits of Carboniferous (Culm facies). In the Eastern Pyrenees, the Cambro–Ordovician metasedimentary units dominate the present-day outcrops, intruded by the Ordovician orthogneisses and Variscan granitoids [102–106]. In this area, scarce Neoproterozoic outcrops are also present, mainly constituted by schists, limestones, dolomites, and migmatites. By contrast, in the central Pyrenees, the metasedimentary Devonian terrains (mainly limestones) coexist with the Cambro–Ordovician metasiliciclastic rocks. This metasedimentary succession is also intruded by Variscan granitoids, but Ordovician Orthogneiss do not occur in this area. In the western Axial Zone, Devonian and Carboniferous rocks are dominant with Cambro–Ordovician terrains almost non-existent. In general, the entire Paleozoic basement displays a very-low to low grade metamorphism, though it can reach the medium and high grade in the metamorphic domes that occur along the Axial Zone, mainly involving the Precambrian and Cambro–Ordovician terrains.



**Figure 2.** Geological map of the central Pyrenees (modified from a synthesis by Rodríguez-Fernández et al. [107]) showing the potential source rock terrains for the late Eocene–Oligocene systems of the Jaca basin. Dark frame represents the location of the study area. AB: Aquitanian basin; NPZ: North Pyrenean Zone; AZ: Axial Zone.

The Paleozoic basement of the Axial Zone is unconformably overlain by Permo–Triassic red beds or Jurassic–Cretaceous carbonates. Shales, carbonates (Muschelkalk facies), evaporites (Keuper facies), and dolerites (ophites) follow the lower Triassic sandstone. In the North Pyrenean Zone, Jurassic–lower Cretaceous carbonate deposits are followed by a thick shale and turbidite sequence (Albian to Maastrichtian) intruded by subvolcanic basaltic rocks [108,109]. Contrary to what occurs in the South Pyrenean Zone, Paleozoic basement (locally Neoproterozoic) outcrops also occur, mainly concentrated in the east-central and western Pyrenees. In addition, a restricted narrow east-west-trending belt (the Internal Metamorphic Zone) displays a HT–LP metamorphism related to crustal thinning and mantle exhumation during the Cretaceous rifting [110,111], mainly affecting the Jurassic and Cretaceous succession. In contrast, in the South Pyrenean Zone, the Jurassic, the Cretaceous, and part of the early foreland-basins deposits consist of platform limestones, dolostones, and sandstones. These deposits developed in the distal margin of the marine foreland basin from late Cretaceous to Lutetian times, whereas the basin trough was characterized by clastic deposits.

### 2.3. Heavy Minerals and Source Rock Lithologies

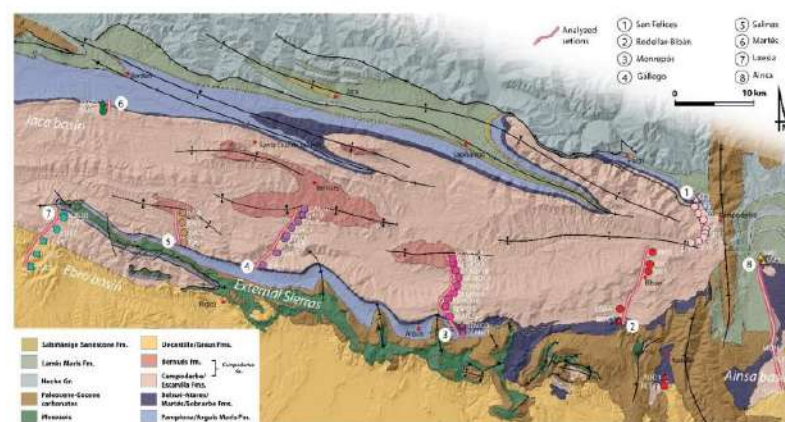
The heavy-mineral content of a sedimentary rock usually does not exceed 1% of the total volume. Source rock type and fertility are the primary controls on the heavy mineral content that a source can provide [19,112,113]. Igneous and medium to high grade metamorphic rocks can contain various heavy minerals as their main constituents or accessory phases, whereas siliciclastic sedimentary rocks mainly produce recycled ultrastable minerals. By contrast, marine carbonate rocks are usually devoid of heavy minerals, although they may produce a few recycled minerals, originally incorporated by aeolian input or by diluted suspended material from terrestrial sources.

In the Pyrenees, zircon, tourmaline, rutile, and apatite grains occur in a wide variety of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks of the Paleozoic basement, Mesozoic metamorphic rocks, and Mesozoic and Tertiary sedimentary cover (Figure 2). Paleozoic metapelites such as phyllites, schists, and granulites might contain chloritoid, almandine, staurolite, and kyanite [102,103,105]. However, these minerals have never been reported in the Mesozoic metapelites of the North Pyrenean Zone. Permo–Carboniferous igneous rocks described in the Pyrenees (Carboniferous rhyolites, dacites, ignimbrites, volcanoclastic

sediments [114,115] or late Variscan muscovite granites [116]) can also be a source of almandine garnet. By contrast, grossular garnet is usually associated with skarn deposits, thermally metamorphosed impure limestones, and marbles occurring in the Axial and North Pyrenean Zones, although volcanic rocks of the North Pyrenean Zone (syenites) may contain grossular as well [117]. Clinopyroxene, olivine, spinel, and epidote have been described in various igneous rocks such as Triassic dolerites or Cretaceous basalts, picrites, teschenites, syenites, and lamprophyres of the North Pyrenean Zone [117–120]. Clinopyroxene also occurs commonly in basaltic and andesitic rocks of the Stephano-Permian volcanism [114]. In addition, epidote, titanite, and clinopyroxene can be found in Paleozoic marbles and calcschists, skarn deposits, and hornfels related to Paleozoic granites, as well as in the metamorphic Mesozoic limestones of the North Pyrenean Zone [119,121]. In regionally metamorphosed carbonate rocks of the amphibolite facies, spinel, olivine, clinopyroxene, and amphibole have been reported. Titanite, a common accessory mineral of many igneous and metamorphic rocks, can be found in Paleozoic granitic sources, Triassic dolerites, metapelites, and impure calc-silicate rocks [102,103,105,106,109,118].

### 3. Sampling and Analytical Methods

The deltaic to fluvial/alluvial environments of the Belsué-Atarés, Campodarbe, and Bernués Formations were sampled along 6 stratigraphic sections of the southern part of the Jaca basin (San Felices, Rodellar-Bibán, Monrepós, Gállego, Salinas, and Martés sections) (Figure 3). In addition, a section in the Ebro basin (Luesia section, covering the Campodarbe and Uncastillo Formations) and another one in the Ainsa basin (Ainsa section, including the Sobrarbe and Escanilla Formations) were also sampled to compare the compositional features with the time-equivalent deposits of the Jaca basin.



**Figure 3.** Geological map of the of the Jaca basin (modified from Puigdefàbregas [23]). Yellow-purple lines show the location of the analyzed sections. Numbers refer to each section: (1) San Felices section, (2) Rodellar-Bibán section, (3) Monrepós section, (4) Gállego section, (5) Salinas section, (6) Martés section, (7) Luesia section, and (8) Ainsa section. Numbers and symbols refer to each of the analyzed samples for sandstone petrography analyses.

Ninety-four sandstone and conglomerate samples were collected in the field for petrography and heavy mineral analysis. The number and spacing of petrography samples were established according to the representativeness of each analyzed sedimentary system within the stratigraphic sections. Fifty-three samples were chosen for quantification of the detrital modes through point-counting analysis under the polarizing microscope. After establishing a provenance framework based on sandstone petrography, twenty-five samples were selected for heavy mineral analysis.

### 3.1. Sandstone Petrography

The petrographic study was carried on thin sections stained with Na-cobaltinitrite for suitable identification of feldspar [122]. In order to distinguish carbonate compositions such as dolomite, ankerite or calcite, Alizarine red-S staining was applied. The Gazzi–Dickinson point counting method [1,123–125] was used to calculate the detrital modes, counting three to five hundred points for each thin section [126]. The points were classified as framework grains, diagenetic minerals, matrix, and porosity. Framework grains were labeled according to Zuffa [125] as noncarbonate extrabasinal (NCE), noncarbonate intrabasinal (NCI), carbonate extrabasinal (CE), and carbonate intrabasinal (CI). For metamorphic rock fragments, the classification of Garzanti and Vezzoli [127] was applied, while volcanic grains were classified according to Margsaglia and Ingersoll [128] and Critelli and Ingersoll [129]. The results were plotted and classified into first to fourth order ternary diagrams following Zuffa [125].

### 3.2. Heavy Minerals

Medium grained sandstone samples were targeted for sampling in order to avoid hydraulic-sorting effects that might bias the analytical results [130–133]. Fine to very coarse grain sizes were collected only in cases where medium grained sandstone was not available. In addition, samples from each depositional system were collected from similar facies in order to minimize hydraulic-sorting effects related to different processes within the same depositional environment.

Samples were crushed with a Retsch Disc Mill DM 200 prior to acid digestion with diluted 10% acetic acid for carbonate removal and avoiding apatite dissolution [112]. Struers Metason 200 ultrasound machine was used during 5 min in order help desegregation of well cemented sands and clay coatings. The 32 to 500 micrometer window was obtained through wet sieving, in order to avoid the clay to fine silt fraction but to analyze an acceptable grain-size window that does not produce a potential bias due to hydraulic-sorting effects [130–132]. The recovery of the dense fraction (2.90 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) was performed by the centrifuging method, using the nontoxic dense liquid Na-polytungstate and partial freezing with liquid nitrogen [112,133]. 30 µm polished thin sections of the heavy-mineral fraction were prepared for each sample.

We used Raman spectroscopy for the identification of mineral grains [134,135]. A representative area of each thin section was selected and at least 200 non-diagenetic transparent heavy minerals were analyzed (opaque, carbonate, and micaceous minerals were not considered for identification) [112,136,137]. Therefore, only relative abundances of heavy minerals are reported in this paper. Raman scattering experiments were performed at room temperature in the backscattering geometry using a T64000 Horiba Jobin Yvon micro-Raman spectrometer equipped with high sensitivity liquid Nitrogen cooled CCD (charge-coupled device) as the detector. Samples were mounted on the XY stage of a BX40 Olympus microscope. The 488 nm laser line was used for the measurements. The incident laser beam was focused to a 2 µm spot on the samples using a 50-microscope objective. Laser power was kept below 0.4 mW to avoid laser-induced heating. Spectrometer resolution was 2 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The obtained spectra (Figures S1 and S2) were compared with reference spectra [135,138,139] and mineral identification was verified under the optical microscope.

### 3.3. Statistical Treatment

In this work, we apply correspondence analysis [140] as an exploratory compositional data analysis tool to assess similarities between samples. The results are displayed as biplots in order to facilitate the visualization and interpretation of the results.

Statistical treatment of the point-counting data (petrographic and heavy mineral data) was performed using the Provenance R-package [141,142], which allowed the distinction between different petrofacies and heavy-mineral suites. Since the heavy-mineral data were acquired using the area method, the statistical bias might be greater; however, we believe it is not significant for the purpose of this work.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Sandstone Petrography

#### 4.1.1. Grain Types

Framework grains are here described in order to establish their most probable provenance. Non-framework grains are authigenic minerals, related to cementation and replacing processes in most of the cases where calcite is the main cement typology. All percentages here described are referred over total framework grains.

#### Noncarbonate Extrabasinal Grains (NCE)

Quartz is a widely represented type of grain. Its contents range from 7.3 to 51.9%. Several types of quartz have been distinguished: monocrystalline, polycrystalline, and quartz contained in a rock fragment. Characteristic quartz with evaporitic inclusions (anhydrite and halite) occurs in proportions of 0.4–2.6%.

Feldspar grain contents are (Figure S3) up to 12.4% of abundance, classified as orthoclase (<6.5%), microcline (<4.5%), and plagioclase (<5.5%). K-feldspar usually appears non-altered, whereas plagioclase usually shows some degree of alteration.

Lithic grains (Figure S3) dominate the framework components in many samples. They consist of metamorphic, plutonic, volcanic, and noncarbonate sedimentary rock fragments. Metamorphic rock fragments are the most abundant type of grain in most of the samples (up to 46.1%). Metamorphic grains include very low to low grade (metapelites and phyllites), medium grade (mica schists, schists, and chloritic schists), and high grade (quartzite). Plutonic grains (granitoid rock fragments) are very scarce (<1.7%) and recognized in very few samples. Volcanic grains represent up to 3.6% in some samples. Three textures of paleovolcanic lithics have been identified: (i) lathwork texture made of plagioclase and altered augite crystals, (ii) microlithic texture made of plagioclase microlites, and in lower proportion, (iii) vitric texture. Noncarbonate sedimentary rock fragments (3.4–53.6%) are sandstone, hybrid sandstone (Figure S3), siltstone, hybrid siltstone, and silicified rock fragments. Silicified rock fragments have been also subdivided into radiolarite rock fragments and silicified limestones.

#### Noncarbonate Intrabasinal Grains (NCI)

Noncarbonate intrabasinal grains are scarce (<5.3%), appearing always as glauconite or argillaceous rip-up clasts.

#### Carbonate Extrabasinal Grains (CE)

Carbonate extrabasinal grains occur with a wide variety of textures, reaching proportions up to 64.6%. Distinction has been made into (i) bioclastic and sparitic limestones, (ii) dolostones, and (iii) dolomitic and dolomitized limestones. Most common components contained in these rock fragments are bioclasts as foraminifera (nummulitids, discocyclinids, miliolids, alveolinids), red algae, or bivalves. Dolostone fragments (<6.7%) have been recognized as dolomicrite, polycrystalline sparitic fragments and single-grain dolomite.

#### Carbonate Intrabasinal Grains (CI)

Carbonate intrabasinal grains are rare (<4%) and appear as micritic intraclasts and caliche concretions, or as bioclasts (red algae, bivalves, and benthic foraminifera such as Nummulites).

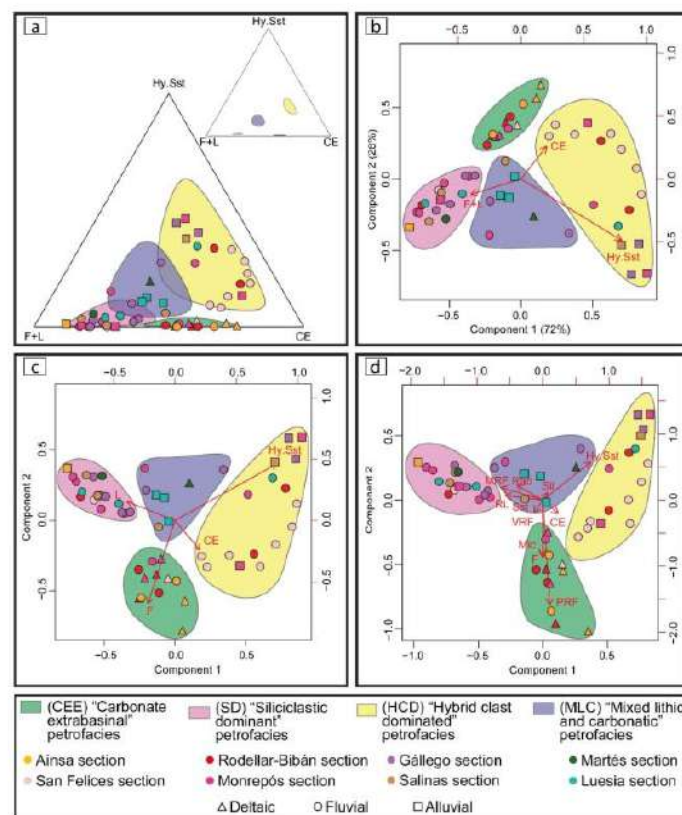
#### 4.1.2. Modal Sandstone Composition

Sandstone detrital modes are classified in three ternary diagrams (Figure S4), in order to visualize the compositional trends and the potential shifts of the source areas. A first-order diagram is used to classify the analyzed samples according to Zuffa 1980 [143]. The results show that the analyzed samples correspond to lithic arenites and calcithites. A second-order classification diagram following Dickinson et al. [144] shows an increase in

lithic fragments from the deltaic to the alluvial environments. Finally, a third-order diagram shows the dominance of metamorphic and sedimentary over volcanic lithic grains.

#### 4.1.3. Petrofacies

We use a ternary plot in order to discriminate among the petrofacies defined by Roigé et al. [30] for the northern Jaca basin. The plot (Figure 4a) compares the relative abundance of hybrid sandstone rock fragments (Hy.Sst), feldspar and lithic rock fragments, excluding hybrid sandstone rock fragments (F+L) and carbonate extrabasinal grains (CE). The discrimination between the relative abundance of these types of grains allows to define four petrofacies that reflect the interplay of different source areas and the evolution of the basin.

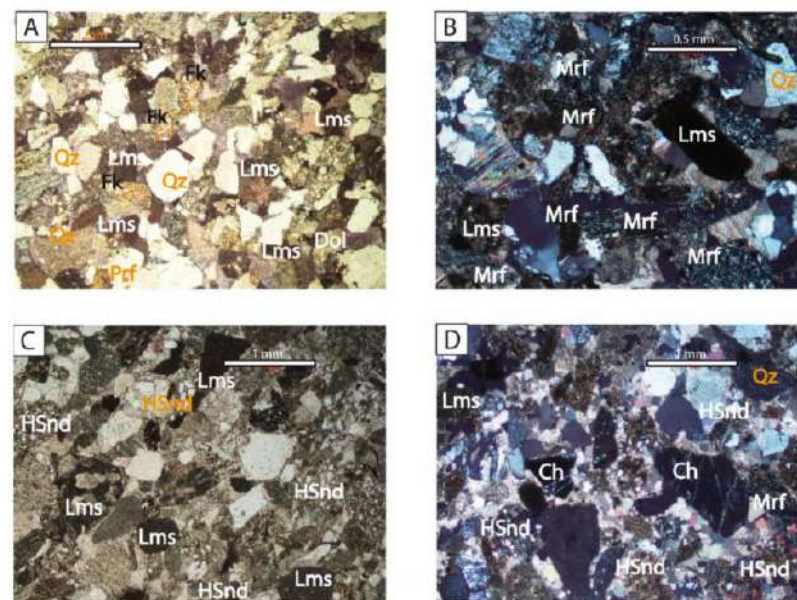


**Figure 4.** Compositional plots for all the analyzed samples. Feldspar (F), metamorphic r.f. (MRF), plutonic r.f. (PRF), volcanic r.f. (VRF), hybrid sandstone r.f. (Hy.Sst), siliciclastic sandstone (Sst), micas (Mic), silicified r.f. (Sil), radiolarite r.f. (Rad), Fe-Oxide replacement r.f. (RL), and carbonate extrabasinal grains (CE). (a) Compositional plot discriminates the four main groups of petrofacies described for all the analyzed samples showing the confidence region (90%) of the entire population of each petrofacies, while the small ternary diagram on the right side shows the mean confidence regions (90%) for each petrofacies. (b) Biplot showing the statistical significance of the four petrofacies model (100% of the variance is explained). (c) Biplot displaying the results of a correspondence analysis where F and L have been considered as two different variables in order to illustrate the compositional variations of feldspar (F) and lithics (L). (d) Biplot showing the compositions of samples and petrofacies considering a wide range of grains.

Correspondence analysis is here used in order to assess the statistical significance of the defined petrofacies. The results (Figure 4b) indicate that the four petrofacies model accounts for a hundred percent of the variance. Moreover, additional biplots differentiating F from L (Figure 4c) or showing the relative abundance of more types of grains (Figure 4d) are used for further description and visualization of samples' composition.

#### Carbonate Extrabasinal Enriched Petrofacies (CEE)

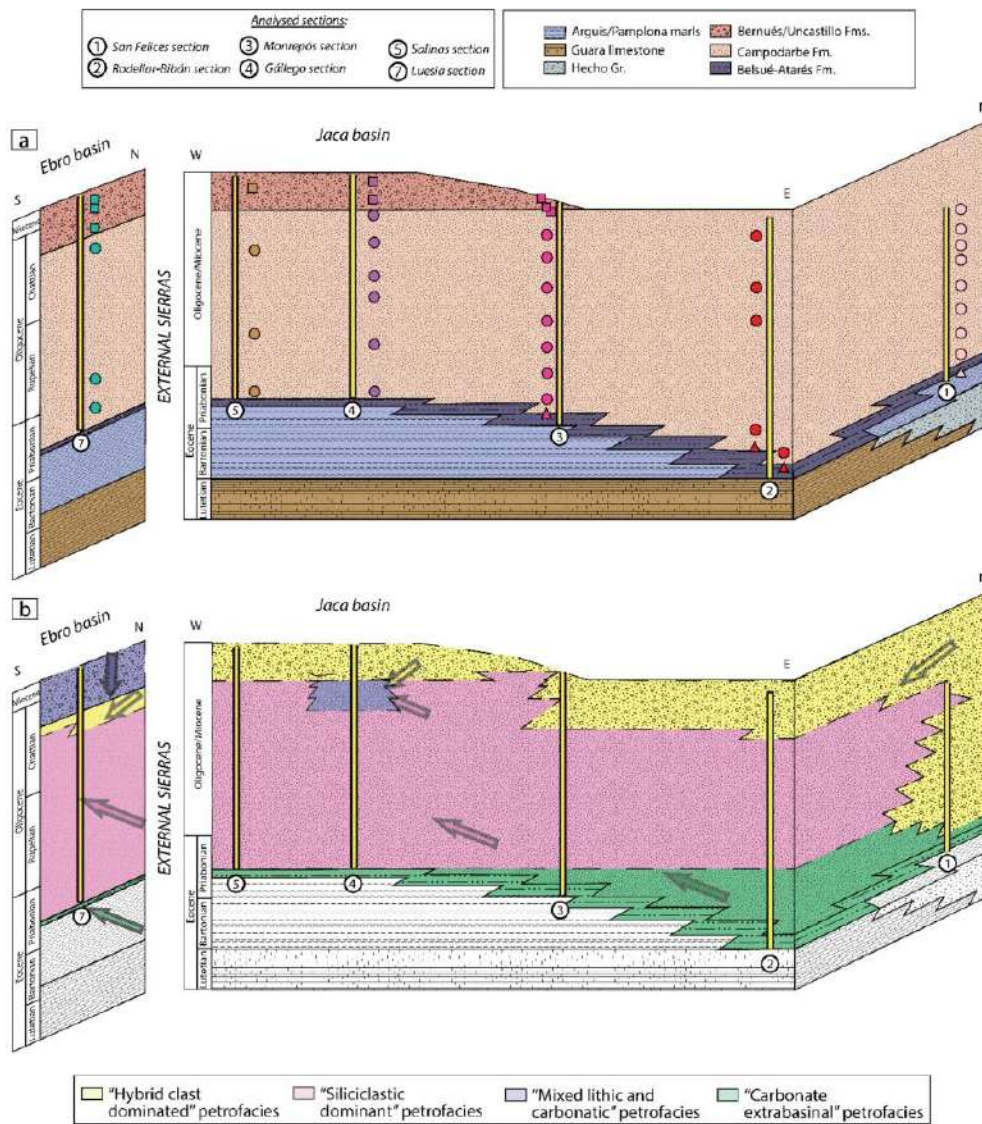
In this petrofacies (Figures 5A and S5a), carbonate extrabasinal grains are the most dominant rock fragment (48.5–75.3%). Lime mudstone and wackestone rock fragments of Mesozoic age are the most represented, including wackestone rock fragments containing *philonellid* tests (Turonian limestones from the southern Pyrenees), while grainstone, packstone, and dolostone rock fragments are also present. This petrofacies also displays significant enrichment in microcline, orthoclase, plagioclase, plutonic rock fragments, and mica (Figure 4c,d), but it lacks hybrid sandstone rock fragments (<2.6%).



**Figure 5.** Optical photomicrographs of the described petrofacies. (A) General view of “carbonate extrabasinal enriched” petrofacies, with abundant micritic and bioclastic limestone (Lms) fragments and quartz (Qz), K-feldspar (Fk), plutonic rock fragments (Prf), and dolomite grains (Dol) (XPL). Sample ROD1, Belsué-Atarés Formation. (B) “Siliciclastic dominant” petrofacies characterized by the highest contents of quartz (Q), metamorphic rock fragments (Mrf), and limestone grains (Lms) and by the absence of hybrid sandstone rock fragments (XPL). Sample GAL4, Campodarbe Formation. (C) General view of “hybrid clast-dominated” petrofacies showing the large amount of hybrid sandstone rock fragments (HSnd) and limestone rock fragments (Lms) (PPL). (D) Appearance of “mixed lithic and carbonatic” petrofacies, showing the coexistence of hybrid sandstone rock fragments (HSnd) with abundant carbonatic (Lms) and siliciclastic grains radiolarite (Ch), quartz (Qz), and metamorphic grains (Mrf) (XPL).

In the interstratified conglomerate layers, the most common clast types are Mesozoic grey micritic limestones and dolostones. Epidote-bearing dolerites (Triassic ophites) are also present. Subordinate clasts are siliciclastic red sandstone (Permotriassic) and white quartz pebbles, green quartzite (Paleozoic), and black quartz clasts (Carboniferous radiolarites).

The CEE petrofacies occurs in the oldest analyzed sedimentary systems of the basin (the Sobrarbe and Escanilla Formations in the Ainsa basin, the Belsué-Atarés Formation and the basal Campodarbe Formation in the Jaca basin; Figure 6).



**Figure 6.** (a) General stratigraphic cross-section sketch with symbols representing the relative position of the analyzed samples presented in Figure 3, used here to understand the petrofacies scheme below. (b) Colored stratigraphic cross-section sketch in order to illustrate the distribution of the petrofacies laterally and through time. Yellow color corresponds to "hybrid clast-dominated" petrofacies, green color to "carbonate extrabasinal enriched" petrofacies, blue color to "mixed lithic and carbonatic" petrofacies, and pink color to "siliciclastic dominant" petrofacies. Colored arrows are used to facilitate reading of the provenance information. Dashed lines represent the boundaries between petrofacies.



The Sobrarbe Formation (samples SM1 and SM3 in Figure 3) displays the highest relative content of carbonate grains (mudstone, packstone, and grainstone rock fragments; Figure 4a), together with subordinate granite, schist, and feldspar grains. Up section, the overlying Escanilla Formation (samples MO1 and OL1) displays the same compositional features, with a slight increase in lithic fragments (Figure 4c).

In the Jaca basin, this petrofacies is observed in the Belsué-Atarés Formation in the San Felices, Rodellar-Bibán, and Monrepós sections, displaying a composition very close to that described in the Escanilla Formation in the Ainsa basin (Figure 4). In the Rodellar-Bibán section (samples ROD1 and ROD3), the petrofacies contains the highest abundance of feldspar grains (reaching up to 18.5% of framework grains).

#### Siliciclastic Dominant Petrofacies (SD)

Siliciclastic components are the most dominant grain type (Figures 5B and S5b,c), and the abundance of carbonate grains is always under 37%. Hybrid sandstone rock fragments are present in this petrofacies but are scarce (>5.5%). An enrichment of MRF is always observed (Figure 4d), together with significant amounts of radiolarite rock fragments and quartz-rich sandstone/siltstone rock fragments. Subordinate sandstone/siltstone rock fragments usually contain mica and opaques (RL).

In the conglomerate beds, the dominant clast types are siliciclastic red sandstone and microconglomerate pebbles (deriving from the Buntsandstein facies), together with low grade metamorphic clasts (slates and schists; Paleozoic), epidote-bearing dolerites (Triassic ophites), granitoids (Variscan), white quartz, green quartzites (Paleozoic), and black quartz clasts (Carboniferous radiolarites). Grey micritic limestones and dolostones (Mesozoic) and Devonian limestones are also present. Hybrid sandstone clasts are scarce.

In the Ainsa basin, siliciclastic dominant petrofacies are represented in the upper part of the Escanilla Formation (sample GRAD1; Figure 6), where metamorphic rock fragments such as metasiltstone, slate, and phyllite are overwhelming (Figure 4d).

In the Jaca basin, the Campodarbe and Bernués Formations display similar content to that of the upper part of the Escanilla Formation in the Ainsa basin. In the Rodellar and San Felices sections, this SD petrofacies is scarce. By contrast, to the west, the SD petrofacies dominates most of the Campodarbe Formation (Bibán, Monrepós, Gállego, Martés, Salinas, and Luesia sections; Figure 6). Only one sample of the Bernués Formation in the Monrepós section displays this petrofacies (BEMO-18).

#### Hybrid Clast-Dominated Petrofacies (HCD)

Limestone rock fragments are the most represented component in most of the samples of this petrofacies (>30.6%; Figure 4). However, the distinctive feature of this petrofacies (Figures 5C and S5d) is the high content (>8.4%) of hybrid sandstone/siltstone rock fragments (rock fragments that contain both extrabasinal and intrabasinal carbonate components in similar proportions) when compared to the other petrofacies. Silicic components such as metamorphic and siliciclastic sandstone rock fragments display a low abundance (<9.7 and <12.3%, respectively; Figure 4c,d).

In the conglomerate layers of this petrofacies, hybrid sandstone rock fragments (mainly derived from the recycling Eocene Hecho turbidites) and grey micritic limestones and dolostones (Mesozoic and lower Tertiary) dominate over the lithologies described in the “siliciclastic dominant” petrofacies (Permotriassic pebbles, low grade metamorphics, granitoids, white quartz, green quartzite, and radiolarites). Triassic dolerites have also been observed in the eastern sector of the basin. In the Bernués Formation (Gállego and Salinas section), clasts of metamorphic breccia (Ibarrondoa breccia; upper Cretaceous, North Pyrenean Zone) have been identified.

The HCD petrofacies dominates the Campodarbe deposits in the San Felices section (Figure 6), whereas in the south-west part of the basin, only the upper parts of this Formation (Rodellar-Bibán and Monrepós sections) record this petrofacies. The overlying Bernués Formation maintain these compositional features (Figures 4 and 6).

### Mixed Lithic and Carbonatic Petrofacies (MLC)

This petrofacies (Figure 4a) is characterized by 20.9–45.9% carbonate grains (Figures 5D and 55e,f), including wackestone rock fragments containing *philonellid* tests (Turonian limestones from the southern Pyrenees). It also contains, as noncarbonate grains, up to 27.5% hybrid sandstone rock fragments and high proportions of lithic grains (20.9–45.9%; excluding hybrid sandstone rock fragments) such as metamorphic r.f., radiolarite r.f., siliciclastic sandstone, and volcanic lithic grains, as well as K-feldspar.

This petrofacies is observed in a limited number of samples (Figures 4 and 6) and shows two different sub-groups that can be identified in function of the lithic fragment types (Figure S6). In the Campodarbe Formation, it appears toward the top in the Monrepós section and extends to lower stratigraphic levels in the Gállego and Salinas sections (samples BEMO14, GAL7, GAL8, BAI3). It shows a significant enrichment in metamorphic rock fragments (MRF) and Fe-Oxide replacement r.f. (RL) (Figure S6). In contrast, in the transitional Martés deposits (sample MAR1) and in the alluvial Uncastillo Formation (samples LUE2, LUE3 and LUE5), lithic grains are enriched in silicified r.f. (Sil), radiolarite r.f. (Rad), and volcanic r.f. (VRF).

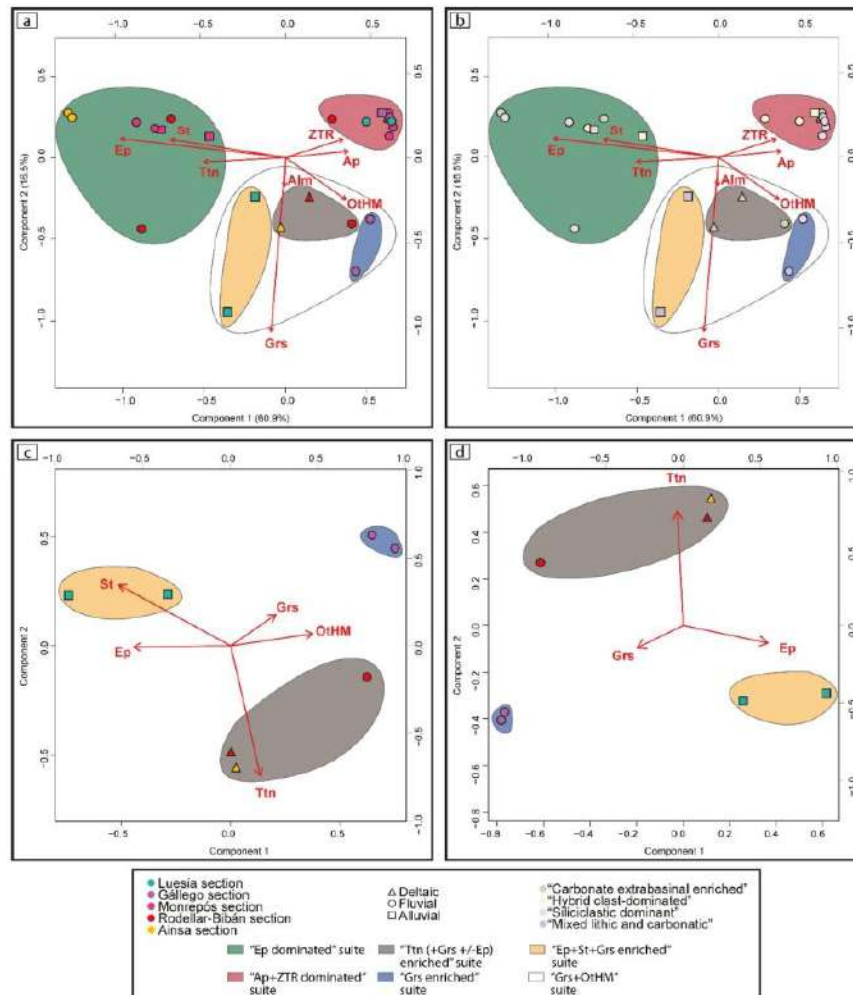
The conglomerate layers of the Campodarbe Formation in the Gállego and Salinas sections display hybrid sandstone clasts (mainly Hecho Group turbidites; Eocene), low grade metamorphic clasts (slates and schists; Paleozoic), Permotriassic red sandstones, Devonian limestones, and grey micritic limestones and dolostones (Mesozoic). In the Monrepós area, epidote-bearing dolerites (Triassic ophites) are also present. In the Luesia section, the conglomerate pebbles are mainly dominated by hybrid sandstones and alveolina limestones. However, granitoids, diorites, basic volcanic rocks (Permian), siliciclastic red sandstone and microconglomerate (Buntsandstein facies), white quartz, green quartzite, and radiolarite are also common.

### 4.2. Heavy Minerals

Seventeen different transparent heavy minerals were successfully identified with the aid of Raman spectroscopy. Apatite (Ap), zircon (Zrn), tourmaline (Tur), rutile (Rt), epidote (Ep), titanite (Ttn), grossular (Grs), almandine (Alm), and staurolite (St) are the most abundant, whereas other transparent heavy minerals such as monazite (Mz), xenotime (Xtm), clinopyroxene (Cpx), spinel (Sp), sphalerite (Sph), chloritoid (Cl), andalusite (And), and kyanite (Ky) are scarce.

#### 4.2.1. Heavy-Mineral Suites

We use correspondence analysis in order to explore similarities between the heavy-mineral content of samples and to define distinct heavy-mineral assemblages. Based on the results of the correspondence analysis (Figure 7), and the clear differences observed in the relative abundance of the heavy minerals (Figure S7), five different heavy-mineral suites can be labeled, based on the relative enrichment in Ap, ZTR (Zrn+Tur+Rt), Ep, St, Ttn, Grs, Alm, and other transparent heavy minerals (OthM). The correspondence analysis (Figure 7a) provides evidence of the occurrence of an Ep+St+Ttn suite (“Ep dominated” suite), an Ap+ZTR suite (“Ap+ZTR dominated” suite), and a Grt+OthM suite. However, this last mineral assemblage can be subdivided into a “Grs enriched” suite, an “Ep+St+Grs enriched” suite, and a “Ttn (+Grs +/-Ep) enriched” suite (Figure 7c), based on Grs, Ep, Ttn, St, and OthM content.



**Figure 7.** Heavy-mineral compositional plots. (a) Biplot displaying the results of correspondence analysis applied to all analyzed samples and considering all encountered minerals. OtHM include scarce minerals (Mz, Xtm, Cpx, Sp, Sph, Clt, And, and Ky). Colored symbols indicate sample’s section. (b) Biplot displaying the results of correspondence analysis applied to all analyzed samples. Colored symbols indicate the petrofacies. (c) Biplot displaying the results of correspondence analysis applied to samples belonging to the Grs+OtHM enriched heavy-mineral suite only considering Grs, Ttn, Ep, St, and OtHM. (d) Biplot displaying the results of correspondence analysis applied to samples belonging to the Grs+OtHM enriched heavy-mineral suite only considering Grs, Ttn, and Ep.

“Grs (+Ttn +/- Ep) Enriched” Suite

This is the oldest mineral suite recorded in the study area, and it is dominated by ZTR (26.7–49.1%) and Ap (22.1–23.8%). However, it shows an important enrichment in Grs (12.1–16.0%), Ttn (5.6–13.8%), and Ep (0.0–12.0%) (Figure S7). The most characteristic feature of this assemblage is its Ttn content (Figure 7c,d). This suite occurs in the oldest deposits of the Ainsa and Jaca basins (the Sobrarbe delta, the Belsué-Atarés delta, and the lower fluvial Campodarbe Formation; Figures 7c and 8a) and is restricted to the easternmost sector of the study area.

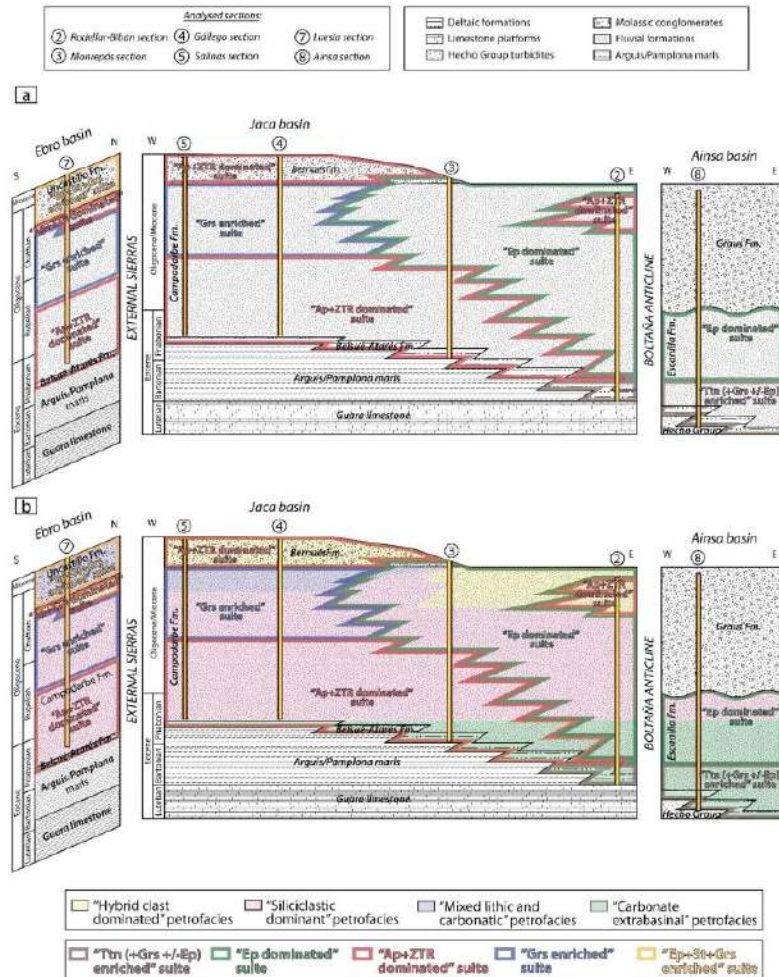


Figure 8. (a) Colored stratigraphic cross-section in order to illustrate the distribution of the heavy-mineral suites laterally and through time. (b) Colored stratigraphic cross-section in order to illustrate the distribution of the petrofacies and heavy-mineral suites laterally and through time.

**"Ap+ZTR Dominated" Suite**

The distinctive feature of this suite is the dominance of Ap and ZTR. Together, they represent more than 87.7% of the mineral spectra, reaching up to 98.1% in the middle Campodarbe Formation in the Monrepós section (BEMO-8). Although OtHM (such as Cld, Mz, Xtm, or Sp) are scarce, this suite shows an enrichment in this component. The suite occurs in the Belsué-Atarés deltaic formation in the Nocito area (west of the Rodellar section) and dominates the lower and middle Campodarbe Formation in the Monrepós and Gállego sections, as well as the Bernués Formation in the Gállego area (Figure 8a). In the Ebro basin, it is present along the whole sedimentary record of the Campodarbe Formation. By contrast, in the Ainsa basin, this assemblage is not represented.

**"Ep Dominated" Suite**

The main feature of this assemblage is the overwhelming presence of Ep, always higher than 40.5%, and reaching up to 77.4% in the lower Escanilla Fm in the Ainsa basin

(Figure 8a). This suite is found only in the eastern sector of the study area (Ainsa and eastern Jaca basin), dominating the fluvial Escanilla and Campodarbe Formations, but interestingly, it does not extend to the equivalent units of the western part of the Jaca basin (Gállego and Salinas sections). Its first appearance in the analyzed sections occurs in the upper Bartonian in the Ainsa and Bibán sections, whereas at Monrepós, it is not recorded until the Oligocene (upper Campodarbe).

#### “Grs Enriched” Suite

Although this suite is mainly dominated by Ap and ZTR (70.5–79.5%; Figures S7 and 7c,d), its remarkable feature is that it displays an enrichment in Grs (14.5–23.3%), Ep is absent, and Ttn scarce (0.5%). It occurs in the middle-upper Campodarbe deposits of the Gállego, Salinas, and Luesia sections (Figure 8a).

#### “Ep+St+Grs Enriched” Suite

This suite displays a Grs content (13.7–30.8%) similar to that of the Grs enriched suite (Figure S7), but it is always accompanied by remarkable proportions of Ep (24.0–27.6%; more than the Grs+Ttn+/-Ep enriched suite; Figure 7d) and St (Figure 7c); Ttn is scarce (1.5–1.9%). Ap+ZTR contents (33.9–53.9%) are much lower than in the Grs enriched and the Ap+ZTR dominated suites. The suite is only recorded in the Ebro basin, in the alluvial deposits of the Luesia fan (top of the Luesia section).

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. Considerations about the Heavy-Mineral Detrital Signatures

The original detrital heavy-mineral suites derived from a source rock might be altered through a series of processes. Among them, dissolution during deep burial diagenesis is the most critical in old sedimentary rocks [130–132,145–147]. Therefore, it is important to assess the possible diagenetic overprint prior to extract potentially biased conclusions about the provenance and connectivity of the studied deposits. In the Jaca basin, the sharp appearance of epidote in the record, the low paleotemperatures experienced by the studied sedimentary rocks (<50 °C) [32,148], and the absence of advanced dissolution features in the more unstable minerals [149], such as epidote or titanite, point to a very low impact of diagenesis on the detrital heavy-mineral suites. Therefore, we can infer that heavy-mineral data are reflecting provenance features instead of burial-related overprint.

### 5.2. Provenance Implications and Evolution of Source Areas

Sandstone detrital modes and heavy minerals in the Jaca basin indicate more than a single source area, evidencing the interplay between fluvial–alluvial systems of diverse provenance from Eocene to Miocene times. The four petrofacies and the five heavy-mineral suites established in this study allow a better discrimination of these source areas, as well as the identification of different sediment routings and their evolution through time. These inferences are here discussed in terms of provenance and connectivity, based on an integrated approach that encompasses the petrofacies and the heavy-mineral suites.

The Belsué-Atarés Formation represents the first deltaic unit registered in the southern border of the Jaca basin (Figure 8). “Carbonate extrabasinal enriched” petrofacies is distinctive on this formation. The petrographic signatures are characterized by a dominance of carbonate grains, with subordinate plutonic rock fragments. Together with paleocurrents and facies architecture [23,59], these petrographic signatures support a provenance from the east, in the central Pyrenees. This source area would have included the Paleozoic basement of the Axial Zone, which provided significant amounts of plutonic components, together with Mesozoic and Paleocene limestones, which mainly delivered a wide range of carbonate grains. The compositional similarity (“carbonate extrabasinal enriched” petrofacies with “Ttn+Grs(+/-Ep) enriched” suite) between the Sobrarbe (Ainsa) and Belsué-Atarés (Jaca) Formations implies that they were connected during Lutetian–Bartonian times (Figure 8b).

During the Bartonian, this source continued supplying sediment to the Ainsa basin, feeding the fluvial Escanilla Formation, and transferring sediment to the Campodarbe and Belsué-Atarés Formations in the eastern part of the Jaca basin. From the middle Bartonian onwards, the Escanilla Formation displays the “Ep dominated” suite, which can be traced to the Jaca basin in its easternmost part (Figure 8). The main characteristic of this assemblage is the overwhelming content of epidote, pointing to a source with abundant Triassic dolerites [39,118]. Compositional similarity between the Campodarbe Formation and the Escanilla Formation (both formations display CEE petrofacies and Ep dominated suite) implies connectivity between the two fluvial units.

However, it is remarkable that, during the Bartonian, west of the Rodellar-Bibán section, the Campodarbe Formation displays the other distinct heavy-mineral suite, the “Ap+ZTR dominated”. Idiomorphic Ap and ZTR in this suite can be linked to granitic sources [39], whereas the more rounded Ap and ZTR grains can be attributed to the recycling of the siliciclastic Mesozoic (i.e., Vallcarga Fm. [150]) and Paleocene sedimentary cover (i.e., Tremp Fm. [43]), but the lack of epidote is evidence of the lack of Triassic dolerites in the source area. The occurrence of the two different heavy-mineral suites in different outcrops of the Campodarbe Formation with the same petrofacies points to the contribution by two distinct fluvial systems following different routings, one feeding the eastern part of the basin, sourced from the central Pyrenees (where abundant Triassic dolerites occur), and the other feeding the western part, sourced from the eastern Pyrenees.

During the Priabonian, paleocurrent directions and facies architecture continue indicating an eastern provenance for the Campodarbe Formation, but a change of the petrofacies typology (from CEE to SD) is evidence of a shift in the source area, marked by an increase in metamorphic rock fragments. This shift indicates a persisting input from the Paleozoic basement but highlights a major change in the sourcing lithologies within the Axial Zone. Nonetheless, the new petrofacies (SD) still displays the two former heavy-mineral suites (“Ep dominated” and “Ap+ZTR dominated”; Figure 8b). The “Ep dominated” suite is evidence of the continued presence of Triassic dolerites in the source area, whereas the “Ap+ZTR dominated” suite points to the lack of these rocks. The dominance of Ap and ZTR in the heavy mineral provenance signal, together with the abundance of metamorphic rock fragments and siliciclastic sandstone, can be related to sources with a very low to low degree of metamorphism, as well as to the recycling of Carboniferous and Permo–Triassic siliciclastic sandstones [39].

The change from the CEE to the SD petrofacies is also identified in the upper part of the Escanilla Formation, in the Ainsa basin (Ainsa section), as well as in the Campodarbe Formation, in the Jaca basin (Rodellar-Bibán and Monrepós sections; Figure 6). Therefore, these sections record the evolution of the central and eastern Pyrenean sources, from a plutonic dominated toward a metamorphic dominated source area, that could be linked to a reorganization of the drainage area in the Axial Zone caused by uplift or thrust emplacement in the source area [30,151–153]. However, the compositional difference recorded by the heavy-mineral detrital signatures highlights the persistence of the two different axially-fed east-sourced systems from late Bartonian (Figure 8).

Moreover, during the Priabonian, the northeastern part of the basin (San Felices section) records the onset of north-sourced sediments, evidenced by the substitution of the “carbonate extrabasinal enriched” for the “hybrid clast-dominated” petrofacies. By contrast, the advent of north-sourced sediments to the southern margin of the Jaca basin (transverse-fed system) (Figure 6) takes place during the Oligocene as shown by the substitution of the “siliciclastic dominant” petrofacies (associated with the eastern provenance of the axially-fed systems) by the “hybrid clast-dominated” petrofacies (transverse system).

As in the former described petrofacies, the “hybrid clast-dominated” petrofacies displays two distinct heavy-mineral suites. The “Ap+ZTR dominated” suite can be attributed to the recycling of the Eocene turbidite basin [39] (north of the Jaca basin). By contrast, the “Ep dominated suite” is evidence of the strong eastern contribution and the mixing of the axial and transverse systems in the eastern part of the basin. This mixing is also

evidenced by the occurrence of the “mixed lithic and carbonatic” petrofacies at the top of the Monrepós section, resulting from the interplay of the “hybrid clast-dominated” petrofacies with the “siliciclastic dominant” petrofacies.

In the western part of the basin (Gállego and Salinas sections), the mixing between the axial and transverse systems is also registered by the “mixed lithic and carbonatic” petrofacies, which displays a “Grs enriched” suite (Figure 8), evidencing the interplay between the “siliciclastic dominant Grs enriched” axial system and the “hybrid clast-dominated Ap+ZTR dominated” transverse system.

Therefore, in the Jaca basin, the different heavy mineral provenance signatures recorded in the eastern and western areas allow to characterize two axially-fed, east-sourced fluvial systems that coexisted during the sedimentation of the Campodarbe Fm, which is at variance with the classical sedimentological model of a unique fluvial system transferring sediments from east to west [23]. The fluvial Campodarbe Fm displays coarser grain-sizes in the eastern part of the basin and finer grain sizes to the west. This shift was interpreted as a facies change of the same fluvial course, with its proximal facies located to the east and the distal to the west. Nevertheless, the different heavy mineral provenance signatures reveal that, in fact, this facies change corresponds to two different fluvial networks with different source areas instead of to proximal-distal parts of a unique fluvial system. The easternmost fluvial system (“Ep dominated”) could correspond to the Bibán fluvial facies of Puigdefàbregas [23], which laterally passes northwest to the fluvio-lacustrine facies of Santa Cruz-Bailo. Meanwhile, the westernmost fluvial system (“Ap+ZTR dominated”) would correspond to the Monrepós-Anzánigo fluvial facies, laterally passing to the west to the fluvio-lacustrine facies of Javier-Pintano-Villalangua.

Much more to the west, in the Luesia section, the lower Campodarbe Formation does not show significant variations with its equivalents located in the Jaca basin. At the upper part, it records the irruption of the transverse-fed system characterized by the “hybrid clast dominated” petrofacies and the “Ap+ZTR dominated” suite (Figure 8b). To the top, an abrupt provenance change is recorded by the Oligo–Miocene alluvial deposits of the Luna fan (Uncastillo Formation, in the Ebro basin), evidenced by the occurrence of the “mixed lithic and carbonatic” petrofacies and the “Ep+St+Grs enriched” suite, only recorded in these alluvial deposits (Figure 8b). This provenance signature contrasts with its time equivalent Bernués Formation, which characterizes the north-derived alluvial sedimentation more to the east (Gállego and Salinas sections). Although some components are common, the relatively high content of siliciclastic sandstone, radiolarite, and volcanic rock fragments allow to infer a distinctive source area for the conglomerates of the Luna fan, which is also highlighted by the enrichment of epidote, titanite, and grossular in the heavy-mineral detrital signatures.

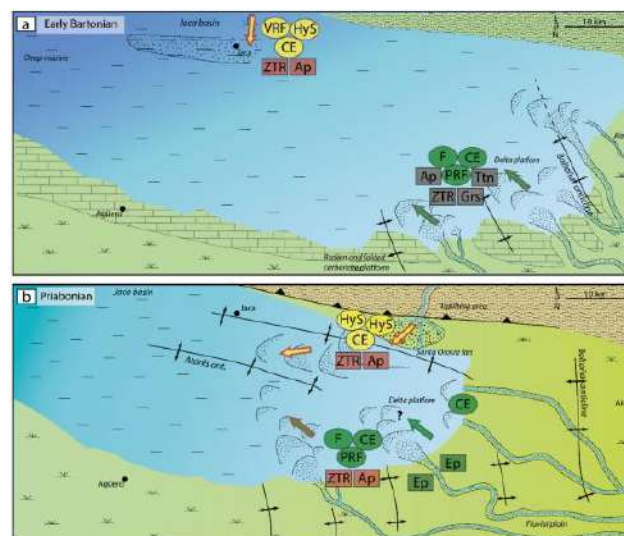
It follows that the abundant siliciclastic content of the Luna fan cannot be derived from the same source areas of the hybrid sandstone and carbonate-rich San Juan de la Peña and Peña Oroel fans (Bernués formation), located straight north of the Luesia area [30]. Hence, we propose that the source area of the Luna fan was located in the western Pyrenees, in the Paleozoic Basque massifs (Figure 1), which account for this distinctive petrologic signature. The work by Hirst and Nichols [53] also pointed to this western source, based on heavy mineral data from the Luna fan. All these are in agreement with thermochronological data from the Axial Zone of the western Pyrenees, which show older exhumation ages than the Axial Zone of the west-central Pyrenees [154–156].

The interpretation of the “mixed lithic and carbonate” petrofacies recorded in the Martés sandstone in the northwestern part of the Jaca basin is more challenging. The siliciclastic content of this unit is very close to the composition described in the Luna alluvial fan, which could indicate the same source area for both, located to the northwest, in the western Pyrenees. This interpretation would discard an eastern source area from the central Pyrenees, as assumed before, according to the low content on metamorphic rock fragments. Nonetheless, this interpretation is not in accordance with north-west paleocurrent directions reported for the Martés sandstone by Puigdefàbregas [23], which imply a north-west

directed paleoflow, probably derived from eastern source areas according to late Eocene basin paleogeography.

### 5.3. Functioning of the Sediment Routing Systems

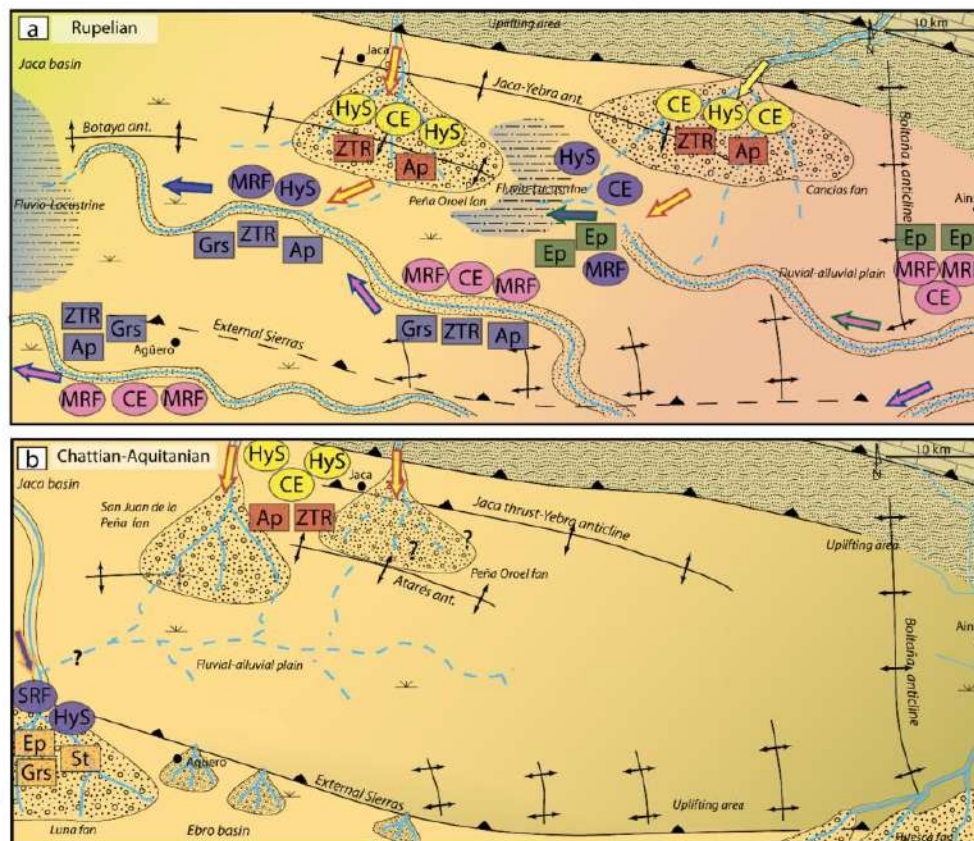
During late Lutetian to Bartonian times (Figure 9a), deltaic sedimentation in the southern Jaca basin was mainly derived from eastern source areas. These sources were the Paleozoic basement and the Mesozoic and Paleogene sedimentary cover of the growing central Pyrenees. The Paleozoic source rocks contributed by delivering plutonic components through a unique fluvial system for the first stage of deltaic sedimentation (late Lutetian to Bartonian). However, from the late Bartonian onwards, heavy-mineral detrital signatures reveal that two distinct axially-fed fluvial systems from the central-east Pyrenees were delivering sediment to the basin; one dominated by epidote and the other dominated by ultrastable apatite, zircon, tourmaline, and rutile (Ap+ZTR). The first one fed the easternmost sector of the Jaca basin through the Escanilla sediment routing system [28]. The other extended its influence to the westernmost area and must have entered the basin following a more meridional sediment routing through the Priabonian Salinar and/or the Rupelian lower Peraltilla Formations of the autochthonous foreland basin [157], which are characterized by absent or scarce epidote (Figure 9b). The axially-fed system enriched in epidote is sourced from the central Pyrenees, from the same source areas as the Sis and Gulp alluvial fan conglomerates, where Triassic dolerite rock fragments (bearing abundant epidote) are frequent (northern part of the Central South Pyrenean Unit), with abundant Keuper diapiric occurrences [158–160]. However, the Ap+ZTR dominant system must be sourced from a farther, more eastern sector of the southern Pyrenees, where Triassic dolerites of the Keuper facies are less abundant or absent (Pedraforca-Port del Comte area and present-day Segre Valley, Eastern Pyrenees).



**Figure 9.** Paleogeographic scheme of the Jaca basin during Bartonian–Priabonian times. (a) Early Bartonian. (b) Priabonian. Circles and squares highlight distinct components. PRF: plutonic rock fragments, F: feldspar grains, CE: carbonate extrabasinal grains, HyS: hybrid sandstone rock fragments, VRF: volcanic rock fragments, Ap: apatite, ZTR: ZTR, Ep: epidote, Grs: grossular, Ttn: titanite. Circle colors correspond to petrofacies described in Figure 4. Square colors correspond to heavy-mineral suites described in Figure 7. Arrows indicate petrofacies (fill) and heavy-mineral suite (stroke). Reconstruction of the maps based on Puigdefàbregas, Bentham et al., Hogan, Montes, Caja et al., Huyghe et al., Roigé et al., Boya, Coll et al. [23,24,27,29,30,39,63,67,72,76,97].



Both differentiated fluvial systems persisted but evolved to a more dominant metamorphic composition that persisted from middle Priabonian until at least Chattian–Aquitainian times (Figure 10a), as demonstrated by the compositional features of the upper Campodarbe Formation.



**Figure 10.** Paleogeographic scheme of the Jaca and Ebro basins during Rupelian–Aquitainian times. (a) Rupelian. (b) Chattian–Aquitainian. Circles and squares highlight distinct components. MRF: metamorphic rock fragments, SRF: sedimentary rock fragments, CE: carbonate extrabasinal grains, HyS: hybrid sandstone rock fragments, Ap: apatite, ZTR: ZTR, Ep: epidote, Grs: grossular, Ttn: titanite, St: staurolite. Circle colors correspond to petrofacies described in Figure 4. Square colors correspond to heavy-mineral suites described in Figure 7. Arrows indicate petrofacies (fill) and heavy-mineral suite (stroke). Reconstruction of the maps based on Hirst and Nichols, Puigdefàbregas, Friend et al., Arenas, Nichols and Hirst, Jones, Roigé et al., Boya, Coll et al. [23,29,30,39,53,76,97,99,161–163].

Moreover, during this time, northern sources, mainly composed by the Eocene Group turbidites, were uplifted in the northern Jaca basin by the activity of the Gavarnie thrust. These source areas led to progressive mixing and finally caused the replacement of the two distinct axial-fed fluvial systems by transverse north-derived alluvial systems, producing a westward and southward displacement of the axial fluvial network.

The later stages of the Jaca basin (Figure 10b) were determined by the activity of the Guarga thrust that produced the uplift of the basin margins (External Sierras) preventing the axial fluvial network to enter the basin. The Chattian to Aquitainian period was mainly characterized by two north-derived systems from different source areas. For the Bernués

Formation (Jaca basin), the source area was situated immediately to the north of the basin, composed by the Hecho Group turbidites and the North Pyrenean Zone [30], although in the eastern sector the influence of the east-derived systems persisted in the first stages of the sedimentation. In contrast, the source area for the Uncastillo Formation (Ebro basin) was located in the western Pyrenees, composed by the Paleozoic basement Basque massifs and the earlier foreland deposits (Hecho Group and Campodarbe Formations).

## 6. Conclusions

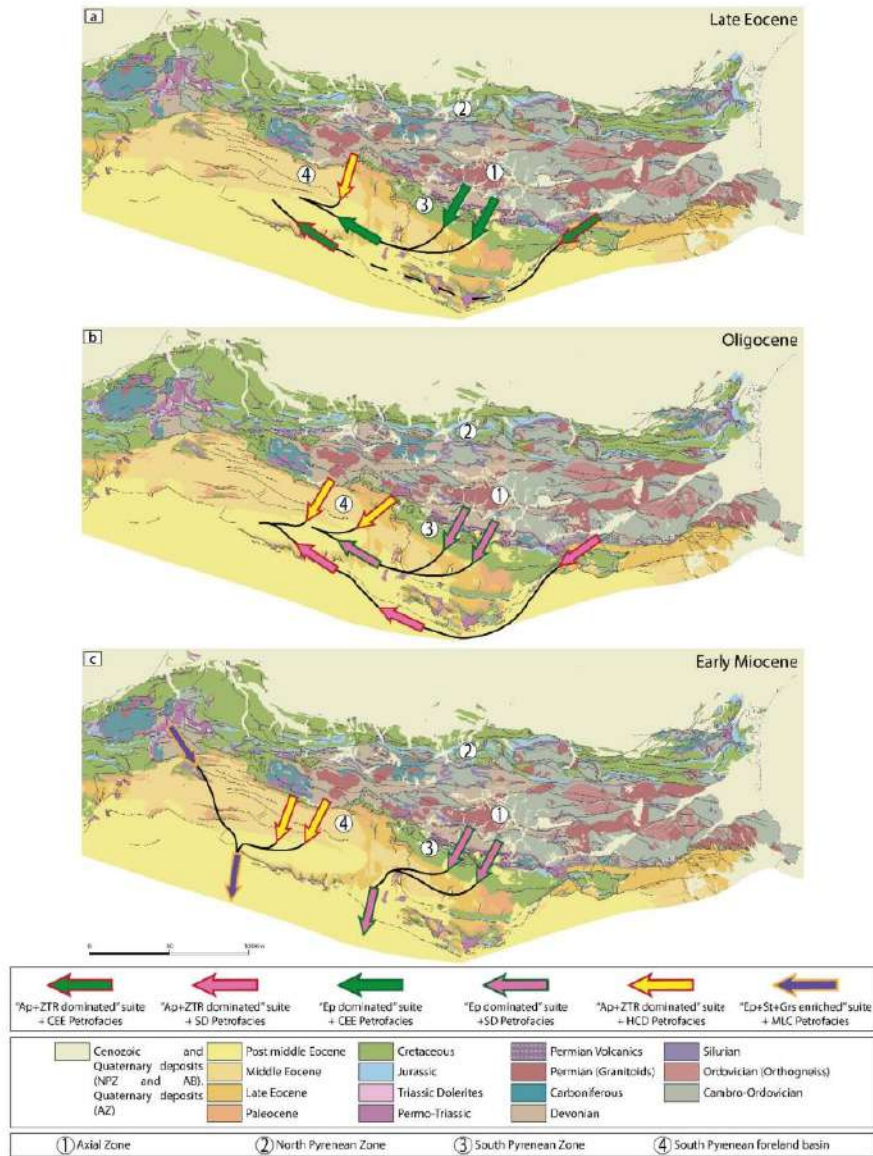
The combination of new sandstone petrography and heavy-mineral data allowed to constrain the interplay of diverse sediment routing systems in the transitional to terrestrial environments of the Jaca thrust-sheet-top basin and the Ebro autochthonous basin during Lutetian to Miocene times. Additional data of the equivalent sedimentary systems of the Ainsa basin more to the east allowed for a better characterization of the evolution of eastern source areas.

Deltaic sedimentation in the southern Jaca basin (Bartonian–Priabonian) was mainly derived from eastern source areas, located in the central Pyrenees, in which the Paleozoic basement contributed by delivering dominant plutonic components.

During Priabonian times, the Campodarbe Formation records a change in the source area that yielded to the evolution of a Paleozoic source richer in metamorphic rocks, a signature that persisted until at least Oligo–Miocene times. However, heavy-mineral detrital signatures evidence that two distinct major fluvial systems coexisted, one sourced from the central Pyrenees and the other from the eastern Pyrenees, delivering sediment to different parts of the basin. This differentiation (Figure 11) could not have been made without the aid of the heavy mineral analysis.

On the other hand, north-derived transverse fluvial systems eventually replaced the axial systems, progressing from east to west. In the Chattian to Aquitanian record, two main north-derived systems can be distinguished in the Jaca and Ebro basins. Whereas in the Jaca basin, the Bernués Formation came from source areas comprising the North Pyrenean Zone and, more importantly, the uplifted Eocene foreland basin, the coetaneous Uncastillo Formation of the Ebro basin was sourced from the western Pyrenees, comprising the Paleozoic Basque massifs and also by previous foreland deposits.

This work highlights how the integration of sandstone petrography and heavy mineral analysis provides a higher resolution to characterize the evolution of sediment routing systems from a “source-to-sink” approach. Our study provides evidence that the coupling of these techniques is a much more powerful tool that can resolve aspects of the routing systems that could not be disentangled by one method alone. Although, nowadays, the integration of sandstone petrography and heavy mineral analysis is considered as time-consuming and rarely used, this work argues that it is the best approach to fully characterize source-to-sink relationships in a clastic sedimentary basin.



**Figure 11.** Summary of source areas and sediment routings in the South Pyrenean Basin from late Eocene to early Miocene displayed in a present-day map, not restored. Coarse arrows indicate composition of source areas (stroke color: heavy-mineral suite, fill: petrofacies). Thin arrows indicate sediment routing approximately. (a) Late Eocene routing systems. Two different axially-fed east sourced systems (one more meridional) coexist with a transverse-fed north sourced system supplying the Jaca basin. (b) Oligocene routing systems. Two different axially-fed east sourced systems (one more meridional) coexist with two transverse-fed north sourced systems supplying the Jaca basin. (c) Early Miocene routing systems. Two different transverse-fed north sourced systems supply sediment to the Ebro basin in the western area, whereas in the eastern part, two transverse-fed north sourced systems supply the Huesca fan.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following information is available online at <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/min12020262/s1>, Figure S1: Representative Raman spectra of heavy minerals from the late Eocene–Miocene Jaca basin, Figure S2: Optical photomicrographs of distinct extrabasinal grains, Figure S3: Compositional plots for all the analyzed samples, Figure S4: Images of the appearance of each of the described petrofacies in the conglomerate-sized deposits, Figure S5: Biplot of the two sub-groups of the MLC petrofacies, Figure S6: Heavy-mineral percentage pie charts for all the analyzed samples in a general stratigraphic cross-section sketch, Figure S7: Heavy-mineral percentage pie charts for all the analyzed samples in a general stratigraphic cross-section sketch, Table S1: Sandstone compositional data (point counting analyses), Table S2: Heavy-mineral compositional data (point counting analyses), Sample coordinates: Geographic coordinates of the studied samples.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, D.G.-G., M.R., X.C., S.B., and A.T.; methodology, D.G.-G., M.R., X.C., and N.M.; formal analysis, X.C., and M.R.; investigation, X.C., M.R., D.G.-G., and S.B.; data curation, X.C., M.R., D.G.-G., and S.B.; writing—original draft preparation, X.C., and M.R.; writing—review and editing, X.C., M.R., D.G.-G., A.T., S.B., and N.M.; visualization, X.C., M.R., and D.G.-G.; supervision, D.G.-G., M.R., and A.T.; project administration and funding acquisition, A.T. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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## Supplementary Materials: Interplay of Multiple Sediment Routing Systems Revealed by Combined Sandstone Petrography and Heavy Mineral Analysis (HMA) in the South Pyrenean Foreland Basin

Xavier Coll, Marta Roigé, David Gómez-Gras\*, Antonio Teixell, Salvador Boya and Narcís Mestres

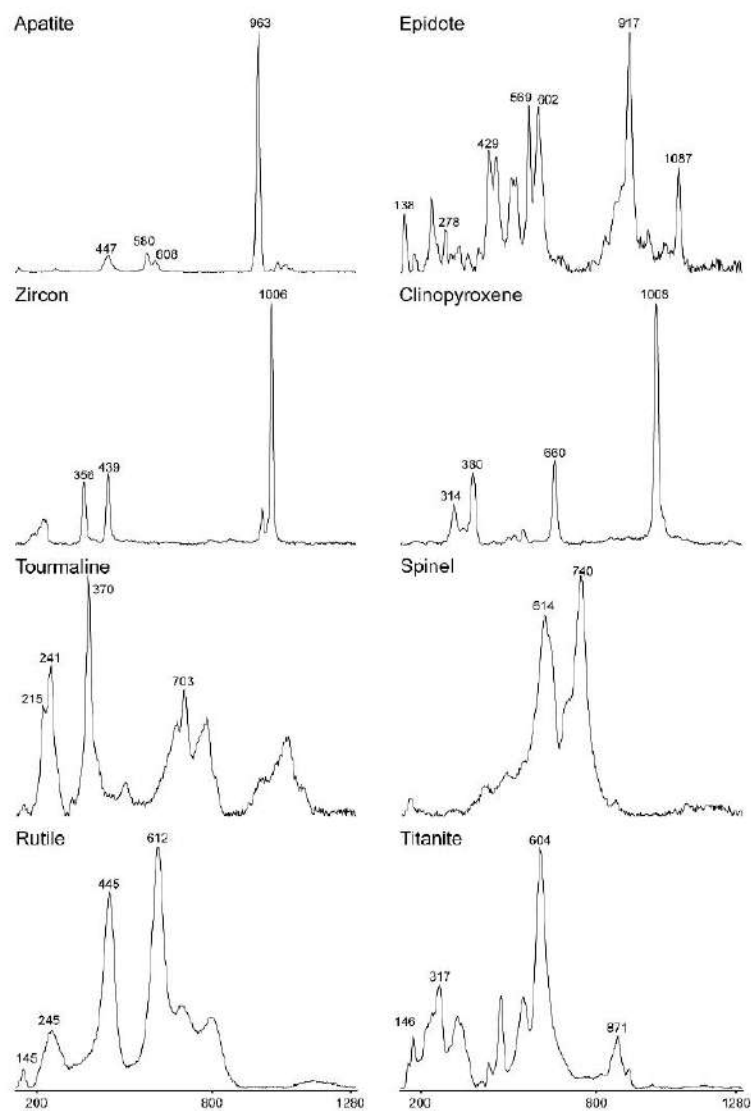


Figure S1. Representative Raman spectra of heavy minerals from the late Eocene–Miocene Jaca basin (1).

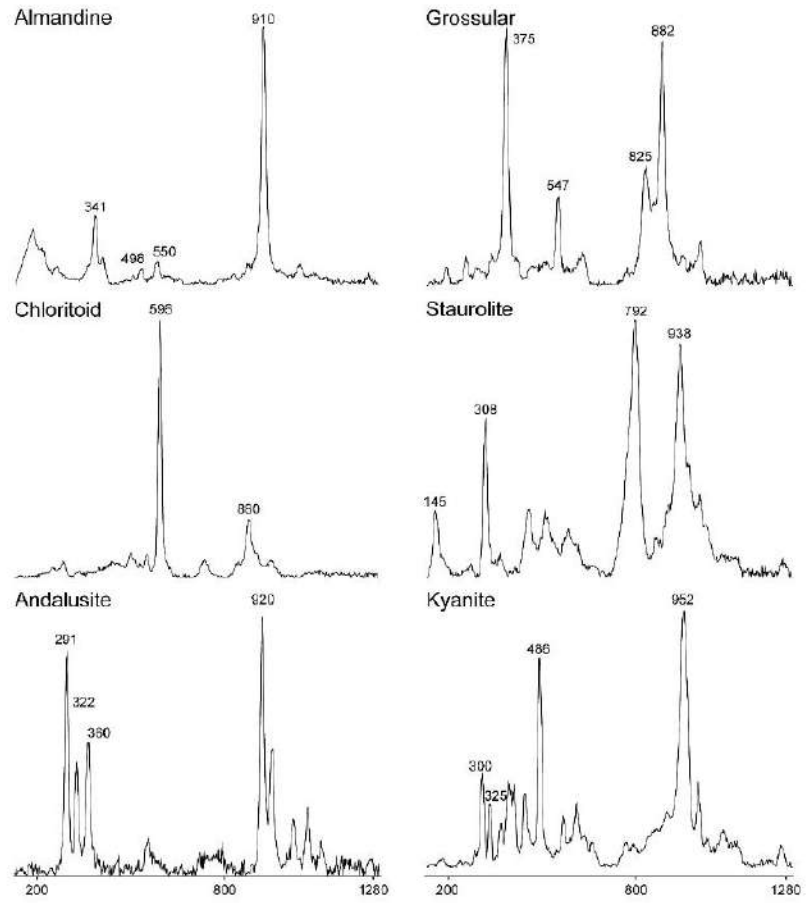


Figure S2. Representative Raman spectra of heavy minerals from the late Eocene–Miocene Jaca basin (2).

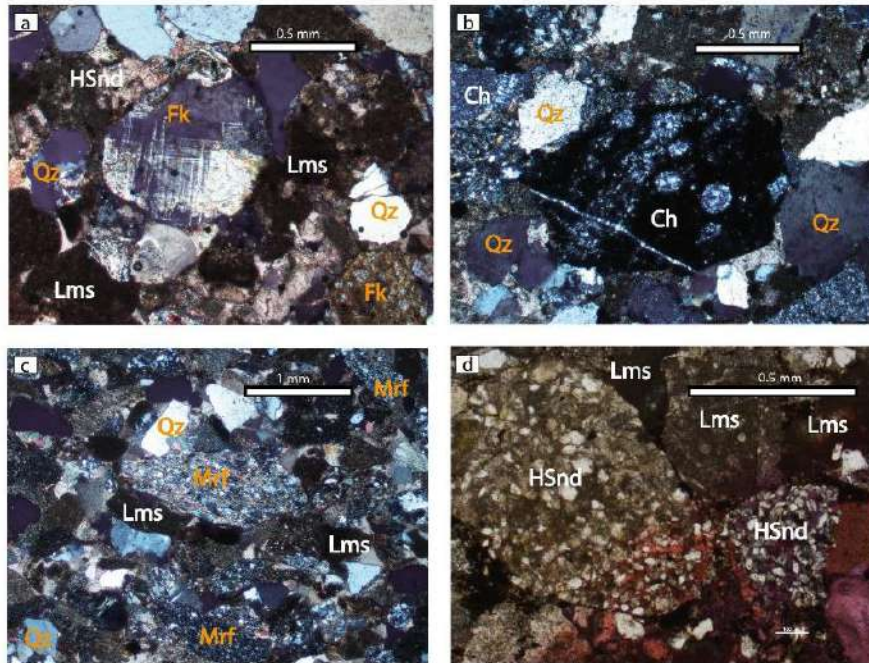


Figure S3. Optical photomicrographs of distinct extrabasinal grains.

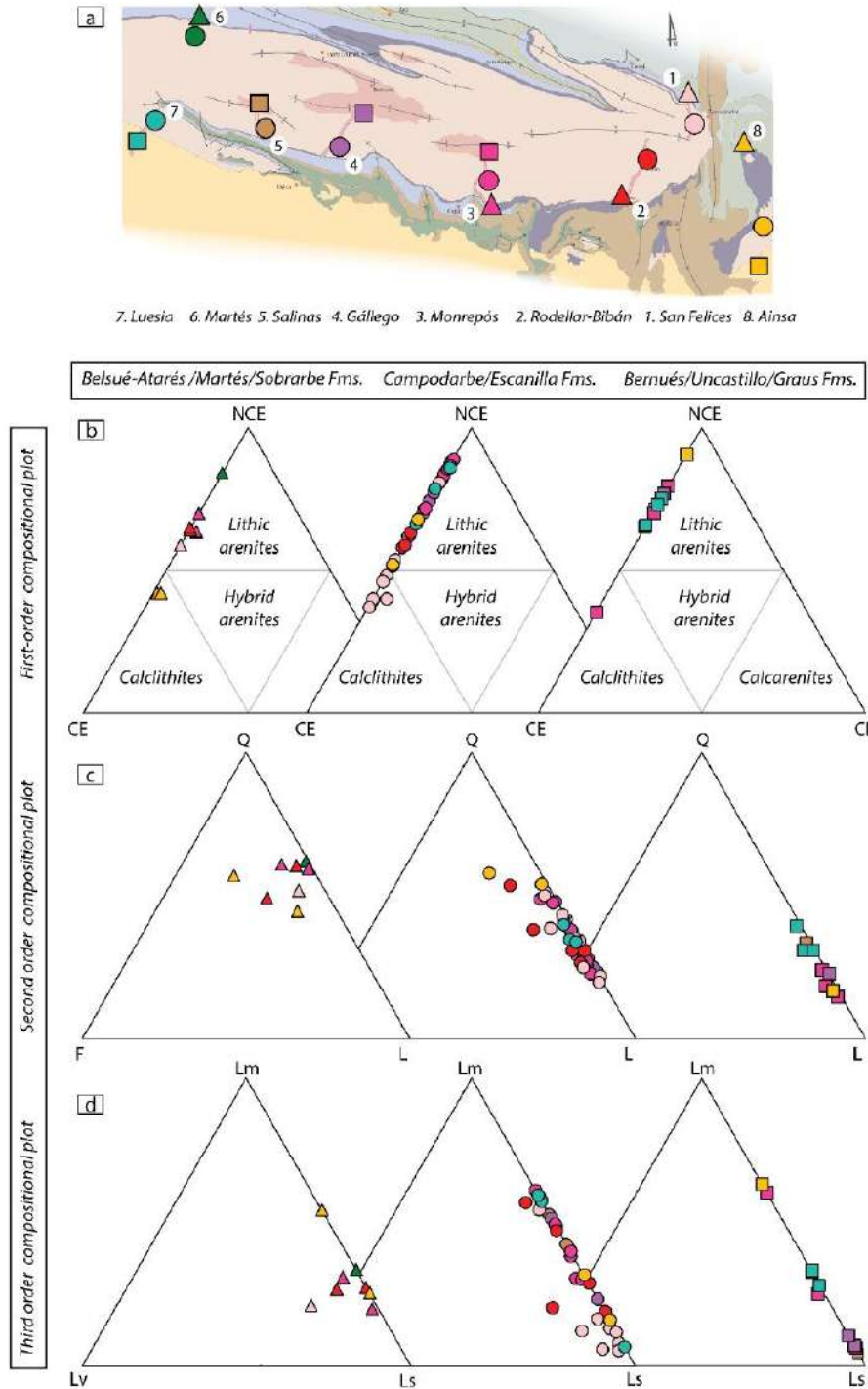


Figure S4. Compositional plots for all the analyzed samples.

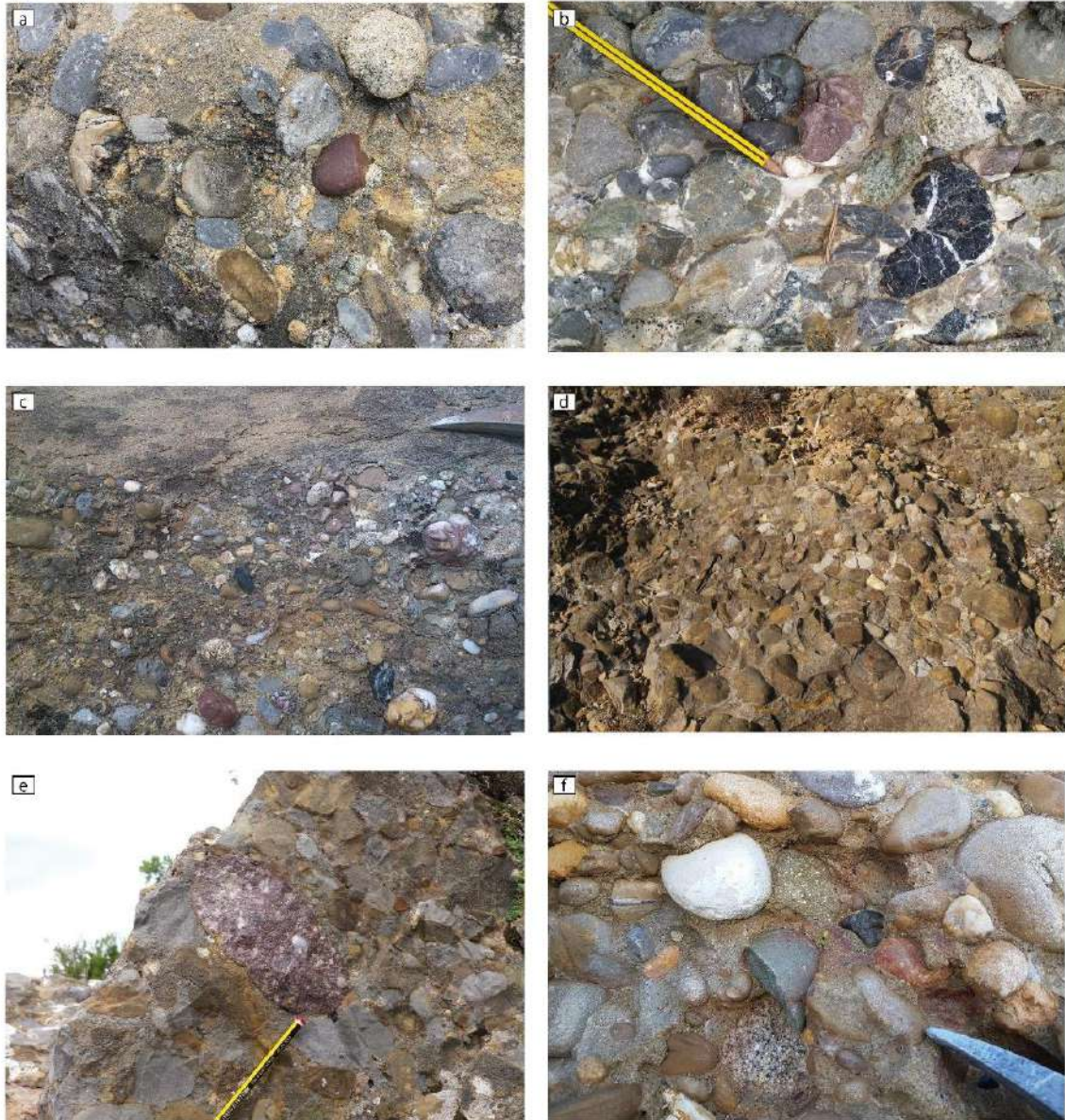


Figure S5. Images of the appearance of each of the described petrofacies in the conglomerate-sized deposits.

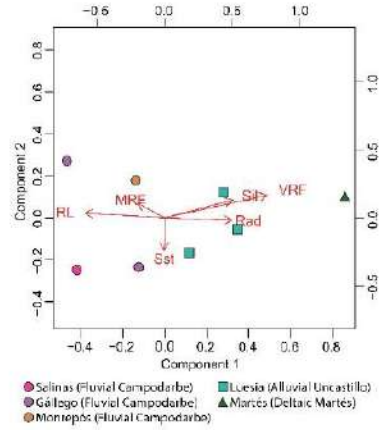


Figure S6. Biplot of the two sub-groups of the MLC petrofacies.

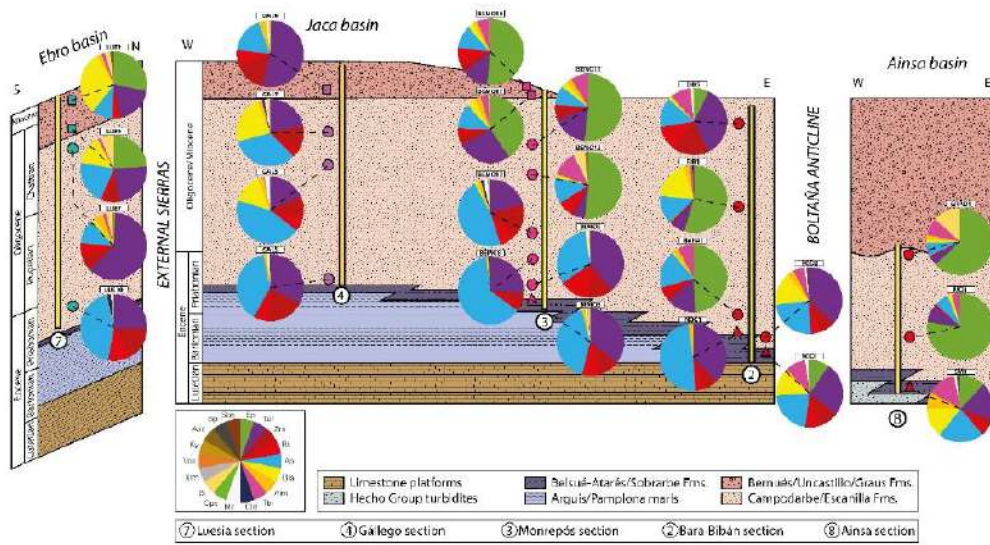


Figure S7. Heavy-mineral percentage pie charts for all the analyzed samples in a general stratigraphic cross-section sketch.







<b>Coordinates of all analyzed samples</b>		
<b>SAMPLE</b>	<b>LONGITUD (°)</b>	<b>LATITUD (°)</b>
SF2	-0,018591	42,443120
SF3	-0,018408	42,439545
SF5	-0,019158	42,433337
SF7	-0,016588	42,427703
SFF11	-0,008588	42,412665
SF13	-0,010117	42,401625
SF16	-0,023500	42,404270
SF18	-0,031054	42,399049
SF19	-0,031521	42,398309
ROD1	-0,069426	42,263344
ROD2	-0,069854	42,250591
ROD3	-0,071918	42,250009
NOC1	-0,257966	42,307087
BARA1	-0,134526	42,328047
BIB1	-0,096665	42,375599
BIB2	-0,097333	42,377110
BIB5	-0,089202	42,395417
BEMO1	-0,362595	42,308801
BEMO3	-0,374380	42,316461
BEMO5	-0,398677	42,327743
BEMO8	-0,404566	42,335712
BEMO10	-0,393164	42,339824
BEMO11	-0,393989	42,347487
BEMO12	-0,381139	42,360232
BEMO13	-0,382663	42,367505
BEMO14	-0,387023	42,376454
BEMO16	-0,384576	42,383626
BEMO17	-0,391734	42,393261
BEMO18	-0,392359	42,395807
GAL2	-0,677216	42,387679
GAL3	-0,650748	42,406417
GAL4	-0,640698	42,419734
GAL5	-0,638352	42,422737
GAL7	-0,627324	42,428003
GAL8	-0,620982	42,438063
GAL9	-0,614691	42,444841
GAL10	-0,595807	42,471654
BAI1	-0,786450	42,415467
BAI2	-0,795190	42,433117
BAI3	-0,794264	42,444900
BAI4	-0,793457	42,458830
MAR1	-0,893066	42,566938
MAR2	-0,892234	42,564698
LUE10	-0,971590	42,456351
LUE9	-0,970459	42,448904
LUE7	-0,986307	42,437526
LUE5	-1,001983	42,425902
LUE3	-1,012528	42,409528
LUE2	-1,029362	42,394131
SM1	0,077514	42,371359
SM2	0,077303	42,371386
MO1	0,126053	42,276964
OL1	0,124928	42,274410
GRAD1	0,223083	42,174838

# Capítol 6

**DZ U-Pb and ZHe Provenance Signatures in the South Pyrenean Foreland basin: Interplay of Direct vs Recycled Sources During Pyrenean Orogenic Growth**



El capítol 6 correspon a un article en preparació.

X. Coll ha mostrejat totes les seccions i ha realitzat el tractament de les mostres (descriu en la metodologia). També va realitzar tots els anàlisis d'U-Pb en zircons detrítics al laboratori UTChron de la University of Texas at Austin. A part, també ha redactat la major part del text i ha realitzat la major part de les figures.

DZ U-Pb and ZHe Provenance Signatures in the South Pyrenean Foreland basin: Interplay of Direct vs Recycled Sources During Pyrenean Orogenic Growth.



# **DZ U-Pb and ZHe Provenance Signatures in the South Pyrenean Foreland basin: Interplay of Direct vs Recycled Sources During Pyrenean Orogenic Growth.**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Eocene to Miocene clastic wedge of the South Pyrenean foreland basin is a reference model to investigate the progressive evolution of sediment provenance, and source-to-sink dynamics. We present new detrital zircon (DZ) U-Pb and (U-Th)/He (ZHe) data from the Jaca basin and the Ebro basin, providing insights into the evolution of the foreland basin sedimentary systems that record a major tectonic and drainage reorganization. Three distinct DZ U-Pb signatures have been identified: (i) Variscan dominated; (ii) mixed Cadomian-Variscan; (iii) Cadomian dominated; and two DZ ZHe signatures (i) Pyrenean dominated; (ii) non-Pyrenean dominated. Coupling DZ U-Pb, ZHe, and petrographic data allows to clearly discriminate among distinctive Pyrenean sources as well as to understand how DZ signatures are propagated in a source-to-sink system conditioned. Our results indicate that whereas the eastern Jaca basin was fed from eastern source areas located in the central and eastern Pyrenees, the western Jaca basin was fed from the Basque massifs and the Urbassa-Andía Sierra (western and Basque-Cantabrian Pyrenees).

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Sedimentary Provenance Analysis is the key to decipher source-to-sink processes and the links between tectonics and sedimentation, particularly in foreland basins related to collision orogens (e.g. Dickinson, 1970; Dickinson & Suzeck, 1979; Steidman & Schimt, 1988; Garzatnti et al., 2004; Garzanti et al., 2007; Allen 2017). Foreland basins record the erosional and exhumational history of their source areas, providing valuable insights into the chronology of the deformation and unroofing



of the related orogen as well as the basin paleogeography (e.g. Fosdick et al., 2015; Labaume et al., 2016; Koshnaw et al., 2018; Thompson et al., 2017; Thompson et al., 2019; Odlum et al., 2019).

Detrital zircon (DZ) U-Pb and (U-Th)/He double-dating allows to obtain crystallization and exhumation age constraints of the source areas feeding the basin. Since zircon is one of the most ubiquitous heavy minerals in crustal rocks, being highly resistant to weathering and diagenetic processes, DZ signatures have become a powerful and widely-applied provenance tool worldwide in the last decades (Hart et al., 2016; Thompson et al., 2017; Hart et al., 2017; Thompson et al., 2019; Odlum 2019; Pujols & Stockli, 2021; Laskari et al., 2022a,b.) However, the resolution of this kind of studies might be limited due to multiple source areas with similar or monotonous DZ age distributions, and recycling and/or cannibalization of older siliciclastic sedimentary rocks that might bias the reconstruction of the source area (Dickinson 2009; Garzanti et al., 2013). Although extensive literature deals with the U-Pb signatures of direct sources, the role of sediment recycling in the propagation of DZ signatures is poorly constrained (Roigé 2018). Therefore, as it happens with any other provenance study method (i.e. sandstone petrography or heavy mineral analysis), it is crucial to integrate as many provenance tools as possible in order to record the true complexity of the case study and obtain the highest resolution (Thompson et al., 2019; Coll et al., 2022).

Due to its extraordinary well-preserved sedimentary record, the South Pyrenean basin is a reference model for foreland basin worldwide. The Late Lutetian to Miocene evolution of its western part - known as the Jaca basin)- provides an excellent natural laboratory to study sediment recycling during its continentalization as well as the interplay between active source areas and sediment routings (Michael 2013; Thompson et al., 2017; Roigé et al., 2016; Roigé et al., 2017; Coll et al., 2020; Coll et al., 2022). The well-known Hecho Group turbidites were deposited in an axially-oriented turbiditic trough fed from the Southern Pyrenees during the Eocene. However, the activity of the Gavarnie and Guarga thrusts uplifted these deposits and promoted their erosion during Priabonian to Miocene times, which were redeposited in the fluvio-alluvial deposits (Campodarbe and Bernués Formations) of the northern and southern Jaca basin (Puigdefàbregas 1975; Teixell & García-Sansegundo., 1995; Labaume et al., 2016; Roigé et al 2016; Roigé et al., 2017; Coll et al., 2022).

The paleogeography of the basin has been well established from various works that have studied its stratigraphy, sedimentology and tectonics (e.g., Soler-Sampere and Puigdefàbregas, 1970; Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Mutti, 1985; Barnolas and Teixell, 1994; Payros et al., 1999; Oms et al., 2003; Remacha et al., 2005; Labaume et al., 2016; Oliva-Urcia et al., 2019; Vinyoles et al., 2021), as well as

provenance studies that focused into its clastic infill (Fontana et al., 1989; Gupta & Pickering, 2008; Caja et al., 2010; Whitchurch et al., 2011; Filleaudeau et al., 2012; Michael, 2013; Roigé et al., 2016; Roigé et al., 2017; Gómez-Gras et al., 2017; Thomson et al., 2017; Coll et al., 2020; Coll et al., 2022). All this research allowed to constrain the occurrence of distinct axially-fed east sourced systems (mainly supplying Paleozoic basement rocks and Mesozoic carbonates from the central and eastern Pyrenees) that were progressively replaced by diverse transverse-fed north sourced systems (mainly Mesozoic sedimentary rocks and recycling the middle-upper Eocene siliciclastic rocks from the southern flank of the west-central Pyrenees).

In the eastern Jaca basin, the provenance of the northern and southern margin are well constrained from sandstone petrography and heavy mineral analysis (Roigé et al., 2016; Roigé et al., 2017; Coll et al., 2020; Coll et al., 2022). Nonetheless, provenance studies using DZ signatures are only focused in the northern margin (Roigé 2018). By contrast, in the western Jaca basin, the provenance of the late Eocene-Miocene siliciclastic systems is poorly constrained (Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Payros et al., 1997; Astibia et al., 2005), and no quantitative data exists regarding sandstone detrital modes, heavy minerals, and DZ U-Pb or ZHe provenance signatures.

Our study aims to investigate the impact of the major reconfiguration of the catchment areas by applying DZ U-Pb and (U-Th)/He analysis in the southern margin and western area of the Jaca basin as well as in the Ebro basin. We (a) characterize the DZ U-Pb signatures recorded by the deltas, fluvial and alluvial fan systems of the eastern and western Jaca basin, as well as of the Ebro basin, (b) characterize the zircon (U-Th)/He provenance signatures in order to constrain the exhumational history of the source areas, (c) compare these results with the more proximal, time equivalents of the nearby Ainsa and Tremp-Graus Basins (Whitchurch et al., 2011; Filleaudeau et al., 2012; Michael, 2013; Thomson et al., 2017), (d) contribute to the knowledge of the propagation and interplay of DZ signatures during recycling processes, and (e) highlight the importance of integrating these techniques with published petrographic data from the northern and southern margin of the Jaca basin (Roigé et al., 2016, 2017; Coll et al., 2022), and new petrographic data from the western Jaca basin in order to constrain sediment provenance and sediment dispersal patterns, with applications to collision orogens where different source areas can produce similar compositional signatures.

In the last decades, a great number of provenance studies are solely based on U-Pb-He, disregarding additional provenance constraints from sandstone petrography (e.g. Whitchurch; 2011; Filledeau et al.,

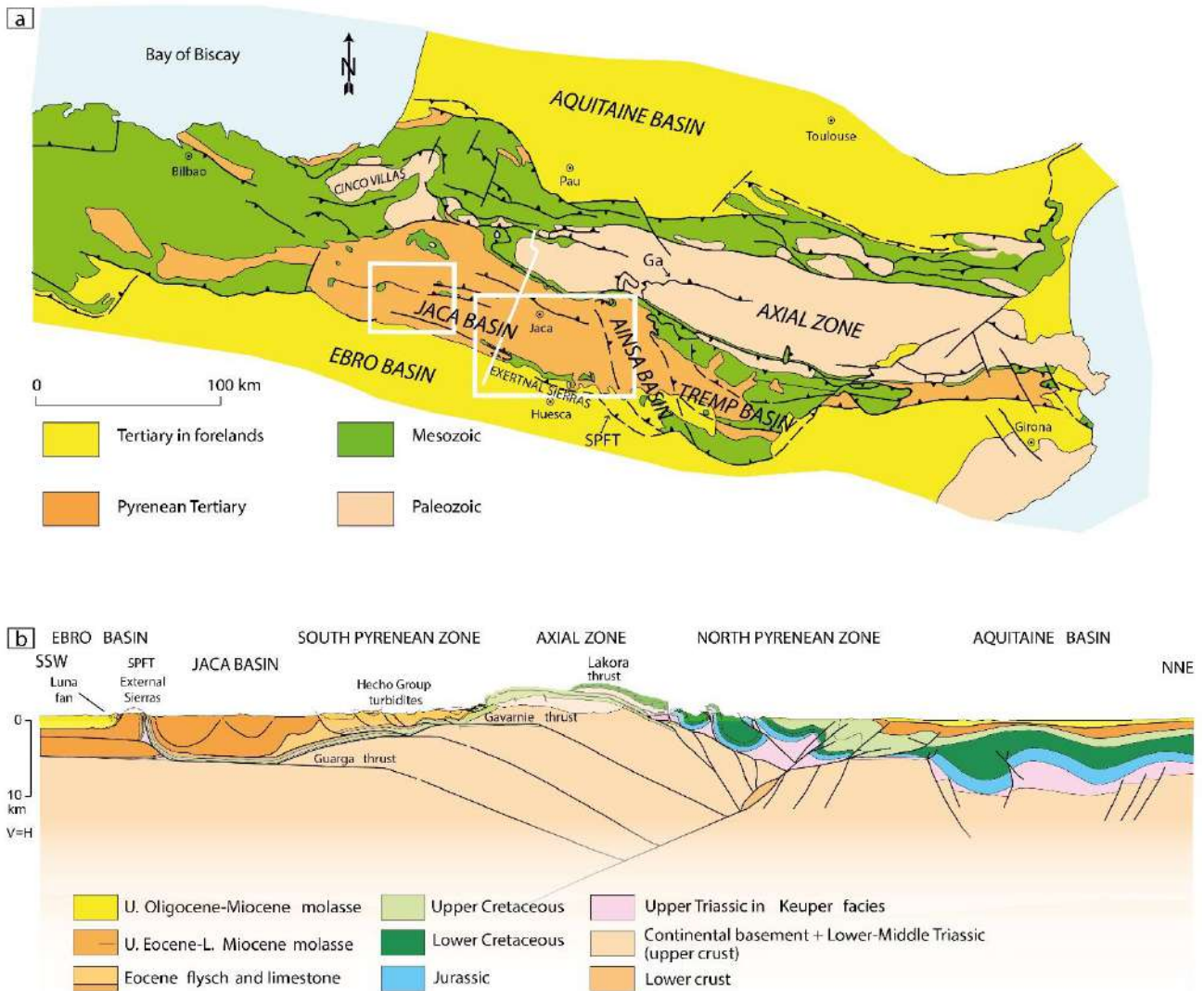
2012; Vachearat., 2017). Such methodology is not able to provide enough resolution, particularly when recycling of clastic formations of different ages with similar signatures play an important role. Nonetheless, the integration of DZ data with sandstone petrography allows a much better discrimination of the nature of source areas and the evolution their catchment areas (Nie et al., 2012; Roigé 2018; Thompson et al., 2019;).

Our results evidence that a provenance framework based on a single-method approach cannot unequivocally resolve the nature of the source areas and sediment routing systems, leading to biased interpretations or undesired low resolution. Therefore, we propose that coupling provenance indicators such as heavy mineral analysis, U-Pb geochronology, and U-Th-He thermochronology with sandstone petrography is the most powerful approach to unravel sediment provenance and tectono-sedimentary links in foreland basins.

## **2. GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

### **2.1. Geological and stratigraphic framework**

The Jaca basin constitutes the western area of the south Pyrenean foreland basin (Figure 1). From the Late Cretaceous to early Miocene, the Eurasian and Iberian plate collision led to the formation of the Pyrenean fold-and-thrust belt, which grew diachronously as a result of the oblique character of the collision (Puigdefàbregas et al., 1992; Teixell et al., 2018; Vergés et al., 2002; Mouthereau et al., 2014). The core of the belt (known as the Axial Zone) is made of basement-involved stacked thrust sheets, flanked to the north by the North Pyrenean Zone (where the pre-collisional rift architecture is still preserved; Lagabrielle et al., 2010; Figure 1). The Cenozoic sedimentary deposits that occur further north constitute the retro-wedge foreland basin (Aquitainian basin). In the South Pyrenean Zone, the deformation was accommodated by a thrust imbricate fan (Cámara & Klimowitz, 1985; Labaume et al., 1985; Teixell, 1996; Labaume et al., 2016; Muñoz et al., 2018), which in the-west central Pyrenees is constituted by four main thrust sheets (Lakora-Eaux-Chaudes, Gavarnie, Broto and Guarga; Figure 1b). These thrust sheets involve the Paleozoic basement, a pre-orogenic Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary cover, and a late Cretaceous to early Miocene foreland basin, which is bordered to the south by the External Sierras thrust front and the youngest sedimentary record of the final stages of the Pyrenean exhumation (the Ebro basin).



**Figure 1.** (a) Simplified geological map of the Pyrenees (redrawn from Teixell et al. 1996), showing the location of the study area (white frame). White line indicates cross-section in Figure 1b. White box corresponds to Figure 3 map area. Ga: Gavarnie thrust, SPTF: South Pyrenean Frontal Thrust; (b) Crustal cross-section of the west-central Pyrenees (simplified from Teixell et al. 2016), showing both the South Pyrenean Zone and the North Pyrenean Zone.

The core of the Pyrenean belt is constituted by Paleozoic basement, mainly Variscan low-grade metamorphic rocks and granitoids that are unconformably overlain by Permo-Triassic red beds or Cretaceous limestones. The preorogenic Mesozoic succession includes the Triassic Keuper facies, which are involved in thrust sheet propagation, acting as an evaporite detachment level during extension and contraction, and salt diapirism processes that played a critical role in the formation of Mesozoic mini-basins and the exhumation of the Paleozoic basement in the central Pyrenees (Saura et al., 2016; Burrell & Teixell, 2021; Burrell et al., 2021; Hudec et al., 2021). The rest of the succession is made up of a thick Jurassic-Cretaceous carbonate and sandstone-shale successions. The South Pyrenean foreland basin is an assemblage of synorogenic rocks, related to the late Santonian-early

Miocene shortening, that recorded a major drainage reorganization in the mid-late Eocene. The progression of the fold-and-thrust belt deformation triggered a shift from a predominantly axial drainage network to a series of transverse systems sourced from the orogenic belt to the north (Whitchurch et al., 2011).

### 2.1.1 The eastern Jaca basin.

Fluvio-deltaic sedimentary environments developed in the Àger and Tremp-Graus basins (eastern sector of the South Pyrenean basin) during the Eocene, funneling sediments to the west, were the slope and deep-marine sedimentation environments of the Ainsa and Jaca basins (the Hecho Group turbidites) were developing during the underfilled foreland basin stage (Nijman & Nio, 1975; Mutti, 1985; Bentham et al., 1992; Caja et al., 2010). With the growth of the orogen, these environments were progressively replaced from east to west, during mid to late Eocene (Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Dreyer et al., 1999), by deltaic deposits, and by fluvio-alluvial environments during Oligocene-Miocene times (Campodarbe and Bernués Formations).

The Pamplona marls Fm. (Figures 2,3) constitutes the prodelta deposits of the Belsué-Atarés Fm (Puigdefabregas, 1975). During the Bartonian-Priabonian, the Belsué-Atarés delta prograded from east to west sourced from the central and eastern Pyrenees (Roigé et al., 2017; Coll et al., 2021). In the Northwestern part of the basin, the Belsué-Atarés Fm. passes to the Martés and Güendulain Formations (Puigdefàbregas, 1975). All these deltaic environments were progressively substituted by the fluvial to alluvial Campodarbe and Bernués Formations (Bartonian-Miocene; Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Boya, 2018; Roigé et al., 2019), which marked the endorheic basin stage and the onset of continental sedimentation throughout the entire basin at 36 Ma (Barnolas & Gil-Peña., 2001; Costa et al., 2010; Ortí et al., 1986; Payrós et al., 2000).

The Campodarbe Formation (Mutti et al., 1972) is a fluvial to alluvial succession, where at least two main sediment routings can be identified (Puigdefàbregas, 1975). In the northern margin, an east-derived axial fluvial system, entering the Jaca basin through the southeastern margin, interacts with a north-derived transverse alluvial fan system, mainly controlled by the activity of the Gavarnie thrust, and mostly derived from the recycling of a former lower to middle Eocene turbidite basin (Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Roigé et al., 2016; Roigé et al., 2017; Coll et al., 2020). By contrast, the sedimentation in the southern edge was dominated by two axially-fed fluvial systems sourced from the

Central and Eastern Pyrenees (Coll et al., 2022), and strongly controlled by growing tectonic structures of the External Sierras (Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Jolley, 1988; Hogan, 1993; Hogan & Burbank., 1996; Labaume et al., 2016; Labaume & Teixell., 2018). The last stages of the basin infill are marked by the Bernués Formation (Chattian-Aquitania; Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Arenas, 1993; Roigé et al., 2019), a complex of alluvial fan deposits sourced from the north of the basin.

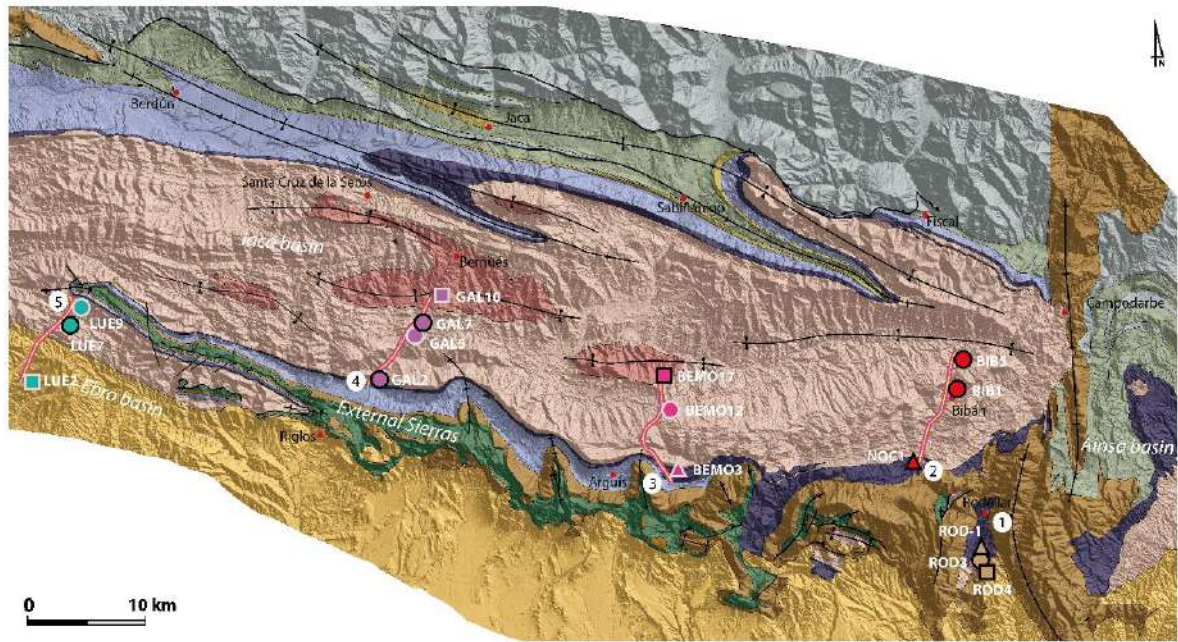
As the orogenic deformation progressed to the south, the External Sierras thrust front (Soler-Sampere & Puigdefàbregas, 1970; Labaume et al., 1985; Teixell, 1996; Oliva-Urcia et al., 2016;) became strongly emergent (Oligocene-Miocene) and split the Campodarbe Formation in the Jaca basin to the north from the Ebro basin to the south. The activity of the Guarga thrust sheet triggered the formation of the north-derived Luna alluvial fan system, sourced from recycling of the Jaca basin and the Internal Sierras and the Axial Zone farther to the north, and the Basque massifs to the northwest (Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Arenas et al., 2001; Coll et al., 2022).

#### 2.1.2. The western Jaca basin

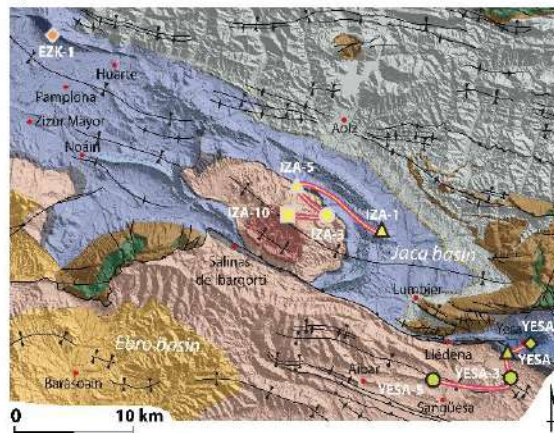
In this area, time-equivalent deposits of the eastern Jaca basin comprise a stratigraphic succession constituted, from base to top, by: the Ezkaba Sandstone Fm., the Pamplona Marls Fm., the Ardanatz Fm., the Illundain marls Fm., the Yesa turbidites, the Guendulain Fm., and the Campodarbe and Bernués Fms. (Figures 2, 3).

The Bartonian Ezkaba Sandstone Fm. (western time-equivalent deposits of the deltaic Sabiñánigo Fm; Puigdefàbregas 1975; Pyaros et al., 1997) is a channel levee turbidite system developed at the base of the Bartonian-Priabonian Pamplona Marls Formation (Mangin, 1960; Astibia et al., 2005) in the northwestern sector of the basin, and it is sourced from the Basque massifs (Payros et al. 1997). The Pamplona Marls Fm., the Ardanatz Fm. (Bartonian) and the Bartonian-Priabonian Illundain Marls Fm correspond to prodelta, delta front, and restricted platform environments that were related to the progradation of the Belsué-Atarés delta in the eastern Jaca basin (Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Astibia et al., 2005; Astibia et al., 2014).

a) Eastern Jaca basin map



b) Western Jaca basin map



**Figure 2.** Geological map of the of the Jaca basin (modified from Puigdefàbregas 1975). (a) Eastern Jaca bain. (b) Western Jaca basin. Yellow-purple lines show the location of the analyzed sections. Numbers refer to each section: (1) Rodellar section; (2) Bibán section; (3) Monrepós section, (4) Gállego section, (5) Luesia section, (6) Yesa section, and (7) Izaga section. Numbers and symbols refer to each of the analyzed samples for sandstone petrography analyses. Black stroke indicates U-Pb analysis and white stroke doble dated samples.

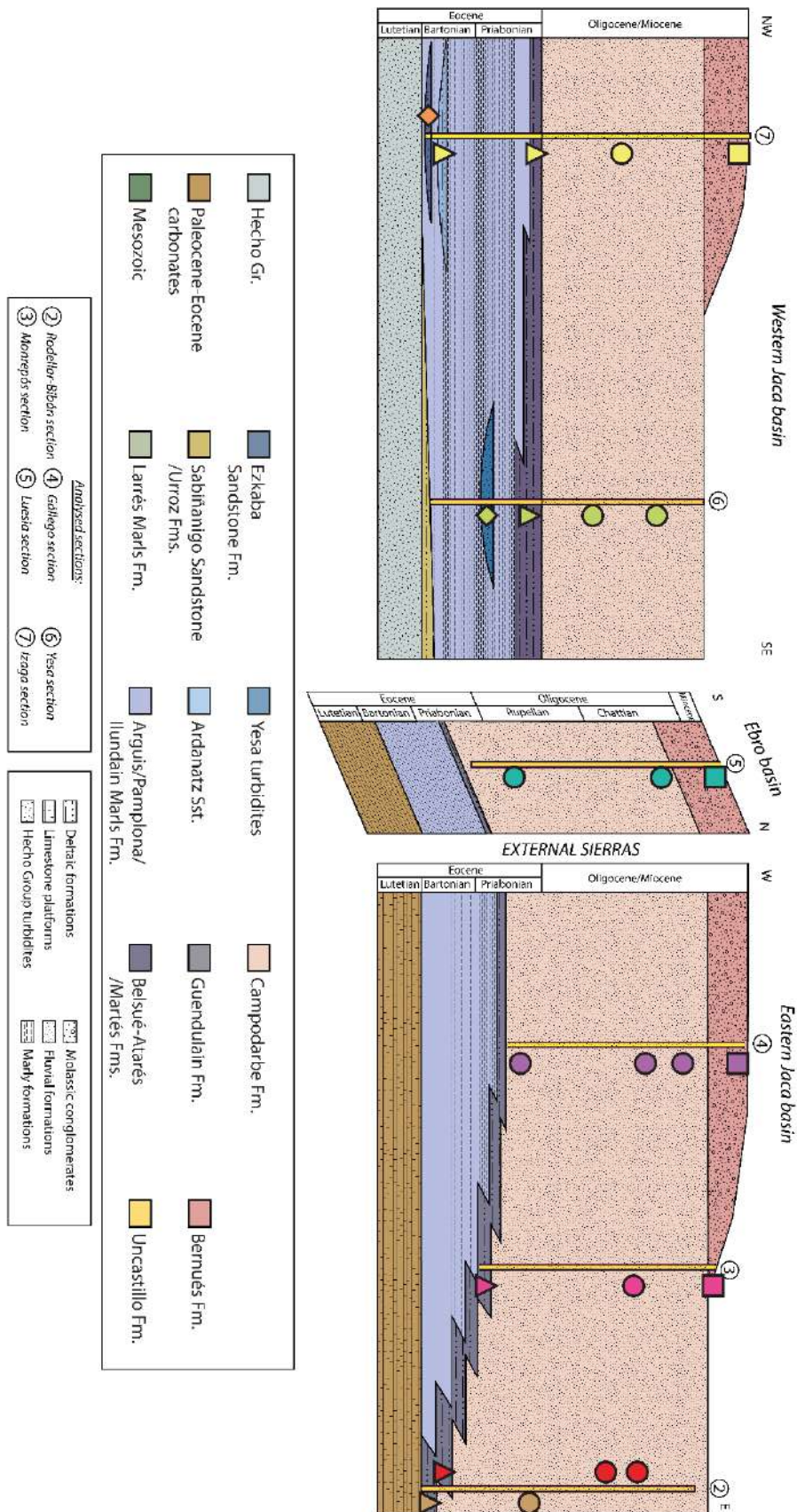


Figure 3. General stratigraphic cross-section sketch with symbols representing the relative position of the analyzed samples.



The Ardanatz Fm. (Bartonian) is a set of flood-influenced delta-front sandstone lobes interbedded at the base of the Ilundain Marls Fm. (Astibia et al., 2005). The general distribution of facies (shallow-water environments to the west and turbiditic channels to the east) suggests no link with the Belsué-Atarés delta. To the east, another formation has been related with the progradation of the Belsué-Atarés delta, the Yesa turbidites (Priabonian), which occur at the top of the Pamplona marls (Puigdefàbregas, 1975).

The Priabonian Güendulain Fm. (Payros et al. 2000) constitute a series of coastal deposits divided in three distinct members: the lower evaporite, the middle sabkha marl, and the upper Liédena Sandstone Fm. The latter, constitute a wave-dominated delta containing the last deposits with marine influence in the Jaca basin.

The overlying Campodarbe and Bernués Fms. represent the development of fully terrestrial environments (fluvio-lacustrine and alluvial) throughout the whole basin. In the Izaga syncline area, the Campodarbe Fm. is constituted by lacustrine environments (Zabalza facies ss; Puigdefàbregas; 1975) until the irruption of the Izaga alluvial fan, sourced from northern areas comprising Paleocene-Eocene sedimentary rocks (Puigdefàbregas, 1975).

## **2.2. U-Pb characterization of potential source areas**

In order to comprehend the DZ U-Pb from the Jaca basin, it is necessary to review the age signatures of the different possible sources. These can be the different tectonic domains of the central and western Pyrenees, which include Paleozoic metasedimentary and igneous basement of the Axial Zone, the preorogenic Mesozoic sedimentary cover successions, and the early synorogenic Late Cretaceous to Middle Eocene deposits.

The metasedimentary succession of the Axial Zone (Cambrian-Ordovician-Devonian-Silurian) display DZ U-Pb signatures dominated by >700 Ma age modes, with an important Cadomian component (520-700Ma), and subsidiary 420-520 Ma (Hart et al., 2016; Margalef., 2016). Orthogneissic rocks of the crystalline core of the Pyrenees mainly display lower Ordovician ages (Dennele et al., 2016). Carboniferous strata contain dominant recycled Cambro-Devonian DZ signatures and syndepositional volcanic zircons of 325-360 Ma (Martínez et al., 2015; Hart et al., 2016). Igneous rocks of the Paleozoic basement are mainly constituted by Variscan granitoids with ages ranging from 280-315

Ma. Permo-Triassic clastic deposits display dominant Cadomian (520-700Ma) and >700 Ma age components, with scarce Variscan ages (Hart et al., 2016). Permian and upper Triassic volcanic and subvolcanic rocks in the region are not expected to contribute zircon grains due to its mafic character, although some grains could be detected. Cretaceous sedimentary rocks display different DZ U-Pb signatures depending on the location and the stratigraphic level. Scarce data show Variscan dominated ages can be found in the clastic lower and upper Cretaceous deposits from the Central and eastern Pyrenees (Filledeau et al., 2012; Thompson et al., 2016; Odlum et al., 2016;) and North Mauleón basin (NPZ; Hart et al., 2016), whereas Cadomian-dominated occur in the lower Cretaceous of the Mendibelza area, the upper Cretaceous of the North Mauleón basin (Hart et al., 2016), and the upper Cretaceous Aren Formation (Central Pyrenees; Whitchurch et al., 2011) as well as in the Adraén Fm. in the Baga area (Odlum et al., 2019). Moreover, Paleocene-Eocene Deposits of the south-central Pyrenean basin (Ainsa, Tremp, and Àger basins; Fig. 1) show variable DZ distributions, which reflect the provenance evolution experienced by these sedimentary systems, alternating dominant Cadomian and Cambro-Devonian ages with Variscan components through time (Whitchurch et al., 2011; Filleaudeau et al., 2012; Thomson et al., 2017; Odlum et al., 2019; Thomson et al., 2019). Finally, Oligo-Miocene calc-alkaline magmatism reported from the Mediterranean basin related to the opening of the Valencia trough could supply some Cenozoic zircons through ash clouds (Marti et al. 1992; Sabat et al. 1995; Roigé et al. 2019).

In addition to the different age modes displayed by the different rocks, their zircon fertility also has an impact on the DZ populations of the studied deposits (Moecher and Samson, 2006; Dickinson, 2008; Malusà et al., 2016). A qualitative approach (Thomson et al. 2016) infers the highest zircon fertility for the Variscan granitoids, whereas in the fine-grained Cambro-Ordovician metasedimentary formations moderate fertility is expected (Hart et al., 2016). By contrast, Triassic sandstones (dominantly arkosic) might display a high zircon fertility as they were sourced from the crystalline basement. Cretaceous to Paleocene formations (mainly carbonates), are expected to have a very low to scarce zircon fertility, although siliciclastic sandstones might display moderate to high fertility.

In addition, we assume that the Eocene clastic formations (including the Hecho Group turbidites) have a moderate zircon fertility, depending on their abundance of carbonate (low fertility) vs siliciclastic (high fertility) grains. Moreover, turbidite layers sourced from acid igneous rocks will produce a higher zircon fertility than those sourced from metasedimentary basement rocks, and zircons produced by

fine-grained metasedimentary (Neoproterozoic dominated) are expected to be smaller than those delivered from plutonic (Variscan dominated).

### **2.3. (U-Th)/He (ZHe) characterization of potential source areas**

Pyrenean ZHe ages (<85 Ma) record Pyrenean shortening and exhumation during plate collision (Iberia-Eurasia) and are restricted to the thermally reset Paleozoic igneous-metamorphic basement (Axial Zone and North Pyrenean Zone) exhumed during the Pyrenean Orogeny (Whitchurch et al., 2011; Filleaudeau et al., 2012; Thomson et al., 2017). Cretaceous rifting ZHe ages (85-155 Ma) are related to rifting-hyperextension and HT-LP metamorphism along the Iberian-Eurasia plate boundary. These ages can be found in the syn-rift sedimentary units of the Pedraforca thrust sheet and the inverted Organyà basin (Odlum et al., 2019) as well as in the North Pyrenean Zone late Cretaceous sedimentary cover, where the pre-collisional rift architecture is still preserved (Bosch et al., 2016). Liasic ZHe ages (180-201 Ma) can be attributed to widespread ophitic magmatism and the magmatic episode associated with the central Atlantic Magmatic Province (Marzoli et al., 1999; Mothereau et al., 2014). Permo-Triassic and Variscan ZHe ages can be attributed to non-reset zircon grains originally sourced from the Ebro massif to the Cretaceous-Eocene South Pyrenean foreland basin.

## **3. METHODOLOGY**

Twenty-five sandstone samples (2-4 Kg) from seven different profiles were collected in the field. In order to avoid hydraulic-sorting effects that might bias the analytical results, medium-grained sandstones were targeted, avoiding locally reworked deposits (Malusà et al., 2016; Garzanti et al., 2008; Garzanti et al., 2009; Garzanti et al., 2019; Andò, 2020). In addition, samples from each depositional system were collected from similar facies in order to minimize hydraulic-sorting effects related to different processes within the same depositional environment.

Following standard heavy mineral separation methods, samples were crushed with a Retsch Disc Mill DM 200 and submitted to Struers Metason 200 ultrasound machine (5 minutes) to help desegregation of well cemented sands and clay coatings. The <500µm window was obtained through dry sieving with a digital electromagnetic sieve shaker BA-200. The recovery of the heavy fraction was done in two steps, using a Holman-Wilfley laboratory shaker table, and by the centrifuging method (using nontoxic dense liquid Na-polytungstate; 3.10g/cm<sup>3</sup>) and partial freezing with liquid nitrogen (Andò,

2020). Finally, zircons were obtained using a Frantz isodynamic magnetic separation. Mineral separation was performed at the Thin Section Lab of the Department of Geology of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

Data from published sandstone petrography (Roigé et al. 2016; Roigé et al. 2017; Coll et al 2022), heavy minerals (Coll et al 2020; Coll et al 2022); and DZ U/Pb (Roigé, 2018) were integrated with the new U-Pb and (U-Th)/He DZ provenance dataset to refine provenance interpretations and to address and quantify the role of sediment recycling and cannibalization of older foreland basin strata within the deforming fold and thrust belt.

### **3.1 Zircon U-Pb Geochronology**

Zircons grains were mounted onto double-sided adhesive plastic pucks and left unpolished for depth-profile analysis (Campbell et al., 2005; Hart et al., 2017). For each sample, at least 120 zircons were selected randomly and analyzed using the laser ablation-inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) U-Pb geochronology, in order to obtain a statistically robust and representative provenance dataset (Vermeesch, 2004). U-Pb analysis was performed using a PhotonMachine Analyte G.2 excimer laser with a HeLex 238 sample cell and a Thermo Scientific Element2 ICP-MS. GJ1 was used as a primary standard (Jackson et al., 2004), and Plesovice (Sláma et al., 2008) were used as secondary standard, in order to obtain a data quality control. A 30  $\mu\text{m}$  laser spot ablated 15  $\mu\text{m}$  deep pits on the flat prism plane of the zircon grains. Data were reduced using VizualAge™ data reduction scheme for the Iolite™ on Igor Pro™ software (Paton et al., 2011). During data reduction individual analysis were deleted if the grains were not zircon or there was evidence of errors in analysis.  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  ages are used for grains younger than 850 Ma, while  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  ages are used for grains older than 850 Ma. Individual zircon ages were excluded if there was a  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$   $2\sigma$  error greater than 10%, or  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  and  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$  discordance greater than 10% for grains younger than 850 Ma or  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  age and  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$  discordance greater than 20% for grains older than 850 Ma. All the ages are presented with two sigma absolute errors.

### **3.2. Zircon (U-Th)/He Thermochronology**

After U/Pb DZ signatures characterization, 10 samples were selected for (U-Th)/He DZ Analysis. Six to nineteen concordant single age zircons free of uranium zonation (per sample) were targeted for

double dating analysis, based on of U-Pb age components relative abundance and the criteria for (U-Th)/He analysis (Farley, 2002; Saylor et al., 2012; Hart, 2015; Hart et al., 2017). Grains were individually packed into platinum (Pt) foil packets and were heated and degassed under ultra-high vacuum. Total He concentration was measured on a quadrupole mass spectrometer. Completely degassed grains were removed from Pt packets and dissolved with a combination of Hf and HNO<sub>3</sub>. Dissolved grains were analyzed on a Thermo Scientific Element2 ICP-MS for absolute U, Th, and Sm concentrations (Wolfe & Stockli, 2010). Fish Canyon Tuff zircons were run with unknown grains to monitor data quality (Reiners, 2005). 8% standard error was applied to all measurements. Partially/fractured or completely broken grains during unpacking from Pt packets, as well as grains containing fluid inclusions, were excluded from the analysis. Incomplete dissolved grains were also excluded. All U-Pb and He analyses were conducted at the UTChron Laboratory at the University of Texas at Austin.

### **3.3. Statistical Analysis**

We apply multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) and correspondence analysis (CA) as exploratory compositional data analysis tools to assess similarities/dissimilarities between samples (Vermeesch, 2013; 2018). Results are displayed as biplots in order to facilitate the visualization and results interpretation. Statistical treatment was done using the Provenance R-package (Vermeesch, 2016; 2018), and allowed the distinction between distinctive U-Pb and (U-Th)/He components signatures.

## **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1. DZ U-Pb geochronological signatures**

DZ U-Pb age populations (Table S1) are grouped into twelve U-Pb age components: Cenozoic (0-66 Ma), Late Mesozoic (66-180 Ma), Permo-Triassic (180-280 Ma), Late Variscan (280-310 Ma); Early Variscan (310-370 Ma), Cambro-Devonian (370-520 Ma), Cadomian (520-700 Ma), Neoproterozoic (700-900 Ma), Kibaran (900-1200 Ma), Mesoproterozoic (1200-1500 Ma), Paleoproterozoic (1500-2200 Ma), and Archean (2200-4600 Ma). DZ U-Pb ages are plotted as kernel density estimators (KDE) and histograms, and as percentages of the 12 U-Pb components (Table 1; Figures 4,5).

Sample	Fm.	n	Cenozoic	Late Mesozoic	Permo-Triassic	Late Variscan	Early Variscan	Cambro-Devonian	Cadomian	Neo-proterozoic	Kibaran	Meso-proterozoic	Paleo-proterozoic	Archean
			0-66 Ma	66-180 Ma	180-280 Ma	280-310 Ma	310-370 Ma	370-520 Ma	520-700 Ma	700-900 Ma	900-1200 Ma	1200-1500 Ma	1500-2200 Ma	2200-4600 Ma
RD1	Belsué-Atarés Fm.	128	0,0	0,0	3,2	21,4	29,4	7,9	21,4	4,0	4,8	1,6	2,4	4,0
RD3	Campodarbe Fm.	118	0,0	0,0	0,0	24,6	28,0	12,7	13,6	3,4	6,8	0,8	5,9	4,2
RD4	Graus Fm.	129	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,2	16,3	17,8	26,4	8,5	7,8	0,8	8,5	7,8
NC1	Belsué-Atarés Fm.	131	0,0	0,0	0,8	7,6	19,8	15,3	26,7	8,4	10,7	0,8	4,6	5,3
BB1	Campodarbe Fm.	125	0,0	0,0	0,8	11,2	20,0	15,2	24,8	3,2	9,6	2,4	8,0	4,8
BB5	Campodarbe Fm.	126	0,0	0,0	1,6	4,0	4,0	16,7	38,9	5,6	11,9	1,6	6,3	9,5
BM3	Belsué-Atarés Fm.	87	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0	17,2	17,2	39,1	3,4	3,4	1,1	5,7	4,6
BM12	Campodarbe Fm.	121	0,0	0,0	1,7	9,1	22,3	14,0	27,3	8,3	7,4	0,8	5,0	4,1
BM17	Bernués Fm.	127	0,0	0,0	2,4	5,5	5,5	14,2	29,9	9,4	11,8	0,0	11,8	9,4
GL2	Campodarbe Fm.	130	0,0	0,0	1,5	7,7	13,1	14,6	34,6	6,2	8,5	0,0	6,9	6,9
GL5	Campodarbe Fm.	139	0,0	0,0	1,4	11,5	21,6	16,5	23,0	5,0	7,2	0,0	8,6	5,0
GL7	Campodarbe Fm.	129	0,0	0,0	0,8	8,5	14,7	14,0	31,8	10,1	7,8	0,0	5,4	7,0
GL10	Bernués Fm.	148	0,7	0,0	0,0	10,3	4,8	15,8	37,0	9,6	6,8	0,0	8,2	6,8
LU9	Campodarbe Fm.	127	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,4	18,9	11,8	22,0	7,1	13,4	0,0	9,4	3,9
LU7	Campodarbe Fm.	125	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0	6,4	16,8	36,8	5,6	11,2	0,0	8,0	7,2
LU2	Uncastillo Fm.	134	0,0	0,0	1,5	11,2	14,2	14,2	27,6	7,5	14,2	1,5	5,2	3,0
YS1	Yesa turbidites	116	0,0	0,0	1,7	6,9	2,6	12,9	41,4	6,0	5,2	0,9	13,8	8,6
YS2	Liédena Sst.	130	0,0	0,0	1,5	5,4	7,7	18,5	33,8	9,2	6,9	3,8	7,7	5,4
YS3	Campodarbe Fm.	128	0,0	0,0	0,8	8,6	9,4	13,3	34,4	7,8	13,3	1,6	6,3	4,7
YS5	Campodarbe Fm.	130	0,0	0,0	0,8	7,7	3,8	15,4	41,5	5,4	11,5	0,8	9,2	3,8
EK2	Ezkaba Fm.	139	0,0	0,0	1,4	2,2	6,5	17,3	33,1	7,2	15,1	0,7	9,4	7,2
IZ1	Gongolaz Sst.	128	0,0	0,0	0,8	4,7	3,9	11,7	43,8	7,8	10,2	0,8	10,9	5,5
IZ5	Liédena Sst.	140	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,1	14,3	15,7	36,4	5,0	5,7	1,4	8,6	5,7
IZ3	Campodarbe Fm.	145	0,0	0,0	0,7	5,5	2,8	13,1	41,4	9,0	11,7	2,1	9,7	4,1
IZ10	Bernués Fm.	148	0,0	0,0	0,7	7,5	6,2	9,6	32,9	4,8	15,8	2,1	15,1	5,5

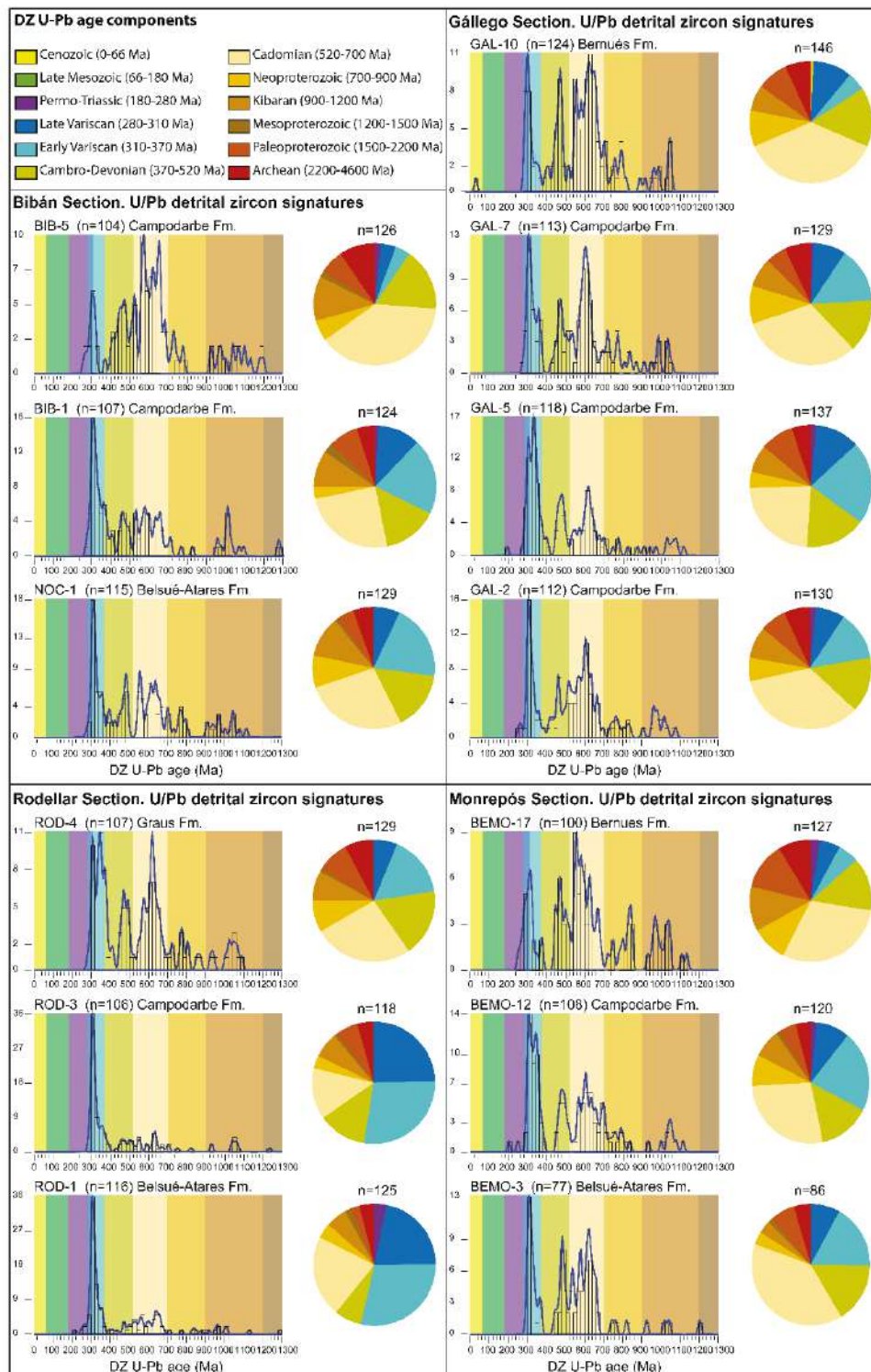
**Table 1.** Detrital zircon U-Pb results summarized in component percentages.

In the eastern Jaca basin, the Belsué-Atarés delta and Campodarbe Fm. cropping out in the External Sierras constitute the lowermost analyzed deposits. It displays more than 50% of Variscan age components (Table 1; Figure 2,4). Upsection and to the west, the fluvial Campodarbe Fm. records an important Variscan age component, but Cambro-Devonian and Cadomian U-Pb age components increase. By contrast, the uppermost parts of the Campodarbe Fm., as well as the Bernués Fm., are characterized by minor Variscan age U-Pb components with a dominance of Cambro-Devonian and Cadomian components (>50%). In the Luesia section (Ebro basin), the Campodarbe Fm. show the same evolution of the DZ-U-Pb signatures upsection. By contrast, the youngest analyzed deposits (Uncastillo Fm.; Ebro basin) display and important Variscan age component.

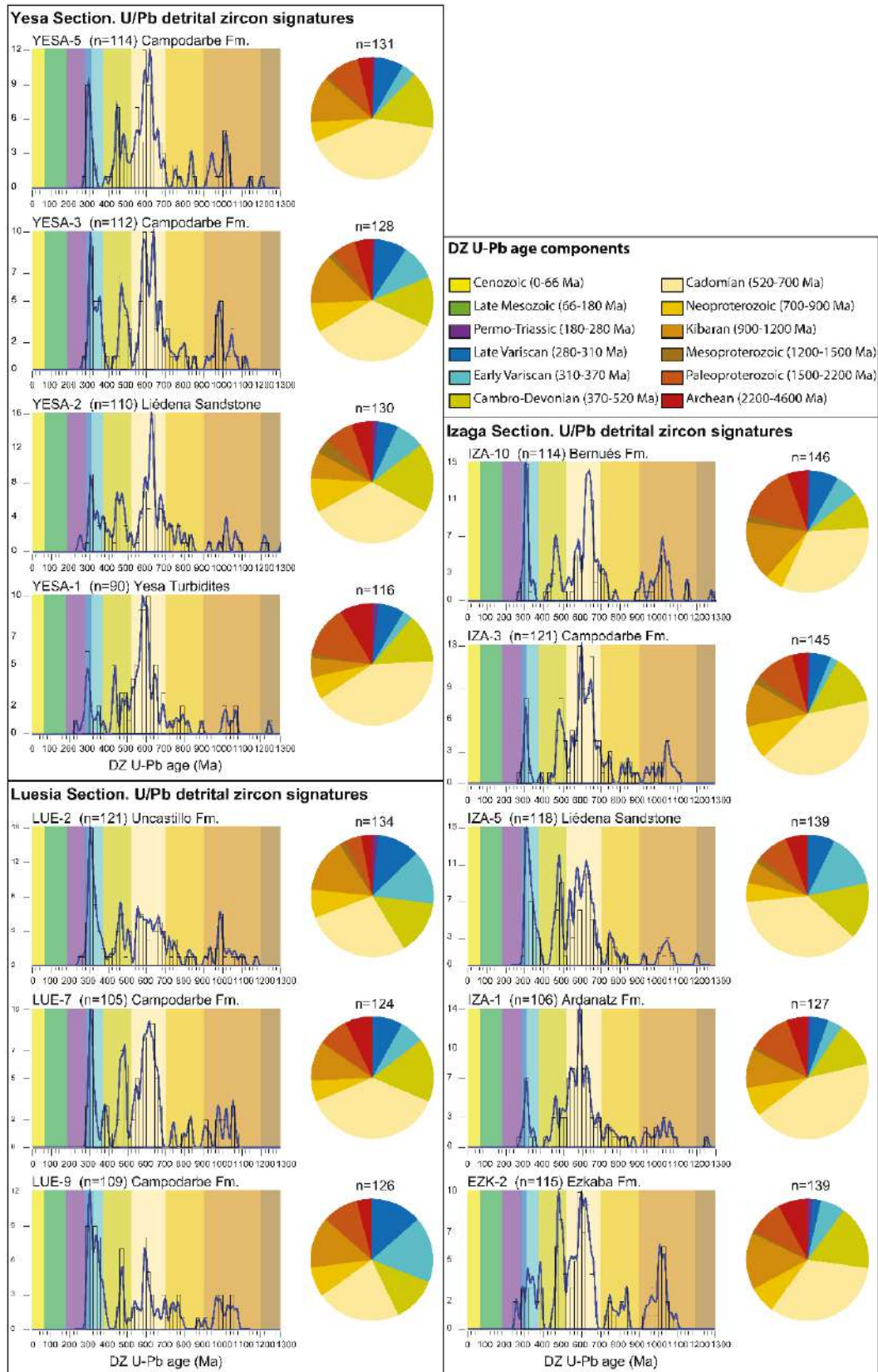
In the western Jaca basin (Figure 5), the entire succession from the Ezkaba Fm. to the Bernués Fm. is dominated by Cadomian and Cambro-Devonian age components, similar to the youngest deposits in the eastern Jaca basin. Therefore, the evolution of the DZ U-Pb signatures in the eastern Jaca basin is not observed in the western sector of the basin.

MDS and CA (Figures 6) allows to classify the analyzed samples into three distinct DZ U-Pb age signatures based on age populations (Figures 6a,b) and age components (Figures 6c,d): (i) Variscan dominated, characterized by more than 50% of Variscan age components (Early Variscan + Late Variscan), (ii) mixed Cadomian-Variscan, characterized by an important Variscan age component, but with higher abundances of Cadomian and Cambro-Devonian age components, and finally, (iii)

Cadomian dominated, characterized by the dominance of Cadomian and Cambro-Devonian age components (>50%) and the lowest abundance of Variscan age components.

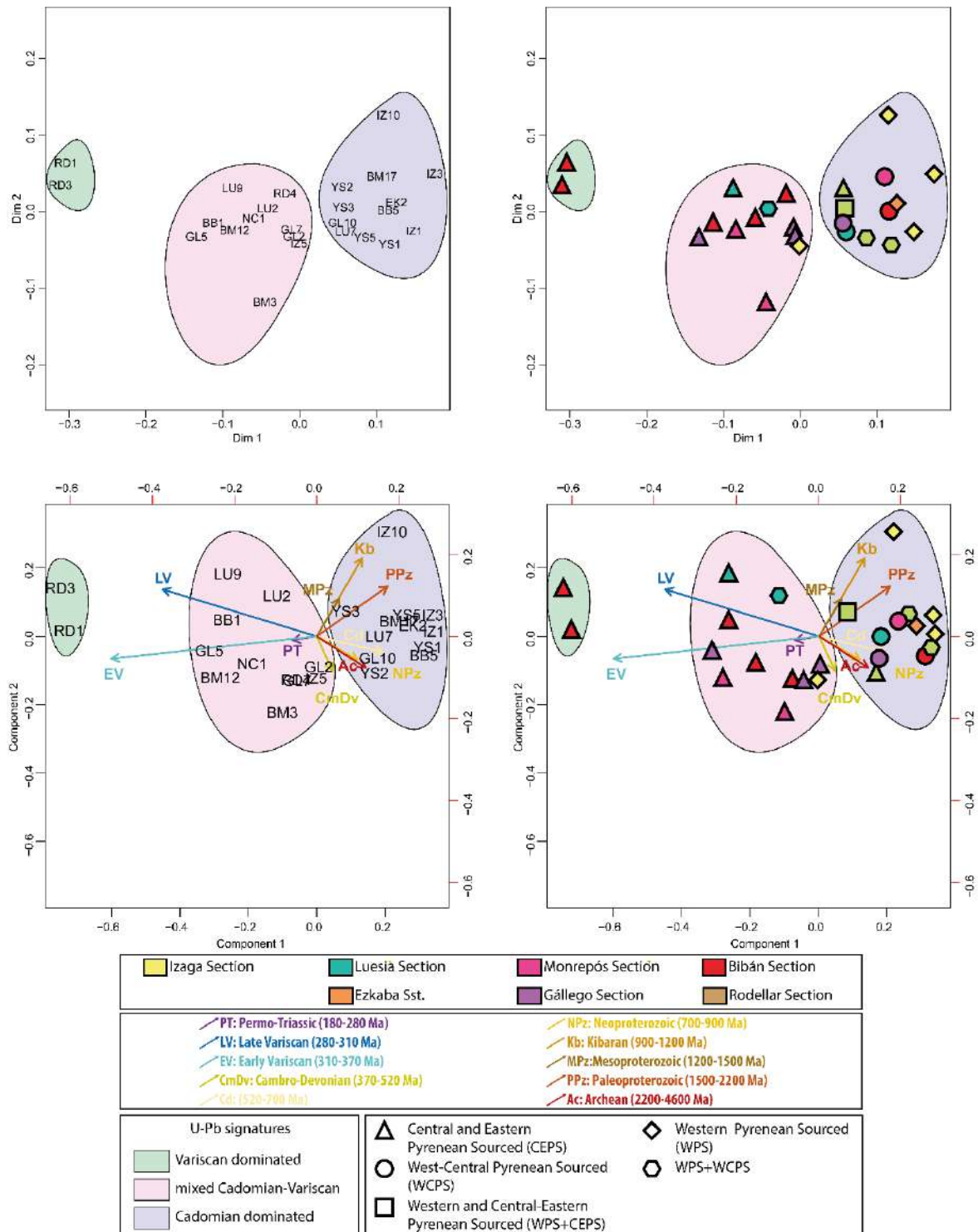


**Figure 4.** DZ U-Pb results for the eastern Jaca basin. DZ U-Pb results are represented as Kernel density estimators (Nonadaptive, bandwidth of 8 Ma), histogram diagrams from 0 to 1300 Ma. (bin width of 20 Ma.), and pie percentage charts.



**Figure 5.** DZ U-Pb results for the western Jaca basin and Ebro basin. DZ U-Pb results are represented as Kernel density estimators (Nonadaptive, bandwidth of 8 Ma), histogram diagrams from 0 to 1300 Ma. (bin width of 20 Ma.), and pie percentage charts.





**Figure 6.** (a,b) MDS of U-Pb ages (c,d) CA of U-Pb age components. Central Eastern Pyrenean sourced; WPS: Western Pyrenean Sourced (Basque massifs or Basque massifs+Urbassa-Andía Sierra or Urbassa-Andía Sierra); WCPS: West Central Pyrenean Sourced (Eocene Turbidite basin+Internal Sierras+North Pyrenean Zone or Eocene Turbidite basin+Internal Sierras+North Pyrenean Zone+Jaca thrust sheet top basin); WPS+WCPS: Pyrenean Sourced Western Pyrenean Sourced (Basque massifs or Basque massifs+Urbassa-Andía Sierra or Urbassa-Andía Sierra) + West Central Pyrenean Sourced (Eocene Turbidite basin+Internal Sierras+North Pyrenean Zone or Eocene Turbidite basin+Internal Sierras+North Pyrenean Zone+Jaca thrust sheet top basin).

## 4.2. DZ (U-Th)/He thermochronological signatures

DZ (U-Th)/He age populations (Table S2) are grouped into five (U-Th)/He events age: Pyrenean Orogeny (20-85 Ma), Cretaceous rifting (85-155 Ma), Liasic Cooling (180-201 Ma), Permo-Triassic Rifting (201-280 Ma), and Variscan Orogeny (280-390 Ma). Results are displayed as detrital zircon U-Pb-He double dating plots, and percentages of the 5 (U-Th)/He events age (Table 2; Figure 7).

Sample	Fm.	Section	n	Pyrenean Orogeny (20-85 Ma)	Cretaceous Rifting (85-155 Ma)	Liasic Cooling (175-201 Ma)	Permo-Triassic Rifting (201-295 Ma)	Variscan Orogeny (>295 Ma)
BM3	Belsué-Atarés Fm	Monrepós	17	76,5	11,8	0,0	11,8	0,0
BM12	Campodarbe Fm.	Monrepós	16	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
GL5	Campodarbe Fm.	Gállego	19	78,9	15,8	0,0	5,3	0,0
GL10	Bernués Fm.	Gállego	13	76,9	7,7	0,0	15,4	0,0
LU9	Campodarbe Fm.	Luesia	13	92,3	7,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
LU2	Uncastillo Fm.	Luesia	14	78,6	0,0	0,0	14,3	7,1
EK2	Ezkaba Fm.	Izaga	8	0,0	25,0	12,5	62,5	0,0
IZ5	Liédena Sst.	Izaga	8	12,5	12,5	12,5	50,0	12,5
IZ3	Campodarbe Fm.	Izaga	8	0,0	12,5	25,0	37,5	25,0
IZ10	Bernués Fm.	Izaga	6	16,7	33,3	16,7	33,3	0,0

**Table 2.** Detrital zircon (U-Th)/He results summarized in component percentages.

MDS and CA (Figure 8) allow to identify two distinct DZ ZHe signatures based on ZHe age populations (Figures 8a,b) and components (Figures 8c,d): (i) Pyrenean Orogeny ZHe ages dominated, characterized by more than 75% of ZHe Pyrenean ages, and (ii) Non-Pyrenean Orogeny ZHe dominated signatures, characterized by 0-15% of ZHe Pyrenean ages, major Permo-Triassic, and subsidiary Cretaceous rifting, Liasic cooling and Variscan orogeny ages.

The clastic infill of the eastern Jaca basin (Belsué-Atarés delta, Campodarbe, Campodarbe and Bernués Formations) and samples from the Ebro basin (Campodarbe and Uncastillo Formations) display Pyrenean dominated ZHe signatures. By contrast, non-Pyrenean dominated ZHe signatures characterize the Bartonian to Miocene sedimentary record of the western Jaca basin.

## 5. DISCUSSION

### 5.1. DZ U-Pb age components signatures

#### 5.1.1 The eastern Jaca basin

A high abundance of Variscan age components are displayed in the Belsué-Atarés delta and the fluvial Campodarbe Fm. of the southeasternmost edge of the eastern Jaca basin (Rodellar section; Figure 6;

carbonate enriched petrofacies of Roigé et al. (2017) and Coll et al. (2022) with abundant K-feldspar and plutonic rock fragments). This Variscan dominated DZ suite can be attributed to the high contribution of Variscan granitoids and also Cretaceous sedimentary rocks containing Variscan enriched age signatures (Hart et al., 2016; Filledeau et al., 2012), both sourced from the Central and Eastern Pyrenees trough east-sourced axial systems (Coll et al., 2022). Upsection and to the west (Bibán, Monrepós and Gállego; Figure 6; siliciclastic dominant petrofacies of Coll et al., 2022 with abundant metamorphic rock fragments and Carboniferous to Permo-Triassic sedimentary), the decrease in Variscan age components and the increase of Cambro-Devonian and Cadomian age components can be linked to the drainage area reorganization that produced a shift from a plutonic dominated towards a metamorphic dominated source area (Michael 2013; Coll et al., 2022). Hence, we infer that the increase of the metamorphic sources together with the decrease of granite sources produced the shift from Variscan dominated to Mixed Cadomian-Variscan DZ U-Pb signatures. This can be linked with the Cambro-Devonian metasedimentary succession from the Pyrenees, characterized by an important Cadomian age component (Hart et al., 2016; Margalef et al., 2016), and with the Carboniferous and Triassic sedimentary rocks dominated by Cadomian and scarce Variscan age components (Hart et al., 2016; Martínez et al., 2016). The same trends both in DZ U-Pb age components (Michael, 2013; Thompson et al., 2017) and petrofacies (Coll et al., 2022) is also observed in the time-equivalent Escanilla Fm. (Ainsa basin), evidencing that this sediment routing system (Michael, 2013) fed the eastern Jaca basin during late Eocene-Oligocene times (Coll et al., 2022).

Upsection, the uppermost Campodarbe and Bernués Fms. are characterized by Cadomian dominated U-Pb age signatures (Figure 6) that can be linked to the onset of north-derived transverse systems (Puigdefpabregas 1975; Hybrid clast dominated petrofacies of Coll et al., 2022 characterized by abundant hybrid sandstone rock fragments). The source area of this systems are mainly the Eocene turbidites of the Hecho Group, and also the Mesozoic and Paleozoic rocks from the North Pyrenean Zone.

The DZ U-Pb signature of the Hecho Group turbidites changes through the different turbiditic systems (Roigé, 2018). While the Banastón and lower Jaca turbidite systems are characterized by abundant Variscan U-Pb age components (Variscan dominated and mixed Cadomian-Variscan signatures), the middle-upper Jaca turbidite systems show Cadomian dominated signatures. Hence, we infer that the north-derived transverse systems of the Jaca basin essentially recycled the middle-upper Jaca turbidite systems which display Cadomian dominated signatures. Moreover, the North Pyrenean source area of

these alluvial systems of is constituted by upper Cretaceous rocks from the NPZ (limestones and calcarenites), scarce Paleozoic metasediments, and Carboniferous to Triassic siliciclastic sandstones (Roigé et al., 2017), all of them characterized by Cadomian dominated U-Pb signatures (Hart et al., 2016).

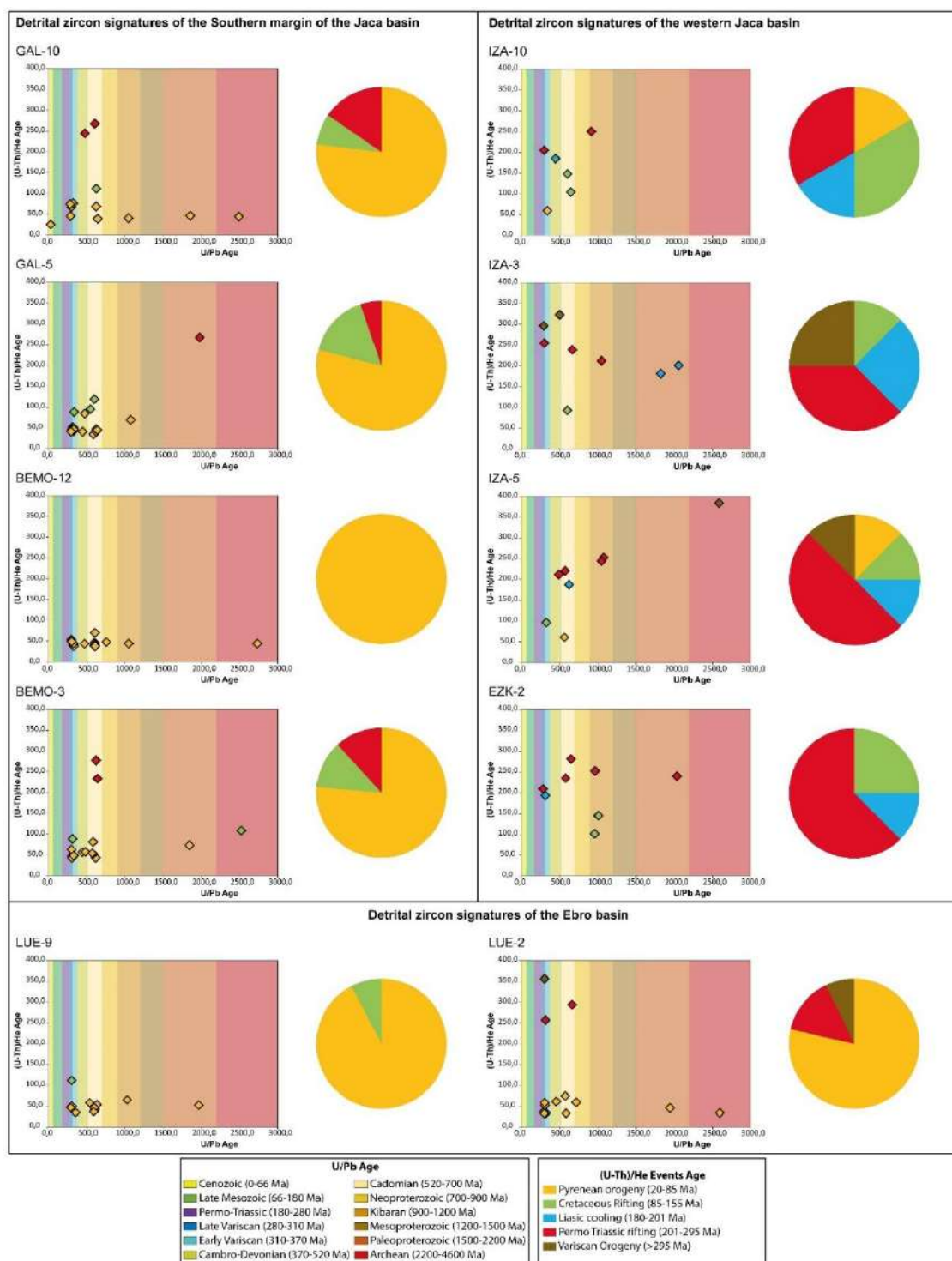
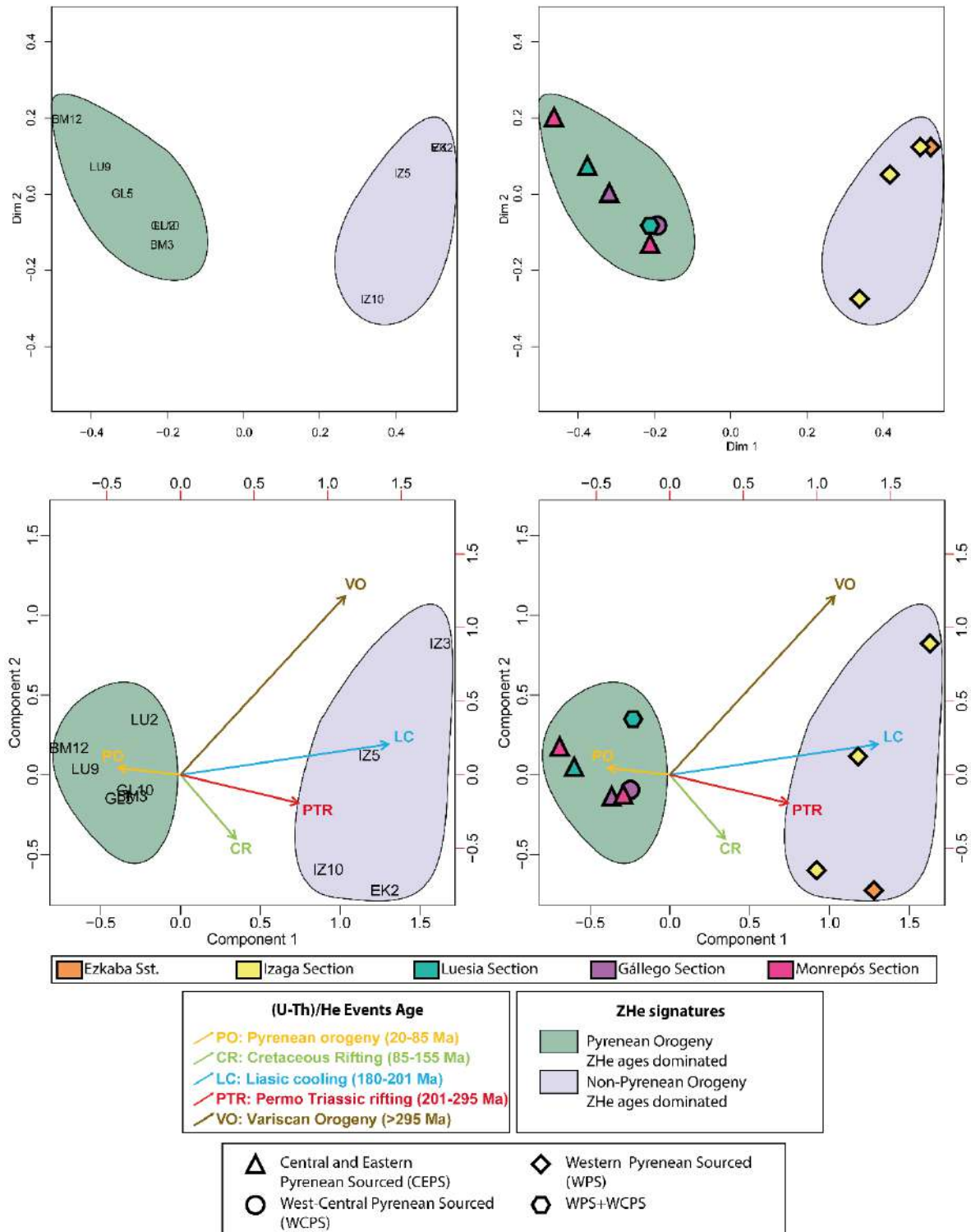


Figure 7. (U-Th)/He results of the analysed samples represented as scatterplot of (U-Th)/He age versus U-Pb age for double-dated grains.



**Figure 8.** (a,b) MDS of (U-Th)/He ages (c,d) CA of (U-Th)/He age components. Central Eastern Pyrenean sourced; WPS: Western Pyrenean Sourced (Basque massifs or Basque massifs+Urbassa-Andía Sierra or Urbassa-Andía Sierra); WCPS: West Central Pyrenean Sourced (Eocene Turbidite basin+Internal Sierras+North Pyrenean Zone or Eocene Turbidite basin+Internal Sierras+North Pyrenean Zone+Jaca thrust sheet top basin); WPS+WCPS: Pyrenean Sourced Western Pyrenean Sourced (Basque massifs or Basque massifs+Urbassa-Andía Sierra or Urbassa-Andía Sierra) + West Central Pyrenean Sourced (Eocene Turbidite basin+Internal Sierras+North Pyrenean Zone or Eocene Turbidite basin+Internal Sierras+North Pyrenean Zone+Jaca thrust sheet top basin).

### 5.1.2 The western Jaca basin

In the western Jaca basin (Figure 2,3), all the sedimentary clastic systems display monotonous U-Pb Cadomian dominated signatures (Figure 6), similar to the north-sourced transverse-feed systems of the eastern Jaca basin, except for the Liédena sandstone in the Izaga area, which show Mixed Variscan-Cadomian signatures.

Petrographic data from the Izaga profile reveals that the Ezkaba sandstone (Bartonian), the Ardanatz (Bartonian) and the Liédena sandstone (Priabonian)Fms display a similar sandstone composition, characterized by abundant K-feldspar and fresh plagioclase, intrabasinal bioclasts, and carbonate rock fragments (evidenced by the presence of Turonian wackestone rock fragments containing phitonellid tests). Some metamorphic and siliciclastic sandstone rock fragments, and scarce plutonic grains, are also observed. This petrographic assemblage points to a source area constituted by Late Cretaceous sedimentary cover and Paleozoic siliciclastic sandstones and metasediments. The abundance of feldspars must be related to recycling of Carboniferous sedimentary cover (Culm facies) extensively outcropping in the Basque massifs, This is in accordance with Payros (1997), who inferred a siliciclastic source area located to the north, in the Paleozoic Basque massifs for the Ezkaba sandstone. The Ezkaba, Ardanatz, and Liédena Fomations show DZ U-Pb Cadomian dominated signatures, which can be related to recycling of Carboniferous (dominated by Cadomian ages), Ordovician-Devonian metasedimentary (Cambro-Devonian and Proterozoic U-Pb ages), and Upper Cretaceous sedimentary cover (Cadomian dominated and mixed Variscan-Cadoiman signatures), located in the NPZ (Hart et al., 2016).

Upsection, in the Campodarbe Fm. (Priabonian to Chatian) (Figures 3,5,6) the same DZ U-Pb signatures and abundance of K-feldspar and plagioclase persist. Nevertheless, an important provenance change is evidenced by calcarenite rock fragments, silicified grains (some of them with idiomorphic dolomite crystals), and carbonate rock fragments, which can be related to the erosion of the sedimentary succession cropping out in the Urbassa-Andía Sierra (Payros, 1997; Tariño, 2006). Therefore, in the Oligocene, the Urbassa-Andía Sierra started to deliver sediments to the Izaga area. Finally, in the upper Izaga alluvial fan deposits, no contributions from the Basque massif are recorded (absence of feldspar and metamorphic grains) and the Urbassa-Andía Sierra remained as the only source. Therefore, since no U-Pb data exists in this source area, and no shift is observed in the U-Pb signatures, Mesozoic, Paleocene and Eocene sources of this area should be characterized by Cadomian dominated U-Pb signatures.

The Yesa profile also displays monotonous DZ U-Pb age signatures throughout the whole section (Figures 3,5,6). Nonetheless, the Yesa turbidites shows a sandstone petrography suite with Mesozoic carbonate rock fragments (upper Cretaceous mudstone-wackestone rock fragments containing phitonellid tests), K-feldspar, fresh plagioclase, and subsidiary metamorphic rock fragments, which highlight contributions from the Basque massifs and the surrounding Mesozoic sedimentary cover. By contrast, Tertiary carbonate rock fragments, bioclasts and hybrid sandstone rock fragments (Upper Hecho Group turbidites) point to sources located in the hanging wall of the Leyre thrust (NE).

Upsection, in the Yesa profile, the Liédena sandstone (Cadomian dominated U-Pb signatures) shows a provenance change. In contrast to the Izaga area, the Liédena sandstone shows abundant metamorphic rock fragments, Permo-Triassic siliciclastic sandstone and siltstone rock fragments, crystalline carbonates, and scarce K-feldspar. The similarity with the east-sourced Campodarbe Fm. (Coll et al., 2022), and NW directed paleocurrents (Puigdefàbregas, 1975) evidence an eastern source for this area. However, east-sourced systems in the eastern Jaca basin display Mixed Cadomian-Variscan U-Pb signatures. Hence, we infer that the contribution of Permo-Triassic and metamorphic rock fragments could be linked to the Cadomian dominated signatures of the Liédena Fm. (east-sourced in this area).

The overlying Campodarbe Fm. shows an interplay between contributions from the Basque massifs (K-feldspar, fresh plagioclase, and silicified rock fragments) and Eastern Pyrenean sources (abundant metamorphic rock fragments, Permo-Triassic sandstones and siltstones, and crystalline limestones). DZ U-Pb signatures still show Cadomian dominated signatures resulting from higher contributions from the Basque massifs and minor supply from eastern sources. By contrast, although the top of the Campodarbe Fm. still shows the same Cadomian dominated signatures, there is no influence from eastern sources, as evidenced by the lack of metamorphic rock fragments and Triassic sandstones, and records contributions from the Basque massifs and the recycling of the Eocene turbidite basin located to the north.

In the Ebro Basin (Luesia section, Figures 2,3,5) the Campodarbe Fm. shows the same DZ U-Pb trends as in the eastern Jaca basin (a shift from Variscan enriched to Variscan impoverished signatures) which corresponds to the change from east-source axially-fed systems to north-sourced transverse-fed systems (Coll et al., 2022). However, the overlying Miocene Luna fan system shows a Mixed Cadomian-Variscan DZ signature. The source area has been identified in the Basque massifs Paleozoic

basement and the earlier foreland deposits (Hecho Group and Campodarbe Formations; Hirst & Nichols, 1986; Coll et al., 2022). The Mixed Cadomian-Variscan U-Pb signatures of the Luna fan (Figure 6), could be related to the recycling of the mixed Cadomian-Variscan Campodarbe and Variscan dominated Upper Hecho Group turbidites, as evidenced by sandstone petrography detrital modes (Coll et al., 2022).

## **5.2. DZ ZHe signatures**

In the eastern Jaca basin (Monrepós and Gállego sections), the Belsué-Atarés delta and the Campodarbe Formations display ZHe Pyrenean dominated signatures, containing subsidiary Permo-Triassic and Cretaceous rifting age components (Figures 7,8). However, the Campodarbe Fm. in the Monrepós section only shows Pyrenean age components.

These distinct signatures must be related to the occurrence of two different eastern-sourced axially-fed systems evidenced by distinctive heavy-mineral provenance signatures (Coll et al., 2022). The Campodarbe Fm. in the eastern part of the Jaca basin (Monrepós section) was fed by the fluvial Escanilla Fm. (Ainsa basin), which is devoid of ZHe Permo-Triassic age components (Thompson et al., 2017), and both constituted one of the axially-fed systems sourced from the central-Pyrenees. The other axially-fed system fed the Belsué-Atarés delta, and the western fluvial Campodarbe Fm., sourced from the eastern Pyrenees (Coll et al., 2022), where Cretaceous rifting and Permo-Triassic age components are contained in the late Cretaceous-Garumnian Formations (Odlum et al., 2019). Moreover, Pyrenean ZHe ages encountered in the eastern-Pyrenean sourced system are older than in the central-Pyrenean sourced system (Table S2). Therefore, ZHe provenance signatures reinforce the idea of two different sediment routing system, sourced from the Central and Eastern Pyrenees (Coll et al., 2022).

The youngest analyzed deposits in the Jaca basin, the north sourced Bernués Fm., show ZHe Pyrenean dominated signatures (Figure. 8), with subsidiary Cretaceous rifting and Permo-Triassic age components that could be related to Cretaceous sedimentary rocks occurring in the North Pyrenean Zone, which mainly contain these DZ ZHe age signatures (i.e. Maastrichtian; Bosch et al., 2016).

In the western Jaca basin (Izaga area), ZHe signatures are markedly different to the ones encountered in the eastern Jaca basin. The analysed samples show ZHe Non-Pyrenean dominated ages (mainly



Permo-Triassic; Figures 7,8), pointing to the Basque massifs and Urbassa-Andía Sierra sources, which is in accordance with petrographic data and DZ U-Pb signatures. In the southern edge of the Basque massifs (Aldudes massif), the Ordovician-Devonian Paleozoic basement shows ZHe signatures dominated by Cretaceous rifting ages with Liasic and Permo-Triassic age components (Hart et al., 2017). Therefore, the uppermost part of the present-day eroded Paleozoic basement (mainly Carboniferous) must have sourced unreseted zircon grains displaying older than Pyrenean ZHe signatures.

Finally, the Uncastillo Fm. in the Ebro basin (Luesia section; Figure 2) displays Pyrenean dominated ZHe ages (Figures 7,8) with subordinate Permo-Triassic and Variscan ZHe components. Since this alluvial fan records the erosion of the Hecho Group turbidites, the Jaca thrust sheet top basin, and the Basque massifs (Hirst & Nichols, 1986; Coll et al., 2022), ZHe Pyrenean ages must be linked to recycling of reseted zircon grains derived from the earlier foreland deposits (Hecho Group and Campodarbe Formations), whereas Permo-Triassic and Variscan age components must be linked to the Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary cover occurring in the Basque massifs and NPZ.

### **5.3. Insights into the propagation of DZ provenance signatures**

The main controlling factors influencing the DZ signatures in clastic successions are source rock distribution ages, source rock fertility, and relative contribution of each lithology to the analyzed grain-size window (sand-sized). U-Pb signatures of potential sources and zircon fertility should be obtained from detailed analysis of each lithology in the source areas, and the relative contribution of source areas can only be inferred from detailed sandstone petrography. In our work, source rock distribution ages and zircon fertility have been thoroughly described in section 2.2, and detailed sandstone petrography from Coll et al. (2022) have been used to assess the relative contribution of each lithology.

In the Southern margin of the Jaca basin, sedimentary systems with a high granitic components (Belsué-Atarés, Rodellar section, carbonate extrabasinal enriched petrofacies) display U-Pb Variscan dominated signatures, which do not change in the overlying systems (Campodarbe Fm. siliciclastic dominant petrofacies) influenced by a metamorphic source area with a scarce granitic component. To the west, the Beslué-Atarés Fm., in Monrepós section (carbonate extrabasinal enriched petrofacies with an evident granitic component) is characterized by U-Pb mixed Cadomian-Variscan signatures, which do not change in the overlying systems (Campodarbe Fm., siliciclastic dominant Fm., displaying a

scarce or absent granitic component). In both situations, the fact that no correlation exist between the abundance of granitic and Variscan components imply a non-granitic lithology in the source area which is able to provide enough Variscan zircons to offset the persistence of the U-Pb signatures. Therefore, we infer Cretaceous sedimentary cover as an important contributor of Variscan zircons, which can be characterized by U-Pb Variscan dominated signatures (Filledeau et al., 2012; Odlum et al., 2019). The contribution of this source is evidenced by carbonate rock fragments observed in both petrofacies, and highlights that the recycling of Cretaceous sedimentary cover can contribute to the propagation of non-granitic derived Variscan components. This evidence that a provenance analysis solely based in U-Pb without considering the role of recycling into the propagation of U-Pb signatures might lead to misinterpretations regarding the nature of the source areas in foreland basins.

The recycling of the of the Hecho Group turbidites of the Jaca basin, characterized by Variscan dominated (Banastón and lower Jaca turbidite systems) to Cadomian dominated (middle-upper Jaca turbidite systems) signatures (Roigé 2018) should propagate, at least, mixed Cadomian-Variscan signatures due to their high abundance in the sand fraction (Coll et al., 2022). However, the observed DZ U-Pb signatures are Cadomian dominated. Even if inferring a low zircon fertility for this source (although moderate-high fertility is more expected), their high contribution in front of Paleozoic metasedimentary and siliciclastic sandstone sources would be enough to produce mixed Cadomian-Variscan signatures. Even if assuming that the second most represented source, the Cretaceous sedimentary cover, delivers Cadomian dominated signatures (Hart et al., 2016), its lower fertility would not be enough to mask Variscan enriched signatures. Therefore, DZ U-Pb highlights Cadomian dominated signatures derived from major recycling of the turbidite basin is linked to main contributions from the middle-upper Jaca turbidite systems.

Conversely, in the western Jaca basin, monotonous DZ U-Pb Cadomian dominated signatures are displayed in all the analyzed deposits. This contrasts with the several compositional changes recorded by sandstone petrography in these deposits. Therefore, we can infer that DZ U-Pb failed to discriminate between the different source areas. However, U-Pb provenance signatures highlight the recycling of the Carboniferous sedimentary cover. K-feldspar, plagioclase and, subsidiary plutonic rock fragments might indicate a granitic source that could be related to Ordovician gneisses or Variscan granitoids from the Paleozoic basement of the Basque massifs. However, in such case, high contribution from these crystalline sources together with high zircon fertility would strongly increase Cambro-Devonian (gneiss) or Variscan age signatures (Granites). Nevertheless, since Variscan or Cambro-Devonian

dominated signatures are not observed, DZ U-Pb highlight recycling of detrital Carboniferous zircons instead of a direct granitic/gneissic source. Late Variscan ages would be derived from Cretaceous and Paleocene-Eocene sediments also present in the source areas. Moreover, DZ U-Pb in the western Jaca basin highlight the role of recycled vs direct sources.

Finally, in the Ebro basin, provenance constraints from sandstone petrography allow a better understanding of DZ U-Pb signatures propagation. The Miocene Luna alluvial fan system is sourced from the Basque massifs and the recycling of the Hecho Group turbidites and Campodarbe Fm. (Hirst and Nichols, 1986; Arenas, 1993, Coll et al., 2022). In this case, the Mixed Cadomian-Variscan signatures must respond to contributions from the Campodarbe Fm., as well as to higher contributions from the Upper Hecho group turbidites (Banastón and lower Jaca turbidite systems). The onset of sedimentation in the Ebro basin, probably favored major incision on these formations in the hinterland, increasing contributions from these and leading to increase these signatures in the Luna alluvial fan.

Summarizing, in the western Jaca basin provenance analysis solely based on DZ-U-Pb have failed to highlight the interplay between Western Pyrenean, Eastern Pyrenean, and West-Central Pyrenean sources (Figure 6), as well as recycled vs first cycle sources. In the Pyrenees, DZ U-Pb signatures stand as a good proxy to distinguish between Variscan granites, Ordovician gneiss, Cambro-Devonian metasedimentary, and Carboniferous to Permo-Triassic sources due to their well-known provenance signatures. However, when Cretaceous, Paleocene and Eocene contributions are underestimated, unravel provenance unequivocally may become unrealistic,. Although integration with DZ ZHe signatures can aid to reduce the ambiguity of provenance signals, a good control of the source area lithology contribution based on sandstone detrital modes is necessary to fully understand how DZ signatures are propagated and to avoid biased provenance conclusions. So, DZ signatures highly increase their power as a reliable provenance indicator when coupled with petrographic data. Therefore, studies comprising sandstone petrography, U-Pb, and ZHe provenance signatures stand as the most powerful tool to obtain the highest resolution in sedimentary provenance analysis and, single-method approaches must be avoided.

## 5.4. Synthesis of the South Pyrenean Sediment Routing Systems

### 5.4.1. Eastern Jaca basin

During late Lutetian to Bartonian times, deltaic sedimentation in the southern Jaca basin was mainly derived from eastern source areas through a unique fluvial system developed during the first stage of deltaic sedimentation (Coll et al., 2022). These sources were the Paleozoic basement (mostly Variscan granitoids) and the Mesozoic and Paleogene sedimentary cover of the growing central Pyrenees.

From early Priabonian onwards, two distinct axially-fed fluvial systems from the central and eastern Pyrenees respectively, one dominated by ep and ZHe Pyrenean signatures and the other characterized by the absence of epidote and ZHe Pyrenean signatures with subsidiary Cretaceous rifting and Permo-Triassic ages, were delivering sediment to the basin (Coll et al., 2022). Both systems were sourced from Variscan granitoids, together with Mesozoic sedimentary cover and evolved, during the Priabonian, to a more dominant metamorphic composition during the Priabonian and persisted until Chattian times (Coll et al., 2022).

The youngest deposits of the Jaca basin (uppermost Campodarbe and Bernués Fms.), record the recycling of the uppermost sedimentary systems of the former Eocene turbidite basin with contributions from the North Pyrenean Zone (Puigdefàbregas 1975; Roigé et al., 2017; Coll et al., 2022).

### 5.4.2. Western Jaca basin

In the Bartonian, the Ezkaba channel levee records the first input of north derived systems sourced from the Basque massifs (Payros et al., 1997), mainly from Carboniferous deposits (Culm facies) with contributions from Cretaceous sedimentary cover. The overlying Ardanatz delta continues evidencing the Basque massifs as an active source, which extended its influence to the west during the sedimentation of the Priabonian Yesa turbidites. However, during the last stages of the Priabonian sedimentation (Liédena sandstone), a strong interplay between Western and Eastern Pyrenean, as well as west-central Pyrenean sources occurred in the limit between the eastern and western Jaca basin.

During the development of the Ruppelian middle Campodarbe Fm., whereas eastern and western Pyrenean sources influenced the sedimentation in the Yesa area, the Izaga area, started to receive contributions from the Urbassa-Andía Sierra. In the Chattian-Aquitania, whereas the Yesa area was fed from the west, west-central, central-eastern Pyrenean sources, Urbassa-Andia sources imposed in the Izaga area and contributions from the Basque massif stopped in this part of the basin.

#### 5.4.3. The Ebro Basin

During Priabonian-Rupelian, the lower Campodarbe Fm. was fed from the same source areas as the time-equivalent deposits in the present-day Gállego Valley (eastern Jaca basin). North-sourced systems, fed from time-equivalent deposits in the Jaca basin reach the Ebro basin during Chattian. Finally, the Aquitanian Luna alluvial fan systems was sourced from the erosion of the Eocene turbidite basin, the Jaca thrust sheet top basin, and the Basque massifs.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

The integration of the three distinct DZ U-Pb signatures (Variscan dominated, mixed Cadomian-Variscan, and Cadomian dominated) and two ZHe signatures (Pyrenean dominated, and non-Pyrenean dominated) defined in this work, with sandstone petrography, allowed to characterize different routing systems with distinct source areas.

The different DZ U-Pb and ZHe signatures, indicates that eastern and western Jaca basin have different source areas with distinct provenance signatures. Whereas the eastern Jaca basin was sourced from the central and eastern Pyrenees, and recorded the evolution of this source areas until the onset of north-derived systems recycling the former Eocene turbidite basin, the western Jaca basin was mainly sourced by the Basque massifs and the Urbassa-Andia Sierra (Western Pyrenees).

Our work demonstrates that the western sources extended its influence to the Yesa area through the Ardanatz, Yesa turbidites and Campodarbe Formations, which is contrary to previous interpretations that linked these systems to the progradation of the Belsué-Atarés delta system (Puigdefàbregas 1975; Astibia et al., 2005). Moreover, our data highlights the interplay between western, west-central, and central-east Pyrenean sources in the Yesa area during the sedimentation of the Fluvial Campodarbe

Formation, which is also contrary to the classical view of an east-sourced fluvial system that extended its influence to the western Jaca basin.

Coupling U-Pb-He provenance signatures with sandstone petrography allowed understanding the propagation of DZ signatures and the influence of direct vs recycled sources, a goal that could not be achieved by solely looking at DZ signatures. In the other hand, complementing petrographic data with DZ signatures allowed to highlight contributions from specific sources such as the uppermost Hecho group turbidites and the Carboniferous cover of the Basque massifs.

Our work highlights the power of coupling sandstone petrography with DZ signatures in order to constrain sediment sources and avoid biased provenance interpretations in foreland basins fed from recycling orogens.

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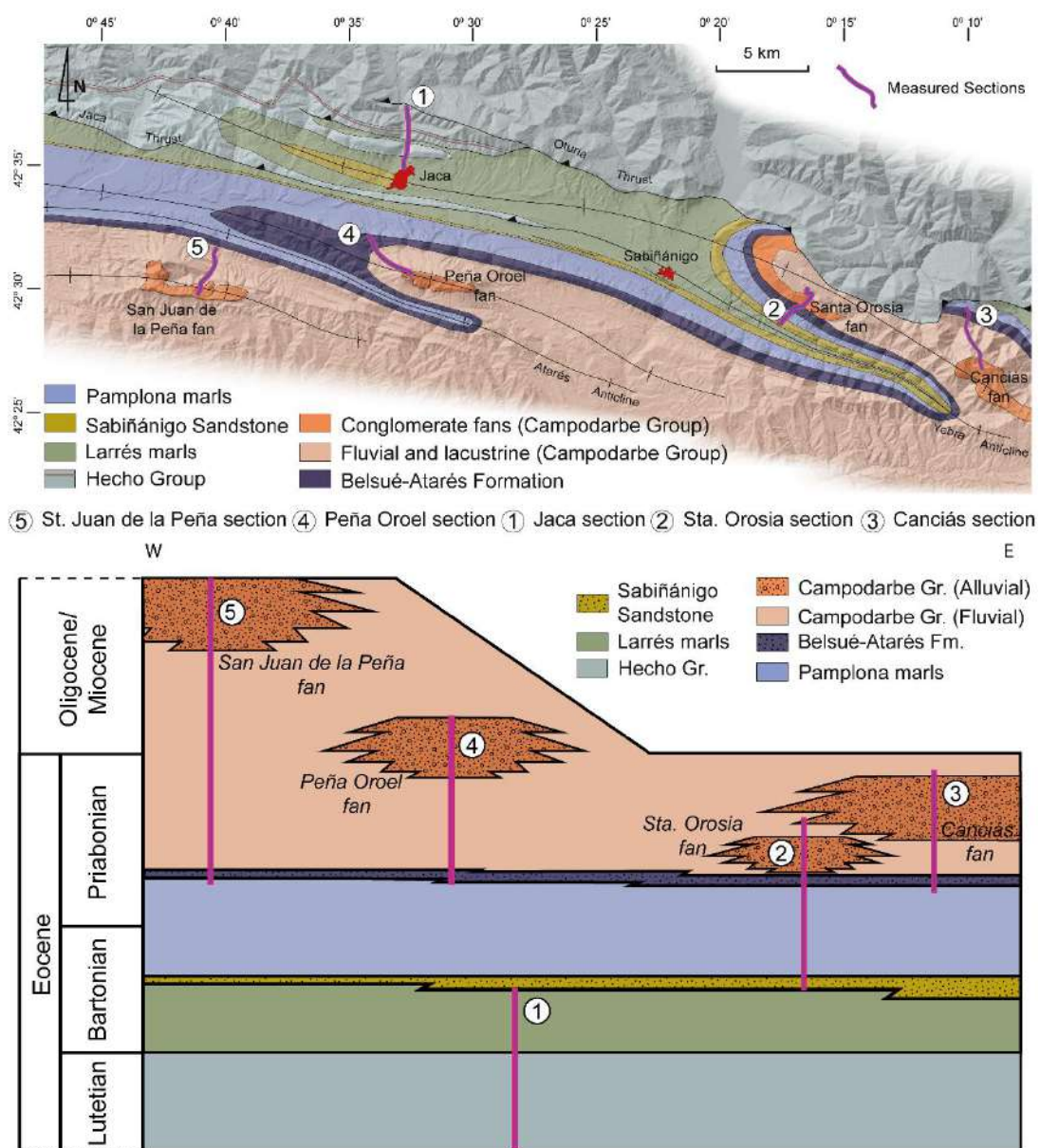


# Capítol 7

**Discussió integrada: Anàlisi de procedència multimètode i evolució dels sistemes sedimentaris de la conca de Jaca**

## 7.1. Anàlisi de procedència multimètode

En els anteriors capítols s'han exposat els resultats referents a l'anàlisi de procedència dels sistemes sedimentaris de la conca de Jaca. Tal i com s'ha exposat en els capítols anteriors, els anàlisis petrològics i estadístics han permès caracteritzar el contingut en minerals pesants del sistema del marge nord de la conca de Jaca (figura 1, 2), definir cinc associacions minerals en el marge sud (figura 3, 4), tres senyals característiques de U-Pb en zircons detrítics (figura 5, 6), i dues senyals característiques de ZHe en zircons detrítics (5, 7). En aquest capítol es procedeix a discutir aquestes dades per tal d'integrar-les en referència als objectius plantejats en el capítol 2.

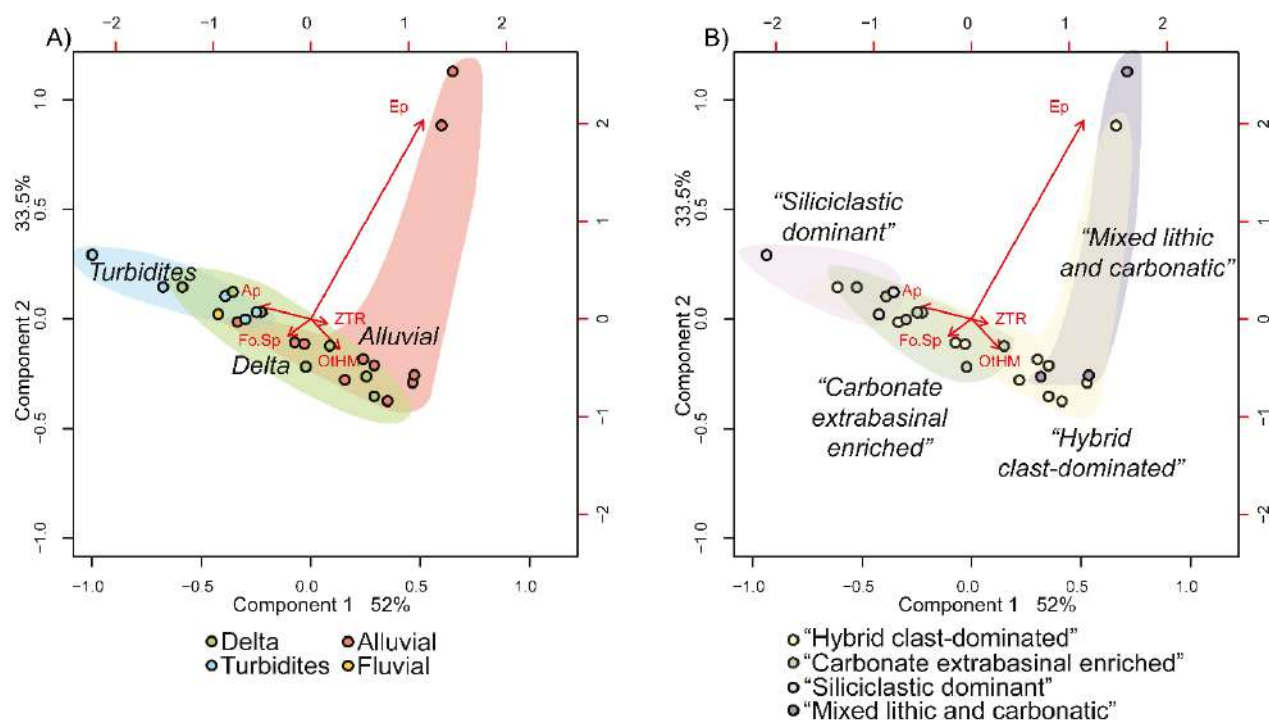


**Figura 7.1.** Mapa geològica del marge nord de la conca de Jaca i esquema estratigràfic resumint les relacions entre les unitats deposicionals analitzades (modificat de Roigé et al., 2017).

Els estudis de procedència es caracteritzen per una forta component deductiva que té com a objectiu caracteritzar la litologia de les àrees font, la seva ubicació geogràfica, la seva evolució, i la connexió amb la conca deposicional a través dels *sediment routing systems*. En aquest sentit, en els capítols anteriors he descrit la informació que s'obté dels diferents mètodes d'anàlisi de procedència (petrografia, anàlisis de minerals pesants, U-Pb i ZHe en zircons detrítics) i he assenyalat com una discussió integrada d'aquests mètodes diversos és l'única manera d'interpretar correctament la informació que se'n deriva. En la part nord de la conca de Jaca, la integració de les dades de minerals pesants obtingudes en aquesta tesi i de les dades de petrografia i U-Pb en zircons detrítics de Roigé et al. (2016, 2017, 2018) ha permès augmentar la resolució del marc paleogeogràfic concebut. Aquesta integració m'ha permès relacionar la associació ultraestable (Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt) amb el drenatge d'àrees font cristal·lines (fonamentalment granítiques) i formacions sedimentàries mesozoiques de la Zona Sudpirinenca i la Zona Axial, més a l'est de la conca de Jaca. La abundància d'aquests minerals pesants en roques plutòniques àcides (Mange & Maurer, 1992; Götze, 1998), la seva resistència durant els processos de reciclatge (Hubert, 1962; Mange & Maurer, 1992; Garzanti et al., 2007; Garzanti et al., 2013), la absència de roques metamòrfiques de grau mig-alt en l'àrea font de la Zona Axial (que no subministrà minerals característics tals com l'epidota, els granats, l'estauroilita o els aluminosilicats), juntament amb un grau de diagènesi insuficient per a esborrar l'associació mineral mencionada del registre sedimentari (Walderhaug & Porten, 2007; Crognier, 2016; Labaume et al., 2016), suporten aquesta interpretació. Els grans idiomòrfics estarien relacionats amb les roques cristal·lines (granits), mentre que els més arrodonits derivarien del reciclatge de la cobertora sedimentària.

Durant la sedimentació de l'últim sistema turbidíctic de Jaca (el canal de Rapitán), l'aparició de minerals com la grossulària, l'almandí o l'estauroilita indiquen l'aixecament de noves àrees font al nord de la conca, en relació amb l'encavalcament de Lakora/Eaux-Chaudes (Roigé et al., 2016). Aquests minerals em permeten assenyalar àrees font específiques com la Zona Nordpirinenca i els massissos metamòrfics de Lesponne, Chiroulet o Barousse (Zona Axial), on s'han descrit calcàries mesozoiques amb grossulària (relacionades amb el metamorfisme del Cretaci) i metapelites varisques de mitjà-alt grau que contenen estauroilita i almandí (Pouget 1989). Les dades de termocronologia existents al nord de la conca de Jaca indiquen que, tot i que la Zona Axial directament al nord no va poder actuar com a àrea font fins al Eocè superior-Oligocè (Jolivet et al. 2007; Meresse 2010; Labaume et al. 2016b; Bosch et al. 2016), la Zona Nordpirinenca sí que va experimentar una exhumació des del Paleògen inferior (Vacherat et al. 2014; Bosch et al. 2016). Àrees de la Zona Axial septentrional limítrofes amb la Zona Nordpirinenca, com el massís de Lesponne, podrien haver estat ja exposades des del Eocè

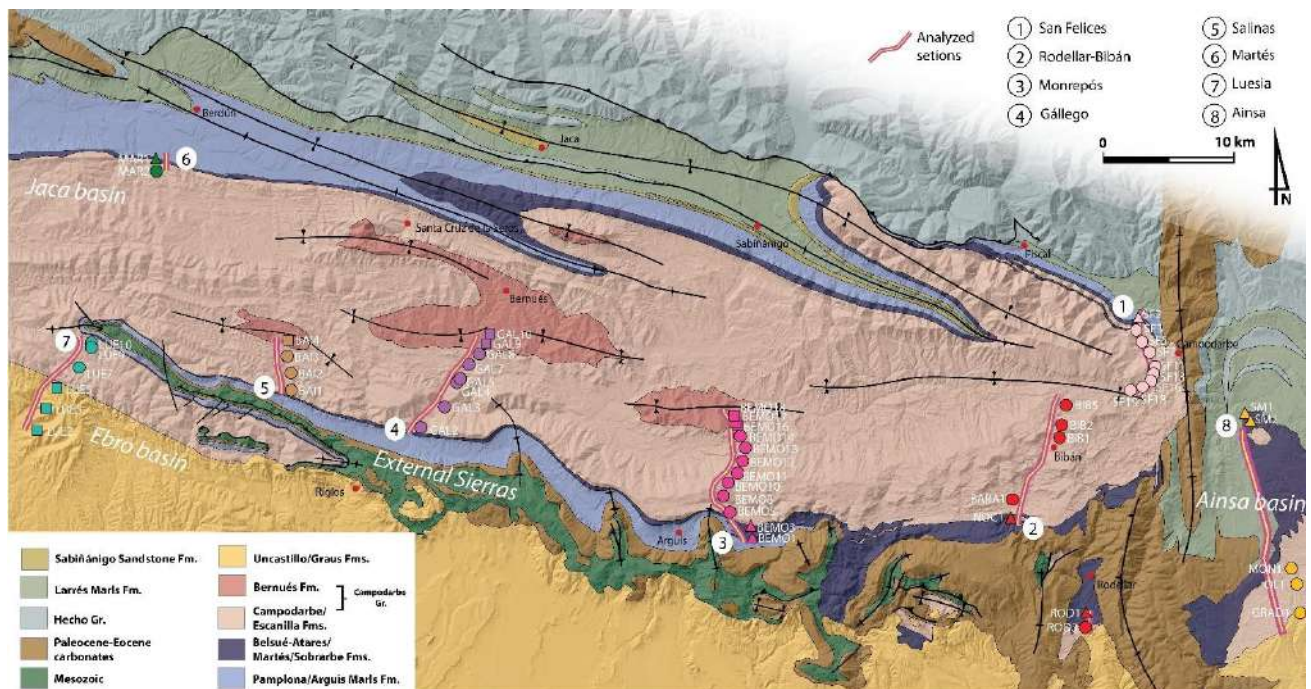
mig-superior. La presència de fragments de roca metamòrfics (Roigé et al., 2016; 2017) apunten a una àrea font varisca metapelítica com a font d'almandí i estauroilita. La presència d'aquests minerals metamòrfics tant en els últims sistemes turbidítics com en els posteriors sistemes al·luvials transversals (Priabonià-Miocè), evidencien que la divisòria d'aigües s'estenia fins a la Zona Nordpirinenca (Babault et al., 2011; Roigé et al., 2017; Ortuño & Viaplana, 2018) i que, localment, àrees del Paleozoic de la Zona Axial septentrional ja estaven exposades.



**Figura 7. 2.** Resultats de l'anàlisi de correspondència e minerals pesants del marge nord de la conca de Jaca. (A) mostres etiquetades segons ambient deposicional. (B) mostres etiquetades segons petrofacies. Ep:epidota; ZTR: zircol+turmalina+rutil; Fo.Sp: fosterita+espinela; OtHM: altres minerals pesants.

La integració de les petrofacies, els minerals pesants i les senyals d'U-Pb en zircons detrítics observades en el sistema deltaic de Belsué-Atarés revela una complexitat dels *sediment routing systems* difícil de resoldre. La formació Escanilla inferior de la conca d'Aínsa i la formació deltaica de Belsué-Atarés mostren la mateixa petrofacies *carbonate extrabasinal enriched* (Roigé, 2018). No obstant, les senyals d'U-Pb de la Formació Belsué-Atarés en el perfil de Santa Orosia (Roigé, 2018) són *mixed Cadomian-Variscan*, mentre que les senyals d'U-Pb de la Fm. Escanilla inferior (Michael 2013; Thompson 2017) són *Variscan dominated*. La formació Escanilla superior es caracteritza per les mateixes senyals d'U-Pb *mixed Cadomian-Variscan* que la formació Belsué-Atarés (Michael 2013; Roigé 2018). Per contra, la formació Escanilla presenta una associació de minerals pesants dominada

per l'epidota, mentre que aquest mineral és absent en els dipòsits deltaics de Belsué-Atarés. La possible dissolució d'aquest mineral degut a processos diagenètics ha estat descartada en base a les baixes paleotemperatures deduïdes per Crognier (2016) i a la presència de clinopiroxè (mineral més susceptible a la diagènesis que l'epidota) en els dipòsits suprajacents del ventall al·luvial de Santa Orosia. Per tant, puc deduir que el *sediment routing system* d'Escanilla, tot i ser equivalent temporal del delta de Belsué-Atarés, no alimentava aquests dipòsits en el marge nord-est de la conca de Jaca.

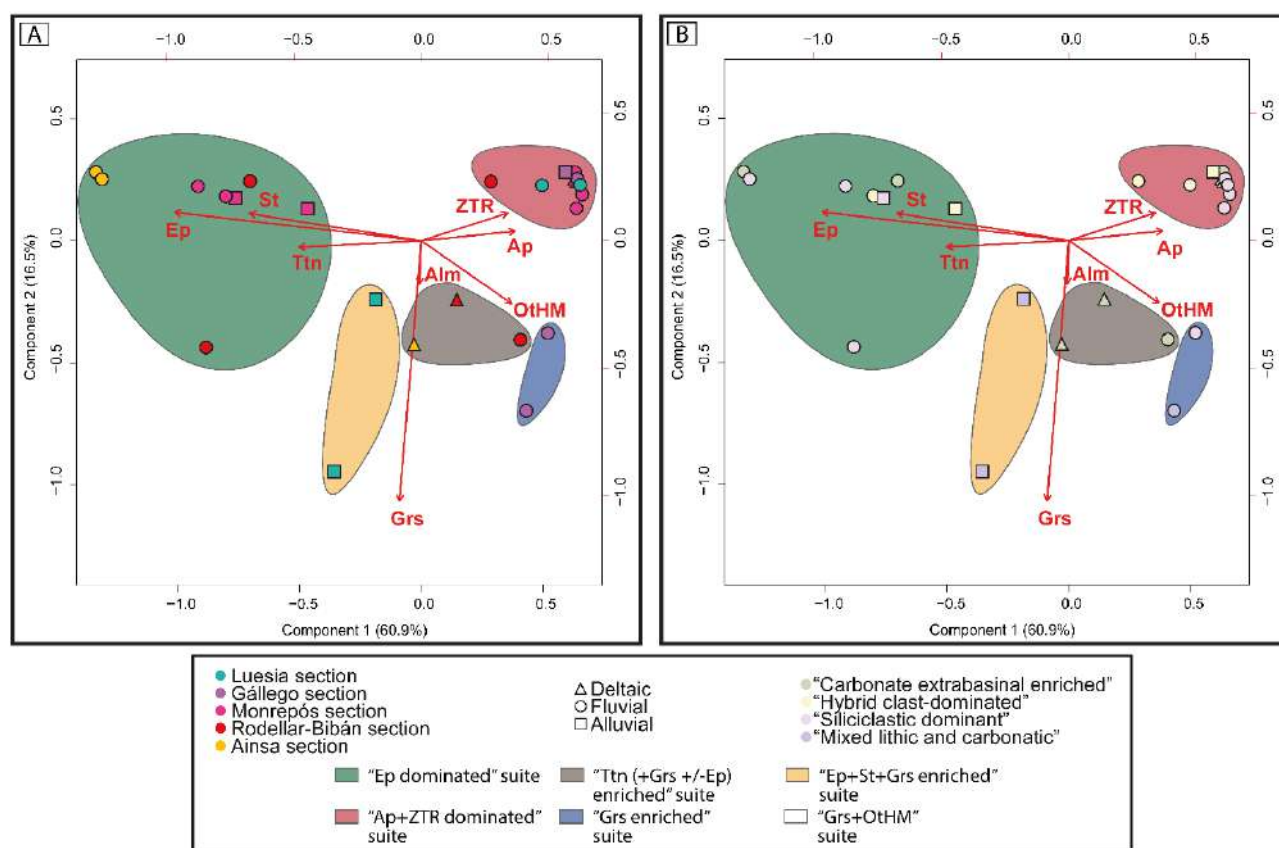


**Figura 7. 3.** Mapa geològica de la conca de Jaca (modificat de Puigdefàbregas, 1975), amb la localització de les mostres de petrografia de Roigé (2018) i de minerals pesants (Coll et al., 2022).

Cap a l'oest (Perfil de Peña Oroel), les tres senyals de procedència indiquen que el sistema al·luvial de Santa Orosia alimentava el delta de Belsué-Atarés en aquesta àrea. Les similituds entre ambdós sistemes: petrofacies rica en fragments de gresos híbrids (Roigé, 2018), senyals d'U-Pb que aquí classifico com *Cadomian dominated* (Roigé, 2018), i associacions de minerals pesants amb presència de clinopiroxè, estauroilita i grossulària (Coll et al., 2020) així ho evidencien.

En el marge sud de la conca de Jaca, els dipòsits deltaics de Belsué-Atarés es caracteritzen per una associació de minerals pesants amb absència d'epidota, juntament amb senyals d'U-Pb *mixed Cadomian-Variscan*. Per tant, l'Escanilla *sediment routing system* (ric en epidota) tampoc influenciava la sedimentació deltaica en el marge sud de la conca. A més, les senyals diferents d'U-Pb de la Formació Belsué-Atarés de la zona de Santa Orosia al nord (*Cadomian dominated*) i de les zones de

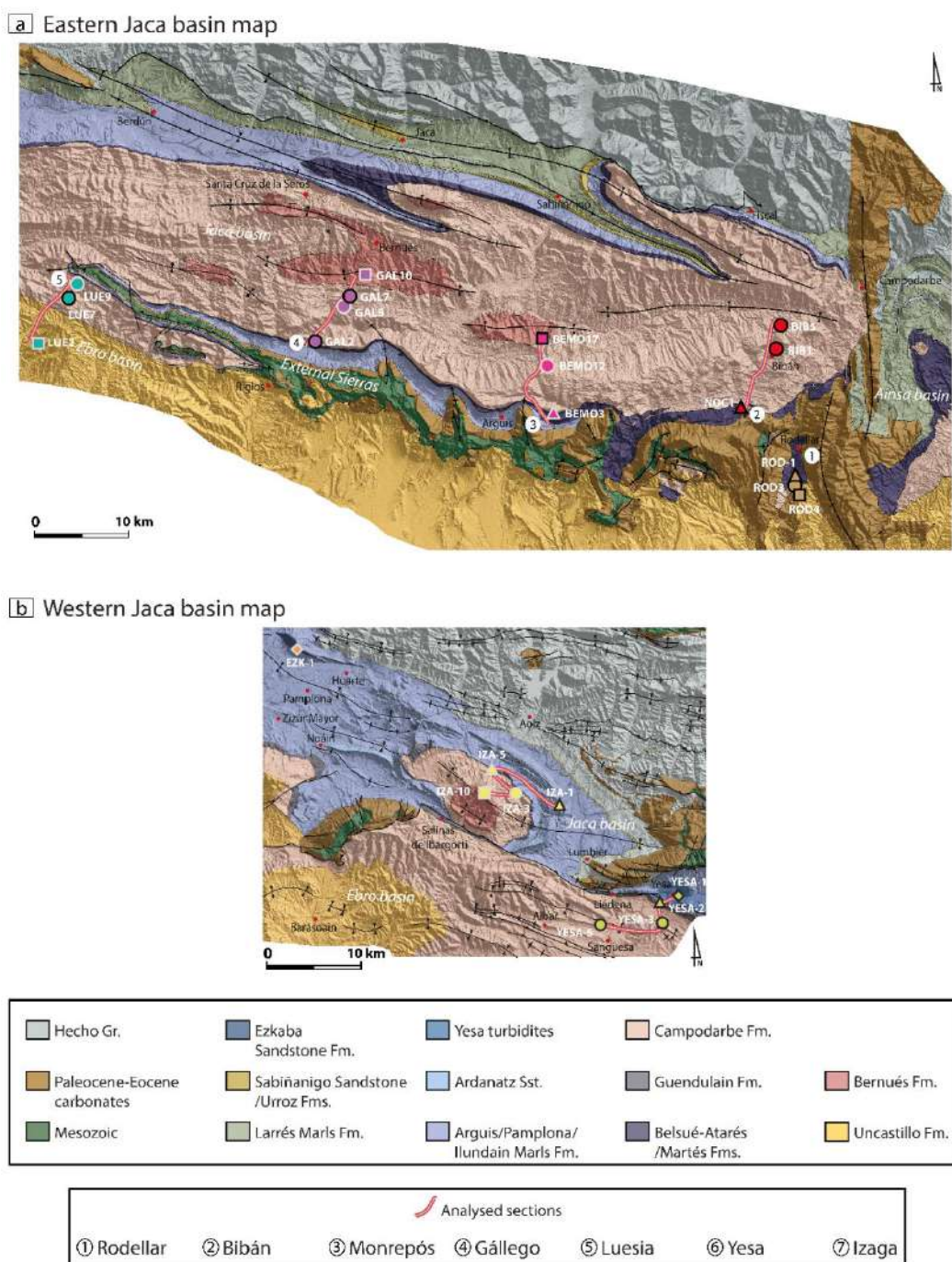
Bara-Bibán i Monrepós al sud (*mixed Cadomian-Variscan*) demostren que existeixen dos àrees font diferents, com explicaré més endavant, tot i caracteritzar-se per la mateixa petrofacies.



**Figura 7.4.** Associacions de minerals pesants del marge sud de la conca de Jaca definides a partir de l'anàlisi de correspondència. (A) El color de les motres indica la secció i la forma el ambient sedimentari. (B) El color de les motres indica la petrofacies i la forma el ambient sedimentari. Ep: epidota; ZTR: zircoló+turmalina+rutil; Alm: almandí; Grs: grossulària; Tt: titanita; St: estauroilita; OtHM: altres minerals pesants.

En aquest treball he posat de manifest que les associacions de minerals pesants descrites (Coll et al., 2020), que caracteritzen el sistema fluvial axial (Fm. Campodarbe) previ a l'establiment dels sistemes al·luvials transversals, evidencien una complexitat no registrada ni per la petrografia sedimentària (Roigé et al., 2017) ni per les senyals de procedència d'U-Pb en zircons detrítics (Roigé, 2018). Roigé et al. (2017) relaciona la petrofacies siliciclàstica, que caracteritza l'àrea de San Juan de la Peña, i els paleocorrents dominants cap al W-NW, amb una àrea font ubicada al Pirineu central, la qual alimentava la conca de Jaca a través dels sistemes fluvio-al·luvials de la conca d'Ainsa (Fm. Escanilla). Per contra, l'anàlisi de minerals pesants revela que el sistema fluvial axial de San Juan de la Peña (Fm. Campodarbe) no presenta epidota, un marcador clau de correlació amb la Fm. Escanilla, la qual en mostra continguts superiors al 50% des de la base (Michael, 2013). La possible pèrdua d'aquest

marcador degut a processos diagenètics en la Fm. Campodarbe ha estat també descartada en base al contingut notable de clinopiroxè, mineral altament inestable en front de processos post-deposicionals (Morton & Hallsworth., 1999, 2007). Així doncs, les dades de minerals pesants indiquen que la sedimentació en el marge nord de la conca de Jaca tampoc estava influenciada per el *routing system* de la Fm. Escanilla, contràriament al que succeeix al marge sud, tal i com descriuré més endavant.



**Figura 7.5.** Mapa geològica de la conca de Jaca (modificat de Puigdefàbregas, 1975) amb la localització de les mostres. (A) conca de Jaca oriental. (B) Conca de Jaca occidental.



La utilització de diferents mètodes d'anàlisi de procedència portada a terme en aquest treball ha evidenciat severes contradiccions sedimentològiques pel que fa a la transferència de sediment entre diferents formacions coetànies com la Belsué-Atarés i l'Escanilla. No obstant, la consideració integrada dels mètodes d'anàlisi de procedència utilitzats en aquesta tesi, com son la petrografia, els minerals pesants, la geocronologia i termocronologia en zircons detrítics, ha permès relacionar la transmissió de sediments entre diferents formacions.

D'aquesta manera, en el marge sud de la conca de Jaca, la integració dels quatre mètodes ha permès definir la existència de dos sistemes fluvials axials coetanis, ambdós procedents de l'est i amb una mateixa petrofacies i senyal d'U-Pb, però amb associacions de minerals pesants diferents i senyals de ZHe en zircons detrítics també diferents. L'estudi petrològic de Roigé (2018) mostra que la Fm. Campodarbe evoluciona d'una àrea font Paleozoica, dominantment granítica, activa durant el Bartonià-Priabonià (petrofacies *carbonate extrabasinal enriched*), cap a una àrea font dominantment metamòrfica (petrofacies *siliciclastic dominant*), que roman activa des del Priabonià fins que es substituïda per els sistemes transversals que drenen les àrees font situades al nord de la conca (petrofacies *hybrid clast-dominated*). Aquesta evolució és fàcilment observable amb la petrografia però no és registrada per cap de les altres senyals de procedència.

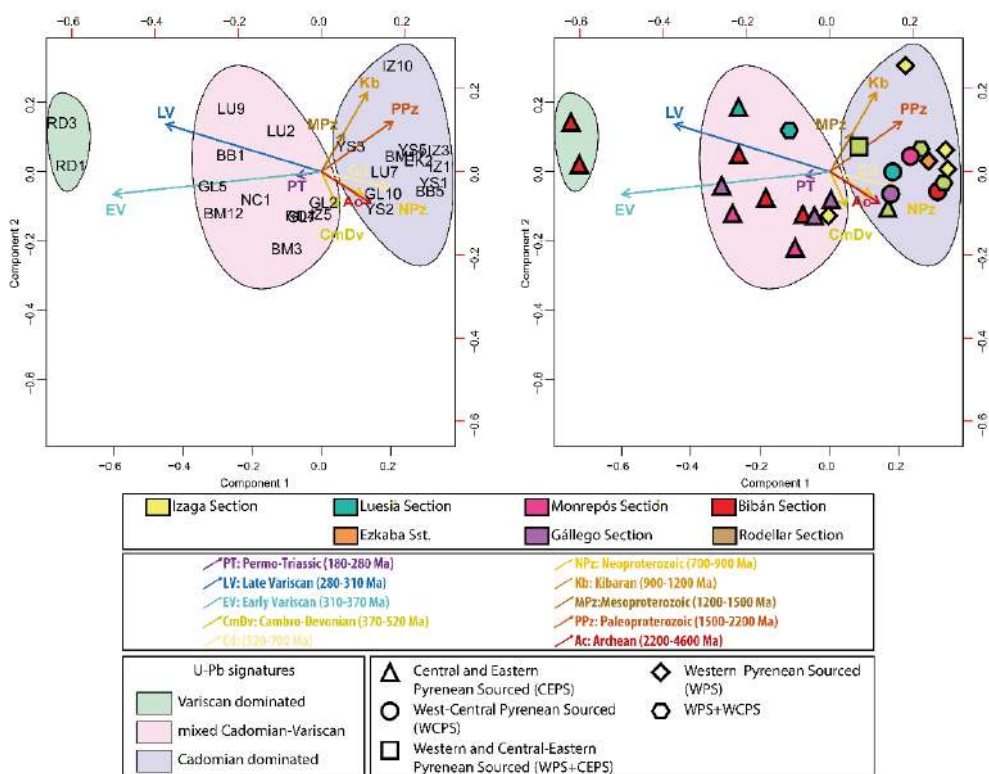


Figura 7.6. Senyals característiques d'U-Pb de la conca de Jaca.

Això no obstant, l'estudi dels minerals pesants i de la termocronologia dels zircons detrítics és el que permet definir els dos sistemes axials, clarament diferenciats i amb àrees font diferents. El primer sistema té l'àrea font ubicada al Pirineu central, on afloraven diapirs del Keuper incloent dolerites triàsiques (ofites) amb abundància d'epidota (zona nord de la Unitat Sudpirinenca Central), i per tant es caracteritza per ser ric en epidota i mostrar senyals de ZHe únicament pirinenques. Aquest sistema, alimenta el sector més oriental de la conca de Jaca transferint sediments de la Fm. Escanilla. El segon sistema tindria l'àrea font en el Pirineu oriental, en la zona del Pedraforca-Port del Compte, i al nord de la mateixa, en l'actual vall del Segre, on les dolerites triàsiques i les fàcies Keuper són escasses o absents, i està caracteritzat per l'absència d'epidota, i una barreja de senyals ZHe pirinenques, cretàciques i permotriàsiques. Aquest sistema si que s'estén cap a la part més occidental de la conca de Jaca (àrees del Gállego i San Juan de la Peña), seguint un *routing system* més meridional, transferint sediments de la Fm. Salinar (Priabonià) i/o la Fm. Peraltila inferior (Rupelià) del autòcton de la conca de l'Ebre.

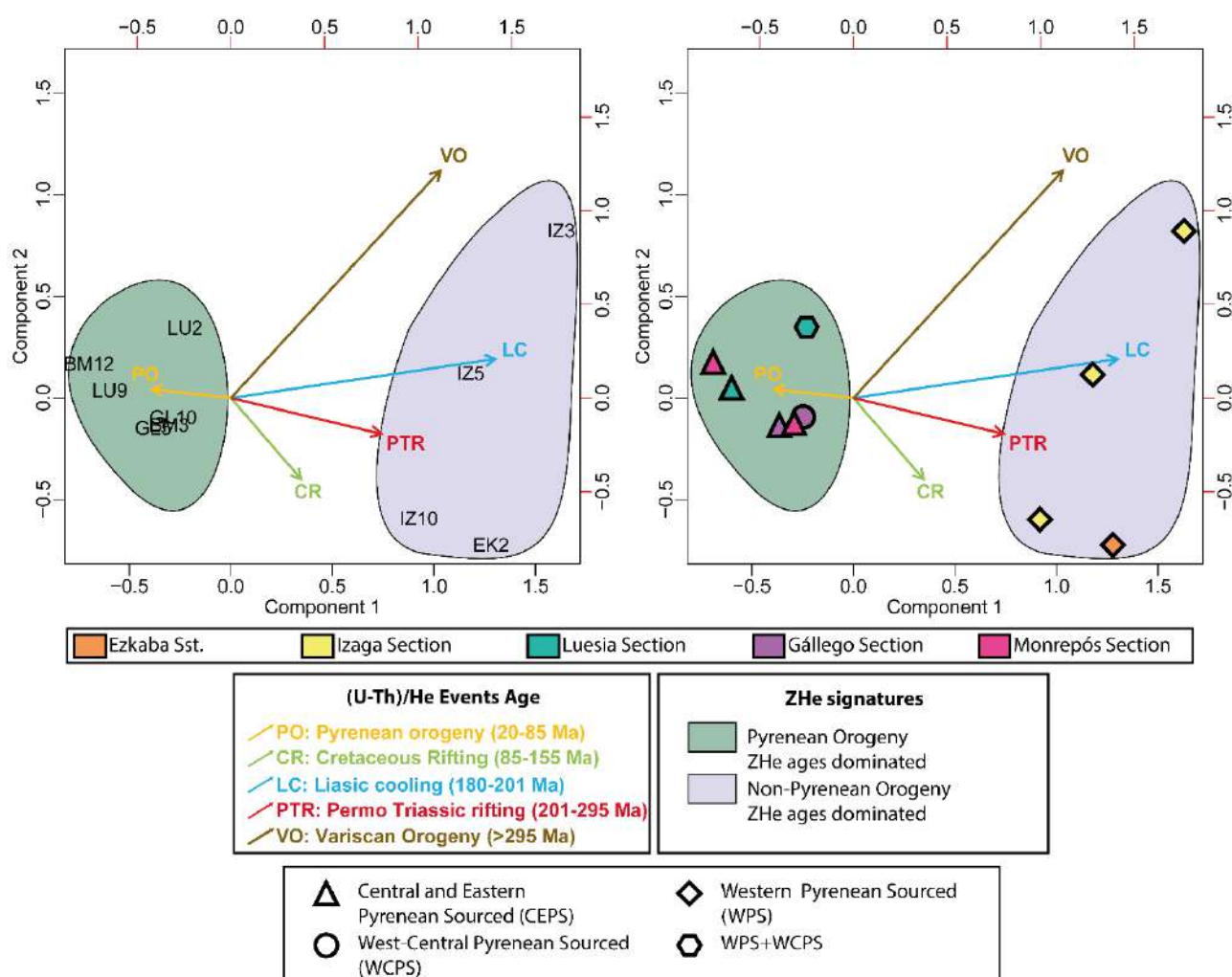


Figura 7.7. Senyals ZHe característiques de la conca de Jaca.

Amb tot, puc concloure que els minerals pesants i la termocronologia han estat més sensibles en la identificació d'àrees font diferents, que en caracteritzar evolucions d'una mateixa àrea font durant el temps de sedimentació d'una formació. Aquest fet es habitual i degut, de manera general, al cost dels anàlisis de geocronologia i termocronologia, que condiciona que aquest tipus d'estudis de procedència es basin en poques mostres, generalment molt separades en el temps i l'espai. Quan els sistemes transversals procedents del nord (petrofacies *hybrid clast-dominated*) s'estenen i acaben imposant-se en el marge sud, els minerals pesants i l'U-Pb en zircons detrítics també registren el canvi.

## **7.2. La importància del reciclatge vs els aportos directes en les dades de procedència de la conca de Jaca**

La integració de l'estudi de procedència en zircons detrítics amb les dades de petrografia, permet entendre la propagació de les senyals d'U-Pb, en un context en el que diferents àrees font tenen la capacitat de generar senyals similars. A més, cal assenyalar que infravalorar el paper del reciclatge de les diferents formacions sedimentàries dóna lloc a interpretacions no realistes únicament esmenables mitjançant un estudi petrogràfic detallat.

En el marge sud de la conca de Jaca, els sistemes amb una forta component granítica (Belsué-Atarés, secció de Rodellar, petrofacies *carbonate extrabasinal enriched*) contenen senyals d'U-Pb *Variscan dominated*, mantenint-se aquesta senyal en els sistemes suprajacents (Fm. Campodarbe, petrofacies *siliciclastic dominant*) fortament influenciats per una àrea font metamòrfica i amb una component granítica escassa. Cap a l'oest, la formació Belsué-Atarés en la secció de Monrepós (petrofacies *carbonate extrabasinal enriched*, amb una component granítica notable) es caracteritza per una senyal d'U-Pb *mixed Cadomian-Variscan*, mantenint-se aquesta senyal en els sistemes suprajacents (Fm. Campodarbe, petrofacies *siliciclastic dominant*, amb una component granítica escassa o absent). En ambdós casos, el fet que no existeixi una correlació entre l'abundància de components granítics i la de components U-Pb variscs, implica que hi ha alguna litologia no granítica en l'àrea font que és capaç de proporcionar zircons variscs suficients per compensar la constància d'aquesta senyal. Interpreto que aquesta contribució correspon a la cobertura cretàica, que pot contenir senyals varisques importants (Filledeau, 2012; Odlum et al., 2019), i és evidenciada pel notable contingut en fragments carbonàtics observats en ambdues petrofacies. Això indicaria que el reciclatge de formacions sedimentàries cretàiques pot contribuir a la propagació de components variscs no derivats d'un aport granític directe. Aquest fet evidencia que un anàlisi de procedència basat únicament en U-Pb, que no consideri

el rol del reciclatge en la propagació de les senyals, pot induir a interpretacions errònies respecte a la naturalesa de l'àrea font en conques d'avantpaís.

El reciclatge de la conca turbidítica eocena és un bon exemple de com la petrologia ens permet entendre la propagació de les senyals d'U-Pb. Roigé (2018) va estudiar la geocronologia d'U-Pb de les turbidites de la part alta del Grup d'Hecho, les quals es caracteritzen per senyals *Variscan dominated* en la part inferior (sistemes turbidítics de Banastón i Jaca inferior) mentre que en la part superior (sistemes turbidítics de Jaca mig i superior) mostren senyals *Cadomian dominated*. Donat que els posteriors sistemes al·luvials transversals derivats del nord mostren una senyal *Cadomian dominated*, es pot inferir que el que s'està reciclant majoritàriament en aquests dipòsits són els sistemes turbidítics de Jaca mig i superior.

La importància d'integrar els anàlisis de U-Pb i ZHe amb dades petrogràfiques es torna a evidenciar en l'estudi de la part occidental de la conca de Jaca. Mentre que els sistemes axials de la part oriental es caracteritzen per senyals U-Pb *mixed Cadomian-Variscan* i senyals de ZHe *Pyrenean dominated*, la conca de Jaca occidental, per contra, es caracteritza per senyals d'U-Pb *Cadomian dominated*, i senyals ZHe *non-Pyrenean dominated*. Això evidencia que els sistemes axials de la conca de Jaca oriental no s'estenien fins a la zona occidental, que es nodria d'àrees font diferents. No obstant, com en la zona occidental la senyal d'U-Pb no varia al llarg del registre sedimentari Bartonian-Miocè, torna a ser la petrologia qui aporta informació sobre l'evolució de les àrees font en aquest sector de la conca. Les dades de petrografia revelen que en l'àrea d'Izaga les formacions Ezkaba, Ardanatz i Liédena (Bartonià-Priabonià) es nodrien de l'erosió dels massissos bascs i la cobertura mesozoica (Pirineu occidental), com indica l'abundància de feldspat potàssic i plagiòclasi fresca i la presència de fragments de calcàries amb tintínids (Turonian). Aquesta interpretació està d'acord amb Payros (1997), que va senyalar els massissos bascs com a àrea font de la formació Ezkaba en funció del seu contingut siliciclàstic i paleocorrents cap al Sud. Durant la sedimentació de la Fm. Campodarbe (Oligocè), la presència de fragments de gresos calcarenítics, grans silicificats (alguns d'ells amb cristalls de dolomita idiomòrfica), i carbonats derivats del Paleocè-Eocè, indiquen que la xarxa de drenatge s'estén cap a la Serra d'Urbasa-Andía, on afloren aquestes formacions (Payros, 1997; Tariño, 2006). Finalment, el sistema al·luvial d'Izaga (Fm. Bernués; Chatià-Aquitanià) s'alimenta únicament de la Serra d'Urbasa-Andía. L'absència de feldspats, fragments de roca plutònics, metamòrfics i de gresos siliciclàstics senyala que els massissos bascs han deixat de contribuir, mentre que la dominància de

còdols de calcarenites, calcàries mesozoiques i paleocenes, així com de còdols amb silicificacions, indica això.

Més a l'est, en el perfil de Yesa, el registre sedimentari mostra la interacció de les àrees font del Pirineu oriental, central i occidental (massissos bascs), esdevenint una veritable àrea de confluència de sistemes axials i transversals. Les turbidites de Yesa (Priabonià) es nodreixen de l'erosió de les turbidites del Grup d'Hecho i de les plataformes eocenes (fragments de gresos híbrids, fragments de carbonats terciaris, bioclasts), amb influència dels massissos bascs (feldspat potàssic, plagiòclasi fresca, fragments de carbonats mesozoics). Per contra, la Fm. Liédena és alimentada pels sistemes axials de procedència est, evidenciat per l'abundància de fragments de roca metamòrfics, de gresos i lutites permotriàsiques, feldspat potàssic escàs, i absència de plagiòclasi, característica dels sistemes axials de la petrofacies dominantment siliciclàstica (Roigé, 2018). Finalment, la Fm. Campodarbe registra aportos alhora dels massissos bascs i del Pirineu oriental durant el Rupelià, i dels Massissos Bascs i la conca turbidítica eocena durant el Chatjà.

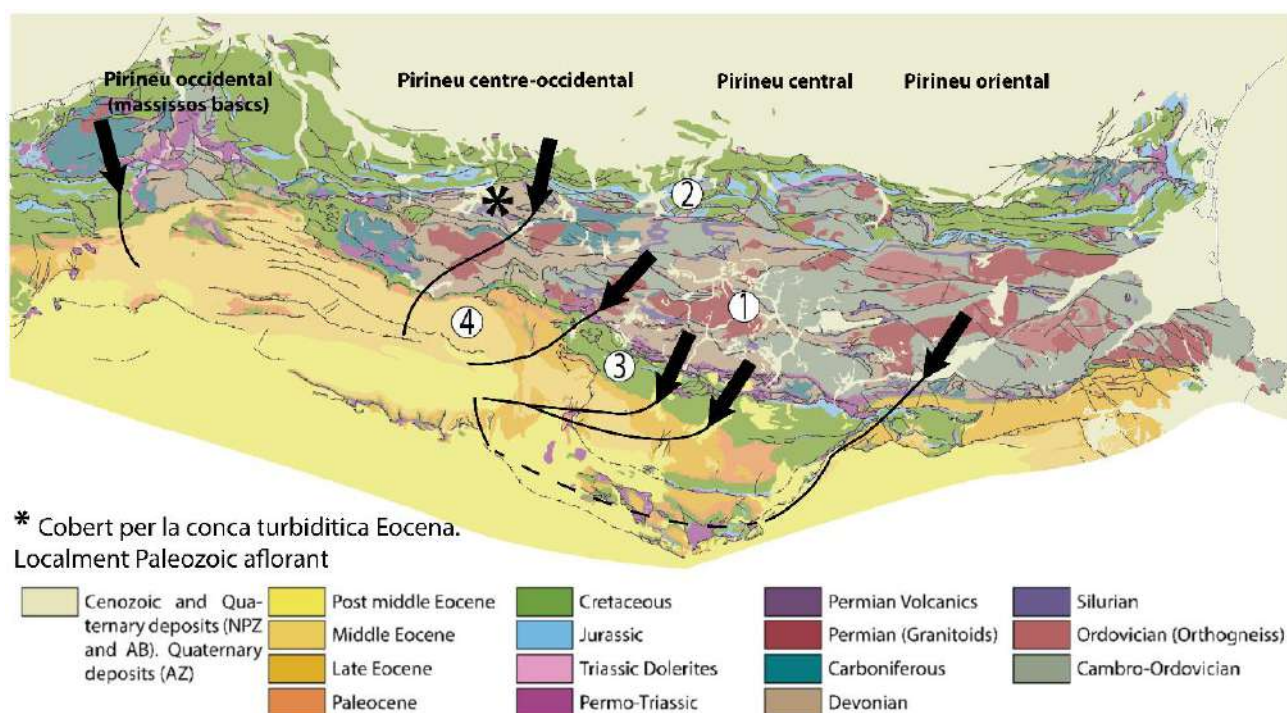
En aquest context, la integració de la petrografia amb les dades d'U-Pb es absolutament necessària per comprendre la monotonia de les senyals geocronològiques registrades. La presència de feldspat potàssic, plagiòclasi fresca i fragments plutònics en els sediments derivats dels massissos bascs podria derivar o bé de l'erosió de granits variscs, o de gneissos ordovicians, o bé dels gresos del Carbonífer en fàcies Culm, que també són rics en aquests components. En el cas dels granits, es propagaria una forta senyal varisca d'U-Pb, mentre en el cas dels gneissos ordovicians, transmetrien una forta senyal d'U-Pb cambro-devoniana (Dennele et al., 2016), i més tenint en compte a l'elevada fertilitat en zircons en ambdues roques. Contràriament, la senyal que deriva de l'erosió dels massissos bascs és *Cadomian dominated*, que és la intrínseca del Carbonífer (Hart et al., 2016, Martínez et al., 2016). Per tant, les senyals de procedència d'U-Pb, indiquen la contribució del Carbonífer com a font dels feldspats, i ressalten la importància del reciclatge en front dels aportos directes.

Finalment, la integració de les dades de petrografia, minerals pesants i U-Pb indica contribucions dels massissos bascs durant la sedimentació del sistema al·luvial de Luna (Miocè, conca de l'Ebre). La associació de minerals pesants enriquida en epidota, grossulària i estauroлита i les senyals d'U-Pb enriquides en varisc, diferents de les dels ventalls al·luvials de San Juan de la Peña i Peña Oroel (Roigé 2018), indiquen una àrea font diferent de la d'aquests. L'enriquiment en senyals varisques seria degut al reciclatge dels dipòsits sinorogènics previs (Fm. Campodarbe i turbidites del Grup d'Hecho).

En resum, en aquesta tesi es fa palesa la necessitat d'integrar diferents mètodes d'anàlisi de procedència per tal de desxifrar senyals ambigües, que dificulten la caracterització de l'evolució de les àrees font en contextos on no existeixen àrees font litològicament molt diferenciades.

### 7.3. Síntesi paleogeogràfica de la conca de Jaca

En aquest estudi de procedència que s'ha dut a terme en la conca molàssica de Jaca, la integració de les dades de minerals pesants, de geocronologia d'U-Pb i termocronologia d'(U-Th)/He en zircons detrítics, i la seva combinació amb dades de petrografia, ha permès definir els patrons de dispersió de sediments i les àrees font durant l'Eocè mig-Miocè.



**Figura 8.1.** Routing Systems durant el Bartonian baix (Formacions Ezkaba, canal turbidític del Rapitán, Belsué-Atarés oriental). 1: Zona Axial; 2: Zona Nordpirinenca; 3: Zona Sudpirinenca; 4: Conca Sudpirinenca.

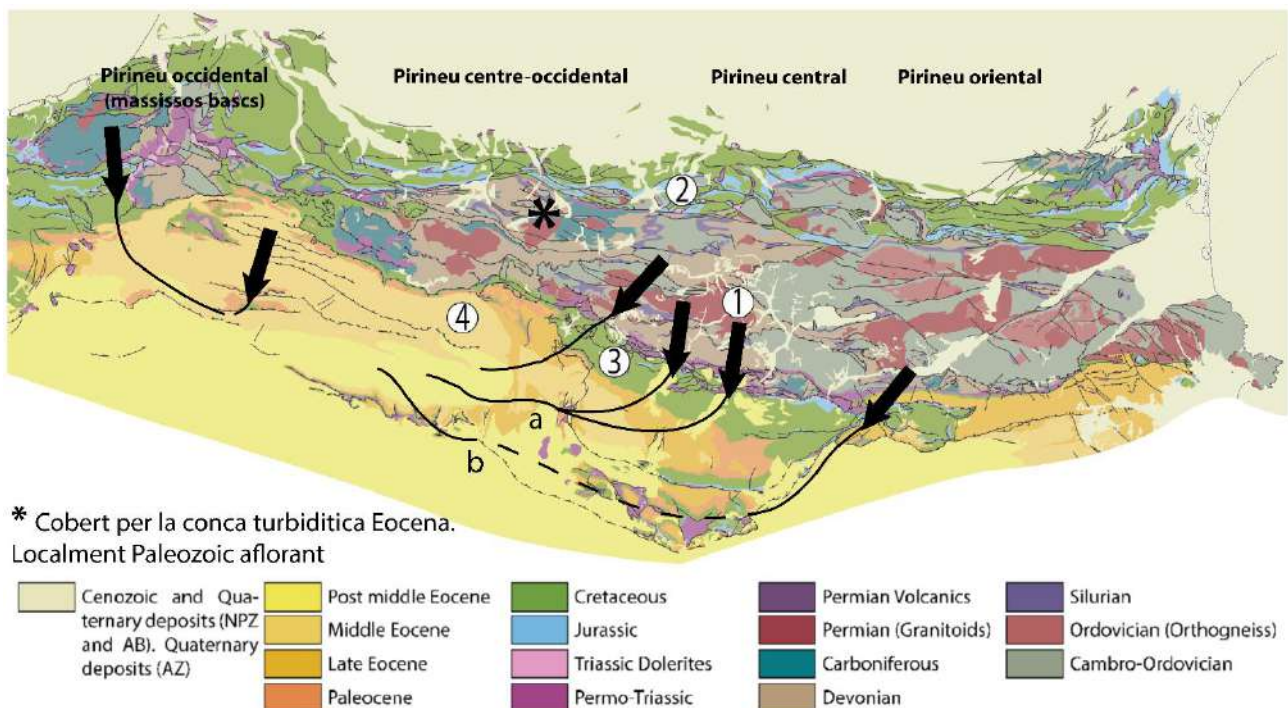
Les principals conclusions en relació a les rutes de dispersió de sediments en les diferents parts de la conca de Jaca són:

#### 1) Conca de Jaca oriental:

- Durant el Lutecià mig, les associacions de minerals pesants, combinades amb la petrografia i les senyals d'U-Pb (Roigé et al., 2017; Roigé, 2018) confirmen que la sedimentació turbidítica

(Grup d'Hecho) era alimentada per un sistema de drenatge axial, procedent d'àrees font mesozoiques i paleozoiques situades a l'est de la conca, en la Zona Sudpirinenca i la Zona Axial.

- A l'inici del Bartonianà, en els últims dipòsits turbidítics l'associació de minerals pesants (canal de Rapitán) registra l'erosió del basament metamòrfic del Paleozoic inferior de la Zona Axial septentrional, localment aflorant en el Pirineu centre-occidental, i de la Zona Nordpirinenca immediatament adjacent, en relació amb l'activitat dels encavalcaments de Lakora/Eaux-Chaudes i equivalents.

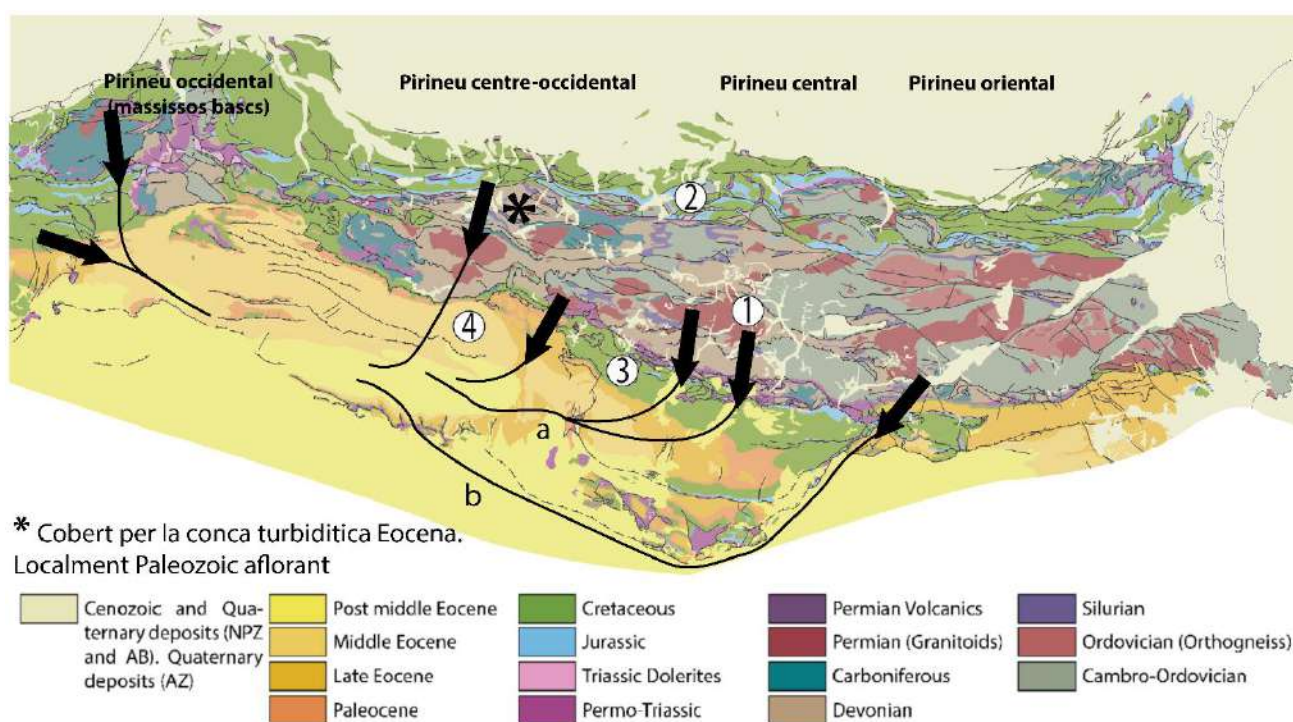


**Figura 8.2.** Routing Systems durant el Priabonià (Formacions Liédena, turbidites de Yesa, Belsué-Atarés, i Campodarbe amb epidota -a- i sense epidota -b-). 1: Zona Axial; 2: Zona Nordpirinenca; 3: Zona Sudpirinenca; 4: Conca Sudpirinenca.

- Els dipòsits deltaics de la formació Belsué-Atarés (Bartonià-Priabonià) són alimentats en el marge nord pel *fan delta* de Santa Orosia (sistema de drenatge transversal) i al sud pels sistemes fluvials axials persistents de la Formació Campodarbe (Bartonià-Chattià). En aquest darrer conjunt de drenatge axial, en funció dels minerals pesants s'individualitzen dos sistemes fluvials diferents, indiferenciables per altres mètodes. El primer sistema alimenta el sector més oriental de la conca de Jaca a través de la Fm. Escanilla, amb l'àrea font ubicada al Pirineu central (amb abundant epidota derivada dels diapirs triàsics). El segon sistema, estén la seva influència cap a la part més occidental, seguint un *routing system* més meridional, a través de

la Fm. Salinar (Priabonià) i/o la Fm. Peraltilla inferior (Rupelià) del autòcton de la conca de l'Ebre, amb l'àrea font en el Pirineu oriental, en la zona del Pedraforca-Port del Compte i al nord de la mateixa, en l'actual vall del Segre (amb epidota absent).

- Els últims dipòsits de la conca de Jaca (Formació Campodarbe superior i Bernués), registren majoritàriament el reciclatge dels últims sistemes turbidítics de la conca eocena (unitats de Jaca mig-superior), amb contribucions de la Zona Nordpirinenca i localment de la Zona Axial del Pirineu centre-occidental.



**Figura 8.3.** Routing Systems durant el Rupelià (Formacions Campodarbe occidental i oriental -a- amb epidota i -b- sense epidota). 1: Zona Axial; 2: Zona Nordpirinenca; 3: Zona Sudpirinenca; 4: Conca Sudpirinenca.

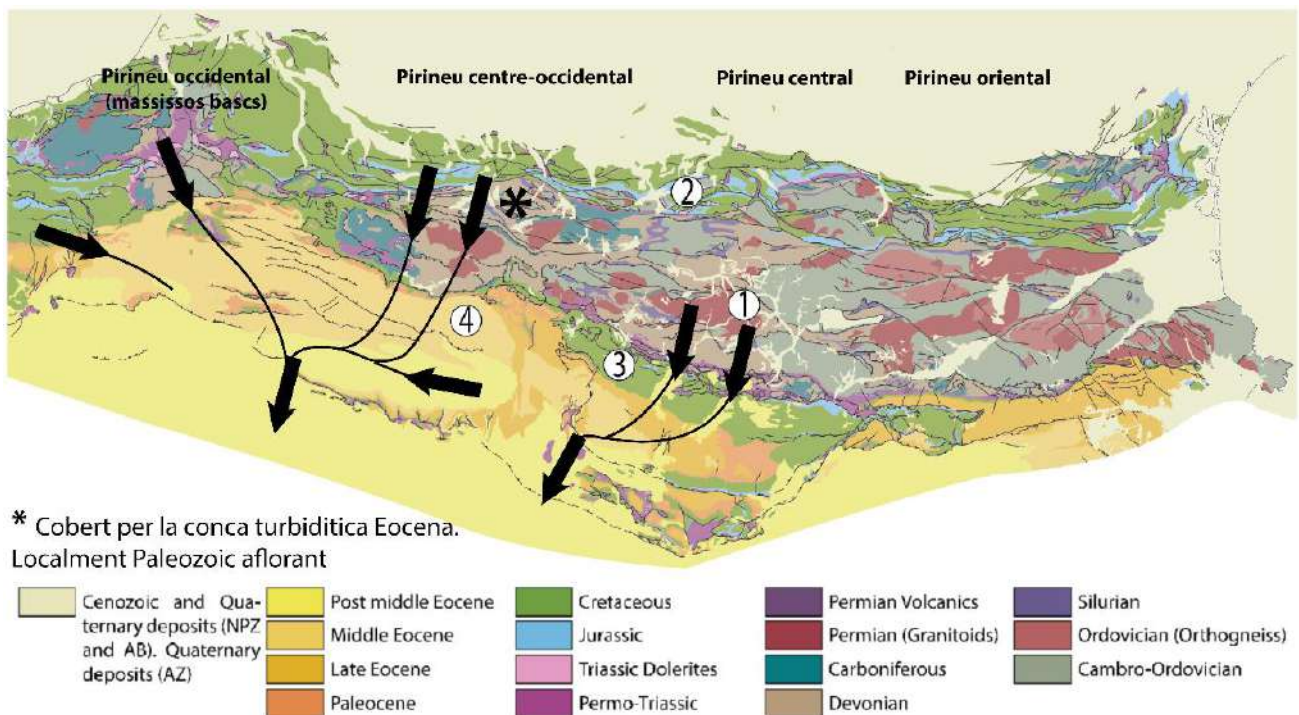
## 2) Conca de Jaca Occidental:

- En el Bartonian, el sistema turbidíctic d'Ezkaba constitueix el primer sistema alimentat per àrees font al nord, ubicades en els massissos bascs, i constituïdes per sediments carbonífers i contribucions la cobertura sedimentaria cretàica.

- La sedimentació de la Formació Ardanatz continua governada per les àrees que alimentaven la Formació Ezkaba.



- Durant el Priabonià, les turbidites de Yesa mostren una competència entre les àrees font del Pirineu occidental (massissos bascs) i les del Pirineu centre-occidental (conca turbidífrica eocena).
- Durant els últims estadis de sedimentació del Priabonià, la Formació Liédena registra una competència entre les àrees font del Pirineu occidental i el Pirineu oriental.
- La competència entre les àrees font del Pirineu occidental i oriental persisteix durant els primers estadis de la Formació Campodarbe (Rupelià) en el límit entre la Conca de Jaca occidental i oriental (àrea de Yesa). Per contra, en la part més occidental (Izaga), la Sierra d'Urbasa-Andía comença a actuar com a àrea font juntament amb els massissos bascs.
- Finalment, durant el Chatità-Aquitanià, en l'àrea de Yesa, la formació Campodarbe (Chatità) rep aports dels massissos bascs i del reciclatge de la conca turbidífrica eocena, mentre que el sistema al·luvial d'Izaga (Aquitanià) es nodreix només de l'erosió de la Sierra d'Urbasa-Andía.



**Figura 8.4.** Routing Systems durant Chatità-Aquitanià (ventalls de Luna i Huesca). 1: Zona Axial; 2: Zona Nordpirinenca; 3: Zona Sudpirinenca; 4: Conca Sudpirinenca.

### 3) Conca de l'Ebre:

- Durant el Priabonià-Rupelià, els sistemes axials de la Formació Campodarbe s'alimenta de les mateixes àrees font que els dipòsits equivalents en l'àrea del riu Gállego, ubicades en el Pirineu oriental. Posteriorment, els sistemes al·luvials transversals procedents del nord (Pirineu centre-occidental i conca turbidítica eocena) s'imposen en la conca de l'Ebre durant el Chatjà.
- Per últim, en l'Aquitanià, el ventall al·luvial del Luna registra l'erosió dels dipòsits previs de la conca d'avantpaís (turbidites del Grup d'Hecho i Formació Campodarbe) i dels massissos bascs.

#### 7.4. Intent preliminar d'aproximació predictiva de propagació de senyals d'U-Pb

En aquesta tesi s'ha fet evident que disposar d'un anàlisi petrogràfic quantitatiu i detallat permet assolir una comprensió profunda de la informació que es deriva d'altres indicadors de procedència com ara els minerals pesants, o la geocronologia i termocronologia de zircons detrítics. De particular interès es la propagació de senyals d'U-Pb, mètode àmpliament utilitzat en diferents estudis arreu del món en contextos geològics diversos, però que no solen integrar dades petrogràfiques.

El treball de (Roigé 2018) va posar de manifest que, contràriament a lo esperable, els ventalls al·luvials que es nodrien fonamentalment del reciclatge de les turbidites del Grup d'Hecho superior, es caracteritzen per una senyal *Cadomian dominated* (Roigé et al., 2018). No obstant, en aquesta tesi s'ha interpretat com al resultat de l'erosió dels sistemes turbidítics de Jaca mig i superior, gràcies a la metodologia que es descriu a continuació.

A partir de la contribució de les diferents litologies a la fracció sorra (obtinguda a partir de comptatges en làmina prima), es pot inferir la contribució de formacions específiques (i.e. granits variscs, formacions metamòrfiques cambro-devonianes...), caracteritzades per senyals d'U-Pb específiques (Whitchurch et al., 2011; Filledeau et al., 2012; Martínez et al., 2015; Dennele et al., 2016; Hart et al., 2016; Margalef et al., 2016; Thompson et al., 2016, 2020; Odlum et al., 2019). Si a més, es considera també la fertilitat de zircons d'aquestes litologies, basat en l'aproximació qualitativa de Thompson et al. (2017), es pot fer una modelització que permet predir les senyals d'U-Pb.

En l'exemple que es descriu a continuació, s'agafa de referència la mostra GAL-10, la qual pertany a la petrofacies *hybrid clast-dominated* i és indicativa del reciclatge de les turbidites del Grup d'Hecho (Roigé, 2018). A partir de les dades quantitatives dels diferents tipus de grans (Roigé, 2018) es pot determinar la contribució de cada litologia (formació) expressada en percentatge respecte al total del comptatge i normalitzada en base als grans considerats (% de contribució).

- Els feldspats i fragments plutònics es poden relacionar amb els granits variscs, caracteritzats per una senyal d'U-Pb completament varisca. S'otorga coeficient de fertilitat màxim (1). Contribució 2,21%.
- Els fragments de roca metamòrfics es poden relacionar amb les formacions Cambro-Devonianes, caracteritzades per una forta component cadomiana i l'absència d'edats varisques. S'otorga coeficient de fertilitat moderat (0,75). Contribució 7,18%.
- Els fragments de roques sedimentaries siliciclàstiques es poden relacionar amb aports del Carbonífer, Permià i Triàssic, caracteritzades per una forta senyal cadomiana i una escassa component varisca. S'otorga coeficient de fertilitat moderat-alt (0,85). Contribució 14,36%.
- Els grans carbonatics extraconicals es poden relacionar amb la cobertura cretàica, la qual pot mostrar des de senyals *Variscan dominated* a senyals *Cadomian dominated*. S'otorga coeficient de fertilitat baix (0,25). Contribució 30,39%.
- Els fragments de gresos híbrids, es poden relacionen amb l'erosió de les turbidites del Grup d'Hecho. S'otorga coeficient de fertilitat (0,65). Contribució 45,86 %.

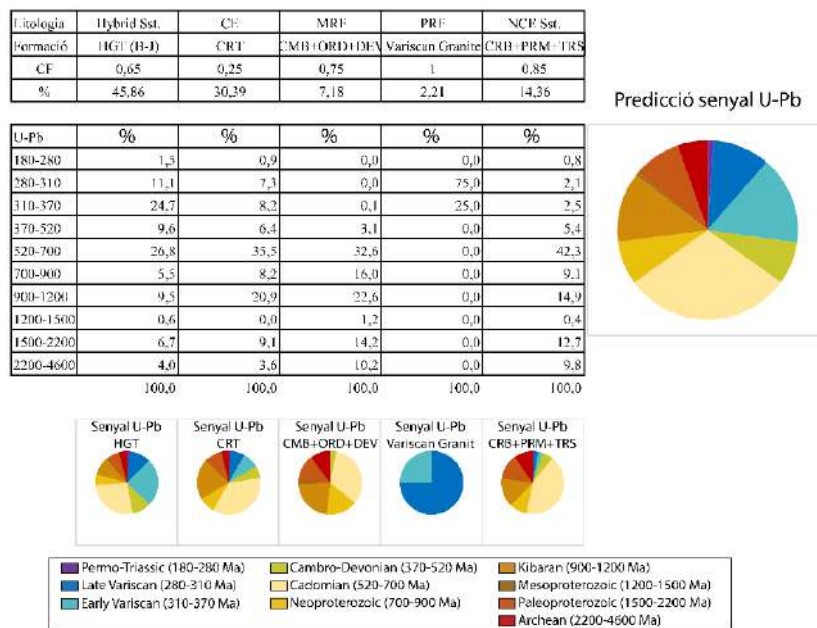
Amb l'objectiu de valorar la capacitat de les contribucions cretàiques d'emascarar la forta component varisca que derivaria de l'erosió de les turbidites del Grup d'Hecho superior, s'ha assumit una senyal *Cadomian dominated* per al Cretaci, mentre que per a les turbidites del Grup d'Hecho s'han considerat 3 hipòtesis:

- 1<sup>a</sup> hipòtesi: Erosió de tots els sistemes turbidífics superiors del Grup d'Hecho en conjunt. S'assumeix que es caracteritzen per una senyal *mixed Cadomian-Variscan*.

- 2<sup>a</sup> hipòtesi: Erosió dels sistemes turbidítics de Banastón i Jaca inferior. S'assumeix que es caracteritzen per una senyal *Variscan dominated*.
- 3<sup>a</sup> hipòtesi: Erosió dels sistemes turbidítics de Jaca mig-superior. S'assumeix que es caracteritzen per senyal *Cadomian dominated*.

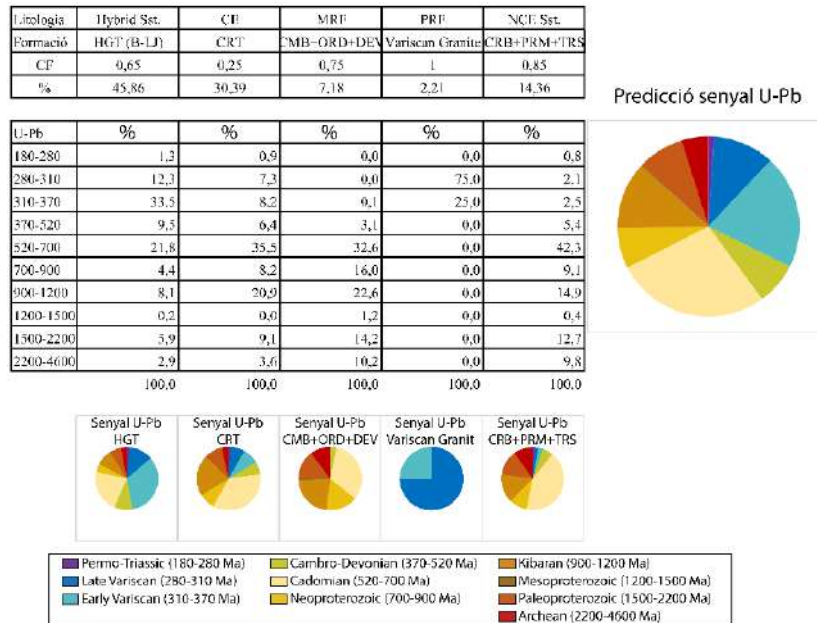
Els percentatges dels diferents components d'U-Pb de cada grup litològic (gresos híbrids, fragments carbonàtics extraconcals, fragments metamòrfics, fragments de gresos siliciclàstics, feldspats, fragments plutònics) es multiplica per la seva contribució a la fracció sorra (el tant per cent normalitzat en base als grans considerats), i per un coeficient de fertilitat associat a cada litologia (CF). D'aquesta manera, s'obté la contribució real de les senyals d'U-Pb ponderada d'acord amb la fertilitat de les litologies i la seva contribució. Finalment es sumen els aportos ponderats de cada grup litològic a cada component d'U-Pb i el resultat es normalitza sobre 100 per a obtenir la predicció.

El model 1 (figura 7.8), mostra que l'erosió de totes les turbidites superiors del Grup d'Hecho, propagaria una senyal *mixed Cadomian-Variscan*.



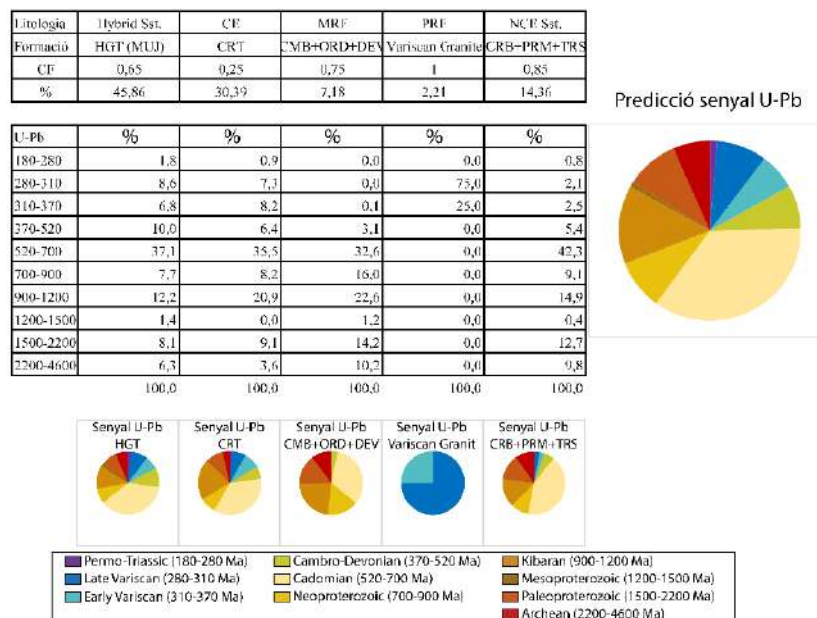
**Figura 7.8.** Model 1. HGT (B-J): sistemes turbidítics de Banastón i Jaca; CRT: Cretaci; CMB: Cambrià; ORD: Ordovicià; DEV: Devoniana, PRF: fragments plutònics; Fk: Feldspat potàssic; CRB: Carbonífer; PRM: Permià; TRS: Triàsic; CF: coeficient de fertilitat.

El model 2 (figura 7.9), mostra que l'erosió dels sistemes de Banastón i Jaca inferior, propagaria també una senyal *mixed Cadomian-Variscan*, més rica en la component varíscica.



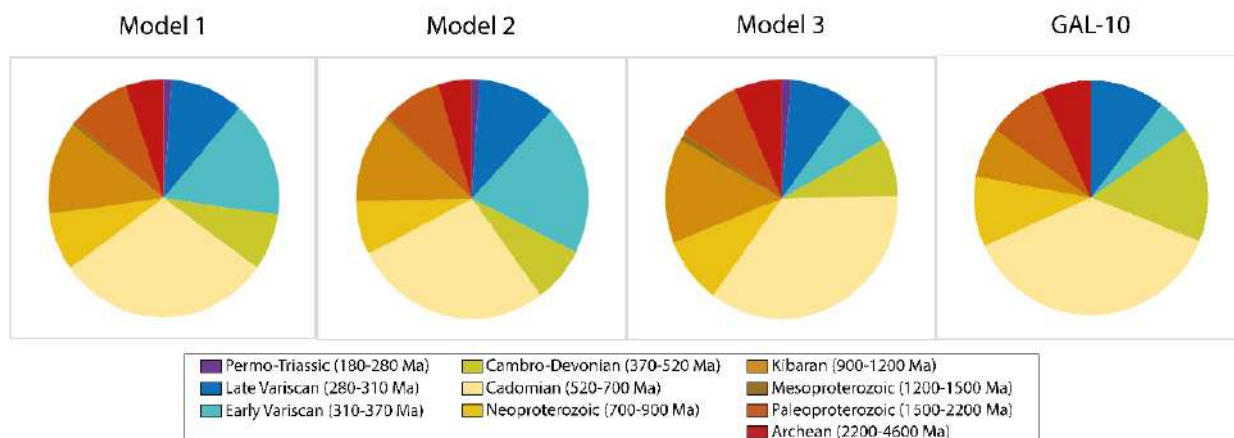
**Figura 7.9.** Model 2. HGT (B-LJ): sistemes turbidítics de Banastón i Jaca inferior; CRT: Cretaci; CMB: Cambrià; ORD: Ordovicià; DEV: Devonià, PRF: fragments plutònics; Fk: Feldspat potàssic; CRB: Carbonífer; PRM: Permià; TRS: Triàsic; CF: coeficient de fertilitat.

El model 3 (figura 7.10), mostra que l'erosió dels sistemes de Jaca mig-superior, propagaria una senyal *Cadomian dominated*.



**Figura 7.10.** Model 3. HGT (MUJ): sistemes turbidítics de Jaca mig i superior; CRT: Cretaci; CMB: Cambrià; ORD: Ordovicià; DEV: Devonià, PRF: fragments plutònics; Fk: Feldspat potàssic; CRB: Carbonífer; PRM: Permià; TRS: Triàsic; CF: coeficient de fertilitat.

Si es comparen les 3 prediccions i les senyals d'U-Pb mesurades en la mostra GAL-10, s'observa que la única hipòtesi que transmet una senyal *Cadomian dominated* és la del model 3, en la que s'ha considerat només l'erosió dels sistemes turbíditics de Jaca mig i superior (caracteritzats per la senyal d'U-Pb *Cadomian dominated*). Puc deduir doncs que, integrant dades quantitatives de petrografia i components d'U-Pb, fonamentalment només s'erosionaven els sistemes turbíditics de Jaca mig i superior.



**Figura 7.11.** Comparació entre la predicció dels 3 models i els resultats d'U-Pb en la mostra GAL-10

Aquesta modelització il·lustra la necessitat d'unir la petrografia amb les senyals de procedència d'U-Pb per avaluar més detalladament el rol del reciclatge i dels aportos directes, així com la importància de conèixer les senyals d'U-Pb que es puguin derivar de l'àrea font, sigui aquesta cristal·lina o sedimentària.



# Capítol 8

## **Conclusions**





La integració de diverses tècniques d'estudi de procedència sedimentària, com són l'anàlisi petrològic, l'anàlisi de minerals pesants, i l'estudi geocronològic d'U-Pb i termocronològic d'(U-Th)/He en zircons detrítics, juntament amb les observacions pròpies del treball de camp, han permès definir les característiques composicionals i l'evolució de les àrees font i patrons de dispersió dels sistemes sedimentaris de la conca de Jaca des de l'Eocè mig fins al Miocè inferior. Aquesta tesi proposa la integració d'aquests diferents mètodes com la via més idònia per realitzar apropiadament un anàlisi de procedència sedimentària.

El cas de la conca de Jaca, ha demostrat que enfoc multimètode d'aquest tipus esdevé indispensable quan es tracta de desxifrar senyals de procedència ambigües que dificulten la caracterització de l'evolució de les àrees font. Aquesta problemàtica és particularment palesa a la conca d'avantpaís Sudpirinenca, on les litologies susceptibles de constituir àrea font són molt similars en tot el domini Pirinenc, i on els processos de reciclatge són importants. Aquest estudi ha mostrat que les interpretacions que només es basen en un sol mètode presenten un risc elevat d'esdevenir incompletes, conduint a reconstruccions paleogeogràfiques poc acurades o directament errònies.



The integration of several sediment provenance methods, such as petrologic analysis, heavy mineral suites, and detrital zircon U-Pb geochronology and (U-Th)/He thermochronology, together with field observations, allows to define the compositional features and the evolution of source areas and routing systems of the middle Eocene-Miocene deposits of the Jaca basin. This thesis proposes the integration of these methods as the most appropriate way to properly perform sediment provenance analysis.

The Jaca basin case-study has shown that a mulimethod approach of this kind becomes necessary in order to decipher ambiguous provenance signatures, which difficult the characterization of the evolution of source areas. This issue is particularly conspicuous in the South Pyrenean foreland basin, where the lithologies that are prone to constitute source areas are very similar in all the Pyrenean realm, and where sediment recycling processes play an important role. This study has revealed that interpretations solely based on a single method have a high risk of becoming incomplete, leading to non-accurate or misleading paleogeographic reconstructions.







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# Agraiments

El 2003 vaig venir cap a la universitat, amb tan sols 17 anys, i sincerament, no se ben bé a que vaig venir a fer... suposo que tenia ganes de veure món i viure experiències noves. En aquell moment, per mi la geologia era poc més que un documental de *National Geographic*, però tot i així, em sentia captivat per aquelles indrets i explicacions, per la passió que mostrava aquella gent pel nostre planeta, i tot i que no tenia moltes ganes d'estudiar, tenia clar que volia saber més sobre aquesta disciplina tant fascinant.

19 anys més tard (si, 19, he passat més anys de la meua vida com a estudiant universitari que com a altra cosa. Quan ho penso...) per fi he arribat al final d'aquest camí. Crec que els meus pares i el meu germà encara no s'ho creuen... Podria haver enfocat la meua vida d'una altra manera, podria haver fet mil coses diferents, però la veritat, no em penedeixo en absolut d'haver arribat fins aquí, encara que m'hagi costat el meu temps... Al final, estic plenament satisfet de l'experiència viscuda i el poc coneixement que he aconseguit aprendre i retenir.

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# Annex 1

**Basement-involved thrusting, salt migration and intramontane  
conglomerates: a case from the Southern Pyrenees**

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## Basement-involved thrusting, salt migration and intramontane conglomerates: a case from the Southern Pyrenees

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**Abstract** – The northern margin of the Organyà basin (Southern Pyrenees) has a complex structure in which syn-rift Lower Cretaceous carbonates flank a wide Keuper evaporite province, featuring the leading edges of the basement-involved thrust sheets of the Pyrenean antiformal stack. Recent studies show that Keuper diapirs and salt walls grew during the Cretaceous extensional episode, conditioning the development of differentiated depocenters and minibasins. The role of salt tectonics during the Pyrenean orogeny has not been addressed in previous structural studies, but present-day cross-sections indicate a Keuper evaporite-bearing vertical thickness of up to 3000 m in the Senterada-Gerri de la Sal area. We infer that salt migration was a determinant mechanism in triggering a gentle northward tilting of the Organyà basin during the Eocene-Oligocene, recorded in the La Pobra de Segur and Gulp syn-tectonic conglomerates in a large north-directed onlap, opposite to the main sedimentary influx direction. Contemporaneously, we interpret that salt migration, promoted by conglomerate differential loading, enabled the sinking and rotation of the unrooted Noguères thrust units (*têtes plongeantes*). We use new and published structural data for the Lower Cretaceous margin of the Organyà basin, combined with structural and clast provenance data from the Cenozoic alluvial fan conglomerates of La Pobra and Gulp, to understand the Lutetian to late Oligocene evolution of the northern margin of the Central South-Pyrenean Unit. The tectono-sedimentary evolution of this area and the salt evacuation patterns are closely related to the exhumation history of the stacked Paleozoic thrust sheets of the Pyrenean hinterland to the north. In this study, we correlate the movements over a mobile substratum and the paleogeographic changes of conglomeratic basins at the toe of an exhuming orogenic interior.

**Keywords:** Salt tectonics / Antiformal stack / Basement thrusting / Alluvial fans / Differential loading / Routing systems / Pyrenees

**Résumé** – **Chevauchements de socle, migration du sel et conglomérats intramontagneux : un cas des Pyrénées méridionales.** La marge nord du bassin d'Organyà (Pyrénées méridionales) présente une structure complexe dans laquelle les carbonates du Crétacé inférieur, syn-rift, flanquent un vaste domaine d'évaporites du Keuper, en interaction avec la partie frontale des nappes chevauchantes de l'empilement axial pyrénéen (*têtes plongeantes* des Noguères). Des observations récentes montrent que des diapirs de Keuper se sont développés pendant l'épisode d'extension crétacée, conditionnant le développement de dépocentres et de minibassins différenciés. Le rôle de la tectonique salifère pendant l'orogène pyrénéenne n'a pas été abordé dans ce secteur dans les études structurales précédentes, mais les coupes transversales actuelles indiquent une épaisseur verticale de Keuper à évaporites allant jusqu'à 3000 m dans la région de Senterada-Gerri de la Sal. Nous en déduisons que la migration du sel a été un mécanisme déterminant dans le déclenchement d'un léger basculement vers le nord du bassin d'Organyà pendant l'Éocène-Oligocène, enregistré dans les conglomérats syn-tectoniques de La Pobra de Segur et de Gulp par un onlap régional dirigé vers le nord, à l'opposé de la direction principale du flux sédimentaire. Simultanément, la migration du sel, favorisée par la charge différentielle des conglomérats, a permis l'enfoncement et la rotation des *têtes plongeantes* des Noguères, séparées de leur racine par l'érosion. Nous utilisons des données structurales nouvelles et publiées sur la marge du Crétacé inférieur du bassin d'Organyà, combinées aux données structurales et de provenance des clastes des conglomérats alluviaux du Cénozoïque de La Pobra et de Gulp, pour comprendre l'évolution du Lutétien à l'Oligocène tardif de la marge nord de l'Unité Sud-Pyrénéenne

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Centrale. L'évolution tectono-sédimentaire de cette zone et les modèles d'évacuation du sel sont liés à l'histoire de l'exhumation des nappes chevauchantes de matériel paléozoïque empilées au nord dans la Zone Axiale pyrénéenne. Dans cette étude, nous corrélons les mouvements sur un substrat mobile avec les changements paléogéographiques des bassins conglomératiques au pied d'un intérieur orogénique en exhumation.

**Mots clés** : Tectonique salifère / Chevauchements de socle / Éventail alluvial / Charge différentielle / Systèmes de routage sédimentaire / Conglomérats / Pyrénées

## 1 Introduction

In basins that evolve on top of thick evaporite detachment levels, differential loading of prograding sedimentary systems triggers salt mobilization towards areas with a smaller overburden load and an associated depocentre migration (Ge *et al.*, 1997). In salt-bearing foreland basins, load-induced halokinetic movements in addition to the compressional forces from the orogeny can play an important role in shaping the architecture of alluvial fans. Nevertheless, due to the imprint of compressional structures such as thrusts and fault-related folds, the contribution of halokinesis in syn-orogenic sedimentation on fold-and-thrust belts has been often disregarded.

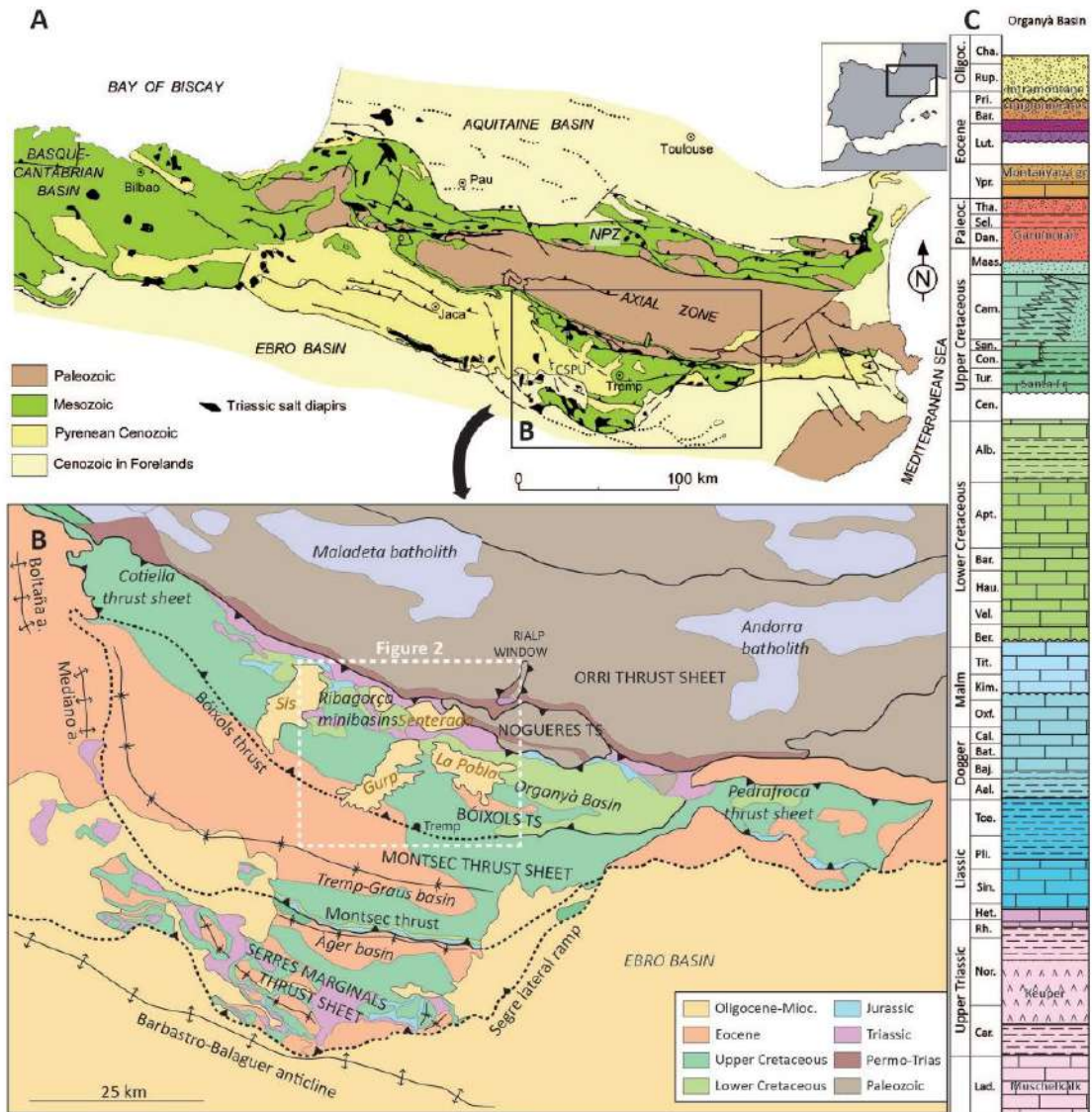
The intramontane alluvial fans of the Central South-Pyrenean Unit (CSPU) are late Lutetian to late Oligocene in age and crop out in three main areas known from East to West as the La Pobla de Segur, Gulp, and Sis conglomeratic basins (Rosell and Riba, 1966; Mey, 1968; Séguret, 1969; Garrido-Mejías and Ríos, 1972; Mellere, 1993; Vincent, 2001) (Fig. 1). Additionally, to the north of the La Pobla and Gulp basins, the Senterada conglomeratic basin is an E-W depression that comprises three smaller isolated outcrop areas, on top of the Paleozoic and Triassic of the Noguères thrust sheet. From south to north, the alluvial fans progressively retrograde, displacing the apical areas to the north, shifting sedimentation from the Organyà basin northern margin towards the unrooted leading edge of the Axial Zone antiformal stack (the Noguères *têtes plongéantes*; Séguret, 1972) and a Keuper evaporite province in between, which we call the Senterada salt province (Fig. 2). The evolution of the catchment areas and geometry of these alluvial systems (Figs. 2 and 3) has been strongly influenced by the joint effects of the Axial Zone uplift, horizontal shortening and salt evacuation. With the intervention of such diverse factors, the geological history registered within the Middle Eocene to Oligocene intramontane conglomerates in the South-Pyrenean thrust belt puts forward an interesting case study.

The starting point of this study involved revisiting the work by Rosell and Riba (1966) and Garrido-Mejías and Ríos (1972), who noted an unusual dip and apparent downlap to the north in the lower alluvial systems of the La Pobla basin (Fig. 4A). This observation contrasted with the major northward provenance of the fans, and the authors attributed the downlap to the synsedimentary tilting of the conglomeratic basin towards the north, progressively shifting the basin depocentre in that direction. In this study, we return to this idea in the light of the more recently developed salt tectonics concepts, invoking load-induced salt migration as the main factor inducing the north-directed tilting and associated depocentre migration.

Salt tectonics may quickly modify the connection between catchment areas, sedimentary routing systems and depocentres. In the framework of a growing orogen, sudden local changes in provenance often indicate smaller-scale tectonic activity related to salt expulsion, but can often be overprinted by basement thrusting and related growth structures. Originally interbedded with Triassic Keuper evaporites, the uninterrupted presence of ophiite clasts within the intramontane conglomerate of the Southern Pyrenees indicates the continuous erosion of Keuper exposures. This provides an excellent marker to track salt-related movements from the mid Lutetian to the Oligocene, where exposed diapirs and salt walls can be interpreted as part of the source area. Focusing on the geometry and provenance indicators of the Gulp, La Pobla and Senterada basins, we present new palaeogeographic maps and cross-sections, illustrating the evolution of the conglomeratic basins in relation to the uplifting antiformal stack and the migration of the Keuper evaporites.

## 2 Geological setting and previous studies

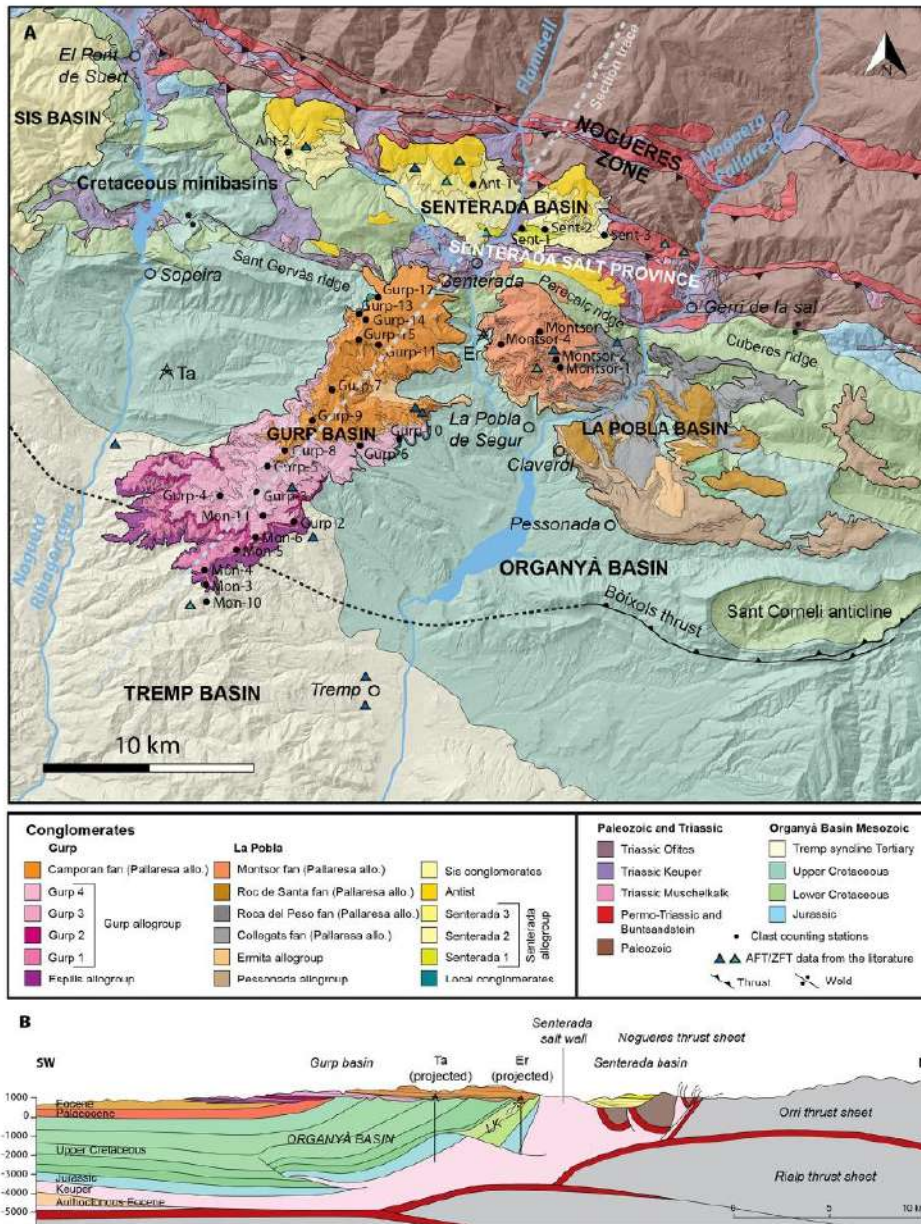
The Alpine thrust structure of the Axial Zone of the Pyrenees has been extensively studied (Séguret, 1972; Williams and Fischer, 1984; Roure *et al.*, 1989; Muñoz, 1992; Vergés, 1993; Beaumont *et al.*, 2000; Mouthereau *et al.*, 2014; Muñoz *et al.*, 2018; Teixell *et al.*, 2018; Garcia-Senz *et al.*, 2019; Calvet *et al.*, 2020), defined as an antiformal stack of Paleozoic basement-involved, south-directed thrust sheets. The frontal part of the antiformal stack, detached by erosion from its root to the north, consists of foreland-dipping thrusts and related downward-facing folds referred to as the Noguères *têtes plongéantes* (Séguret, 1972). Recent numerical modelling studies have explored the role of the Triassic evaporites in crustal-scale orogenic inversion, which are key in enabling gliding, stacking and rotation of the duplex thrusts (Grool *et al.*, 2019; Jourdon *et al.*, 2020). In the South-Central Pyrenees, the Noguères thrust sheet consists internally of a set of minor imbricates of Silurian and Devonian metasedimentary rocks with Permo-Triassic deposits unconformably on top (Mey, 1968; Séguret, 1972; Zwart, 1979; Muñoz, 1992; Saura and Teixell, 2006). These subunits are interleaved with Triassic shales and evaporites of the Keuper facies (Fig. 2). The Variscan structure of the Noguères units, preceding the Pyrenean Orogeny, and the Permo-Triassic basin configuration has been documented in several works (Mey, 1968; Zwart, 1979; Muñoz, 1992; Saura, 2004; Saura and Teixell, 2006; Lloret *et al.*, 2018). Under the Noguères thrust sheet, the Orri thrust sheet, bearing the igneous and metamorphic complexes of the Axial Zone (Muñoz, 1992), crops out to the north (Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1.** A. Geologic sketch map of the Pyrenean orogen. B. Geological map of the South-Central Pyrenean unit indicating the location of the study area (Fig. 2). C. Stratigraphic column of the Organyà and Tremp-Graus basins.

According to thermochronological data (apatite and zircon fission tracks: AFT, ZFT) by Fitzgerald *et al.* (1999) and Metcalf *et al.* (2009), a first stage of heating around 70–50 My in the Orri thrust sheet can be attributed to burial by the upper thrust sheets as the Noguères (Fig. 3). Oldest cooling ages of the Lacourt massif of the North Pyrenean zone (the root zone to the Noguères zone according to Teixell *et al.*, 2018) at 70 (ZFT) and 55 My (AFT) (Yelland, 1991; Fitzgerald *et al.*, 1999)

could be consistent with this. From 50 to 30 My, the uplift of the Orri thrust sheet accelerates the amplitude growth of the Axial Zone antiformal stack, rapidly exhuming and cooling the granite massifs contained in the sheet (Ribérot, Maladeta, Marimanya, etc.). Rapid cooling continued in the massifs of the North Pyrenean Zone (Sinclair *et al.*, 2005; Vacherat *et al.*, 2016). Finally, the emplacement of the lowermost Rialp thrust sheet, at around 30 My, marks a stage of slower cooling and exhumation



**Fig. 2.** A. Detailed geological map of the study area showing the location of the clast counting stations. Ta: Tamúrcia well; Er: Erinyà well. The limits of the conglomerate fans are modified from the ICGC 1:25000 maps of Tremp and Espills for the Gulp basin, and from Saura (2004) and Barsó (2007) for the La Poble and Senterada Basins. The Organyà Basin and the Nogueres Zone have been drawn from the ICGC 1:50000 map of the Pallars Jussà. The AFT/ZFT sample locations refer to the papers by Beamud *et al.*, 2011, Whitechurch *et al.*, 2011, Fillon *et al.*, 2013, and Michael (2013). B. Schematic cross-section along the Gulp basin transect. LK, lower Cretaceous. The Organyà basin structure is modified from the sections in Mencos *et al.* (2015) and Muñoz *et al.* (2018), the Nogueres shallow structure is from Saura and Teixell (2006), and the deep structure of the antiformal stack is modified from Muñoz *et al.* (2018).

up to the present day (Gibson, 2004; Sinclair *et al.*, 2005; Metcalf *et al.*, 2009; Whitchurch *et al.*, 2011; Calvet *et al.*, 2020).

The Axial Zone antiformal stack is flanked to the south by the thin-skinned South-Pyrenean fold-and-thrust belt, constituted by Mesozoic and Paleogene rocks detached from the basement by the Triassic Keuper, which is also a source layer for diapirism (see a review in Cámara and Flinch, 2017). The eastern part of the thrust belt in the central Pyrenees was referred to as the Central South-Pyrenean Unit (CSPU; Séguret, 1972) (Fig. 1), a name we retain for convenience in the description. The Keuper outcrops extensively between the Noguères thrust slices and the CSPU, forming what we call the Senterada salt province. Over the mid-Triassic Muschelkalk carbonates, the Keuper facies of the Senterada salt province is composed of four different formations (Salvany and Bastida, 2004): (a) the Adons mudstones and carbonates; (b) the Boix gypsum formation, consisting of red and versicolor gypsum; (c) the Senterada gypsum formation, cropping out in the Pont de Suert and Senterada areas; and finally (d) the Avellanès mudstones and carbonates formation. Due to the weathering conditions, halite is not found in the outcrops. However, most wells that cut across the Keuper in the SCPU, including Erinyà and Tamúrcia wells in the study area (Fig. 2), indicate thick halite successions (Lanaja *et al.*, 1987). Moreover, the salty water springs in Gerri de la Sal confirm that halite is an important component of the Keuper facies under the surface.

The evaporite depositional thickness within the Keuper facies in the Senterada province is hard to estimate, due to intense deformation. The Erinyà and Tamúrcia wells (Fig. 2) stopped after drilling 46 m and 29 m into the Keuper halite and mudstone, so the basal depth of the evaporite unit is unknown. The presence of abundant Muschelkalk carbonate lenses within the deformed Keuper facies suggest that Middle Muschelkalk evaporites, not clearly identified at the surface but reported in wells in the Iberian and Ebro basins (Bartrina and Hernández, 1990; Jurado, 1990; Ortí *et al.*, 2017), could have acted as the basal level of the source layer for fault detachment and diapirism.

Halokinetic deformation has been reported along the northern margin of the CSPU in the Cotiella thrust sheet (McClay *et al.*, 2004; Lopez-Mir *et al.*, 2014) and the Ribagorça basin (Sauna *et al.*, 2016; García-Senz and Muñoz, 2019a) (Fig. 1) during the Pyrenean Mesozoic rifting stage. To the southeast of these halokinetic depocenters, the lower Cretaceous Organyà basin was a synformal basin filled with a thick carbonate succession (Berástegui *et al.*, 1990; Caus *et al.*, 1990; García-Senz, 2002). The Jurassic and lower Cretaceous succession of the northern limb of the Organyà syncline is shown in these works with constant thickness by the isopach data. It terminates sharply against a south-dipping discontinuity interpreted as an Eocene backthrust (the Morreres backthrust) that uplifts the basin above the Senterada Keuper province (Berástegui *et al.*, 1990; Muñoz, 1992; García-Senz, 2002). In this study, we revise this concept.

The Organyà basin is limited to the south by the Bóixols thrust, the oldest of the South-Pyrenean piggy-back succession, emplaced during the late Santonian as a reactivation of an extensional fault system (Berástegui *et al.*, 1990; Vergés and Muñoz, 1990). Peyberès (1976), Berástegui *et al.* (1990) and García-Senz (2002) report a progressive onlap of the Lower Cretaceous carbonates against the Jurassic pre-rift strata in the

Bóixols hanging-wall and interpret it as a roll-over anticline against a listric fault, inspired by the geometries observed in physical models by Ellis and McClay (1988). To the south of the Bóixols thrust, the central part of the CSPU is the broad, flat-bottomed syncline known as the Tremp-Graus basin, filled by the synorogenic sediments from the upper Santonian to the Eocene, and limited to the south by the Montsec thrust (Fig. 1).

Mid Eocene and Oligocene alluvial conglomerate inliers of the South-Pyrenean thrust belt were sedimented unconformably above deformed Mesozoic and Tertiary rocks of the SCPU (Fig. 1) (Rosell and Riba, 1966). The major basal unconformity at the base of these intramontane conglomerates, and an apparent downlap to the north of the conglomerate beds against it (Fig. 4A), has been reported since the early Pyrenean studies. During the first half of the 20th century, the fossil-bearing levels of Sossis in the lower part of the succession were dated as Bartonian (Bataller, 1943; Crusafont *et al.*, 1956). Rosell and Riba (1966) published the first complete stratigraphic description, and mapped the La Pobla basin. Their study also included clast compositional identification, differentiating alluvial fan units with predominant Paleozoic or Mesozoic provenance, and the downlap against the basal unconformity is interpreted as produced by the tilting of the basin, pointing towards a progressive development of the basal unconformity, rather than a post-depositional tilting. Robles and Ardévol (1984) studied the relationships between the alluvial fans and the Sossis and Claverol lacustrine intercalation, differentiating climatic cycles within the stratigraphic succession that were correlated with the progradation and retrogradation of the fans, and produced a series of palaeogeographic maps. The carbonate and marly members of the lacustrine units, often interbedded with coal beds, are very rich in vertebrate and invertebrate fossil content indicating a Bartonian age (*i.e.* compilation of paleontological data in López-Martínez *et al.*, 1998 and Beamud *et al.*, 2003).

Studies by Mellere and Marzo (1992) and Mellere (1993) proposed a new stratigraphic framework for the La Pobla de Segur conglomerates, which was based on mappable unconformity surfaces and clast compositional changes. Five allogroups were defined: Pessonada, Ermita, Pallaresa, Senterada, and Antist. The apparent downlap of the conglomerate beds against the basal unconformity was attributed to the reactivation of the Bóixols thrust or deeper structures. Magnetostratigraphic dating of the La Pobla conglomerates (Beamud *et al.*, 2003, 2011) was anchored in the lacustrine fossil localities, and covered an age span of around 18 My. These data, combined with AFT data in granitic clasts (Beamud *et al.*, 2011), in detrital samples of the CSPU (Whitchurch *et al.*, 2011; Fillon and van der Beek, 2012; Fillon *et al.*, 2013) and thermal modelling (Beamud *et al.*, 2011; Whitchurch *et al.*, 2011) led to a refined chronostratigraphic framework for the La Pobla and Sis conglomerates, which range from the late Lutetian to the late Oligocene. Provenance studies in the La Pobla conglomerates by Barsó (2007) and Barsó and Ramos (2007), focused on clast counting and heavy minerals identification. The observed provenance changes were correlated with exhumation data in the Axial zone antiformal stack (Gibson, 2004; Beamud *et al.*, 2011). These studies explain the disconnection of the La Pobla and Senterada basins as a result of the Morreres backthrust emergence.



Contrary to what happens in the La Pobla basin, there are no extensive stratigraphic studies nor a solid chronostratigraphic framework for the Gulp conglomerates. The southern part of the Serra de Gulp is mapped in the ICGC 1:25000 maps of Tremp and Espills (Muñoz *et al.*, 2009; Samsó *et al.*, 2010), outlining the sedimentological and compositional characteristics of the main conglomerate units. The Gulp basin succession starts with the Espills allogroup, which is followed by the Gulp allogroup and the Ermita and Pallaresa allogroups, the latter two equivalents to the La Pobla basin. Michael (2013) correlated the Gulp conglomerates with the Escanilla fluvial system of the Ainsa basin based on clast counting, and also provided sparse detrital AFT data. In this study, we will use the unit divisions proposed by Mellere and Marzo (1992) for the La Pobla and Senterada basins and the ICGC maps for the Gulp basin.

### 3 Methods

Field campaigns were carried out to obtain additional structural data of the northern Organyà Basin flanking with the Senterada salt province. Structural data has also been gathered within the conglomeratic basins to constrain their geometry, with special focus in the less studied Gulp basin. The deep structure of the Organyà basin adopted in this work for cross-section construction is modified from the sections in Mencos *et al.* (2015) and Muñoz *et al.* (2018), the Noguera Zone shallow structure is from Saura (2004) and the deep structure of the basement thrust system stack is modified from Muñoz *et al.* (2018).

Quantification of the main clast lithologies in the conglomerate units was performed in the outcrop locations indicated in Figure 2. We have analyzed a total of 18 clast-counting stations, 11 of which are located in the Gulp basin, 4 in the La Pobla basin, and 3 in the Senterada basin. In the La Pobla and Senterada basins fewer stations were required given that clast counting had been previously performed by Barsó (2007). The method used was that by Howard (1993), which consists in counting subsets of 100 clasts each to obtain lithology percentages. The repetition of four clast-countings, which are closely spaced in each station, was not possible in some localities due to the limited outcrop space and conditions. In cases where in-situ identification of clasts was difficult, their lithology was determined by thin-section observations under microscope.

To simplify the clast counting results, we have grouped the 42 identified lithologies (Appendix 1) into 8 provenance groups:

- Tertiary limestones and sandstones: Alveolina limestones, and deltaic and fluvial Eocene sandstones from the Tremp basin;
- Mesozoic carbonates: Dogger black dolomites and breccias, orbitolina-bearing limestones, rudist bearing limestones, sparitic limestones, black shales, and bioclastic limestones from the Cretaceous of the CSPU;
- Micritic limestone: Grey coloured limestone clasts with no visible fossil content. Likely to belong to the Triassic Muschelkalk, the Jurassic, or the lower Cretaceous.
- Triassic dolerites (ophites), originally interbedded with the Keuper evaporites and mudstones;

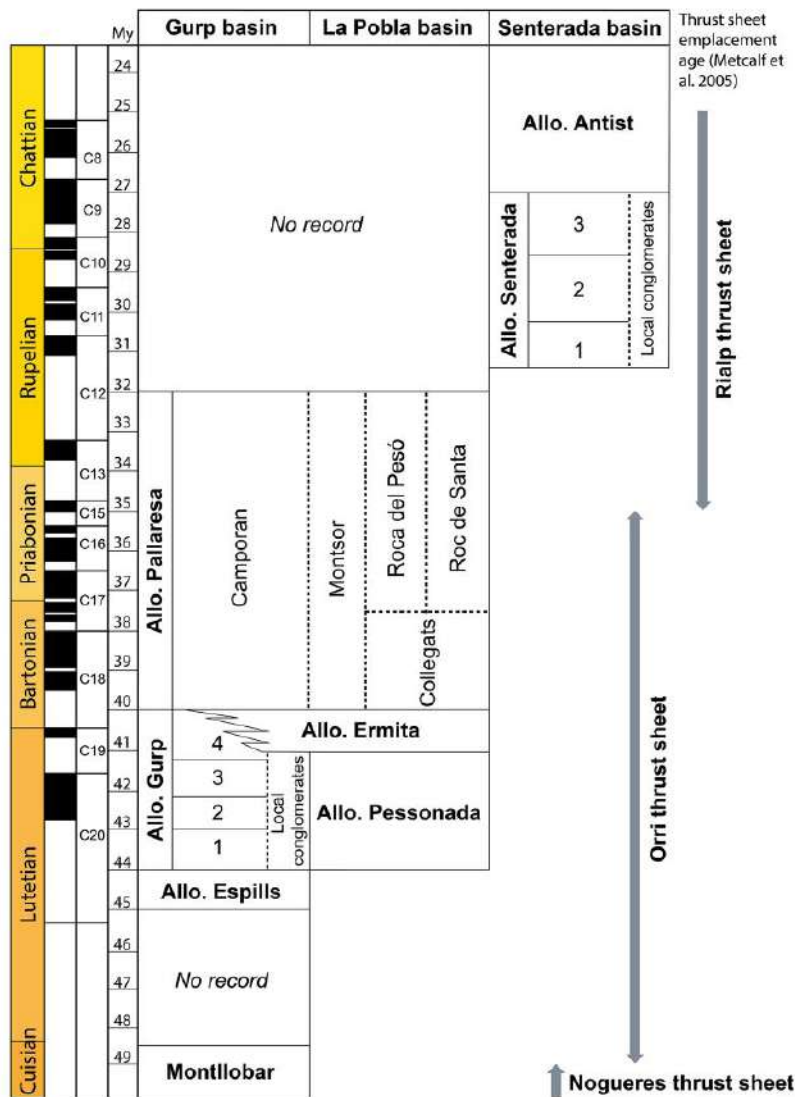
- Permo-Triassic clasts: Permian red sandstones and breccias, Buntsandstein quartz conglomerates and quartz pebbles, Buntsandstein white sandstones, caliche nodules, and pumite fragments. They were likely sourced from the Noguera area (the thrust sheet and its relative autochthon);
- Carboniferous: Microconglomerate and sandstone typical of the Culm facies, sourced from the Noguera thrust sheet;
- Silurian and Devonian: Silurian black slates, ochre Devonian limestones and calcareous slates, and crinoid or goniatites bearing Devonian limestones (Griotte facies), sourced from the upper subunits of the Noguera thrust sheet;
- Paleozoic granites;
- Paleozoic metamorphic rocks: marbles (occasionally with pyrite and andalusite crystals), slates, gneiss, deformed quartz and quartzites.

## 4 Tectonostratigraphy of the La Pobla, Gulp and Senterada conglomeratic basins

### 4.1 The substratum of the northern margin of the Organyà basin

This study addresses the role that salt tectonics played in the Eocene and Oligocene evolution of the northern half of the Organyà basin. However, to fully understand the role of pre-compressional salt behavior, we made new field observations of the Mesozoic strata, the detailed architecture of which goes beyond the scope of this paper. The Lower Cretaceous stratigraphy and structure of the Noguera Pallaresa and Flamisell transects is extensively documented by García-Senz, (2002). The northern margin of the Organyà basin was represented as a salt wall in the chronostratigraphic chart in García-Senz and Muñoz (2019b, Fig. 5.8).

We observed that the Aptian and Albian carbonate and marl strata in the Flamisell river valley (Fig. 2) describe a progressive unconformity from dips of 60–80 degrees overturned adjacent to the Senterada Keuper province to right way-up dips of 40–50 degrees further south (Fig. 4C), consistent with synsedimentary diapiric rise at Senterada. In the Noguera Pallaresa river valley, the Peracalç overturned syncline (Fig. 2) has a complex faulted structure (García-Senz, 2002), which has challenged the identification of growth patterns in this area. The Albian Lluçà marls (Fig. 1C) in the Flamisell valley contain interbedded lenses of Keuper evaporites (Fig. 2B). These bodies were reported as high-angle extensional fault welds (García-Senz and Muñoz, 2019b), although regarding their interbedded position within the succession and the proximity with the Senterada salt province they could also be the remnants of a salt sheet extruded from the Senterada diapir during the rifting stage. Towards the east, in the Cuberes ridge (Fig. 2A) the diapiric contact between the Keuper province and the Mesozoic overburden cuts across older carbonates of the Upper Jurassic, Neocomian and Barremian (García-Senz, 2002). Dips change from 65°N overturned in the Noguera Pallaresa valley to 50°S in the eastern part of the study area (Fig. 2A), where Keuper evaporites have been completely squeezed out and the Jurassic strata are directly in contact with the Paleozoic of the Noguera thrust sheet (Fig. 2A). In the



**Fig. 3.** Tectonostratigraphic framework for the syn-orogenic conglomerate units used in this study. Modifications from previous works are explained in the text. The ages of the allogroups are constrained by magnetostratigraphy (Beamud *et al.*, 2003) but the ages of the different fans within the allogroups are estimated from their stratigraphic relationships. The age of emplacement of the basement thrust sheets is taken from Metcalf *et al.* (2009).

light of these observations and the work by previous authors indicating syn-rift diapir rise in the northern margin of the Organyà basin (Saura *et al.*, 2016; García-Senz and Muñoz, 2019b), we interpret the contact between the Mesozoic carbonates at the basin edge and the Keuper province primarily as a diapiric contact (Fig. 2B). Although some fault reactivation during the Pyrenean contraction may not be discarded, we do not find evidence supporting its interpretation as a major backthrust (*i.e.* the Morreres backthrust; Muñoz,

1992; Mellere, 1993). Further research will be required to understand the numerous faults identified the northern margin of the Organyà basin in contact with the Keuper (García-Senz, 2002). In Section 6, we put forward a case for salt tectonic activity during the Cretaceous rifting and the Cenozoic orogeny in the area.

In the following sections, we focus on observations for the syn-orogenic evolution of the Paleogene intramontane conglomeratic basins. In view of the variability of the alluvial

systems through space and time, we describe them unit by unit using the allogroup classification proposed by Mellere and Marzo (1992) for the La Pobra basin, but incorporating some modifications in the stratigraphy (Fig. 3).

#### 4.2 The Espills allogroup (Middle Lutetian)

The Espills allogroup (Muñoz *et al.*, 2009) is the first unit above the basal unconformity in the Gulp basin. In the southern area, the Espills conglomerates are deposited in a low angle unconformity with the Cuisian Montanyana group of the Tremp-Graus basin (Fig. 1C). The Espills strata dip about 10 degrees N and the underlying Cuisian layers are close to horizontal.

The maximum vertical thickness of the allogroup is 110 m (Samsó *et al.*, 2010). To the north, the Espills conglomerates onlap and pinch out against the Alveolina limestone ridge of the Tremp-Graus basin (Fig. 2A). Paleocurrent directions in the Espills allogroup are SSW directed and the clast composition is mainly Paleozoic, with a significant number of metamorphic clasts and granites (Fig. 5B), indicating a northern provenance. Within the Espills allogroup there are also clasts with provenance from the Mesozoic and Tertiary cover, as well as Triassic dolerites (ophites). Although no studies have conclusively dated the Espills allogroup yet, based on the correlation with the units above, this allogroup has been assigned to the Middle Lutetian (Beamud *et al.*, 2003; Samsó *et al.*, 2010), older than the Pessonada Allogroup of the La Pobra basin.

#### 4.3 The Gulp allogroup (Upper Lutetian)

The Gulp allogroup (Samsó *et al.*, 2010) was deposited unconformably above the Espills allogroup. The ICGC cartography divided this allogroup in four units: Gulp-1, 2, 3 and 4, based on mappable photohorizons, with a total thickness of about 500 m.

The Gulp conglomerates also register the tilting to the north, with dips of 10 to 20 degrees towards the N and NE. The northern extent of the allogroup is limited by the Upper Cretaceous limestone and sandstone ridges of the Tremp-Graus basin, where the Gulp allogroup units onlap and pinch out. The paleocurrents in the Gulp units are SSW directed (Samsó *et al.*, 2010), recording a northern provenance mainly constituted by Devonian limestones and calcareous slate clasts (calchists), metamorphic rocks and scarce granites. There is also an important fraction of Triassic ophitic dolerites and Lower and Upper Cretaceous clasts (Fig. 5C and D).

#### 4.4 The Pessonada allogroup (Upper Lutetian)

The Pessonada allogroup (Robles and Ardévol, 1984; Mellere and Marzo, 1992), named after the conglomerate ridge east of La Pobra de Segur, is the first and southernmost in the La Pobra basin. It has a thickness of about 1000 m (Mellere, 1993) and lays directly on the basal unconformity, flat or tilted to the north in this part of the La Pobra basin (Fig. 3A). There are smaller-scale angular intraformational unconformities related to minor thrusts (Mellere and Marzo, 1992). The

Pessonada conglomerates dip 30 to 40 degrees N, in apparent downlap against the basal unconformity.

The Pessonada allogroup is the proximal and middle part of a locally sourced alluvial fan. Paleocurrent directions are mostly SSW directed (Mellere, 1993). However, cobble imbrications suggest that some small fans were sourced from the E and S. The conglomerates are clast-supported and their composition is almost exclusively Mesozoic micritic grey limestones, probably Cretaceous in age, as well as minor Upper Cretaceous sandstone (Mellere, 1993; Rosell *et al.*, 1994a, 1994b). Magnetostratigraphic data places the base of the Pessonada allogroup in the upper Lutetian at 44 My (Beamud *et al.*, 2003, 2011) (Fig. 3).

#### 4.5 The Ermita allogroup (Uppermost Lutetian to Bartonian)

The Ermita allogroup (Robles and Ardévol, 1984; Mellere and Marzo, 1992) is a fan-delta system which progrades into lacustrine environments to the south, and reaches a total thickness of 200–250 m (Mellere, 1993). The Ermita conglomerates overlie the Pessonada allogroup in the south of the La Pobra basin, while to the north they sit on top of the flat basal unconformity (Fig. 4A).

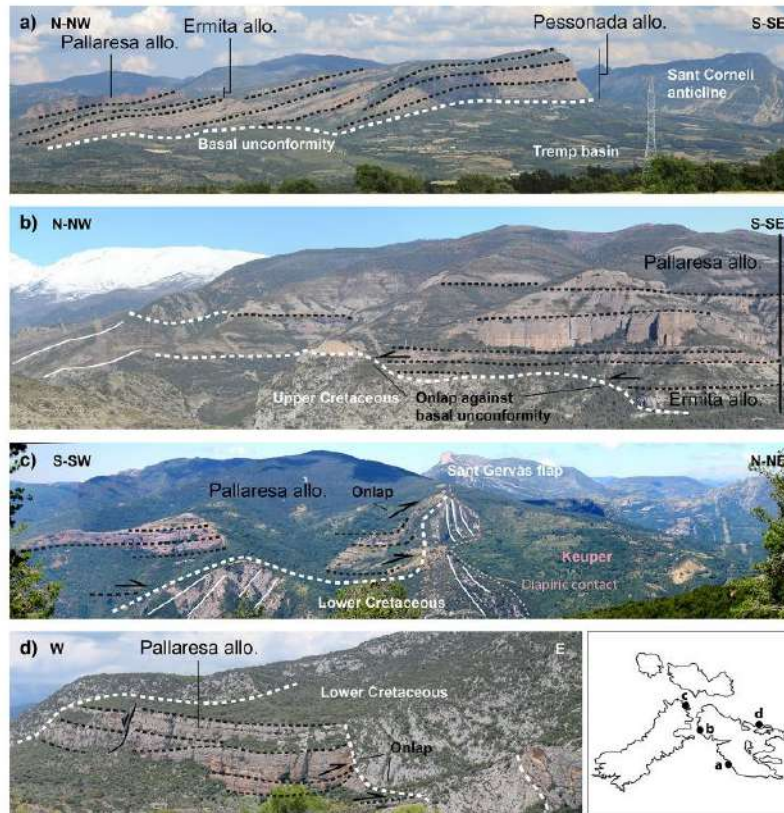
As is the case in the Pessonada allogroup, the clast composition of the Ermita conglomerates is local Mesozoic limestone and paleocurrents are also SSW directed. The Ermita allogroup also crops out in the eastern sector of the Gulp basin, overlying the Gulp allogroup, with a vertical thickness no greater than 100 m.

Based on mammal fossil chronostratigraphy and magnetostratigraphy, the Ermita allogroup sedimentation happened near the Lutetian-Bartonian boundary, at ~41–40 My (Beamud *et al.*, 2011) (Fig. 3).

#### 4.6 The Pallaresa allogroup (Bartonian to Rupelian)

The Pallaresa allogroup (Mellere and Marzo, 1992) comprises five interfingering alluvial fan systems, with different composition and provenance: Collegats, Roc de Santa, Roca del Pesó and Montsor in the La Pobra Basin, and Camporan fan in the Gulp basin.

The lower ones lie unconformably over the Gulp and Ermita allogroups (Fig. 4A and B). Towards the north of the Gulp and La Pobra basins, the Pallaresa allogroup conglomerates lie directly above the basal unconformity over the Mesozoic. In this area, the basal unconformity transitions from being flat-lying in its lowest point in the Noguera Pallaresa valley, to become irregular and climbing up the uplifted carbonate ridges of the northern margin of the Organyà basin (Fig. 4B and C). The conglomerates of the La Pobra basin cut across the ridges of Peracalç and Cuberes, the most likely entering points of the alluvial systems into the basin. Dips in the La Pobra basin for the Pallaresa allogroup are around 10 to 30 degrees towards the N and NW. In contrast, the conglomerate beds of the allogroup in the Gulp basin are tilted to the E (dips of 15 to 25 degrees NE). This eastward component is likely depositional, since the conglomerates truncate the Sant Gervàs cretaceous ridge and progressively onlap to the north (Figs. 2 and 4C). The erosional incision at



**Fig. 4.** A. Flat basal unconformity and north-directed downlap of the conglomerates in the Serra de Pessonada. Field of view is 5 km B. Ermita and Pallaresa allogroups onlapping against the irregular basal unconformity in the Flamisell valley (Serra de Montsor). The horizontal dip of the beds is apparent due to the orientation of the photo. Tilting of the beds ranges from 20°N at the bottom of the Pallaresa allogroup to nearly horizontal at the top. Field of view is 6 km. C. Onlap of the Pallaresa allogroup conglomerates (Camporan system) against the Lower Cretaceous ridge in the northern Gulp basin. Field of view is 4 km. D. Pallaresa allogroup conglomerates (Roca del Pesó system) infilling Lower Cretaceous palaeoreliefs in the NE margin of the Organyà basin. Field of view is 2 km.

Sant Gervàs indicates a possible entry point of the conglomerate sediments into the basin.

The Pallaresa allogroup in the La Pobla basin transitions gradually from the Ermita allogroup. The Collegats system maintains a very local source area and small size (2 km<sup>2</sup> extension and 200 m thick). In the Congost de Collegats in the Noguera Pallaresa river valley, conglomerates onlap over a folded palaeorelief in the Mesozoic carbonates (Reille, 1971). During the orogeny the onlap geometries were deformed by flexural slip, producing fault-propagation growth folds in the conglomerate beds (García-Senz, 2002, Fig. 3.27). Between the Noguera Pallaresa and Flamisell valleys, the Collegats system interfingers with the Montsor fan system (Rosell and Riba, 1966; Robles and Ardévol, 1984), around 800 m thick (Beamud *et al.*, 2003) and active during the entire sedimentation of the Pallaresa allogroup. Montsor fans covered larger areas (more than 50 km<sup>2</sup>) (Mellere, 1993). In the south, the

Montsor layers sit on top of the basal Collegats system, dipping between 8 and 27 degrees to the N. In the Flamisell river valley, the Montsor conglomerates directly onlap the basal unconformity over the Lower Cretaceous palaeoreliefs (Fig. 4B). On top of the Collegats system in the SE of the La Pobla Basin, the Roc de Santa system dip around 20 degrees to the NE and show W-directed palaeocurrents. The Roca del Pesó system infill the Lower Cretaceous palaeoreliefs in the northern La Pobla Basin (Fig. 4D). The irregularities in the basal unconformity cause a variety of dips, but the regional dip to the north is still predominant.

Barsó (2007) loosely assigned the Pallaresa allogroup of the Gulp basin to the Montsor alluvial fan system. However, our new clast counting results (Fig. 6) show very different clast composition between the stations in the Montsor fan in the La Pobla basin, and the fan in the Gulp basin. The most remarkable difference is the presence of Carboniferous Culm

clasts in Montsor fan (Figs. 5D and 6) and their total absence in the Gulp basin (Camporan area), which indicate two time-equivalent fans but with different catchment areas. Hence the Gulp and La Pobla upper Pallaresa allogroup conglomerates belong to different fans, even if time-equivalent. We have named the newly identified fan at Gulp the Camporan fan, after the name of the highest peak in the Serra de Gulp (Figs. 2 and 3).

The Pallaresa allogroup fans were active from the Lutetian-Bartonian boundary to the late Priabonian, about 34 My ago (Beamud *et al.*, 2011). Previous studies (Mellere and Marzo, 1992; Mellere, 1993; Beamud *et al.*, 2003; Barsó, 2007) considered the upper part of the Serra de Montsor succession as belonging to the Oligocene Senterada and Antist allogroups (Fig. 3). In the following sections, we discuss the reasons to keep the conglomerates of the upper part of the Serra de Montsor within the Pallaresa allogroup.

#### 4.7 The Senterada allogroup (Rupelian to Chattian)

The Senterada allogroup (Mellere and Marzo, 1992) has been reported as cropping out in the upper part of the Serra de Montsor in the La Pobla basin, as well as in the Senterada basin to the north, which is a narrow E-W sedimentary depression disconnected from the Pobla basin to the south (Fig. 2A).

The Senterada basin section is around 400 m thick (Beamud *et al.*, 2011), and in the present day it is considerably lower in the topography than the upper levels of the La Pobla and Gulp basins. Progressive unconformities within the Senterada allogroup (Saura, 2004) open to the north and onlap against the margin of the Faiada Lower Cretaceous minibasin of the Ribagorçana valley (Saura *et al.*, 2016). The lower units have variable dip directions as the beds are infilling an irregular topography, usually sitting directly above the Keuper evaporites and ophites (Fig. 2). The clasts in this basal unit are heterometric and angular, indicating limited transport, and Permo-Triassic and Devonian lithologies reflect the composition of the nearby Nogueres thrust sheet. Saura (2004), named these deposits Sarroca group, after the locality to the NW of Senterada.

The Senterada allogroup conglomerates are here divided into three different units. The lower one is characterized by dominant Permo-Triassic clasts (Fig. 5G), the second is predominantly made up of Devonian and Carboniferous clasts, and the third without a clear lithologic predominance. The third unit of Senterada is usually matrix-supported and heavily weathered, so the poor outcrop conditions challenge a systematic clast composition analysis. The matrix in the Senterada conglomerates is composed of fine-grained material with reddish coloration, characteristic of the Buntsandstein sandstones and lutites. It is worth noting that, within the Senterada basin conglomerates, the Mesozoic carbonate clasts are almost non-existent.

The age of the Senterada allogroup, determined by palaeomagnetism in the Senterada basin profile, was determined as Rupelian to early Chattian, 33 to 27 My (Beamud *et al.*, 2011). The magnetostratigraphic profiles by Beamud *et al.* (2011) in the Pallaresa allogroup were sampled across a continuous section from the base of the allogroup to halfway up the Montsor mountain. The sampling was resumed in the

base of the Senterada basin in the Flamisell valley, assumed to be time-equivalent to the upper part of Serra de Montsor, attributed to Senterada and Antist allogroups. As a consequence of the sampling interruption, the data show a hiatus of 3 My (34–31 My) between the last sample in the Montsor mountain and the first sample in the Senterada basin. However, the stratigraphic succession at Serra de Montsor ridge appears fairly continuous, with no major unconformities or identifiable paraconformities. We have not observed any significant change in the clast composition between the lower Montsor fan and the conglomerates in the upper part of the ridge. For this reason, we assign the upper part of the Montsor mountain to the Pallaresa allogroup (Figs. 2 and 3), and not to the Senterada and Antist allogroups as defined in the separate Senterada basin, which, in contrast, do present a different composition from Montsor fan (Fig. 6).

Another important reason to consider the upper part of the Serra de Montsor ridge as not equivalent to the Senterada basin conglomerates is the present-day difference in topographic elevation between the two. While the base of the unsampled upper section of the Montsor mountain is around 1330 m high, the base of the conglomerates in the Senterada basin succession is around 800 m high in the Flamisell and Bòssia river valleys (Fig. 2). To sediment on top of the Montsor ridge, the north-derived Senterada alluvial systems would have had to climb up a topographic difference of more than 500 m. This appears to be an unlikely scenario, taking into account the height of the Lower Cretaceous ridges and the fact that the source area of the Senterada conglomerates is very local. We consider that a potential sinking of the Senterada basin, or an uplift of La Pobla basin due to a late-Oligocene to Miocene backthrust reactivation after the deposition of the Senterada and Antist conglomerates would not account for the compositional differences between the upper Montsor ridge and the Senterada basin.

Instead, we interpret that the small scale of the alluvial fans (with very local provenance and matrix support) and the significant height of the Lower Cretaceous ridges prevented the Senterada conglomerates to overspill into the upper parts of the La Pobla basin. We favour the idea that Senterada conglomerates had a very local catchment area within the nearby Nogueres thrust sheet (hence the mainly Permo-Triassic and Devonian composition, Figs. 5G and 6).

#### 4.8 The Antist allogroup (Chattian)

The Antist allogroup, 300 m thick (Mellere and Marzo, 1992), has been reported to crop out in the Senterada basin and in the upper part of the Serra de Montsor in the La Pobla basin. As the upper Senterada unit, the Antist conglomerates are very coarse, matrix-supported and poorly cemented, so the outcrop conditions are an impediment to a systematic composition analysis. The Antist alluvial fan is very proximal and contains a clast composition characteristic of the Nogueres thrust sheet, predominantly Devonian limestones and Permo-Triassic red clasts. Triassic ophites, green quartzites, and marbles are common clasts as well. To the west there are local areas with abundant granite clasts (Fig. 5h). The presence of Carboniferous Culm sandstones has also been reported for the eastern area. The Antist allogroup is not deformed or tilted, so it has



**Fig. 5.** Images of clast-counting stations, illustrating different clast lithologies (locations in Fig. 2A). A. Mon-10, Montllobar conglomerates. B. Mon-3, Espills allogroup. C. Mon-5. Gurp allogroup, unit 1. D. Gurp-5. Gurp allogroup, unit 4. E. Montsor-1, Pallaresa allogroup, Montsor fan. F. Montsor-3, Pallaresa allogroup, Montsor fan. G. Sent-1, Senterada allogroup, unit 1. H. Ant-2, Antist allogroup. Dev Ist: Devonian limestone; Mz Ist: Mesozoic limestone; Gr: Granite; P-T sst: Permo-Triassic sandstone; Bunts: Buntsandstein conglomerate; Culm: Culm conglomerate and sandstone; Of: Ophiolite; Sil met: Silurian metamorphic schist; Dev sch: Devonian schist; UK Ist: Upper Cretaceous limestone; LK: Lower Cretaceous limestone; Met: Metamorphic rock fragment; Ter sst: Tertiary sandstone.

been stated that the Antist conglomerates register the end of the Pyrenean deformation in this area (Mellere and Marzo, 1992; Beamud *et al.*, 2003).

The age of the Antist system has been determined as Chatian, 27–24 My (Fig. 3), and it is time-equivalent to the Sis Collegats alluvial system in the Sis valley (not to be mistaken with the Pallaresa allogroup Collegats system) and the Graus fluvial sediments of the Tremp-Graus basin (Beamud *et al.*, 2011).

## 5 Clast-counting lithology results

A profile through the Gulp basin records significant changes in provenance from base to top. The Montllobar conglomerates (Fig. 5A), from the underlying Montanyana group, which forms the upper part of the filling of the Tremp-Graus syncline (Nijman and Nio, 1975), are mostly sourced from Mesozoic and Tertiary carbonates from the surrounding palaeoreliefs (69%). However, the proportion of Paleozoic clasts is around 31%, indicating a clear northern provenance already in the late Ypresian (Fig. 6).

In the Lutetian Espills unit (Mon-3 station) (Fig. 5B) over 50% of the clasts derive from Paleozoic rocks: Silurian black slates (10.9%) and Devonian brown limestones (14.6%) and calcareous slates (29.3%) with occasional granite (1.2%) and gneiss (1.2%) pebbles. Post-Paleozoic lithologies are in a lesser proportion: Tertiary calcarenites (12.2%), Alveolina limestone (4.9%), Micritic grey limestone (19.5%), Orbitolina limestone (5.3%) and rudist limestone (1.2%). It is also worth noting that 4.9% of the clasts are Triassic ophites, despite this being a weak lithology that quickly weathers during transport. This proportion is similar to that of the lower sections of the overlying Gulp allogroup (Fig. 5C).

Several counting stations were analysed in the Gulp allogroup (Figs. 2, 5c, 5d and 6): the allogroup is mainly constituted by clasts of grey micritic limestones (42.7% Gulp-1; 21.4% Gulp-2; 30.3% and 27.2% Gulp-3; and 15.3% and 28.9% Gulp-4), Devonian limestones (18.6% Gulp-1; 8.3% Gulp-2, 11.2% and 18.5% Gulp-3; 24.7% and 11.1% Gulp-4) and Devonian calcareous slates (13.3% Gulp-1, 36.9% Gulp-2, 29.2% and 19.8% Gulp-3, 12.9% and 7.8% Gulp-4). Triassic ophites (2.7% Gulp-1; 9.5% Gulp-2, 9% and 13.6% Gulp-3; 14.1% and 6.7% Gulp-4) are also well represented. Minor proportions of Axial Zone metamorphic pebbles (8% Gulp-1, 1.2% Gulp-2, 1.1% and 12.3% Gulp-3, 5.9% and 7.7% Gulp-4) and granites (around 1% in Gulp-2, Gulp-3 and Gulp-4) have also been found.

It should be noted that the Permo-Triassic clasts are absent in the Espills, Gulp-1, Gulp-2, Gulp-3 units and in the lower and middle part Gulp-4 unit (Fig. 5D). These begin to appear at the top of Gulp-4 unit (3.3%) and are common throughout the Camporan unit (Pallaresa allogroup) at the top of the Gulp basin (17.5–34.2%). These Permo-Triassic clasts mainly derive of detrital red beds. White to green colored ignimbrite clasts are also occasionally found.

The Ermita allogroup in the Serra de Gulp section (Gulp-6 station) is predominantly composed of 82.1% Mesozoic cover (42.4% grey micritic limestones, 38.8% Mesozoic carbonates, and 1.1% ophites). Tertiary sandstone and

limestone clasts (15.6%) are also present. Additionally, there is an occasional appearance of Devonian limestones (2.2%) (Fig. 6), very similar to the proportions reported by Mellere and Marzo, (1992) and Barsó (2007) for the La Pobla basin. However, the finding of epidote detrital grains in the Ermita allogroup of the La Pobla basin may indicate that the catchment area went through of Triassic ophites.

The transit from the Gulp to the Pallaresa allogroup, where the Ermita group is absent (Gulp-8 station), is marked by an increasing proportion of Permo-Triassic clasts (17.5%). Silurian black slates (1%), Devonian calcareous slates (4.1%) and Devonian ochre limestones (19.6%) clasts are still present in a significant proportion (24.6%). The Mesozoic lithologies (grey micritic limestones 43.3%, Orbitolina bearing limestones (5.2%), undifferentiated Mesozoic carbonates (6.3%), ophites (3.1%) represent more than half of the clasts throughout the Pallaresa allogroup in the Gulp basin. To the top of the Pallaresa Allogroup (Gulp-9 station) in the Gulp basin (Camporan fan), the presence of Mesozoic lithologies decreases (47.1%) and Permo-Triassic (34.2%) clasts increase with a minor contribution of Devonian limestone (11.8%) and Axial Zone clasts (1.2%).

Clast-counting data in the Montsor system of the Pallaresa allogroup of the La Pobla basin (Figs. 2, 5E, F and 6), in contrast, provides significantly different results. The Mesozoic clasts content is much lower than in the Gulp basin, ranging from 20% to just 6% in the upper part. The proportion between Permo-Triassic clasts on the one hand, and Silurian and Devonian on the other, varies throughout the unit. At the base (Montsor-4 station), the proportion of Permo-Triassic pebbles is 55.9% while for Silurian and Devonian clasts it is 18.3% and for grey Mesozoic limestones it is 7.5%. An important observation is the presence of Carboniferous Culm sandstones and microconglomerates (Fig. 5F) in a proportion of 16.1%, even though this lithology is completely absent in the Gulp basin succession. The Montsor-1 clast-counting station (Fig. 5E) is located in a bed with unique clast proportions, to such an extent that the layer has a distinct colour in the outcrop and it can be distinguished in aerial images, so much that the bed was specifically mapped in the 1:50000 geological map Tremp chart (Rosell *et al.*, 1994a, 1994b). This is due to a comparatively high proportion of Mesozoic carbonates (45%), some of them light-coloured, and green ophites (25%) together with a significant presence of granites and leucogranites (10.9%). This is the highest proportion of ophites reported in the entire conglomerate succession. Permo-Triassic (7.9%), Devonian limestones (5.9%) and Culm clasts (2%) are also represented.

In the following stations in Serra de Montsor succession (Montsor-2 and Montsor-3 stations) (Fig. 5F) the Permo-Triassic clasts increase significantly towards the top (21.8% Montsor-2; 55.9% Montsor-3) together with Silurian and Devonian clasts (35.4% Montsor-2; 24.4% Montsor-3). The proportion of Culm clasts increases and then decreases to the top (19.8% Montsor-2; 6.1% Montsor-3). Mesozoic carbonates (19.8% Montsor-2; 6.1% Montsor-3) decrease from base to top. There are no clasts of green ophites and the weathered granites, frequent in the white layer appear in very minor proportions in the upper part of the succession (2.1% Montsor-2, 1% Montsor-3).

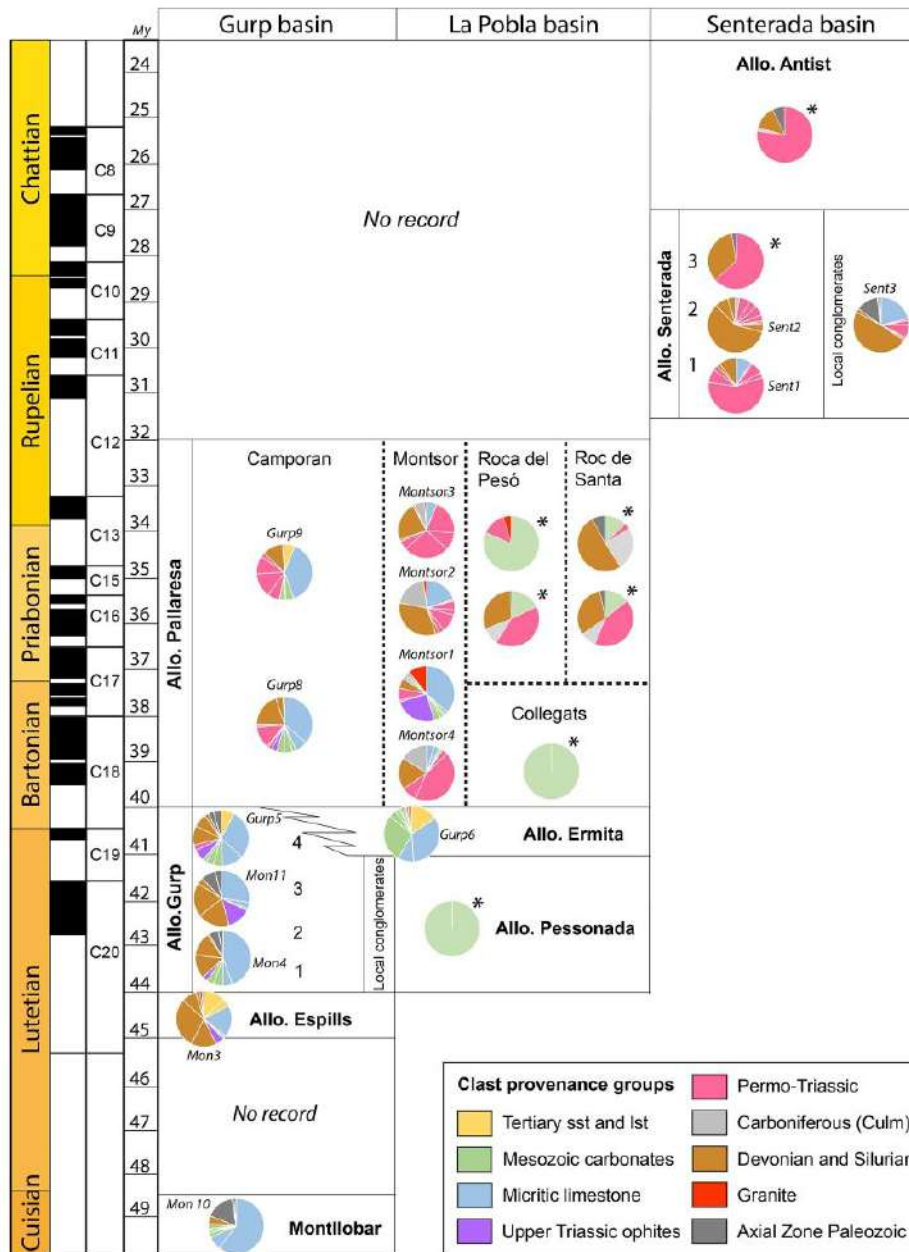


Fig. 6. Pie charts documenting the clast lithology percentages in the counting stations. Location of samples in Figure 2. The charts marked with \* are from Barsó (2007).

The results of the Senterada basin reveal a very different clast composition between the Senterada 1 unit (Sent-1 station; Figs. 5G and 6), with predominantly cobbles of Permo-Triassic lithologies (78%) in a fine-grained matrix of red sand, and the

Senterada 2 unit (Sent-2 station; Fig. 6), mostly composed of Devonian clasts (76.4%, with brown crinoidal limestone and pink Goniatites-bearing limestone of Griotte facies). In this latter unit, the Permo-Triassic conglomerates and sandstones



are in 21.3%, whereas Mesozoic limestones are represented in a very minor proportion (2.2%). The upper Senterada 3 unit has very poor outcrop conditions, due to the high proportion of matrix content, so we were unable to set a clast counting station in any of the areas surveyed. It has been reported as having a clast proportion of approximately half Devonian limestones and half Permo-Triassic clasts (Barsó, 2007). The poor outcrop conditions have also prevented systematic clast-counting in the Antist allogroup. Field observations have shown that clast composition within the Antist allogroup varies in different outcrops. In certain there is a predominance of granite clasts (Fig. 5h), while in other areas the predominance is pebbles of Buntsandstein conglomerates and sandstones and Devonian limestone clasts (Barsó, 2007). Axial Zone well-rounded metamorphic clasts as green quartzites with folded quartz veins, marbles, dark-metasandstones, slates and quartz pebbles are lithologies widely represented.

## 6 Evolution of alluvial fan catchment areas

The middle Lutetian Espills allogroup at the base of the Serra de Gulp succession has no time-equivalent in the La Pobla basin. It is composed of 50% of Paleozoic clasts, mostly originated in Devonian and Silurian lithologies of the Nogueres thrust sheet but with the occasional appearance of granite and gneiss pebbles. The upper Lutetian Pessonada allogroup fans in the La Pobla basin are entirely composed of Cretaceous carbonate clasts, while the equivalent Gulp allogroup fans in the Gulp basin have around 40–60% of clast composition from the Nogueres Devonian and Silurian, metamorphic clasts and Triassic ophites (Fig. 6).

Based on the counting results and the geometrical observations in Section 3, we interpret the Pessonada allogroup as a small system of local alluvial fans sourced from Cretaceous carbonates to the north over the Senterada salt province (now eroded), equivalent to the northern Ribagorça diapir and minibasin province (*i.e.* Saura *et al.*, 2016), and from the northern margin of the Organyà basin (Fig. 7A). To the southern part of the Organyà basin, the Pessonada alluvial fans likely overlapped the relief of the Sant Corneli anticline, which could have also provided carbonate clasts in smaller-scale flows. In contrast, the catchments of the Gulp fans (Espills and Gulp allogroups) were much larger, extending throughout a larger area in the hinterland (Fig. 7A). Although an important contribution was from the Cretaceous reliefs immediately to the north, the catchment area extended up to the exposed salt province, supplying the Triassic ophitic dolerites, as well as further north into the Nogueres thrust sheets supplying Devonian and Silurian clasts. The absence of Permo-Triassic clasts in the Espills and lower Gulp allogroups suggests that the Paleozoic clasts were sourced from an area where Cretaceous carbonates were directly overlying the Silurian and Devonian (Fig. 7A). The omission of the Permo-Triassic succession is most probably caused by a northern termination of the Permo-Triassic basins in the Nogueres thrust sheet (as inferred in the Nogueres reconstruction by Teixell *et al.*, 2018, and similarly to what happens in parts of Axial Zone today). However, the precise position of the northern limit of the Permo-Triassic basins and the extent of the Mesozoic cover during the Late Lutetian are unknown.

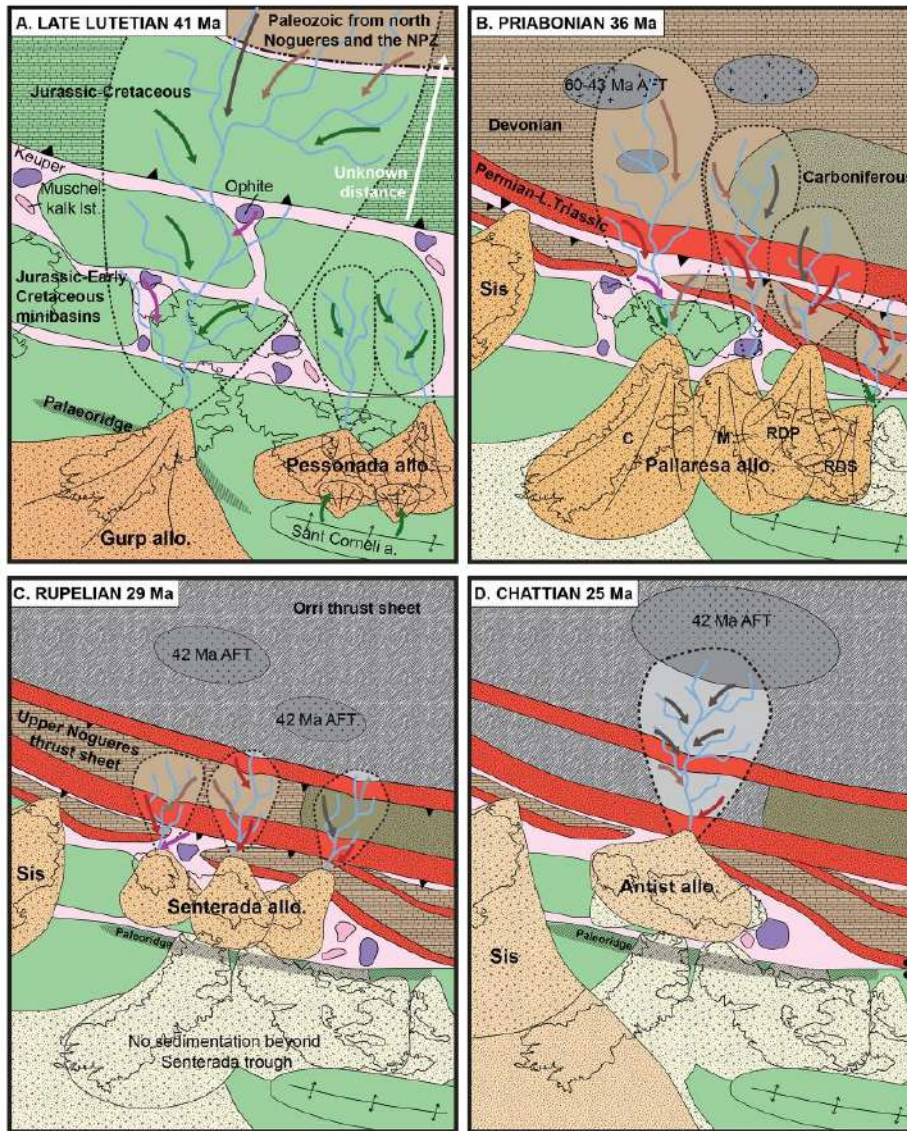
The granite and gneiss pebbles were sourced by more distant areas. The most likely source are the Lower Paleozoic gneiss massifs and Variscan plutons like those of Castillon, Trois Seigneurs and Lacourt, located in the North Pyrenean zone (the root of the Nogueres thrust sheet following the tectonic reconstruction by Teixell *et al.*, 2018). These massifs have AFT and ZFT cooling ages from the Late Cretaceous to the early Oligocene (Sinclair *et al.*, 2005; Whitchurch *et al.*, 2011), therefore it is possible that they were exposed at the surface by the late Lutetian, the age of sedimentation of the first alluvial fan of the Gulp basin. This is further supported by AFT ages of 75–55 Ma in clasts of the upper Gulp and Pallaresa allogroups in the Gulp basin (Michael, 2013) and geomorphological criteria that place the mid Eocene watershed past the North-Pyrenean Zone (Ortuño and Viaplana-Muzas, 2018). It is worth noting that the crystalline massifs of the present-day Axial Zone yielded younger fission-track cooling ages (centered on 45–30 My in the above referred works), with which they are unlikely sources for the Lutetian conglomerates.

Regarding clast composition, the Bartonian-Priabonian Pallaresa allogroup systems can be separated into two groups: on one hand local fans (Collegats system) predominantly sourced from adjacent reliefs formed by Mesozoic carbonates, and on the other, more extensive fans with larger catchment areas predominantly sourced from the Nogueres thrust sheet Siluro-Devonian, Carboniferous and Permo-Triassic rocks (Camporan, Montsor, Roca del Pesó and Roc de Santa systems) (Figs. 6 and 7B). The abundance of Buntsandstein and Permian clasts in all the Nogueres-sourced fans indicates that the leading edge of the thrust sheet, containing the Permo-Triassic lithologies, was cropping out during the Bartonian.

The almost complete absence of gneiss and other Lower Paleozoic lithologies within the Pallaresa allogroup fans we interpret it reflects the progressive southward displacement of the Pyrenean water divide: during the Lutetian the North-Pyrenean massifs were part of the drainage area (Roigé *et al.*, 2017; Ortuño and Viaplana-Muzas, 2018), while in the Bartonian and Priabonian a local southward migration of the divide localized the drainage area in the southern Nogueres thrust sheet domain (Fig. 7A and B). The few granite pebbles found within the Pallaresa allogroup could have been sourced from minor intrusions within the Nogueres thrust sheet, now eroded (Beamud *et al.*, 2011).

The southern extent of the eastern fans in the La Pobla basin was probably still limited by the Sant Corneli anticline, while the Camporan and Montsor fans infilled the Lower Cretaceous reliefs to the north and then expanded freely to the south, stacking flat above the Pessonada, Ermita, and Gulp allogroups (Figs. 4A and B and 7B). The proximity between the present-day outcrops of the Camporan and Montsor systems, together with the reported dip measurements, suggests that the two could have interfingered in the area of the present-day Flamisell river valley (Fig. 2A).

As explained in Section 3, we consider the Oligocene conglomerates of the Senterada and Antist groups as restricted to the Senterada basin. These conglomerate systems were trapped and confined in an E-W oriented synformal minibasin, sitting directly above the Keuper, and finally overlapping onto the Paleozoic to the north and the Sant Gervàs and Peracalç ridges to the south (Fig. 7C). The clast composition within the Senterada units, with predominant Buntsandstein and



**Fig. 7.** Palaeogeographical reconstruction showing the evolution of the intramontane alluvial fans and their catchment areas from Late Lutetian to Late Oligocene. AFT data from *Beamud et al., 2011*. C: Camporan fan; M: Montsor fan; RDS: Roc de Santa fan; RDP: Roca del Pesó fan.

Siluro-Devonian limestones and slates (Fig. 6) reflects the composition of the nearby Nogueres thrust subunits. There is very little contribution of granites or high-grade metamorphics from areas further north, indicating that the fans had small catchment areas (Fig. 7C). In the Antist allogroup, however, the presence of Lower Paleozoic metamorphics and

granite pebbles indicates that the late Oligocene the catchment areas expanded, draining also from the plutons of the Orri thrust sheet at the core of the antiformal stack (Fig. 7D) that was progressively unroofed during the late Eocene and Oligocene, as indicated by thermochronology (*Metcalf et al., 2009*).

## 7 Role of salt tectonics and basement thrusting in the evolution of the synorogenic conglomeratic basins

For most of the Early Cretaceous rifting stage the Senterada Keuper province was already a complex salt wall system, probably exposed or close to the surface (García-Senz *et al.*, 2019). The differential load of syn-rift sediments in the Organyà basin likely mobilized salt withdrawal from under the basin towards the salt walls, contributing to the rising and tilting of the northern basin margin and forming the progressive unconformity observed in Cretaceous sediments. The northern boundary of the Organyà basin observed today is primarily the diapiric contact with the Senterada salt province.

Salt wall rise was reactivated by the early Pyrenean shortening, by squeezing between the Organyà basin and the Nogueres thrust sheet emplaced onto the Keuper. The uninterrupted contribution of Triassic ophite clasts in the Gulp and La Pobra conglomerates (Fig. 6) indicates that diapirs of the Senterada salt province were exposed at the surface throughout the entire evolution of the conglomeratic basins. This is between the mid Lutetian and the late Rupelian-Chattian (and possibly since the Early Eocene as witnessed by the Triassic clasts in the upper Montanyana group Montllobar conglomerates, Fig. 6). The content of ophite clasts in the conglomerates begins much earlier than the appearance of Triassic Bundsandstein clasts from the Nogueres zone at around 40 My, and for this reason we discard the Keuper interleaved between the Nogueres thrust slices as the primary ophite contributor to the conglomerate basins. The continuous exposure of the salt walls during conglomeratic sedimentation had a major effect in enabling uninterrupted load-induced salt withdrawal and associated basin tilting, that would not have happened if the salt province was covered and salt had nowhere to extrude.

On the basis of the structural and provenance data presented above, we propose new palaeogeographic and cross-section reconstructions (Figs. 7 and 8) of four stages in the evolution of the intramontane conglomeratic basins of Gulp, La Pobra, and Senterada between the mid Eocene to the Oligocene.

As explained in the previous section, the Gulp and La Pobra basins were separate depocentres in the interior of a low-relief, South-Pyrenean thrust belt during the mid and late Lutetian (Fig. 7A). Differential loading caused by the conglomerate weight triggered low-amplitude salt evacuation of the evaporites under the Organyà basin towards the Senterada salt walls (Fig. 8A). However, the Mesozoic carbonate succession of the Organyà basin edge is much thicker compared to the synorogenic conglomerates (Fig. 2B). For this reason, load-induced movements produce only a moderate tilting of the basin margin, reflected in the apparent north-directed downlap of the La Pobra and Gulp conglomerates against the basal unconformity and the long-lived progressive unconformity within the conglomerate beds (Fig. 4A). The resulting geometry is very similar to the classic illustrations by Trusheim (1960) (Fig. 7) on the development of a salt stock.

In the latest Lutetian, stacking under the Nogueres thrust sheet begun: the Orri thrust sheet was in the early stages of

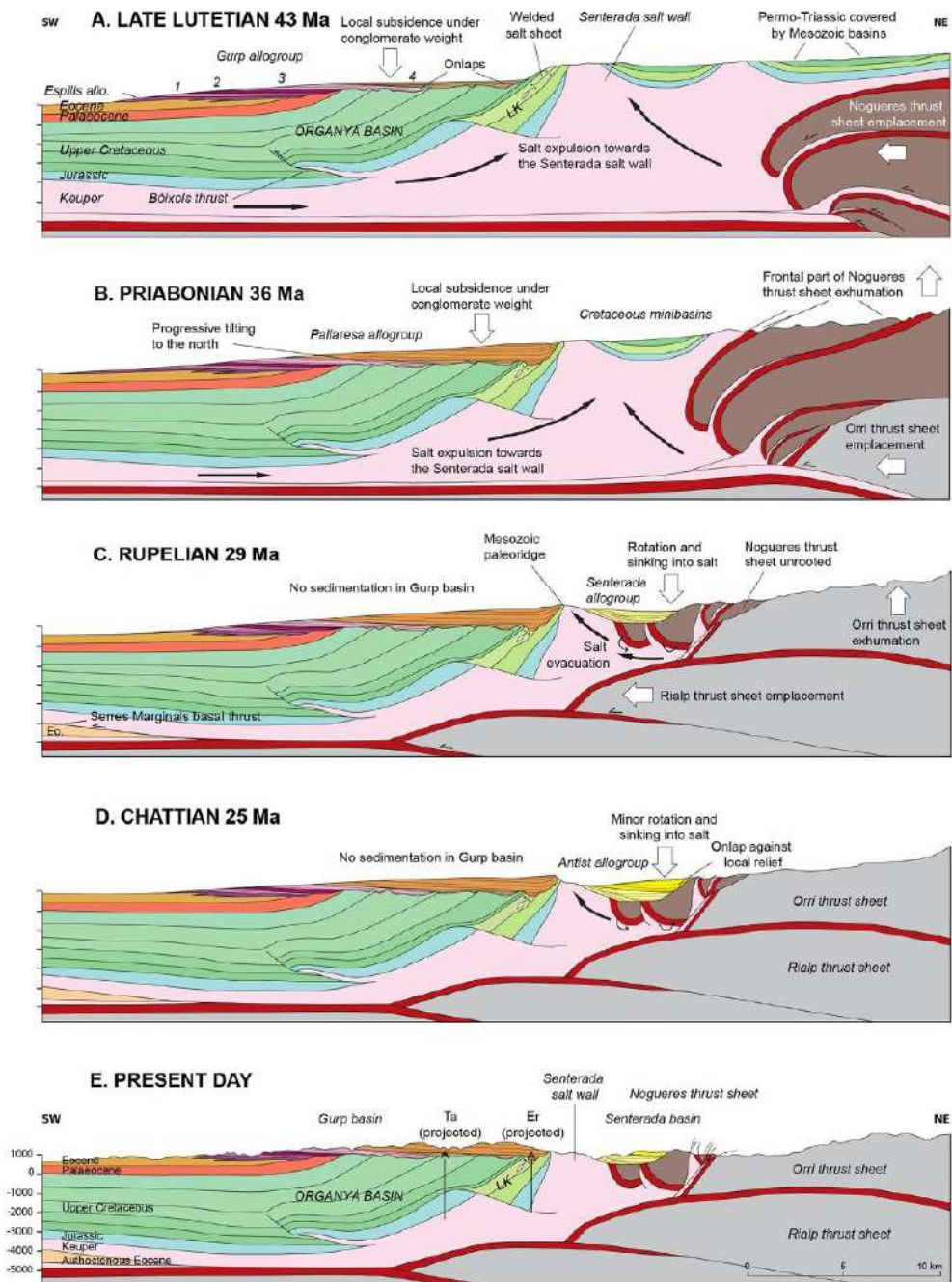
emplacement (Muñoz, 1992; Sinclair *et al.*, 2005; Metcalf *et al.*, 2009). The Nogueres thrust sheet was under further exhumation but not yet eroded enough to disconnect the downward facing leading edge from the root zone to the north. The Orri thrust sheet granites (*e.g.* Maladeta, Fig. 2A) have late Lutetian and younger AFT cooling ages, indicating that they were still covered by a great thickness of rock (Fig. 8A).

From the Bartonian onwards, the Orri thrust sheet uplift caused complete erosion the Nogueres thrust sheet Mesozoic cover to the east of the Flamisell river (Fig. 8B). This exposed the Permo-Triassic rocks of the Nogueres leading edge, which became the main source area for the Pallaresa allogroup fans in the Gulp and La Pobra basins (Fig. 7B). The fact that the La Pobra fans are enriched in Carboniferous clasts, while this lithology is absent in the Gulp basin, suggests that the Gulp and La Pobra systems were different fans with distinct catchment areas, but likely interfingered in a shared alluvial plain (Fig. 7B). The differential loading of the conglomerates and the retrogradation of the systems kept pumping salt towards the Senterada salt province, continuing the northward tilting of the conglomeratic basins (Fig. 8B).

Detrital AFT data from the upper Gulp and Pallaresa allogroups of the Gulp basin yield cooling ages between 75 and 55 My (Michael, 2013), reflecting the timing of the Nogueres sheet emplacement. The absence of younger detrital AFT ages from the Orri sheet is consistent with the evidence gathered from clast composition, indicating that the Nogueres thrust sheet was the main contributor to the upper fans in the Gulp basin (Beamud *et al.*, 2011).

By the start of the Oligocene, with the emplacement of the lower basement thrust sheets (Rialp and others, Muñoz *et al.*, 2018), the leading edge of the Nogueres thrust sheet was erosionally detached from its root (Fig. 8C). Sinking into the Keuper salt may partly account for the strong rotation and complete overturning of the Triassic layers of the Nogueres “*ités plongéantes*”. The immersion of the overturned thrust leading edge into the Senterada salt province, together with regional shortening, further mobilized of the underlying Keuper evaporites towards the salt diapirs. In a positive feedback loop, the loading of the conglomerates on top of the Triassic and the detached Paleozoic sheets accelerated their gravitational sinking in the salt (Fig. 8C). This caused the development of an E-W orientated sedimentary depression along the Senterada evaporite province (a “minibasin”). The locally sourced conglomerates were confined to this depression (Senterada basin), too low to be able to climb up the Cretaceous ridges to the south and overspill onto the La Pobra basin (Fig. 7C). Due to salt evacuation to the south, the Senterada basin depocentre progressively displaced to the north, and sediments overlapped the Paleozoic and Triassic outcrops (Fig. 8C).

The flat-lying, late Oligocene Antist allogroup had a wider catchment area, including Axial Zone granites and metamorphic clasts from the then exhumed Orri thrust sheet. Sedimentation of the lower members of the Antist allogroup was still confined to the Senterada trough (Fig. 7D), as attested by the position of the present day outcrops. It cannot be discarded that sedimentation of the Antist group could overspill the Senterada basin and cover the older conglomerates of the Gulp and La Pobra basin towards the south. This was suggested by Fillon *et al.* (2013) on the basis of



**Fig. 8.** Restored cross-sections of the sequential evolution (Late Lutetian to present day) of the northern margin of the Organyà basin and the adjacent salt province as a response of the growth of the Axial Zone antiformal stack and the differential loading by synorogenic alluvial sediments. Er: Erinyà well; Ta: Tamúrcia well.

thermochronology-derived burial data, although such upper conglomerate succession, if present, has been removed by erosion.

The sedimentation of the Antist conglomerates during the Chattian is contemporary to the Rialp thrust sheet emplacement. As interpreted by Teixell and Muñoz (2000) and Muñoz *et al.* (2018), the leading edge of the Rialp thrust sheet has significant displacement below the Senterada basin and even the northern edge of the Organyà basin (Fig. 8D). However, the basement thrusting did not translate in deformation of the Mesozoic cover or the Eocene-Oligocene conglomerates, which crop out flat and undeformed. A possible explanation for this is that the thick Keuper accumulations within the Senterada salt province promoted the complete decoupling between the basement and the cover above. In this case, shortening was accommodated by the expulsion of great volumes of salt through the exposed Senterada salt walls and the pumping of salt towards the foreland. A second interpretation is that the conglomerates and the Mesozoic cover do not register thrust uplift during the Rupelian because the Rialp thrust sheet did not reach that far south as interpreted. With this solution, the thick volumes of Keuper would not have extruded, and present day Senterada salt province would still have preserved several kms of vertical evaporite thickness underneath. In the restorations in Figure 8 we have followed the first approach, relying on the displacement attributed to Rialp thrust sheet by the authors cited above. We would like to emphasize again the large initial volumes of Keuper involved in either of the two interpretations.

## 8 Conclusions

In this study we present a reinterpretation of the evolution of the intramontane conglomeratic basins in the northern part of the Southern Pyrenees based on new field observations, clast counting and revisiting previous structural interpretations taking into account the recent advances in salt tectonics. The results are illustrated in new palaeogeographic maps and a representative cross-section sequentially restored at four stages from the late Lutetian to the late Oligocene of the La Pobla, Gulp and Senterada conglomeratic basins and their drainage areas. The maps and the restored cross-section highlight the role of the interplay between hinterland basement thrusting and Keuper salt migration in conditioning the dimensions and shape of the intramontane alluvial fan systems.

Diapirism is identified in the northern margin of the Organyà Mesozoic basin since the Early Cretaceous rifting times: thinning stratigraphy towards the Senterada salt province, progressive unconformities and interbedded Keuper lenses within the Lower Cretaceous carbonates and shales are strong evidence for salt movements in this epoch, as has been recently documented in this and other areas of the Southern Pyrenees by different authors. Consequently, we reinterpret the Morreres backthrust structure as a diapiric contact between the northern margin of the Organyà basin and the Senterada salt wall province.

During the Pyrenean contraction, the Senterada salt walls were exposed in the surface at least from the upper Ypresian to the Oligocene, as evidenced by the widespread presence of Triassic ophite clasts in all the conglomerate units. Alluvial fans sourced in the reliefs of the growing antiformal stack of

the Axial Zone rapidly deposited the gravel load over a mobile salt-bearing substratum at its toe. From Lutetian times onwards, the differential load of the alluvial systems of the La Pobla and Gulp basins contributed to generate accommodation space and caused a moderate and progressive northward tilting of the northern Organyà basin margin, enabled by the expulsion of salt through the exposed Senterada salt province. This is reflected in the north-directed onlap of the Pessonada and Gulp conglomerates against the basal unconformity, opposite to the main sediment influx direction.

During the late Lutetian, the La Pobla basin was receiving only local sediment influx from the Mesozoic carbonates of the extensional minibasins (like those preserved today in the northern Ribagorçana valley) and northern Organyà basin margin. At the same time, the alluvial fans of Espills and Gulp allogroups drained from a much more extensive area; we propose that the North Pyrenean zone metamorphic and granite massifs sourced the gneiss, marble and granite pebbles, while the Siluro-Devonian limestones and slates were supplied by the Nogueres thrust sheet, not yet unrooted by erosion. By the Priabonian, the emplacement of the Ori thrust sheet had already uplifted the Nogueres thrust sheet and the topographic uplift of the antiformal stack initiated the migration of the watershed divide to the south. This is reflected in the increasing proportion of proximal lithologies derived from the Nogueres Zone in the Pallaresa allogroup fans, such as Permo-Triassic lithologies of the frontal part of the Nogueres sheet and Carboniferous Culm sandstone pebbles. The alluvial fans progressively retrograded to the north, infilling the palaeoreliefs of the northern Organyà basin. In any case, the total subsidence and Eocene-Oligocene strata rotation was moderate due to the thick Mesozoic succession existing between the fan conglomerates and the Keuper salt. The erosional unrooting of the Nogueres thrust sheet during the Oligocene enabled the sinking and rotation of the detached leading edge into the evaporites of the Senterada salt province, partly explaining their strong overturning. Subsidence was enhanced by the sedimentation of the Senterada and Antist conglomerates on top, which due to load-induced salt withdrawal kept trapped into the Senterada sedimentary depression, defined by the width of the salt province.

The study of the northern margin of the South-Pyrenean Central Unit revisits important observations regarding intramontane conglomerate geometries. With the addition of new structural and compositional data, and making use of salt tectonics concepts developed in the last decades we propose a new interpretation of the structural evolution of this complex area of the Southern Pyrenees. This study presents a good example of how halokinesis, induced by differential sedimentary loading, can interact with compressional structures and their erosion, having a strong effect in basin geometry and shaping of alluvial routing systems.

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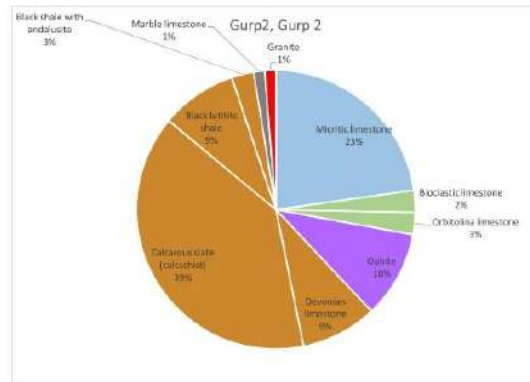
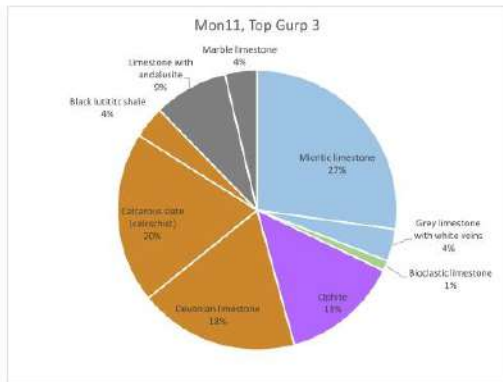
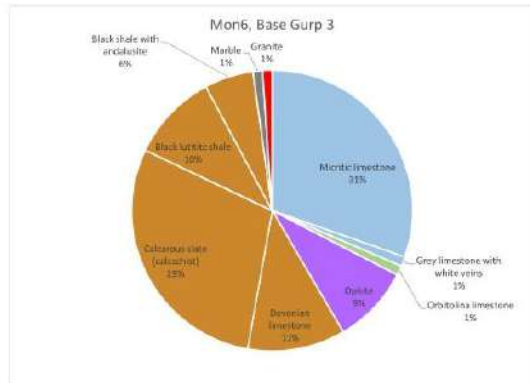
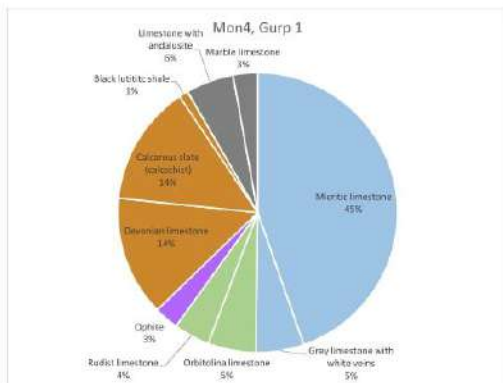
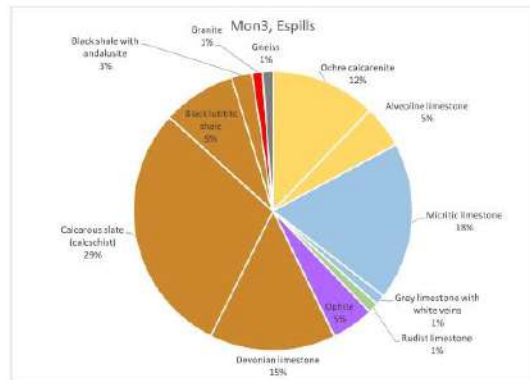
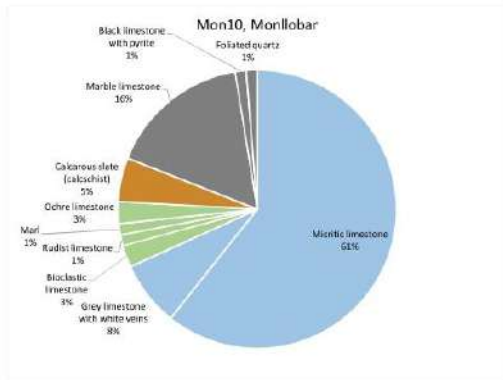
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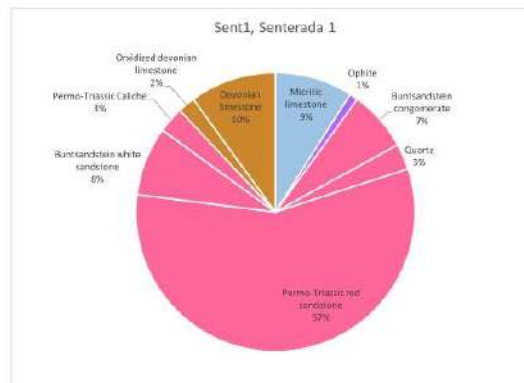
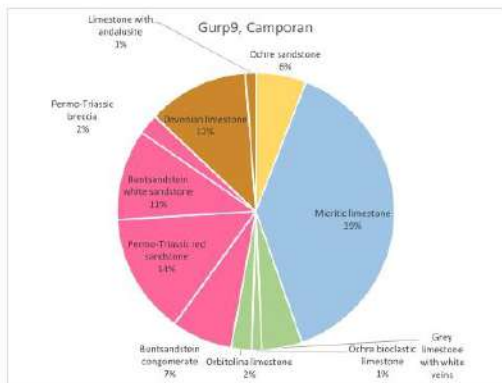
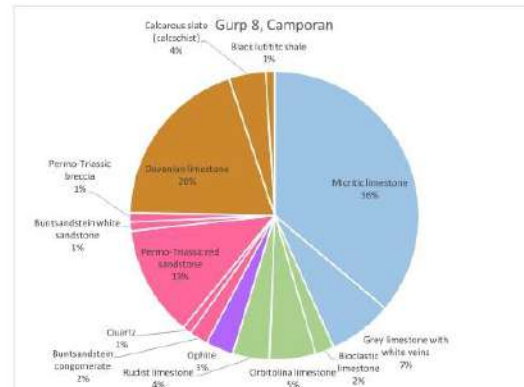
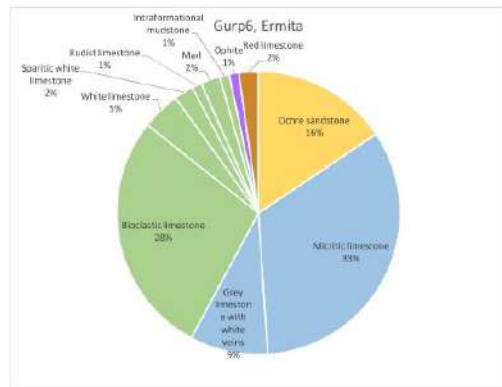
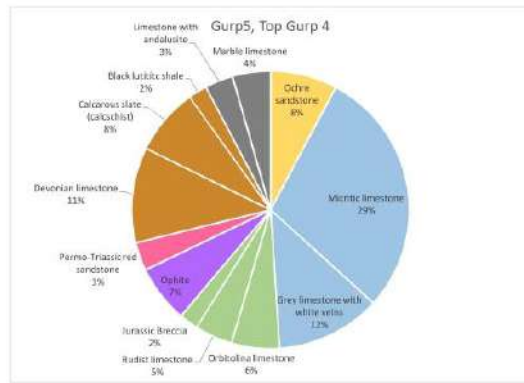
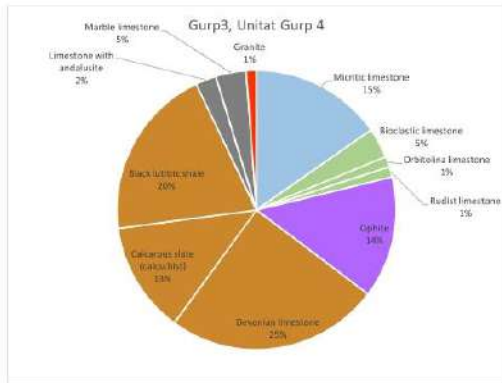


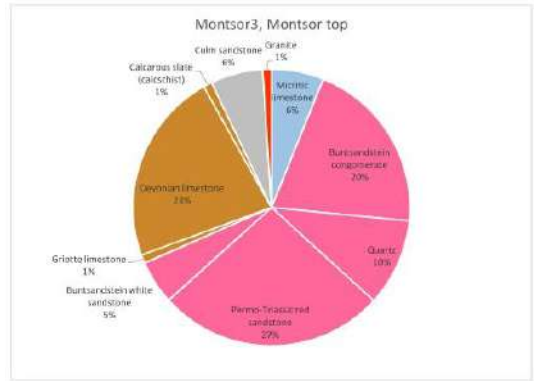
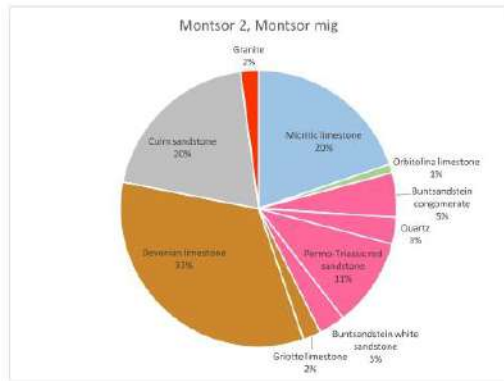
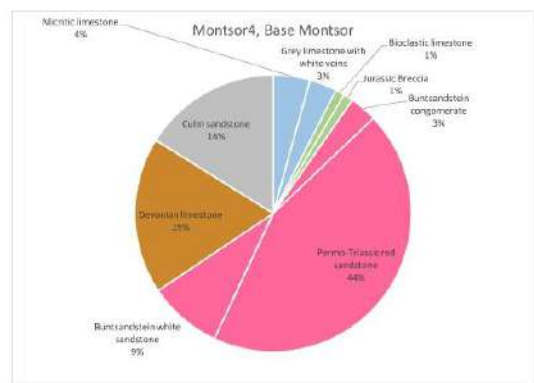
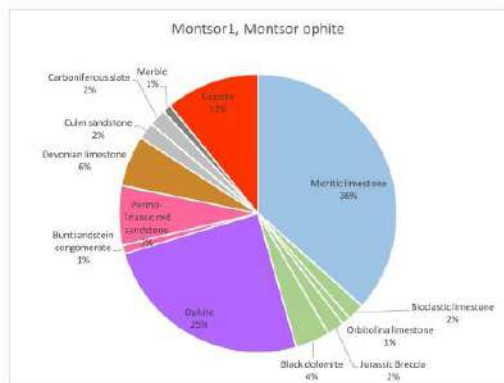
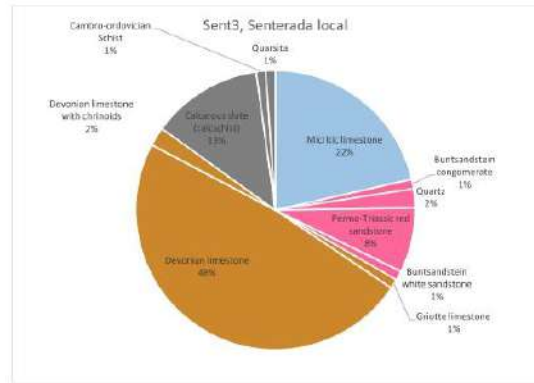
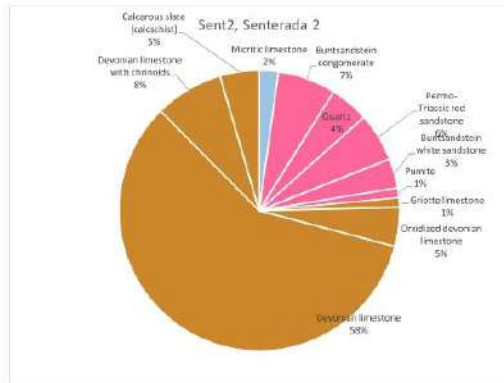
Appendix I

Sample Unit	Mon10 Montlilar	Mon3 Espalis	Mon4 Garp1	Mon6 Base Garp1	Mon11 Top Garp1	Garp2 Garp2	Garp3 Garp4	Garp5 Top Garp4	Garp6 Ermita	Garp8 Campana1	Garp9 Campana1	Sen1 Sae andal	Sen2 Sae andal2	Sen13 Sae andal3	Monbor1 Monbor1	Monbor2 Monbor2	Monbor3 Monbor3	Monbor4 Monbor4	
Ochre sandstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.8	15.6	0	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ochre calcarenite	0	12.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Avesoline limestone	0	4.9	18.3	42.7	20.3	27.2	21.4	15.3	28.9	33.3	36.1	38.8	9	2.2	21.5	36.6	29.9	4.3	
Micritic limestone	57.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grey limestone with white veins	0	7.1	1.2	5.3	1.1	3.7	0	0	17.2	8.9	7.2	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	
Ochre blackish limestone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bedded limestone	2.4	0	0	4	1.2	4.2	3.4	3.3	0	27.8	2.1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Wakronia limestone	0	0	5.2	0	1.2	2.4	1.7	1.6	0	4.4	5.2	7.4	0	0	0	1	0	0	
White limestone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Spotted limestone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blackish limestone	1.2	1.2	4	0	0	0	6	1.7	4.4	11	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blackish Breccia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	
Mud	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Interstratified mudstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Black dolomite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	
Ophite	0	4.9	2.7	0	5	32.8	9.5	14.1	6.7	1.1	0	0	1	0	0	21.8	0	0	
Truncated thin conglomerate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	7.1	6.7	1.1	1	5.2	20.4	
Quartz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4.5	2.2	0	3.1	10.2	0	
Permio-Triassic red sandstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	0	12.4	14.1	57	5.6	7.5	6.5	30.4	64.1	
Permian thin white sandstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10.8	8	3.6	1.1	0	3.1	8.8	
Permian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	0	
Permio-Triassic breccia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Permio-Triassic Calciche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grudite limestone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	2.1	0	
Red limestone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gratified Devonian limestone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.5	0	0	0	
Devonian limestone	6	14.6	13.3	11.2	18.5	8.3	24.7	11.1	0	19.6	11.8	10	50.4	48.4	5.5	23.3	23.4	16.3	
Ochre limestone	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Devonian limestone with oolite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Calcareous limestone (calcareous)	4.8	29.3	13.3	29.2	19.2	19.5	19.9	12.9	7.8	0	4.1	0	0	4.5	12.8	5	0	0	
Clay sandstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sandstone with silt	0	8.2	5	10.5	3.7	3.5	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Blackish calcarenite	0	7.4	4	14.5	4	7.4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sandstone with andalopite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Marble	0	0	5.3	0	1.3	6.6	2.4	3.3	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Marble limestone	15.5	0	7.7	0	0	3.7	1.7	4.5	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Black limestone with white	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Foliated quartz	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iron ore	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cambro-Ordovician Schist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Quartzite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Sums</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Total</b>																			









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# Annex 2

**Altres Publicacions**

En l'annex 2 s'incorporen els articles publicats en el número 61 de la Revista semestral de Ciencias de la Tierra GEOGACETA.

X. Coll ha col·laborat en les campanyes de camp, la discussió dels resultats, la redacció i edició del text, i la elaboració i edició de figures.

1.- Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., & Mestres, N. (2017). Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, southern Pyrenees). *Geogaceta*, 61, 159-162.

2.- Gómez-Gras, D., Collado, R., Coll, X., & Roigé, M. (2017). Caracterización composicional de las areniscas del Cretácico Superior en las Sierras Marginales y Exteriores (cuenca surpirenaica): análisis mediante minerales pesados y petrografía óptica. *Geogaceta*, 61, 163-166.

# Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, southern Pyrenees)

*Asociaciones de Minerales pesados como indicadores de procedencia en la cuenca de Jaca (Eoceno Medio-Tardío, sector central surpirenaico)*

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## ABSTRACT

The Jaca sequence records a major paleogeographic change in the south-central-pyrenean basin, recorded by the replacement of the deep-marine Hecho Group turbidites (Upper Lutetian) by deltaic and alluvial (Bartonian-Priabonian). This work studies the heavy-mineral assemblages of the Eocene clastic systems in the northern Jaca basin, applying optical analysis and Raman spectroscopy. All the clastic systems display impoverished heavy-mineral suites, mainly constituted by titanium oxides, apatite, zircon and tourmaline. Other heavy minerals, as staurolite, weathered pyrite, goethite and hematite, are found in the alluvial systems. Our results show a major heavy-mineral content shift along the transition from turbidites to shallow-water and continental deposits. The turbiditic systems display high content of apatite sourced from the Axial Zone in the eastern Pyrenees, whereas the alluvial systems are characterized by a heavy-mineral suite containing goethite and staurolite. The shift is here interpreted as related to the onset of the Gavarnie thrust, which resulted in the uplift and recycling of the turbidites as well as the exhumation of Paleozoic basement, located to the north of the Jaca basin.

**Key-words:** Pyrenees, Jaca basin, heavy minerals, provenance.

## RESUMEN

La secuencia de Jaca registra un cambio paleogeográfico importante en la cuenca surpirenaica central, registrado por la sedimentación marina, representada por las turbiditas del Grupo de Hecho (Luteciense), por ambientes deltaicos y aluviales (Bartoniense-Priaboniense). Este trabajo estudia las asociaciones de minerales pesados de los sistemas clásticos eocenos de la parte norte de la cuenca de Jaca, mediante el análisis petrográfico y la espectrometría Raman. Todos los sistemas muestran asociaciones empobrecidas, constituidas básicamente por óxidos de titanio, apatito, zircón y turmalina. En los sistemas aluviales, en cambio, se identifican otros minerales, como estaurolita, pirita alterada, goethita y hematites. Los resultados muestran un cambio importante en las asociaciones de minerales pesados en la transición desde los depósitos turbidíticos hasta los someros y continentales. Los sistemas turbidíticos muestran elevadas proporciones de apatito, con un área fuente en la Zona Axial de los Pirineos Orientales, mientras que los sistemas aluviales se caracterizan por un contenido elevado en goethita y por la presencia de estaurolita. Se interpreta que el cambio se relacionaría con el inicio del emplazamiento del cabalgamiento de Gavarnie, que provocó el levantamiento de las turbiditas y la exhumación del basamento paleozoico al norte de la cuenca de Jaca.

**Palabras clave:** Pirineos, cuenca de Jaca, minerales pesados, procedencia.

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## Introduction

The Jaca sequence (Remacha *et al.*, 1987) records a main paleogeographic change from the deep-marine sedimentation stage, recorded by the Upper Hecho Group turbidites (Upper Lutetian), to the generalization of terrestrial sedimentation in the Priabonian.

Although provenance constraints for these systems have been based on paleocurrents (Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Oms, 1994; Oms and Remacha, 1992; Remacha and

Fernández, 2003; Remacha and Picart, 1991) and sandstone petrography (Daza, 2010; Roigé *et al.*, 2013, 2016), their heavy-mineral content remains unknown.

Because of precise conditions of formation, many heavy minerals, provide diagnostic information for provenance interpretation, as well as for tectonic setting, that other studies or provenance tools cannot provide (Mangeratetzky and Murer, 1991; Morton and Hallsworth, 1999).

This paper explores the use of heavy-mineral assemblages as provenance indica-

tors for the clastic systems of the northern Jaca basin. Heavy minerals have been studied by means of optical petrography and Raman spectroscopy.

## Geological setting

The study area is located in the Tertiary Jaca Basin (South-Central Pyrenees; Labaume *et al.*, 1985; Canudo y Molina, 1988; Hogan and Burbank, 1996). The studied systems (Figs. 1 and 2) are the Banastón and Jaca turbidite systems, the Sabiñánigo and



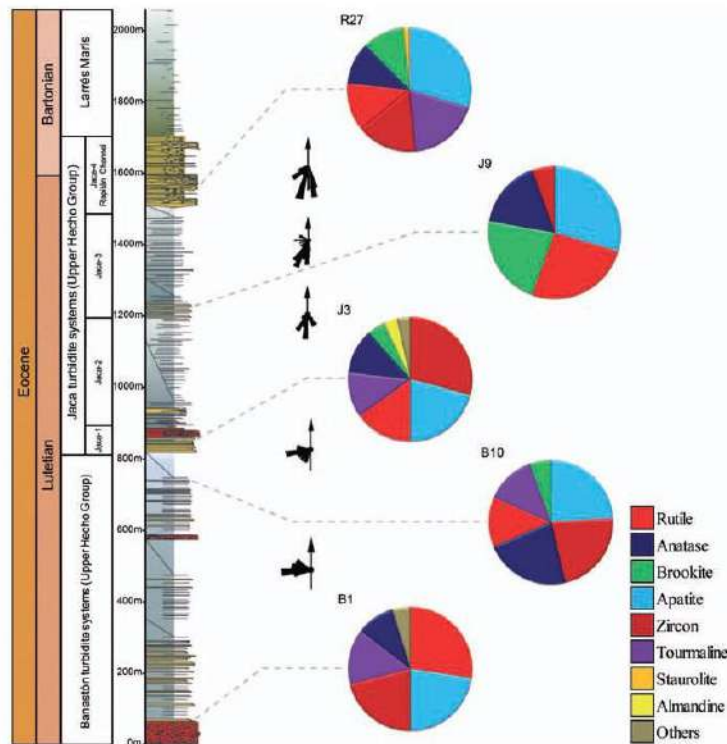


Fig. 1.- Pie charts showing the heavy-mineral assemblages of the turbidite systems. The stratigraphic log is from Roigé *et al.* (2016), where the sample locations can be observed; palaeocurrent data are from Oms, 1994; Oms and Remacha, 1992; Remacha and Fernández, 2003; Remacha and Picart, 1991).

Fig. 1.- Gráficos circulares mostrando las asociaciones de minerales pesados de los sistemas turbidíticos con indicación de la posición de las muestras analizadas. Columna estratigráfica tomada de Roigé *et al.* (2016), trabajo en el que se puede apreciar la localización de las muestras; las direcciones de paleocorrientes proceden de Oms, 1994; Oms and Remacha, 1992; Remacha and Fernández, 2003; Remacha and Picart, 1991).

Atarés delta systems, the Santa Orosia alluvial system and the Canciás alluvial fan.

The Banastón and Jaca turbidite systems belong to the Upper Hecho Group (Remacha and Fernández, 2003). The Banastón system in the study area is constituted by distal turbidites (sandstones and shales) with three interleaved carbonate megaturbidites. Sediments were fed from the east (Remacha *et al.*, 2005), from a source area located in the emerged eastern Pyrenees (Puigdefàbregas *et al.*, 1992; Teixell 1998; Caja *et al.*, 2010).

The Jaca turbidite systems form four composite depositional sequences (CDS 1-4 from Remacha and Picart, 1991). The lower composite depositional sequences (Jaca-1, Jaca-2, Jaca-3) show a composition similar to that of the Banastón systems. By contrast, Jaca-4 (represented by the Rapitán channel-levee complex)

displays an increase of sandstone and subvolcanic rock fragments (Roigé *et al.*, 2016). This compositional variation suggests a change of source area related to the Lakora thrust emplacement, which would have created a new source area to the North. The Rapitán channel-levee complex is genetically related to the overlying Sabiñánigo delta, with the turbidites being transitionally replaced by the Sabiñánigo prodeltaic marls (Larrés marls).

The Sabiñánigo Sandstone constitutes a delta system, which prograded towards the SW (Puigdefàbregas, 1975) and comprises prodeltaic and shelfal deposits. Paleocurrent directions suggest sediment input coming from the E and NE, although an additional SE input cannot be precluded (Remacha *et al.*, 1987). This system was fed by two different source areas, located to the north and east, respectively (Roigé *et al.*,

2016). The presence of carbonate extrabasinal clasts and detrital monocrystalline dolomite grains is interpreted to reflect a source area constituted by Mesozoic rocks of the South-Central Pyrenean Unit (Roigé *et al.*, 2013, 2016). The existence of hybrid sandstone clasts is attributed to an early erosion of the turbidite basin (Roigé *et al.*, 2013, 2016).

The Sabiñánigo sandstone is transitionally overlain by the Pamplona marls, which would represent outer shelf deposits and also form the prodelta of the next delta system, the Atarés delta system (Oms and Remacha, 1992).

The Atarés delta systems (Fig. 2) is mostly made of flood-dominated delta front deposits fed from the east (Puigdefàbregas, 1975; Oms and Remacha, 1992; Roigé *et al.*, 2016). The Sabiñánigo and Atarés sandstones display the same composition, having the former higher proportions of plutonic and subvolcanic rock fragments (Roigé *et al.*, 2016).

The Santa Orosia fan is characterized by thick conglomeratic beds interlayered with red shales. The source area of this fan is interpreted lie to the N and NE, suggested by a higher proportion of recycled sandstones from the Hecho Group (Roigé *et al.*, 2016). Therefore, a change in the source area occurred between the Sabiñánigo and Atarés delta systems and the Santa Orosia fan, which suggests a major paleogeographic change, which would be related to the onset of the Gavarnie thrust.

The upper Priabonian Santa Orosia alluvial fan marks the beginning of generalized terrestrial sedimentation in the Jaca basin. The continentalization of the basin took place by the diachronic irruption from east to west of the Canciás, Peña Oroel and San Juan de la Peña fans (Late Eocene-Oligocene).

### Methodology

Sandstones and conglomerates samples were collected in the Jaca and Yebra de Basa areas. They were crushed, sieved and submitted to vibrating water separation table and to acid digestion with diluted 10% acetic acid (CH<sub>3</sub>COOH) prior to heavy mineral separation.

Gravity settling process was done using the none-toxic liquid sodium polytungstate [Na<sub>6</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>W<sub>12</sub>O<sub>40</sub>)]. The recovered heavy minerals of each sample were mounted on slides.

Mineral identification (up to 200 grains per slide) was done under the polarising microscope, whereas opaque, turbid and dubious grains were identified using Raman spectroscopy. This inelastic light-scattering technique is based on the vibrational properties of solids, liquids and gases and the resulting Raman spectra depend on structure and composition. Acquired spectra were compared with reference spectra from several databases and published papers (www.ruff.info; Andó y Garzanti, 2014).

Diagenetic, carbonate and micaceous minerals were eliminated because they do not provide valuable information in provenance analysis.

## Results and discussion

Turbidite and deltaic systems are characterized by the highest contents of apatite (Figs. 1 and 2), being higher than 20% in all samples, together with high contents of titanium oxides. Conversely, alluvial systems (Fig. 2) show a very low apatite content (<8%), excepting the Canciás alluvial fan (22,9%, JY36).

Apatite is commonly an accessory mineral of igneous rocks, most often related to granites. It is a stable mineral under deep burial conditions, so it may have a multi-cycle origin (Mange-Ratjetzky and Murer, 1991). According to paleocurrents by Remacha and Fernández (2003) and sediment composition (Roigé *et al.*, 2016), the Banastón and Jaca turbiditic systems have an eastern source area. High amounts of feldspar and plutonic rock fragments indicate exhumation of Paleozoic granitoids from the Axial Zone in the eastern Pyrenees (Roigé *et al.*, 2016), which are interpreted as the most likely source for apatite in the present study. Paleocurrents from Remacha y Picard (1991) and the presence of high amounts of carbonate extrabasinal fragments and detrital monocrystalline dolomite grains indicate an eastern origin for these systems (Roigé *et al.*, 2016), which also supports an eastern provenance for apatite. Evidence suggests that apatite is supplied directly from an eastern source area, however its presence in some of the north-sourced deposits (Canciás fan i.e.) must be related to the recycling of the Hecho Group turbidites.

Alluvial systems (Fig. 2), are characterized by very high contents of goethite plus hematite (mainly goethite, up to >60%), which are not present in the former systems. Alluvial fans

are also characterized by the lowest contents of apatite (<8%) except for the Canciás alluvial system, where apatite content is higher than 20%. Another characteristic feature of all these systems is the presence of staurolite, which is absent in the former systems but the The Rapitán channel-levee complex (R27) and the lower Sabiñanigo Sandstone (JY2).

The Banastón and Jaca turbidite systems, the Rapitán complex included, display a high content of pyrite grains often related to calcite. Roigé *et al.* (2016) reported the occurrence of foraminifera that are commonly pyritized mainly in the Banastón and Jaca turbidites. Pyritization is a process that occurs in the water-sediment interface where both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria are found. Therefore, a diagenetic origin is deduced for the pyrite of the turbidite and deltaic systems.

Conversely, this diagenetic origin cannot be invoked for pyrite in alluvial fans. The abundance of pyrite in the alluvial systems is low if compared to the turbidite and deltaic systems. On the contrary, these alluvial systems display a high content of hematite and goethite, which display the opposite pattern of abundance. Pyrite oxidation leads to formation of hematite and goethite, therefore, both are interpreted to be derived from pyrite grains and pyrite-bearing bioclasts recycled from turbidite and deltaic deposits, being a clear signal of sediment recycling and a northern provenance.

Staurolite is almost exclusively a product of medium-grade metamorphism. It forms in mica schists derived from argillaceous sediments (Mange-Ratjetzky and Murer 1991) and constitutes a diagnostic mineral of the

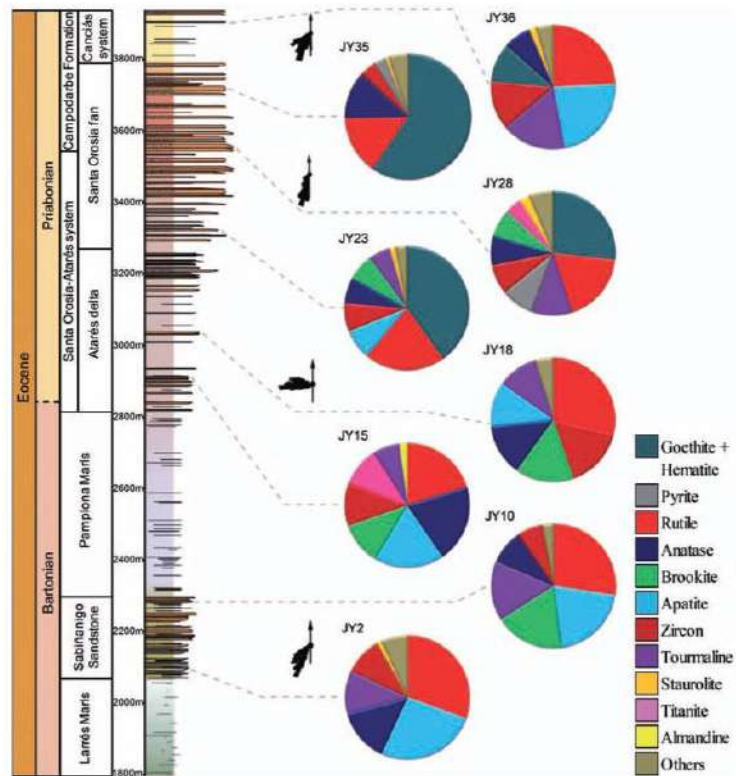


Fig. 2.- Pie charts showing the heavy-mineral assemblages of the deltaic and alluvial systems. The stratigraphic log is from Roigé *et al.* (2016), where the sample locations can be observed; paleocurrent data are from Oms, 1994; Oms and Remacha, 1992; Remacha and Fernández, 2003; Remacha and Picart, 1991.

Fig. 2.- Gráficos circulares mostrando las asociaciones de minerales pesados de los sistemas turbidíticos con indicación de la posición de las muestras analizadas. Columna estratigráfica tomada de Roigé *et al.* (2016), trabajo en el que se puede apreciar la localización de las muestras; las direcciones de paleocorrientes proceden de Oms, 1994; Oms and Remacha, 1992; Remacha and Fernández, 2003; Remacha and Picart, 1991).

amphibolite grade of metamorphism. Roigé *et al.* (2016) reported the occurrence of metamorphic rock fragments, mainly from schists, in the Santa Orosia and Canciás fans. Puigdefàbregas (1975) documented a northern input for the Santa Orosia and Canciás alluvial fans, based on paleocurrents and facies architecture. A northern provenance has also been suggested for the Santa Orosia fan according to its sandstone composition (Roigé *et al.*, 2013, 2016).

The Rapitán complex is the only turbidite system that records a northern provenance, through a content increase of subvolcanic rocks and sandstone rock fragments, which points to a northern provenance related to the emplacement of the Eaux-Chaudes/Lakora thrust (Roigé *et al.*, 2013, 2016). Thus, the presence of staurolite only in systems fed from the north suggests a northern provenance for this mineral. Furthermore, schists of the amphibolite metamorphic facies occur at north, in the Gavarnie and Chiroulet massifs (Barnolas and Chiron, 1996). Therefore, in this work, the presence of staurolite is interpreted as a sensitive indicator of a northern provenance from newly exhumed source areas to the north of the Jaca basin.

## Conclusions

Staurolite is an indicator of a northern input and points to a source area constituted by amphibolite facies of metamorphism occurring to the north of the Jaca basin.

Apatite is related to granitic rocks and indicates an eastern provenance related with the Axial Zone in the eastern Pyrenees, where granites were exhumed.

Goethite grains, resulting from pyrite weathering, are clear indicators of sediment recycling.

An eastern provenance for the turbiditic systems of Banastón and Jaca is indicated by their heavy-mineral suites rich in apatite,

whereas the first occurrence of staurolite in the Rapitán complex indicates a change in source area. The emplacement of the Eaux-Chaudes/Lakora thrust, which took place at the northern margin of the foreland basin during Rapitán times led to the uplift of new source areas to the north and the exhumation of a Paleozoic basement.

The decrease in apatite content, the presence of staurolite and the high indexes of sediment recycling, evidenced by high contents of goethite, in the Santa Orosia and Canciás alluvial-fan systems indicate a northern provenance with minor input from granitic rocks. This compositional change is related to the onset of the Gavarnie thrust, which again uplifted an area to the north of the Jaca basin. The uplift allowed the erosion of the turbidites producing a heavy-mineral suite rich in recycled pyrite (goethite). Paleozoic basement was also exhumed in some areas and supplied staurolite to the foreland basin.

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## Caracterización composicional de las areniscas del Cretácico Superior en las Sierras Marginales y Exteriores (cuenca surpirenaica): análisis mediante minerales pesados y petrografía óptica

*Compositional characterization of the Upper Cretaceous sandstones in the Sierras Marginales y Exteriores (south-Pyrenean basin): Heavy-mineral and sandstone petrography analysis*

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### ABSTRACT

Heavy-mineral analysis allows constraining provenance of detrital materials as well as their diagenetic history and the energetic characteristics of depositional environment. This technique, coupled with sandstone petrography, is applied for the first time to the Upper Cretaceous materials of the south-central Pyrenean basin, in the Sierras Marginales and Sierras Exteriores. The present paper determines the heavy-mineral suites and the petrography of the Santonian and Maastrichtian materials during a key moment of the south-central Pyrenean basin evolution, in which the inversion of the previous extensional basins occurs together with the earliest record of the detrital sedimentation of the foreland basin. The impoverished heavy-mineral assemblages, together with the high compositional maturity displayed by the Upper Cretaceous sandstones of the south-central Pyrenean basin (quartzarenites and K-feldspar arkoses), suggest that these sediments were affected by an intense dissolution which have strongly modified their original signal. Such composition was modified due to weathering processes that occurred at the source area, to mechanical breakdown during transport and to diagenesis during burial accompanied by acid-water circulation.

**Key-words:** Heavy-minerals, petrography, Raman spectroscopy, Upper Cretaceous, south-Pyrenean basin.

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### Introducción

El análisis de minerales pesados es una técnica que permite precisar sobre la procedencia de los materiales detríticos, así como su historia diagenética y las características energéticas de su ambiente de deposición. Cuando este tipo de análisis se complementa entre otros con datos de petrografía del conjunto de la roca, geoquímica de isótopos o datos de termocronología, se puede obtener información muy completa del contexto geo-

tectónico del área fuente que proporciona el detrito (Morton y Hallsworth, 1999). El análisis de minerales pesados con el microscopio petrográfico puede ser una tarea difícil, ya que frecuentemente estos minerales pueden aparecer alterados o abrasionados, dificultando así su identificación óptica. Es por este motivo que en este trabajo se ha incorporado el uso de la espectrometría Raman como herramienta de análisis de minerales pesados, la cual permite un resultado composicional preciso de la muestra analizada.

### RESUMEN

El análisis de minerales pesados es una técnica que permite precisar sobre la procedencia de los materiales detríticos, así como su historia diagenética y las características energéticas de su ambiente de sedimentación. Esta técnica, juntamente con un análisis petrográfico cuantitativo, se aplica por primera vez en los materiales del Cretácico Superior de la cuenca surpirenaica central, en las Sierras Marginales y Sierras Exteriores. El presente trabajo establece las asociaciones de minerales pesados y la petrografía de los materiales del Santoniense y Maastrichtiense en un momento clave de la evolución de la cuenca surpirenaica central, en el que se produce la inversión de cuencas previas, y el registro más temprano de la sedimentación detrítica de la cuenca de antepaís. Las asociaciones empobrecidas de minerales pesados, junto a la madurez composicional elevada que muestran dichas areniscas (cuarzarenitas y arcosas con feldespato potásico), sugieren que estos sedimentos han estado sometidos a una intensa disolución que ha modificado profundamente su composición original. Dicha composición fue alterada por los procesos de meteorización acaecidos en el área fuente, por la abrasión mecánica durante el transporte y por la diagénesis durante el enterramiento acompañada de la circulación de aguas ácidas.

**Palabras clave:** Minerales pesados, petrografía, espectrometría Raman, Cretácico Superior, cuenca surpirenaica.

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Esta técnica, juntamente con un análisis petrográfico cuantitativo se aplica por primera vez en los materiales del Cretácico Superior de la cuenca surpirenaica central y concretamente en su parte más meridional, las Sierras Marginales y Exteriores. En cuanto a la procedencia de estos materiales, existen pocos trabajos petrológicos que hagan referencia a ellos, limitándose fundamentalmente a los que estudian las facies Garumniense (Formación Tremp). Gómez-Gras *et al.* (2016) mediante petrografía óp-

tica establecen que para el sector más meridional de la Fm. Tremp, es el Macizo del Ebro el que actúa como área fuente. Ullastre y Masriera (1982) determinan una asociación de minerales pesados característica para estas facies, dejando varias opciones sobre la interpretación de su área fuente. Dentro de este contexto, en este trabajo se pretende establecer la asociación de minerales pesados y la petrografía de los materiales del Santoniense y Maastrichtiense en un momento clave de la evolución de la cuenca surpirenaica central, en el que se produce la inversión de las cuencas previas y el registro más temprano de la sedimentación detrítica de la cuenca de antepaís

### Contexto geológico

Los Pirineos incluyen un cinturón de pliegues y cabalgamientos formados durante el Cretácico Superior y el Mioceno medio, como resultado de la colisión entre las placas Ibérica y Euroasiática (Muñoz, 1992). Durante el primer estadio de la compresión Alpina se produjo la inversión de las fallas y cuencas extensionales mesozoicas, mientras que en un segundo estadio se generaliza la propagación de cabalgamientos y se produce la subducción de la corteza inferior de la placa Ibérica bajo la placa Euroasiática (Roure *et al.*, 1989; Teixell, 1998). El orógeno pirenaico se caracteriza por constituir un prisma asimétrico

con dos principales cuencas de antepaís; la cuenca del Ebro al sur, y la cuenca de Aquitania al norte (Fig. 1).

En los Pirineos centrales, la inversión tectónica de las cuencas cretácicas resultó en el emplazamiento de la Unidad Surpirenaica Central (Séguret, 1972), la cual se encuentra limitada al norte por la Zona Axial y está integrada por tres láminas cabalgantes principales, de norte a sur; Bóixols, Montsec y Sierras Marginales (Cámara y Klimovitz, 1985). Los materiales detríticos objeto de este estudio son los correspondientes al Cretácico Superior del extremo más meridional de la cuenca surpirenaica central, concretamente los que afloran en las láminas de las Sierras Marginales y en las Sierras Exteriores (límite sur de la cuenca de Jaca).

En las Sierras Marginales se han analizado los materiales del Santoniense - Campaniense y Maastrichtiense, en los sectores de Camarasa y Canelles (Fig. 1). Los materiales del Santoniense-Campaniense en estos sectores están constituidos por areniscas y localmente microconglomerados cuarzosos, que presentan un aumento claro de potencia de sur a norte. Estos materiales han sido interpretados por Clapés (1997) como propios de ambientes fluviales, deltaicos y mareales, muy energéticos de tipo incised-valley system y sedimentados en momentos transgresivos. En el sector de Canelles se han analizado las areniscas maastrichtienses equivalentes a la Fm. Arén en la cuenca de Tremp, correspondientes a

facies de transición con cierta influencia mareal. Adicionalmente se han analizado también los depósitos detríticos del Santoniense en las Sierras Exteriores, en el sector de la Sierra de Guara (Fig. 1), los cuales se caracterizan por constituir facies de conglomerados y areniscas ricas en cuarzo, asociados a ambientes de plataforma (Lobato y Meléndez, 1988).

### Metodología

Se recogieron seis muestras de arenisca del Cretácico Superior que fueron trituradas, tamizadas y sometidas a un baño con ácido acético diluido al 10%, previamente al proceso de separación de minerales pesados.

El proceso de separación por gravedad se realizó utilizando politungstato de sodio ( $\rho=2.87 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) y la fracción pesada recuperada de cada muestra se montó en láminas delgadas.

La identificación de los minerales pesados (200 granos por lámina) se realizó, en primer lugar, mediante el microscopio petrográfico. Los granos opacos, turbidos y de difícil identificación fueron analizados posteriormente mediante espectrometría Raman y los espectros resultantes se compararon con los de referencia presentes en las bases de datos ([www.ruff.info](http://www.ruff.info), Downs 2006) y en la bibliografía (Andó y Garzanti, 2014).

Posteriormente se realizaron láminas delgadas de la fracción ligera y se efectuó un análisis modal cuantitativo con el microscopio petrográfico, realizando un conteo de trescientos puntos por lámina según el método de Gazzi-Dickinson (Gazzi, 1996; Dickinson, 1970). Las láminas fueron teñidas parcialmente utilizando alizarina red-s y potassium hexacyanoferrate, para los carbonatos, y recubiertas con resina Epofix con Bisphenol-A-Diglycidylether y Triethylenetetramine.

### Resultados y discusión

#### Minerales pesados

Las muestras de minerales pesados presentan asociaciones empobrecidas (Fig. 2) y fundamentalmente constituidas por los minerales más estables (óxidos de titanio). Destaca el elevado contenido en goethita en las muestras del sector de Camarasa, la presencia de turmalina en las muestras de Canelles y la Sierra de Guara y la ausencia de granate en las muestras de Camarasa.

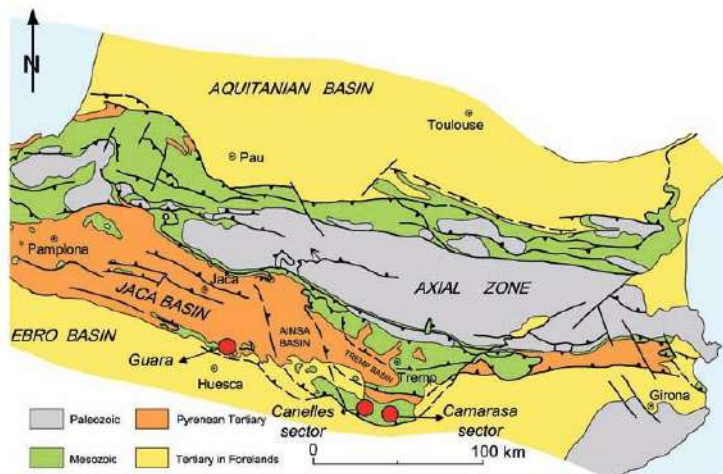


Fig. 1.- Mapa geológico simplificado de los Pirineos (modificado de Teixell, 1996) en el que se muestra la localización de las zonas de estudio (Guara, Canelles y Camarasa). Ver figura en color en la web.

Fig. 1.- Simplified geological map of the Pyrenees (redrawn from Teixell, 1996), showing the location of the study area (Guara, Canelles and Camarasa). See Colour figure on the web.

Los resultados obtenidos son característicos de asociaciones de minerales muy resistentes a la disolución por enterramiento y a la circulación de aguas ácidas (Morton y Hallsworth, 1999). Según estos autores, la variedad de minerales pesados presentes en los sedimentos depende de los procesos de meteorización en el área fuente, de la abrasión mecánica y los procesos de selección hidráulica durante el transporte y de la diagénesis durante el enterramiento.

En el Macizo del Ebro las rocas cristalinas fueron sometidas a una intensa meteorización debido a la larga exposición subaérea del Triásico al Cretácico (Gómez-Gras, 1993; Gómez-Gras y Ferrer, 1999; Gómez-Gras *et al.*, 2004; Parcerisa, Gómez-Gras y Martín-Martín, 2006). La fuerte meteorización a la que habría estado sometida el área fuente, habría generado la pérdida de los minerales más inestables (los ferromagnesianos y las plagioclasas). Los procesos de abrasión mecánica durante el transporte también han debido jugar un papel importante en la pérdida de los minerales menos estables debido a que estos materiales fueron sedimentados en ambientes de elevada energía ligados a eventos transgresivos (Clapés, 1997).

La desaparición de los minerales pesados menos resistentes se puede asociar con la profundidad de enterramiento (Morton, 1984). En este sentido, la ausencia de anfíbol, epidota, titanita, cianita y estauroлита sugiere un enterramiento mínimo de 2400 m para todas las muestras. La falta de granate en las muestras de Camarasa 1 y Canelles 2 (base de la serie) quizás apunta a que han sufrido un enterramiento mayor (mínimo 3500 m).

Dichas profundidades de enterramiento son compatibles con las postuladas por Fillon *et al.* (2013) quienes, basándose en datos de termocronología, establecieron profundidades de entre 2,6 km a 3,2 km para los materiales del Cretácico Superior en la zona surpirenaica central.

La ausencia en todas las muestras de apatito, que es el mineral más estable en relación con el enterramiento, se interpreta como el resultado de la circulación de aguas ácidas durante la diagénesis, ya que éste es el más vulnerable bajo estas condiciones (Morton y Hallsworth, 1999).

#### Petrografía de las areniscas

Los granos siliciclásticos, constituidos por cuarzo (principalmente monocristalino), son el componente más abundante en todas

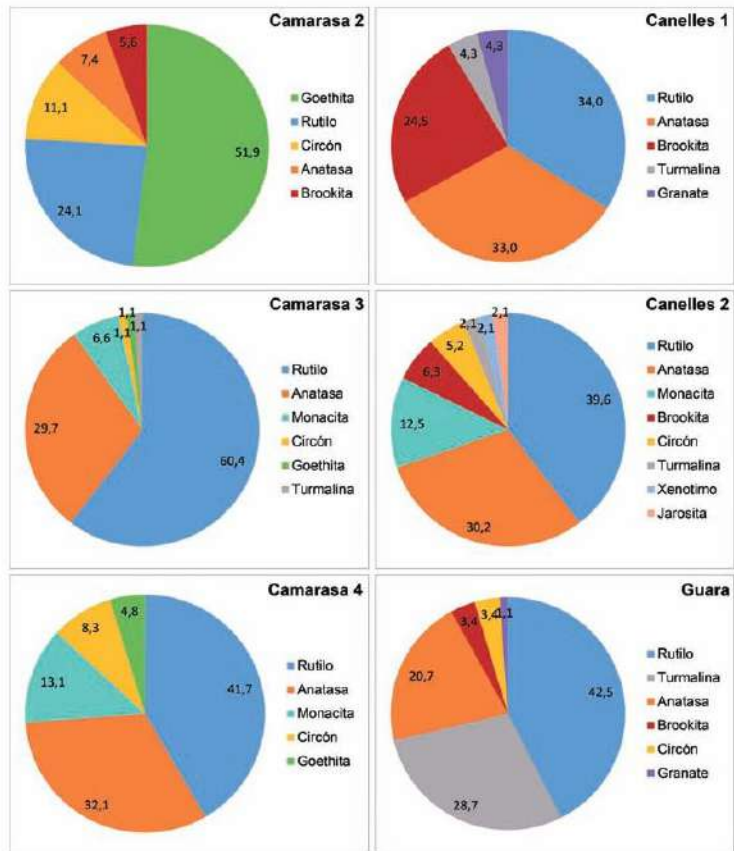


Fig. 2.- Asociaciones de minerales pesados para el Cretácico Superior de la cuenca surpirenaica central representadas en gráficos circulares con el porcentaje de abundancia de cada mineral. Ver figura en color en la web.

Fig. 2.- Heavy-mineral assemblages for the Upper Cretaceous of the south-central Pyrenean basin displayed as percentage pie charts showing the relative abundance of each mineral. See Colour figure on the web.

las muestras (45,5%-70,1%). Entre ellos destaca la presencia de granos con abundantes inclusiones de minerales evaporíticos (4,65%). Los feldespatos potásicos presentan porcentajes menores (22,4%-30,5%) y son inexistentes en el sector de Guara.

Los fragmentos de roca metamórficos (esquistos, pizarras y cuarcitas) son poco abundantes (0,9%-6,9%) e inexistentes en Camarasa 2.

Los granos carbonáticos extracuencales únicamente presentan proporciones considerables en Guara y Canelles 1 (13,5%) y están representados por fragmentos de calizas esparíticas y biomicríticas.

Desde el punto de vista composicional, estas areniscas se clasifican como cuarzoarenitas y arcosas (Fig. 3). El contenido elevado en cuarzo y feldespato potásico (más resistentes a la meteorización y disolución)

son indicativos de una madurez composicional elevada. Los feldespatos potásicos se atribuyen a rocas cristalinas paleozoicas como granitoides, ya que frecuentemente aparecen junto con el cuarzo formando fragmentos plutónicos, mientras que los granos de cuarzo con inclusiones evaporíticas (halita y anhídrita), se relacionan con la erosión de las facies Keuper (Marfil 1970), indicando un área fuente con presencia de cobertera mesozoica.

Los fragmentos de roca metamórficos son indicativos de un área fuente metamórfica de edad paleozoica. Por el contrario, el área fuente más probable para los granos carbonáticos se establece en las calizas que forman la cobertera mesozoica, donde los fragmentos de rocas micríticas y biomicríticas procederían de la erosión de formaciones del Triásico y Cretácico.

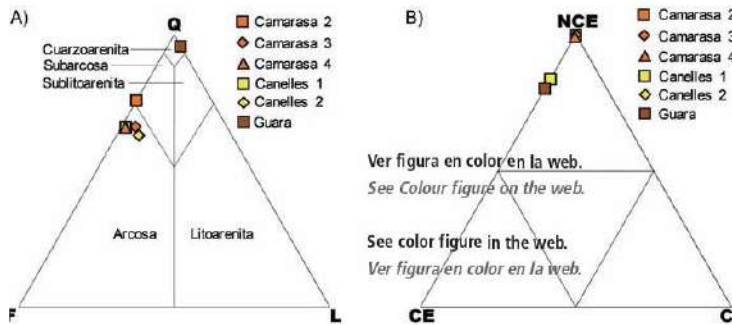


Fig. 3.- Proyección ternaria composicional de las areniscas del Cretácico Superior. A) Diagrama Q-F-L en el sentido Pettijohn *et al.* (1972) en donde los granos de cuarzo corresponden a la abreviatura Q, F corresponde a granos de feldespato y L a litoclastos. B) Diagrama NCE-CE-CI en el sentido de Zuffa (1980), donde granos no-carbonáticos extracuencales corresponden a la abreviatura NCE, CE corresponde a granos carbonáticos extracuencales y CI a granos carbonáticos intracuencales.

Fig. 3.- Compositional ternary plot for the Upper Cretaceous sandstones A) Ternary plot Q-F-L, in the sense of Pettijohn *et al.* (1972), where quartz grains are abridged as Q, feldspars as F and lithic grains as L; B) Ternary plot NCE-CE-CI, in the sense of Zuffa (1980), where non-carbonate extrabasinal grains are abridged as NCE, carbonate extrabasinal grains as CE and CI are carbonate intrabasinal grains.

Según Gómez-Gras *et al.* (2016), el Maizo del Ebro actuó como área fuente principal durante el Cretácico para la mayor parte de los sedimentos depositados en la cuenca surpirenaica central. Las reconstrucciones paleogeográficas registran una zona expuesta inmediatamente al sur de esta cuenca, donde las rocas cristalinas fueron sometidas a una intensa meteorización desde el Triásico hasta el Cretácico.

Dichas interpretaciones son compatibles con los resultados obtenidos en el presente trabajo, en el que se postula un área fuente afectada por una intensa meteorización que daría como resultado sedimentos con una elevada madurez composicional (cuarzoarenitas y subarcosas).

## Conclusiones

Las asociaciones de minerales pesados empobrecidas, junto a la madurez composicional elevada que muestran las areniscas del Cretácico Superior de la zona surpirenaica, sugieren que estos sedimentos han estado sometidos a una intensa disolución que ha modificado profundamente la composición de su procedencia original. Esta composición original fue modificada por los procesos de meteorización acaecidos en el área fuente, por la abrasión mecánica durante el transporte y por la diagénesis du-

rante el enterramiento acompañada de la circulación de aguas ácidas. La acción conjunta de todos estos procesos condujo a la progresiva disolución de las especies minerales menos estables.

A partir de las asociaciones de minerales pesados encontrados se han deducido profundidades de enterramiento comprendidas entre 2400 m y 3500 m que son compatibles con las postuladas a partir de estudios de termocronología en los materiales del Cretácico Superior de la zona surpirenaica central.

## Agradecimientos

Este trabajo es una contribución al CGL2014-54180-P, financiado por el Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad de España. Agradecemos a los revisores y editores sus comentarios para mejorar el texto.

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# Annex 3

## **Congressos Internacionais**



En l'annex 3 s'incorporen els abstractes publicats, els pòsters, i les presentacions realitzades en congressos internacionals.

- 1.- Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M. & Mestres, N. (2017). Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, southern Pyrenees). SEPM Research Conference, Propagation of Environmental Signals within Source-to-Sink Stratigraphy, Tremp-Ainsa, Spain, 2017.
- 2.- Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., Teixell, A. & Mestres, N. (2017). Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, southern Pyrenees). 33rd IAS International Meeting of Sedimentology, Toulouse, France, 2017.
- 3.- Caldera, N., Teixell, A., Griera, A. Labaume, P., Coll, X. & Mestres, N. (2018). On the tectonic structures of the Eaux-Chaudes massif (western Pyrenees): a Helvetic nappe type in the Pyrenees? YOUSGET Young Researchers in Structural Geology and Tectonics, Montgenevre, France, 2018.
- 4.- Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., Boya, S., Teixell, A. & Poyatos-Moré, M. (2019). Heavy-Mineral Provenance Signatures During the Evolution from Marine to Terrestrial Environments in the Jaca Basin (Southern Pyrenees). 34th IAS International Meeting of Sedimentology, Roma, Italy, 2019.
- 5.- Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., Boya, S., Teixell, A. & Poyatos-Moré, M. (2019). Interplay of Multiple Sediment Sources in an Overfilled Foreland Basin (Southern Pyrenees). 34th IAS International Meeting of Sedimentology, Roma: Italy, 2019.

**Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, southern Pyrenees)**

Xavier Coll<sup>1</sup>, David Gómez-Gras<sup>1</sup>, Marta Roigé<sup>1</sup> & Narcís Mestres<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Institut de Ciència de Materials de Barcelona, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Bellaterra (Catalunya), Spain.

Heavy-mineral analysis (HMA) is one of the most sensitive and widely-used techniques in the determination of sandstone provenance. Heavy minerals provide diagnostic information for provenance interpretation, as well as for tectonic setting, that cannot be achieved by other means. The Jaca sequence records a main paleogeographic change from the deep-marine sedimentation stage, recorded by the Upper Hecho Group turbidites (Upper Lutetian), to the generalization of terrestrial sedimentation in the Bartonian-Priabonian. Our study focuses on the the clastic systems of the northern Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, South-Central Pyrenees), which encompasses the Banastón and Jaca turbidite systems, the Sabiñánigo and Atarés delta systems, the Santa Orosia alluvial system and the Canciás alluvial fan.

Although provenance constraints for these systems have been based on paleocurrents, basin architecture and sandstone petrography, their heavy-mineral content remains unknown. We explore the use of heavy-mineral assemblages as provenance indicators, by means of optical petrography and Raman spectroscopy, combined with available petrological data, aiming to constrain changes in the source area along the basin's evolution. All the clastic systems display impoverished heavy-mineral suites, mainly constituted by titanium oxides, apatite, zircon and tourmaline.

Heavy-mineral assemblages in sediments depend on weathering, transport, hydraulic processes, diagenesis and mainly burial depth. All these processes act on heavy mineral grains, from its source area to its sedimentation, burial and re-exhumation, and can lead to an impoverished heavy-mineral association, where only the most resistant minerals such as zircon, tourmaline, apatite, rutile and other titanium oxides will remain. Most of the heavy mineral content derived from an orogen is usually dissolved during diagenesis and therefore erased from the sediment record depending on the burial depth. The most likely reason for the observed impoverishment in the turbidite suites is the burial depth acquired by these sediments, which would lead to the dissolution of less stable heavy minerals. Impoverishment of the heavy mineral suites in the alluvial systems may be due to the fact that their major input is derived from the recycling of the turbidites. However, some of the surviving grains can be linked to specific source areas and are diagnostic provenance indicators.

# Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, Southern Pyrenees)



Xavier Coll<sup>1</sup>, David Gómez-Gras<sup>1</sup>, Marta Roigé<sup>1</sup>, Narcis Mestres<sup>2</sup>

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## Introduction

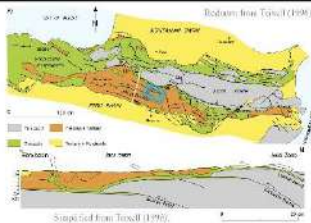
The Eocene clastic systems of the Jaca foreland basin record a main paleogeographic change, from the upper Lutetian deep-marine sedimentation stage (Upper Hecho Group turbidites) to the generalization of terrestrial environments in the Bartonian-Priabonian.

Despite all the research regarding tectono-stratigraphy, sedimentology, and petrography, the heavy-mineral content is not yet known.

Since diagnostic information of sediment provenance, dispersal patterns and tectonic setting is derived from heavy-mineral analysis (HMA), we explore the use of heavy-mineral suites as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin.

Results are integrated within framework petrography from Roigé et al. (2016).

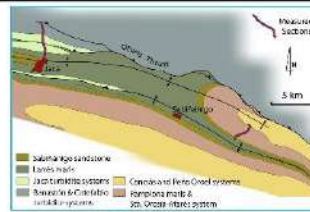
## Geological setting



The Pyrenean fold-and-thrust belt consists of a lower duplex involving basement rocks from Paleozoic to Permian (Axial Zone) and an upper cover imbricated thrust system of Mesozoic to Miocene sedimentary rocks (South Pyrenean Zone), with a synorogenic succession of detritic and carbonate rocks from Late Santonian to Early Miocene (South Pyrenean basin).

During Early and Middle Eocene times, fluvio-deltaic environments in the South Pyrenean basin, where restricted to the east (Temp-Graus and Ager basins), whereby coastal/slope and deep-marine spread through the west (Alinsa and Jaca basins).

Over the underfill stage, turbidites dominated all over the deep-marine Jaca basin (Banastón and Jara turbidite systems), bordered by active thrust sheets to the north (interland) and carbonate platform to the south. The Bartonian-Priabonian overfilled stage through the spreading of transitional (Sabánigo Sandstone) and continental settings (Santa Orosia-Atrás alluvial system) throughout the basin.



Stratigraphic column and tectonic setting of the Jaca basin.

## Methodology

27 sandstone and conglomerate samples from the TSU-4 (Banastón turbidite system) and TSU-5 (Jaca turbidite system, Sabánigo delta and Santa Orosia-Atrás alluvial system) were collected in the Jaca and Yebra de Bassa area for HMA.

13 were crushed, sieved and submitted to a vibrating water separation table prior to add digestion with acetic acid (10%).

Heavy-mineral gravity settling was performed using sodium polytungstate (2.87 g/cm<sup>3</sup>).

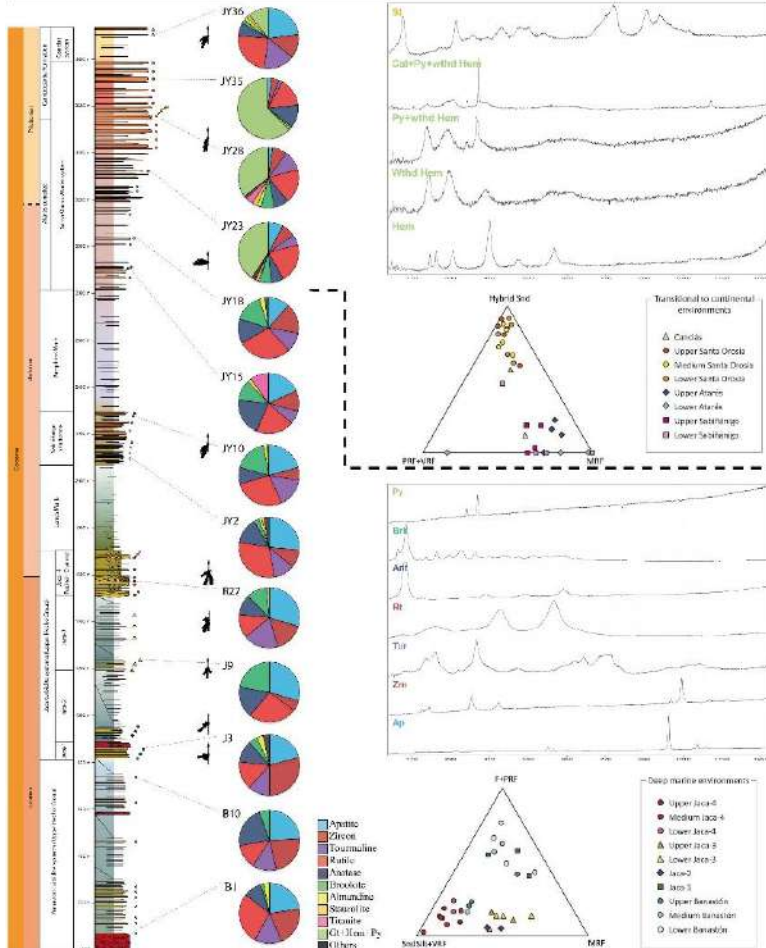
Heavy grains were mounted on slides for mineral identification under polarizing microscope.

Up to 200 grains per slide where counted using the point-counting area method.

Raman spectroscopy was used to reduce uncertainties at identifying opaque, turbid and dubious grains.

Detrital grains were plotted into percentage pie charts in a stratigraphic log.

## Results & Discussion

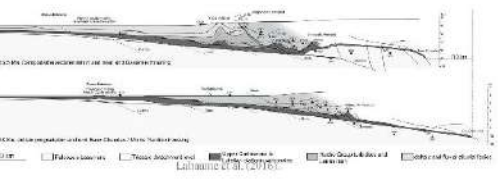


Alluvial systems display a high content of hematite and weathered pyrite, which are interpreted to derive from the weathering of pyrite grains and pyrite-bearing bioclasts occurring in the preexisting turbidite and delta deposits. Furthermore, the recycling nature of the alluvial deposits is evidenced by their high content of hybrid sandstone clasts derived from the Hecho group turbidites.

Zircon, tourmaline and titanium oxides, occurring in the alluvial systems, may be the recycling result of the impoverished heavy-mineral suite bearing turbidite and delta systems (clastic wedge), fitting the classic-wedge provenance model of Garzanti et al. (2007).

Staurolite grains, which were absent in the delta systems, may indicate again the contribution of new exhumed Paleozoic source areas to the north of the basin.

Both, high indexes of sediment recycling and the possible contribution of new exhumed Paleozoic basement to the foreland basin deposits, must be related to the onset of the Gavarnie thrust activity that generated the uplift and erosion of the preexisting turbidite basin, thus producing a recycled heavy-mineral suite.

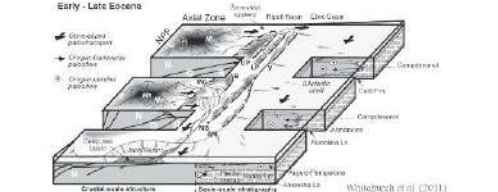


Turbidite and delta systems are characterized by an apatite-zircon-tourmaline-titanium oxide assemblage (ultrastable minerals). Since all of them are common accessory minerals of metamorphic and granitic rocks, both heavy-mineral and framework petrography provenance signature, point to a source area located to the east, were granitic and metamorphic rocks were exhumed in the Axial Zone.

Our results contrast with the studies carried by Valloni et al. (1984), Baro (2007) and Michael (2013), which recorded the occurrence of unstable minerals such as pyroxenes, amphiboles, epidote group minerals, and alluvial or sillimanite in time equivalent sediments from the Temp-Graus and Alinsa basins. As all these minerals do exist in the source area of the turbidite systems, intratrustal dissolution, due to fluid circulation related to early diagenesis and burial depth, seems to be the main cause for the impoverishment.

Staurolite grains, occurring in Jaca-4, may indicate the contribution of new exhumed Paleozoic source areas. The creation of a strongly emergent northern thrust margin related to the Lakou-Eaux-Chaudes thrust, could lead to an early exhumation of new Paleozoic source areas to the north of the Néouville massif.

Diagenetic pyrite grains and pyrite-bearing bioclasts were reported by framework petrography and Raman spectroscopy.



## Conclusions

- The clastic systems of the northern Jaca basin display impoverished heavy-mineral suites.
- Intratrustal dissolution, due to fluid circulation, related to diagenesis and burial depth, is the most likely explanation for the impoverishment, in the turbidite and delta systems, rather than a provenance effect.
- Alluvial systems record a major heavy-mineral content shift related to the onset of the Gavarnie thrust activity. As a result, a recycled heavy-mineral suite is derived from the former turbidite and delta deposits.
- Raman spectroscopy played a critical role identifying opaque grains, which provided important provenance information for the alluvial heavy-mineral assemblages.

## Future Work

Since the complexity of the factors controlling the heavy-mineral assemblages in the South Pyrenean basin becomes evident, further research is needed in order to disentangle the interplay between source rock, lithology, tectonics and diagenesis and how they may imprint or mask diagnostic provenance information in the resulting detrital suites. An integrated approach, coupling sandstone petrography, high-resolution heavy mineral analysis (HRHMA) and detrital zircon geochronology, must be fulfilled in order to avoid data misinterpretation. Raman spectroscopy stands as the best method to reduce ambiguity in heavy-mineral identification and to attempt HRHMA.

We are now working on sandstone petrography and HRHMA of the fluvial systems in the southern margin to attempt correlation with the alluvial systems to the north. Our ultimate goal is to implement this workflow at the western part of the Jaca-Pamplona basin, where the fluvial and alluvial deposits in the Ibañeta Valley and the Ibañeta syncline (Aizoa area) are going to be studied.

## References

Coll, X., Gómez-Gras, D., Roigé, M., Mestres, N., 2017. Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, Southern Pyrenees). *Journal of Metamorphic Geology*, 35, 1-15.

## **HEAVY-MINERAL ASSEMBLAGES AS PROVENANCE INDICATORS IN THE JACA BASIN (MIDDLE-LATE EOCENE, SOUTHERN PYRENEES)**

Xavier COLL<sup>(1,@)</sup>, David GÓMEZ-GRAS<sup>(1)</sup>, Marta ROIGE<sup>(1)</sup>, Antonio TEIXELL<sup>(1)</sup>, Narcís MESTRES<sup>(2)</sup>

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The South Pyrenean basin consists of a synorogenic succession of clastic and carbonate rocks from Late Santonian to Early Miocene age. During Early and Middle Eocene times, fluvio-deltaic environments were restricted to the east (Trempe-Graus and Ager basins), whereby coastal/slope and deep-marine settings spread through the west (Ainsa and Jaca basins). Over this underfilled stage, turbidites dominated in the deep-marine Jaca basin (Banastón and Jaca turbidite systems), bordered by active thrust sheets to the north (hinterland) and carbonate platforms to the south. The Bartonian-Priabonian overfilled stage brought the spreading of transitional (Sabiñanigo Sandstone) and continental settings (Santa Orosia-Atarés alluvial system) throughout the basin. Although provenance constraints for these systems have been based on paleocurrents, basin architecture and sandstone petrography, their heavy-mineral content is not yet known. Aiming to constrain changes in the source area during the basin's evolution, we explore the use of heavy-mineral suites as a provenance indicator in the Jaca foreland basin, by means of Raman spectroscopy coupled with sandstone petrography, and provide new data on the heavy-mineral content. Heavy-mineral analysis (HMA) is one of the most sensitive and widely-used techniques regarding sediment provenance analysis because it provides diagnostic information that cannot be obtained by means of other tools. However, most of the heavy mineral content derived from an orogen is usually dissolved during diagenesis and therefore erased from the sediment record during deep burial. Our results show that the heavy-mineral provenance signature in the northern Jaca basin is masked by intrastratal dissolution during burial diagenesis. Nevertheless, a major heavy-mineral content shift is recorded by opaque grains along the transition from turbidite and shallowwater to continental deposits. The use of Raman spectroscopy for identification of opaque grains, coupled with sandstone petrography, helped to disentangle the interplay between source rock lithology, tectonics and diagenesis of the detrital heavy-mineral suites of the South Pyrenean basin. This allowed to link the compositional change with the onset of the Gavarnie thrust activity, which led to the uplift and erosion of the preexisting turbidite basin, thus producing a recycled heavy-mineral suite.

# Heavy-mineral assemblages as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin (Middle-Late Eocene, Southern Pyrenees)



Xavier Coll<sup>1</sup>, David Gómez-Gras<sup>1</sup>, Marta Roigé<sup>1</sup>, Antonio Teixell<sup>1</sup> & Narcís Mestres<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geology, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra, Spain (E-mail: xcc021285@gmail.com)

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## Introduction

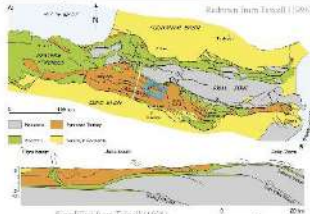
The Eocene clastic systems of the Jaca foreland basin record a major paleogeographic change from the upper Lutetian deep-marine sedimentation stage (upper Hecho Group turbidites) to the generalization of terrestrial environments in the Barroiban-Priabon an.

Despite all the research regarding tectonic-stratigraphy, sedimentology, and petrography, the heavy-mineral content is not yet known.

Since diagnostic information of sediment provenance, dispersal patterns and tectonic setting is derived from heavy mineral analysis (HRMA), we explore the use of heavy-mineral suites as a provenance indicator in the Jaca basin.

Results are integrated within framework petrography from Roigé et al. (2016).

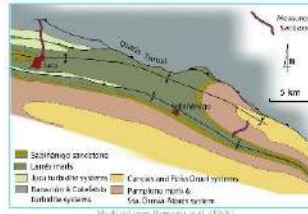
## Geological setting



The Pyrenean fold-and-thrust belt consists of a lower duplex involving basement rocks from Paleozoic to Permian (Axial Zone) and an upper cover imbricated thrust system of Mesozoic to Miocene sedimentary rocks (South Pyrenean Zone), with a synorogenic succession of clastic and carbonate rocks from Late Santonian to Early Miocene (South Pyrenean basin).

During Early and Middle Eocene times, fluvial-deltaic environments in the South Pyrenean basin, were restricted to the east (Tempo-Graus and Ager basins), whereby coastal/slope and deep-marine spread through the west (Aisa and Jaca basins).

Over the underfilled stage, turbidites dominated all over the deep-marine Jaca basin (Barroiban and Jaca turbidite systems), bordered by active thrust sheets to the north (interland) and carbonate platforms to the south. The Barroiban-Priabonien overfilled stage brought the spreading of transitional (Sabinaigo Sandstone) and continental settings (Santa Orosia-Atarés alluvial system) throughout the basin.



## Methodology

27 sandstone and conglomerate samples from the TSU-4 (Barroiban turbidite system) and TSU-5 (Jaca turbidite system, Sabinaigo delta and Santa Orosia-Atarés alluvial system) were collected in the Jaca and Vebra de Basa area for HRMA.

13 were crushed, sieved and submitted to a vibrating water separation table prior to acid digestion with acetic acid (10%).

Heavy-mineral gravity settling was performed using sodium polytungstate (2.87g/cm<sup>3</sup>).

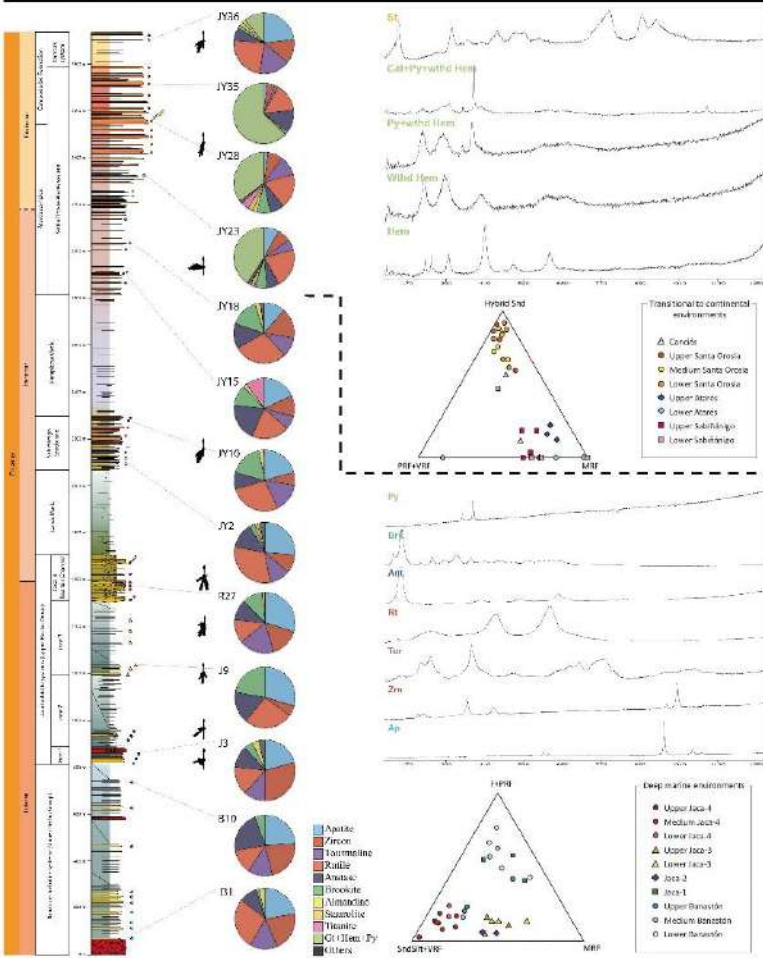
Heavy grains were mounted on slides for mineral identification under polarizing microscope.

Up to 200 grains per slide where counted using the point-counting area method.

Raman spectroscopy was used to reduce uncertainties at identifying opaque, turbid and dubious grains.

Detrital grains were plotted into percentage pie charts in a stratigraphic log.

## Results & Discussion

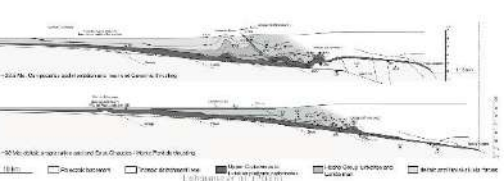


Alluvial systems display a high content of hematite and weathered pyrite, which are interpreted to derive from the weathering of pyrite grains and pyrite-bearing bioclasts occurring in the pre-existing turbidite and delta deposits. Furthermore, the recycling nature of the alluvial deposits is evidenced by their high content of hybrid sandstone clasts derived from the Hecho group turbidites.

Zircon, tourmaline and titanium oxides occurring in the alluvial systems, may be the recycling result of the impoverished heavy-mineral suite bearing turbidite and delta systems (clastic wedge), fitting the clastic-wedge provenance model of Cazzam et al. (2007).

Staurolite grains, which were absent in the delta systems, may indicate again the contribution of new exhumed Paleozoic source areas to the north of the basin.

Both, high indexes of sediment recycling and the possible contribution of new exhumed Paleozoic basement to the foreland basin deposits, must be related to the onset of the Gavarnie thrust activity that generated the uplift and erosion of the pre-existing turbidite basin, thus producing a recycled heavy mineral suite.

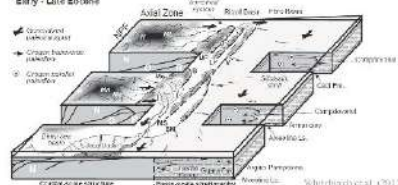


Turbidite and delta systems are characterized by an apatite-zircon-tourmaline-stibium oxide assemblage (ultrastable minerals). Since all of them are common accessory minerals of metamorphic and granitic rocks, both heavy-mineral and framework petrography provenance signature, point to a source area located to the east, were granitic and metamorphic rocks were exhumed in the Aisa Zone.

Our results contrast with the studies carried by Valiani et al. (1994), Borsó (2007) and Michiel (2013), which recorded the occurrence of unstable minerals such as pyroxenes, amphiboles, epidote group minerals, and allisite or sillimanite in time equivalent sediments from the Tempo-Graus and Aisa basins. As all these minerals do exist in the source area of the turbidite systems, intrastatal dissolution, due to fluid circulation related to early diagenesis and burial depth, seems to be the main cause for the impoverishment.

Staurolite grains, occurring in Jaca-4, may indicate the contribution of new exhumed Paleozoic source areas. The creation of a strongly emergent northern thrust margin related to the Lakora-Eaux-Chaudes thrust, could lead to an early exhumation of new Paleozoic source areas to the north of the Neauville massif.

Diagenetic pyrite grains and pyrite-bearing bioclasts were reported by framework petrography and Raman spectroscopy.



## Conclusions

- The clastic systems of the northern Jaca basin display impoverished heavy-mineral suites.
- Intrastatal dissolution due to fluid circulation, related to diagenesis and burial depth, is the most likely explanation for the impoverishment in the turbidite and delta systems, rather than a provenance effect.
- Alluvial systems record a major heavy-mineral content shift related to the onset of the Gavarnie thrust activity. As a result, a recycled heavy-mineral suite is derived from the former turbidite and delta deposits.
- Raman spectroscopy played a critical role identifying opaque grains, which provided important provenance information for the alluvial heavy-mineral assemblages.

## Future Work

Since the complexity of the factors controlling the heavy-mineral assemblages in the South Pyrenean basin becomes evident, further research is needed in order to disentangle the interplay between source rock lithology, tectonics and diagenesis and how they may imprint or mask diagnostic provenance information in the resulting detrital suites. An integrated approach, coupling sandstone petrography, high-resolution heavy mineral analysis (HRHMA) and detrital zircon geochemistry, must be fulfilled in order to avoid data misinterpretation. Raman spectroscopy stands as the best method to reduce ambiguity in heavy-mineral identification and to attempt HRHMA.

We are now working on sandstone petrography and HRHMA of the fluvial systems in the southern margin to attempt correlation with the alluvial systems to the north. Our ultimate goal is to implement this workflow at the western part of the Jaca-Pamplona basin, where the fluvial and alluvial deposits in the Irala Valley and the Laga syncline (Aisa area) are going to be studied.

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Valiani, M., 1994. Sedimentology and stratigraphy of the Eocene clastic systems of the Jaca basin (Southern Pyrenees). Ph.D. thesis, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 200 p.

Borsó, A., 2007. Sedimentology and stratigraphy of the Eocene clastic systems of the Jaca basin (Southern Pyrenees). Ph.D. thesis, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 200 p.

Michiel, J., 2013. Sedimentology and stratigraphy of the Eocene clastic systems of the Jaca basin (Southern Pyrenees). Ph.D. thesis, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 200 p.

Cazzam, J., 2007. Sedimentology and stratigraphy of the Eocene clastic systems of the Jaca basin (Southern Pyrenees). Ph.D. thesis, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 200 p.

## **On the tectonic structures of the Eaux-Chaudes massif (western Pyrenees): a Helvetic nappe type in the Pyrenees?**

Norbert Caldera 1); Antonio Teixell 1); Albert Griera 1); Pierre Labaume 2); Xavier Coll 1); Narcís Mestres 3)

1) Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB); 2) Université de Montpellier-CNRS; 3) Institut de Ciències dels Materials de Barcelona (ICMAB)

The Eaux-Chaudes massif is a complex south verging fold-and-thrust structure located in the western Axial Zone of the Pyrenees. The stratigraphic succession consist of Upper Cretaceous limestones lying unconformably directly on the Paleozoic basement. The structure has been interpreted as a duplex in Cretaceous rocks with a roof thrust carrying allochthonous Paleozoic rocks, called the Eaux-Chaudes thrust (Ternet, 1965).

Our initial work consisted on field analysis and mapping, structural data collection and sample collection followed by cross-section construction. Thin section analysis allowed us to quantify microstructural features and to estimate paleotemperatures by Raman Spectroscopy of Carbonaceous Material (RSCM).

Our preliminar results provide new elements to reassess the former interpretation: overturned bedding polarity and high-strain shearing have been identified within an allochthonous Upper Cretaceous unit, which overall forms a large basement-involved recumbent anticline with Paleozoic rocks in the core, much in the style of the Helvetic nappes of the Alps. Kinematic indicators as stretching lineation, angular relationships between schistosity and bedding, and S-C type structures evidence a south directed tectonic transport for the structure. As strain intensity increases in the overturned fold limb, recrystallization and shape-preferred orientation of calcite grains appears. The recrystallized matrix grain size ranges between 10 and 35  $\mu\text{m}$ . Five samples have been analysed by RSCM and fitted them by Beyssac method (Beyssac, et al. 2002), which yielded paleotemperatures above 320°C (i.e. near lower greenschist facies) in upper Cretaceous rocks.

These results lead us to propose a new interpretation of the Pyrenean deformation conditions in the northern Axial Zone of the Pyrenees, characterized by high ductility with a subordinate role of thrust faulting.

Ternet, Y. Etude du synclinal complexe des Eaux-Chaudes (Basses-Pyrénées). PhD thesis, Univ. of Toulouse, 152 p.

Beyssac, O., Goffé, B., Chopin, C. & Rouzaud, J. N. Raman spectra of carbonaceous material in metasediments: new geothermometer. *J. Metamorph. Geol.* 20, 859-871 (2002).

## **Heavy-mineral provenance signatures during the evolution from marine to terrestrial environments in the Jaca basin (Southern Pyrenees)**

Xavier Coll Carrillo (1), David Gómez-Gras (1), Marta Roige (1), Salvador Boya (1), Antonio Teixell (1), Miquel Poyatos-Moré (2)

(1) Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, (2) University of Oslo

The South Pyrenean basin consists of a synorogenic succession of clastic and carbonate rocks from Late Santonian to Early Miocene age. During Early and Middle Eocene times, fluvi-deltaic environments were restricted to the east (Trempe-Graus and Ager basins), whereby coastal/slope and deep-marine settings spread through the west (Ainsa and Jaca basins). Over this underfilled stage, turbidites dominated in the deep-marine Jaca basin (Banastón and Jaca turbidite systems), bordered by active thrust sheets to the north (hinterland) and carbonate platforms to the south. The Bartonian-Priabonian overfilled stage brought the spreading of transitional (Belsué-Atarés Formation) and continental settings (Campodarbe Formation) throughout the basin. Although provenance constraints for these systems have been based on paleocurrents, basin architecture and sandstone petrography, their heavy-mineral content is not yet known. Aiming to constrain changes in the source area during the basin's evolution, we explore the use of heavy-mineral suites as a provenance indicator in the Jaca foreland basin, by means of Raman spectroscopy coupled with sandstone petrography, and provide new data on the heavy-mineral content. Heavy-mineral analysis (HMA) is one of the most sensitive and widely-used techniques regarding sediment provenance analysis because it provides diagnostic information that cannot be obtained by means of other tools. However, most of the heavy-mineral content derived from an orogen is usually dissolved during diagenesis and therefore erased from the sediment record during deep burial. Our results show that the heavy-mineral provenance signature in the northern Jaca basin is masked by intrastratal dissolution during burial diagenesis. In order to unravel the effects of diagenesis on heavy mineral suites from the Jaca basin, we provide new results from the nearby Ainsa and Ebro basins, where time equivalent systems occur. Nevertheless, a major heavy-mineral content shift is recorded by opaque grains along the transition from turbidite and shallow-water to continental deposits. The use of Raman spectroscopy for identification of opaque grains, coupled with sandstone petrography, helped to disentangle the interplay between source rock lithology, tectonics and diagenesis of the detrital heavy-mineral suites of the South Pyrenean basin.

# Heavy-mineral provenance signatures during the evolution from marine to terrestrial environments in the Jaca basin (Southern Pyrenees)

Xavier Coll<sup>1\*</sup>, David Gómez-Gras<sup>1</sup>, Marta Roigé<sup>1</sup>, Salvador Boya<sup>1</sup>, Antonio Teixell<sup>1</sup>, Miquel Pooyatos-Moré<sup>2</sup>

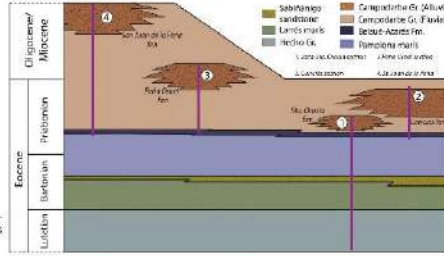
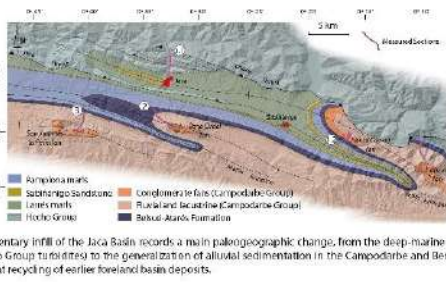
<sup>1</sup> Email: Xavier.Coll@ub.edu  
<sup>2</sup> Provenance Research Group, Department of Geosciences, University of Oslo, Norway

## INTRODUCTION AND GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Understanding the evolution of the sediment routing system of a basin provides important clues on the tectonic evolution of the source area.

Coupling HMA with sandstone petrography can provide a higher resolution in provenance studies that may not be achieved if these techniques are used separately.

The Eocene to Miocene sedimentary infill of the Jaca Basin records a main paleogeographic change, from the deep-marine sedimentation stage (Upper Hecho Group) to the generalization of alluvial sedimentation in the Campodarbe and Bernués formations, leading to sediment recycling of earlier foreland basin deposits.



## SAMPLES AND METHODS

A total of 24 sandstone samples were crushed and submitted to acid digestion with acetic acid (10%) for carbonate removal and better disaggregation of grains.

After wet sieving (32-500 µm), heavy minerals were separated with the dense liquid Na-polytungstate (2.90 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) following the centrifuge technique and the partial freezing method procedures of Mange & Mauer (1991).

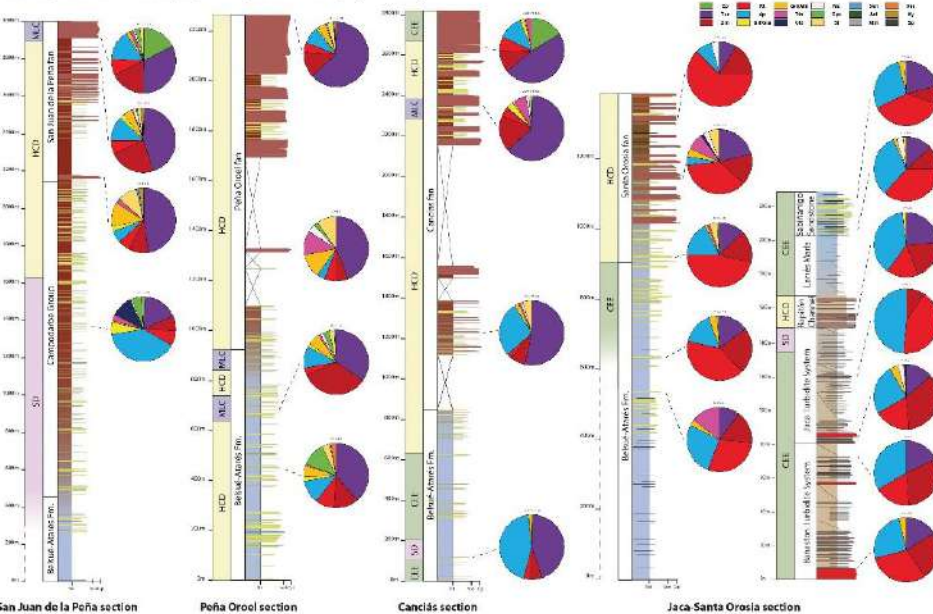
The recovered heavy-mineral fraction was grain-counted by the area method (Galehouse, 1971) using Raman Spectroscopy and optical microscope.

HM results are integrated with available petrographic data (Teixell et al., 2017) in order to unravel the provenance signature of the heavy minerals.

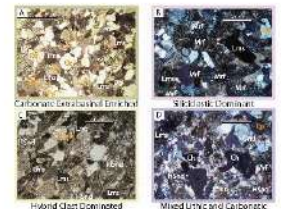
## HEAVY MINERAL AND SANDSTONE PETROGRAPHY RESULTS

The Bernués and Jaca turbidite systems, as well as the Rapitán Channel, display a HM suite mainly dominated by ultrastable Ap-Tur-Zrn-Rt. This is also the case for the Sabiniego Sandstone and the Belsud-Atarés Fm in the Santa Orosia and Candás sections.

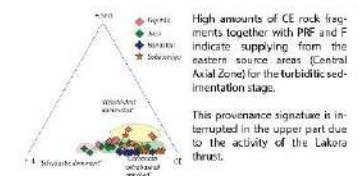
Although the alluvial fans still record the dominance of the ultrastable association Ap-Tur-Zrn-Rt, they display more varied HM suites including minerals such as St, Grt, Pyrite and Ugrandite, Vcs, Tin, Ky, Cpx, Act and Ep.



Based on characteristic and significant compositional variations, four main petrofacies were identified:



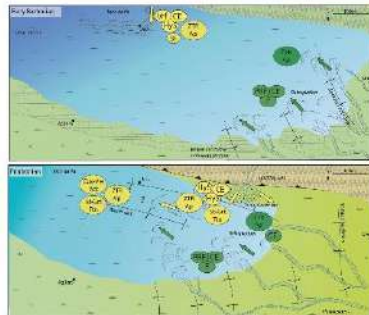
All alluvial fans record the recycling of the former turbiditic basin due to the activity of the Gavarnie thrust.



High amounts of CE rock fragments together with PRF and F indicate supplying from the eastern source areas (Central Axial Zone) for the turbiditic sedimentation stage.

This provenance signature is interrupted in the upper part due to the activity of the Lakora thrust.

## COUPLING HM WITH SANDSTONE PETROGRAPHY



During the Turbiditic and Deltaic sedimentation stage PRF, CE and F (CEE petrofacies) and an ultrastable HM suite (Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt) are supplied to the basin from the Central Pyrenees through a long axially drained system.

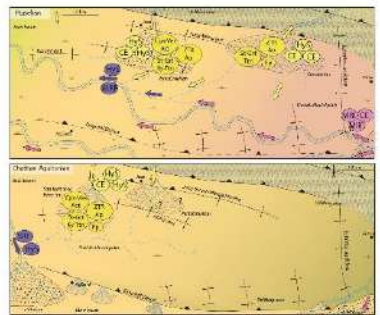
Nonetheless, the last turbiditic stage (Rapitán channel) records the first entrance of sediment coming from the north through an increase of Hys, Vst and the occurrence of St (staurolite).

Source areas mainly conform by "HM unstable carbonate rocks", granitic sources, low-grade metamorphisms and recycling of turbiditic sandstones might be related with the widespread occurrence of the ultrastable HM assemblage. However, the loss of unstable minerals due to intrastatal dissolution cannot be dismissed.

With the onset of the north-derived alluvial sedimentation stage, the recycling of the former turbiditic basin becomes the dominant process ("HCD petrofacies") at the north of the basin, whereas in the southern part the east-derived axially drained systems prevail.

During the Pirabonía, the HM provenance of the first alluvial fan (Sta. Orosia) is still dominated by the Ap-Zrn-Tur-Rt suite due to the recycling of the ultrastable HM suite bearing turbidites. Nonetheless, the Belsud-Atarés delta records the first occurrence of unstable minerals (Cpx, Vcs, Act).

From Ripetán to Chertán-Aguitanien, new north-sourced alluvial fans (Candás, Peña Oroel and St. Juan de la Peña) develop at the northern margin and the content of recycled turbidite fragments increase. Additionally, minerals such as Cld, Ep, Act, Cpx or Ky can be found in the HM record of the fluvial/alluvial systems.



## IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEDIMENT ROUTING SYSTEM

Although recycling of the turbiditic basin is the main source during the alluvial sedimentation stage, metamorphic minerals such as St, Grt, Ky, Vcs and Cld point to a direct source constituted by the Paleozoic basement (Axial Zone).

The occurrence of high proportions of Ep (20%) at the top of the Candás and San Juan de la Peña fans coinciding with a petrofacies change (HCD to CEE and HCD to MLC respectively), points to a source area change during the last sedimentation stage of this fans.

According to petrofacies composition, the Belsud-Atarés in the Peña Oroel section might be sourced by the Sta. Orosia fan. However, the HM provenance signature implies an additional source.

In the San Juan de la Peña section, the source area of the thick fluvial succession of the Campodarbe Group could not be placed to the north. It must be located to the east, in the south-central Pyrenees, and funneled through the fluvial/alluvial systems of the Aínsa basin (i.e., upper Escanilla Formation). However, based on HM composition, it cannot be sourced by the Escanilla or Graus formations due to the absence of Epistote.

Cpx at the Base of St. Juan de la Peña and Peña Oroel sections discards significant diagenetic modifications in these part of the basin.

## CONCLUSIONS

The use of HM coupled with sandstone petrography has provided new insights into the provenance of the Jaca basin infill that would have not been achieved if these techniques would have been used separately.

The ultrastable assemblage displayed by the turbiditic systems and the deltaic formations at the eastern margin might be its provenance signature although intrastatal dissolution cannot be discarded.

In the western part of the basin, significant diagenetic modifications can be dismissed due to the occurrence of Cpx at the base of the studied sections.

The alluvial sedimentation stage records the recycling of the former turbiditic basin. Moreover, the HM provenance signature points to an additional source area constituted by the Paleozoic basement in the Axial Zone.

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Roigé, M., Gómez-Gras, D., Bernués, E., Boya, S., Viana-Muñoz, M., & Teixell, A. (2017). Recycling an uplifted early foreland basin fill: An example from the Jaca basin (Southern Pyrenees, Spain). *Sedimentary geology*, 360, 1-21.  
 Roigé, M. (2018). Provenance i evolució dels sistemes sedimentaris de la conca de Jaca (conca d'aval de la vall de l'Invasió) en un context tectònic actiu (PhD Thesis). Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (313 pp).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work is a contribution to the project CGL2014-54160-P, financed by the Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad of Spain. We are grateful to AS for financial support.



## **Interplay of multiple sediment sources in the Jaca foreland basin (Southern Pyrenees)**

Xavier Coll Carrillo (1), David Gómez-Gras (1), Marta Roige (1), Salvador Boya (1), Antonio Teixell (1), Miquel Poyatos-Moré (2)

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In the southern edge of the Jaca basin two main sediment routing systems merge, providing an excellent example of interaction of different source areas with distinct petrographic signatures, recording different stages of exhumation of the Pyrenean belt. We apply sandstone petrography coupled with heavy mineral analysis (HMA) in the deltaic to alluvial deposits of the southern part of the basin in order to decipher the evolution of source areas from Eocene to Miocene times. Our results allow identifying four petrofacies, which evidence the interplay of axially-fed sediments derived from the eastern sources (central Pyrenees) with transversely-fed sediments from the north (west-central Pyrenees), highly controlled by the emergence of tectonic structures. The axially-fed sediments display an important change in the source area that occurred during the Priabonian, and consisted on the shift from carbonate-rich source with plutonic rocks, by a siliciclastic-rich source area with overburden metamorphic lithic grains. The axially fed systems dominated the fluvial deposits of the Campodarbe Formation in the southern edge of the Jaca basin, which were progressively replaced from east to west by transverse-fed systems sourced from northern source areas. In the late stages of basin infill, the Ebro foreland basin and the Jaca thrust-sheet-top basin received north-derived detritus from two distinct source areas. While the Jaca basin continued recording a major recycling of former clastic deposits, the Ebro basin was characterized by additional contributions from Paleozoic sources from the western and central Pyrenees. Coupling of sandstone petrography and HMA allows to resolve ambiguous provenance signals, which hinder the characterization of the sediment routing evolution. Furthermore, distinct petrographic signatures constitute a valuable proxy to attempt stratigraphic correlation between systems, and mainly between partitioned basins as those forming the south Pyrenean foreland basin.

**UAB**  
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

**PROVENANCE**  
RESEARCH GROUP

## INTERPLAY OF MULTIPLE SEDIMENT SOURCES IN AN OVERFILLED FORELAND BASIN (SOUTHERN PYRENEES)

Xavier Col, David Gómez-Gras, Marta Roigé, Salvador Boya, Antonio Teixell, Miquel Peyrató-Moré

**SEDIMENTARY PROVENANCE ANALYSIS**

The composition of clastic sediments reflect the nature of source areas.  
Different techniques are routinely applied.  
Coupling various methods (i.e. sandstone petrography and HMA) provides a better resolution to unravel the provenance of arenites.

**GEOLOGICAL SETTING The Jaca Basin**

The Pyrenees  
Fold and thrust belt.

The Jaca Basin  
South Pyrenean foreland basin westernmost part.

Thrust sheet top basin.  
Exceptional sedimentary record.

**GEOLOGICAL SETTING The Jaca Basin**

The turbiditic sedimentation stage ends at the same time that a reorganization of the drainage area occurs.

Thrust tectonics is responsible of the uplift of the former turbiditic basin and its recycling.

**GEOLOGICAL SETTING The Jaca Basin**

In the Bartonian, the deep marine sedimentation stage is replaced by transitional environments.

From east to west deltaic environments are replaced by fluvial and alluvial sedimentation.

**METHODOLOGY**

Sediment composition of deltaic to fluvial and alluvial systems was characterized using sandstone petrography.

Additionally the HM sites of representative samples were identified using Raman spectroscopy.

**RESULTS Sandstone Petrography**

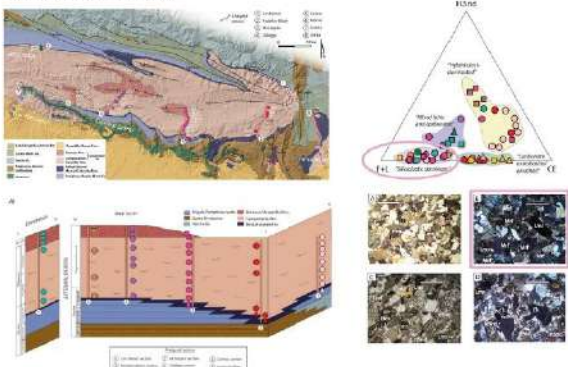
A fourth-order ternary diagram is used to discriminate among the petrofacies of the northern Jaca basin (Roigé et al. 2017).

**RESULTS Sandstone Petrography**

A fourth-order ternary diagram is used to discriminate among the petrofacies of the northern Jaca basin (Roigé et al. 2017).

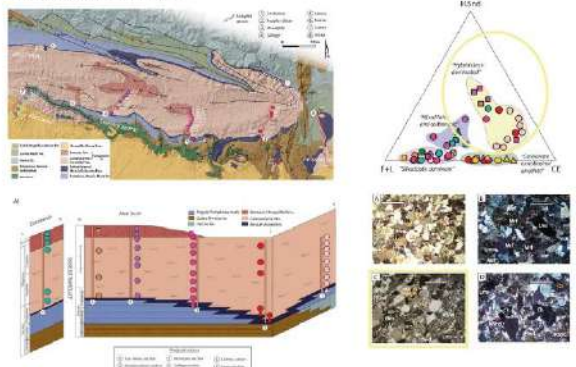
**RESULTS Sandstone Petrography**

A fourth-order ternary diagram is used to discriminate among the petrofacies of the the northern Jaka basin (Roige *et al.*, 2017).



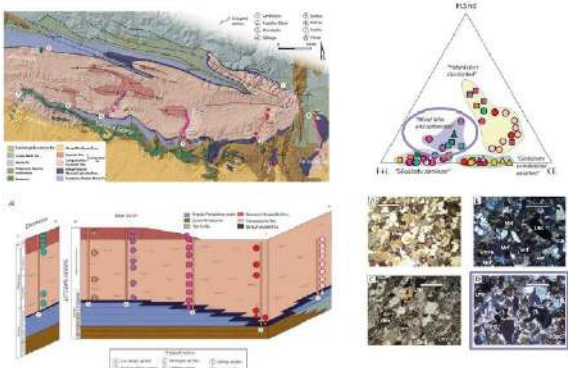
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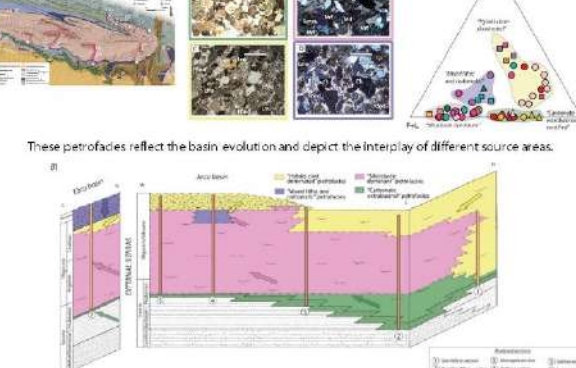
**RESULTS Sandstone Petrography**

A fourth-order ternary diagram is used to discriminate among the petrofacies of the the northern Jaka basin (Roige *et al.*, 2017).



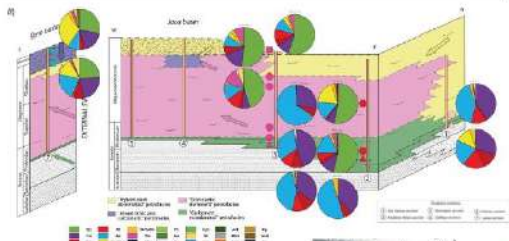
**RESULTS Sandstone Petrography**

A fourth-order ternary diagram is used to discriminate among the petrofacies of the the northern Jaka basin (Roige *et al.*, 2017).



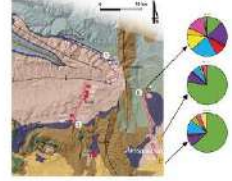
These petrofacies reflect the basin evolution and depict the interplay of different source areas.

**RESULTS Coupling Heavy Minerals with Sandstone Petrography**

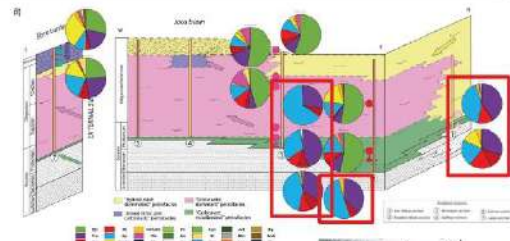


Three different HM suites were determined:

- 'ZTR+Ap dominant';
- 'Ep dominant';
- 'ZTR+Ap + Ep + Grt + St'.

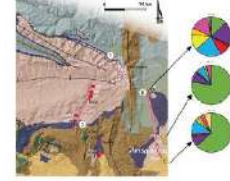


**RESULTS Coupling Heavy Minerals with Sandstone Petrography**

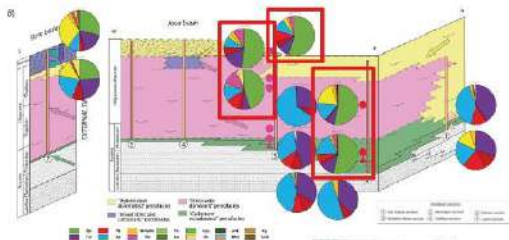


Three different HM suites were determined:

- 'ZTR+Ap dominant';
- 'Ep dominant';
- 'ZTR+Ap + Ep + Grt + St'.

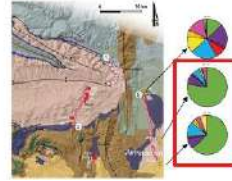


**RESULTS Coupling Heavy Minerals with Sandstone Petrography**

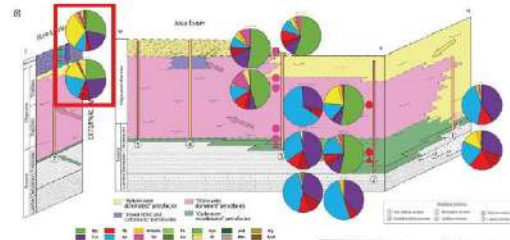


Three different HM suites were determined:

- 'ZTR+Ap dominant';
- 'Ep dominant';
- 'ZTR+Ap + Ep + Grt + St'.

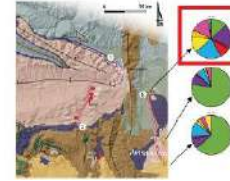


**RESULTS Coupling Heavy Minerals with Sandstone Petrography**



Three different HM suites were determined:

- 'ZTR+Ap dominant';
- 'Ep dominant';
- 'ZTR+Ap + Ep + Grt + St'.



**REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS**



Delatic sedimentation was mainly derived from eastern source areas.



Northern sources are mainly composed by the Hacho Group turbidites.

**REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS**



Transverse north-derived fluvial systems progressively replaced the axial fluvial systems from east to west, and from north to south.



The uplift of the basin prevented the axial fluvial network from entering the basin. North derived alluvial sedimentation occurred in the Jaca and Fero basins.

**CONCLUSIONS**



New sandstone petrography results allow to constrain the interplay of diverse sediment routing systems in the transitional to terrestrial environments of the Jaca domain-western Ebro basin, and also from the Ebro basin during Lutetian to Miocene times.

Four petrefacies and three HM suites were defined reflecting the basin evolution and the interplay of different source areas.

Delatic sedimentation in the southern Jaca basin (Kantonians-Huastolan) was mainly derived from eastern source areas, located in the Central Pyrenees, in which the Paleozoic basement contributed by delivering dominant plutonic components and a "ZTR+Ap dominated" HM assemblage.

During Pralabarian times the Paleozoic supply evolved to a metamorphotich source area with an "Ep Dominated" HM signature that persisted until at least Oligo-Miocene times. The main source of Ep is the late tectonic dolines (ophlites).

Transverse north-derived systems progressively replaced the axial fluvial systems, producing a westward displacement of the axial fluvial network, increasing the content of hybridized, and ZTR+Ap in the sedimentary record.

From Chertan to Aquitanian times two main north-derived systems coexisted in the Jaca and Ebro basins.

Sandstone petrography coupled with HMA still is a powerful tool to attempt codimentary provenance analysis.





# Annex 4

**Resultats d'U-Pb en zircons detrítics**

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
Rode-1b_1.FIN2	282.0	1.179	0.4270	0.01300	0.05710	0.0010	0.0459720	359.30	9.10	357.80	6.10	341.0	58.0	357.8	6.1	0.417	
Rode-1b_2.FIN2	92.1	1.437	1.6010	0.03800	0.16190	0.0032	0.4738200	967.00	15.00	967.00	18.00	952.0	47.0	952.0	47.0	1.576	
Rode-1b_3.FIN2	960.0	2.250	1.8330	0.04800	0.15550	0.0023	0.4861100	1056.00	17.00	932.00	13.00	1318.0	44.0	1318.0	44.0	29.287	Rim
Rode-1b_3.FIN2	132.7	0.739	4.5140	0.06100	0.29460	0.0029	0.4231800	1732.00	11.00	1664.00	14.00	1803.0	23.0	1803.0	23.0	7.705	Core
Rode-1b_4.FIN2	320.0	1.942	0.3760	0.01200	0.05202	0.0008	0.2713200	322.80	8.50	326.80	4.80	288.0	64.0	288.0	64.0	1.239	
Rode-1b_5.FIN2	226.0	0.690	0.7730	0.03700	0.09130	0.0014	0.2520600	571.00	12.00	563.30	6.50	588.0	54.0	563.3	8.5	1.349	
Rode-1b_8.FIN2	1048.0	1.519	0.8238	0.00920	0.09917	0.0010	0.5187000	609.70	5.10	609.40	5.70	597.0	25.0	609.4	5.7	0.049	
Rode-1b_9.FIN2	411.0	0.912	0.4133	0.00690	0.05577	0.0005	0.1181600	350.80	4.90	349.80	2.90	334.0	39.0	349.8	2.9	0.285	
Rode-1b_10.FIN2	1531.0	2.880	0.4110	0.02300	0.04550	0.0026	0.7737200	348.00	16.00	290.00	17.00	749.0	83.0	DISC	DISC	16.067	Rim
Rode-1b_10.FIN2	397.0	2.126	0.5630	0.01300	0.07310	0.0012	0.4983800	452.30	8.60	454.80	7.30	421.0	48.0	454.8	7.3	0.553	Core
Rode-1b_11.FIN2	245.7	2.530	0.7710	0.02100	0.08620	0.0016	0.3897900	581.00	12.00	532.80	9.50	749.0	49.0	532.8	9.5	8.296	
Rode-1b_12.FIN2	252.0	6.300	10.8600	0.28000	0.44560	0.0094	0.9087300	2502.00	24.00	2374.00	42.00	2606.0	38.0	2606.0	38.0	9.018	
Rode-1b_13.FIN2	636.9	4.920	0.8860	0.01300	0.10410	0.0011	0.3794400	643.40	7.10	638.10	6.40	653.0	29.0	638.1	6.4	0.824	
Rode-1b_14.FIN2	320.0	1.921	0.3633	0.00790	0.04990	0.0006	0.1203200	315.00	5.60	313.90	5.00	298.0	47.0	313.9	3.5	0.349	
Rode-1b_15.FIN2	285.8	1.345	0.3632	0.00880	0.04959	0.0006	0.1130800	313.80	6.50	312.00	3.60	315.0	52.0	312.0	3.6	0.574	
Rode-1b_16.FIN2	40.7	0.669	2.3850	0.08200	0.06710	0.0015	0.3885800	1231.00	24.00	418.60	9.00	3216.0	56.0	DISC	DISC	65.995	
Rode-1b_17.FIN2	212.0	2.310	1.4100	0.78000	0.08090	0.0073	0.0137280	770.00	240.00	501.00	44.00	1330.0	67.0	DISC	DISC	34.935	Rim
Rode-1b_17.FIN2	291.6	1.124	0.8310	0.01700	0.09660	0.0014	0.4275500	612.90	9.20	594.40	8.20	655.0	38.0	594.4	8.2	3.018	Core
Rode-1b_18.FIN2	784.0	1.871	0.3723	0.00660	0.04931	0.0006	0.1961900	320.90	4.90	310.20	3.90	374.0	37.0	310.2	3.9	3.334	
Rode-1b_19.FIN2	9390.0	18.600	0.2290	0.03300	0.20900	0.0013	0.3981800	209.00	27.00	133.60	8.40	1120.0	250.0	DISC	DISC	36.077	Rim
Rode-1b_19.FIN2	634.0	3.930	0.3866	0.00790	0.05287	0.0008	0.4480100	332.20	5.60	332.10	5.20	311.0	42.0	332.1	5.2	0.030	Core
Rode-1b_20.FIN2	218.0	1.730	1.2640	0.02300	0.13800	0.0019	0.4332000	828.00	10.00	833.00	11.00	798.0	35.0	833.0	11.0	0.604	
Rode-1b_21.FIN2	174.4	0.439	0.9290	0.02500	0.10770	0.0018	0.4664400	664.00	13.00	659.00	11.00	657.0	45.0	659.0	11.0	0.753	
Rode-1b_22.FIN2	972.0	47.400	0.7660	0.01000	0.09210	0.0011	0.1607500	577.10	5.70	568.00	6.30	592.0	25.0	568.0	6.3	1.577	
Rode-1b_23.FIN2	320.0	1.917	0.4012	0.00920	0.05063	0.0006	0.2555700	341.70	6.60	318.50	3.40	487.0	49.0	318.5	3.4	6.790	
Rode-1b_24.FIN2	362.0	5.220	0.5900	0.01000	0.07600	0.0009	0.3708000	469.80	7.00	472.10	5.40	440.0	38.0	472.1	5.4	0.490	
Rode-1b_25.FIN2	254.0	1.140	1.6740	0.02400	0.16880	0.0016	0.3238300	997.20	9.30	1005.40	8.80	966.0	28.0	966.0	28.0	4.079	
Rode-1b_26.FIN2	990.0	0.000	0.3900	0.02800	0.04960	0.0022	0.6460500	333.00	20.00	312.00	13.00	480.0	130.0	312.0	13.0	6.306	Rim
Rode-1b_26.FIN2	126.2	2.760	0.7340	0.02300	0.09030	0.0012	0.0806880	357.00	14.00	537.10	6.90	530.0	70.0	357.1	6.9	0.018	Core
Rode-1b_27.FIN2	185.0	1.135	0.6470	0.01500	0.08110	0.0013	0.2877600	305.40	8.90	302.60	8.00	301.0	53.0	302.6	8.0	0.554	
Rode-1b_28.FIN2	839.0	2.040	0.5974	0.00770	0.05280	0.0010	0.3706700	338.80	7.00	331.80	6.10	384.0	44.0	331.8	6.1	2.066	
Rode-1b_29.FIN2	364.0	1.960	0.3632	0.00890	0.04815	0.0006	0.1947200	313.80	6.60	303.10	3.40	371.0	55.0	303.1	3.4	3.410	
Rode-1b_30.FIN2	23.3	1.180	0.9510	0.05800	0.10850	0.0030	0.2377300	663.00	28.00	663.00	18.00	600.0	120.0	663.0	18.0	0.000	
Rode-1b_31.FIN2	128.0	0.789	0.8700	0.02700	0.10030	0.0019	0.3461800	632.00	14.00	616.00	11.00	657.0	54.0	616.0	11.0	2.532	
Rode-1b_32.FIN2	375.0	1.225	0.3464	0.00690	0.04815	0.0005	0.1915800	301.50	5.20	303.10	3.10	281.0	43.0	303.1	3.1	0.531	
Rode-1b_33.FIN2	2700.0	2.180	0.3540	0.01600	0.04460	0.0020	0.6217200	307.00	12.00	281.00	12.00	480.0	75.0	281.0	12.0	8.469	Rim
Rode-1b_33.FIN2	395.0	1.679	0.5580	0.03000	0.06870	0.0023	0.8178900	446.00	19.00	428.00	14.00	510.0	68.0	428.0	14.0	4.036	Core
Rode-1b_34.FIN2	744.0	2.217	0.3745	0.00820	0.05013	0.0008	0.5521500	322.30	6.10	315.20	4.90	367.0	41.0	315.2	4.9	2.203	
Rode-1b_35.FIN2	316.0	2.081	0.3550	0.00790	0.04900	0.0005	0.1330100	307.80	5.90	308.40	3.20	285.0	48.0	308.4	3.2	0.195	
Rode-1b_36.FIN2	607.0	0.432	0.7390	0.01100	0.08880	0.0011	0.4268700	561.30	6.40	548.50	6.40	617.0	31.0	548.5	6.4	2.280	
Rode-1b_37.FIN2	142.9	1.656	0.7180	0.01900	0.08740	0.0012	0.3565300	547.00	11.00	539.90	7.10	572.0	55.0	539.9	7.1	1.298	
Rode-1b_38.FIN2	2450.0	4.690	0.3310	0.01600	0.04200	0.0015	0.4385700	289.00	12.00	265.00	9.40	481.0	93.0	265.0	9.4	8.304	Rim
Rode-1b_38.FIN2	590.0	1.862	0.3766	0.00750	0.05113	0.0007	0.4837600	324.90	5.70	321.50	4.10	336.0	42.0	321.5	4.1	1.046	Core
Rode-1b_39.FIN2	304.0	2.089	0.3467	0.00780	0.04857	0.0005	0.2371100	301.60	5.90	305.70	3.20	282.0	54.0	305.7	3.2	1.359	
Rode-1b_40.FIN2	10.0	0.345	16.4100	0.52000	0.18490	0.0059	0.6663900	2890.00	30.00	1091.00	32.00	4615.0	42.0	DISC	DISC	76.360	
Rode-1b_41.FIN2	284.0	1.977	0.3914	0.00920	0.05052	0.0006	0.2673600	334.60	6.80	317.70	3.50	432.0	55.0	317.7	3.5	5.051	
Rode-1b_42.FIN2	519.0	2.355	0.3253	0.00820	0.04250	0.0009	0.5094100	285.30	6.20	268.20	5.50	428.0	49.0	268.2	5.5	5.994	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
Rode-1b_43.FIN2	533.0	1.383	0.3442	0.00800	0.04766	0.0006	0.1807000	299.70	6.00	300.10	3.60	294.0	53.0	300.1	3.6	0.133	
Rode-1b_44.FIN2	472.0	25.000	0.4770	0.06000	0.05400	0.0022	0.0877270	391.00	36.00	339.00	13.00	660.0	220.0	339.0	13.0	13.299	Rim
Rode-1b_44.FIN2	183.0	1.356	1.8140	0.03400	0.17980	0.0028	0.6886400	1049.00	12.00	1066.00	15.00	1013.0	31.0	1013.0	31.0	5.272	Core
Rode-1b_45.FIN2	420.0	1.982	0.3471	0.00730	0.04911	0.0004	0.1747600	302.00	5.50	309.00	2.70	250.0	46.0	309.0	2.7	2.318	
Rode-1b_46.FIN2	70.4	1.680	1.0270	0.03500	0.11700	0.0037	0.4584200	718.00	18.00	712.00	21.00	741.0	75.0	712.0	21.0	0.836	
Rode-1b_47.FIN2	154.0	0.811	12.3300	0.12000	0.49770	0.0043	0.7262600	2628.50	9.00	2603.00	18.00	2654.0	11.0	2654.0	11.0	1.922	
Rode-1b_49.FIN2	705.0	1.920	0.8870	0.01200	0.10470	0.0010	0.3373900	644.10	6.60	641.80	5.80	657.0	29.0	641.8	5.8	0.357	
Rode-1b_50.FIN2	155.0	3.810	0.6080	0.03400	0.07600	0.0021	0.3390200	480.20	20.00	472.00	13.00	500.0	110.0	472.0	13.0	1.667	Rim
Rode-1b_50.FIN2	164.2	1.770	1.0570	0.04000	0.12110	0.0034	0.6984900	729.00	19.00	736.00	19.00	718.0	55.0	736.0	19.0	0.960	Core
Rode-1b_51.FIN2	599.3	4.800	0.8590	0.01500	0.09365	0.0008	0.3090400	629.00	8.10	577.10	4.90	826.0	33.0	577.1	4.9	8.251	
Rode-1b_52.FIN2	683.0	1.770	0.3631	0.00730	0.05006	0.0005	0.2998800	314.00	5.40	314.90	3.30	301.0	43.0	314.9	3.3	0.287	
Rode-1b_53.FIN2	392.0	2.095	0.4200	0.02200	0.04853	0.0007	0.1069500	347.00	13.00	305.40	4.30	596.0	82.0	305.4	4.3	11.988	
Rode-1b_54.FIN2	154.1	1.759	0.7050	0.03200	0.08440	0.0013	0.0724680	537.00	16.00	522.00	7.80	567.0	61.0	522.0	7.8	2.793	
Rode-1b_55.FIN2	290.0	1.830	8.2600	0.50000	0.30300	0.0170	0.9785900										

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
Rode-1b_86.FIN2	1560.0	82.000	0.9510	0.07900	0.10950	0.0060	0.6007000	675.00	40.00	670.00	35.00	680.0	120.0	670.0	35.0	0.741	Rim
Rode-1b_86.FIN2	275.0	0.742	1.6730	0.03600	0.16710	0.0023	0.7735200	996.00	13.00	996.00	13.00	1011.0	35.0	1011.0	35.0	1.484	Core
Rode-1b_87.FIN2	525.0	1.959	0.3645	0.00830	0.04935	0.0005	0.2684000	315.70	6.00	310.50	3.30	343.0	46.0	310.5	3.3	1.047	
Rode-1b_88.FIN2	730.0	2.030	0.3735	0.00830	0.05139	0.0008	0.3938100	321.60	6.10	323.00	4.60	319.0	45.0	323.0	4.6	0.435	
Rode-1b_89.FIN2	568.0	1.802	0.3390	0.04000	0.03980	0.0015	0.2798500	294.00	28.00	251.80	9.40	680.0	240.0	251.8	9.4	14.354	Rim
Rode-1b_89.FIN2	171.5	2.089	0.3390	0.01600	0.04689	0.0008	0.1012300	295.00	12.00	295.40	4.90	270.0	100.0	295.4	4.9	0.136	Core
Rode-1b_90.FIN2	195.0	0.500	0.8340	0.02300	0.09800	0.0013	0.3497300	613.00	12.00	602.50	7.60	625.0	52.0	602.5	7.6	1.713	
Rode-1b_91.FIN2	300.0	1.547	0.3483	0.00940	0.04739	0.0007	0.3314300	302.40	7.00	298.40	4.10	328.0	56.0	298.4	4.1	1.323	
Rode-1b_92.FIN2	734.0	9.400	1.5480	0.03300	0.15700	0.0026	0.1716900	947.00	13.00	940.00	15.00	964.0	29.0	964.0	29.0	2.490	
Rode-1b_93.FIN2	565.0	1.133	1.3320	0.02500	0.12810	0.0029	0.8003000	859.00	13.00	776.00	17.00	1078.0	29.0	776.0	17.0	9.662	
Rode-1b_94.FIN2	372.0	4.000	0.5440	0.01700	0.07050	0.0016	0.0395700	440.00	11.00	438.80	9.70	444.0	60.0	438.8	9.7	0.273	
Rode-1b_95.FIN2	316.0	1.546	0.3501	0.00980	0.04777	0.0006	0.1773100	302.40	6.80	309.80	3.80	301.0	56.0	300.8	3.8	0.529	
Rode-1b_96.FIN2	309.0	1.574	0.3402	0.00910	0.04637	0.0008	0.2016300	296.50	6.80	292.10	4.60	326.0	55.0	292.1	4.6	1.484	
Rode-1b_97.FIN2	3.6	0.340	0.8000	0.15000	0.02190	0.0030	0.0038544	497.00	80.00	139.00	19.00	900.0	2900.0	DISC	DISC	72.032	
Rode-1b_98.FIN2	353.0	5.380	0.9570	0.01500	0.11170	0.0013	0.3836800	680.40	7.80	682.40	7.30	674.0	34.0	682.4	7.3	0.294	
Rode-1b_99.FIN2	466.0	3.070	0.3746	0.00750	0.05260	0.0007	0.2021800	322.50	5.50	320.40	4.00	272.0	44.0	320.4	4.0	2.450	
Rode-1b_100.FIN2	255.0	1.653	0.3737	0.00990	0.05119	0.0006	0.2102500	321.40	7.30	321.80	3.80	310.0	55.0	321.8	3.8	0.124	
Rode-1b_101.FIN2	235.5	1.565	0.3525	0.00890	0.04848	0.0006	0.0708200	305.70	6.60	305.20	3.50	304.0	54.0	305.2	3.5	0.164	
Rode-1b_102.FIN2	1240.0	12.400	0.3110	0.05900	0.04100	0.0130	0.0024923	272.00	45.00	256.00	77.00	650.0	620.0	DISC	DISC	5.887	Rim
Rode-1b_102.FIN2	584.0	23.080	0.7460	0.01400	0.09080	0.0017	0.6541100	564.60	8.30	560.20	9.90	583.0	36.0	560.2	9.9	0.779	Core
Rode-1b_103.FIN2	422.0	2.460	0.3900	0.01600	0.04980	0.0018	0.3547800	330.10	11.00	313.00	11.00	481.0	68.0	313.0	11.0	5.152	
Rode-1b_104.FIN2	448.0	1.969	0.3749	0.00880	0.05119	0.0006	0.4395100	322.50	6.40	321.80	3.90	317.0	45.0	321.8	3.9	0.217	
Rode-1b_105.FIN2	631.0	7.000	0.4390	0.01800	0.05880	0.0018	0.2385300	372.00	14.00	368.00	11.00	390.0	100.0	368.0	11.0	1.075	Rim
Rode-1b_105.FIN2	92.6	2.140	1.0910	0.05300	0.12050	0.0036	0.4847400	744.00	26.00	733.00	21.00	767.0	89.0	733.0	21.0	1.478	Core
Rode-1b_106.FIN2	782.0	1.420	0.4313	0.00680	0.05700	0.0005	0.3057400	363.70	4.80	357.30	3.10	406.0	35.0	357.3	3.1	1.760	
Rode-1b_107.FIN2	356.0	2.480	0.3520	0.00760	0.04942	0.0006	0.2377100	305.60	5.70	310.90	3.40	268.0	46.0	310.9	3.4	1.734	
Rode-1b_108.FIN2	142.5	0.304	0.5140	0.01600	0.06665	0.0009	0.0858830	419.00	11.00	415.90	5.60	421.0	69.0	415.9	5.6	0.740	
Rode-1b_109.FIN2	183.0	1.260	0.4230	0.01400	0.05120	0.0010	0.0891780	357.00	10.00	321.90	6.00	581.0	81.0	321.9	6.3	9.832	
Rode-1b_110.FIN2	252.0	1.339	0.3550	0.01000	0.04927	0.0006	0.2643700	307.70	7.60	310.00	3.70	292.0	59.0	310.0	3.7	0.747	
Rode-1b_111.FIN2	196.7	1.188	1.5650	0.03200	0.14690	0.0026	0.4133200	853.00	12.00	883.00	15.00	1129.0	42.0	1129.0	42.0	21.789	
Rode-1b_112.FIN2	404.0	3.840	0.6390	0.01200	0.08230	0.0010	0.5120000	500.70	7.60	509.90	6.20	462.0	38.0	509.9	6.2	1.837	
Rode-1b_113.FIN2	283.7	1.120	0.3994	0.00840	0.04720	0.0005	0.1720600	296.00	6.20	297.30	2.80	280.0	48.0	297.3	2.8	0.439	
Rode-1b_114.FIN2	84.7	1.461	0.8170	0.03100	0.09650	0.0014	0.1028700	598.00	14.00	593.80	8.00	591.0	67.0	593.8	8.0	0.702	
Rode-1b_115.FIN2	47.2	0.675	2.9910	0.08700	0.06480	0.0014	0.2740300	1291.00	25.00	404.60	8.40	3405.0	54.0	DISC	DISC	68.060	
Rode-1b_116.FIN2	170.0	1.580	0.4270	0.01500	0.05490	0.0011	0.3326700	361.00	11.00	344.30	6.60	455.0	74.0	344.3	6.6	4.626	
Rode-1b_117.FIN2	300.0	1.588	1.3110	0.03100	0.14030	0.0027	0.4397600	847.00	13.00	846.00	15.00	833.0	50.0	846.0	15.0	0.118	
Rode-1b_118.FIN2	279.0	1.400	0.9640	0.06100	0.10770	0.0019	0.1860100	679.00	25.00	659.00	11.00	739.0	90.0	659.0	11.0	2.946	Rim
Rode-1b_118.FIN2	220.6	1.033	1.4200	0.04400	0.14760	0.0029	0.5138300	896.00	18.00	887.00	16.00	918.0	55.0	918.0	55.0	3.377	Core
Rode-1b_119.FIN2	229.0	0.997	0.6300	0.11000	0.03450	0.0044	0.0933670	476.00	61.00	218.00	27.00	1970.0	300.0	DISC	DISC	54.207	Rim
Rode-1b_119.FIN2	251.9	0.613	1.2860	0.05600	0.11290	0.0027	0.5087900	842.00	27.00	689.00	16.00	1268.0	62.0	DISC	DISC	18.171	Core
Rode-1b_120.FIN2	933.0	5.695	0.8788	0.00950	0.10389	0.0009	0.4922300	639.90	5.20	637.10	5.00	654.0	21.0	637.1	5.3	0.438	
Rode-1b_121.FIN2	328.6	1.691	0.3630	0.01000	0.04895	0.0007	0.1565400	313.30	7.70	308.00	4.30	342.0	57.0	308.0	4.3	1.692	
Rode-1b_122.FIN2	368.0	1.410	0.3880	0.01300	0.04950	0.0013	0.4471600	332.00	9.30	311.20	7.80	453.0	75.0	311.2	7.8	6.265	
Rode-1b_123.FIN2	127.0	2.231	0.6790	0.02300	0.08500	0.0012	0.2171200	523.00	14.00	526.00	6.90	503.0	72.0	526.0	6.9	0.574	
Rode-1b_124.FIN2	662.0	1.640	0.4067	0.00900	0.05468	0.0007	0.4966700	345.70	6.50	343.10	4.40	363.0	42.0	343.1	4.4	0.752	
Rode-1b_125.FIN2	198.0	0.954	0.8350	0.02000	0.10420	0.0018	0.5738300	616.00	12.00	639.00	10.00	532.0	45.0	639.0	10.0	3.734	
Rode-1b_126.FIN2	311.0	1.541	0.3553	0.00860	0.04901	0.0006	0.2058300	308.00	6.40	308.40	3.90	307.0	53.0	308.4	3.9	0.130	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
Rode-1b_127.FIN2	891.0	1.199	0.8090	0.01500	0.09090	0.0015	0.7783200	600.40	8.60	561.90	8.60	761.0	25.0	561.9	8.6	6.412	
Rode-1b_128.FIN2	321.0	1.741	0.3553	0.00830	0.04850	0.0005	0.1011100	308.00	6.20	305.30	3.10	329.0	50.0	305.3	3.1	0.877	
Rode-1b_129.FIN2	344.0	2.740	5.1600	0.22000	0.32200	0.0130	0.1012300	1841.00	37.00	1795.00	63.00	1900.0	84.0	1900.0	84.0	5.528	Rim
Rode-1b_129.FIN2	460.0	0.895	4.3600	0.18000	0.43650	0.0084	0.8347200	1770.00	17.00	2332.00	23.00	2409.0	17.0	2409.0	17.0	3.196	Core
Rode-1b_130.FIN2	238.0	2.359	5.0200	0.12000	0.28910	0.0058	0.5718900	1816.00	20.00	1635.00	29.00	2047.0	28.0	2047.0	28.0	20.127	
Rode-1b_131.FIN2	254.0	2.340	1.4550	0.03300	0.15420	0.0026	0.5068600	910.00	13.00	924.00	15.00	880.0	30.0	880.0	30.0	5.000	
Rode-1b_132.FIN2	267.0	1.300	0.8660	0.02100	0.10600	0.0019	0.5639300	631.00	11.00	649.00	11.00	574.0	48.0	649.0	11.0	2.853	
Rode-1b_133.FIN2	235.0	2.006	0.3478	0.00970	0.04898	0.0005	0.0818210	302.00	7.30	308.20	3.20	257.0	60.0	308.2	3.2	2.053	
Rode-1b_134.FIN2	602.0	30.500	0.3945	0.00750	0.05287	0.0008	0.3650300	337.10	5.50	332.10	5.00	383.0	44.0	332.1	5.0	1.483	
Rode-1b_135.FIN2	26.6	0.755	5.8800	0.17000	0.08030	0.0018	0.3385500	1949.00	27.00	498.00	11.00	4316.0	45.0	DISC	DISC	74.448	
ROD-3_1.FIN2	392.0	2.951	0.3366	0.00630	0.04786	0.0005	0.2559100	294.10	4.80	301.30	2.90	234.0	40.0	301.3	2.9	2.448	
ROD-3_3.FIN2	156.0	3.040	0.4080	0.01100	0.05533	0.0008	0.2197900	346.40	7.60	347.10	4.90	342.0	58.0	347.1	4.9	0.202	
ROD-3_4.FIN2	486.0	1.543	0.4301	0.00780	0.05805	0.0009	0.5662500	362.70	5.50	363.70	5.20	351.0	34.0	363.7	5.2	0.276	
ROD-3_5.FIN2	503.0	2.690	0.8810	0.01500	0.103												



Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
ROD-3 38.FIN2	173.0	2.130	0.4146	0.00940	0.05676	0.0010	0.3504000	352.20	6.90	355.80	5.80	318.0	50.0	355.8	5.8	1.022	
ROD-3 39.FIN2	211.7	1.872	7.5000	0.21000	0.34670	0.0082	0.7806300	2169.00	25.00	1918.00	40.00	2416.0	30.0	2416.0	30.0	20.613	
ROD-3 40.FIN2	276.0	3.030	0.3553	0.00690	0.04858	0.0007	0.3543200	308.80	5.00	305.80	4.20	315.0	43.0	305.8	4.2	0.972	
ROD-3 41.FIN2	611.0	6.090	0.6640	0.03500	0.08010	0.0033	0.5011400	516.00	22.00	497.00	20.00	600.0	110.0	497.0	20.0	3.682	Rim
ROD-3 41.FIN2	179.0	1.352	1.0920	0.02200	0.12470	0.0014	0.2963700	748.00	10.00	757.30	7.90	715.0	40.0	757.3	7.9	1.243	Core
ROD-3 42.FIN2	172.2	2.140	0.3585	0.00870	0.04907	0.0007	0.4691000	310.30	6.50	308.80	4.60	310.0	48.0	308.8	4.6	0.483	
ROD-3 43.FIN2	292.0	1.210	0.9800	0.01800	0.11070	0.0016	0.5376100	692.30	9.00	676.90	9.50	741.0	32.0	676.9	9.5	2.224	
ROD-3 44.FIN2	194.0	3.020	0.7970	0.01700	0.09570	0.0016	0.5535000	593.50	9.70	589.00	9.30	618.0	44.0	589.0	9.3	0.758	
ROD-3 45.FIN2	286.0	2.257	7.7900	0.22000	0.34600	0.0100	0.8161900	2203.00	25.00	1911.00	48.00	2489.0	29.0	2489.0	29.0	23.222	
ROD-3 46.FIN2	338.0	2.188	0.3511	0.00780	0.04875	0.0008	0.4492200	305.70	5.80	306.70	4.70	292.0	45.0	306.7	4.7	0.327	
ROD-3 47.FIN2	582.0	25.400	0.5810	0.02000	0.07280	0.0023	0.8881400	463.00	13.00	453.00	14.00	519.0	33.0	453.0	14.0	2.160	
ROD-3 48.FIN2	133.2	2.020	0.4180	0.01900	0.05033	0.0010	0.3908200	352.00	13.00	316.50	5.90	550.0	96.0	316.5	5.9	10.085	
ROD-3 49.FIN2	249.0	1.970	1.4690	0.03000	0.15090	0.0025	0.7129300	915.00	12.00	908.00	15.00	930.0	31.0	930.0	31.0	2.366	
ROD-3 50.FIN2	216.0	2.559	0.3594	0.00810	0.04942	0.0007	0.4826700	311.10	6.00	310.90	4.20	313.0	45.0	310.9	4.2	0.064	
ROD-3 51.FIN2	553.0	2.433	0.3522	0.00600	0.04752	0.0006	0.2826900	306.00	4.50	299.20	3.80	351.0	41.0	299.2	3.8	2.222	
ROD-3 52.FIN2	116.2	1.857	0.6920	0.01900	0.08150	0.0014	0.4794500	532.00	12.00	504.80	8.40	630.0	54.0	504.9	8.4	5.094	
ROD-3 53.FIN2	131.5	1.889	0.3780	0.01100	0.05039	0.0008	0.1911700	324.70	7.90	316.90	4.60	359.0	63.0	316.9	4.6	2.402	
ROD-3 54.FIN2	890.0	4.670	0.3566	0.00740	0.04843	0.0009	0.7025700	309.10	5.50	304.90	5.40	337.0	33.0	304.9	5.4	1.359	
ROD-3 55.FIN2	246.3	1.915	5.1130	0.08700	0.31430	0.0039	0.7965700	1835.00	15.00	1761.00	19.00	1931.0	18.0	1931.0	18.0	8.804	
ROD-3 56.FIN2	434.0	2.910	0.3574	0.00630	0.04825	0.0005	0.4084500	309.80	4.70	303.80	2.90	339.0	37.0	303.8	2.9	1.937	
ROD-3 57.FIN2	870.0	24.300	0.3420	0.01000	0.04690	0.0011	0.6005100	298.00	7.90	295.20	6.80	333.0	58.0	295.2	6.8	0.940	Rim
ROD-3 57.FIN2	157.7	0.618	0.7450	0.01700	0.08790	0.0013	0.2634800	564.20	9.60	543.30	7.70	637.0	51.0	543.3	7.7	3.704	Core
ROD-3 58.FIN2	389.0	2.210	0.4285	0.00750	0.05888	0.0007	0.4866100	361.60	5.30	368.80	4.40	323.0	36.0	368.8	4.4	1.991	
ROD-3 60.FIN2	376.0	1.278	0.4551	0.00820	0.05955	0.0007	0.4577100	380.20	5.70	372.80	4.30	412.0	36.0	372.8	4.3	1.946	
ROD-3 61.FIN2	250.0	2.712	0.3430	0.00790	0.04762	0.0007	0.2495900	298.80	6.00	299.80	4.30	287.0	46.0	299.8	4.3	0.335	
ROD-3 62.FIN2	499.0	1.917	0.3671	0.00760	0.05028	0.0006	0.6565000	318.40	5.60	316.20	3.80	331.0	39.0	316.2	3.8	0.691	
ROD-3 63.FIN2	331.0	1.730	0.7720	0.02100	0.09050	0.0023	0.7324200	579.00	12.00	558.00	13.00	674.0	40.0	558.0	13.0	3.627	Rim
ROD-3 63.FIN2	269.2	2.017	2.2220	0.06700	0.18150	0.0045	0.7549500	1185.00	21.00	1074.00	24.00	1391.0	38.0	1391.0	38.0	22.789	Core
ROD-3 65.FIN2	499.0	1.809	0.3456	0.00570	0.04783	0.0006	0.4824000	301.00	4.30	301.30	3.60	292.0	34.0	301.3	3.6	0.101	
ROD-3 66.FIN2	910.0	38.000	2.0250	0.09600	0.17990	0.0066	0.7001400	1123.00	32.00	1066.00	36.00	1237.0	66.0	1237.0	66.0	13.824	Rim
ROD-3 66.FIN2	191.8	0.874	6.3660	0.07200	0.36600	0.0038	0.6180600	2026.30	9.80	2010.00	18.00	2038.0	16.0	2038.0	16.0	1.374	Core
ROD-3 67.FIN2	83.8	1.148	0.7810	0.03300	0.17420	0.0021	0.4959000	1036.00	12.00	1035.00	11.00	1035.0	33.0	1035.0	33.0	0.000	
ROD-3 68.FIN2	523.0	10.300	0.6660	0.02800	0.10230	0.0026	0.7580600	632.00	15.00	628.00	15.00	653.0	46.0	628.0	15.0	0.633	Rim
ROD-3 68.FIN2	222.3	3.990	1.7720	0.05200	0.15090	0.0027	0.3830700	1033.00	19.00	906.00	15.00	1306.0	58.0	906.0	58.0	DISC	DISC
ROD-3 69.FIN2	479.0	4.310	0.8810	0.01200	0.10310	0.0012	0.6567500	640.80	6.50	632.20	7.20	671.0	24.0	632.2	7.2	1.342	
ROD-3 70.FIN2	245.0	2.660	0.8420	0.02300	0.09980	0.0016	0.4716100	617.00	13.00	613.00	9.70	616.0	50.0	613.0	9.7	0.948	
ROD-3 71.FIN2	72.8	0.949	0.8550	0.02100	0.10220	0.0013	0.3112100	625.00	11.00	627.10	7.30	611.0	52.0	627.1	7.3	0.336	
ROD-3 72.FIN2	774.0	3.342	0.3518	0.00460	0.04875	0.0005	0.4790700	305.90	3.40	306.80	2.90	293.0	28.0	306.8	2.9	0.294	
ROD-3 73.FIN2	590.0	0.921	0.3808	0.00890	0.05241	0.0007	0.6185700	326.80	6.60	329.30	4.40	326.0	40.0	329.3	4.4	0.765	
ROD-3 74.FIN2	417.0	2.870	0.3445	0.00750	0.04680	0.0008	0.5726200	300.70	5.90	294.80	5.10	353.0	43.0	294.8	5.1	1.962	
ROD-3 75.FIN2	557.0	1.542	0.3637	0.00700	0.04950	0.0006	0.5135800	314.50	5.20	311.40	3.40	325.0	36.0	311.4	3.4	0.986	
ROD-3 76.FIN2	447.0	2.061	0.3447	0.00610	0.04828	0.0005	0.2865800	300.30	4.60	303.90	3.00	265.0	38.0	303.9	3.0	1.199	
ROD-3 77.FIN2	571.0	33.000	0.3740	0.03700	0.04970	0.0036	0.7646400	321.00	28.00	313.00	22.00	390.0	150.0	313.0	22.0	2.492	Rim
ROD-3 77.FIN2	141.5	1.577	1.2750	0.02100	0.13810	0.0016	0.2619900	833.60	9.20	833.90	9.00	825.0	36.0	833.9	9.0	0.036	Core
ROD-3 78.FIN2	261.0	2.414	0.3660	0.00930	0.04576	0.0008	0.2497600	316.00	6.90	288.40	5.00	509.0	59.0	288.4	5.0	8.734	
ROD-3 79.FIN2	480.0	2.685	0.3553	0.00690	0.05014	0.0007	0.4893400	308.30	5.20	315.40	4.00	260.0	40.0	315.4	4.0	2.303	
ROD-3 80.FIN2	310.0	2.189	0.5300	0.01500	0.06880	0.0017	0.4910700	431.10	9.90	429.00	10.00	459.0	64.0	429.0	10.0	0.487	Rim

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
ROD-3 80.FIN2	451.0	2.790	0.8080	0.01600	0.09600	0.0016	0.6036900	602.10	8.50	590.70	9.30	646.0	33.0	590.7	9.3	1.893	
ROD-3 81.FIN2	508.0	1.272	0.3579	0.00700	0.04935	0.0006	0.5431500	310.20	5.20	310.50	3.90	297.0	37.0	310.5	3.9	0.097	
ROD-3 82.FIN2	349.0	2.473	0.3414	0.00600	0.04840	0.0005	0.3093000	298.40	4.60	304.60	3.20	246.0	39.0	304.6	3.2	2.078	
ROD-3 83.FIN2	1790.0	3.038	0.4000	0.00570	0.05307	0.0007	0.7467400	341.40	4.10	333.30	4.50	392.0	22.0	333.3	4.5	2.373	
ROD-3 84.FIN2	127.3	1.680	4.5300	0.11000	0.28780	0.0067	0.8717000	1730.00	22.00	1628.00	34.00	1862.0	22.0	1862.0	22.0	12.567	
ROD-3 86.FIN2	48.1	2.770	1.6800	0.04200	0.16350	0.0026	0.6814300	997.00	16.00	976.00	14.00	1041.0	46.0	976.0	46.0	6.244	
ROD-3 87.FIN2	414.0	2.488	0.6171	0.00880	0.07793	0.0007	0.4698900	487.40	5.50	483.70	4.10	501.0	29.0	483.7	4.1	0.759	
ROD-3 88.FIN2	826.0	3.270	0.3669	0.00530	0.05050	0.0006	0.6157500	317.00	4.00	317.60	3.50	309.0	28.0	317.6	3.5	0.189	
ROD-3 89.FIN2	356.0	1.249	0.4238	0.00810	0.05746	0.0007	0.4051600	358.10	5.80	360.10	4.10	336.0	40.0	360.1	4.1	0.959	
ROD-3 90.FIN2	123.9	1.030	1.7020	0.02600	0.16480	0.0019	0.5048700	1007.60	9.80	983.00	10.00	1057.0	27.0	1057.0	27.0	7.001	
ROD-3 92.FIN2	297.0	1.629	0.6440	0.01200	0.08100	0.0010	0.5681100	503.60	7.10	502.20	6.20	498.0	33.0	502.2	6.2	0.278	
ROD-3 93.FIN2	605.0	52.500	1.7210	0.02300	0.16900	0.0022	0.6528300	1018.60	8.60	1006.00	12.00	1040.0	22.0	1040.0	22.0	3.269	Rim
ROD-3 93.FIN2	104.8	2.130	2.8380	0.06400	0.23940	0.0045	0.4240100	1364.00	17.00	1383.00	23.00	1329.0	43.0	1329.0	43.0	4.063	Core
ROD-3 94.FIN2	565.0	7.200	0.5827	0.00820	0.07404												

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm						Age Ma			Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
ROD-3 133.FIN2	483.0	2,471	0.3514	0.00560	0.04799	0.0005	0.3318400	305.50	4.20	302.10	3.10	323.0	36.0	302.1	3.1	1.113	
ROD-3 134.FIN2	232.0	7,540	0.5710	0.01200	0.07360	0.0010	0.5041900	457.70	8.00	457.50	6.20	446.0	43.0	457.5	6.2	0.044	
ROD-3 135.FIN2	342.0	1,792	0.3422	0.00730	0.04755	0.0006	0.3744300	300.40	5.70	299.40	3.70	291.0	45.0	299.4	3.7	0.333	
ROD-4 1.FIN2	366.0	0.860	0.8490	0.01100	0.10047	0.0009	0.3918700	623.50	6.30	617.10	5.00	632.0	29.0	617.1	5.0	1.026	
ROD-4 2.FIN2	786.0	1,340	0.4403	0.00830	0.05687	0.0006	0.4342100	379.00	5.90	356.50	3.70	437.0	38.0	356.5	3.7	3.649	
ROD-4 3.FIN2	1247.0	1,640	0.4000	0.00480	0.05422	0.0005	0.5755600	341.40	3.50	340.40	2.80	331.0	23.0	340.4	2.8	0.203	
ROD-4 4.FIN2	556.0	2,444	0.6310	0.01200	0.07914	0.0009	0.4560100	496.30	7.40	490.90	5.30	503.0	38.0	490.9	5.3	1.088	
ROD-4 5.FIN2	382.0	3,020	0.5790	0.01200	0.07260	0.0011	0.3994700	463.60	7.90	451.60	6.40	511.0	45.0	451.6	6.4	2.588	Rim
ROD-4 6.FIN2	101.8	1,136	1.0930	0.03200	0.12180	0.0019	0.4177100	748.00	16.00	741.00	11.00	745.0	58.0	741.0	11.0	0.936	Core
ROD-4 7.FIN2	78.8	11,000	0.4330	0.03000	0.08880	0.0039	0.6077700	356.00	27.00	368.00	24.00	350.0	290.0	368.0	24.0	0.546	Rim
ROD-4 7.FIN2	259.8	1,016	5.1086	0.03200	0.31860	0.0034	0.6090700	1839.00	9.10	1763.00	17.00	190.70	15.0	190.70	15.0	7.551	Core
ROD-4 8.FIN2	532.0	2,230	0.7752	0.00980	0.09415	0.0009	0.5797500	582.20	5.60	580.00	5.40	581.0	22.0	580.0	5.4	0.378	
ROD-4 9.FIN2	568.0	1,108	0.4309	0.00870	0.05542	0.0005	0.3198600	363.40	6.10	347.70	3.20	444.0	43.0	347.7	3.2	4.320	
ROD-4 10.FIN2	459.1	3,830	0.3620	0.01200	0.04758	0.0009	0.4369300	313.70	9.10	299.70	5.80	408.0	70.0	299.7	5.8	4.463	Rim
ROD-4 10.FIN2	660.0	2,016	1.2610	0.02700	0.13370	0.0020	0.5123200	828.00	12.00	809.00	11.00	879.0	43.0	809.0	11.0	2.295	Core
ROD-4 11.FIN2	704.0	1,830	0.4237	0.00610	0.05631	0.0005	0.4986000	358.40	4.40	353.10	3.20	378.0	29.0	353.1	3.2	1.479	
ROD-4 12.FIN2	989.0	170.000	0.3949	0.00940	0.05297	0.0008	0.5476500	337.60	6.80	332.70	4.60	359.0	45.0	332.7	4.6	1.451	Rim
ROD-4 12.FIN2	507.0	3,480	0.6190	0.01500	0.07890	0.0011	0.6246900	488.70	9.30	489.70	6.70	463.0	46.0	489.7	6.7	0.205	Core
ROD-4 13.FIN2	383.0	4,700	0.5000	0.03300	0.06490	0.0012	0.3535600	411.00	22.00	405.10	7.60	450.0	140.0	405.1	7.6	1.436	Rim
ROD-4 13.FIN2	144.0	0.934	0.6670	0.01400	0.08124	0.0009	0.3050400	518.70	8.70	503.50	5.40	559.0	45.0	503.5	5.4	2.930	Core
ROD-4 14.FIN2	249.0	1,831	0.3467	0.00570	0.04767	0.0004	0.2853600	301.90	4.30	300.20	2.40	291.0	37.0	300.2	2.4	0.563	
ROD-4 15.FIN2	609.0	18,300	0.8430	0.02300	0.10060	0.0019	0.6805400	623.00	11.00	618.00	11.00	633.0	43.0	618.0	11.0	0.803	Rim
ROD-4 15.FIN2	160.3	1,032	1.5550	0.03000	0.15670	0.0025	0.5715600	952.00	12.00	938.00	14.00	967.0	35.0	967.0	35.0	2.999	Core
ROD-4 16.FIN2	81.0	1,618	0.8930	0.02300	0.10300	0.0012	0.2199700	645.00	12.00	631.70	7.10	668.0	51.0	631.7	7.1	2.062	
ROD-4 17.FIN2	390.0	1,637	0.6469	0.00930	0.07984	0.0007	0.4768300	506.00	5.80	495.10	4.40	531.0	29.0	495.1	4.4	2.154	
ROD-4 18.FIN2	237.0	2,094	0.5820	0.01000	0.07336	0.0008	0.1597800	465.20	6.70	456.30	4.60	491.0	41.0	456.3	4.6	1.913	
ROD-4 19.FIN2	701.0	1,298	1.1470	0.01800	0.11940	0.0017	0.6042400	775.30	8.40	726.70	9.70	897.0	29.0	726.7	9.7	6.269	
ROD-4 20.FIN2	139.0	1,691	9.9900	0.14000	0.45440	0.0050	0.6429500	2432.00	13.00	2414.00	22.00	2434.0	19.0	2434.0	19.0	0.822	
ROD-4 21.FIN2	576.0	3,325	0.6190	0.02100	0.07820	0.0017	0.3531700	488.00	13.00	473.00	10.00	553.0	77.0	473.0	10.0	0.374	Rim
ROD-4 21.FIN2	341.0	0.952	0.7700	0.01300	0.09380	0.0010	0.3111200	579.40	7.50	578.20	5.60	566.0	37.0	578.2	5.6	0.121	Core
ROD-4 22.FIN2	445.0	2,690	0.9140	0.06400	0.10890	0.0063	0.9705400	658.00	34.00	666.00	37.00	627.0	41.0	666.0	37.0	1.216	
ROD-4 23.FIN2	105.1	2,203	0.6760	0.02000	0.07598	0.0009	0.3957600	525.00	12.00	477.10	5.40	737.0	60.0	477.1	5.4	10.076	
ROD-4 24.FIN2	31.5	1,812	5.1700	0.13000	0.32090	0.0051	0.6827000	1844.00	21.00	1793.00	25.00	1889.0	34.0	1889.0	34.0	5.082	
ROD-4 25.FIN2	1580.0	68,500	0.4056	0.00740	0.05431	0.0009	0.3809900	345.50	5.40	340.90	5.30	369.0	43.0	340.9	5.3	1.331	Rim
ROD-4 25.FIN2	991.0	1,151	0.8950	0.01500	0.10480	0.0012	0.6324200	648.60	8.10	642.20	7.10	655.0	28.0	642.2	7.1	0.987	Core
ROD-4 26.FIN2	116.4	1,220	1.8750	0.02800	0.17810	0.0015	0.3239100	1070.60	9.90	1056.20	8.00	1089.0	31.0	1089.0	31.0	3.012	
ROD-4 27.FIN2	286.0	1,249	5.9600	0.10000	0.32110	0.0041	0.8601000	1969.00	15.00	1795.00	20.00	2148.0	22.0	2148.0	22.0	16.434	
ROD-4 28.FIN2	243.0	1,300	5.1590	0.07400	0.32270	0.0040	0.4837400	1845.00	12.00	1802.00	20.00	1880.0	23.0	1880.0	23.0	4.149	
ROD-4 29.FIN2	608.0	1,690	0.7650	0.01100	0.09208	0.0008	0.4044900	576.50	6.30	567.80	4.70	605.0	28.0	567.8	4.7	1.909	
ROD-4 30.FIN2	128.0	0.930	0.8610	0.02000	0.10200	0.0012	0.4968300	628.00	11.00	625.90	6.80	608.0	47.0	625.9	6.8	0.334	
ROD-4 31.FIN2	249.7	0.742	1.7390	0.02400	0.17070	0.0017	0.4770400	1022.00	9.10	1015.60	9.60	1022.0	25.0	1022.0	25.0	0.626	
ROD-4 32.FIN2	374.0	2,117	10.5600	0.14000	0.44820	0.0051	0.6337900	2484.00	12.00	2387.00	23.00	2566.0	16.0	2566.0	16.0	6.976	
ROD-4 33.FIN2	208.0	2,290	1.4510	0.02000	0.14920	0.0012	0.4320900	909.40	8.50	896.60	6.60	927.0	26.0	927.0	26.0	3.279	
ROD-4 34.FIN2	78.8	1,196	1.8490	0.02900	0.17870	0.0015	0.3238600	1061.00	10.00	1059.80	8.30	1048.0	30.0	1048.0	30.0	1.126	
ROD-4 35.FIN2	291.0	1,170	0.8930	0.02600	0.10640	0.0019	0.4892700	646.00	14.00	651.00	11.00	631.0	46.0	651.0	11.0	0.774	
ROD-4 36.FIN2	512.0	1,572	0.3640	0.00570	0.04910	0.0004	0.4258300	314.80	4.20	309.00	2.40	337.0	32.0	309.0	2.4	1.842	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm						Age Ma			Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
ROD-4 38.FIN2	516.0	1,721	0.4130	0.00740	0.05534	0.0006	0.5407100	364.90	5.40	347.20	3.50	464.0	33.0	347.2	3.5	4.851	
ROD-4 39.FIN2	66.0	0.954	0.8220	0.02400	0.10120	0.0012	0.1083800	606.00	13.00	621.10	7.00	525.0	65.0	621.1	7.0	2.492	
ROD-4 40.FIN2	259.0	2,290	0.4402	0.00870	0.05952	0.0006	0.2747900	370.70	6.00	372.60	3.90	333.0	45.0	372.6	3.9	0.513	
ROD-4 41.FIN2	683.0	1,004	10.8300	0.18000	0.44650	0.0064	0.7766100	2507.00	15.00	2379.00	28.00	2619.0	15.0	2619.0	15.0	9.164	
ROD-4 42.FIN2	175.0	1,518	1.9180	0.02600	0.18470	0.0016	0.4828500	1086.30	9.00	1092.30	8.80	1069.0	25.0	1069.0	25.0	2.180	
ROD-4 44.FIN2	592.0	5,630	0.7830	0.01900	0.09610	0.0021	0.5158100	587.00	11.00	591.00	12.00	574.0	50.0	591.0	12.0	0.681	Rim
ROD-4 44.FIN2	149.5	2,613	1.0720	0.02400	0.12420	0.0012	0.3450800	738.00	12.00	754.40	7.10	680.0	44.0	754.4	7.1	2.222	Core
ROD-4 45.FIN2	3970.0	8,480	0.8490	0.02800	0.09330	0.0033	0.8431200	624.00	16.00	575.00	20.00	813.0	39.0	575.0	20.0	7.853	Rim
ROD-4 45.FIN2	358.0	4,380	1.1120	0.01700	0.12570	0.0014	0.4474000	759.30	8.30	763.40							

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
ROD-4_80.FIN2	165,0	0,781	1,5850	0,02400	0,16390	0,0018	0,5523000	962,70	9,30	978,20	9,80	941,0	28,0	941,0	28,0	3,953	
ROD-4_81.FIN2	950,0	0,200	0,4980	0,02800	0,06210	0,0034	0,9184000	409,00	19,00	388,00	21,00	550,0	45,0	388,0	21,0	5,134	Rim
ROD-4_82.FIN2	250,0	0,768	11,5200	0,02600	0,10850	0,0014	0,2094600	660,00	14,00	663,80	7,90	632,0	63,0	663,8	7,9	0,576	Core
ROD-4_83.FIN2	164,6	0,417	5,9600	0,01000	0,35480	0,0052	0,6216200	1969,00	15,00	1957,00	24,00	1987,0	26,0	1987,0	26,0	1,510	
ROD-4_84.FIN2	120,3	1,580	1,8180	0,02400	0,17870	0,0015	0,3886800	1050,50	8,80	1059,50	8,30	1040,0	26,0	1040,0	26,0	1,875	
ROD-4_85.FIN2	198,3	0,996	5,3770	0,05100	0,33490	0,0025	0,5624700	1880,00	8,20	1862,00	12,00	1904,0	15,0	1904,0	15,0	2,206	
ROD-4_86.FIN2	419,0	0,734	0,8860	0,01100	0,10526	0,0009	0,4494300	643,70	6,00	645,10	5,10	645,0	25,0	645,1	5,1	0,217	
ROD-4_87.FIN2	288,0	1,877	2,9130	0,03800	0,24140	0,0020	0,6575000	1384,70	9,50	1393,00	11,00	1382,0	18,0	1382,0	18,0	0,796	
ROD-4_88.FIN2	294,0	1,529	0,3496	0,00720	0,04839	0,0005	0,3600700	303,90	5,40	304,60	3,00	299,0	42,0	304,6	3,0	0,230	
ROD-4_89.FIN2	296,0	2,294	0,3572	0,00720	0,04954	0,0005	0,0577800	309,30	5,40	311,70	2,00	296,0	47,0	311,7	2,9	0,711	
ROD-4_90.FIN2	517,0	1,385	0,7950	0,01100	0,09228	0,0010	0,6358000	594,50	6,70	598,50	5,60	596,0	26,0	598,9	5,6	4,306	
ROD-4_92.FIN2	334,0	1,438	0,9330	0,01100	0,10994	0,0010	0,4174800	668,70	5,90	672,30	5,60	667,0	24,0	672,3	5,6	0,338	
ROD-4_93.FIN2	115,8	0,760	5,3440	0,06400	0,33690	0,0025	0,5102700	1874,00	10,00	1871,00	12,00	1889,0	20,0	1889,0	20,0	0,953	
ROD-4_94.FIN2	271,0	0,553	0,8600	0,01500	0,09920	0,0011	0,2641500	629,30	8,40	609,50	6,20	708,0	38,0	609,5	6,2	3,146	
ROD-4_95.FIN2	161,0	1,512	4,9480	0,05700	0,33340	0,0033	0,7012600	1808,90	9,80	1854,00	16,00	1771,0	16,0	1771,0	16,0	4,687	
ROD-4_96.FIN2	67,7	0,292	0,8010	0,02800	0,09450	0,0013	0,2931200	594,00	15,00	581,90	7,50	637,0	74,0	581,9	7,5	2,037	
ROD-4_97.FIN2	259,2	1,166	0,3960	0,00850	0,05297	0,0005	0,1957500	338,80	6,30	332,70	3,10	373,0	46,0	332,7	3,1	1,800	
ROD-4_98.FIN2	215,7	2,570	0,3550	0,00730	0,04932	0,0005	0,0916430	307,90	5,50	310,30	2,90	296,0	48,0	310,3	2,9	0,779	
ROD-4_99.FIN2	683,0	1,010	1,8170	0,04400	0,17940	0,0029	0,5905300	1055,00	14,00	1063,00	16,00	1059,0	41,0	1059,0	41,0	0,378	Rim
ROD-4_100.FIN2	169,8	2,713	4,4450	0,09500	0,29100	0,0048	0,7280700	1719,00	18,00	1646,00	24,00	1821,0	26,0	1821,0	26,0	9,610	Core
ROD-4_101.FIN2	665,0	5,820	0,4208	0,00730	0,05643	0,0006	0,5537000	356,20	5,20	353,90	3,60	379,0	33,0	353,9	3,6	0,646	
ROD-4_102.FIN2	1092,0	9,400	0,8540	0,01500	0,10160	0,0021	0,7226300	627,00	10,00	624,00	12,00	661,0	34,0	624,0	12,0	0,478	Rim
ROD-4_103.FIN2	244,2	2,553	1,7340	0,02400	0,17180	0,0016	0,5216400	1020,20	9,00	1021,90	9,00	1024,0	24,0	1024,0	24,0	0,205	Core
ROD-4_104.FIN2	194,5	1,283	1,1330	0,01500	0,12840	0,0011	0,1808900	769,00	7,30	778,50	6,40	745,0	32,0	778,5	6,4	1,235	
ROD-4_105.FIN2	60,4	-5,000	0,8310	0,05300	0,10330	0,0025	0,3143900	621,00	35,00	634,00	14,00	570,0	150,0	634,0	14,0	2,093	Rim
ROD-4_106.FIN2	195,5	1,466	8,1580	0,09200	0,35390	0,0037	0,6899100	2249,10	9,90	1953,00	17,00	2540,0	15,0	2540,0	15,0	23,110	Core
ROD-4_107.FIN2	164,7	1,223	0,8150	0,01600	0,09701	0,0010	0,1187400	605,10	9,10	596,80	5,70	645,0	46,0	596,8	5,7	1,372	
ROD-4_108.FIN2	527,0	2,380	0,6190	0,01300	0,08010	0,0013	0,5978700	488,70	8,10	496,80	7,70	461,0	37,0	496,8	7,7	1,657	
ROD-4_109.FIN2	177,7	2,051	0,6190	0,01100	0,07893	0,0007	0,3305100	488,20	7,10	487,30	4,40	303,0	39,0	487,3	4,4	0,184	
ROD-4_110.FIN2	600,0	0,880	0,8590	0,01000	0,10350	0,0010	0,3668700	629,60	5,60	635,30	5,60	626,0	25,0	635,3	5,6	0,905	
ROD-4_111.FIN2	1360,0	2,430	0,3913	0,00570	0,05288	0,0007	0,6527600	335,00	4,20	332,10	4,20	373,0	27,0	332,1	4,2	0,866	
ROD-4_112.FIN2	467,0	3,690	1,0110	0,01400	0,11530	0,0011	0,6623000	708,10	7,30	703,20	6,30	737,0	23,0	703,2	6,3	0,692	
ROD-4_113.FIN2	296,0	1,517	0,5960	0,00970	0,07596	0,0007	0,2823500	474,90	6,30	471,90	4,30	495,0	37,0	471,9	4,3	0,632	
ROD-4_114.FIN2	180,1	3,190	5,5570	0,06300	0,33910	0,0030	0,5713800	1908,30	9,70	1882,00	14,00	1950,0	17,0	1950,0	17,0	3,487	
ROD-4_115.FIN2	326,0	41,800	0,4350	0,01700	0,05800	0,0010	0,4495300	366,00	12,00	363,30	6,20	412,0	77,0	363,3	6,2	0,738	Rim
ROD-4_116.FIN2	140,3	2,424	0,5420	0,01600	0,07090	0,0008	0,2556800	438,00	10,00	441,60	4,70	416,0	62,0	441,6	4,7	0,822	Core
ROD-4_117.FIN2	1790,0	4,300	0,3510	0,01100	0,04490	0,0013	0,5640500	305,50	8,20	283,00	8,10	502,0	62,0	283,0	8,1	7,365	Rim
ROD-4_118.FIN2	184,0	0,903	0,8310	0,01900	0,09870	0,0012	0,2482900	613,00	10,00	606,70	7,10	640,0	50,0	606,7	7,1	1,028	Core
ROD-4_119.FIN2	563,0	2,600	0,8860	0,01100	0,10680	0,0011	0,5613200	643,60	5,90	654,20	6,40	628,0	24,0	654,2	6,4	1,047	
ROD-4_120.FIN2	329,0	0,837	0,7690	0,01200	0,09320	0,0011	0,5314600	578,20	6,10	574,30	6,40	610,0	31,0	574,3	6,4	0,675	
ROD-4_121.FIN2	394,0	6,200	0,6117	0,00990	0,07934	0,0007	0,2625300	484,70	6,10	492,10	4,10	452,0	35,0	492,1	4,1	1,527	
ROD-4_122.FIN2	788,0	3,330	0,7220	0,01100	0,08900	0,0010	0,6804800	551,20	6,30	549,70	6,00	568,0	23,0	549,7	6,0	0,272	
ROD-4_123.FIN2	286,0	1,407	13,3500	0,16000	0,52560	0,0062	0,8093700	2702,00	11,00	2721,00	26,00	2693,0	14,0	2693,0	14,0	0,040	
ROD-4_124.FIN2	591,0	3,950	0,4392	0,00680	0,06004	0,0006	0,4849100	369,30	4,80	375,80	3,00	336,0	30,0	375,8	3,0	1,760	
ROD-4_125.FIN2	769,0	2,890	0,3489	0,00470	0,04822	0,0004	0,2603400	303,70	3,50	303,60	2,70	310,0	31,0	303,6	2,7	0,933	
ROD-4_126.FIN2	79,7	1,071	1,3710	0,02500	0,14580	0,0017	0,3411200	875,00	11,00	877,00	9,50	871,0	38,0	871,0	38,0	0,689	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
ROD-4_127.FIN2	709,0	1,973	0,3732	0,00850	0,05098	0,0006	0,5262100	321,50	6,20	320,50	3,60	327,0	42,0	320,5	3,6	0,311	
ROD-4_128.FIN2	498,0	0,927	1,1320	0,01500	0,12650	0,0015	0,6833700	768,10	7,30	767,80	8,80	772,0	22,0	767,8	8,8	0,039	
ROD-4_129.FIN2	277,0	1,523	13,1400	0,15000	0,51250	0,0060	0,7380800	2688,00	11,00	2666,00	26,00	2708,0	14,0	2708,0	14,0	1,551	
ROD-4_130.FIN2	137,4	1,019	11,9300	0,11000	0,48780	0,0045	0,6299200	2957,20	8,70	2560,00	19,00	2630,0	13,0	2630,0	13,0	2,662	
ROD-4_131.FIN2	180,3	2,510	0,6870	0,01600	0,08490	0,0012	0,1772200	530,20	9,50	525,20	7,20	546,0	56,0	525,2	7,2	0,943	
ROD-4_132.FIN2	181,1	1,038	1,2110	0,01500	0,13330	0,0013	0,4844300	804,90	6,90	806,70	7,70	801,0	25,0	806,7	7,7	0,224	
ROD-4_133.FIN2	70,8	0,749	0,8790	0,02100	0,10120	0,0013	0,0929710	638,00	12,00	621,20	7,80	682,0	58,0	621,2	7,8	2,633	
ROD-4_134.FIN2	250,0	2,860	6,5930	0,08700	0,35760	0,0037	0,7709700	2057,00	12,00	1970,00	18,00	2149,0	15,0	2149,0	15,0	8,329	
ROD-4_135.FIN2	476,0	4,320	1,6550	0,01500	0,16480	0,0012	0,4758400	990,70	5,70	984,40	6,60	1004,0	18,0	1004,0	18,0	1,952	
ROD-4_136.FIN2	838,0	1,138	0,4281	0,00670	0,05553	0,0006	0,5118700	361,50	4,80	348,30	3,60	438,0	31,0	348,3	3,6	3,651	
ROD-4_137.FIN2	280,0	1,130	11,2800	0,14000	0,47740	0,0049	0,5589500	2544,00	11,00	2515,00	22,00	2565,0	18,0	2565,0	18,0	1,949	
ROD-4_138.FIN2	301,0	1,244	0,4653	0,00970	0,06060	0,0007	0,3019200	388,10	5,60	379,20	4,00	435,0	38,0	379,2	4,0	2,293	
ROD-4_139.FIN2	273,9	1,200	0,8840	0,01300	0,10500	0,0010	0,3072100	642,00	7,10	643,60	5,80	633,0	32,0	643,6	5,8	0,249	
ROD-4_140.FIN2	216,9	1,846	0,3495	0,00830	0,04918	0,0005	0,2290400	303,60	6,20	309,50	2,90	253,0	49,0	309,5	2,9	1,943	
NOC-1_1.FIN2	740,0</																

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
NOC-1_31.FINZ	128,0	2,690	12,7400	0,65000	0,51700	0,0210	0,9650200	2612,00	51,00	2662,00	86,00	2597,00	32,0	2597,0	32,0	2,503	
NOC-1_32.FINZ	893,0	8,840	6,237	0,00900	0,07883	0,0010	0,5801400	491,50	5,60	489,00	5,70	512,00	26,0	489,0	5,7	0,509	
NOC-1_33.FINZ	276,0	4,510	1,4850	0,02500	0,15470	0,0021	0,6149900	923,00	10,00	927,00	12,00	915,00	27,0	915,0	27,0	1,311	
NOC-1_34.FINZ	383,0	2,090	0,7524	0,00990	0,09175	0,0010	0,5331800	569,00	5,70	565,80	5,60	580,00	26,0	565,8	5,6	0,562	
NOC-1_35.FINZ	406,0	1,629	0,3544	0,00670	0,04923	0,0004	0,2593300	307,60	5,00	309,80	2,70	290,00	41,0	309,8	2,7	0,715	
NOC-1_36.FINZ	670,0	2,690	1,0030	0,01200	0,11570	0,0012	0,5128800	705,30	5,70	705,90	6,80	701,00	23,0	705,9	6,8	0,085	
NOC-1_37.FINZ	37,7	1,199	1,7490	0,04400	0,17350	0,0022	0,1926600	1026,00	17,00	1031,00	12,00	1003,00	54,0	1003,0	54,0	2,792	
NOC-1_38.FINZ	249,5	2,589	1,1080	0,01200	0,12530	0,0010	0,2991700	757,30	6,10	760,70	6,00	740,00	24,0	760,7	6,0	0,445	
NOC-1_39.FINZ	703,0	8,310	0,8840	0,01400	0,10430	0,0014	0,3872000	642,70	7,30	639,20	8,40	664,00	35,0	639,2	8,4	0,945	Rim
NOC-1_39.FINZ	181,2	1,053	1,1870	0,02500	0,13060	0,0014	0,2585300	793,00	12,00	791,00	8,20	789,00	45,0	791,0	8,2	0,252	Core
NOC-1_40.FINZ	335,0	1,945	0,3725	0,00760	0,05176	0,0003	0,3159300	329,00	5,60	322,20	4,10	303,00	39,0	322,2	4,1	0,405	
NOC-1_41.FINZ	692,0	4,440	0,8686	0,03100	0,10010	0,0023	0,6713800	633,00	17,00	615,00	15,00	700,00	52,0	615,0	15,0	2,844	
NOC-1_42.FINZ	216,7	3,390	0,6060	0,01100	0,07608	0,0008	0,2835900	480,00	6,90	472,60	4,60	501,00	40,0	472,6	4,6	1,342	
NOC-1_43.FINZ	744,0	2,510	0,5899	0,00630	0,07498	0,0006	0,5008100	470,50	4,00	466,00	3,50	492,00	21,0	466,0	3,5	0,956	
NOC-1_44.FINZ	633,0	1,802	0,5676	0,00660	0,07314	0,0007	0,3712200	456,10	4,30	455,00	4,20	455,00	27,0	455,0	4,2	0,241	
NOC-1_45.FINZ	2330,0	16,700	0,8600	0,03300	0,09930	0,0038	0,8117200	629,00	18,00	610,00	22,00	701,00	51,0	610,0	22,0	3,021	Rim
NOC-1_45.FINZ	265,9	1,122	1,6040	0,02400	0,15880	0,0012	0,5195400	970,70	9,10	949,90	6,50	1003,00	25,0	1003,0	25,0	5,294	Core
NOC-1_46.FINZ	356,0	1,527	0,7900	0,01000	0,09701	0,0008	0,4343700	590,80	5,70	596,80	4,90	560,00	26,0	596,8	4,9	1,016	
NOC-1_47.FINZ	401,0	2,183	0,3830	0,00630	0,05153	0,0003	0,2280400	328,80	4,60	324,00	3,10	349,00	38,0	324,0	3,1	1,460	
NOC-1_48.FINZ	1676,0	3,280	0,4221	0,00520	0,05473	0,0006	0,5863700	357,30	3,70	343,50	3,50	435,00	24,0	343,5	3,5	3,862	
NOC-1_49.FINZ	274,0	2,261	0,3478	0,00760	0,04813	0,0006	0,2466900	302,40	5,70	303,00	3,70	284,00	49,0	303,0	3,7	0,198	
NOC-1_50.FINZ	895,0	1,131	0,9070	0,01700	0,09980	0,0020	0,4914400	654,90	8,90	616,00	12,00	783,00	44,0	616,0	12,0	5,940	
NOC-1_51.FINZ	1082,0	77,400	0,4740	0,01300	0,06280	0,0013	0,5712600	393,30	8,70	392,60	7,70	387,00	52,0	392,6	7,7	0,178	Rim
NOC-1_51.FINZ	246,0	1,145	0,8450	0,01900	0,10010	0,0013	0,3004000	621,00	10,00	614,80	7,70	623,00	48,0	614,8	7,7	0,998	Core
NOC-1_52.FINZ	543,0	1,526	0,6136	0,00770	0,07701	0,0007	0,5495900	485,40	4,80	478,20	4,00	503,00	24,0	478,2	4,0	1,483	
NOC-1_53.FINZ	424,0	1,879	0,5680	0,01100	0,07180	0,0011	0,4850900	456,20	7,10	446,80	6,40	487,00	41,0	446,8	6,4	2,060	
NOC-1_54.FINZ	142,6	0,835	0,6030	0,01600	0,07690	0,0011	0,1512900	478,00	11,00	477,30	6,60	458,00	64,0	477,3	6,6	0,146	
NOC-1_55.FINZ	570,0	2,187	0,6860	0,02200	0,07335	0,0007	0,3343600	527,00	13,00	456,30	4,30	800,00	54,0	456,3	4,3	13,416	
NOC-1_56.FINZ	445,0	1,860	0,3862	0,00730	0,05019	0,0006	0,4985200	331,10	5,50	315,60	3,50	417,00	37,0	315,6	3,5	4,681	
NOC-1_57.FINZ	158,2	1,148	1,6170	0,02700	0,13830	0,0021	0,4527400	976,00	10,00	947,00	12,00	1032,00	31,0	1032,0	31,0	8,236	
NOC-1_58.FINZ	290,0	2,077	0,3653	0,00690	0,04926	0,0003	0,3304500	315,70	5,10	310,00	2,80	336,00	40,0	310,0	2,8	1,806	
NOC-1_59.FINZ	1006,0	27,000	0,8065	0,00860	0,09597	0,0008	0,4944400	600,10	4,90	590,70	4,60	622,00	21,0	590,7	4,6	1,566	
NOC-1_60.FINZ	306,0	1,509	1,6510	0,01900	0,16600	0,0015	0,5665600	990,00	7,10	990,00	8,20	975,00	20,0	975,0	20,0	1,538	
NOC-1_61.FINZ	430,0	1,798	0,3555	0,00610	0,04852	0,0004	0,2185800	309,00	4,70	305,40	2,40	318,00	39,0	305,4	2,4	1,165	
NOC-1_62.FINZ	553,0	4,040	0,5450	0,01000	0,06849	0,0008	0,5607300	441,50	6,70	427,00	4,90	502,00	35,0	427,0	4,9	3,284	
NOC-1_63.FINZ	95,8	1,665	1,1710	0,02600	0,12750	0,0015	0,2163900	785,00	12,00	773,20	8,40	797,00	48,0	773,2	8,4	1,503	
NOC-1_64.FINZ	1156,0	89,000	0,7700	0,02100	0,09110	0,0017	0,5256400	579,00	12,00	562,00	10,00	632,00	44,0	562,0	10,0	2,936	Rim
NOC-1_64.FINZ	125,1	0,652	5,2880	0,08300	0,33610	0,0045	0,6762500	1865,00	13,00	1867,00	22,00	1854,00	21,0	1854,0	21,0	0,701	Core
NOC-1_65.FINZ	412,0	0,735	1,1310	0,01500	0,12570	0,0012	0,6079100	768,20	7,10	763,20	6,80	771,00	22,0	763,2	6,8	0,651	
NOC-1_66.FINZ	114,9	1,155	12,6400	0,13000	0,50550	0,0048	0,7072400	2652,00	10,00	2637,00	21,00	2650,00	14,0	2650,0	14,0	0,491	
NOC-1_67.FINZ	451,9	2,373	0,4399	0,00610	0,05788	0,0003	0,3129300	369,90	4,30	362,70	2,90	396,00	30,0	362,7	2,9	1,946	
NOC-1_68.FINZ	219,0	1,910	0,3643	0,00780	0,04972	0,0003	0,0941820	314,80	5,80	312,80	3,00	310,00	49,0	312,8	3,0	0,635	
NOC-1_69.FINZ	381,0	1,690	0,8140	0,02100	0,09140	0,0020	0,4743600	604,00	12,00	564,00	12,00	749,00	50,0	564,0	12,0	6,623	
NOC-1_71.FINZ	538,0	1,290	0,8410	0,01200	0,10050	0,0010	0,5160400	619,50	6,60	617,20	6,10	618,00	27,0	617,2	6,1	0,371	
NOC-1_72.FINZ	423,0	1,158	0,4034	0,00660	0,05445	0,0003	0,4127300	343,70	4,80	341,80	3,10	342,00	35,0	341,8	3,1	0,553	
NOC-1_73.FINZ	108,5	1,559	0,8960	0,01700	0,10620	0,0011	0,2934900	649,40	9,50	650,20	6,70	642,00	42,0	650,2	6,7	0,123	
NOC-1_74.FINZ	314,0	1,899	0,3730	0,00780	0,05141	0,0003	0,3271800	321,30	5,80	323,10	3,10	293,00	44,0	323,1	3,1	0,560	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
NOC-1_75.FINZ	298,0	6,480	0,7280	0,01200	0,08959	0,0009	0,4677000	554,50	6,80	553,10	5,00	550,00	31,0	553,1	5,0	0,252	
NOC-1_76.FINZ	607,0	10,760	0,6170	0,01000	0,07836	0,0009	0,5433500	487,50	6,50	486,20	5,40	490,00	32,0	486,2	5,4	0,246	Rim
NOC-1_76.FINZ	236,0	4,990	0,7820	0,01800	0,09756	0,0012	0,5553800	586,00	10,00	599,40	7,20	528,00	50,0	599,4	7,2	2,287	Core
NOC-1_77.FINZ	107,8	0,943	6,1300	0,07400	0,36220	0,0040	0,6080900	1954,00	11,00	1962,00	19,00	1988,00	21,0	1988,0	21,0	0,201	
NOC-1_78.FINZ	203,9	1,742	15,0200	0,16000	0,51880	0,0047	0,7184300	2815,00	10,00	2693,00	20,00	2900,00	12,0	2900,0	12,0	7,138	
NOC-1_79.FINZ	806,0	7,100	0,9460	0,05700	0,10800	0,0067	0,8209300	674,00	30,00	661,00	39,00	733,00	78,0	661,0	39,0	1,929	Rim
NOC-1_79.FINZ	236,0	1,310	1,5500	0,03300	0,15280	0,0018	0,2367400	951,10	13,00	916,70	9,90	1012,00	42,0	1012,0	42,0	9,417	Core
NOC-1_80.FINZ	239,0	1,474	0,3582	0,00860	0,04790	0,0003	0,1713000	310,10	6,40	301,60	3,00	357,00	53,0	301,6	3,0	2,741	
NOC-1_81.FINZ	1313,0	1,675	0,3380	0,00930	0,04674	0,0004	0,4111200	295,50	3,00	294,40	2,50	296,00	26,0	294,4	2,5	0,372	
NOC-1_82.FINZ	696,0	2,067	0,3585	0,00640	0,04928	0,0006	0,0694010	310,90	4,80	310,10	3,70	305,00	35,0	310,1	3,7	0,257	
NOC-1_83.FINZ	357,0	1,168	11,9800	0,12000	0,48990	0,0041	0,6859300	2602,10	8,20	2569,00	18,00	2623,00	11,0	2623,0	11,0	2,059	
NOC-1_84.FINZ	205,0	10,200	6,5800	0,22000	0,37360	0,0092	0,9369400	2039,00	31,00	2041,00	43,00	2046,00	23,0	2046,0	23,0	0,244	
NOC-1_86.FINZ	1730,0	14,300	0,3300	0,02400	0,04440	0,0020	0,9458400	288,00	19,00	280,00	12,00	413,00	56,0	280,0	12,0	2,	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
NOC-1 118.FIN2	182.0	2.684	0.3547	0.00840	0.04868	0.0006	0.1134900	308.30	6.50	306.40	3.40	301.0	54.0	306.4	3.4	0.616	
NOC-1 119.FIN2	60.0	1.983	1.8560	0.04000	0.17700	0.0022	0.2602000	1063.00	14.00	1050.00	12.00	1079.0	44.0	1079.0	44.0	2.688	
NOC-1 120.FIN2	142.0	1.463	1.8350	0.02400	0.17860	0.0016	0.2638100	1056.60	8.60	1058.90	8.60	1042.0	28.0	1042.0	28.0	1.622	
NOC-1 121.FIN2	59.3	1.068	0.7430	0.02000	0.09600	0.0012	0.1738200	562.00	12.00	559.20	7.00	544.0	62.0	559.2	7.0	0.498	
NOC-1 122.FIN2	457.0	2.190	0.3731	0.00700	0.05079	0.0006	0.4292900	321.50	5.20	319.30	3.50	323.0	38.0	319.3	3.5	0.684	
NOC-1 123.FIN2	265.0	1.783	0.4310	0.02000	0.05630	0.0014	0.3616900	362.00	13.00	353.10	8.30	407.0	86.0	353.1	8.3	2.459	Rim
NOC-1 124.FIN2	544.0	3.010	0.8490	0.02100	0.09730	0.0016	0.4891100	624.00	12.00	598.60	9.40	704.0	46.0	598.6	9.4	4.071	Core
NOC-1 124.FIN2	400.0	3.740	1.2120	0.01400	0.13190	0.0011	0.5532500	805.30	6.30	798.30	6.50	822.0	20.0	798.3	6.5	0.867	
NOC-1 125.FIN2	342.0	0.252	0.8340	0.01200	0.09983	0.0010	0.3987000	615.00	6.70	613.40	5.70	604.0	30.0	613.4	5.7	0.260	
NOC-1 126.FIN2	253.4	2.335	0.8960	0.01300	0.10708	0.0010	0.3970100	651.10	7.20	655.70	5.60	624.0	30.0	655.7	5.6	0.705	
NOC-1 127.FIN2	245.0	2.543	0.3591	0.00920	0.04959	0.0008	0.4706300	310.60	6.80	311.90	5.20	284.0	52.0	311.9	5.2	0.419	
NOC-1 128.FIN2	311.0	1.996	0.3778	0.00720	0.05079	0.0005	0.1790400	324.90	5.20	319.30	3.00	365.0	45.0	319.3	3.0	1.724	
NOC-1 129.FIN2	473.0	1.114	0.8860	0.01200	0.10437	0.0009	0.4022500	642.00	6.80	639.30	5.00	637.0	29.0	639.3	5.0	0.327	
NOC-1 130.FIN2	636.0	1.282	0.7790	0.02700	0.08910	0.0026	0.8043000	584.00	15.00	550.00	15.00	724.0	45.0	550.0	15.0	5.822	Rim
NOC-1 130.FIN2	265.8	1.763	1.1660	0.01900	0.12880	0.0014	0.5230500	783.50	8.90	780.80	7.90	781.0	29.0	780.8	7.9	0.345	Core
NOC-1 131.FIN2	435.0	1.852	0.7267	0.00900	0.09093	0.0009	0.3627700	554.20	5.30	560.90	5.10	524.0	29.0	560.9	5.1	1.209	
NOC-1 132.FIN2	321.0	3.800	0.6460	0.01300	0.07956	0.0010	0.6014900	505.10	7.70	493.40	5.70	549.0	34.0	493.4	5.7	2.316	
NOC-1 133.FIN2	213.0	1.580	1.8490	0.02200	0.18020	0.0017	0.3565900	1062.00	7.70	1067.80	9.40	1047.0	24.0	1047.0	24.0	1.987	
NOC-1 134.FIN2	1023.0	3.390	0.9910	0.01100	0.11390	0.0011	0.6196400	698.60	5.70	695.40	6.30	700.0	20.0	695.4	6.3	0.458	
NOC-1 135.FIN2	387.0	7.150	0.6075	0.00960	0.07830	0.0008	0.6989300	481.40	6.10	485.90	4.60	448.0	35.0	485.9	4.6	0.935	
NOC-1 136.FIN2	1610.0	7.600	0.4840	0.01900	0.06440	0.0011	0.5592800	400.00	13.00	402.10	6.60	542.0	36.0	402.1	6.6	0.525	
BIB-1 1.FIN2	306.0	2.114	0.3686	0.00670	0.05093	0.0006	0.3431800	318.20	5.00	320.20	3.40	297.0	40.0	320.2	3.4	0.629	
BIB-1 2.FIN2	363.0	1.495	0.4100	0.01600	0.04723	0.0008	0.4173400	348.00	11.00	297.50	4.70	712.0	76.0	297.5	4.7	14.511	
BIB-1 3.FIN2	204.5	1.549	0.7120	0.01100	0.09006	0.0008	0.2328500	545.10	6.50	555.80	4.90	510.0	36.0	555.8	4.9	1.963	
BIB-1 4.FIN2	274.6	2.325	0.7070	0.01100	0.08669	0.0009	0.2654800	543.60	6.80	535.90	5.60	578.0	38.0	535.9	5.6	1.416	
BIB-1 5.FIN2	55.0	1.350	3.1000	4.60000	0.08650	0.0048	0.1123200	605.00	67.00	534.00	28.00	1300.0	1100.0	534.0	28.0	11.736	Rim
BIB-1 5.FIN2	60.6	1.715	14.0500	0.57000	0.42500	0.0140	0.9310100	2737.00	39.00	2274.00	64.00	3119.0	26.0	3119.0	26.0	27.092	Core
BIB-1 6.FIN2	2190.0	28.100	0.3580	0.01400	0.04760	0.0018	0.4979700	311.00	10.00	300.00	11.00	432.0	87.0	300.0	11.0	3.537	Rim
BIB-1 6.FIN2	705.0	23.080	0.4268	0.00580	0.05766	0.0004	0.2054200	360.60	4.10	361.30	2.60	359.0	32.0	361.3	2.6	0.194	Core
BIB-1 7.FIN2	226.0	6.850	0.9130	0.01800	0.10670	0.0014	0.1133200	657.40	9.40	674.10	8.40	618.0	36.0	674.1	8.4	2.084	Rim
BIB-1 7.FIN2	278.0	1.830	1.1980	0.03800	0.12810	0.0027	0.8095300	779.00	18.00	777.00	15.00	783.0	40.0	777.0	15.0	0.257	Core
BIB-1 8.FIN2	221.2	1.036	0.4551	0.00960	0.06019	0.0007	0.3273100	380.00	6.60	376.70	4.30	404.0	45.0	376.7	4.3	0.868	
BIB-1 9.FIN2	2180.0	1.320	0.3780	0.01200	0.05030	0.0014	0.3535500	325.00	8.50	316.40	8.80	415.0	68.0	316.4	8.8	2.046	
BIB-1 11.FIN2	427.0	1.647	0.3645	0.00800	0.04819	0.0007	0.4189300	315.10	5.90	303.40	4.10	388.0	46.0	303.4	4.1	3.713	
BIB-1 12.FIN2	606.0	26.800	0.3190	0.01500	0.04380	0.0018	0.9044800	280.00	12.00	276.00	11.00	329.0	77.0	276.0	11.0	1.429	Rim
BIB-1 12.FIN2	162.0	2.050	1.0510	0.06400	0.12260	0.0038	0.6417100	722.00	32.00	745.00	22.00	640.0	110.0	745.0	22.0	2.476	Core
BIB-1 13.FIN2	372.2	1.701	0.3506	0.00610	0.04829	0.0005	0.2516800	304.80	8.50	304.00	3.00	296.0	40.0	304.0	3.0	0.262	
BIB-1 14.FIN2	252.0	2.396	8.6050	0.08200	0.42520	0.0037	0.5011700	2295.90	4.70	2284.00	17.00	2291.0	16.0	2291.0	16.0	0.306	
BIB-1 15.FIN2	189.2	1.317	0.8610	0.01500	0.10205	0.0009	0.2158700	629.20	8.00	626.30	5.20	619.0	39.0	626.3	5.2	0.461	
BIB-1 16.FIN2	652.0	3.350	0.6401	0.00840	0.08062	0.0009	0.4917800	502.60	5.10	499.70	5.20	489.0	27.0	499.7	5.2	0.577	
BIB-1 18.FIN2	1940.0	1.085	0.4399	0.00490	0.05785	0.0006	0.6059000	370.40	3.40	362.50	3.40	401.0	20.0	362.5	3.4	2.133	
BIB-1 19.FIN2	402.0	1.687	0.6985	0.00960	0.08630	0.0009	0.4048900	537.30	5.80	533.60	5.20	541.0	30.0	533.6	5.2	0.680	
BIB-1 20.FIN2	449.0	4.700	1.1660	0.03700	0.12680	0.0038	0.6640000	783.00	17.00	769.00	22.00	815.0	51.0	769.0	22.0	1.788	
BIB-1 21.FIN2	186.9	1.390	0.6130	0.01100	0.07780	0.0007	0.2413400	484.70	7.20	482.90	4.30	486.0	42.0	482.9	4.3	0.371	
BIB-1 22.FIN2	19.6	0.849	0.7450	0.03300	0.08650	0.0017	0.0218790	558.00	19.00	535.00	10.00	620.0	100.0	535.0	10.0	4.122	
BIB-1 23.FIN2	445.0	2.196	0.3748	0.00650	0.05030	0.0005	0.1625600	322.80	4.80	316.90	2.70	358.0	38.0	316.9	2.7	2.014	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BIB-1 24.FIN2	234.0	1.318	0.5930	0.01200	0.07470	0.0010	0.3320300	473.10	7.60	464.30	6.20	519.0	41.0	464.3	6.2	1.860	
BIB-1 25.FIN2	1490.0	36.500	0.6260	0.02700	0.07950	0.0030	0.7514100	493.00	17.00	493.00	18.00	520.0	63.0	493.0	18.0	0.000	Rim
BIB-1 25.FIN2	550.0	9.180	0.7180	0.01700	0.08920	0.0011	0.1742900	549.10	7.20	550.90	6.60	533.0	34.0	550.9	6.6	0.328	Core
BIB-1 27.FIN2	507.0	36.300	4.6810	0.05300	0.28560	0.0033	0.6407600	1762.90	9.50	1619.00	17.00	1943.0	17.0	1943.0	17.0	16.675	
BIB-1 28.FIN2	58.2	1.260	1.3930	0.03200	0.13700	0.0014	0.1891000	884.00	14.00	827.60	8.00	1024.0	48.0	827.6	8.0	0.680	
BIB-1 29.FIN2	518.0	1.020	5.6380	0.09800	0.29240	0.0052	0.9350200	1920.00	15.00	1652.00	25.00	2234.0	10.0	2234.0	10.0	26.052	
BIB-1 30.FIN2	217.0	6.500	0.4830	0.02300	0.06150	0.0018	0.5965700	399.00	16.00	385.00	11.00	482.0	83.0	385.0	11.0	3.509	Rim
BIB-1 30.FIN2	21.5	0.593	0.8080	0.05000	0.09300	0.0026	0.2010500	592.00	27.00	573.00	15.00	620.0	120.0	573.0	15.0	3.209	Core
BIB-1 32.FIN2	1558.0	6.600	0.6850	0.03500	0.07710	0.0034	0.8075400	528.00	22.00	479.00	21.00	767.0	67.0	479.0	21.0	9.280	Rim
BIB-1 32.FIN2	271.1	18.000	1.1780	0.01800	0.13040	0.0016	0.6318600	789.40	8.20	789.90	8.00	797.0	25.0	789.9	8.0	0.063	Core
BIB-1 33.FIN2	385.8	1.880	0.3567	0.00570	0.04920	0.0005	0.4242100	309.40	4.30	309.60	3.00	316.0	33.0	309.6	3.0	0.065	
BIB-1 34.FIN2	182.4	4.361	1.6070	0.02100	0.16340	0.0015	0.4098400	971.80	8.10	975.50	8.10	980.0	29.0	980.0	29.0	0.459	
BIB-1 35.FIN2	578.0	17.900	0.4910	0.01300	0.06530	0.0013	0.8575400	403.90	8.80	407.60	7.90	404.0	31.0	407.6	7.9	0.916	
BIB-1 36.FIN2	319.0	2.031	0.3715	0.00660	0.05131	0.0006	0.4567500	320.30	4.90	322.50	3.40	327.0	38.0	322.5	3.4	0.687	
BIB-1 37.FIN2	271.0	0.785	0.8860	0.01500	0.10720	0.0015	0.5657300	643.30	8.30	656.20							

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BIB-1_67.FIN2	1468.0	134.000	0.4400	0.02700	0.05910	0.0025	0.6724000	369.00	19.00	370.00	15.00	347.00	69.00	370.00	15.00	0.271	Rim
BIB-1_67.FIN2	372.0	0.990	0.9640	0.01700	0.10170	0.0015	0.5121900	684.90	8.90	624.20	9.00	888.00	34.00	624.20	9.00	8.863	Core
BIB-1_68.FIN2	567.0	2.020	20.9400	0.24000	0.54970	0.0055	0.7315600	3134.00	11.00	2823.00	23.00	3340.00	12.00	3340.00	12.00	15.479	
BIB-1_71.FIN2	245.4	0.851	0.4139	0.00730	0.05514	0.0005	0.2529000	351.20	5.20	346.00	3.20	352.00	40.00	346.00	3.20	1.481	
BIB-1_73.FIN2	167.2	5.040	0.8820	0.01200	0.10310	0.0012	0.2309400	642.20	6.90	632.70	6.70	625.00	38.00	632.70	6.70	1.479	
BIB-1_74.FIN2	454.0	9.950	0.3520	0.01000	0.04750	0.0013	0.5839300	305.60	7.70	299.20	7.80	310.00	62.00	299.20	7.80	2.094	Rim
BIB-1_74.FIN2	179.0	4.480	0.6070	0.02100	0.07490	0.0017	0.6442200	480.00	13.00	466.00	10.00	516.00	57.00	466.00	10.00	2.917	Rim
BIB-1_75.FIN2	1691.0	0.871	0.3452	0.00850	0.04443	0.0007	0.5464600	300.90	6.50	280.20	4.30	455.00	44.00	280.20	4.30	6.879	Rim
BIB-1_75.FIN2	870.0	1.515	0.4411	0.00680	0.05768	0.0007	0.2127200	370.80	4.80	361.50	3.90	401.00	38.00	361.50	3.90	2.508	Core
BIB-1_76.FIN2	566.5	2.368	5.6860	0.05800	0.31880	0.0026	0.7661400	1928.30	8.80	1784.00	13.00	2069.00	11.00	2069.00	11.00	13.775	
BIB-1_77.FIN2	431.0	0.753	0.3700	0.01000	0.04810	0.0019	0.6954300	318.50	7.50	302.70	6.00	418.00	41.00	302.70	6.00	4.961	
BIB-1_78.FIN2	288.0	2.940	1.8170	0.02500	0.17210	0.0019	0.4394800	1051.00	10.00	1051.00	11.00	1036.00	29.00	1036.00	29.00	1.448	Rim
BIB-1_78.FIN2	110.0	2.770	6.0800	0.12000	0.35550	0.0056	0.6808800	1985.00	17.00	1989.00	27.00	2007.00	29.00	2007.00	29.00	2.342	Core
BIB-1_79.FIN2	72.3	0.533	0.8340	0.02000	0.09880	0.0011	0.2202600	615.00	12.00	607.00	6.70	617.00	58.00	607.00	6.70	1.301	
BIB-1_80.FIN2	298.0	1.364	0.4636	0.00810	0.06077	0.0006	0.0716640	386.70	5.60	380.20	3.50	414.00	37.00	380.20	3.50	1.554	
BIB-1_81.FIN2	111.4	0.516	12.1300	0.15000	0.50040	0.0060	0.7787800	2615.00	11.00	2614.00	26.00	2608.00	14.00	2608.00	14.00	0.230	
BIB-1_82.FIN2	536.0	1.530	0.4284	0.00660	0.05763	0.0007	0.4743600	361.70	4.70	361.10	4.00	358.00	31.00	361.10	4.00	0.166	
BIB-1_83.FIN2	67.4	1.626	0.9390	0.02200	0.10820	0.0014	0.1747600	670.00	12.00	662.30	7.90	682.00	53.00	662.30	7.90	1.149	
BIB-1_84.FIN2	294.8	3.690	0.7590	0.01700	0.09220	0.0016	0.7678600	571.80	9.90	568.50	9.40	579.00	30.00	568.50	9.40	0.577	
BIB-1_85.FIN2	1483.0	1.651	0.9040	0.01800	0.10490	0.0022	0.5539400	653.60	9.70	643.00	13.00	698.00	26.00	643.00	13.00	1.622	
BIB-1_86.FIN2	80.7	2.192	0.7540	0.01900	0.09190	0.0012	0.2720800	568.00	11.00	566.80	7.20	554.00	55.00	566.80	7.20	0.211	
BIB-1_87.FIN2	306.0	1.866	0.5853	0.00940	0.07462	0.0007	0.1799300	467.20	6.00	463.90	4.20	473.00	40.00	463.90	4.20	0.706	
BIB-1_88.FIN2	365.0	4.680	0.7380	0.01500	0.08990	0.0012	0.6436200	559.90	8.60	554.80	7.20	567.00	34.00	554.80	7.20	0.911	
BIB-1_90.FIN2	63.3	0.433	0.8270	0.02200	0.09510	0.0013	0.2368400	611.00	12.00	585.40	7.50	688.00	58.00	585.40	7.50	4.190	
BIB-1_91.FIN2	207.0	0.363	1.5980	0.02500	0.15870	0.0016	0.4098900	968.00	10.00	949.50	8.90	1012.00	28.00	1012.00	28.00	6.176	
BIB-1_92.FIN2	274.0	3.243	1.7650	0.02300	0.17570	0.0019	0.6584800	1031.30	8.60	1043.00	10.00	1022.00	21.00	1022.00	21.00	2.955	
BIB-1_93.FIN2	524.0	7.450	0.5727	0.00930	0.07301	0.0009	0.6695400	459.30	6.00	454.20	5.10	487.00	31.00	454.20	5.10	1.110	
BIB-1_95.FIN2	854.0	0.744	0.9022	0.00820	0.10759	0.0008	0.5488900	653.10	4.50	608.70	4.50	645.00	18.00	608.70	4.50	0.857	
BIB-1_96.FIN2	184.9	0.998	0.8160	0.01700	0.09820	0.0010	0.2417000	604.60	9.40	603.60	5.90	607.00	45.00	603.60	5.90	0.165	
BIB-1_97.FIN2	126.5	1.014	0.6620	0.01400	0.08449	0.0008	0.0688610	515.40	8.10	499.00	4.80	582.00	50.00	499.00	4.80	3.182	
BIB-1_98.FIN2	682.0	0.600	1.6010	0.01700	0.15990	0.0013	0.5800600	969.70	6.70	956.00	8.40	1012.00	19.00	1012.00	19.00	5.584	
BIB-1_100.FIN2	1234.0	1.452	0.4089	0.00430	0.05527	0.0004	0.5399500	348.30	3.20	346.80	2.60	364.00	71.00	346.80	2.60	0.431	
BIB-1_101.FIN2	176.0	1.070	1.0120	0.01500	0.11700	0.0013	0.4044600	708.80	7.60	713.30	7.20	698.00	32.00	713.30	7.20	0.635	
BIB-1_102.FIN2	515.0	2.880	6.4900	0.13000	0.36580	0.0073	0.8675600	2044.00	18.00	2007.00	35.00	2079.00	18.00	2079.00	18.00	3.463	
BIB-1_103.FIN2	259.0	2.820	0.5540	0.01000	0.07153	0.0007	0.3524400	447.00	6.60	445.30	4.40	437.00	39.00	445.30	4.40	0.380	
BIB-1_104.FIN2	195.0	3.669	0.6400	0.01500	0.02316	0.0004	0.2680100	500.80	9.30	147.60	2.50	2788.00	42.00	DISC	DISC	70.527	
BIB-1_105.FIN2	290.0	2.010	0.3557	0.00670	0.04867	0.0004	0.0971500	308.50	5.00	306.30	2.70	305.00	44.00	306.30	2.70	0.713	
BIB-1_106.FIN2	715.0	2.023	0.3563	0.00480	0.04849	0.0004	0.4119900	309.20	3.60	305.20	2.50	322.00	28.00	305.20	2.50	1.294	
BIB-1_107.FIN2	188.9	0.996	0.4260	0.01200	0.05680	0.0014	0.4593200	359.20	8.40	355.60	8.20	374.00	60.00	355.60	8.20	1.002	
BIB-1_108.FIN2	397.0	1.990	0.3780	0.00730	0.04994	0.0007	0.4852000	325.90	5.40	314.60	4.10	389.00	40.00	314.60	4.10	3.200	
BIB-1_109.FIN2	347.0	1.476	0.7640	0.01500	0.09370	0.0010	0.5014300	574.70	8.60	577.10	5.90	560.00	37.00	577.10	5.90	0.418	
BIB-1_110.FIN2	656.0	4.120	0.7650	0.02400	0.08550	0.0023	0.5695800	576.00	14.00	529.00	14.00	787.00	56.00	529.00	14.00	8.160	Rim
BIB-1_110.FIN2	85.5	0.899	5.0600	0.11000	0.31670	0.0048	0.6458900	1827.00	18.00	1773.00	24.00	1884.00	29.00	1884.00	29.00	5.892	Core
BIB-1_111.FIN2	92.3	2.351	2.6290	0.03600	0.22790	0.0018	0.2263400	1308.00	10.00	1323.40	9.50	1276.00	28.00	1276.00	28.00	3.715	
BIB-1_112.FIN2	556.0	1.204	1.6140	0.01400	0.16060	0.0013	0.4717100	974.90	5.60	960.10	7.10	1013.00	18.00	1013.00	18.00	5.222	
BIB-1_113.FIN2	1159.0	1.594	0.4010	0.00450	0.09453	0.0003	0.5568200	342.10	3.30	342.30	3.00	350.00	21.00	342.30	3.00	0.058	
BIB-1_114.FIN2	92.2	0.318	5.2770	0.08800	0.32960	0.0041	0.6810100	1864.00	15.00	1836.00	20.00	1901.00	23.00	1901.00	23.00	3.419	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BIB-1_115.FIN2	961.0	1.572	0.3945	0.00500	0.05332	0.0005	0.5228900	337.40	3.60	334.80	3.20	355.00	27.00	334.80	3.20	0.771	
BIB-1_116.FIN2	287.0	1.740	0.7970	0.01400	0.09440	0.0012	0.3050300	594.20	7.60	581.30	6.90	656.00	39.00	581.30	6.90	1.479	
BIB-1_117.FIN2	2591.0	9.850	0.3770	0.00440	0.05057	0.0006	0.5945600	324.60	3.20	318.00	3.80	391.00	25.00	318.00	3.80	2.033	
BIB-1_118.FIN2	619.0	2.527	0.3680	0.00650	0.04988	0.0005	0.3322300	317.70	4.80	313.80	3.30	349.00	38.00	313.80	3.30	1.228	
BIB-1_119.FIN2	1200.0	10.400	0.3790	0.00620	0.05223	0.0008	0.6749600	326.50	4.70	328.10	5.00	326.00	25.00	328.10	5.00	0.490	
BIB-1_120.FIN2	659.0	1.014	0.8830	0.02700	0.09700	0.0015	0.6098000	639.00	14.00	596.70	8.80	811.00	40.00	596.70	8.80	6.620	
BIB-1_121.FIN2	112.0	1.230	0.9270	0.02400	0.10640	0.0014	0.3927800	665.00	12.00	651.60	8.20	704.00	51.00	651.60	8.20	2.015	
BIB-1_122.FIN2	616.0	1.640	1.4080	0.02400	0.14310	0.0025	0.7116800	892.00	10.00	862.00	14.00	962.00	25.00	962.00	25.00	10.395	
BIB-1_124.FIN2	295.5	1.180	2.2180	0.05300	0.19110	0.0044	0.4143100	1187.00	16.00	1126.00	24.00	1285.00	50.00	1285.00	50.00	12.374	
BIB-1_125.FIN2	2020.0	49.700	0.3930	0.01000	0.05460	0.0015	0.3532300	336.60	7.30	342.50	9.00	313.00	70.00	342.50	9.00	1.753	Rim
BIB-1_125.FIN2	959.0	2.302	0.6650	0.00740	0.07615	0.0008	0.5112600	420.10	4.70	473.00	4.90	495.00	26.00	473.00	4.90	1.479	Core
BIB-1_126.FIN2	794.0	3.228	0.3808	0.00590	0.05147	0.0005	0.4771200	387.30	4.30	323.50	3.10	332.00	31.00	323.50	3.10	1.161	
BIB-1_127.FIN2	344.0	1.705	0.3757	0.00670	0.05062												

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BIB-5_22.FIN2	106.0	1.375	0.8720	0.02800	0.10290	0.0014	0.1749700	633.00	15.00	631.30	8.30	625.0	63.0	631.3	8.3	0.269	
BIB-5_23.FIN2	900.0	1.365	0.8440	0.01300	0.09630	0.0014	0.7092800	620.70	7.10	592.50	8.20	732.0	23.0	592.5	8.2	4.543	
BIB-5_24.FIN2	1171.0	1.560	1.1290	0.01900	0.12090	0.0015	0.6242600	766.60	8.90	735.80	8.90	861.0	27.0	735.8	8.9	4.018	
BIB-5_25.FIN2	166.0	1.123	0.7930	0.02300	0.09210	0.0014	0.2913600	591.00	13.00	567.70	8.60	674.0	60.0	567.7	8.6	3.942	
BIB-5_26.FIN2	134.4	1.682	3.7220	0.08400	0.22860	0.0042	0.8256900	1571.00	18.00	1326.00	22.00	1930.0	26.0	DISC	DISC	31.295	
BIB-5_27.FIN2	258.1	2.490	1.5130	0.02500	0.15580	0.0017	0.4506300	931.50	8.50	934.40	9.20	931.0	26.0	931.0	26.0	0.365	
BIB-5_28.FIN2	797.0	1.568	0.5449	0.00700	0.07033	0.0006	0.4316000	441.30	4.60	438.10	3.60	455.0	27.0	438.1	3.6	0.725	
BIB-5_29.FIN2	469.0	1.331	4.4560	0.05600	0.29960	0.0031	0.6866300	1723.00	11.00	1689.00	15.00	1765.0	38.0	1765.0	18.0	4.306	
BIB-5_30.FIN2	162.2	1.094	1.8910	0.03700	0.17910	0.0016	0.4348600	1075.00	13.00	1061.70	8.60	1105.0	35.0	1105.0	35.0	3.919	
BIB-5_31.FIN2	989.0	1.312	1.0930	0.01400	0.12010	0.0011	0.5920900	749.40	6.60	730.70	6.50	804.0	20.0	730.7	6.5	2.495	
BIB-5_32.FIN2	1940.0	2.030	0.5570	0.03400	0.05130	0.0035	0.9371100	448.00	21.00	322.00	21.00	1175.0	53.0	DISC	DISC	28.125	Rim
BIB-5_32.FIN2	557.0	4.830	1.1170	0.02500	0.11710	0.0031	0.8351600	761.00	17.00	714.00	18.00	897.0	48.0	714.0	18.0	6.176	Core
BIB-5_32.FIN2	259.0	5.130	1.5710	0.02500	0.15870	0.0018	0.4579900	958.00	9.90	949.00	10.00	983.0	29.0	983.0	29.0	0.963	
BIB-5_33.FIN2	761.0	82.000	0.8150	0.02200	0.09400	0.0021	0.6339000	606.00	13.00	579.00	13.00	717.0	44.0	579.0	13.0	4.455	Rim
BIB-5_33.FIN2	305.0	1.401	3.8700	0.04700	0.27640	0.0033	0.5741100	1606.60	9.80	1573.00	16.00	1652.0	21.0	1652.0	21.0	4.782	Core
BIB-5_34.FIN2	422.0	1.174	0.7170	0.01100	0.08570	0.0011	0.3609200	547.90	6.30	530.00	6.60	620.0	34.0	530.0	6.6	3.267	
BIB-5_35.FIN2	1143.0	12.000	0.7810	0.03100	0.09370	0.0026	0.8489600	585.00	18.00	577.00	15.00	635.0	43.0	577.0	15.0	1.368	Rim
BIB-5_35.FIN2	925.0	0.898	1.6100	0.01800	0.16170	0.0017	0.6210800	973.40	7.10	965.90	9.20	994.0	18.0	994.0	18.0	2.827	Core
BIB-5_36.FIN2	814.0	1.348	0.8220	0.01300	0.08970	0.0012	0.6350900	608.20	7.10	553.60	7.10	817.0	25.0	553.6	7.1	8.977	
BIB-5_37.FIN2	173.4	1.086	0.7740	0.01500	0.09160	0.0011	0.2743700	580.40	8.90	565.10	6.40	630.0	44.0	565.1	6.4	2.636	
BIB-5_38.FIN2	386.0	2.108	0.8360	0.01300	0.10086	0.0010	0.5977500	615.90	7.30	619.30	7.00	601.0	28.0	619.3	5.7	0.552	
BIB-5_39.FIN2	957.0	1.109	0.3054	0.00740	0.04160	0.0010	0.4763100	270.40	5.70	262.80	6.50	313.0	59.0	262.8	6.5	2.811	
BIB-5_40.FIN2	139.6	1.855	7.3540	0.09500	0.39340	0.0040	0.8583100	2153.00	12.00	2138.00	19.00	2167.0	16.0	2167.0	16.0	1.338	
BIB-5_41.FIN2	537.0	1.110	10.0000	0.16000	0.45210	0.0067	0.9148800	2431.00	15.00	2402.00	30.00	2457.0	12.0	2457.0	12.0	2.239	
BIB-5_42.FIN2	269.0	0.187	0.7720	0.05300	0.08540	0.0015	0.7771100	580.00	30.00	528.00	30.00	793.0	85.0	528.0	30.0	8.966	Rim
BIB-5_42.FIN2	143.9	0.423	1.0510	0.02000	0.11690	0.0015	0.6333600	728.00	10.00	712.20	8.60	781.0	41.0	712.2	8.6	2.170	Core
BIB-5_43.FIN2	644.0	1.091	1.6180	0.01900	0.14800	0.0016	0.6124700	977.00	7.50	889.30	8.90	1181.0	20.0	1181.0	20.0	24.699	
BIB-5_44.FIN2	411.4	2.780	1.1370	0.01800	0.12400	0.0018	0.5247500	770.20	8.50	753.00	10.00	816.0	32.0	753.0	10.0	2.233	
BIB-5_45.FIN2	596.0	1.178	0.7810	0.01100	0.09313	0.0009	0.4929800	585.40	6.00	573.90	5.50	635.0	26.0	573.9	5.5	1.964	
BIB-5_46.FIN2	314.7	0.926	1.5220	0.02900	0.15490	0.0021	0.7313400	937.00	12.00	928.00	11.00	961.0	36.0	961.0	26.0	3.434	
BIB-5_47.FIN2	124.4	1.042	1.6350	0.02800	0.16480	0.0016	0.1083300	982.00	11.00	983.40	9.00	974.0	31.0	974.0	31.0	0.965	
BIB-5_48.FIN2	865.0	7.300	0.6240	0.01700	0.07700	0.0019	0.7030600	491.00	11.00	478.00	11.00	575.0	47.0	478.0	11.0	2.648	
BIB-5_49.FIN2	64.6	0.632	0.8230	0.02300	0.09960	0.0018	0.1882900	607.00	13.00	612.00	10.00	585.0	64.0	612.0	10.0	0.824	
BIB-5_50.FIN2	730.0	1.297	1.6920	0.02100	0.16400	0.0017	0.5309900	1004.60	7.90	978.60	9.50	1065.0	22.0	1065.0	22.0	8.113	
BIB-5_51.FIN2	663.0	36.100	0.4550	0.01400	0.05960	0.0017	0.3213600	380.10	9.80	373.00	10.00	432.0	67.0	373.0	10.0	1.868	Rim
BIB-5_51.FIN2	369.8	4.410	0.5850	0.01000	0.07372	0.0010	0.3185100	468.40	6.30	458.40	5.80	515.0	39.0	458.4	5.8	2.135	Core
BIB-5_52.FIN2	516.0	1.237	0.6600	0.02100	0.06940	0.0015	0.6274400	514.00	13.00	432.50	9.00	884.0	54.0	DISC	DISC	15.856	Rim
BIB-5_52.FIN2	119.5	0.995	0.8890	0.02600	0.10500	0.0017	0.3011900	644.00	14.00	643.00	10.00	638.0	63.0	643.0	10.0	0.155	Core
BIB-5_53.FIN2	182.0	0.470	0.8320	0.01500	0.10090	0.0012	0.2112400	614.60	8.00	619.50	6.80	599.0	41.0	619.5	6.8	0.797	
BIB-5_54.FIN2	389.0	2.400	0.3730	0.00770	0.05109	0.0008	0.2391600	321.30	5.60	321.80	4.50	324.0	48.0	321.8	4.5	0.156	
BIB-5_55.FIN2	665.0	1.693	0.9820	0.01500	0.10490	0.0016	0.6544800	693.50	7.50	643.10	9.30	868.0	24.0	643.1	9.3	7.267	
BIB-5_56.FIN2	654.0	1.537	0.5799	0.00790	0.07339	0.0007	0.3021400	463.90	5.00	456.50	4.40	495.0	32.0	456.5	4.4	1.595	
BIB-5_57.FIN2	821.0	3.570	0.9440	0.01100	0.10630	0.0011	0.5999000	674.50	5.70	651.40	6.60	755.0	20.0	651.4	6.6	3.425	
BIB-5_58.FIN2	2560.0	3.566	0.3323	0.00610	0.03233	0.0006	0.5279800	291.10	4.70	205.10	3.80	1062.0	34.0	DISC	DISC	29.543	
BIB-5_59.FIN2	93.2	0.720	1.6420	0.03400	0.16110	0.0022	0.4277700	983.00	13.00	963.00	12.00	1040.0	40.0	1040.0	40.0	7.404	
BIB-5_60.FIN2	167.0	0.654	1.0670	0.02700	0.11980	0.0021	0.3230800	734.00	13.00	729.00	12.00	755.0	41.0	729.0	12.0	0.681	
BIB-5_61.FIN2	525.0	1.574	0.3669	0.00830	0.04774	0.0006	0.4551700	316.80	6.20	300.60	3.90	435.0	45.0	300.6	3.9	5.114	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BIB-5_62.FIN2	72.8	0.400	1.6670	0.04500	0.15050	0.0021	0.3229200	990.00	17.00	904.00	12.00	1199.0	52.0	1199.0	52.0	24.604	
BIB-5_63.FIN2	271.0	0.459	0.8030	0.01400	0.09577	0.0009	0.0098740	597.50	8.00	599.50	5.00	627.0	43.0	599.5	5.3	1.339	
BIB-5_64.FIN2	588.0	4.740	0.5969	0.00850	0.07529	0.0008	0.5551400	474.70	5.40	467.90	4.70	510.0	30.0	467.9	4.7	1.432	
BIB-5_65.FIN2	372.0	1.830	1.5230	0.03600	0.15310	0.0021	0.4985200	936.00	14.00	919.00	11.00	982.0	33.0	982.0	33.0	6.415	
BIB-5_66.FIN2	472.0	2.483	1.0710	0.02300	0.10750	0.0017	0.6399500	738.00	11.00	658.20	9.70	991.0	33.0	658.2	9.7	10.813	
BIB-5_67.FIN2	490.0	12.300	0.3600	0.02000	0.04950	0.0017	0.3729400	312.00	15.00	311.00	10.00	320.0	120.0	311.0	10.0	0.321	Rim
BIB-5_67.FIN2	440.0	9.070	0.5610	0.01000	0.07241	0.0009	0.4041300	451.80	6.50	450.60	5.30	460.0	39.0	450.6	5.3	0.266	Core
BIB-5_68.FIN2	65.6	1.292	1.5020	0.03200	0.15630	0.0021	0.3015000	928.00	13.00	936.00	12.00	923.0	45.0	923.0	45.0	1.408	
BIB-5_69.FIN2	428.0	1.590	12.7500	0.11000	0.49960	0.0042	0.7061500	2651.40	7.80	2613.00	17.00	2704.7	9.7	2704.7	9.7	3.390	
BIB-5_70.FIN2	346.2	1.197	0.6200	0.11000	0.34810	0.0055	0.9125300	1974.00	16.00	1924.00	26.00	2025.0	15.0	2025.0	15.0	4.988	
BIB-5_71.FIN2	1201.0	2.701	0.3729	0.00610	0.04781	0.0004	0.3763800	321.50	4.50	301.10	2.40	477.0	35.0	301.1	2.4	6.345	
BIB-5_72.FIN2	255.0	2.110	0.5660	0.01300	0.07165	0.0009	0.4274100	453.90	8.10	446.80	5.40	486.0	46.0	446.8	5.4	1.564	
BIB-5_73.FIN2	348.0	2.830	6.4200	0.17000	0.35530	0.0059	0.9130500	2025.00	23.00	1958.00	28.00	2101.0	23.0	2101.0	23.0	6.806	
BIB-5_74.FIN2	845.0	1.834	0.3611	0.00530	0.04842	0.0005	0.5012800	312.80	4.00	304.8							

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BIB-5 106.FIN2	134.9	1.356	13.4300	0.31000	0.49100	0.0092	0.8646400	2711.00	21.00	2573.00	40.00	2818.00	18.00	2818.0	18.0	8.694	
BIB-5 107.FIN2	655.0	1.814	0.3442	0.00720	0.04632	0.0007	0.4948400	299.90	5.40	291.90	4.10	350.00	42.00	291.9	4.1	2.668	
BIB-5 108.FIN2	407.0	0.683	0.7950	0.01400	0.09280	0.0012	0.4050400	593.10	7.80	571.70	6.90	670.00	36.00	571.7	6.9	3.068	
BIB-5 109.FIN2	271.0	1.882	0.7660	0.01200	0.09212	0.0009	0.2575400	576.60	6.90	568.00	5.10	597.00	34.00	568.0	5.1	1.492	
BIB-5 110.FIN2	331.7	0.942	0.6940	0.01600	0.07650	0.0012	0.3532200	536.00	10.00	474.90	6.90	796.00	46.00	474.9	6.9	11.390	
BIB-5 111.FIN2	1650.0	14.700	0.9400	0.07300	0.10690	0.0073	0.9251500	679.00	39.00	654.00	43.00	729.00	61.00	654.0	43.0	2.388	Rim
BIB-5 112.FIN2	193.6	1.420	2.1230	0.03200	0.19260	0.0020	0.3283100	1155.00	10.00	1135.00	11.00	1178.00	28.00	1178.0	28.0	3.650	Core
BIB-5 113.FIN2	541.0	4.210	0.5630	0.01100	0.06490	0.0011	0.4158400	452.20	7.00	405.30	6.70	709.00	42.00	405.3	6.7	10.372	
BIB-5 114.FIN2	1265.0	3.570	0.7133	0.00910	0.08290	0.0010	0.6722300	546.10	5.40	513.00	6.20	686.00	21.00	513.0	6.2	6.061	
BIB-5 115.FIN2	498.0	0.460	0.8890	0.01100	0.10210	0.0010	0.5524500	645.00	5.70	626.60	6.00	708.00	22.00	626.6	6.0	2.853	
BIB-5 115.FIN2	1160.0	3.480	0.6060	0.02100	0.06650	0.0025	0.3613400	480.00	13.00	379.00	15.00	999.00	70.00	DISC	DISC	21.047	Rim
BIB-5 115.FIN2	337.0	1.888	0.7770	0.01600	0.09130	0.0010	0.7134300	582.90	9.20	563.10	5.90	650.00	42.00	563.1	5.9	3.397	Core
BIB-5 116.FIN2	653.0	3.700	0.5660	0.01500	0.06530	0.0017	0.4270300	454.80	9.40	408.00	10.00	691.00	59.00	408.0	10.0	10.290	
BIB-5 118.FIN2	843.0	1.198	1.4030	0.03200	0.12000	0.0035	0.8842700	887.00	13.00	730.00	20.00	1300.00	26.00	DISC	DISC	17.700	
BIB-5 119.FIN2	1400.0	2.635	1.0800	0.01700	0.10780	0.0015	0.8093400	742.70	8.20	660.00	8.70	1000.00	19.00	660.0	8.7	11.135	
BIB-5 120.FIN2	552.0	1.831	0.3430	0.00630	0.04663	0.0005	0.4550600	299.00	4.80	293.80	3.30	319.00	38.00	293.8	3.3	1.739	
BIB-5 121.FIN2	566.0	1.491	0.8320	0.01300	0.09850	0.0011	0.5954000	613.70	7.00	605.30	6.50	632.00	28.00	605.3	6.5	1.369	
BIB-5 122.FIN2	551.0	1.250	0.6460	0.01100	0.07915	0.0009	0.6755100	505.30	6.90	491.00	5.50	560.00	27.00	491.0	5.5	2.830	
BIB-5 123.FIN2	691.0	2.282	2.4560	0.04400	0.20050	0.0031	0.8838200	1257.00	13.00	1177.00	17.00	1398.00	19.00	1398.0	19.0	15.808	
BIB-5 124.FIN2	947.0	1.720	0.5847	0.00790	0.07060	0.0010	0.3739300	467.70	5.20	439.40	6.20	598.00	31.00	439.4	6.2	6.051	
BIB-5 125.FIN2	69.6	0.717	0.7960	0.02300	0.09700	0.0013	0.2946100	591.00	13.00	596.40	7.70	559.00	64.00	596.4	7.7	0.914	
BIB-5 126.FIN2	760.0	2.440	0.5950	0.00760	0.07309	0.0006	0.3256200	473.70	4.80	454.70	3.80	551.00	28.00	454.7	3.8	4.011	
BIB-5 127.FIN2	2350.0	8.170	0.3506	0.00450	0.04375	0.0007	0.5534800	304.90	3.40	275.90	4.60	532.00	31.00	275.9	4.6	9.511	
BIB-5 128.FIN2	406.0	1.077	1.6250	0.02400	0.15590	0.0018	0.6980200	978.40	9.20	933.50	9.90	1073.00	21.00	1073.0	21.0	13.001	
BIB-5 129.FIN2	298.1	5.690	0.9290	0.02200	0.10720	0.0019	0.7542300	665.00	12.00	656.00	11.00	694.00	33.00	656.0	11.0	1.353	
BIB-5 130.FIN2	424.0	1.257	0.6890	0.01000	0.08540	0.0010	0.5359800	531.80	6.10	528.00	6.00	538.00	29.00	528.0	6.0	0.715	
BIB-5 131.FIN2	659.3	0.914	2.5190	0.08700	0.18330	0.0058	0.9764300	1266.00	25.00	1082.00	32.00	1604.00	15.00	DISC	DISC	32.544	
BEMO-3 3.FIN2	247.2	0.568	0.6240	0.02000	0.07580	0.0010	0.3904500	491.00	13.00	471.10	6.00	575.00	66.00	471.1	6.0	4.053	
BEMO-3 7.FIN2	486.0	7.220	0.6070	0.01500	0.07749	0.0010	0.1235000	481.50	9.30	481.10	5.80	477.00	57.00	481.1	5.8	0.083	
BEMO-3 8.FIN2	248.6	0.963	1.1130	0.02400	0.12560	0.0015	0.1112000	759.00	11.00	762.40	8.80	744.00	46.00	762.4	8.8	0.448	
BEMO-3 9.FIN2	599.0	0.986	0.7760	0.01200	0.09210	0.0010	0.3229700	582.90	6.80	567.90	6.20	637.00	34.00	567.9	6.2	2.573	
BEMO-3 10.FIN2	750.0	0.922	0.4382	0.00550	0.05885	0.0004	0.2740600	368.70	3.90	368.60	2.70	364.00	28.00	368.6	2.7	0.027	
BEMO-3 11.FIN2	88.9	0.654	5.1010	0.06800	0.32690	0.0032	0.5053800	1835.00	11.00	1823.00	16.00	1844.00	20.00	1844.0	20.0	1.139	
BEMO-3 12.FIN2	618.0	1.460	0.3838	0.00530	0.05233	0.0005	0.2466800	329.60	3.80	328.80	2.80	332.00	33.00	328.8	2.8	0.243	
BEMO-3 13.FIN2	576.0	2.214	0.3706	0.00590	0.05020	0.0005	0.2379800	319.80	4.30	315.70	2.80	336.00	35.00	315.7	2.8	1.282	
BEMO-3 14.FIN2	648.0	1.374	0.3843	0.00540	0.05216	0.0004	0.1901600	329.90	4.00	327.80	2.60	338.00	33.00	327.8	2.6	0.637	
BEMO-3 16.FIN2	117.3	2.134	0.6350	0.01800	0.07960	0.0010	0.1885300	498.00	11.00	493.70	6.10	498.00	62.00	493.7	6.1	0.863	
BEMO-3 17.FIN2	147.2	1.491	0.9050	0.02300	0.10520	0.0011	0.2415100	652.00	12.00	644.50	6.40	671.00	53.00	644.5	6.4	1.150	
BEMO-3 18.FIN2	265.0	1.018	0.6230	0.01300	0.07821	0.0008	0.2554200	490.70	8.10	485.40	4.80	499.00	45.00	485.4	4.8	1.080	
BEMO-3 21.FIN2	84.4	0.730	0.9100	0.02300	0.10470	0.0013	0.2335900	656.00	12.00	641.50	7.80	694.00	53.00	641.5	7.8	2.210	
BEMO-3 22.FIN2	1253.0	5.390	0.7169	0.00920	0.08590	0.0011	0.3378100	548.60	5.40	531.50	6.30	614.00	32.00	531.5	6.3	3.117	
BEMO-3 23.FIN2	486.0	8.380	2.2830	0.04100	0.20610	0.0024	0.6440000	1206.00	13.00	1208.00	13.00	1203.00	29.00	1203.0	29.0	0.416	Rim
BEMO-3 23.FIN2	193.0	1.252	3.9520	0.07800	0.20200	0.0045	0.7045600	1623.00	16.00	1541.00	23.00	1722.00	24.00	1722.0	24.0	10.511	Core
BEMO-3 24.FIN2	174.2	8.140	0.6320	0.01900	0.08145	0.0010	0.1615500	495.00	12.00	504.70	5.70	441.00	62.00	504.7	5.7	1.960	
BEMO-3 25.FIN2	506.0	1.205	0.4118	0.00840	0.05400	0.0005	0.3586500	349.80	6.00	339.00	3.30	416.00	41.00	339.0	3.3	3.087	
BEMO-3 26.FIN2	401.0	0.976	0.4160	0.01300	0.05533	0.0008	0.2541300	353.10	9.30	347.10	5.20	378.00	69.00	347.1	5.2	1.699	Rim

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BEMO-3 26.FIN2	141.0	1.384	0.4740	0.01700	0.06119	0.0009	0.2022900	393.00	12.00	382.80	5.60	448.00	79.00	382.8	5.6	2.995	
BEMO-3 28.FIN2	466.0	4.810	0.3518	0.00740	0.04835	0.0004	0.1320300	305.50	5.50	304.40	2.60	301.00	43.00	304.4	2.6	0.360	
BEMO-3 29.FIN2	318.0	4.500	0.6093	0.00960	0.07799	0.0007	0.2134600	482.40	6.10	484.10	4.20	462.00	36.00	484.1	4.2	0.352	
BEMO-3 31.FIN2	1987.0	22.120	0.9120	0.02300	0.10110	0.0017	0.5051200	658.00	12.00	620.90	9.90	784.00	42.00	620.9	9.9	5.638	Rim
BEMO-3 31.FIN2	357.0	1.500	10.7200	0.29000	0.46600	0.0082	0.8357800	2495.00	24.00	2465.00	36.00	2506.00	22.00	2506.0	22.0	1.636	Core
BEMO-3 36.FIN2	450.0	47.000	0.7640	0.04000	0.09230	0.0031	0.2454400	575.00	23.00	569.00	18.00	590.00	110.00	569.0	18.0	1.043	Rim
BEMO-3 36.FIN2	220.0	1.860	1.7630	0.02300	0.17320	0.0015	0.4367300	1030.70	8.50	1029.50	8.50	1030.00	25.00	1030.0	25.0	0.040	Core
BEMO-3 38.FIN2	151.0	2.035	0.8510	0.02100	0.10180	0.0011	0.2012100	626.00	11.00	624.60	6.60	612.00	52.00	624.6	6.6	0.224	
BEMO-3 39.FIN2	237.0	1.518	13.1940	0.09100	0.51550	0.0033	0.5214200	2692.80	6.50	2679.00	15.00	2702.00	11.00	2702.0	11.0	0.851	
BEMO-3 41.FIN2	76.8	1.411	0.9190	0.02500	0.10430	0.0013	0.0632710	659.00	13.00	639.20	7.70	715.00	61.00	639.2	7.7	3.005	
BEMO-3 42.FIN2	86.6	2.740	0.6510	0.02800	0.07260	0.0014	0.1146900	507.00	18.00	451.50	8.40	740.00	100.00	451.5	8.4	10.947	
BEMO-3 43.FIN2	84.8	1.074	0.8790	0.02400	0.10060	0.0012	0.2235200	642.00	13.00	617.70	7.20	710.00	60.00	617.7	7.2	3.785	
BEMO-3 44.FIN2	232.0	1.160	5.8930	0.05700	0.35170	0.0027	0.6184900	1958.90	8.40	1942.00	13.00	1977.00	15.00	1977.0	15.0	1.770	
BEMO-3 46.FIN2	284.0	1.617	0.8490	0.01300	0.09819	0.0008	0.4949500	623.30	7.30	603.70	4.90	696.00	30.00				



Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BEMO-3 88.FIN2	150.5	1.386	0.7050	0.01700	0.08640	0.0010	0.1617700	540.20	9.90	534.40	6.20	551.0	54.0	534.4	6.2	1.074	
BEMO-3 89.FIN2	1131.0	1.688	0.8740	0.01200	0.09982	0.0009	0.3979100	637.50	6.40	613.30	5.50	721.0	28.0	613.3	5.5	3.796	
BEMO-3 90.FIN2	388.1	0.842	1.0890	0.01500	0.12200	0.0010	0.3081500	749.30	7.50	741.90	5.80	769.0	30.0	741.9	5.8	0.988	
BEMO-3 91.FIN2	1498.0	2.940	0.3530	0.01200	0.04764	0.0009	0.3522300	306.40	9.10	300.00	5.40	351.0	74.0	300.0	5.4	2.080	
BEMO-3 93.FIN2	1853.0	6.970	0.3807	0.00600	0.05016	0.0008	0.2263400	327.40	4.40	315.40	4.60	419.0	45.0	315.4	4.6	3.665	
BEMO-3 94.FIN2	67.8	0.818	0.8100	0.02600	0.09470	0.0014	0.1370000	598.00	14.00	583.90	8.00	634.0	73.0	583.9	8.0	2.358	
BEMO-3 95.FIN2	1054.0	8.840	0.3674	0.00500	0.05051	0.0006	0.5271600	317.50	3.70	317.60	3.70	318.0	30.0	317.6	3.7	0.031	
BEMO-3 96.FIN2	106.3	0.796	0.9400	0.12000	0.44230	0.0048	0.2729800	231.00	12.00	236.00	21.00	230.5	25.0	230.5	25.0	2.386	
BEMO-3 98.FIN2	118.8	1.151	1.2830	0.03000	0.13570	0.0018	0.2186700	837.00	13.00	820.00	10.00	881.0	49.0	820.0	10.0	2.031	
BEMO-3 100.FIN2	319.7	1.266	0.9240	0.05900	0.34190	0.0030	0.5466400	1963.50	8.70	1895.00	14.00	2034.0	16.0	2034.0	16.0	6.834	
BEMO-3 101.FIN2	417.0	1.941	0.5960	0.01300	0.07476	0.0009	0.2434000	474.00	8.50	464.20	5.30	509.0	45.0	464.2	5.3	1.962	
BEMO-3 102.FIN2	437.0	2.050	1.7320	0.02600	0.17000	0.0019	0.5884300	1018.70	9.20	1012.00	10.00	1041.0	25.0	1041.0	25.0	2.796	
BEMO-3 103.FIN2	561.9	5.630	0.8660	0.01000	0.10135	0.0009	0.1959400	629.70	5.60	622.30	5.20	651.0	29.0	622.3	5.2	1.175	
BEMO-3 105.FIN2	377.0	9.520	0.8510	0.01200	0.10246	0.0009	0.3644700	624.30	6.50	628.70	5.40	599.0	31.0	628.7	5.4	0.705	
BEMO-3 107.FIN2	207.7	1.670	0.7950	0.04000	0.08960	0.0024	0.0592890	592.00	22.00	553.00	14.00	720.0	110.0	553.0	14.0	6.588	Rim
BEMO-3 107.FIN2	148.5	1.105	0.8690	0.01900	0.10140	0.0013	0.1352500	635.00	11.00	622.30	7.40	679.0	49.0	622.3	7.4	2.000	Core
BEMO-3 108.FIN2	606.0	10.890	0.3689	0.00810	0.05019	0.0007	0.4608900	319.80	6.40	315.70	4.30	338.0	46.0	315.7	4.3	1.282	
BEMO-3 109.FIN2	662.0	1.667	0.7618	0.00870	0.09365	0.0007	0.0415520	574.60	5.00	577.00	4.30	554.0	25.0	577.0	4.3	0.418	
BEMO-3 110.FIN2	431.0	8.810	0.9210	0.01300	0.10850	0.0012	0.3649500	661.90	7.00	664.00	6.80	649.0	31.0	664.0	6.8	0.317	
BEMO-3 111.FIN2	379.5	1.462	0.8220	0.01300	0.09914	0.0008	0.3347800	609.30	6.80	609.30	5.00	598.0	31.0	609.3	5.0	0.000	
BEMO-3 113.FIN2	399.0	93.000	0.4140	0.03300	0.05010	0.0010	0.1952400	351.00	23.00	315.30	6.20	560.0	160.0	315.3	6.2	10.171	Rim
BEMO-3 113.FIN2	65.6	1.863	1.0430	0.03300	0.11260	0.0017	0.0603700	722.00	16.00	688.00	10.00	814.0	69.0	688.0	10.0	4.709	Core
BEMO-3 114.FIN2	563.0	1.692	0.3448	0.00630	0.04783	0.0004	0.0495270	300.40	4.80	301.20	2.40	274.0	43.0	301.2	2.4	0.266	
BEMO-3 116.FIN2	87.8	3.081	0.9280	0.02600	0.10500	0.0014	0.0417000	663.00	14.00	643.70	7.90	708.0	61.0	643.7	7.9	2.911	
BEMO-3 117.FIN2	92.8	1.673	0.9180	0.02400	0.10810	0.0013	0.1703500	659.00	13.00	662.50	7.80	621.0	38.0	662.5	7.8	0.531	
BEMO-3 118.FIN2	160.0	1.487	0.7070	0.01900	0.08684	0.0010	0.2381600	540.00	11.00	536.70	5.80	528.0	57.0	536.7	5.8	0.611	
BEMO-3 123.FIN2	466.0	2.020	0.7790	0.01300	0.09460	0.0010	0.1282400	584.10	7.10	582.60	5.90	578.0	34.0	582.6	5.9	0.257	
BEMO-3 125.FIN2	280.0	2.460	0.7070	0.02400	0.08720	0.0015	0.0922580	541.00	14.00	538.60	8.90	537.0	80.0	538.6	8.9	0.444	
BEMO-3 126.FIN2	880.0	2.720	0.6180	0.01600	0.07740	0.0011	0.3026200	487.70	9.80	480.60	6.80	509.0	55.0	480.6	6.8	1.450	Rim
BEMO-3 126.FIN2	111.9	0.701	0.8300	0.03100	0.10030	0.0022	0.0715930	612.00	17.00	616.00	13.00	585.0	89.0	616.0	13.0	0.954	Core
BEMO-3 130.FIN2	256.0	0.588	0.8450	0.04700	0.33340	0.0026	0.5860200	1952.10	7.10	1951.00	12.00	1953.0	14.0	1953.0	14.0	0.102	
BEMO-12 1.FIN2	353.0	1.132	0.5928	0.00980	0.07628	0.0007	0.1784400	472.00	6.30	473.80	4.20	463.0	40.0	473.8	4.2	0.381	
BEMO-12 2.FIN2	216.1	0.774	1.7370	0.02600	0.16930	0.0014	0.6392900	1021.90	9.80	1008.20	7.70	1049.0	28.0	1049.0	28.0	3.889	
BEMO-12 3.FIN2	66.1	2.670	0.9550	0.02700	0.10850	0.0016	0.2000800	677.00	14.00	663.70	9.00	704.0	64.0	663.7	9.0	1.965	
BEMO-12 4.FIN2	962.0	28.700	0.9130	0.01600	0.10680	0.0014	0.4713200	658.20	8.70	654.10	8.00	673.0	35.0	654.1	8.0	0.623	Rim
BEMO-12 4.FIN2	460.0	0.547	4.3890	0.07000	0.28680	0.0030	0.6852500	1709.00	13.00	1625.00	15.00	1812.0	23.0	1812.0	23.0	10.320	Core
BEMO-12 5.FIN2	741.0	1.514	0.9980	0.01200	0.11364	0.0010	0.4300600	702.00	5.90	693.80	5.50	740.0	22.0	693.8	5.5	1.168	
BEMO-12 7.FIN2	80.0	1.489	0.7640	0.02500	0.09120	0.0014	0.1506000	573.00	15.00	562.50	8.00	611.0	77.0	562.5	8.0	1.832	
BEMO-12 8.FIN2	207.1	1.155	1.8020	0.02400	0.17350	0.0015	0.2862200	1044.90	8.70	1031.40	8.10	1078.0	26.0	1078.0	26.0	4.323	
BEMO-12 9.FIN2	619.0	0.694	0.3811	0.00620	0.05119	0.0005	0.2932900	327.50	4.60	321.80	2.80	362.0	36.0	321.8	2.8	1.740	
BEMO-12 10.FIN2	51.6	1.607	1.1390	0.03200	0.12460	0.0016	0.1499300	768.00	15.00	756.50	9.40	766.0	66.0	756.5	9.4	1.497	
BEMO-12 11.FIN2	3.0	-0.380	0.2070	0.07400	0.01150	0.0020	0.1276600	147.00	62.00	75.00	13.00	-6700.0	4100.0	DISC	DISC	48,980	
BEMO-12 12.FIN2	303.0	5.460	1.8610	0.02100	0.18040	0.0013	0.3867700	1066.50	7.30	1069.30	7.40	1059.0	22.0	1059.0	22.0	0.973	
BEMO-12 13.FIN2	413.0	2.234	0.7020	0.02200	0.08760	0.0018	0.4937800	540.00	13.00	541.00	11.00	546.0	55.0	541.0	11.0	0.185	Rim
BEMO-12 13.FIN2	103.3	1.323	0.8940	0.02200	0.10170	0.0013	0.2637700	647.00	12.00	624.20	7.70	709.0	54.0	624.2	7.7	3.524	Core
BEMO-12 14.FIN2	838.0	2.449	0.4066	0.00800	0.05520	0.0006	0.4845600	346.00	5.80	346.30	3.80	336.0	39.0	346.3	3.8	0.087	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BEMO-12 15.FIN2	765.0	2.080	0.5180	0.05500	0.34010	0.0033	0.6745800	1870.30	8.90	1886.00	16.00	1847.0	16.0	1847.0	16.0	2.112	
BEMO-12 16.FIN2	485.0	2.528	0.3616	0.00650	0.04911	0.0005	0.1886600	312.00	4.80	309.00	3.30	330.0	44.0	309.0	3.3	1.246	
BEMO-12 17.FIN2	318.0	1.287	0.3523	0.00840	0.04822	0.0005	0.2290700	305.70	6.30	303.50	2.80	310.0	53.0	303.5	2.8	0.720	
BEMO-12 18.FIN2	424.0	1.914	0.7550	0.01000	0.09182	0.0007	0.3682000	570.40	5.80	566.20	4.20	579.0	28.0	566.2	4.2	0.736	
BEMO-12 19.FIN2	70.3	2.220	1.1970	0.04400	0.12990	0.0021	0.2303300	797.00	20.00	787.00	12.00	802.0	76.0	787.0	12.0	1.255	
BEMO-12 20.FIN2	401.8	0.660	0.8900	0.01300	0.10386	0.0009	0.1872400	645.20	6.90	636.90	5.30	660.0	31.0	636.9	5.3	1.286	
BEMO-12 21.FIN2	164.2	0.942	10.2400	0.23000	0.40630	0.0074	0.8747600	2452.00	21.00	2196.00	34.00	2670.0	22.0	2670.0	22.0	17.753	
BEMO-12 22.FIN2	568.0	6.650	0.6070	0.01700	0.07520	0.0008	0.1504300	481.00	11.00	467.40	5.00	548.0	48.0	467.4	5.0	2.827	
BEMO-12 23.FIN2	678.0	7.010	0.6590	0.01400	0.08130	0.0011	0.4814100	513.20	8.50	503.80	6.60	562.0	41.0	503.8	6.6	1.832	
BEMO-12 24.FIN2	25.6	1.649	6.1800	0.14000	0.35290	0.0047	0.4042200	1994.00	20.00	1947.00	22.00	2035.0	39.0	2035.0	39.0	4.324	
BEMO-12 25.FIN2	175.6	2.420	0.5840	0.01400	0.07361	0.0008	0.0541600	465.90	9.10	457.80	4.70	484.0	57.0	457.8	4.7	1.739	
BEMO-12 26.FIN2	3780.0	0.418	0.3572	0.00760	0.04770	0.0010	0.7072700	310.00	5.70	300.40	6.30	379.0	38.0	300.4	6.3	3.097	Rim
BEMO-12 26.FIN2	304.0	0.903	0.8180	0.01500	0.09794	0.0010	0.2658700	605.80	8.10	602.20	5.60	604.0	39.0	602.2	5.6	0.594	Core
BEMO-12 27.FIN2	604.0	4.560	0.7850	0.00980	0.09450	0.0008	0.4170300	587.00	6.00	582.00	4.90	604.0	25.0	582.0	4.9	0.967	
BEMO-12 28.FIN2	183.0	1.246	0.7590	0.01													

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BEMO-12 57.FIN2	458.0	2.220	1.3360	0.01600	0.14420	0.0014	0.5146300	860.50	6.90	867.90	8.10	835.0	23.0	835.0	8.1	0.860	
BEMO-12 58.FIN2	1320.0	3.107	0.3660	0.00630	0.04927	0.0005	0.2598000	316.30	4.70	310.00	2.80	346.0	38.0	310.0	2.8	1.992	
BEMO-12 59.FIN2	532.0	3.470	0.9820	0.01100	0.11393	0.0009	0.3862400	694.00	5.70	695.50	5.10	681.0	26.0	695.5	5.1	0.216	
BEMO-12 60.FIN2	203.9	0.616	1.6790	0.02100	0.16330	0.0015	0.3777200	999.30	8.00	975.10	8.30	1048.0	25.0	1048.0	25.0	6.956	
BEMO-12 61.FIN2	375.0	0.920	0.8910	0.02400	0.10650	0.0018	0.3069100	646.00	13.00	652.00	11.00	609.0	69.0	652.0	11.0	0.920	
BEMO-12 62.FIN2	460.0	1.241	0.4089	0.00860	0.05388	0.0005	0.1466800	347.40	6.20	338.30	3.20	400.0	49.0	338.3	3.2	2.619	
BEMO-12 63.FIN2	4090.0	0.982	0.2394	0.00500	0.03159	0.0004	0.3901700	217.90	4.10	200.50	2.50	400.0	44.0	200.5	2.5	7.985	
BEMO-12 64.FIN2	2860.0	11.800	0.9510	0.01700	0.11560	0.0017	0.5884800	677.80	8.90	705.10	9.70	581.0	32.0	705.1	9.7	4.028	
BEMO-12 65.FIN2	164.4	0.591	2.0110	0.03400	0.18960	0.0024	0.6272600	1117.00	11.00	1119.00	13.00	1114.0	30.0	1114.0	30.0	0.449	
BEMO-12 66.FIN2	247.0	2.840	0.6080	0.01200	0.07782	0.0008	0.3072600	481.60	7.30	483.10	4.60	459.0	41.0	483.1	4.6	0.311	
BEMO-12 67.FIN2	393.0	2.233	0.3497	0.00730	0.04763	0.0004	0.1449600	303.90	5.40	300.10	2.60	326.0	42.0	300.1	2.6	1.250	
BEMO-12 68.FIN2	420.0	1.550	0.9380	0.01500	0.11160	0.0012	0.3670800	671.10	7.20	681.90	7.00	628.0	34.0	681.9	7.0	1.609	
BEMO-12 70.FIN2	348.0	1.779	0.4287	0.00790	0.05854	0.0006	0.1459400	363.00	5.60	366.70	3.50	328.0	43.0	366.7	3.5	1.019	
BEMO-12 71.FIN2	219.3	0.653	1.0610	0.02600	0.11930	0.0019	0.4434300	733.00	13.00	727.00	11.00	743.0	49.0	727.0	11.0	0.819	
BEMO-12 73.FIN2	404.0	4.120	0.4020	0.01000	0.05337	0.0006	0.2970000	342.40	7.20	335.10	3.90	378.0	53.0	335.1	3.9	2.132	
BEMO-12 74.FIN2	887.0	4.130	0.5750	0.01100	0.07330	0.0011	0.3073600	461.10	7.20	456.00	6.40	483.0	45.0	456.0	6.4	1.106	
BEMO-12 75.FIN2	1250.0	0.876	0.4153	0.00510	0.05570	0.0005	0.3687000	352.40	3.60	349.70	3.00	371.0	26.0	349.7	3.0	0.766	
BEMO-12 76.FIN2	455.0	0.721	0.3895	0.00680	0.05268	0.0006	0.2352600	333.50	5.00	330.90	3.40	347.0	40.0	330.9	3.4	0.780	
BEMO-12 77.FIN2	135.2	1.196	1.7850	0.03200	0.17480	0.0016	0.1983300	1038.00	12.00	1038.20	8.90	1033.0	38.0	1033.0	38.0	0.503	
BEMO-12 78.FIN2	946.0	1.220	1.5290	0.01600	0.15800	0.0013	0.4855300	941.50	6.30	945.50	7.10	933.0	19.0	933.0	19.0	1.340	
BEMO-12 79.FIN2	475.0	4.200	0.6110	0.01200	0.07712	0.0008	0.2346800	483.70	7.20	478.90	4.90	502.0	42.0	478.9	4.9	0.992	Rim
BEMO-12 79.FIN2	880.0	1.599	0.8110	0.01800	0.09860	0.0021	0.5554200	602.40	9.90	606.00	13.00	590.0	45.0	606.0	13.0	0.598	Core
BEMO-12 80.FIN2	551.0	0.646	0.4129	0.00700	0.05497	0.0006	0.4287500	351.30	5.20	344.90	3.50	392.0	38.0	344.9	3.5	1.822	
BEMO-12 81.FIN2	97.9	1.161	0.8540	0.02100	0.10160	0.0013	0.1292100	624.00	11.00	623.60	7.40	610.0	54.0	623.6	7.4	0.064	
BEMO-12 82.FIN2	813.0	13.190	0.8430	0.01100	0.10170	0.0011	0.3925200	620.10	6.30	624.40	6.30	607.0	29.0	624.4	6.3	0.693	
BEMO-12 84.FIN2	428.0	3.222	0.9670	0.01800	0.11180	0.0013	0.3043400	685.80	9.40	682.90	7.60	694.0	39.0	682.9	7.6	0.423	
BEMO-12 85.FIN2	112.7	1.450	5.2730	0.07700	0.32540	0.0034	0.5782700	1862.00	12.00	1815.00	17.00	1917.0	21.0	1917.0	21.0	5.321	
BEMO-12 86.FIN2	3400.0	7.970	0.2884	0.00310	0.09390	0.0004	0.5553300	257.20	2.50	248.50	2.30	341.0	19.0	248.5	2.3	3.383	
BEMO-12 87.FIN2	824.0	1.921	8.2300	0.09500	0.41470	0.0046	0.8321300	2255.00	11.00	2235.00	21.00	2278.0	11.0	2278.0	11.0	1.888	
BEMO-12 88.FIN2	735.0	149.000	0.4101	0.00530	0.05567	0.0005	0.3653400	348.60	3.90	349.20	3.10	343.0	38.0	349.2	3.1	0.172	
BEMO-12 89.FIN2	273.0	1.517	0.9680	0.01600	0.11390	0.0011	0.2718000	686.40	8.50	696.50	6.60	648.0	36.0	696.5	6.6	1.471	
BEMO-12 91.FIN2	502.0	45.100	0.4480	0.01800	0.05739	0.0009	0.2693300	375.00	12.00	359.70	5.50	437.0	72.0	359.7	5.5	4.080	Rim
BEMO-12 91.FIN2	299.6	1.756	0.8780	0.02600	0.10500	0.0017	0.1444200	638.00	14.00	643.60	9.90	613.0	70.0	643.6	9.9	0.878	Core
BEMO-12 92.FIN2	273.0	0.829	0.7900	0.02300	0.09720	0.0011	0.1028400	590.00	13.00	597.60	6.50	576.0	58.0	597.6	6.5	1.288	
BEMO-12 93.FIN2	317.0	0.908	0.3910	0.01800	0.05270	0.0011	0.1826500	334.00	13.00	331.00	7.00	350.0	100.0	331.0	7.0	0.998	
BEMO-12 94.FIN2	524.0	2.042	0.3790	0.00680	0.05239	0.0005	0.2373700	325.80	5.00	329.10	3.20	298.0	42.0	329.1	3.2	1.013	
BEMO-12 96.FIN2	1630.0	10.430	0.4140	0.01100	0.05590	0.0011	0.4760800	351.40	8.10	350.40	7.00	354.0	58.0	350.4	7.0	0.285	Rim
BEMO-12 96.FIN2	100.9	2.282	2.8850	0.07000	0.18400	0.0032	0.2896400	1376.00	19.00	1088.00	17.00	1853.0	45.0	DISC	DISC	41.284	Core
BEMO-12 97.FIN2	760.0	5.570	0.6226	0.00950	0.07948	0.0008	0.3738500	491.00	5.90	493.00	4.90	472.0	34.0	493.0	4.9	0.407	
BEMO-12 101.FIN2	355.0	1.096	12.1370	0.09700	0.50230	0.0034	0.6040600	2615.00	7.40	2623.00	15.00	2607.0	11.0	2607.0	11.0	0.614	
BEMO-12 102.FIN2	227.6	1.045	1.2200	0.02000	0.13260	0.0012	0.4084700	808.80	9.00	802.40	6.90	820.0	32.0	802.4	6.9	0.791	
BEMO-12 103.FIN2	815.0	13.640	0.7750	0.01400	0.09490	0.0011	0.2825400	582.30	7.90	584.60	6.50	566.0	40.0	584.6	6.5	0.395	
BEMO-12 105.FIN2	192.0	1.333	0.7910	0.01500	0.09586	0.0009	0.2386200	590.60	8.70	590.00	5.10	584.0	43.0	590.0	5.1	0.102	
BEMO-12 106.FIN2	3640.0	18.010	0.8490	0.01300	0.10280	0.0012	0.3171200	623.90	7.30	630.70	7.10	595.0	35.0	630.7	7.1	1.090	
BEMO-12 107.FIN2	408.0	13.580	0.6110	0.01900	0.07920	0.0016	0.3032633	484.00	12.00	491.40	9.40	427.0	84.0	491.4	9.4	1.529	Rim
BEMO-12 107.FIN2	320.0	2.133	5.2620	0.07000	0.30960	0.0036	0.6045500	1861.00	11.00	1738.00	18.00	2000.0	19.0	2000.0	19.0	13.100	Core
BEMO-12 110.FIN2	765.0	2.145	0.6313	0.00710	0.08034	0.0008	0.3110000	496.60	4.40	498.10	4.50	493.0	26.0	498.1	4.5	0.302	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BEMO-12 111.FIN2	232.0	1.127	1.8460	0.02500	0.18110	0.0016	0.2548700	1060.60	8.80	1072.50	8.90	1037.0	30.0	1037.0	30.0	3.423	
BEMO-12 114.FIN2	226.0	0.911	0.6690	0.01200	0.08300	0.0008	0.4110300	520.10	7.50	513.90	4.80	533.0	37.0	513.9	4.8	1.192	
BEMO-12 115.FIN2	1668.0	6.490	0.7379	0.00690	0.09154	0.0006	0.4398300	560.90	4.00	564.60	3.70	537.0	20.0	564.6	3.7	0.660	
BEMO-12 116.FIN2	268.0	1.606	0.3507	0.00760	0.04828	0.0006	0.2231900	305.30	5.90	303.90	3.40	303.0	49.0	303.9	3.4	0.459	
BEMO-12 117.FIN2	54.8	6.040	0.1250	0.01100	0.05131	0.0005	0.2124800	118.00	10.00	96.80	3.20	430.0	180.0	DISC	DISC	17.966	
BEMO-12 118.FIN2	396.0	1.418	0.3979	0.00720	0.05409	0.0005	0.1679400	339.60	5.20	339.50	3.00	329.0	44.0	339.5	3.0	0.029	
BEMO-12 119.FIN2	450.0	1.133	0.4281	0.00850	0.05802	0.0006	0.1910400	361.10	6.10	363.60	3.60	337.0	45.0	363.6	3.6	0.692	
BEMO-12 120.FIN2	327.0	1.202	0.8770	0.01200	0.10341	0.0009	0.3130100	638.40	6.60	634.30	5.40	645.0	31.0	634.3	5.4	0.642	
BEMO-12 121.FIN2	151.1	0.877	0.8300	0.01800	0.09868	0.0010	0.2856900	611.80	9.80	606.50	5.70	611.0	46.0	606.5	5.7	0.866	
BEMO-12 123.FIN2	454.0	1.832	0.7950	0.01500	0.09810	0.0013	0.6148200	593.70	8.60	603.40	7.80	548.0	32.0	603.4	7.8	1.634	
BEMO-12 124.FIN2	821.0	3.400	0.4163	0.00600	0.05573	0.0006	0.4193600	353.00	4.30	349.50	3.70	371.0	32.0	349.5	3.7	0.992	
BEMO-12 125.FIN2	286.0	0.990	0.3976	0.00750	0.05433	0.0005	0.2744500	339.30	5.40	341.00	3.30	324.0	43.0	341.0	3.3	0.501	
BEMO-12 126.FIN2	189.0	2.763	0.3530	0.01300	0.04944	0.0007	0.1848200	306.40	9.50	311.10	4.50	264.0	76.0	311.1	4.5	1.534	
BEMO-12 127.FIN2	131.0	0.783															

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
BEMO-17 18.FIN2	373.8	1.187	0.8390	0.01400	0.09700	0.0009	0.4209300	617.40	7.90	596.70	5.50	700.0	32.0	596.7	5.5	3.353	
BEMO-17 19.FIN2	137.4	1.128	5.9120	0.07400	0.35580	0.0045	0.7117000	1963.00	11.00	1962.00	21.00	1968.0	18.0	1968.0	18.0	0.305	
BEMO-17 20.FIN2	3750.0	1.397	0.8650	0.02300	0.08520	0.0023	0.6711300	632.00	12.00	527.00	14.00	1033.0	52.0	DISC	DISC	16.614	Rim
BEMO-17 20.FIN2	944.0	2.096	1.4490	0.01500	0.14700	0.0013	0.6449900	909.00	6.10	884.20	7.50	969.0	16.0	969.0	16.0	8.751	Core
BEMO-17 21.FIN2	88.7	1.179	0.7270	0.01700	0.08922	0.0009	0.1178600	553.00	10.00	551.50	5.70	544.0	54.0	551.5	5.7	0.271	
BEMO-17 22.FIN2	691.0	8.420	0.9453	0.00920	0.10945	0.0008	0.5209100	675.80	4.90	669.50	4.70	687.0	19.0	669.5	4.7	0.932	
BEMO-17 23.FIN2	225.3	1.202	1.2240	0.01500	0.13280	0.0012	0.2089100	810.70	7.00	803.50	6.70	831.0	30.0	803.5	6.7	0.888	
BEMO-17 24.FIN2	187.4	0.306	0.8100	0.01300	0.09675	0.0009	0.1433400	602.20	7.70	595.20	5.50	612.0	39.0	595.2	5.5	1.162	
BEMO-17 25.FIN2	111.8	1.156	5.3840	0.07300	0.33370	0.0036	0.5214900	1880.00	12.00	1856.00	17.00	1899.0	21.0	1899.0	21.0	2.264	
BEMO-17 26.FIN2	66.2	0.543	6.0600	0.10000	0.34950	0.0044	0.5997500	1982.00	14.00	1931.00	21.00	2018.0	23.0	2018.0	23.0	4.311	
BEMO-17 27.FIN2	585.0	0.883	0.7410	0.01000	0.08910	0.0012	0.6325700	563.90	5.60	551.20	6.80	605.0	29.0	551.2	6.8	2.252	
BEMO-17 28.FIN2	405.8	0.833	1.8090	0.04600	0.14380	0.0038	0.4985600	1050.00	18.00	866.00	22.00	1462.0	43.0	DISC	DISC	40.766	
BEMO-17 29.FIN2	289.5	1.067	1.9380	0.02500	0.17990	0.0019	0.6784800	1094.00	8.70	1066.00	10.00	1135.0	20.0	1135.0	20.0	6.079	
BEMO-17 30.FIN2	139.7	1.325	4.1300	0.11000	0.26220	0.0068	0.8582000	1658.00	21.00	1500.00	35.00	1861.0	31.0	1861.0	31.0	19.398	
BEMO-17 32.FIN2	50.7	1.493	0.7660	0.02400	0.09050	0.0013	0.0282960	575.00	14.00	558.60	7.60	608.0	73.0	558.6	7.6	2.852	
BEMO-17 33.FIN2	298.0	0.679	0.8580	0.01100	0.10313	0.0009	0.3823200	628.00	6.30	632.60	5.10	596.0	28.0	632.6	5.1	0.732	
BEMO-17 34.FIN2	139.9	2.273	0.3539	0.00960	0.04930	0.0006	0.0845770	306.70	7.20	310.20	3.40	277.0	60.0	310.2	3.4	1.141	
BEMO-17 35.FIN2	625.0	4.630	9.0000	0.21000	0.38670	0.0077	0.9264200	2330.00	21.00	2104.00	36.00	2529.0	14.0	2529.0	14.0	16.805	
BEMO-17 36.FIN2	852.0	1.549	3.3300	0.16000	0.21920	0.0094	0.9732900	1458.00	40.00	1270.00	50.00	1781.0	18.0	1781.0	18.0	28.692	
BEMO-17 37.FIN2	613.0	2.196	0.3448	0.00510	0.04703	0.0004	0.2746300	300.50	3.80	296.30	2.50	331.0	34.0	296.3	2.5	1.398	
BEMO-17 38.FIN2	58.7	1.240	0.7640	0.02200	0.09390	0.0014	0.1947400	575.00	13.00	578.30	8.30	556.0	72.0	578.3	8.3	0.574	
BEMO-17 39.FIN2	313.4	1.137	1.1680	0.02200	0.12890	0.0024	0.4809600	784.00	10.00	781.00	14.00	799.0	43.0	781.0	14.0	0.383	
BEMO-17 40.FIN2	708.0	0.701	0.6742	0.00880	0.07100	0.0010	0.7011500	522.80	5.30	442.00	6.20	898.0	22.0	DISC	DISC	15.455	
BEMO-17 41.FIN2	475.0	2.692	0.3706	0.00600	0.05127	0.0006	0.4035600	319.70	4.50	322.30	3.60	294.0	35.0	322.3	3.6	0.813	
BEMO-17 42.FIN2	447.0	5.730	0.5700	0.03200	0.07620	0.0044	0.5099500	456.20	21.00	473.00	27.00	390.0	110.0	473.0	27.0	3.728	Rim
BEMO-17 42.FIN2	570.0	2.992	1.0580	0.02300	0.11680	0.0020	0.7044300	732.00	12.00	712.00	11.00	784.0	34.0	712.0	11.0	2.732	Core
BEMO-17 43.FIN2	85.9	0.960	5.5480	0.06600	0.33370	0.0032	0.5755600	1906.00	10.00	1858.00	16.00	1949.0	17.0	1949.0	17.0	4.669	
BEMO-17 44.FIN2	159.7	1.840	4.4800	0.11000	0.25480	0.0054	0.8061700	1724.00	21.00	1462.00	28.00	2035.0	28.0	2035.0	28.0	28.157	
BEMO-17 45.FIN2	309.0	1.025	0.7220	0.02800	0.07900	0.0024	0.4410900	550.00	17.00	490.00	15.00	760.0	79.0	490.0	15.0	10.903	
BEMO-17 46.FIN2	75.8	4.230	0.7400	0.12000	0.06470	0.0069	0.2569000	369.00	67.00	404.00	36.00	1200.0	280.0	DISC	DISC	27.857	Rim
BEMO-17 46.FIN2	505.0	0.993	10.5800	0.17000	0.41090	0.0062	0.9182200	2488.00	14.00	2221.00	28.00	2661.0	12.0	2661.0	12.0	18.535	Core
BEMO-17 47.FIN2	835.0	5.700	1.5750	0.02300	0.14580	0.0022	0.7763200	958.80	9.40	878.00	12.00	1109.0	20.0	1109.0	20.0	20.830	
BEMO-17 48.FIN2	393.0	1.435	0.8680	0.01500	0.10170	0.0015	0.6167600	633.50	8.30	624.30	7.60	633.0	62.0	624.3	7.6	1.452	
BEMO-17 49.FIN2	573.0	5.780	0.5770	0.01000	0.07190	0.0011	0.6862100	461.50	6.70	447.30	6.40	497.0	29.0	447.3	6.4	3.077	
BEMO-17 50.FIN2	187.0	0.937	0.5150	0.01100	0.05986	0.0009	0.3827100	420.40	7.70	374.70	5.30	648.0	47.0	374.7	5.3	10.871	
BEMO-17 51.FIN2	41.5	1.129	0.8250	0.02800	0.09800	0.0016	0.2377100	609.00	15.00	602.60	9.20	609.0	71.0	602.6	9.2	1.051	
BEMO-17 52.FIN2	184.0	2.875	11.2900	0.17000	0.47210	0.0075	0.7133100	2543.00	15.00	2490.00	34.00	2581.0	21.0	2581.0	21.0	3.526	
BEMO-17 53.FIN2	1362.0	2.216	0.3281	0.00590	0.04506	0.0006	0.3443500	287.90	4.50	284.10	3.70	310.0	41.0	284.1	3.7	1.320	
BEMO-17 54.FIN2	840.0	7.110	0.6051	0.00720	0.07581	0.0008	0.4184800	480.10	4.60	471.00	4.70	524.0	26.0	471.0	4.7	1.895	
BEMO-17 55.FIN2	450.0	1.408	1.2650	0.02600	0.13710	0.0025	0.7606400	829.00	12.00	827.00	14.00	845.0	29.0	827.0	14.0	0.241	
BEMO-17 56.FIN2	368.0	9.270	0.8080	0.02500	0.08500	0.0024	0.6276600	599.00	14.00	526.00	14.00	890.0	52.0	526.0	14.0	12.187	
BEMO-17 57.FIN2	114.4	1.236	0.9290	0.01900	0.10660	0.0017	0.4007200	665.10	9.90	652.50	9.80	699.0	46.0	652.5	9.8	1.894	
BEMO-17 58.FIN2	924.0	11.100	1.4680	0.09800	0.15000	0.0110	0.4869800	915.00	41.00	900.00	61.00	990.0	150.0	990.0	150.0	9.091	Rim
BEMO-17 58.FIN2	52.4	1.067	6.8400	0.26000	0.37900	0.0110	0.8895800	2077.00	37.00	2065.00	54.00	2097.0	33.0	2097.0	33.0	1.526	Core
BEMO-17 59.FIN2	181.8	2.700	0.7170	0.02000	0.07570	0.0010	0.3817600	546.00	12.00	470.40	6.20	872.0	55.0	470.4	6.2	13.846	
BEMO-17 60.FIN2	708.0	3.600	0.7977	0.00800	0.09014	0.0008	0.5125900	595.10	4.50	556.30	4.80	751.0	20.0	556.3	4.8	6.520	
BEMO-17 61.FIN2	487.0	30.300	0.9250	0.02500	0.10970	0.0021	0.6449400	664.00	13.00	671.00	12.00	657.0	45.0	671.0	12.0	1.054	Rim

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
BEMO-17 61.FIN2	115.6	0.680	1.7640	0.03400	0.17750	0.0025	0.4040800	1031.00	13.00	1053.00	14.00	999.0	36.0	999.0	36.0	5.405	
BEMO-17 62.FIN2	864.0	2.321	0.3186	0.00670	0.03993	0.0005	0.6287400	290.50	5.10	252.40	3.30	521.0	37.0	252.4	3.3	10.018	
BEMO-17 63.FIN2	130.9	1.603	0.9210	0.01800	0.10960	0.0011	0.4630500	661.10	9.30	670.00	6.50	639.0	37.0	670.0	6.5	1.346	
BEMO-17 64.FIN2	223.0	2.160	1.7850	0.03100	0.17590	0.0027	0.7603800	1039.00	11.00	1044.00	15.00	1037.0	24.0	1037.0	24.0	0.675	
BEMO-17 65.FIN2	580.0	2.050	0.6880	0.01400	0.08380	0.0011	0.5081900	531.00	8.50	518.90	6.70	593.0	39.0	518.9	6.7	2.279	
BEMO-17 66.FIN2	372.0	2.985	5.2970	0.06000	0.33480	0.0033	0.7383100	1866.60	9.70	1861.00	16.00	1886.0	14.0	1886.0	14.0	1.326	
BEMO-17 67.FIN2	417.0	1.970	1.6030	0.03600	0.16200	0.0031	0.8800800	968.00	14.00	967.00	17.00	981.0	21.0	981.0			

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
BEMO-17_107.FIN2	637.0	1.048	10,3800	0.21000	0.42920	0.0085	0.9607400	2463.00	19.00	2298.00	38.00	2607.1	9.3	2607.1	9.3	11,856	
BEMO-17_108.FIN2	761.0	2.343	0.3540	0.00540	0.04222	0.0006	0.5256700	307.50	4.10	266.50	3.70	626.0	33.0	266.5	3.7	13,333	
BEMO-17_109.FIN2	375.2	1.151	0.8390	0.01200	0.09850	0.0012	0.5454600	618.60	7.00	605.50	6.80	671.0	28.0	605.5	6.8	2,118	
BEMO-17_111.FIN2	362.3	2.540	0.3480	0.01200	0.04497	0.0008	0.2731800	302.90	9.00	283.50	4.80	471.0	80.0	283.5	4.8	6,405	
BEMO-17_112.FIN2	407.0	2.650	1.0740	0.01600	0.12200	0.0012	0.1121500	739.40	7.80	742.90	6.40	738.0	26.0	742.9	6.4	0,473	
BEMO-17_113.FIN2	123.8	0.610	0.8030	0.02300	0.09230	0.0011	0.3961000	596.00	13.00	569.20	6.60	694.0	56.0	569.2	6.6	4,497	
BEMO-17_114.FIN2	0.2	-0.490	94.0000	45.00000	0.73000	0.3100	0.9318600	4230.00	410.00	3200.00	940.00	5160.0	350.0	DISC	DISC		37,984
BEMO-17_115.FIN2	290.0	10.760	0.6030	0.01300	0.07520	0.0014	0.4160600	478.70	8.20	467.00	8.40	523.0	45.0	467.0	8.4	2,444	
BEMO-17_116.FIN2	876.0	1.910	0.3417	0.00750	0.04401	0.0006	0.4444300	297.90	5.60	277.60	3.60	448.0	43.0	277.6	3.6	6,814	
BEMO-17_117.FIN2	446.0	8.330	0.6110	0.01600	0.07700	0.0018	0.6282200	483.00	10.00	478.00	11.00	506.0	50.0	478.0	11.0	1,035	
BEMO-17_118.FIN2	219.0	0.903	5.2500	0.12000	0.23670	0.0044	0.9211500	1854.00	21.00	1368.00	23.00	2457.0	18.0	DISC	DISC		44,322
BEMO-17_119.FIN2	838.0	2.750	1.4180	0.01600	0.13810	0.0015	0.6950600	896.70	7.00	834.00	8.30	1046.0	24.0	834.0	8.3	6,992	
BEMO-17_120.FIN2	324.0	15.900	1.5560	0.02000	0.15880	0.0019	0.5973700	952.80	8.20	939.00	11.00	970.0	24.0	970.0	24.0	3,196	
BEMO-17_121.FIN2	45.5	1.673	5.5300	0.14000	0.32320	0.0072	0.8130100	1900.00	22.00	1802.00	36.00	2008.0	22.0	2008.0	22.0	10,259	
BEMO-17_122.FIN2	188.0	24.300	0.7380	0.01500	0.09040	0.0011	0.3913100	559.90	8.60	557.80	6.80	567.0	40.0	557.8	6.8	0,375	
BEMO-17_123.FIN2	276.0	2.025	0.3736	0.00800	0.05042	0.0005	0.2252600	321.70	5.90	317.10	2.80	347.0	48.0	317.1	2.8	1,430	
BEMO-17_124.FIN2	506.3	11.600	0.8780	0.01300	0.10200	0.0013	0.5443300	639.20	7.20	625.90	7.50	680.0	29.0	625.9	7.5	2,081	Rim
BEMO-17_124.FIN2	411.0	2.070	2.1300	0.12000	0.16840	0.0098	0.8449500	1157.00	41.00	1002.00	54.00	1451.0	61.0	DISC	DISC		30,944
BEMO-17_125.FIN2	860.0	1.140	0.7133	0.00960	0.08836	0.0010	0.6246500	546.80	5.60	545.80	5.70	547.0	23.0	545.8	5.7	0,183	
BEMO-17_126.FIN2	601.0	8.380	0.4850	0.02800	0.06000	0.0024	0.4117900	401.00	19.00	376.00	15.00	520.0	130.0	376.0	15.0	6,234	Rim
BEMO-17_126.FIN2	426.0	7.240	0.6290	0.01100	0.07839	0.0008	0.1631200	494.40	6.70	486.50	4.90	504.0	40.0	486.5	4.9	1,598	Core
BEMO-17_127.FIN2	120.7	1.530	0.8120	0.02100	0.09060	0.0014	0.3026100	602.00	12.00	559.20	8.50	747.0	56.0	559.2	8.5	7,110	
BEMO-17_128.FIN2	219.0	0.771	1.7240	0.02000	0.16830	0.0015	0.4754000	1016.40	7.30	1002.70	8.30	1041.0	22.0	1041.0	22.0	3,679	
BEMO-17_129.FIN2	404.0	2.890	0.4065	0.00640	0.05569	0.0005	0.1772000	346.00	4.60	349.30	2.80	317.0	37.0	349.3	2.8	0,954	
BEMO-17_130.FIN2	858.0	3.180	1.1320	0.01100	0.12345	0.0009	0.6341000	768.40	5.10	750.30	5.20	816.0	16.0	750.3	5.2	2,356	
BEMO-17_131.FIN2	163.9	1.541	10.8300	0.19000	0.44490	0.0068	0.8218500	2509.00	15.00	2370.00	30.00	2615.0	15.0	2615.0	15.0	9,369	
BEMO-17_132.FIN2	117.5	1.050	1.4010	0.06300	0.13670	0.0056	0.6007300	886.00	27.00	825.00	32.00	1054.0	67.0	825.0	32.0	6,885	
BEMO-17_133.FIN2	160.0	0.739	0.7900	0.01500	0.09480	0.0010	0.4543200	590.90	8.60	583.80	5.90	609.0	37.0	583.8	5.9	1,202	
BEMO-17_134.FIN2	952.5	1.354	0.3868	0.00450	0.05248	0.0004	0.4796200	331.90	3.30	329.70	2.70	324.0	23.0	329.7	2.7	0,663	
BEMO-17_135.FIN2	149.0	1.636	1.3240	0.03300	0.13960	0.0023	0.7737400	854.00	15.00	844.00	14.00	865.0	33.0	844.0	14.0	1,171	
BEMO-17_136.FIN2	584.0	1.843	0.3690	0.00750	0.05036	0.0005	0.1746200	318.60	5.60	316.70	3.00	307.0	46.0	316.7	3.0	0,396	
GAL-10_1.FIN2	105.3	0.599	1.7550	0.02600	0.17170	0.0019	0.4171500	1028.70	9.80	1021.00	10.00	1038.0	30.0	1038.0	30.0	1,638	
GAL-10_2.FIN2	146.4	1.968	0.6130	0.01700	0.07620	0.0013	0.5040300	484.00	11.00	473.00	8.00	524.0	53.0	473.0	8.0	2,273	
GAL-10_3.FIN2	323.0	1.196	1.0930	0.01500	0.12120	0.0017	0.6555400	748.90	7.50	737.00	10.00	778.0	29.0	737.0	10.0	1,589	
GAL-10_4.FIN2	230.1	0.577	4.7870	0.09500	0.30700	0.0065	0.7229400	1781.00	17.00	1725.00	32.00	1847.0	27.0	1847.0	27.0	6,905	
GAL-10_5.FIN2	489.0	3.420	0.9000	0.01200	0.10520	0.0012	0.5404900	651.50	6.40	644.60	6.00	663.0	25.0	644.6	6.0	1,059	
GAL-10_6.FIN2	851.0	1.632	0.3373	0.00540	0.04632	0.0006	0.6675100	294.80	4.10	291.80	3.50	308.0	31.0	291.8	3.5	1,018	
GAL-10_7.FIN2	202.9	1.078	1.1440	0.02400	0.12940	0.0023	0.4938500	774.10	12.00	784.00	13.00	755.0	43.0	784.0	13.0	1,292	
GAL-10_8.FIN2	1032.0	5.300	0.5880	0.01100	0.06500	0.0011	0.7462000	468.80	7.20	405.60	6.60	775.0	28.0	405.6	6.6	13,481	
GAL-10_9.FIN2	710.0	5.660	0.5680	0.02600	0.07280	0.0031	0.5072500	456.10	17.00	453.00	19.00	469.0	93.0	453.0	19.0	0,658	Rim
GAL-10_9.FIN2	237.0	1.883	1.0030	0.02400	0.11310	0.0018	0.4671000	704.10	12.00	691.00	11.00	733.0	42.0	691.0	11.0	1,847	Core
GAL-10_10.FIN2	534.0	1.310	0.7640	0.01500	0.08780	0.0015	0.7383900	575.10	8.50	542.40	8.70	692.0	31.0	542.4	8.7	5,686	
GAL-10_11.FIN2	1500.0	2.300	0.4900	0.02000	0.05030	0.0026	0.4501900	404.00	13.00	316.00	16.00	950.0	100.0	DISC	DISC		21,782
GAL-10_11.FIN2	757.0	2.729	1.1660	0.01700	0.11580	0.0018	0.7419800	783.90	8.10	706.00	10.00	1006.0	22.0	706.0	10.0	9,937	Core
GAL-10_12.FIN2	375.8	0.928	0.6280	0.01200	0.07520	0.0011	0.5832900	494.10	7.60	467.20	6.70	609.0	34.0	467.2	6.7	5,444	
GAL-10_13.FIN2	917.0	4.940	0.3625	0.00670	0.04722	0.0008	0.5219500	313.70	4.90	297.40	4.60	437.0	39.0	297.4	4.6	5,196	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
GAL-10_14.FIN2	448.0	0.630	0.8190	0.01400	0.09820	0.0015	0.6078700	606.50	7.90	603.70	9.10	622.0	34.0	603.7	9.1	0,462	
GAL-10_15.FIN2	400.0	4.890	0.9460	0.01600	0.11150	0.0016	0.7293000	675.70	8.80	681.40	9.00	860.0	26.0	681.4	9.0	0,844	
GAL-10_16.FIN2	623.0	2.860	0.8330	0.01300	0.09830	0.0016	0.6487500	614.20	7.10	603.90	9.10	649.0	28.0	603.9	9.1	1,677	
GAL-10_17.FIN2	197.0	2.660	0.7630	0.01300	0.09250	0.0016	0.7550200	574.70	7.70	571.30	9.80	596.0	32.0	571.3	9.8	0,562	
GAL-10_18.FIN2	218.0	1.800	0.6830	0.01300	0.08370	0.0012	0.5254300	527.60	7.50	518.10	7.30	560.0	32.0	518.1	7.3	1,801	
GAL-10_19.FIN2	291.0	1.351	12.4900	0.27000	0.49140	0.0095	0.8290300	2637.00	21.00	2574.00	41.00	2689.0	20.0	2689.0	20.0	4,277	
GAL-10_20.FIN2	405.0	0.723	1.8130	0.02800	0.17750	0.0025	0.5763000	1048.00	10.00	1053.00	14.00	1044.0	25.0	1044.0	25.0	0,862	
GAL-10_21.FIN2	100.4	2.106	0.8700	0.02100	0.10360	0.0017	0.4162700	634.00	11.00	635.10	9.80	620.0	48.0	635.1	9.8	0,174	
GAL-10_22.FIN2	127.3	1.040	11.4600	0.15000	0.46440	0.0066	0.7922700	2559.00	12.00	2457.00	29.00	2646.0	19.0	2646.0	19.0	7,143	
GAL-10_23.FIN2	580.0	3.270	0.7380	0.01100	0.08970	0.0013	0.7289200	560.50	6.50	553.90	7.50	626.0	24.0	553.9	7.5	1,178	
GAL-10_24.FIN2	429.0	3.613	0.3565	0.00610	0.04883	0.0007	0.5337500	309.20	4.60	307.30	4.10	326.0	34.0	307.3	4.1	0,614	
GAL-10_25.FIN2	101.6	1.518	1.2020	0.02400	0.13030	0.0017	0.3551400	801.00	12.00	789.10	9.80	829.0	39.0	789.1	9.8	1,486	
GAL-10_26.FIN2	184.7	1.327	0.7340	0.01100	0.09060	0.0010	0.2114000	558.50	6.20	559.20	6.00	560.0	35.0	559.2	6.0	0,125	
GAL-10_27.FIN2	256.7	0.661	8.9700	0.15000	0.37410	0.0066	0.8252600	2133.00	15.00	2048.00	31.00	2599.0	16.0	2599.0	16.0	21,200	
GAL-10_28.FIN2	751.0																

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
GAL-10 57.FIN2	83.1	1.212	6.1660	0.09200	0.35540	0.0057	0.6637400	1998.00	13.00	1959.00	27.00	2037.0	23.0	2037.0	23.0	3.829	
GAL-10 58.FIN2	159.0	1.055	0.8450	0.01500	0.10110	0.0013	0.4290200	621.70	8.80	620.40	7.70	622.0	38.0	620.4	7.7	0.209	
GAL-10 59.FIN2	328.0	2.101	0.3730	0.01000	0.05030	0.0011	0.3962400	321.60	7.60	316.50	6.50	367.0	63.0	316.5	6.5	1.986	
GAL-10 60.FIN2	279.3	1.783	0.3721	0.00740	0.04874	0.0006	0.3519700	320.60	5.50	306.80	3.40	413.0	44.0	306.8	3.4	4.304	
GAL-10 61.FIN2	657.0	0.476	10.4800	0.19000	0.45140	0.0086	0.4975700	2480.00	18.00	2399.00	38.00	2542.0	17.0	2542.0	17.0	5.625	
GAL-10 62.FIN2	272.0	1.105	0.8520	0.01200	0.10210	0.0012	0.5916700	625.60	6.70	626.40	7.00	630.0	29.0	626.4	7.0	0.128	
GAL-10 63.FIN2	314.9	5.790	1.4780	0.02100	0.15130	0.0021	0.7186200	920.30	8.50	909.00	11.00	959.0	21.0	959.0	21.0	5.214	
GAL-10 64.FIN2	245.2	0.711	0.8150	0.01300	0.09880	0.0011	0.5785200	604.40	7.30	607.00	6.40	593.0	28.0	607.0	6.4	0.430	
GAL-10 65.FIN2	215.1	1.091	0.8080	0.01300	0.09530	0.0012	0.5216500	600.40	7.30	586.90	7.30	646.0	32.0	586.9	7.3	2.249	
GAL-10 66.FIN2	208.8	1.079	5.6060	0.08100	0.32180	0.0054	0.8448100	1915.00	13.00	1797.00	27.00	2038.0	21.0	2038.0	21.0	11.825	
GAL-10 67.FIN2	173.6	2.488	0.6590	0.01300	0.08360	0.0011	0.6307000	512.70	8.10	517.70	6.80	485.0	38.0	517.7	6.8	0.975	
GAL-10 68.FIN2	554.0	2.720	0.6490	0.01500	0.07940	0.0018	0.7659600	506.30	9.70	492.00	11.00	570.0	41.0	492.0	11.0	2.824	
GAL-10 69.FIN2	514.0	2.970	0.3568	0.00820	0.04832	0.0006	0.5182900	409.50	6.10	304.20	3.80	354.0	44.0	304.2	3.8	1.712	
GAL-10 70.FIN2	614.0	2.615	0.3433	0.00520	0.04781	0.0005	0.5582800	299.40	3.90	301.10	2.80	290.0	29.0	301.1	2.8	0.568	
GAL-10 71.FIN2	87.5	16.900	0.9880	0.02400	0.11050	0.0020	0.5824100	695.00	12.00	675.00	11.00	753.0	43.0	675.0	11.0	2.878	
GAL-10 72.FIN2	594.0	1.655	0.8530	0.01300	0.10110	0.0013	0.6430200	625.70	6.90	621.00	7.60	640.0	25.0	621.0	7.6	0.751	
GAL-10 73.FIN2	566.0	2.350	1.5350	0.03000	0.15720	0.0028	0.7686700	944.00	12.00	940.00	16.00	966.0	25.0	966.0	25.0	2.692	
GAL-10 74.FIN2	441.0	5.200	0.8730	0.01300	0.10510	0.0014	0.6187400	636.10	7.20	644.10	8.00	605.0	22.0	644.1	8.0	1.258	
GAL-10 75.FIN2	393.0	1.993	0.3304	0.00720	0.04526	0.0007	0.4569100	290.80	5.50	285.30	4.00	331.0	45.0	285.3	4.0	1.891	
GAL-10 76.FIN2	296.9	12.400	0.9350	0.01400	0.10730	0.0010	0.5491900	671.00	7.50	656.70	5.90	711.0	28.0	656.7	5.9	2.131	
GAL-10 77.FIN2	304.9	1.960	0.6110	0.01300	0.07650	0.0014	0.4643300	483.60	8.20	474.90	8.10	518.0	46.0	474.9	8.1	1.799	
GAL-10 78.FIN2	319.0	5.510	0.6010	0.01200	0.07730	0.0011	0.6067700	477.40	7.40	480.00	6.70	452.0	36.0	480.0	6.7	0.545	
GAL-10 79.FIN2	411.0	2.443	2.9760	0.06000	0.19250	0.0034	0.8792800	1400.00	16.00	1134.00	18.00	1829.0	18.0	DISC	DISC	37.999	
GAL-10 80.FIN2	1687.0	6.620	0.7837	0.00810	0.09371	0.0010	0.7562100	587.80	4.50	577.30	5.80	624.0	15.0	577.3	5.8	1.786	
GAL-10 81.FIN2	280.3	5.930	0.7340	0.01700	0.08940	0.0019	0.6244700	557.00	10.00	551.00	11.00	581.0	40.0	551.0	11.0	1.077	
GAL-10 82.FIN2	473.0	1.970	0.5611	0.00860	0.07031	0.0010	0.3125500	452.40	5.80	437.90	5.80	510.0	38.0	437.9	5.8	3.205	
GAL-10 83.FIN2	1583.0	8.430	0.7410	0.01800	0.09070	0.0022	0.8745300	562.00	11.00	559.00	13.00	573.0	32.0	559.0	13.0	0.534	Rim
GAL-10 83.FIN2	208.0	4.500	1.3890	0.04200	0.14940	0.0041	0.9069100	880.00	19.00	897.00	23.00	844.0	32.0	844.0	23.0	1.932	Core
GAL-10 84.FIN2	488.0	1.343	1.1710	0.02500	0.11280	0.0027	0.7989300	786.00	13.00	689.00	15.00	1055.0	36.0	689.0	15.0	12.341	
GAL-10 85.FIN2	480.0	2.364	0.3401	0.00530	0.04600	0.0005	0.3582300	297.00	4.00	290.30	3.30	335.0	34.0	290.3	3.3	2.295	
GAL-10 86.FIN2	1340.0	4.900	0.4520	0.03000	0.05510	0.0029	0.5098600	378.00	21.00	346.00	18.00	380.0	13.0	346.0	18.0	8.465	Rim
GAL-10 86.FIN2	1636.0	9.300	1.0600	0.01600	0.11620	0.0017	0.7116500	733.00	7.70	708.50	9.70	798.0	23.0	708.5	9.7	3.342	Core
GAL-10 87.FIN2	40.0	6.688	1.7400	0.05600	0.17330	0.0036	0.3036700	1020.00	21.00	1029.00	20.00	985.0	69.0	985.0	69.0	4.467	
GAL-10 88.FIN2	262.0	1.374	0.6120	0.01500	0.07380	0.0011	0.6706200	483.30	9.30	458.90	6.40	579.0	44.0	458.9	6.4	5.049	
GAL-10 89.FIN2	367.0	4.830	0.8260	0.02300	0.09120	0.0024	0.4694400	611.00	13.00	563.00	14.00	783.0	72.0	563.0	14.0	7.856	Rim
GAL-10 89.FIN2	732.0	4.007	1.2900	0.03300	0.13140	0.0036	0.7619700	840.00	14.00	795.00	20.00	961.0	38.0	795.0	20.0	5.357	Core
GAL-10 90.FIN2	656.0	14.890	0.9150	0.01400	0.10660	0.0019	0.5357000	659.50	7.30	653.00	11.00	660.0	34.0	653.0	11.0	0.980	Rim
GAL-10 90.FIN2	303.1	1.222	1.4880	0.03800	0.15320	0.0028	0.7450600	924.00	16.00	918.00	16.00	934.0	36.0	934.0	36.0	1.713	Core
GAL-10 91.FIN2	215.0	3.150	1.1130	0.02100	0.12600	0.0019	0.6231800	758.00	10.00	765.00	11.00	729.0	32.0	765.0	11.0	0.923	
GAL-10 92.FIN2	663.0	2.146	1.7480	0.01700	0.17030	0.0014	0.4619200	1025.70	6.20	1013.30	7.80	1047.0	18.0	1047.0	18.0	3.219	
GAL-10 93.FIN2	353.3	9.250	11.8900	0.25000	0.41730	0.0094	0.9586200	2594.00	20.00	2247.00	43.00	2879.0	21.0	2879.0	21.0	21.952	
GAL-10 94.FIN2	251.6	0.809	0.8170	0.02100	0.09420	0.0017	0.7205700	608.10	12.00	579.80	9.80	699.0	42.0	579.8	9.8	4.638	
GAL-10 95.FIN2	756.0	7.810	0.9080	0.01100	0.10730	0.0013	0.6971500	655.20	5.80	656.70	7.30	649.0	22.0	656.7	7.3	0.229	
GAL-10 96.FIN2	1500.0	18.900	0.6133	0.00890	0.07658	0.0010	0.7059600	485.20	5.60	475.60	5.80	519.0	24.0	475.6	5.8	1.979	
GAL-10 97.FIN2	244.0	1.545	0.7740	0.01400	0.09500	0.0013	0.5773600	581.20	7.80	585.00	7.40	556.0	33.0	585.0	7.4	0.654	
GAL-10 98.FIN2	1135.0	2.210	0.7330	0.01200	0.09030	0.0013	0.6920800	537.70	7.00	536.90	8.70	565.0	29.0	536.9	8.7	0.143	
GAL-10 99.FIN2	607.0	2.560	0.9190	0.01300	0.10870	0.0013	0.6785100	661.00	6.70	664.90	7.60	640.0	23.0	664.9	7.6	0.590	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
GAL-10 100.FIN2	293.0	3.650	13.8700	0.28000	0.57600	0.0100	0.9300600	2739.00	20.00	2736.00	47.00	2752.0	14.0	2752.0	14.0	0.581	
GAL-10 101.FIN2	10500.0	3.670	0.4020	0.01300	0.02750	0.0009	0.7035400	345.10	8.10	174.90	5.00	1734.0	47.0	DISC	DISC	49.319	Rim
GAL-10 101.FIN2	1096.0	2.189	0.3522	0.00870	0.04562	0.0006	0.3578300	305.80	6.50	287.50	3.60	436.0	47.0	287.5	3.6	5.984	Core
GAL-10 102.FIN2	411.0	5.800	0.4565	0.00930	0.05850	0.0011	0.6190000	381.00	6.50	365.20	6.70	465.0	36.0	365.2	6.7	3.885	
GAL-10 103.FIN2	118.3	0.700	0.8850	0.01600	0.10580	0.0012	0.0613080	642.40	8.60	648.00	7.30	616.0	40.0	648.0	7.3	0.872	
GAL-10 104.FIN2	214.0	5.360	0.5780	0.01200	0.07510	0.0011	0.3961000	461.80	7.50	467.00	6.60	440.0	43.0	467.0	6.6	1.126	
GAL-10 105.FIN2	316.7	6.400	0.9270	0.01700	0.10660	0.0019	0.6422200	664.70	9.10	652.00	11.00	721.0	35.0	652.0	11.0	1.911	
GAL-10 106.FIN2	331.0	1.872	1.0960	0.03000	0.12490	0.0027	0.4739900	750.00	14.00	759.00	15.00	733.0	49.0	759.0	15.0	1.200	
GAL-10 107.FIN2	64.8	1.037	4.1490	0.06800	0.28540	0.0037	0.6778400	1662.00	14.00	1617.00	19.00	1731.0	23.0	1731.0	23.0	6.986	
GAL-10 108.FIN2	4810.0	6.060	0.5110	0.02300	0.03220	0.0013	0.4641400	419.10	15.00	204.20	7.00	1893.0	76.0	DISC	DISC	51.265	Rim
GAL-10 108.FIN2	369.0	2.056	0.3918	0.00770	0.05203	0.0007	0.3677900	335.20	5.60	326.90	4.20	394.0	42.0	326.9	4.2	2.476	Core
GAL-10 109.FIN2	925.0	4.170	0.8560	0.02200	0.09020	0.0017	0.7967100	627.00	12.00	556.00	10.00	892.0	33.0	556.0	10.0	11.324	
GAL-10 110.FIN2	85.3	0.400	0.8110	0.02000	0.09850	0.0014	0.3941000	600.00	11.00	605.50	8.30	572.0	52.0	605			

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
GAL-10_142.FIN2	108,5	1,172	0,8890	0,02100	0,10430	0,0017	0,3000400	644,00	11,00	639,20	9,80	652,00	49,00	639,20	9,80	0,745	
GAL-10_143.FIN2	885,0	2,120	0,3952	0,00610	0,05432	0,0005	0,5503000	337,80	4,40	340,90	3,20	311,00	29,00	340,90	3,20	0,918	
GAL-10_144.FIN2	241,0	0,625	0,9270	0,01600	0,10860	0,0014	0,4753700	665,80	8,40	664,50	8,20	666,00	35,00	664,50	8,20	0,195	
GAL-10_145.FIN2	569,0	1,810	0,7630	0,01100	0,09360	0,0011	0,6849600	575,20	6,20	578,40	6,70	574,00	23,00	578,40	6,70	0,556	
GAL-10_146.FIN2	168,5	3,104	0,8120	0,02000	0,09510	0,0014	0,6093000	602,00	11,00	585,40	8,40	651,00	44,00	585,40	8,40	2,757	
GAL-10_147.FIN2	437,0	2,189	0,3667	0,00750	0,04897	0,0007	0,4573400	317,30	5,70	308,10	4,50	365,00	42,00	308,10	4,50	2,899	
GAL-10_148.FIN2	392,9	4,210	0,6070	0,01100	0,07690	0,0013	0,6301600	481,70	7,30	477,30	7,70	491,00	33,00	477,30	7,70	0,913	
GAL-10_149.FIN2	320,0	3,376	1,3040	0,02400	0,13520	0,0018	0,6424200	846,00	10,00	817,00	10,00	913,00	28,00	817,00	10,00	3,428	
GAL-7_1.FIN2	316,0	3,195	0,3551	0,00640	0,04923	0,0005	0,2543600	308,10	4,80	309,80	2,90	281,00	39,00	309,80	2,90	0,552	
GAL-7_2.FIN2	277,0	2,690	0,8600	0,01200	0,10119	0,0009	0,4108800	630,10	6,60	621,30	5,20	658,00	29,00	621,30	5,20	1,397	
GAL-7_3.FIN2	503,0	1,377	1,2030	0,01800	0,13360	0,0014	0,5126300	803,10	7,80	809,10	8,00	783,00	27,00	809,10	8,00	0,623	
GAL-7_4.FIN2	90,4	1,182	1,2040	0,02900	0,12730	0,0023	0,2662500	801,00	13,00	772,00	13,00	873,00	59,00	772,00	13,00	3,620	
GAL-7_5.FIN2	425,0	1,528	1,0120	0,01300	0,11454	0,0010	0,1671600	709,30	6,40	699,00	5,50	739,00	29,00	699,00	5,50	1,452	
GAL-7_6.FIN2	350,0	2,950	0,5962	0,00980	0,07625	0,0006	0,3046900	474,10	6,20	473,70	3,70	464,00	35,00	473,70	3,70	0,084	
GAL-7_7.FIN2	73,8	2,500	1,1650	0,02500	0,12830	0,0016	0,0657000	783,00	11,00	779,00	9,10	784,00	50,00	779,00	9,10	0,511	
GAL-7_8.FIN2	589,0	1,673	0,3940	0,01100	0,04997	0,0006	0,3502000	336,50	7,80	314,30	3,80	491,00	59,00	314,30	3,80	6,997	
GAL-7_10.FIN2	172,6	1,492	0,3453	0,00910	0,04638	0,0005	0,2009800	301,10	7,10	292,20	3,30	352,00	59,00	292,20	3,30	2,956	
GAL-7_11.FIN2	146,3	1,167	0,3790	0,01300	0,05042	0,0007	0,2793600	325,30	9,20	317,10	4,30	378,00	71,00	317,10	4,30	2,921	
GAL-7_12.FIN2	1541,0	2,880	0,8148	0,00700	0,09778	0,0008	0,5299600	604,90	3,90	601,30	4,70	612,00	18,00	601,30	4,70	0,995	
GAL-7_13.FIN2	1000,0	0,891	0,3931	0,00500	0,05399	0,0005	0,3329300	336,40	3,60	339,00	2,90	312,00	29,00	339,00	2,90	0,773	
GAL-7_14.FIN2	118,6	1,147	1,0930	0,02400	0,12280	0,0013	0,0243240	748,00	11,00	746,30	7,40	740,00	47,00	746,30	7,40	0,227	
GAL-7_15.FIN2	465,0	1,199	1,6600	0,01800	0,16740	0,0015	0,5168900	992,70	7,00	997,70	8,40	979,00	21,00	979,00	21,00	1,910	
GAL-7_16.FIN2	479,0	7,330	0,9130	0,03300	0,10180	0,0016	0,3476400	658,00	18,00	624,70	9,20	768,00	71,00	624,70	9,20	5,061	Rim
GAL-7_16.FIN2	257,0	1,322	12,1400	0,25000	0,48700	0,0110	0,8873400	2613,00	20,00	2554,00	46,00	2650,00	19,00	2650,00	19,00	3,623	Core
GAL-7_17.FIN2	133,6	3,600	13,9300	0,18000	0,52280	0,0043	0,6061900	7742,00	12,00	2710,00	16,00	2765,00	17,00	2765,00	17,00	1,989	
GAL-7_18.FIN2	702,0	2,990	0,4410	0,01100	0,05815	0,0006	0,2060700	370,70	7,80	364,30	3,40	401,00	56,00	364,30	3,40	1,726	
GAL-7_19.FIN2	520,0	2,724	0,7116	0,00960	0,08725	0,0007	0,3864900	545,20	5,70	539,20	4,20	567,00	27,00	539,20	4,20	1,101	
GAL-7_20.FIN2	315,0	4,440	0,7780	0,01600	0,09382	0,0009	0,4385700	583,10	8,40	578,00	5,10	596,00	37,00	578,00	5,10	0,875	
GAL-7_21.FIN2	1189,0	1,498	0,7839	0,00670	0,09606	0,0008	0,4189400	587,40	3,80	591,20	4,40	571,00	30,00	591,20	4,40	0,947	
GAL-7_22.FIN2	171,0	2,370	1,7670	0,02300	0,17160	0,0016	0,3040000	1032,00	8,60	1020,90	8,70	1056,00	27,00	1056,00	27,00	3,324	
GAL-7_23.FIN2	516,0	6,530	3,4800	0,14000	0,27150	0,0089	0,9375400	1517,00	34,00	1288,00	47,00	1862,00	27,00	DISC	DISC	30,827	
GAL-7_24.FIN2	906,0	18,600	0,7060	0,01400	0,08850	0,0010	0,2458300	541,90	8,40	546,60	6,10	520,00	44,00	546,60	6,10	0,867	Rim
GAL-7_24.FIN2	876,0	0,791	1,3840	0,02200	0,14430	0,0020	0,4718200	881,70	9,50	869,00	11,00	912,00	31,00	912,00	31,00	4,715	Core
GAL-7_25.FIN2	539,0	5,580	0,8629	0,00890	0,10285	0,0007	0,2350600	631,30	4,90	631,10	3,90	632,00	23,00	631,10	3,90	0,032	
GAL-7_26.FIN2	600,0	1,404	0,7960	0,01200	0,09182	0,0010	0,4809900	594,10	6,50	566,20	5,70	701,00	31,00	566,20	5,70	4,696	
GAL-7_27.FIN2	496,7	1,638	1,0580	0,02100	0,11370	0,0013	0,0773590	732,00	10,00	694,30	7,30	846,00	44,00	694,30	7,30	5,150	
GAL-7_28.FIN2	353,0	0,955	0,8080	0,01000	0,09699	0,0009	0,2706400	601,30	5,60	596,70	5,20	608,00	31,00	596,70	5,20	0,765	
GAL-7_29.FIN2	442,0	67,000	0,3750	0,01000	0,05180	0,0007	0,1825800	322,90	7,50	325,50	4,50	301,00	62,00	325,50	4,50	0,805	Rim
GAL-7_29.FIN2	434,0	3,690	3,8200	0,10000	0,22590	0,0033	0,7377700	1594,00	22,00	1313,00	17,00	1989,00	36,00	DISC	DISC	33,987	Core
GAL-7_30.FIN2	332,2	3,900	0,7056	0,00980	0,08695	0,0008	0,3334500	542,30	6,00	537,40	4,60	564,00	31,00	537,40	4,60	0,904	
GAL-7_31.FIN2	151,3	0,649	0,7820	0,01800	0,09376	0,0010	0,2628600	585,10	10,00	577,60	5,80	598,00	49,00	577,60	5,80	1,265	
GAL-7_33.FIN2	364,0	1,595	0,6890	0,01100	0,08582	0,0007	0,2995500	531,40	6,40	530,70	4,00	531,00	33,00	530,70	4,00	0,132	
GAL-7_34.FIN2	1439,0	0,886	0,8067	0,00820	0,09842	0,0009	0,5412200	600,20	4,60	605,10	5,00	582,00	20,00	605,10	5,00	0,816	
GAL-7_35.FIN2	548,3	0,741	0,8080	0,01200	0,09803	0,0010	0,4286700	600,60	6,60	602,80	5,60	598,00	32,00	602,80	5,60	0,366	
GAL-7_36.FIN2	1569,0	12,340	0,3690	0,01200	0,04800	0,0011	0,7006200	318,60	8,90	302,10	7,00	443,00	54,00	302,10	7,00	5,179	
GAL-7_37.FIN2	543,0	3,032	15,2860	0,09900	0,53400	0,0040	0,4969500	2832,50	6,20	2760,00	17,00	2887,00	12,00	2887,00	12,00	4,399	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
GAL-7_38.FIN2	995,0	1,081	0,4382	0,00620	0,05807	0,0006	0,2993300	368,70	4,30	363,80	3,30	404,00	32,00	363,80	3,30	1,329	
GAL-7_39.FIN2	314,0	1,600	0,9100	0,01400	0,10700	0,0010	0,2495400	657,20	7,50	655,20	5,90	665,00	35,00	655,20	5,90	0,304	
GAL-7_40.FIN2	121,0	1,696	0,5998	0,00910	0,07200	0,0007	0,3957100	450,70	5,90	448,10	3,90	461,00	37,00	448,10	3,90	0,577	
GAL-7_41.FIN2	215,3	1,236	0,8360	0,01500	0,09820	0,0011	0,1172400	612,70	8,80	603,80	6,20	665,00	45,00	603,80	6,20	2,171	
GAL-7_42.FIN2	434,0	1,065	0,6760	0,01200	0,08361	0,0009	0,6234000	524,00	7,30	517,60	5,40	555,00	34,00	517,60	5,40	1,221	
GAL-7_43.FIN2	387,0	1,191	0,3304	0,00620	0,04690	0,0005	0,0164400	289,50	4,80	295,50	3,20	257,00	46,00	295,50	3,20	2,073	
GAL-7_44.FIN2	703,0	14,900	0,8600	0,01000	0,10300	0,0008	0,3432100	629,80	5,40	631,90	4,80	631,00	24,00	631,90	4,80	0,333	
GAL-7_45.FIN2	391,0	1,398	1,6090	0,01800	0,16200	0,0015	0,7344900	972,90	7,20	967,60	8,30	992,00	22,00	967,60	8,30	2,460	
GAL-7_46.FIN2	175,8	12,660	5,6470														

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
GAL-7_82.FIN2	1330.0	2.440	0.3805	0.00930	0.05010	0.0007	0.3427500	327.1	6.90	315.10	4.20	398.0	54.0	32.7	3.669		
GAL-7_83.FIN2	1130.0	1.473	0.3530	0.01100	0.04420	0.0013	0.6067800	306.7	7.90	279.00	7.80	512.0	59.0	279.0	7.8	9.032	Rim
GAL-7_83.FIN2	179.6	1.176	0.7000	0.02400	0.08180	0.0018	0.4759300	537.00	14.00	507.00	11.00	651.0	68.0	507.0	11.0	5.987	Core
GAL-7_85.FIN2	831.0	14.800	0.5560	0.00720	0.07121	0.0006	0.4971100	448.60	4.70	443.40	3.80	466.0	25.0	443.4	3.8	1.159	
GAL-7_86.FIN2	2262.0	1.383	0.8144	0.00610	0.09919	0.0007	0.4720100	604.70	3.40	609.60	4.00	576.0	16.0	609.6	4.0	0.810	
GAL-7_87.FIN2	449.0	1.925	6.2510	0.04700	0.36300	0.0027	0.5673900	2010.80	6.60	1996.00	13.00	2018.0	12.0	2018.0	12.0	1.090	
GAL-7_88.FIN2	912.0	1.093	0.5836	0.00680	0.07451	0.0006	0.5042700	467.00	4.20	463.20	3.50	466.0	26.0	463.2	3.5	0.814	
GAL-7_89.FIN2	403.0	4.450	0.7557	0.00990	0.09259	0.0008	0.4085300	570.90	5.70	570.70	4.60	556.0	30.0	570.7	4.6	0.035	
GAL-7_90.FIN2	735.0	4.090	0.9620	0.01400	0.11100	0.0013	0.0131940	684.10	7.30	678.30	7.40	690.0	32.0	678.3	7.4	0.848	
GAL-7_91.FIN2	28.7	3.820	0.4290	0.06300	0.04620	0.0040	0.2038600	358.00	45.00	291.00	24.00	780.0	370.0	DISC	DISC	18.715	Rim
GAL-7_91.FIN2	890.0	1.788	0.5911	0.00820	0.07546	0.0007	0.3303500	471.70	5.20	468.90	4.30	472.0	29.0	468.9	4.3	0.488	Core
GAL-7_92.FIN2	235.0	1.254	0.3996	0.00970	0.05379	0.0006	0.4060200	342.40	7.00	337.20	3.40	340.0	51.0	337.2	3.4	1.373	
GAL-7_93.FIN2	824.0	1.990	0.3586	0.00490	0.04845	0.0004	0.3477200	319.00	3.70	305.00	2.20	338.0	30.0	305.0	2.2	1.898	
GAL-7_94.FIN2	341.0	4.620	1.7400	0.02300	0.16930	0.0015	0.3024600	1022.20	8.50	1008.20	8.20	1037.0	27.0	1037.0	27.0	2.777	
GAL-7_95.FIN2	116.1	1.525	0.6830	0.06800	0.35650	0.0035	0.4690000	1987.70	9.50	1965.00	17.00	1998.0	21.0	1998.0	21.0	1.652	
GAL-7_96.FIN2	333.0	1.744	0.6222	0.00980	0.07808	0.0008	0.0667050	490.50	6.10	484.60	4.50	492.0	40.0	484.6	4.5	1.203	
GAL-7_97.FIN2	657.0	1.866	0.5959	0.00830	0.07560	0.0005	0.2475700	474.20	5.20	469.80	3.20	475.0	30.0	469.8	3.2	0.928	
GAL-7_98.FIN2	627.0	1.416	0.8390	0.01000	0.09942	0.0008	0.3324600	618.40	5.70	611.00	4.40	629.0	26.0	611.0	4.4	1.197	
GAL-7_99.FIN2	338.0	2.585	0.6495	0.00900	0.08098	0.0006	0.1611700	508.30	5.70	501.90	3.50	513.0	33.0	501.9	3.5	1.259	
GAL-7_100.FIN2	2590.0	0.846	0.3860	0.01700	0.05200	0.0019	0.4257800	331.00	13.00	327.00	12.00	341.0	96.0	327.0	12.0	1.208	
GAL-7_101.FIN2	354.2	4.320	0.5610	0.03200	0.06850	0.0021	0.3251800	452.00	21.00	427.00	13.00	560.0	130.0	427.0	13.0	5.531	Rim
GAL-7_102.FIN2	159.5	1.937	0.8050	0.02100	0.09680	0.0016	0.2145200	599.00	12.00	595.80	9.70	591.0	61.0	595.8	9.7	0.534	Core
GAL-7_103.FIN2	135.9	0.670	0.6440	0.09500	0.35960	0.0039	0.6755000	1980.10	14.00	1980.10	19.00	1970.0	21.0	1970.0	21.0	0.508	
GAL-7_103.FIN2	226.7	1.316	0.8460	0.02000	0.10020	0.0014	0.3688900	621.00	11.00	615.50	8.40	615.0	50.0	615.5	8.4	0.886	
GAL-7_104.FIN2	224.0	1.300	0.8460	0.02100	0.38790	0.0037	0.5826300	2091.30	9.00	2112.00	17.00	2061.0	16.0	2061.0	16.0	2.475	
GAL-7_105.FIN2	518.0	1.127	0.8370	0.01800	0.09450	0.0011	0.2155400	616.70	9.80	581.90	6.30	732.0	46.0	581.9	6.3	5.643	
GAL-7_106.FIN2	510.0	0.907	0.8260	0.01400	0.09572	0.0009	0.4601300	611.30	8.00	589.20	5.00	679.0	33.0	589.2	5.0	3.615	
GAL-7_107.FIN2	527.0	1.324	0.5410	0.04400	0.37570	0.0025	0.4179600	2050.80	5.90	2056.00	12.00	2041.0	13.0	2041.0	13.0	0.735	
GAL-7_108.FIN2	1380.0	2.789	0.3837	0.00610	0.04949	0.0004	0.6153000	329.40	4.40	311.40	2.40	449.0	30.0	311.4	2.4	5.464	
GAL-7_109.FIN2	618.0	1.781	0.7947	0.00960	0.09633	0.0008	0.2763900	393.40	5.40	392.80	4.90	384.0	27.0	392.8	4.9	0.101	
GAL-7_110.FIN2	90.1	1.088	1.1810	0.03300	0.12610	0.0017	0.6094100	788.00	16.00	765.30	9.50	871.0	51.0	765.3	9.5	2.855	
GAL-7_111.FIN2	112.0	0.899	0.8460	0.01200	0.10150	0.0013	0.5130000	622.10	7.00	623.00	7.80	616.0	29.0	623.0	7.8	0.145	
GAL-7_112.FIN2	2120.0	3.510	0.3485	0.00330	0.04829	0.0004	0.3526600	303.50	2.50	304.00	2.20	295.0	22.0	304.0	2.2	0.165	
GAL-7_113.FIN2	427.5	1.516	1.4760	0.01900	0.15110	0.0014	0.6612300	919.70	7.70	907.30	7.70	949.0	20.0	949.0	20.0	4.394	
GAL-7_114.FIN2	270.0	1.480	3.8000	0.06800	0.24410	0.0033	0.6636100	1591.00	14.00	1407.00	17.00	1843.0	25.0	1843.0	25.0	23.657	Rim
GAL-7_115.FIN2	794.0	2.920	1.0300	0.02900	0.11700	0.0027	0.8605200	717.00	15.00	717.00	13.00	726.0	39.0	717.0	13.0	0.000	Rim
GAL-7_115.FIN2	749.0	2.207	1.2350	0.01600	0.13660	0.0013	0.4732800	815.80	7.40	825.40	7.40	793.0	24.0	825.40	7.4	1.177	Core
GAL-7_116.FIN2	469.0	3.670	1.0340	0.01000	0.11899	0.0009	0.5914700	720.50	5.10	724.60	5.40	708.0	20.0	724.6	5.4	0.969	
GAL-7_118.FIN2	867.0	1.320	0.8510	0.01500	0.09870	0.0013	0.3404700	624.50	8.40	606.80	7.60	687.0	40.0	606.8	7.6	2.834	
GAL-7_119.FIN2	135.0	1.379	0.9030	0.02100	0.10710	0.0012	0.2683900	651.10	11.00	657.00	7.00	632.0	49.0	657.0	7.0	0.922	
GAL-7_120.FIN2	581.0	3.170	0.6410	0.01400	0.08120	0.0013	0.6146500	502.40	8.90	503.40	7.90	495.0	39.0	503.4	7.9	0.199	
GAL-7_121.FIN2	298.0	1.272	1.6180	0.02200	0.16220	0.0014	0.3978100	975.80	8.50	968.60	8.00	990.0	27.0	990.0	27.0	2.162	
GAL-7_122.FIN2	1101.0	4.285	15.4500	0.20000	0.54000	0.0140	0.4527900	2843.00	13.00	2780.00	59.00	2870.0	28.0	2870.0	28.0	3.136	
GAL-7_123.FIN2	243.1	0.767	1.6680	0.02100	0.16390	0.0015	0.5622400	995.70	8.10	978.30	8.00	1036.0	24.0	1036.0	24.0	5.569	
GAL-7_124.FIN2	751.0	1.141	0.4336	0.00560	0.05745	0.0004	0.1721900	365.40	4.00	360.10	2.70	392.0	31.0	360.1	2.7	1.450	
GAL-7_125.FIN2	689.0	0.383	6.5300	0.14000	0.27870	0.0054	0.8532400	2048.00	21.00	1583.00	28.00	2561.0	19.0	DISC	DISC	38.188	
GAL-7_126.FIN2	293.0	1.118	8.7600	0.12000	0.39480	0.0046	0.7118600	2312.00	12.00	2144.00	21.00	2458.0	17.0	2458.0	17.0	12.775	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
GAL-5_1.FIN2	111.0	0.806	0.8560	0.02000	0.10150	0.0013	0.3300700	626.00	11.00	623.30	7.60	616.0	50.0	623.3	7.6	0.431	
GAL-5_2.FIN2	222.3	2.438	0.5770	0.01100	0.07337	0.0008	0.4889500	461.70	7.00	456.40	4.80	475.0	37.0	456.4	4.8	1.148	
GAL-5_3.FIN2	659.0	15.490	0.6100	0.01000	0.07760	0.0011	0.2652000	483.30	6.60	481.90	6.50	482.0	42.0	481.9	6.5	0.290	
GAL-5_4.FIN2	302.0	1.652	4.9460	0.04800	0.29710	0.0030	0.5680200	1809.00	8.20	1676.00	15.00	1962.0	16.0	1962.0	16.0	14.577	
GAL-5_5.FIN2	313.0	4.330	0.7160	0.01200	0.08762	0.0009	0.2492800	347.70	7.10	341.40	5.20	367.0	36.0	341.4	5.2	1.150	
GAL-5_6.FIN2	920.0	1.044	1.6160	0.02600	0.15610	0.0022	0.3474500	976.90	10.00	935.00	12.00	1062.0	30.0	1062.0	30.0	11.959	
GAL-5_7.FIN2	150.0	1.415	0.4940	0.01200	0.06389	0.0009	0.2993500	406.30	8.10	398.00	5.20	431.0	56.0	398.0	5.2	2.091	
GAL-5_8.FIN2	661.0	0.010	0.6890	0.03100	0.08670	0.0042	0.5801000	531.00	19.00	536.00	25.00	510.0	100.0	536.0	25.0	0.942	Rim
GAL-5_8.FIN2	1173.0	2.500	0.9600	0.01700	0.10820	0.0018	0.5946900	682.50	8.90	662.00	10.00	745.0	32.0	662.0	10.0	3.004	Core
GAL-5_9.FIN2	1371.0	1.914	0.4122	0.00520	0.05434	0.0006	0.6058100	350.20	3.70	341.10	3.50	405.0	27.0	341.1	3.5	2.589	
GAL-5_10.FIN2	208.5	2.450	0.3249	0.00780	0.04389	0.0006	0.3235300	285.80	5.80	276.80	3.90	341.0	52.0	276.8	3.9	3.149	
GAL-5_11.FIN2	1000.0	3.600	0.3651	0.00530	0.04962	0.0005	0.2395100	315.80	4.00	312.20	3.10	345.0	37.0	312.2	3.1	1.140	
GAL-5_12.FIN2	146.4	1.180	5.6130	0.09500	0.33430	0.0059	0.7529800	1914.00	14.00	1857.00	28.00	1979.0	21.0	1979.0	21.0	6.165	
GAL-5_13.FIN2	206.3	1.342	5.6450	0.09300	0.33180	0.0046	0.7542400	1921.00	15.00	184							

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	Age Ma	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	%	Core	
GAL-5_35.FIN2	477.0	9.400	0.5290	0.03500	0.06470	0.0031	0.5641100	430.00	23.00	404.00	19.00	570.00	12.00	404.00	19.00	6.047	Rim
GAL-5_35.FIN2	73.1	1.158	0.7550	0.02200	0.09090	0.0012	0.0849810	570.00	13.00	560.80	7.20	599.00	69.00	560.80	7.20	1.614	Core
GAL-5_36.FIN2	308.0	2.620	0.6420	0.01900	0.07560	0.0014	0.0143580	503.00	12.00	469.90	8.70	651.00	66.00	469.90	8.70	6.981	
GAL-5_37.FIN2	271.0	2.440	0.9760	0.03100	0.11000	0.0018	0.3305200	691.00	16.00	673.00	11.00	747.00	66.00	673.00	11.00	2.605	Rim
GAL-5_37.FIN2	340.0	2.510	6.7120	0.07900	0.36870	0.0049	0.5819200	2074.00	10.00	2023.00	23.00	2131.00	18.00	2131.00	18.00	5.068	Core
GAL-5_38.FIN2	177.6	1.999	0.9580	0.01700	0.10960	0.0012	0.1980700	682.10	9.00	670.10	6.80	715.00	38.00	670.10	6.80	1.759	
GAL-5_39.FIN2	330.0	2.538	0.3601	0.00800	0.04914	0.0006	0.1540000	311.90	6.00	309.20	3.60	315.00	53.00	309.20	3.60	0.866	
GAL-5_40.FIN2	134.5	2.150	0.6210	0.01900	0.07830	0.0012	0.2026300	489.00	12.00	486.10	6.90	487.00	67.00	486.10	6.90	0.593	
GAL-5_41.FIN2	1380.0	1.105	0.3880	0.01000	0.05140	0.0011	0.4939700	332.30	7.50	323.00	6.60	392.00	50.00	323.00	6.60	2.799	
GAL-5_42.FIN2	181.7	0.836	5.3900	0.13000	0.33920	0.0076	0.8236300	1880.00	22.00	1881.00	37.00	1867.00	29.00	1867.00	29.00	0.750	
GAL-5_43.FIN2	224.0	0.656	0.8260	0.01600	0.09780	0.0013	0.4720000	609.80	8.90	601.30	7.80	635.00	35.00	601.30	7.80	1.394	
GAL-5_44.FIN2	239.0	1.226	11.6300	0.16000	0.46710	0.0053	0.7449900	2572.00	13.00	2473.00	24.00	2550.00	16.00	2550.00	16.00	6.979	
GAL-5_46.FIN2	050.0	46.200	0.4020	0.01400	0.05270	0.0012	0.4887000	342.80	9.70	331.20	7.60	397.00	71.00	331.20	7.60	3.384	Rim
GAL-5_46.FIN2	384.0	4.980	5.0400	0.12000	0.30330	0.0064	0.8410000	1825.00	20.00	1706.00	32.00	1966.00	24.00	1966.00	24.00	13.225	Core
GAL-5_47.FIN2	231.0	5.820	0.6170	0.03800	0.07710	0.0018	0.5101800	499.00	34.00	479.00	11.00	570.00	150.00	479.00	11.00	4.008	Rim
GAL-5_47.FIN2	381.5	1.318	1.1780	0.03000	0.12590	0.0018	0.2459200	789.00	14.00	764.00	10.00	849.00	51.00	764.00	10.00	3.169	Core
GAL-5_48.FIN2	456.0	2.159	0.5660	0.01200	0.07300	0.0010	0.4059500	454.60	7.90	454.00	6.20	457.00	47.00	454.00	6.20	0.132	
GAL-5_49.FIN2	2060.0	2.357	0.4047	0.00460	0.05402	0.0005	0.3188600	344.90	3.30	339.10	3.10	372.00	28.00	339.10	3.10	1.982	
GAL-5_50.FIN2	964.0	3.480	1.4340	0.02400	0.15100	0.0019	0.7625700	901.00	10.00	906.00	11.00	876.00	22.00	876.00	22.00	3.425	
GAL-5_51.FIN2	292.0	0.498	1.7380	0.02500	0.16890	0.0017	0.5457800	1021.10	9.30	1005.50	9.40	1049.00	27.00	1049.00	27.00	4.147	
GAL-5_52.FIN2	714.0	4.220	0.3914	0.00880	0.05290	0.0011	0.5571400	334.60	6.40	332.00	6.50	350.00	43.00	332.00	6.50	0.777	
GAL-5_53.FIN2	656.0	1.530	1.6410	0.01800	0.16140	0.0015	0.6066900	985.40	6.80	964.60	8.10	1030.00	19.00	1030.00	19.00	6.350	
GAL-5_54.FIN2	273.7	1.519	0.7780	0.02000	0.09250	0.0014	0.1690700	583.00	11.00	570.50	8.20	625.00	55.00	570.50	8.20	2.144	
GAL-5_55.FIN2	28.0	1.794	1.4830	0.07900	0.14970	0.0046	0.3127000	916.00	32.00	899.00	26.00	940.00	100.00	940.00	100.00	4.362	
GAL-5_56.FIN2	435.0	10.090	0.5790	0.01100	0.07421	0.0009	0.3636000	463.50	6.80	461.40	5.60	475.00	42.00	461.40	5.60	0.453	
GAL-5_57.FIN2	99.4	7.130	0.8910	0.02600	0.10170	0.0012	0.0831770	640.00	11.00	624.10	7.10	672.00	50.00	624.10	7.10	2.484	
GAL-5_58.FIN2	1607.0	5.670	0.3486	0.00750	0.04842	0.0008	0.5119700	303.50	5.60	304.80	4.80	278.00	46.00	304.80	4.80	0.428	
GAL-5_59.FIN2	379.0	2.816	0.4387	0.00810	0.05927	0.0007	0.2891800	368.70	5.70	371.10	4.10	357.00	43.00	371.10	4.10	0.951	
GAL-5_60.FIN2	373.0	1.638	0.8420	0.01400	0.10070	0.0010	0.1792300	619.30	7.90	618.40	6.00	625.00	37.00	618.40	6.00	0.145	
GAL-5_61.FIN2	75.0	1.578	1.7100	0.04600	0.16670	0.0031	0.7022900	1007.00	18.00	929.00	17.00	1082.00	44.00	1082.00	44.00	8.236	
GAL-5_62.FIN2	886.0	75.000	0.4430	0.02700	0.05620	0.0042	0.5770400	372.00	19.00	352.00	26.00	300.00	140.00	352.00	26.00	5.376	Rim
GAL-5_62.FIN2	41.4	2.430	6.1300	0.13000	0.35290	0.0074	0.6036000	1991.00	20.00	1946.00	35.00	2048.00	33.00	2048.00	33.00	4.980	Core
GAL-5_63.FIN2	300.0	2.620	0.7840	0.01600	0.09570	0.0013	0.4010700	585.90	9.20	588.90	7.80	562.00	41.00	588.90	7.80	0.512	
GAL-5_64.FIN2	86.2	2.151	6.3800	0.17000	0.36450	0.0082	0.8302700	2024.00	24.00	2001.00	39.00	2051.00	26.00	2051.00	26.00	2.438	
GAL-5_65.FIN2	910.0	1.811	0.3587	0.00770	0.04869	0.0008	0.3489300	310.70	5.70	306.40	4.80	352.00	46.00	306.40	4.80	1.384	
GAL-5_66.FIN2	164.4	1.671	0.9070	0.01800	0.10650	0.0015	0.4618400	653.70	9.30	651.90	8.60	665.00	37.00	651.90	8.60	0.275	
GAL-5_67.FIN2	804.0	1.916	0.3558	0.00500	0.04864	0.0004	0.3014500	308.80	3.70	306.10	2.60	329.00	31.00	306.10	2.60	0.874	
GAL-5_68.FIN2	235.5	1.328	5.7200	0.14000	0.32910	0.0072	0.8861600	1927.00	22.00	1831.00	35.00	2038.00	20.00	2038.00	20.00	10.157	
GAL-5_69.FIN2	313.0	1.448	0.8320	0.01500	0.09670	0.0012	0.5708700	615.60	8.40	595.00	7.10	689.00	34.00	595.00	7.10	3.346	
GAL-5_70.FIN2	171.0	2.025	0.3690	0.01200	0.04883	0.0007	0.2559200	317.80	8.50	307.30	4.60	406.00	70.00	307.30	4.60	3.304	
GAL-5_71.FIN2	940.0	121.000	0.9850	0.02800	0.11480	0.0027	0.8053800	696.10	14.00	700.00	16.00	698.00	43.00	700.00	16.00	0.575	Rim
GAL-5_71.FIN2	357.0	2.760	1.4860	0.02000	0.15300	0.0015	0.3488400	924.90	7.80	917.70	8.20	932.00	27.00	932.00	27.00	1.534	Core
GAL-5_72.FIN2	720.0	2.367	0.3995	0.00510	0.05342	0.0005	0.1262700	341.00	3.70	335.40	3.20	374.00	34.00	335.40	3.20	1.642	
GAL-5_73.FIN2	795.0	2.090	0.3748	0.00590	0.05153	0.0006	0.3065200	322.90	4.30	323.90	3.40	320.00	39.00	323.90	3.40	0.310	
GAL-5_74.FIN2	1897.0	5.270	0.6933	0.00840	0.07733	0.0008	0.6035400	534.30	5.00	480.70	4.80	764.00	21.00	480.70	4.80	10.032	
GAL-5_75.FIN2	985.0	6.220	0.9370	0.03300	0.10350	0.0022	0.6655700	670.00	17.00	635.00	13.00	783.00	58.00	635.00	13.00	5.224	Rim
GAL-5_75.FIN2	337.0	0.667	4.2050	0.09900	0.27580	0.0050	0.7650700	1673.00	20.00	1570.00	25.00	1800.00	28.00	1800.00	28.00	12.778	Core

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	Age Ma	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	%	Core	
GAL-5_76.FIN2	498.0	150.000	0.3441	0.00930	0.04690	0.0010	0.2596600	299.00	7.00	295.30	6.20	326.00	64.00	295.30	6.20	1.534	Rim
GAL-5_76.FIN2	905.0	1.472	0.7490	0.02400	0.09580	0.0029	0.7253400	566.00	14.00	590.00	17.00	469.00	49.00	590.00	17.00	4.240	Core
GAL-5_77.FIN2	442.0	1.896	0.3831	0.00780	0.05308	0.0006	0.3695100	328.70	5.70	331.40	3.90	284.00	42.00	331.40	3.90	1.430	
GAL-5_78.FIN2	1650.0	13.490	0.8350	0.01100	0.09885	0.0008	0.4004200	615.60	5.80	607.60	4.80	640.00	25.00	607.60	4.80	1.300	
GAL-5_79.FIN2	466.0	1.234	0.3557	0.00720	0.04791	0.0006	0.3239100	308.50	5.40	301.60	3.50	356.00	45.00	301.60	3.50	2.237	
GAL-5_80.FIN2	259.0	1.830	0.5820	0.01100	0.07404	0.0007	0.3727210	464.70	6.80	460.40	4.10	469.00	41.00	460.40	4.10	0.925	
GAL-5_81.FIN2	210.0	2.300	0.4380	0.01100	0.05676	0.0008	0.3353800	367.80	7.60	355.80	5.10	432.00	54.00	355.80	5.10	3.263	
GAL-5_82.FIN2	311.4	1.651	0.4242	0.00690	0.05621	0.0006	0.2532100	358.60	4.90	352.50	3.50	394.00	39.00	352.50	3.50	1.701	
GAL-5_83.FIN2	168.0	0.665	0.8800	0.01800	0.10300	0.0015	0.3144400	640.10	10.00	632.00	9.00	649.00	47.00	632.00	9.00	1.250	
GAL-5_84.FIN2	22.2	1.407	6.9800	0.17000	0.38270	0.0056	0.2521100	2103.00	22.00	2087.00	26.00	2106.00	45.00	2106.00	45.00	0.902	
GAL-5_85.FIN2	288.8	1.590	0.8200	0.01300	0.09920	0.0011	0.4372800	607.50	7.40	609.50	6.30	595.00	34.00	609.50	6.30	0.329	
GAL-5_86.FIN2	91.1	1.078	9.3000	0.13000	0.42430	0.0052	0.6007200	2365.00	13.00	2278.00	24.00	2436.00	20.00	2436.00	20.00		



Sample Name:	[U]								207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/	
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age Ma	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core	
GAL-5_118.FIN2	225.0	3.960	0.9950	0.0100	0.11510	0.0019	0.4301500	700.00	16.00	702.00	11.00	680.00	59.00	702.00	11.00	680.00	59.00	702.00	11.00	680.00	59.00	2.86	0.286	
GAL-5_119.FIN2	592.0	1.192	0.3894	0.00670	0.05118	0.0005	0.1089000	333.70	4.90	321.80	2.80	405.00	41.00	321.80	2.80	405.00	41.00	321.80	2.80	405.00	41.00	2.8	3.566	
GAL-5_120.FIN2	112.8	1.178	1.1800	0.03100	0.12780	0.0017	0.1924500	789.00	14.00	775.10	9.50	810.00	58.00	775.10	9.50	810.00	58.00	775.10	9.50	810.00	58.00	1.762	1.734	
GAL-5_121.FIN2	1080.0	2.481	0.3985	0.00690	0.05323	0.0005	0.3368600	340.20	5.00	334.30	3.30	368.00	39.00	334.30	3.30	368.00	39.00	334.30	3.30	368.00	39.00	6.4	2.258	
GAL-5_122.FIN2	263.0	4.410	0.6320	0.01700	0.08190	0.0011	0.0317740	496.00	10.00	507.20	6.40	429.00	59.00	507.20	6.40	429.00	59.00	507.20	6.40	429.00	59.00	6.6	1.724	
GAL-5_123.FIN2	931.0	75.700	0.6070	0.01200	0.07620	0.0011	0.4511100	481.50	7.60	473.20	6.60	514.00	43.00	473.20	6.60	514.00	43.00	473.20	6.60	514.00	43.00	6.2	1.041	
GAL-5_124.FIN2	133.8	3.799	0.7510	0.01800	0.09300	0.0011	0.1738300	567.00	10.00	572.90	6.20	523.00	51.00	572.90	6.20	523.00	51.00	572.90	6.20	523.00	51.00	27.0	12.941	Rim
GAL-5_125.FIN2	234.0	0.893	0.5220	0.04600	0.05920	0.0044	0.2319300	425.00	30.00	370.00	27.00	660.00	330.00	370.00	27.00	660.00	330.00	370.00	27.00	660.00	330.00	7.0	2.114	Core
GAL-5_125.FIN2	76.2	0.666	0.8380	0.02900	0.09790	0.0018	0.0994770	615.00	16.00	602.00	11.00	639.00	79.00	602.00	11.00	639.00	79.00	602.00	11.00	639.00	79.00	4.8	0.120	
GAL-5_126.FIN2	127.0	0.639	0.8140	0.02200	0.08670	0.0012	0.1050200	602.00	12.00	594.90	7.00	602.00	59.00	594.90	7.00	602.00	59.00	594.90	7.00	602.00	59.00	7.0	1.179	
GAL-5_127.FIN2	1638.0	295.780	0.6377	0.00710	0.08655	0.0008	0.4888000	500.60	4.40	500.00	4.00	493.00	24.00	500.00	4.00	493.00	24.00	500.00	4.00	493.00	24.00	4.0	0.120	
GAL-5_128.FIN2	385.0	1.640	0.4200	0.01100	0.05508	0.0008	0.0399250	353.30	6.20	345.60	4.00	381.00	44.00	345.60	4.00	381.00	44.00	345.60	4.00	381.00	44.00	3.1	1.339	
GAL-5_129.FIN2	1087.0	2.890	0.3423	0.00500	0.04677	0.0005	0.3260500	298.70	3.80	294.70	3.10	318.00	35.00	294.70	3.10	318.00	35.00	294.70	3.10	318.00	35.00	7.9	6.288	
GAL-5_130.FIN2	155.5	0.857	0.9180	0.02500	0.10070	0.0013	0.0340970	660.00	13.00	618.50	7.90	787.00	63.00	618.50	7.90	787.00	63.00	618.50	7.90	787.00	63.00	3.0	0.606	
GAL-5_131.FIN2	897.0	46.400	1.1800	0.10000	0.12810	0.0068	0.7930700	785.00	45.00	776.00	39.00	800.00	100.00	776.00	39.00	800.00	100.00	776.00	39.00	800.00	100.00	16.0	3.675	Core
GAL-5_131.FIN2	289.9	1.580	10.9400	0.17000	0.46580	0.0061	0.7377400	2515.00	14.00	2464.00	27.00	2558.00	16.00	2558.00	16.00	2558.00	16.00	2558.00	16.00	2558.00	16.00	20.0	1.503	
GAL-5_132.FIN2	799.0	0.921	0.3847	0.00570	0.05224	0.0005	0.3218900	330.20	4.20	328.20	3.00	330.00	33.00	328.20	3.00	330.00	33.00	328.20	3.00	330.00	33.00	2.4	6.455	
GAL-5_133.FIN2	32.9	0.236	10.2400	0.19000	0.44300	0.0067	0.6248600	2452.00	17.00	2362.00	30.00	2525.00	24.00	2525.00	24.00	2525.00	24.00	2525.00	24.00	2525.00	24.00	3.0	0.860	
GAL-5_134.FIN2	116.3	1.047	5.3800	0.06300	0.34100	0.0036	0.5076200	1880.00	10.00	1891.00	17.00	1863.00	20.00	1863.00	20.00	1863.00	20.00	1863.00	20.00	1863.00	20.00	16.0	1.724	Rim
GAL-5_135.FIN2	248.0	2.380	0.9880	0.06000	0.11200	0.0028	0.4404700	696.00	30.00	684.00	16.00	780.00	140.00	684.00	16.00	780.00	140.00	684.00	16.00	780.00	140.00	20.0	5.375	Core
GAL-5_135.FIN2	42.3	1.930	1.6970	0.06400	0.17040	0.0034	0.2925700	1003.00	24.00	1014.00	19.00	959.00	78.00	959.00	78.00	959.00	78.00	959.00	78.00	959.00	78.00	11.0	0.351	
GAL-5_136.FIN2	423.0	3.250	0.3618	0.00680	0.04995	0.0007	0.2023800	313.10	5.10	314.20	4.10	306.00	44.00	314.20	4.10	306.00	44.00	314.20	4.10	306.00	44.00	16.0	0.860	
GAL-5_137.FIN2	308.0	1.531	5.9720	0.05800	0.35560	0.0033	0.5703800	1970.40	8.50	1960.00	16.00	1977.00	16.00	1977.00	16.00	1977.00	16.00	1977.00	16.00	1977.00	16.00	6.2	0.521	
GAL-5_138.FIN2	667.0	2.550	0.4062	0.00830	0.05478	0.0007	0.4861300	345.50	6.00	343.70	4.30	345.00	40.00	343.70	4.30	345.00	40.00	343.70	4.30	345.00	40.00	6.2	0.954	
GAL-5_139.FIN2	495.0	1.472	0.8410	0.01400	0.09970	0.0011	0.6343200	618.50	7.50	612.60	6.20	628.00	27.00	612.60	6.20	628.00	27.00	612.60	6.20	628.00	27.00	4.0	1.360	
GAL-5_140.FIN2	203.0	1.986	0.3470	0.01000	0.04711	0.0007	0.3821600	301.40	7.80	297.30	4.00	311.00	57.00	297.30	4.00	311.00	57.00	297.30	4.00	311.00	57.00	5.6	0.555	
GAL-2_1.FIN2	162.8	0.856	0.6730	0.01500	0.08489	0.0010	0.2966900	522.20	9.30	525.10	5.60	487.00	48.00	525.10	5.60	487.00	48.00	525.10	5.60	487.00	48.00	13.0	10.618	Rim
GAL-2_2.FIN2	1460.0	2.600	0.6670	0.01900	0.07440	0.0022	0.7589200	518.00	12.00	463.00	13.00	772.00	47.00	463.00	13.00	772.00	47.00	463.00	13.00	772.00	47.00	32.0	4.563	Core
GAL-2_2.FIN2	480.0	0.731	1.6830	0.03100	0.16470	0.0028	0.6363700	1061.00	12.00	983.00	15.00	1030.00	32.00	983.00	15.00	1030.00	32.00	983.00	15.00	1030.00	32.00	10.0	1.594	
GAL-2_3.FIN2	589.0	6.710	0.6420	0.01700	0.07970	0.0017	0.8534300	502.00	11.00	494.00	10.00	526.00	33.00	494.00	10.00	526.00	33.00	494.00	10.00	526.00	33.00	5.5	1.071	
GAL-2_4.FIN2	126.0	1.874	0.9410	0.01200	0.08711	0.0010	0.3312800	672.40	6.20	665.20	5.50	681.00	27.00	665.20	5.50	681.00	27.00	665.20	5.50	681.00	27.00	6.2	6.400	
GAL-2_4.FIN2	940.0	1.357	0.3111	0.00870	0.04080	0.0010	0.7729300	275.00	6.80	257.40	6.20	408.00	39.00	257.40	6.20	408.00	39.00	257.40	6.20	408.00	39.00	3.5	0.822	
GAL-2_6.FIN2	493.0	2.520	0.3300	0.00670	0.04674	0.0006	0.4463700	292.10	5.10	294.50	3.50	252.00	40.00	294.50	3.50	252.00	40.00	294.50	3.50	252.00	40.00	6.9	1.896	
GAL-2_7.FIN2	397.0	2.610	0.9660	0.01300	0.11000	0.0012	0.4299900	685.50	6.80	672.50	6.90	716.00	29.00	672.50	6.90	716.00	29.00	672.50	6.90	716.00	29.00	13.0	1.176	
GAL-2_8.FIN2	315.0	1.357	5.2850	0.05100	0.33190	0.0026	0.7056500	1866.30	8.00	1849.00	12.00	1871.00	13.00	1871.00	13.00	1871.00	13.00	1871.00	13.00	1871.00	13.00	4.0	0.772	
GAL-2_9.FIN2	233.9	1.411	0.6050	0.01200	0.07653	0.0008	0.4474100	479.10	7.80	475.40	6.00	471.00	39.00	475.40	6.00	471.00	39.00	475.40	6.00	471.00	39.00	6.0	2.811	
GAL-2_10.FIN2	1074.0	1.483	0.3945	0.00470	0.05227	0.0005	0.5747400	337.90	3.50	328.40	3.00	379.00	23.00	328.40	3.00	379.00	23.00	328.40	3.00	379.00	23.00	6.0	1.116	
GAL-2_11.FIN2	240.0	6.360	0.8120	0.01700	0.09810	0.0011	0.1821000	602.30	9.60	603.00	6.60	585.00	45.00	603.00	6.60	585.00	45.00	603.00	6.60	585.00	45.00	9.6	0.865	
GAL-2_12.FIN2	51.1	1.497	1.0080	0.03000	0.11460	0.0017	0.2187800	705.10	16.00	698.90	9.60	687.00	66.00	698.90	9.60	687.00	66.00	698.90	9.60	687.00	66.00	18.0	15.046	Rim
GAL-2_13.FIN2	1010.0	4.250	0.7120	0.04700	0.07440	0.0031	0.6676700	545.00	28.00	463.00	18.00	890.00	100.00	463.00	18.00	890.00	100.00	463.00	18.00	890.00	100.00	44.0	8.291	Core
GAL-2_13.FIN2	204.5	1.121	1.5140	0.03200	0.15120	0.0031	0.4907500	935.00	13.00	907.00	17.00	989.00	44.00	907.00	17.00	989.00	44.00	907.00	17.00	989.00	44.00	20.0	12.775	
GAL-2_14.FIN2	220.0	2.320	8.7700	0.15000	0.39500	0.0060	0.6329100	2310.00	15.00	2144.00	27.00	2458.00	20.00	2458.00	20.00	2458.00	20.00	2458.00	20.00	2458.00	20.00	11.0	3.456	
GAL-2_15.FIN2	295.9	1.329	1.3540	0.02600	0.13890	0.0019	0.5476500	868.00	11.00	838.00	11.00	925.00	34.00	838.00	11.00	925.00	34.00	838.00	11.00	925.00	34.00	6.7	1.091	Rim
GAL-2_16.FIN2	715.0	5.500	0.7490	0.01400	0.09110	0.0011	0.6005500	568.20	8.20	562.00	6.00	576.00	32.00	562.00	6.00	576.00	32.00	562.00	6.00	576.00	32.00	39.0	24.791	Core
GAL-2_16.FIN2	196.6	1.946	8.0400	0.20000	0.34400	0.0240	0.98																	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age (Ma)	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/	Core
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age Ma	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core	
GAL-2_59.FIN2	289.0	2,680	5,9700	0.10000	0.35110	0.0060	0.8059500	1970.00	15.00	1939.00	29.00	2003.0	23.0	2003.0	23.0	3.195		
GAL-2_60.FIN2	288.1	1,080	0.6800	0.01100	0.08448	0.0009	0.3036000	526.30	6.80	522.80	5.20	530.0	38.0	522.8	5.2	0.665		
GAL-2_61.FIN2	548.0	1,663	0.7290	0.01100	0.08924	0.0008	0.3030900	555.50	6.20	551.00	4.60	564.0	33.0	551.0	4.6	0.810		
GAL-2_62.FIN2	788.0	0,799	0.8320	0.01200	0.09870	0.0011	0.7107000	613.90	6.60	606.50	6.60	638.0	22.0	606.5	6.6	1.205		
GAL-2_63.FIN2	508.0	1,851	5,9800	0.13000	0.28710	0.0046	0.9253700	1967.00	18.00	1926.00	23.00	2346.0	14.0	DISC	DISC	30.691		
GAL-2_64.FIN2	777.0	6,390	0.5460	0.01800	0.06980	0.0020	0.7129600	441.00	12.00	435.00	12.00	475.0	53.0	435.0	12.0	1.361	Rim	
GAL-2_64.FIN2	127.8	1,429	0.8560	0.02600	0.10040	0.0015	0.3675400	625.00	14.00	616.80	9.00	634.0	62.0	616.8	9.0	1.312	Core	
GAL-2_65.FIN2	323.0	8,500	0.5540	0.01800	0.06760	0.0015	0.7235300	445.00	12.00	421.20	8.80	533.0	49.0	421.2	8.8	5.348		
GAL-2_66.FIN2	990.0	1,088	0.4315	0.00760	0.03830	0.0006	0.2895700	363.70	5.30	365.30	3.60	337.0	39.0	365.3	3.6	0.440		
GAL-2_66.FIN2	272.2	1,288	0.7740	0.01200	0.09400	0.0010	0.4217300	580.90	7.10	579.00	5.80	578.0	32.0	579.0	5.8	0.327		
GAL-2_68.FIN2	364.0	0,771	0.8160	0.01100	0.08607	0.0010	0.4463300	604.90	6.40	603.00	5.80	599.0	28.0	603.0	5.8	0.314		
GAL-2_69.FIN2	283.9	0,856	0.3919	0.00910	0.05191	0.0007	0.4010700	335.80	6.40	326.20	4.30	391.0	48.0	326.2	4.3	2.859		
GAL-2_70.FIN2	771.0	2,551	0.3571	0.00590	0.04881	0.0004	0.2521000	309.70	4.40	307.20	2.40	316.0	37.0	307.2	2.4	0.807		
GAL-2_71.FIN2	580.0	58.000	0.3870	0.01200	0.05250	0.0012	0.4411600	331.30	8.50	329.80	7.10	334.0	62.0	329.8	7.1	0.453		
GAL-2_72.FIN2	261.0	0,563	0.9330	0.01400	0.10968	0.0010	0.4493000	668.30	7.40	670.80	5.70	651.0	30.0	670.8	5.7	0.374		
GAL-2_73.FIN2	561.0	2,483	0.8050	0.01000	0.09540	0.0010	0.3263700	598.70	5.90	587.40	6.10	630.0	30.0	587.4	6.1	1.987		
GAL-2_74.FIN2	385.6	1,312	0.4396	0.00770	0.05746	0.0006	0.3826600	369.40	5.40	360.10	3.50	401.0	37.0	360.1	3.5	2.518		
GAL-2_75.FIN2	279.1	6,120	0.6470	0.01100	0.08052	0.0007	0.1755600	505.80	6.90	499.20	4.40	512.0	41.0	499.2	4.4	1.305		
GAL-2_76.FIN2	135.3	1,324	11,5300	0.11000	0.47260	0.0045	0.6722500	2566.70	9.30	2496.00	20.00	2615.0	13.0	2615.0	13.0	4.551		
GAL-2_77.FIN2	403.8	1,492	1,2690	0.02100	0.13640	0.0017	0.5997900	830.70	9.20	823.90	9.80	834.0	28.0	823.9	9.8	0.819		
GAL-2_78.FIN2	1081.0	1,177	0.3633	0.00640	0.04882	0.0008	0.7400100	314.20	4.80	307.20	4.70	355.0	27.0	307.2	4.7	2.228		
GAL-2_79.FIN2	722.0	20,800	0.8760	0.03100	0.10450	0.0014	0.6452700	638.00	17.00	640.80	8.10	643.0	56.0	640.8	8.1	0.439	Rim	
GAL-2_79.FIN2	251.7	0,820	1,5610	0.02500	0.15920	0.0016	0.5139200	955.00	10.00	952.00	9.10	949.0	28.0	949.0	28.0	0.316	Core	
GAL-2_80.FIN2	188.4	2,106	1,7200	0.02600	0.16870	0.0014	0.3883200	1014.40	9.90	1004.90	8.00	1015.0	30.0	1015.0	30.0	0.995		
GAL-2_81.FIN2	143.0	1,570	1,5910	0.02900	0.16100	0.0021	0.3012200	964.00	11.00	962.00	12.00	959.0	40.0	959.0	40.0	0.313		
GAL-2_82.FIN2	269.0	0,766	0.7800	0.01600	0.09430	0.0013	0.3569200	585.00	9.50	580.60	7.60	601.0	40.0	580.6	7.6	0.752		
GAL-2_83.FIN2	390.5	0,903	0.8550	0.01200	0.10060	0.0010	0.3093800	626.80	6.40	618.10	5.90	640.0	30.0	618.1	5.9	1.388		
GAL-2_84.FIN2	691.0	2,390	0.3920	0.02500	0.04870	0.0019	0.3769000	335.00	18.00	306.00	12.00	510.0	130.0	306.0	12.0	8.657	Rim	
GAL-2_84.FIN2	606.0	4,290	0.5279	0.00890	0.06660	0.0008	0.3513400	429.90	5.90	415.60	4.60	492.0	35.0	415.6	4.6	3.326	Core	
GAL-2_85.FIN2	73.9	2,400	10,3700	0.29000	0.44180	0.0037	0.8456700	2653.00	25.00	2359.00	42.00	2834.0	22.0	2359.0	22.0	6.906		
GAL-2_86.FIN2	183.5	1,005	0.5840	0.01300	0.07402	0.0009	0.2725000	465.70	8.60	460.30	5.50	465.0	50.0	460.3	5.5	1.160		
GAL-2_87.FIN2	1246.0	4,720	0.3608	0.00480	0.04944	0.0004	0.5409200	312.60	3.50	311.00	2.40	309.0	25.0	311.0	2.4	0.512		
GAL-2_88.FIN2	403.0	25,000	0.7610	0.03300	0.09170	0.0027	0.4095800	574.00	19.00	566.00	16.00	592.0	91.0	566.0	16.0	1.394	Rim	
GAL-2_88.FIN2	431.0	17,050	4,2510	0.06600	0.26890	0.0035	0.7594900	1682.00	13.00	1533.00	18.00	1861.0	19.0	1861.0	19.0	17.025	Core	
GAL-2_89.FIN2	265.3	21,500	4,5170	0.06000	0.28740	0.0032	0.7786900	1732.00	11.00	1628.00	16.00	1851.0	15.0	1851.0	15.0	12.048		
GAL-2_90.FIN2	302.0	15,560	5,8900	0.15000	0.28740	0.0059	0.8868800	1945.00	22.00	1926.00	29.00	2301.0	20.0	2301.0	20.0	29.335		
GAL-2_91.FIN2	96.0	3,500	0.3180	0.02400	0.04280	0.0014	0.2467400	278.00	19.00	270.00	8.50	320.0	150.0	270.0	8.5	2.878	Rim	
GAL-2_91.FIN2	143.9	1,732	0.5320	0.01600	0.06700	0.0010	0.1043500	432.00	10.00	417.00	6.10	483.0	72.0	417.0	6.1	3.310	Core	
GAL-2_92.FIN2	461.0	4,890	0.8740	0.01500	0.10340	0.0014	0.3510200	363.60	8.00	333.80	8.10	632.0	33.0	633.8	8.1	0.440		
GAL-2_93.FIN2	1198.0	1,335	0.5022	0.00750	0.06194	0.0007	0.6037800	412.70	5.10	387.40	4.30	545.0	27.0	387.4	4.3	6.130		
GAL-2_94.FIN2	259.0	1,994	1,0680	0.02000	0.12090	0.0014	0.5985800	736.10	9.80	735.70	8.20	734.0	33.0	735.7	8.2	0.054		
GAL-2_95.FIN2	2431.0	1,118	0.3747	0.00500	0.05055	0.0006	0.8143100	322.90	3.70	317.80	3.90	361.0	18.0	317.8	3.9	1.579		
GAL-2_96.FIN2	222.0	0,997	10,5200	0.43000	0.43800	0.0160	0.9811400	2455.00	42.00	2325.00	74.00	2586.0	15.0	2586.0	15.0	10.093		
GAL-2_97.FIN2	322.0	1,298	1,5820	0.02300	0.15890	0.0016	0.4225600	961.50	8.90	950.70	8.60	979.0	29.0	979.0	29.0	2.891		
GAL-2_98.FIN2	143.6	1,017	0.8310	0.01600	0.09970	0.0010	0.2070200	612.00	8.60	612.50	5.90	603.0	43.0	612.5	5.9	0.033		
GAL-2_99.FIN2	335.0	2,048	0.7030	0.01400	0.08789	0.0009	0.3093000	541.60	8.70	543.00	5.60	529.0	43.0	543.0	5.6	0.258		
GAL-2_100.FIN2	714.0	2,398	0.3501	0.00600	0.04834	0.0005	0.3712600	304.40	4.50	304.30	3.10	300.0	36.0	304.3	3.1	0.033		

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age (Ma)	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/	Core
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age Ma	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core	
GAL-2_101.FIN2	423.0	1,050	0.3972	0.00910	0.05290	0.0006	0.2913600	338.80	6.60	332.30	3.50	394.0	49.0	332.3	3.5	1.919		
GAL-2_102.FIN2	293.0	1,111	0.8780	0.01700	0.10441	0.0010	0.3254700	638.60	9.10	640.80	5.90	622.0	39.0	640.8	5.9	0.345		
GAL-2_103.FIN2	326.0	6,100	1,0660	0.04400	0.12300	0.0036	0.6220800	736.00	22.00	748.00	21.00	707.0	69.0	748.0	21.0	1.630	Rim	
GAL-2_103.FIN2	345.0	0,780	1,6150	0.01500	0.16320	0.0013	0.4260500	975.00	7.20	974.60	7.20	975.0	21.0	975.0	21.0	0.041	Core	
GAL-2_104.FIN2	306.2	3,250	0.6180	0.01000	0.07861	0.0008	0.2500000	487.60	6.40	487.80	4.80	475.0	38.0	487.8	4.8	0.041		
GAL-2_105.FIN2	465.0	1,404	0.3614	0.00970	0.04810	0.0007	0.3043100	312.40	7.00	302.80	4.00	380.0	55.0	302.8	4.0	3.073		
GAL-2_106.FIN2	295.0	1,737	0.3640	0.00830	0.04953	0.0006	0.1508600	314.50	6.20	311.60	3.30	339.0	49.0	311.6	3.3	0.922		
GAL-2_107.FIN2	363.0	1,130	0.5750	0.01100	0.07502	0.0008	0.3915700	461.00	7.20	466.30	4.50	423.0	40.0	466.3	4.5	1.150		
GAL-2_108.FIN2	1209.0	27,300	0.4250	0.02300	0.05640	0.0027	0.7951200	359.00	16.00	354.00	16.00	396.0	73.0	354.0	16.0	1.393	Rim	
GAL-2_108.FIN2	238.7	1,273	0.7560	0.01800	0.09170	0.0010	0.4472000	617.00	10.00	565.50	5.70	580.0	47.0	565.5	5.7	1.309	Core	
GAL-2_109.FIN2	1238.0	1,961	0.9022	0.00980	0.10314	0.0010	0.5929200	652.40	5.20	632.70	5.70	718.0	19.0	632.7	5.7	3.020		
GAL-2_110.FIN2	81.4	0,991	4,3090	0.08500	0.28260	0.0044	0.6211500	1691.00	16.00	1604.00	22.00	1804.0	28.0	1				

Sample Name:	[U]	[Th]	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th						Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
LUE-9_7.FIN2	212.4	1.748	7.1710	0.08400	0.38930	0.0059	0.2367700	2133.00	10.00	2119.00	27.00	2134.00	32.00	2134.00	32.00	0.703	
LUE-9_8.FIN2	32.0	0.622	5.7300	0.13000	0.34240	0.0054	0.4252900	1932.00	20.00	1897.00	26.00	1966.00	40.00	1966.00	40.00	3.510	
LUE-9_9.FIN2	85.5	1.561	0.9150	0.02200	0.10620	0.0011	0.1668200	657.00	12.00	650.30	6.20	657.00	53.00	650.30	6.20	1.020	
LUE-9_10.FIN2	202.6	0.620	1.6000	0.05700	0.15850	0.0049	0.3226800	977.00	22.00	948.00	27.00	1018.00	82.00	1018.00	82.00	6.876	
LUE-9_11.FIN2	261.0	0.983	1.0940	0.02400	0.12060	0.0018	0.2197600	749.00	12.00	734.00	10.00	786.00	50.00	734.00	10.00	2.003	
LUE-9_12.FIN2	535.0	2.746	0.3800	0.00710	0.05042	0.0006	0.5576000	326.60	5.10	317.10	3.80	375.00	33.00	317.10	3.80	2.909	
LUE-9_13.FIN2	69.6	0.833	0.8000	0.03200	0.09640	0.0017	0.0420050	594.00	18.00	593.00	10.00	563.00	92.00	593.00	10.00	0.168	
LUE-9_14.FIN2	574.0	3.220	0.5640	0.01100	0.07220	0.0012	0.6434800	453.50	7.20	449.10	7.40	462.00	38.00	449.10	7.40	0.970	
LUE-9_15.FIN2	171.0	2.190	0.5810	0.01200	0.07344	0.0007	0.1407700	464.10	7.60	456.80	4.40	472.00	45.00	456.80	4.40	1.573	
LUE-9_16.FIN2	252.0	1.909	0.3511	0.00740	0.04747	0.0005	0.1337500	305.00	5.60	298.70	2.90	331.00	48.00	298.70	2.90	2.066	
LUE-9_17.FIN2	1810.0	156.000	0.4126	0.00940	0.05577	0.0008	0.4783400	350.60	6.70	348.60	5.40	350.00	47.00	348.60	5.40	0.570	Rim
LUE-9_18.FIN2	385.0	3.390	0.8640	0.02400	0.09820	0.0019	0.3815800	632.00	13.00	604.00	11.00	716.00	58.00	604.00	11.00	4.430	Core
LUE-9_19.FIN2	339.0	1.736	0.3462	0.00690	0.04643	0.0005	0.3632900	301.40	5.10	292.30	2.90	353.00	41.00	292.30	2.90	2.953	
LUE-9_20.FIN2	1650.0	119.700	0.4234	0.00580	0.05676	0.0005	0.4037900	358.30	4.10	355.90	3.60	355.00	30.00	355.90	3.60	0.670	
LUE-9_21.FIN2	53.2	1.173	6.6350	0.08100	0.36900	0.0035	0.2925000	2065.00	11.00	2024.00	16.00	2088.00	24.00	2088.00	24.00	3.065	
LUE-9_23.FIN2	389.6	1.630	0.3548	0.00750	0.04848	0.0005	0.3421400	308.00	5.70	305.20	3.20	307.00	45.00	305.20	3.20	0.909	
LUE-9_24.FIN2	150.4	1.835	1.7080	0.03600	0.16680	0.0023	0.4222100	1010.00	13.00	994.00	13.00	1030.00	39.00	1030.00	39.00	3.495	
LUE-9_25.FIN2	1064.0	2.472	0.3351	0.00450	0.04652	0.0005	0.4121500	293.20	3.40	293.10	2.70	278.00	29.00	293.10	2.70	0.034	
LUE-9_26.FIN2	894.0	1.897	0.8054	0.00820	0.09761	0.0008	0.5060500	599.60	4.60	600.30	4.80	593.00	22.00	600.30	4.80	0.117	
LUE-9_27.FIN2	740.0	3.250	0.3956	0.00800	0.05383	0.0007	0.2087300	338.10	5.80	338.00	4.50	325.00	46.00	338.00	4.50	0.030	
LUE-9_28.FIN2	1650.0	32.300	0.7950	0.02900	0.09680	0.0044	0.8555900	593.00	17.00	596.00	26.00	582.00	71.00	596.00	26.00	0.506	Rim
LUE-9_28.FIN2	502.6	1.453	1.5660	0.02500	0.15900	0.0019	0.4433700	956.30	9.70	951.00	10.00	958.00	30.00	958.00	30.00	0.731	Core
LUE-9_29.FIN2	186.7	1.264	0.4460	0.01300	0.05916	0.0007	0.3011700	375.70	8.60	370.50	4.10	369.00	64.00	370.50	4.10	1.384	
LUE-9_30.FIN2	75.5	1.126	5.7710	0.07200	0.34970	0.0035	0.4049700	1941.00	11.00	1933.00	17.00	1943.00	22.00	1943.00	22.00	0.515	
LUE-9_31.FIN2	96.3	0.691	0.9100	0.02000	0.10760	0.0011	0.2042200	655.00	11.00	658.60	6.40	620.00	49.00	658.60	6.40	0.550	
LUE-9_32.FIN2	198.0	2.644	1.8740	0.02200	0.18160	0.0015	0.3246200	1072.00	7.80	1075.50	8.30	1059.00	24.00	1059.00	24.00	1.558	
LUE-9_33.FIN2	257.0	1.182	11.9310	0.08800	0.49560	0.0038	0.6054700	2598.90	7.10	2594.00	16.00	2598.00	12.00	2598.00	12.00	0.154	
LUE-9_34.FIN2	617.0	7.430	0.5860	0.01800	0.07600	0.0020	0.6565500	468.00	11.00	472.00	12.00	447.00	55.00	472.00	12.00	0.855	Rim
LUE-9_34.FIN2	92.6	1.356	6.4300	0.11000	0.34240	0.0048	0.5482700	2035.00	15.00	1898.00	23.00	2174.00	25.00	2174.00	25.00	12.695	Core
LUE-9_36.FIN2	424.0	6.730	0.6059	0.00970	0.07652	0.0009	0.1719500	480.30	6.10	475.30	5.20	495.00	33.00	475.30	5.20	1.041	
LUE-9_37.FIN2	245.9	2.412	1.1820	0.01600	0.13020	0.0012	0.2276800	791.30	7.40	788.70	6.60	803.00	29.00	788.70	6.60	0.320	
LUE-9_38.FIN2	364.0	2.120	0.3641	0.00710	0.04927	0.0005	0.0401060	314.70	5.30	310.00	2.90	348.00	47.00	310.00	2.90	1.493	
LUE-9_39.FIN2	585.0	1.783	0.3484	0.00680	0.04804	0.0004	0.1568900	303.00	5.10	302.50	2.70	299.00	43.00	302.50	2.70	0.165	
LUE-9_40.FIN2	576.6	1.802	0.3419	0.00580	0.04552	0.0004	0.4308300	298.30	4.40	286.90	2.40	380.00	35.00	286.90	2.40	3.822	
LUE-9_41.FIN2	236.1	6.100	14.5000	0.15000	0.52360	0.0058	0.4174200	2782.60	9.60	2713.00	25.00	2833.00	18.00	2833.00	18.00	4.236	
LUE-9_42.FIN2	190.0	1.320	0.7960	0.07800	0.09760	0.0083	0.4096600	593.00	43.00	600.00	48.00	570.00	210.00	600.00	48.00	1.180	Rim
LUE-9_42.FIN2	402.1	6.040	12.1000	0.22000	0.45950	0.0064	0.5997400	2611.00	17.00	2437.00	28.00	2750.00	25.00	2750.00	25.00	11.382	Core
LUE-9_43.FIN2	220.0	1.448	5.2340	0.06000	0.33330	0.0031	0.7349400	1857.70	9.70	1854.00	15.00	1866.00	17.00	1866.00	17.00	0.643	
LUE-9_44.FIN2	707.0	59.000	0.3980	0.01100	0.05490	0.0011	0.1295500	339.80	8.10	344.80	6.00	305.00	71.00	344.80	6.00	1.471	Rim
LUE-9_44.FIN2	29.2	0.399	0.9510	0.04400	0.11050	0.0022	0.0906160	673.00	23.00	675.00	13.00	640.00	95.00	675.00	13.00	0.297	Core
LUE-9_45.FIN2	642.0	1.723	0.4138	0.00630	0.05529	0.0006	0.6056400	351.20	4.50	346.90	3.50	379.00	30.00	346.90	3.50	1.224	
LUE-9_46.FIN2	312.0	1.760	0.3574	0.00700	0.04762	0.0006	0.3219100	309.80	5.20	299.80	3.50	383.00	43.00	299.80	3.50	3.228	
LUE-9_47.FIN2	344.0	1.786	0.7030	0.01100	0.08700	0.0009	0.2833500	540.60	6.60	537.70	5.20	552.00	32.00	537.70	5.20	0.536	
LUE-9_48.FIN2	3320.0	12.160	0.9560	0.01400	0.11490	0.0015	0.9152200	680.90	7.40	701.20	8.60	615.00	22.00	701.20	8.60	2.961	Rim
LUE-9_48.FIN2	215.6	0.970	1.6980	0.04500	0.17100	0.0035	0.6387100	1006.10	17.00	1017.00	19.00	962.00	48.00	962.00	48.00	5.717	Core
LUE-9_49.FIN2	619.1	0.999	0.4260	0.00750	0.05699	0.0006	0.1992200	360.00	5.30	357.20	3.30	377.00	40.00	357.20	3.30	0.778	
LUE-9_50.FIN2	137.0	2.232	1.4050	0.02500	0.14700	0.0016	0.2675600	890.00	11.00	883.70	9.30	905.00	37.00	905.00	37.00	2.354	

Sample Name:	[U]	[Th]	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th						Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
LUE-9_51.FIN2	617.0	2.810	0.4240	0.00980	0.05674	0.0009	0.5112400	358.50	7.00	355.70	5.60	371.00	45.00	355.70	5.60	0.781	
LUE-9_52.FIN2	395.0	1.392	1.5400	0.01700	0.15530	0.0014	0.5551600	945.70	6.60	930.50	7.60	990.00	19.00	990.00	19.00	6.010	
LUE-9_53.FIN2	429.0	0.910	0.7875	0.00970	0.09547	0.0009	0.3936800	589.20	5.50	587.70	5.00	599.00	25.00	587.70	5.00	0.255	
LUE-9_54.FIN2	343.7	3.723	6.4300	0.11000	0.36880	0.0037	0.6718200	2034.00	14.00	2023.00	17.00	2045.00	21.00	2045.00	21.00	1.076	
LUE-9_55.FIN2	690.0	2.579	0.3623	0.00590	0.04985	0.0004	0.2349000	313.60	4.40	313.60	2.10	312.00	37.00	313.60	2.10	0.000	
LUE-9_56.FIN2	317.0	1.546	0.3561	0.00700	0.04842	0.0005	0.0814540	308.80	5.20	304.80	2.90	320.00	47.00	304.80	2.90	1.295	
LUE-9_57.FIN2	430.0	8.500	0.4001	0.00700	0.05278	0.0005	0.0154100	341.90	9.90	331.60	3.00	398.00	43.00	331.60	3.00	3.013	
LUE-9_58.FIN2	156.5	1.576	0.8630	0.01800	0.10180	0.0012	0.1698900	629.90	4.90	624.70	6.70	636.00	44.00	624.70	6.70	0.826	
LUE-9_59.FIN2	188.5	0.472	0.8340	0.01400	0.09556	0.0009	0.1454000	614.50	7.50	588.20	5.20	703.00	38.00	588.20	5.20	4.280	
LUE-9_60.FIN2	409.0	1.091	1.0590	0.01800	0.11940	0.0011	0.3004600	732.40	8.80	726.80	6.20	750.00	37.00	726.80	6.20	0.765	
LUE-9_61.FIN2	1287.0	133.000	0.4059	0.00430	0.05466	0.0004	0.4213400	345.80	3.10	343.00	2.40	357.00	24.00	343.00	2.40	0.810	
LUE-9_62.FIN2	446.0	5.490	0.5883	0.00850	0.07550	0.0006	0.1133200	469.20	5.50	469.20	3.70	466.00	35.00	469.20	3.70	0.000	
LUE-9_63.FIN2	480.0	5.580	0.6000	0.00860	0.07644	0.0007	0.4324000	476.70	5.50	475.40	4.60	492.00	31.00	475.40	4.60	0.273	
LUE-9_64.FIN2	352.0	9.490	0.8110														

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age Ma	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
LUE-9 04.FIN2	303.0	0.992	0.4072	0.00800	0.05373	0.0005	0.2432500	346.20	5.80	337.30	3.20	390.0	45.0	337.3	3.2	2.571	
LUE-9 05.FIN2	759.0	0.723	0.3816	0.00540	0.05123	0.0005	0.5238000	327.90	4.00	322.10	3.30	359.0	30.0	322.1	3.3	1.769	
LUE-9 06.FIN2	638.0	12.790	0.5910	0.01500	0.07532	0.0010	0.2592200	470.80	9.60	468.10	5.70	454.0	57.0	468.1	5.7	0.573	Rim
LUE-9 06.FIN2	98.0	2.500	0.9220	0.03300	0.10900	0.0026	0.2257900	661.00	18.00	667.00	15.00	612.0	86.0	667.0	15.0	0.908	Core
LUE-9 07.FIN2	454.0	2.770	0.3577	0.00710	0.04927	0.0005	0.0163760	310.00	5.20	310.00	3.20	273.0	44.0	310.0	3.2	0.000	
LUE-9 08.FIN2	110.8	1.465	1.6430	0.02700	0.16350	0.0018	0.1744400	985.00	10.00	976.00	10.00	988.0	38.0	988.0	38.0	1.215	
LUE-9 09.FIN2	30.2	-6.800	0.4070	0.04100	0.05340	0.0016	0.4396800	339.00	29.00	335.00	10.00	280.0	180.0	335.0	10.0	1.180	
LUE-9 100.FIN2	275.0	0.828	0.7500	0.01200	0.09171	0.0008	0.0874250	567.20	7.00	565.60	5.00	545.0	39.0	565.6	5.0	0.282	
LUE-9 101.FIN2	968.0	0.927	0.3879	0.00630	0.05230	0.0004	0.4454900	332.40	4.60	328.60	2.70	337.0	34.0	328.6	2.7	1.143	
LUE-9 102.FIN2	180.8	0.521	0.7470	0.02200	0.09090	0.0015	0.1529100	565.00	13.00	560.60	9.00	558.0	69.0	560.6	9.0	0.779	
LUE-9 104.FIN2	288.0	1.822	1.7350	0.03200	0.16600	0.0028	0.3353300	1021.00	12.00	989.00	15.00	1074.0	33.0	1074.0	33.0	7.914	
LUE-9 105.FIN2	206.0	0.805	0.8500	0.01600	0.10105	0.0009	0.2232700	623.50	8.70	620.30	5.30	623.0	41.0	620.3	5.3	0.481	
LUE-9 107.FIN2	998.0	0.706	0.8270	0.01400	0.09870	0.0012	0.5582800	619.70	7.80	606.40	7.10	614.0	31.0	606.4	7.1	0.704	
LUE-9 108.FIN2	36.9	-1.600	0.4820	0.05100	0.01116	0.0005	0.3138300	375.00	28.00	371.50	3.10	3280.0	150.0	DISC	DISC	80.933	
LUE-9 109.FIN2	139.0	17.000	0.9670	0.03300	0.11230	0.0031	0.1782000	685.00	17.00	686.00	18.00	671.0	64.0	686.0	18.0	0.146	Rim
LUE-9 109.FIN2	179.1	21.600	1.3890	0.02700	0.14660	0.0019	0.6234400	883.00	11.00	882.00	10.00	875.0	31.0	875.0	31.0	0.800	Core
LUE-9 110.FIN2	298.0	0.930	0.8660	0.02000	0.10330	0.0013	0.4524800	631.00	11.00	633.70	7.60	619.0	45.0	633.7	7.6	0.428	
LUE-9 111.FIN2	770.0	1.227	1.7250	0.01500	0.17170	0.0012	0.5049900	1017.00	5.60	1021.10	6.50	1003.0	16.0	1003.0	16.0	1.805	
LUE-9 112.FIN2	212.3	2.520	1.0990	0.01700	0.12260	0.0013	0.2333100	751.70	8.00	745.40	7.70	766.0	32.0	745.4	7.7	0.838	
LUE-9 113.FIN2	328.0	2.183	1.1260	0.01600	0.12650	0.0012	0.5930900	764.80	7.60	767.50	6.80	761.0	27.0	767.5	6.8	0.353	
LUE-9 114.FIN2	941.0	-230.000	0.4034	0.00750	0.05395	0.0005	0.4513900	343.60	5.30	338.70	3.20	367.0	35.0	338.7	3.2	1.426	
LUE-9 115.FIN2	1039.0	9.960	0.4510	0.01200	0.05930	0.0021	0.0493770	377.90	8.30	371.00	13.00	425.0	91.0	371.0	13.0	1.826	Rim
LUE-9 115.FIN2	142.5	0.491	0.8780	0.02800	0.10070	0.0014	0.3260900	637.00	15.00	618.60	8.00	693.0	61.0	618.6	8.0	2.889	Core
LUE-9 116.FIN2	127.8	2.734	1.0380	0.02500	0.11470	0.0012	0.1093300	720.00	12.00	699.90	7.10	773.0	49.0	699.9	7.1	0.721	
LUE-9 117.FIN2	490.0	1.008	1.5250	0.02500	0.15040	0.0017	0.3384300	940.00	10.00	903.30	9.40	1030.0	34.0	1030.0	34.0	12.301	
LUE-9 118.FIN2	177.0	1.071	1.6410	0.03000	0.16570	0.0023	0.4116900	984.00	12.00	988.00	13.00	971.0	38.0	971.0	38.0	1.751	
LUE-9 119.FIN2	163.9	1.995	0.9410	0.01800	0.10880	0.0012	0.3411100	672.10	9.20	666.60	6.90	689.0	39.0	666.6	6.9	0.818	
LUE-9 120.FIN2	634.0	7.270	7.4010	0.07800	0.35340	0.0038	0.8516000	2160.20	9.60	1950.00	18.00	2371.0	17.0	2371.0	17.0	17.756	
LUE-9 121.FIN2	465.0	2.775	0.3478	0.00570	0.04801	0.0005	0.2108600	302.70	4.30	302.20	2.80	309.0	36.0	302.2	2.8	0.165	
LUE-9 122.FIN2	2010.0	48.000	0.9390	0.08200	0.09300	0.0120	0.6014500	671.00	44.00	574.00	71.00	1030.0	230.0	DISC	DISC	14.456	Rim
LUE-9 122.FIN2	331.2	2.641	1.5240	0.02600	0.16220	0.0017	0.3662700	959.00	8.10	969.00	9.40	873.0	26.0	969.0	9.4	10.997	Core
LUE-9 123.FIN2	251.2	1.244	1.7370	0.02700	0.17010	0.0021	0.6125400	1019.00	10.00	1012.00	12.00	1045.0	29.0	1045.0	29.0	3.158	
LUE-9 124.FIN2	254.6	1.400	5.6330	0.05500	0.34730	0.0029	0.7203600	1919.00	8.50	1921.00	14.00	1927.0	15.0	1927.0	15.0	0.311	
LUE-9 125.FIN2	762.0	65.000	0.9840	0.03000	0.11450	0.0040	0.7766800	695.00	15.00	699.00	23.00	665.0	54.0	699.0	23.0	0.576	Rim
LUE-9 125.FIN2	269.0	3.410	1.2870	0.02400	0.13880	0.0016	0.4103900	841.00	12.00	837.70	9.20	856.0	33.0	837.7	9.2	0.392	Core
LUE-9 126.FIN2	955.0	20.500	0.4440	0.02100	0.05940	0.0030	0.7047500	372.00	15.00	372.00	18.00	416.0	86.0	372.0	18.0	0.000	Rim
LUE-9 126.FIN2	159.0	0.551	0.7740	0.02700	0.09370	0.0017	0.2679300	579.00	15.00	577.30	9.80	582.0	70.0	577.3	9.8	0.294	Core
LUE-9 127.FIN2	172.0	2.450	5.7700	0.14000	0.35040	0.0085	0.8347400	1942.00	20.00	1934.00	40.00	1945.0	27.0	1945.0	27.0	0.566	
LUE-9 128.FIN2	872.0	1.324	0.8327	0.00970	0.09922	0.0009	0.6766500	614.60	5.40	613.80	5.00	612.0	21.0	613.8	5.2	0.130	
LUE-9 129.FIN2	465.0	6.700	0.4670	0.01200	0.06097	0.0010	0.2053000	388.70	8.20	381.40	5.80	427.0	60.0	381.4	5.8	1.878	
LUE-9 130.FIN2	212.0	1.208	6.0580	0.09900	0.36110	0.0050	0.8400900	1980.00	15.00	1986.00	24.00	1975.0	20.0	1975.0	20.0	0.557	
LUE-9 131.FIN2	396.0	1.821	0.3422	0.00650	0.04728	0.0005	0.1799500	298.40	4.90	297.80	2.80	289.0	44.0	297.8	2.8	0.201	
LUE-9 132.FIN2	402.0	1.148	1.0720	0.01400	0.12190	0.0012	0.5821600	739.00	6.00	741.50	6.80	734.0	24.0	741.5	6.8	0.338	
LUE-9 133.FIN2	2350.0	2.730	0.4100	0.02500	0.05560	0.0035	0.6385800	349.00	18.00	349.00	21.00	350.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	Rim
LUE-9 133.FIN2	456.0	1.750	0.6100	0.01100	0.07796	0.0007	0.5409700	483.10	6.60	483.90	4.40	465.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.000	Core
LUE-7_1.FIN2	666.0	2.435	0.3543	0.00670	0.04789	0.0004	0.1678500	307.50	5.00	301.50	2.70	340.0	43.0	301.5	2.7	1.951	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age Ma	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
LUE-7_2.FIN2	289.3	1.671	0.7560	0.01400	0.09270	0.0011	0.4396400	571.80	7.90	571.40	6.60	551.0	39.0	571.4	6.6	0.070	
LUE-7_3.FIN2	662.0	1.908	0.3482	0.00580	0.04811	0.0005	0.4087400	303.00	4.30	302.90	3.00	284.0	36.0	302.9	3.0	0.033	
LUE-7_4.FIN2	461.0	2.351	0.3552	0.00710	0.04894	0.0004	0.2154600	308.80	5.50	308.00	2.70	298.0	44.0	308.0	2.7	0.259	
LUE-7_5.FIN2	261.0	2.680	0.6020	0.01200	0.07398	0.0008	0.2741600	478.60	7.90	460.10	4.60	551.0	44.0	460.1	4.6	3.865	
LUE-7_6.FIN2	332.0	1.111	0.3421	0.00790	0.04677	0.0005	0.2343600	298.10	6.00	294.70	3.10	315.0	50.0	294.7	3.1	1.141	
LUE-7_7.FIN2	440.0	2.550	0.8160	0.05300	0.09590	0.0048	0.8197100	604.00	30.00	590.00	28.00	653.0	86.0	590.0	28.0	2.318	Rim
LUE-7_7.FIN2	189.4	1.274	1.1570	0.02200	0.12840	0.0015	0.3460900	779.00	10.00	778.80	8.30	766.0	39.0	778.8	8.3	0.026	Core
LUE-7_9.FIN2	54.9	1.085	1.8160	0.04700	0.17530	0.0024	0.3155400	1050.00	17.00	1041.00	13.00	1051.0	52.0	1051.0	52.0	0.951	
LUE-7_10.FIN2	81.9	0.514	1.6880	0.03800	0.16830	0.0022	0.3126000	1004.00	15.00	1002.00	12.00	985.0	49.0	985.0	49.0	1.726	
LUE-7_11.FIN2	320.0	0.873	0.9080	0.02500	0.10400	0.0017	0.1996800	656.00	14.00	638.00	10.00	734.0	60.0	638.0	10.0	2.744	
LUE-7_12.FIN2	197.4	1.399	0.7870	0.01600	0.09452	0.0010	0.2179700	588.00	9.20	582.10	5.80	592.0	45.0	582.1	5.8	1.003	
LUE-7_13.FIN2	122.0	1.073	0.8550	0.02200	0.10040	0.0016	0.4534000	624.00	12.00	616.30	9.30	638.0	56.0	616.3	9.3	1.234	
LUE-7_14.FIN2	96.3	0.878	0.9620	0.02400	0.10960	0.0015	0.1268400	682.00	12.00	670.40	8.60	708.0	59.0	670.4	8.6	1.701	
LUE-7_15.FIN2	64.9	0.830	0.8590	0.03700	0.10130	0.0022	0.2500300	629.00	19.00	621.00	13.00	648.0	95.0	621.0	13.0	1.272	
LUE-7_16.FIN2																	

Sample Name:	[U]	[Th]	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th						Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
LUE-7_45.FIN2	306.0	0.891	0.8670	0.01500	0.10010	0.0010	0.3211000	632.60	8.00	614.90	5.90	674.0	36.0	614.9	5.9	2.798	
LUE-7_46.FIN2	123.0	1.299	1.3590	0.04400	0.14120	0.0032	0.6713400	867.00	19.00	850.00	18.00	912.0	47.0	912.0	47.0	6.798	
LUE-7_47.FIN2	104.1	-12.600	0.3860	0.01400	0.05443	0.0009	0.1367600	331.00	10.00	341.60	5.80	253.0	75.0	341.6	5.8	3.202	
LUE-7_48.FIN2	339.0	25.000	0.7100	0.01200	0.08766	0.0009	0.3990300	543.90	7.20	541.60	5.60	553.0	36.0	541.6	5.6	0.423	
LUE-7_49.FIN2	291.5	1.740	0.8100	0.01800	0.09780	0.0014	0.3788000	601.00	10.00	601.50	8.20	601.0	46.0	601.5	8.2	0.083	
LUE-7_50.FIN2	123.6	0.657	0.8370	0.02200	0.09370	0.0015	0.3902100	615.00	12.00	577.10	9.00	753.0	53.0	577.1	9.0	6.163	
LUE-7_51.FIN2	301.0	1.440	8.8500	0.16000	0.41160	0.0052	0.7922700	2317.00	16.00	2220.00	24.00	2412.0	20.0	2412.0	20.0	7.960	
LUE-7_52.FIN2	1581.0	7.700	0.3554	0.00740	0.04819	0.0007	0.5978800	308.50	5.50	303.40	4.50	365.0	39.0	303.4	4.5	1.653	
LUE-7_53.FIN2	343.0	27.700	0.6160	0.01200	0.07783	0.0008	0.4670300	487.60	7.90	483.10	4.80	490.0	47.0	483.1	4.8	0.923	
LUE-7_54.FIN2	120.2	0.368	11.4200	0.13000	0.47060	0.0048	0.7817600	2556.00	11.00	2485.00	21.00	2615.0	16.0	2615.0	16.0	4.971	
LUE-7_55.FIN2	187.0	0.764	0.8180	0.01600	0.09870	0.0011	0.1996400	605.30	9.20	603.80	6.70	608.0	47.0	603.8	6.7	0.248	
LUE-7_56.FIN2	86.2	0.954	1.7190	0.04200	0.16750	0.0020	0.2812600	1013.00	15.00	998.00	11.00	1033.0	48.0	1033.0	48.0	5.523	
LUE-7_57.FIN2	185.0	1.000	5.7500	0.12000	0.39310	0.0062	0.9290400	1933.00	19.00	1880.00	30.00	1995.0	21.0	1995.0	21.0	5.764	
LUE-7_58.FIN2	611.0	0.628	0.8240	0.01200	0.09873	0.0009	0.5398600	609.40	6.70	606.90	5.20	619.0	27.0	606.9	5.2	0.410	
LUE-7_59.FIN2	427.0	1.486	0.3693	0.00960	0.04904	0.0005	0.5982100	318.20	7.10	308.60	3.20	412.0	56.0	308.6	3.2	3.017	
LUE-7_60.FIN2	407.0	4.720	1.6780	0.02100	0.16710	0.0015	0.5862000	998.90	8.00	995.70	8.30	1014.0	22.0	1014.0	22.0	1.805	
LUE-7_61.FIN2	798.0	22.700	0.3640	0.00530	0.05000	0.0005	0.2132500	315.40	4.10	314.50	3.10	328.0	34.0	314.5	3.1	0.285	
LUE-7_62.FIN2	141.4	2.620	0.9510	0.03200	0.10740	0.0019	0.3202700	677.00	17.00	658.00	11.00	719.0	83.0	658.0	11.0	2.806	
LUE-7_63.FIN2	226.0	1.350	4.0460	0.06400	0.28610	0.0028	0.6011500	1644.00	13.00	1621.00	14.00	1679.0	24.0	1679.0	24.0	3.454	
LUE-7_64.FIN2	412.0	3.040	0.5760	0.03200	0.07010	0.0037	0.6248300	461.00	21.00	437.00	23.00	600.0	100.0	437.0	23.0	5.206	Rim
LUE-7_65.FIN2	381.2	1.139	0.8260	0.01800	0.09770	0.0016	0.6429700	610.10	9.80	600.60	9.30	646.0	37.0	600.6	9.3	1.557	Rim
LUE-7_65.FIN2	109.2	0.870	1.8660	0.03600	0.18010	0.0022	0.3373400	1066.00	13.00	1067.00	12.00	1064.0	36.0	1064.0	36.0	0.282	
LUE-7_66.FIN2	114.1	1.057	4.1220	0.07300	0.27750	0.0035	0.6033200	1655.00	14.00	1578.00	17.00	1762.0	28.0	1762.0	28.0	10.443	
LUE-7_67.FIN2	190.0	3.890	0.4710	0.03400	0.06000	0.0025	0.3624400	390.20	24.00	376.00	15.00	470.0	150.0	376.0	15.0	3.590	Rim
LUE-7_67.FIN2	62.7	1.530	0.7180	0.03600	0.09020	0.0021	0.3874100	545.00	22.00	556.00	12.00	480.0	100.0	556.0	12.0	2.018	Core
LUE-7_68.FIN2	298.0	0.995	1.8110	0.02400	0.17880	0.0018	0.5746400	1047.90	8.80	1060.30	9.90	1021.0	27.0	1021.0	27.0	3.849	
LUE-7_69.FIN2	241.1	2.740	0.6040	0.01300	0.07830	0.0012	0.3681800	478.80	8.20	486.00	7.20	425.0	47.0	486.0	7.2	1.504	
LUE-7_70.FIN2	282.0	7.870	0.6070	0.01500	0.07690	0.0011	0.3594900	481.10	9.60	477.60	6.40	493.0	51.0	477.6	6.4	0.727	
LUE-7_71.FIN2	65.3	0.638	1.5830	0.03700	0.15910	0.0021	0.2535100	961.00	15.00	951.00	12.00	971.0	48.0	971.0	48.0	2.060	
LUE-7_72.FIN2	784.0	69.000	0.3995	0.00640	0.03195	0.0003	0.1003600	349.90	4.60	326.40	2.80	434.0	39.0	326.4	2.8	4.253	
LUE-7_73.FIN2	47.2	0.982	1.0990	0.04100	0.12110	0.0023	0.2858000	749.00	20.00	736.00	13.00	764.0	79.0	736.0	13.0	1.736	
LUE-7_74.FIN2	309.0	16.500	3.8300	0.11000	0.27410	0.0044	0.7267000	1593.00	22.00	1561.00	22.00	1640.0	35.0	1640.0	35.0	4.817	
LUE-7_75.FIN2	453.0	2.010	0.3600	0.01800	0.04870	0.0013	0.5084300	612.00	13.00	306.30	8.30	353.0	97.0	306.3	8.3	1.827	
LUE-7_76.FIN2	7.5	0.655	1.5800	0.12000	0.14820	0.0060	0.2997400	920.00	49.00	888.00	34.00	970.0	160.0	970.0	160.0	8.454	
LUE-7_77.FIN2	504.5	5.970	0.8870	0.01300	0.10290	0.0011	0.4087100	643.90	6.90	631.30	6.40	691.0	30.0	631.3	6.4	1.957	
LUE-7_78.FIN2	363.0	1.905	0.7620	0.01200	0.09560	0.0010	0.4023800	574.40	7.20	588.60	6.20	521.0	36.0	588.6	6.2	2.472	
LUE-7_79.FIN2	253.7	4.192	0.8880	0.01600	0.10600	0.0010	0.1900000	645.10	8.30	649.20	6.00	617.0	40.0	649.2	6.0	0.636	
LUE-7_80.FIN2	222.7	6.550	0.7060	0.01500	0.08820	0.0011	0.3659500	541.10	8.60	544.80	6.40	521.0	43.0	544.8	6.4	0.684	
LUE-7_81.FIN2	70.6	0.755	0.8960	0.03000	0.10240	0.0015	0.0205900	645.00	16.00	628.50	8.60	681.0	73.0	628.5	8.6	2.558	
LUE-7_82.FIN2	252.0	1.298	0.8810	0.01700	0.10300	0.0012	0.3263400	641.00	9.70	631.50	7.20	683.0	45.0	631.5	7.2	1.482	
LUE-7_83.FIN2	442.0	0.751	0.8280	0.01200	0.09910	0.0010	0.3636000	611.50	6.50	609.10	6.10	626.0	31.0	609.1	6.1	0.392	
LUE-7_84.FIN2	193.3	1.990	0.4330	0.01100	0.05882	0.0007	0.0804840	364.30	7.80	368.40	4.10	336.0	57.0	368.4	4.1	1.125	
LUE-7_85.FIN2	308.0	7.400	6.9400	0.15000	0.39200	0.0074	0.7442700	2099.00	19.00	2129.00	34.00	2083.0	25.0	2083.0	25.0	2.208	
LUE-7_86.FIN2	255.0	1.690	0.8980	0.01500	0.10590	0.0010	0.5934200	649.30	8.00	648.80	6.10	658.0	34.0	648.8	6.1	0.077	
LUE-7_87.FIN2	77.8	2.390	1.5290	0.03600	0.15930	0.0017	0.3033300	938.00	14.00	952.70	9.60	900.0	48.0	900.0	48.0	5.856	
LUE-7_88.FIN2	796.0	8.800	1.4720	0.06300	0.13130	0.0068	0.0566770	918.00	26.00	795.00	39.00	1240.0	120.0	795.0	39.0	13.399	Rim
LUE-7_88.FIN2	148.0	2.870	1.8570	0.03900	0.18430	0.0022	0.2951200	1063.00	14.00	1090.00	12.00	1023.0	39.0	1023.0	39.0	6.549	Core

Sample Name:	[U]	[Th]	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th						Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
LUE-7_89.FIN2	599.0	31.700	1.7510	0.07400	0.12080	0.0059	0.5243700	1024.00	27.00	734.00	34.00	1707.0	85.0	1707.0	85.0	28.320	
LUE-7_90.FIN2	356.0	0.940	3.6050	0.09400	0.22150	0.0061	0.8932000	1542.00	21.00	1287.00	32.00	1934.0	21.0	1934.0	21.0	33.454	
LUE-7_91.FIN2	953.0	36.500	0.9390	0.01500	0.10980	0.0014	0.4374000	671.50	7.60	671.50	7.90	681.0	32.0	671.5	7.9	0.000	
LUE-7_92.FIN2	466.0	0.596	8.4400	0.24000	0.36600	0.0094	0.9625500	2267.00	26.00	2005.00	44.00	2532.0	13.0	2532.0	13.0	20.814	
LUE-7_93.FIN2	304.7	5.280	1.5320	0.02400	0.15550	0.0018	0.6375200	941.80	9.50	932.00	10.00	980.0	25.0	980.0	25.0	4.898	
LUE-7_94.FIN2	258.0	1.704	1.2650	0.01900	0.13810	0.0017	0.3705200	828.70	8.50	833.60	9.40	830.0	30.0	833.6	9.4	0.991	
LUE-7_95.FIN2	173.4	1.235	12.1000	0.33000	0.48900	0.0100	0.9184100	2601.00	25.00	2559.00	44.00	2645.0	18.0	2645.0	18.0	3.251	
LUE-7_96.FIN2	170.0	2.800	0.6140	0.01500	0.07890	0.0010	0.1868100	485.80	9.10	489.20	6.00	472.0	56.0</				

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age Ma	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
LUE-2_1.FIN2	300.0	2.840	0.5556	0.00870	0.07060	0.0006	0.2067200	448.00	5.70	439.70	3.70	470.0	36.0	439.7	3.7	1.853	
LUE-2_2.FIN2	113.5	7.390	0.6390	0.01900	0.08260	0.0011	0.1524600	500.00	12.00	511.80	6.80	431.0	70.0	511.8	6.8	2.360	
LUE-2_3.FIN2	460.7	7.060	0.7680	0.01100	0.09360	0.0010	0.2889800	578.30	6.40	576.90	6.20	570.0	33.0	576.9	6.2	0.242	
LUE-2_4.FIN2	314.0	27.200	0.6420	0.01800	0.08080	0.0014	0.6293600	504.00	11.00	500.80	8.50	511.0	50.0	500.8	8.5	0.635	
LUE-2_5.FIN2	473.0	0.884	0.8024	0.00920	0.09649	0.0008	0.4264600	597.70	5.10	593.70	4.90	597.0	24.0	593.7	4.9	0.669	
LUE-2_6.FIN2	397.0	6.270	0.6420	0.01000	0.08110	0.0008	0.3507300	503.00	6.20	502.60	4.50	491.0	35.0	502.6	4.5	0.080	
LUE-2_7.FIN2	206.0	2.390	0.7350	0.01600	0.08947	0.0010	0.2201400	559.10	9.40	552.30	5.60	575.0	47.0	552.3	5.6	1.216	
LUE-2_8.FIN2	350.0	1.581	1.3820	0.01900	0.14150	0.0013	0.4504000	881.60	7.80	853.10	7.60	933.0	26.0	933.0	26.0	8.964	
LUE-2_9.FIN2	571.1	1.029	1.1800	0.01600	0.13500	0.0017	0.4956500	1999.00	24.00	1993.00	37.00	2034.0	45.0	2034.0	45.0	3.982	
LUE-2_10.FIN2	226.0	0.631	0.7770	0.01600	0.09360	0.0010	0.1669900	584.30	8.90	576.60	6.10	587.0	47.0	576.6	6.1	1.318	
LUE-2_11.FIN2	603.0	1.933	0.7408	0.00960	0.08779	0.0007	0.3778800	562.30	5.60	554.20	4.10	571.0	26.0	554.2	4.1	1.441	
LUE-2_12.FIN2	136.3	1.339	1.5270	0.02500	0.15240	0.0018	0.3230200	939.50	9.80	913.00	10.00	988.0	33.0	988.0	33.0	7.991	
LUE-2_13.FIN2	503.0	2.307	0.3689	0.00710	0.04939	0.0005	0.0603140	318.30	5.30	310.80	2.80	350.0	46.0	310.8	2.8	2.356	
LUE-2_14.FIN2	202.0	1.920	0.9960	0.02300	0.11370	0.0015	0.2786100	701.00	11.00	694.30	8.50	694.0	44.0	694.3	8.5	0.956	
LUE-2_18.FIN2	128.8	7.530	1.5000	0.12000	0.09675	0.0009	0.1718000	757.00	29.00	595.10	5.20	1090.0	75.0	DISC	DISC	21.387	
LUE-2_15.FIN2	340.0	3.210	0.6620	0.01200	0.08171	0.0009	0.2871100	514.90	7.20	506.30	5.20	525.0	40.0	506.3	5.2	1.670	
LUE-2_16.FIN2	204.4	1.406	0.9770	0.01800	0.11300	0.0013	0.2559400	692.20	9.60	690.00	7.50	674.0	42.0	690.0	7.5	0.318	
LUE-2_17.FIN2	127.0	3.540	0.8500	0.02000	0.10130	0.0013	0.2274200	622.00	11.00	622.10	7.70	594.0	54.0	622.1	7.7	0.016	
LUE-2_18.FIN2	135.4	0.725	0.7370	0.01700	0.09170	0.0010	0.1459300	560.60	9.50	565.40	5.90	503.0	54.0	565.4	5.9	0.856	
LUE-2_19.FIN2	749.0	2.791	0.8493	0.00990	0.09853	0.0009	0.4593000	623.60	5.50	605.70	5.50	669.0	26.0	605.7	5.5	2.870	
LUE-2_21.FIN2	1351.0	28.600	0.4190	0.01300	0.05620	0.0013	0.7873300	354.90	9.20	352.50	7.90	368.0	64.0	352.5	7.9	0.676	Rim
LUE-2_21.FIN2	256.2	0.485	4.6730	0.07900	0.28400	0.0038	0.7626400	1761.00	14.00	1611.00	19.00	1930.0	24.0	1930.0	24.0	16.528	Core
LUE-2_22.FIN2	946.0	1.009	1.6020	0.02000	0.16080	0.0015	0.4614000	969.90	7.60	961.20	8.50	972.0	24.0	972.0	24.0	1.111	
LUE-2_23.FIN2	661.0	21.300	0.3715	0.00990	0.05063	0.0010	0.0520130	320.50	7.40	318.40	5.80	320.0	71.0	318.4	5.8	0.655	
LUE-2_24.FIN2	1306.0	2.109	0.4094	0.00420	0.05513	0.0004	0.3357800	348.70	3.10	345.90	2.70	350.0	24.0	345.9	2.7	0.803	
LUE-2_25.FIN2	219.0	0.829	1.5630	0.02600	0.15560	0.0016	0.3789100	957.00	11.00	932.40	8.90	999.0	33.0	999.0	33.0	6.667	
LUE-2_26.FIN2	734.0	93.000	0.3600	0.01400	0.04800	0.0010	0.4272700	312.00	11.00	302.00	6.20	373.0	81.0	302.0	6.2	3.205	Rim
LUE-2_26.FIN2	132.9	1.727	0.7050	0.02600	0.08270	0.0017	0.1995600	540.00	16.00	512.20	9.60	634.0	84.0	512.2	9.6	5.148	Core
LUE-2_27.FIN2	674.0	1.826	0.3856	0.00560	0.05193	0.0004	0.4448100	331.40	4.20	326.40	3.50	357.0	32.0	326.4	3.5	1.509	
LUE-2_28.FIN2	106.6	0.857	6.3550	0.08900	0.36740	0.0049	0.5820900	2023.00	12.00	2013.00	23.00	2029.0	23.0	2029.0	23.0	0.660	
LUE-2_29.FIN2	620.0	2.003	0.3448	0.00490	0.04823	0.0005	0.2010600	300.60	3.70	303.60	3.00	265.0	35.0	303.6	3.0	0.998	
LUE-2_30.FIN2	449.0	1.651	1.1890	0.05800	0.39380	0.0031	0.6082500	2134.40	7.20	2140.00	14.00	2120.0	13.0	2120.0	13.0	0.943	
LUE-2_31.FIN2	775.0	3.530	0.3979	0.00610	0.05346	0.0006	0.5408400	339.80	4.40	335.70	3.40	355.0	34.0	335.7	3.4	1.207	
LUE-2_32.FIN2	489.0	6.340	0.6072	0.00860	0.07585	0.0010	0.4272800	481.20	5.40	471.20	5.70	535.0	39.0	471.2	5.7	2.078	
LUE-2_33.FIN2	289.0	2.065	0.3576	0.00860	0.04897	0.0005	0.3509600	308.40	5.90	308.10	3.00	304.0	45.0	308.1	3.0	0.097	
LUE-2_34.FIN2	815.0	2.394	0.3396	0.00830	0.04589	0.0010	0.4900200	296.40	6.30	289.20	5.80	344.0	47.0	289.2	5.8	2.429	
LUE-2_35.FIN2	372.0	3.753	0.3544	0.00690	0.04855	0.0005	0.2391500	307.50	5.20	305.60	2.90	308.0	43.0	305.6	2.9	0.618	
LUE-2_36.FIN2	1270.0	54.000	0.9780	0.03100	0.11250	0.0029	0.6671600	692.00	16.00	687.00	17.00	708.0	59.0	687.0	17.0	0.723	Rim
LUE-2_36.FIN2	209.3	2.880	1.0720	0.01700	0.12140	0.0010	0.1945300	738.60	8.30	738.50	6.00	724.0	34.0	738.5	6.0	0.014	Core
LUE-2_37.FIN2	99.3	1.276	0.8980	0.02100	0.10440	0.0012	0.0769110	648.00	11.00	641.00	6.90	658.0	55.0	641.0	6.9	1.080	
LUE-2_38.FIN2	257.7	2.600	2.6110	0.05300	0.21710	0.0033	0.5577400	1302.00	15.00	1266.00	18.00	1371.0	38.0	1371.0	38.0	7.959	
LUE-2_40.FIN2	427.0	18.000	0.4590	0.01700	0.06090	0.0020	0.4844700	383.00	12.00	381.00	12.00	391.0	80.0	381.0	12.0	0.522	Rim
LUE-2_40.FIN2	429.0	3.169	0.6070	0.01000	0.07588	0.0008	0.2690700	480.80	6.40	471.50	4.70	524.0	36.0	471.5	4.7	1.934	Core
LUE-2_41.FIN2	534.0	3.330	0.3479	0.00540	0.04772	0.0004	0.2263300	302.80	4.10	300.50	2.40	312.0	36.0	300.5	2.4	0.760	
LUE-2_42.FIN2	250.8	1.432	0.3569	0.00850	0.04909	0.0003	0.3157900	309.20	6.30	308.90	5.10	302.0	48.0	308.9	5.1	0.097	
LUE-2_43.FIN2	261.0	4.260	0.5330	0.01100	0.06757	0.0009	0.4266600	432.60	7.30	421.40	3.10	482.0	45.0	421.4	5.1	2.589	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age Ma	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
LUE-2_44.FIN2	34.6	-1.000	0.7400	0.04400	0.08990	0.0022	0.2924600	555.00	26.00	549.00	13.00	540.0	110.0	549.0	13.0	1.081	Rim
LUE-2_44.FIN2	160.0	3.950	1.8060	0.04900	0.17740	0.0046	0.4661600	1046.00	18.00	1052.00	25.00	1032.0	57.0	1032.0	57.0	1.938	Core
LUE-2_46.FIN2	1940.0	17.400	0.8580	0.02900	0.10280	0.0024	0.6177600	628.00	16.00	637.00	18.00	602.0	61.0	637.0	18.0	1.433	Rim
LUE-2_46.FIN2	60.5	2.536	1.0520	0.03300	0.11490	0.0016	0.1110900	731.00	16.00	700.70	9.10	809.0	66.0	700.7	9.1	4.145	Core
LUE-2_47.FIN2	82.0	2.544	1.4970	0.03900	0.15640	0.0023	0.4117900	925.00	16.00	936.00	13.00	908.0	52.0	908.0	52.0	3.084	
LUE-2_48.FIN2	616.4	1.702	0.9140	0.01000	0.10945	0.0009	0.3042700	658.40	5.40	669.40	5.40	622.0	25.0	669.4	5.4	1.671	
LUE-2_49.FIN2	664.0	2.061	0.3852	0.00710	0.05092	0.0007	0.5055900	330.30	5.20	320.10	4.30	394.0	38.0	320.1	4.3	3.088	
LUE-2_50.FIN2	683.0	2.544	0.3737	0.00570	0.05187	0.0005	0.3351900	322.10	4.20	326.00	2.80	300.0	32.0	326.0	2.8	1.211	
LUE-2_52.FIN2	345.0	1.843	0.6020	0.01000	0.07591	0.0008	0.5055600	477.70	6.40	471.60	4.70	51					

Sample Name:	[U]	[Th]	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th						Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
LUE-2_90.FIN2	198.0	2,730	13,8500	0.19000	0.52820	0.0064	0.7919700	2739.00	12.00	2732.00	27.00	2711.00	15.00	2741.00	15.00	0.328	
LUE-2_91.FIN2	429.0	1,601	0.3934	0.00730	0.05305	0.0005	0.4472600	336.30	5.30	333.20	3.20	346.00	41.00	333.20	3.20	0.922	
LUE-2_92.FIN2	144.4	1,157	9,5900	0.11000	0.44870	0.0047	0.6900300	2395.00	11.00	2388.00	21.00	2401.00	15.00	2401.00	15.00	0.541	
LUE-2_93.FIN2	238.0	0,982	1,4550	0.02700	0.14640	0.0016	0.4901300	910.00	11.00	880.40	9.10	987.00	35.00	987.00	35.00	10.800	
LUE-2_94.FIN2	506.0	1,723	0.3570	0.00600	0.04889	0.0004	0.1702500	309.60	4.50	307.70	2.70	328.00	40.00	307.70	2.70	0.614	
LUE-2_95.FIN2	240.8	1,174	0.7940	0.01300	0.09542	0.0008	0.4086700	592.10	7.60	587.50	5.00	603.00	36.00	587.50	5.00	0.777	
LUE-2_96.FIN2	209.5	1,187	0.8490	0.01400	0.10170	0.0011	0.3057300	624.10	8.00	624.00	6.20	614.00	38.00	624.00	6.20	0.016	
LUE-2_97.FIN2	1204.0	2,290	1,0120	0.01100	0.11770	0.0012	0.5614300	709.30	5.60	717.10	6.90	685.00	21.00	717.10	6.90	1.100	
LUE-2_98.FIN2	345.0	3,777	4,4740	0.03700	0.30830	0.0025	0.6031000	1276.30	6.60	1732.00	12.00	1211.00	14.00	1211.00	14.00	1,227	
LUE-2_99.FIN2	1078.0	1,428	0.5633	0.00840	0.07160	0.0010	0.5206200	453.20	5.50	445.90	6.30	492.00	27.00	445.90	6.30	1,611	
LUE-2_100.FIN2	185.0	0,927	1,9060	0.02700	0.17890	0.0020	0.4144900	1082.30	9.50	1066.00	11.00	1109.00	27.00	1109.00	27.00	3,877	
LUE-2_101.FIN2	326.0	0,921	11,2100	0.12000	0.46920	0.0047	0.7672700	2548.00	10.00	2482.00	20.00	2598.00	14.00	2598.00	14.00	4,465	
LUE-2_103.FIN2	60.7	0,927	1,6760	0.03800	0.16780	0.0023	0.4427200	996.00	14.00	1000.00	13.00	989.00	45.00	989.00	45.00	1,112	
LUE-2_104.FIN2	416.0	0,954	0.7650	0.01000	0.09416	0.0008	0.2838300	576.20	6.00	580.00	5.00	562.00	30.00	580.00	5.00	0.659	
LUE-2_105.FIN2	894.0	6,750	9,6650	0.04100	0.11170	0.0040	0.7196800	685.00	22.00	682.00	23.00	698.00	67.00	682.00	23.00	0,438	Rim
LUE-2_105.FIN2	88.1	1,212	1,8200	0.04300	0.17810	0.0032	0.1321500	1052.00	15.00	1056.00	18.00	1043.00	51.00	1043.00	51.00	1,246	Core
LUE-2_106.FIN2	392.0	1,780	0.3489	0.00690	0.04811	0.0005	0.2150300	303.40	5.20	302.90	3.30	304.00	45.00	302.90	3.30	0.165	
LUE-2_107.FIN2	573.0	1,755	0.3278	0.00550	0.04600	0.0005	0.3764900	287.60	4.20	289.90	3.00	262.00	36.00	289.90	3.00	0.900	
LUE-2_108.FIN2	394.5	7,350	0.8660	0.02700	0.10110	0.0023	0.7690600	633.00	15.00	621.00	13.00	672.00	59.00	621.00	13.00	1,896	Rim
LUE-2_108.FIN2	170.0	1,226	1,2840	0.05000	0.13790	0.0027	0.4174700	837.00	22.00	833.00	15.00	829.00	74.00	833.00	15.00	0,478	Core
LUE-2_109.FIN2	504.0	1,907	0.3701	0.00610	0.04932	0.0005	0.4016000	319.40	4.50	310.30	3.00	389.00	35.00	310.30	3.00	2,849	
LUE-2_110.FIN2	5860.0	2,420	0.2830	0.01900	0.03980	0.0033	0.7396700	253.00	15.00	252.00	21.00	280.00	130.00	252.00	21.00	0,395	Rim
LUE-2_110.FIN2	677.0	0,963	0.3693	0.00580	0.04977	0.0008	0.2627700	320.10	4.40	313.10	4.60	371.00	43.00	313.10	4.60	2,187	Core
LUE-2_111.FIN2	572.0	1,590	0.3736	0.00590	0.05087	0.0004	0.6000400	322.00	4.60	319.80	2.70	338.00	36.00	319.80	2.70	0,983	
LUE-2_112.FIN2	1084.0	8,700	0.8980	0.01100	0.10523	0.0009	0.6565600	650.00	6.20	645.00	5.20	686.00	22.00	645.00	5.20	0,769	
LUE-2_113.FIN2	38.9	2,720	0.8880	0.06200	0.10590	0.0030	0.1413600	639.00	34.00	648.00	17.00	580.00	150.00	648.00	17.00	1,408	
LUE-2_114.FIN2	286.0	1,586	0.7290	0.01500	0.09120	0.0010	0.4623300	556.60	8.50	562.40	5.90	542.00	43.00	562.40	5.90	1,042	
LUE-2_115.FIN2	189.0	1,585	0.7220	0.01600	0.08859	0.0009	0.1969300	551.60	9.50	547.10	5.40	560.00	49.00	547.10	5.40	0,816	
LUE-2_116.FIN2	454.0	2,701	0.3641	0.00680	0.04956	0.0005	0.2953000	315.40	5.00	311.80	3.00	338.00	36.00	311.80	3.00	1,141	
LUE-2_117.FIN2	283.0	0,786	1,0410	0.01800	0.11820	0.0012	0.2787200	723.20	9.00	719.80	7.00	740.00	37.00	719.80	7.00	0,470	
LUE-2_118.FIN2	766.6	5,724	0.3728	0.00660	0.05059	0.0004	0.4290700	322.10	4.90	318.10	2.50	362.00	37.00	318.10	2.50	1,242	
LUE-2_119.FIN2	442.0	1,057	0.7200	0.02200	0.08910	0.0021	0.3645200	550.00	13.00	550.00	12.00	559.00	66.00	550.00	12.00	0,000	
LUE-2_120.FIN2	438.0	1,370	1,6900	0.03000	0.16430	0.0027	0.4791900	1004.00	11.00	980.00	15.00	1067.00	35.00	1067.00	35.00	8,154	
LUE-2_121.FIN2	332.0	0,924	12,0600	0.16000	0.49780	0.0059	0.9112200	2606.00	13.00	2603.00	25.00	2611.00	14.00	2611.00	14.00	0,306	
LUE-2_122.FIN2	850.0	23,000	0.8160	0.02300	0.09920	0.0015	0.2828800	606.00	13.00	609.90	8.80	597.00	62.00	609.90	8.80	0,644	Rim
LUE-2_122.FIN2	192.0	0,962	5,0800	0.11000	0.32820	0.0058	0.8141100	1830.00	18.00	1829.00	29.00	1837.00	21.00	1837.00	21.00	0,435	Core
LUE-2_123.FIN2	1361.0	180,000	0.9120	0.01200	0.10790	0.0011	0.5098300	657.20	6.30	660.60	6.60	658.00	26.00	660.60	6.60	0,441	
LUE-2_124.FIN2	376.0	33,600	1,0370	0.02600	0.11830	0.0019	0.5048700	721.00	13.00	720.00	11.00	727.00	46.00	720.00	11.00	0,139	
LUE-2_125.FIN2	171.5	1,332	0.4310	0.01100	0.05852	0.0007	0.1259600	362.70	7.60	366.50	4.00	338.00	57.00	366.50	4.00	1,048	
LUE-2_126.FIN2	249.2	1,598	0.7950	0.01300	0.09680	0.0011	0.3525100	593.00	7.30	595.40	6.20	587.00	36.00	595.40	6.20	0,405	
LUE-2_127.FIN2	716.7	2,190	0.5828	0.00960	0.07392	0.0008	0.2422000	466.30	6.30	459.70	4.60	503.00	38.00	459.70	4.60	1,415	
LUE-2_128.FIN2	280.0	4,360	0.5830	0.01100	0.07515	0.0009	0.1944400	465.50	6.80	467.00	5.20	459.00	43.00	467.00	5.20	0,322	
LUE-2_129.FIN2	202.0	0,626	1,7990	0.02600	0.16260	0.0021	0.3419800	1043.40	9.40	1046.00	11.00	1056.00	31.00	1056.00	31.00	0,947	
LUE-2_130.FIN2	230.0	6,100	0.6120	0.01200	0.07940	0.0008	0.2306300	484.70	7.40	492.50	4.90	444.00	43.00	492.50	4.90	1,609	
LUE-2_131.FIN2	216.9	1,854	0.3560	0.01300	0.04777	0.0009	0.3142400	308.20	9.60	300.80	5.70	359.00	80.00	300.80	5.70	2,401	
LUE-2_132.FIN2	81.5	2,105	2,7090	0.04000	0.22790	0.0023	0.0601300	1329.00	11.00	1323.00	12.00	1351.00	33.00	1351.00	33.00	2,073	
LUE-2_133.FIN2	383.0	2,008	0.8070	0.02800	0.09670	0.0019	0.5551200	599.00	16.00	595.00	11.00	614.00	67.00	595.00	11.00	0,668	

Sample Name:	[U]	[Th]	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th						Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
LUE-2_134.FIN2	118.0	3,300	1,2930	0.02500	0.14010	0.0014	0.2867300	842.00	11.00	844.30	7.80	850.00	39.00	844.30	7.80	0.344	
LUE-2_135.FIN2	199.0	1,318	1,4730	0.03000	0.15150	0.0021	0.6353600	917.00	12.00	909.00	12.00	936.00	32.00	936.00	32.00	0,780	
LUE-2_136.FIN2	409.0	10,220	0.5920	0.03700	0.07590	0.0029	0.5062900	472.00	23.00	472.00	17.00	480.00	17.00	472.00	17.00	0,000	Rim
LUE-2_136.FIN2	92.2	1,859	0.7340	0.01900	0.09060	0.0010	0.1686500	557.00	11.00	559.10	6.10	551.00	60.00	559.10	6.10	0,377	Core
LUE-2_137.FIN2	212.7	1,231	1,7080	0.02600	0.16700	0.0016	0.6496500	1009.70	9.70	995.20	9.00	1038.00	30.00	1038.00	30.00	4,123	
LUE-2_138.FIN2	839.0	11,000	0.4660	0.04300	0.05690	0.0022	0.8040900	388.00	30.00	357.00	13.00	580.00	140.00	357.00	13.00	7,990	Rim
LUE-2_138.FIN2	1254.0	2,769	5,6560	0.09200	0.33440	0.0053	0.7580000	1924.00	14.00	1859.00	26.00	1997.00	20.00	1997.00	20.00	6,910	Core
LUE-2_139.FIN2	413.0	17,800	0.3360	0.01300	0.04690	0.0011	0.0992630	293.60	9.80	295.40	6.90	283.00	92.00	295.40	6.90	0,613	Rim
LUE-2_139.FIN2	177.1	1,698	0.8450	0.02800	0.09730	0.0014	0.2278900	620.00	15.00	598.40	8.00	691.00	68.00	598.40	8.00	3,484	Core
LUE-2_140.FIN2	716.0	1,583	0.4107	0.00700	0.05454	0.0006	0.3552800	349.00	5.10	342.30	3.50	391.00	39.00	342.30	3.50	1,920	
YESA-1_1.FIN2	886.0	70,000	0.8270	0.04800	0.09770	0.0031	0.5189200	610.00	26.00	601.00	18.00	630.00	100.00	601.00	18.00	1,475	Rim
YESA-1_1.FIN2	217.9	2,480	1,0780	0.01700	0.12190	0.0013	0.4644900	741.50	8.30	741.20	7.70	739.00	30.00	741.20	7.70	0,040	Core





Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
YESA-1_118.FIN2	178.0	1,216	10,1300	0.20000	0.42000	0.0061	0.8631900	2444.00	18.00	2259.00	28.00	2615.00	17.00	2615.0	17.0	13.614	
YESA-1_119.FIN2	387.0	4.300	0.8240	0.01400	0.09650	0.0010	0.5679800	609.20	7.80	593.80	5.90	673.0	31.00	593.8	5.9	2.528	
YESA-1_120.FIN2	196.0	2.377	0.7340	0.01300	0.08964	0.0008	0.3761100	557.60	7.50	553.30	4.90	581.0	37.00	553.3	4.9	0.771	
YESA-1_121.FIN2	290.0	1.060	1.5040	0.01900	0.15120	0.0011	0.6064600	930.80	8.70	907.40	6.40	1004.0	23.00	1004.0	23.0	9.622	
YESA-1_122.FIN2	559.0	2,212	1.1640	0.01900	0.12620	0.0012	0.4268500	782.80	8.70	766.00	7.10	842.0	29.00	766.0	7.1	2.146	
YESA-1_123.FIN2	92.7	1.136	0.8270	0.01900	0.09910	0.0011	0.1398000	611.00	10.00	609.20	6.30	624.0	50.00	609.3	6.3	0.278	
YESA-1_124.FIN2	271.5	1,510	5,7170	0.04500	0.34300	0.0027	0.7294100	1933.10	6.90	1901.00	13.00	1979.0	13.00	1979.0	13.0	3.941	
YESA-1_125.FIN2	400.0	2,500	4.1040	0.03700	0.29330	0.0023	0.6927300	1654.10	7.40	1659.00	11.00	1665.0	13.00	1665.0	13.0	0.360	
YESA-1_126.FIN2	487.0	2.380	0.8180	0.01300	0.09760	0.0013	0.8052100	606.60	7.10	600.40	7.40	655.0	23.00	600.4	7.4	1.022	
YESA-1_127.FIN2	149.7	0.813	0.8010	0.01500	0.09480	0.0012	0.1723300	596.70	8.30	583.80	7.00	663.0	46.00	583.8	7.0	2.162	
YESA-1_128.FIN2	78.3	1.116	4.5770	0.06800	0.32060	0.0033	0.4143200	1745.00	13.00	1732.00	16.00	1697.0	28.00	1697.0	28.0	5.988	
YESA-1_129.FIN2	378.0	1.082	0.2544	0.00550	0.03896	0.0004	0.2027200	229.80	4.40	233.20	2.40	220.0	48.00	233.3	2.4	1.523	
YESA-1_130.FIN2	757.0	3,730	0.3340	0.01100	0.04230	0.0012	0.7082000	292.20	8.30	266.80	7.50	515.0	52.00	266.8	7.5	8.993	
YESA-2_1.FIN2	381.0	0.858	0.8590	0.01100	0.10332	0.0008	0.3209300	628.80	5.90	633.80	4.40	627.0	26.00	633.8	4.4	0.295	
YESA-2_2.FIN2	1225.0	10.300	0.4610	0.02300	0.06120	0.0030	0.1283900	384.00	16.00	383.00	18.00	407.0	78.00	383.0	18.0	0.260	Rim
YESA-2_2.FIN2	266.0	0.978	0.5980	0.01100	0.07619	0.0007	0.0828690	475.20	7.00	473.30	4.10	497.0	43.00	473.3	4.1	0.400	Core
YESA-2_3.FIN2	438.0	3.120	0.8720	0.01700	0.10550	0.0014	0.5624600	635.60	9.10	645.10	8.40	608.0	39.00	645.1	8.4	1.652	
YESA-2_4.FIN2	826.0	4.100	0.7918	0.00940	0.09656	0.0008	0.4321200	591.80	5.30	594.20	4.50	598.0	24.00	594.2	4.5	0.406	
YESA-2_5.FIN2	221.6	1.934	2,2490	0.02300	0.20370	0.0016	0.3319900	1197.40	6.90	1195.20	8.40	1214.0	21.00	1214.0	21.0	1.549	
YESA-2_6.FIN2	330.0	5,215	0.5829	0.00960	0.07397	0.0006	0.2961300	465.60	6.20	460.00	3.80	499.0	36.00	460.0	3.8	1.203	
YESA-2_7.FIN2	137.3	1,714	0.6190	0.01300	0.07870	0.0011	0.3410800	488.10	8.30	488.50	6.40	487.0	46.00	488.5	6.4	0.082	
YESA-2_8.FIN2	188.0	2,400	0.6820	0.07300	0.37450	0.0037	0.7462500	2041.60	9.90	2050.00	17.00	2042.0	17.00	2042.0	17.0	0.392	
YESA-2_9.FIN2	166.9	1,253	0.8030	0.01500	0.09780	0.0010	0.2364400	597.20	8.40	601.60	6.00	590.0	43.00	601.6	6.0	0.737	
YESA-2_10.FIN2	490.0	3,220	0.6054	0.00900	0.07594	0.0007	0.4660100	480.00	5.70	471.80	4.30	528.0	29.00	471.8	4.3	1.708	
YESA-2_11.FIN2	1213.0	2,790	0.3470	0.00530	0.04787	0.0006	0.4091900	302.30	4.00	301.40	3.60	316.0	35.00	301.4	3.6	0.298	
YESA-2_12.FIN2	328.0	3,080	0.7680	0.01200	0.09250	0.0010	0.5938800	577.50	7.10	570.10	6.10	618.0	30.00	570.1	6.1	1.281	
YESA-2_13.FIN2	205.0	3,680	0.6070	0.01600	0.07850	0.0010	0.3311600	481.00	10.00	487.30	6.30	454.0	63.00	487.3	6.3	1.310	Rim
YESA-2_13.FIN2	105.2	2,587	2,9900	0.17000	0.21750	0.0083	0.9295500	1395.00	41.00	1267.00	44.00	1604.0	45.00	1604.0	45.0	21.010	Core
YESA-2_14.FIN2	345.0	1,063	0.5532	0.00980	0.07196	0.0008	0.2277200	446.50	6.40	447.90	4.60	444.0	43.00	447.9	4.6	0.314	
YESA-2_15.FIN2	863.0	1,770	1,5340	0.06400	0.15460	0.0041	0.7625700	943.00	26.00	927.00	23.00	982.0	56.00	982.0	56.0	5.601	Rim
YESA-2_15.FIN2	618.0	2,051	3,2990	0.03700	0.25540	0.0027	0.7022600	1487.10	8.70	1466.00	14.00	1522.0	16.00	1522.0	16.0	3.679	Core
YESA-2_16.FIN2	164.0	2,280	1,0040	0.02000	0.11560	0.0015	0.5202900	704.00	10.00	705.10	8.50	700.0	37.00	705.1	8.5	0.156	
YESA-2_17.FIN2	353.0	2,420	0.9360	0.02800	0.10960	0.0025	0.4830500	670.00	14.00	670.00	15.00	666.0	59.00	670.0	15.0	0.000	Rim
YESA-2_17.FIN2	95.6	1,366	1,4080	0.03200	0.14400	0.0016	0.3881300	891.00	14.00	867.10	8.90	948.0	47.00	948.0	47.0	8.534	Core
YESA-2_18.FIN2	91.2	3,160	0.8650	0.03500	0.10120	0.0019	0.0800770	630.00	19.00	621.00	11.00	642.0	92.00	621.0	11.0	1.420	Rim
YESA-2_18.FIN2	98.7	2,520	4,6800	0.16000	0.29360	0.0084	0.8775700	1758.00	30.00	1658.00	42.00	1883.0	31.00	1883.0	31.0	11.940	Core
YESA-2_19.FIN2	2560.0	6,150	0.4040	0.01300	0.04930	0.0016	0.6419500	343.80	9.20	309.90	9.90	579.0	57.00	309.9	9.9	9.860	
YESA-2_20.FIN2	768.0	1,299	6,8500	0.16000	0.35180	0.0069	0.9377900	2087.00	22.00	1941.00	33.00	2241.0	15.00	2241.0	15.0	13.387	
YESA-2_21.FIN2	296.0	1,138	0.4059	0.00720	0.05447	0.0006	0.2529400	345.40	5.10	341.90	3.30	366.0	42.00	341.9	3.3	1.013	
YESA-2_22.FIN2	1709.0	27,200	0.4200	0.01700	0.05480	0.0018	0.6516800	356.00	12.00	344.00	11.00	423.0	75.00	344.0	11.0	3.371	Rim
YESA-2_22.FIN2	621.0	5,880	0.7750	0.01600	0.08830	0.0014	0.4494700	582.20	9.20	545.60	8.20	724.0	42.00	545.6	8.2	6.286	Core
YESA-2_23.FIN2	673.0	1,294	0.8650	0.01100	0.10149	0.0009	0.5517100	632.20	5.80	623.00	5.20	660.0	23.00	623.0	5.2	1.455	
YESA-2_24.FIN2	870.0	34,000	1,0620	0.06700	0.12000	0.0049	0.1390000	732.00	32.00	684.00	23.00	870.0	120.00	684.0	23.0	6.557	Rim
YESA-2_24.FIN2	225.0	1,093	3,5150	0.05800	0.24150	0.0035	0.7362700	1529.00	13.00	1394.00	18.00	1718.0	21.00	1718.0	21.0	18.850	Core
YESA-2_25.FIN2	1446.0	1,594	0.3681	0.00410	0.04991	0.0004	0.4744300	318.50	3.10	314.00	2.70	344.0	23.00	314.0	2.7	1.413	
YESA-2_26.FIN2	688.0	12,100	0.4450	0.01400	0.05960	0.0015	0.5558300	373.10	9.80	373.00	9.20	381.0	65.00	373.0	9.2	0.027	Rim

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
YESA-2_26.FIN2	333.7	0.840	0.8140	0.01700	0.09790	0.0011	0.3335000	604.20	9.50	602.20	6.60	601.0	43.00	602.2	6.6	0.331	
YESA-2_27.FIN2	308.0	0.506	0.9330	0.02000	0.10560	0.0012	0.1794800	670.20	9.80	647.20	7.10	740.0	44.00	647.3	7.1	3.417	
YESA-2_28.FIN2	871.0	1,112	6,2600	0.08400	0.27040	0.0036	0.8281200	2010.00	12.00	1542.00	19.00	2525.0	13.00	2525.0	13.00	38.931	
YESA-2_29.FIN2	215.8	1.072	6,5770	0.09000	0.37310	0.0036	0.6702100	2054.00	12.00	2043.00	17.00	2059.0	18.00	2059.0	18.0	0.777	
YESA-2_30.FIN2	327.6	0.829	11,0210	0.09100	0.45890	0.0035	0.7008300	2523.80	7.70	2434.00	16.00	2592.0	10.00	2592.0	10.0	6.096	
YESA-2_31.FIN2	181.3	4,030	3,0200	0.08000	0.23370	0.0053	0.9059500	1406.00	22.00	1352.00	28.00	1497.0	27.00	1497.0	27.00	9.686	
YESA-2_32.FIN2	275.0	0.680	1,7990	0.02800	0.17330	0.0025	0.5930700	1044.00	10.00	1030.00	14.00	1067.0	27.00	1067.0	27.00	3.468	
YESA-2_33.FIN2	145.3	0.974	0.9670	0.01800	0.10970	0.0011	0.3995500	645.40	9.30	670.80	6.40	715.0	40.00	670.8	6.4	2.130	
YESA-2_34.FIN2	808.0	0.867	1,17														

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
YESA-2_65.FINZ	131.8	0.865	3.9900	0.13000	0.28100	0.0082	0.2339700	1629.00	27.00	1595.00	41.00	78.00	1669.00	78.00	4.434	Rim	
YESA-2_65.FINZ	173.5	2.630	10.4000	0.25000	0.43200	0.0076	0.8830000	2465.00	22.00	2313.00	34.00	2596.00	22.00	2596.00	22.00	10.901	Core
YESA-2_66.FINZ	590.0	1.464	0.9580	0.01100	0.11170	0.0012	0.7293700	681.50	5.80	682.60	6.00	678.00	19.00	682.60	6.90	0.161	
YESA-2_67.FINZ	698.0	3.720	0.8980	0.09000	0.09980	0.0063	0.6149300	649.00	49.00	613.00	37.00	760.00	180.00	613.00	37.00	5.547	Rim
YESA-2_67.FINZ	130.7	0.551	1.8090	0.02900	0.17670	0.0019	0.4177200	1047.00	10.00	1049.00	10.00	1041.00	31.00	1041.00	31.00	0.768	Core
YESA-2_68.FINZ	1225.0	35.600	0.8615	0.00900	0.10110	0.0009	0.5775500	630.60	4.90	620.80	5.40	669.00	20.00	620.80	5.40	1.554	
YESA-2_69.FINZ	67.3	4.900	1.1650	0.02700	0.12730	0.0018	0.1859900	781.00	13.00	772.00	10.00	797.00	46.00	772.00	10.00	1.152	
YESA-2_70.FINZ	139.6	1.652	2.6410	0.04400	0.22620	0.0033	0.6979400	1310.00	13.00	1314.00	18.00	1309.00	24.00	1309.00	24.00	0.382	
YESA-2_71.FINZ	376.0	1.421	0.4090	0.00790	0.05340	0.0009	0.3346800	347.60	5.60	335.30	3.10	421.00	45.00	335.30	3.10	3.539	
YESA-2_72.FINZ	2310.0	1.253	0.5370	0.02200	0.06390	0.0029	0.5011300	436.00	15.00	399.00	17.00	634.00	81.00	399.00	17.00	8.486	Rim
YESA-2_72.FINZ	960.0	2.325	0.8220	0.00830	0.09778	0.0029	0.3901900	608.90	4.60	601.30	4.80	634.00	23.00	601.30	4.80	1.248	Core
YESA-2_73.FINZ	1292.0	30.200	0.4137	0.00470	0.05488	0.0008	0.4837600	351.70	3.40	344.40	2.80	399.00	23.00	344.40	2.80	2.076	
YESA-2_74.FINZ	626.0	121.000	0.8100	0.02700	0.09550	0.0023	0.2344600	602.00	15.00	588.00	13.00	652.00	83.00	588.00	13.00	2.326	Rim
YESA-2_74.FINZ	81.8	1.128	4.3900	0.15000	0.28410	0.0096	0.9378100	1698.00	29.00	1607.00	48.00	1836.00	22.00	1836.00	22.00	12.473	Core
YESA-2_75.FINZ	562.0	1.944	6.7200	0.20000	0.34770	0.0068	0.9454800	2065.00	25.00	1921.00	32.00	2217.00	22.00	2217.00	22.00	13.351	
YESA-2_76.FINZ	311.0	0.821	0.8130	0.01500	0.09760	0.0011	0.2849700	603.20	8.30	600.30	6.40	617.00	35.00	600.30	6.40	0.481	
YESA-2_77.FINZ	102.6	3.210	0.9290	0.02200	0.10890	0.0013	0.0179810	665.00	12.00	666.50	7.30	645.00	49.00	666.50	7.30	0.226	
YESA-2_78.FINZ	739.0	99.000	0.7950	0.03100	0.09580	0.0036	0.6088600	593.00	18.00	590.00	21.00	604.00	73.00	590.00	21.00	0.906	Rim
YESA-2_78.FINZ	57.9	0.744	1.6290	0.04800	0.15830	0.0029	0.4616700	979.00	18.00	947.00	16.00	1052.00	55.00	1052.00	55.00	9.981	
YESA-2_79.FINZ	790.0	6.820	0.9600	0.01100	0.11056	0.0019	0.5943300	682.70	5.50	675.90	5.50	703.00	20.00	675.90	5.50	0.996	
YESA-2_80.FINZ	183.7	1.235	0.5540	0.01100	0.07065	0.0006	0.2904500	447.40	7.60	440.00	3.80	479.00	45.00	440.00	3.80	1.654	
YESA-2_81.FINZ	370.0	3.750	0.6820	0.01100	0.08390	0.0011	0.6056000	527.10	6.90	519.50	6.50	560.00	29.00	519.50	6.50	1.442	
YESA-2_82.FINZ	764.0	2.355	0.8270	0.01100	0.09960	0.0019	0.6945800	611.10	6.00	611.90	5.90	609.00	23.00	611.90	5.90	0.131	
YESA-2_83.FINZ	410.0	14.600	12.1900	0.38000	0.45300	0.0031	0.9783800	2603.00	31.00	2401.00	58.00	2775.00	11.00	2775.00	11.00	13.477	
YESA-2_84.FINZ	2640.0	1.846	0.4100	0.01200	0.05060	0.0015	0.9144100	348.20	8.50	317.90	9.10	563.00	26.00	317.90	9.10	8.702	
YESA-2_85.FINZ	848.0	2.282	0.7831	0.00710	0.09543	0.0007	0.6515300	587.70	4.30	587.50	4.00	588.00	19.00	587.50	4.00	0.034	
YESA-2_86.FINZ	1430.0	1.459	0.4010	0.01500	0.04760	0.0015	0.7755900	342.00	11.00	300.00	9.50	635.00	52.00	300.00	9.50	12.281	Rim
YESA-2_86.FINZ	301.0	0.030	0.7260	0.02000	0.08840	0.0019	0.4356000	553.00	12.00	545.70	9.10	577.00	55.00	545.70	9.10	1.320	Core
YESA-2_87.FINZ	550.0	2.950	7.5000	0.10000	0.38200	0.0030	0.7103200	2169.00	13.00	2085.00	14.00	2251.00	18.00	2251.00	18.00	7.375	
YESA-2_88.FINZ	77.5	0.803	0.9500	0.02800	0.10280	0.0016	0.4488300	676.00	15.00	630.30	9.60	809.00	57.00	630.30	9.60	6.760	
YESA-2_89.FINZ	467.0	0.933	0.8510	0.01000	0.10550	0.0011	0.4923200	624.70	5.50	623.00	6.20	630.00	26.00	623.00	6.20	0.272	
YESA-2_90.FINZ	782.0	16.460	0.8490	0.01200	0.10133	0.0009	0.4760200	623.70	6.80	622.20	5.40	630.00	30.00	622.20	5.40	0.241	Rim
YESA-2_90.FINZ	279.5	1.869	1.1570	0.02100	0.12570	0.0015	0.3583900	779.80	9.70	763.10	8.80	825.00	46.00	763.10	8.80	2.142	Core
YESA-2_91.FINZ	166.0	0.801	1.6300	0.02300	0.16120	0.0020	0.4539000	980.60	9.00	963.00	11.00	1024.00	27.00	1024.00	27.00	5.957	
YESA-2_92.FINZ	253.0	3.270	1.4770	0.02200	0.15330	0.0017	0.6830200	920.90	9.00	919.30	9.70	928.00	23.00	928.00	23.00	0.938	
YESA-2_93.FINZ	395.0	1.270	0.8820	0.01200	0.10331	0.0008	0.3301100	641.10	6.50	633.70	4.50	668.00	29.00	633.70	4.50	1.154	
YESA-2_94.FINZ	679.0	1.373	0.4325	0.00540	0.05796	0.0005	0.4549300	364.70	3.80	363.20	2.70	364.00	26.00	363.20	2.70	0.411	
YESA-2_95.FINZ	459.0	0.431	0.8100	0.01100	0.09665	0.0009	0.4891200	602.70	6.00	594.60	5.50	630.00	28.00	594.60	5.50	1.344	
YESA-2_96.FINZ	378.0	1.198	0.8460	0.02300	0.10010	0.0021	0.6670800	628.10	13.00	615.00	12.00	656.00	52.00	615.00	12.00	2.070	
YESA-2_97.FINZ	244.6	2.980	0.5960	0.01300	0.07532	0.0009	0.4505300	473.40	8.00	468.10	5.60	489.00	42.00	468.10	5.60	1.120	
YESA-2_98.FINZ	194.0	1.152	1.8220	0.02800	0.18120	0.0019	0.5528300	1052.00	10.00	1073.00	10.00	1012.00	28.00	1012.00	28.00	6.028	
YESA-2_99.FINZ	649.0	1.736	0.7454	0.00800	0.09107	0.0007	0.3424900	565.10	4.70	561.80	4.10	581.00	24.00	561.80	4.10	0.584	
YESA-2_100.FINZ	272.0	2.162	0.3646	0.00840	0.04983	0.0005	0.4639000	314.90	6.20	313.40	3.20	312.00	46.00	313.40	3.20	0.476	
YESA-2_101.FINZ	1040.0	7.580	0.5630	0.02600	0.07200	0.0037	0.7974800	453.00	17.00	448.00	23.00	479.00	75.00	448.00	23.00	1.104	Rim
YESA-2_101.FINZ	889.0	11.040	0.8180	0.01100	0.09860	0.0010	0.6720900	607.30	6.10	606.20	6.10	609.00	21.00	606.20	6.10	0.181	Core
YESA-2_102.FINZ	623.0	1.608	0.3547	0.00520	0.04918	0.0004	0.0140980	307.90	3.90	309.50	2.70	291.00	34.00	309.50	2.70	0.520	
YESA-2_103.FINZ	92.0	10.000	1.0530	0.03600	0.12100	0.0025	0.2589800	730.00	18.00	736.00	14.00	712.00	72.00	736.00	14.00	0.822	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
YESA-2_104.FINZ	690.0	2.170	5.6470	0.08100	0.32610	0.0043	0.9317200	1921.00	13.00	1819.00	21.00	2034.00	10.00	2034.00	10.00	10.619	
YESA-2_105.FINZ	130.5	2.386	0.7570	0.01700	0.09166	0.0009	0.1065500	570.80	9.60	565.30	5.40	575.00	51.00	565.30	5.40	0.964	
YESA-2_106.FINZ	438.0	1.072	1.8010	0.02900	0.17210	0.0035	0.7221000	1045.00	11.00	1023.00	19.00	1087.00	31.00	1087.00	31.00	5.888	
YESA-2_107.FINZ	348.0	2.100	0.3612	0.00790	0.04805	0.0007	0.3573800	312.50	5.90	302.50	4.70	373.00	47.00	302.50	4.70	3.200	
YESA-2_108.FINZ	154.4	0.896	0.8660	0.01900	0.10420	0.0012	0.3233400	632.00	10.00	638.70	6.90	598.00	45.00	638.70	6.90	1.060	
YESA-2_109.FINZ	432.0	2.310	0.6078	0.00930	0.07777	0.0009	0.4277300	482.30	5.70	482.80	5.10	478.00	33.00	482.80	5.10	0.104	
YESA-2_110.FINZ	406.3	0.559	0.8680	0.01100	0.10248	0.0008	0.4380400	633.60	6.00	628.80	4.90	643.00	26.00	628.80	4.90	0.758	
YESA-2_111.FINZ	153.6	0.526	0.8140	0.01500	0.09490	0.0011	0.2917000	603.10	8.60	584.30	6.60	662.00	40.00	584.30	6.60	3.117	
YESA-2_112.FINZ	275.5	0.730	5.1950	0.04600	0.32550	0.0027	0.6256700	1850.80	7.60	1816.00	13.00	1887.00	15.00	1887.00	15.00	3.763	
YESA-2_113.FINZ	2191.0	5.240	0.3545	0.00840	0.04665	0.0009	0.4795500	307.90	6.30	293.90	5.50	416.00	51.00	293.90	5.50	4.547	
YESA-2_114.FINZ	663.0	11.240	0.9520	0.01900	0.10920	0.0016	0.7987300	677.00	10.00	668.10	9.10	699.00	25.00	668.10	9.10	1.315	
YESA-2_115.FINZ	576.0	8.300	0.7530	0.01800	0.08880	0.0029	0.5585300	569.00	29.00	548.00	17.00	630.00	110.00	548.00	17.00	3.9	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
YESA-3 14.FIN2	694.0	2.075	0.9130	0.01700	0.10430	0.0017	0.7203300	657.30	8.90	639.10	9.90	726.0	26.0	639.1	9.9	2.769	
YESA-3 15.FIN2	71.0	0.949	1.6910	0.04400	0.16760	0.0020	0.3273700	1001.00	17.00	999.00	11.00	990.0	51.0	990.0	51.0	0.909	
YESA-3 16.FIN2	195.0	1.980	0.5730	0.01200	0.07452	0.0008	0.2882300	459.20	7.60	463.20	4.70	421.0	44.0	463.2	4.7	0.871	
YESA-3 17.FIN2	774.0	1.270	0.7624	0.00680	0.09418	0.0009	0.6110700	592.00	5.00	580.10	5.40	626.0	20.0	580.1	5.4	2.010	
YESA-3 18.FIN2	689.0	1.770	0.3963	0.00620	0.05343	0.0006	0.5087100	338.60	4.50	336.00	3.80	346.0	30.0	336.0	3.8	0.768	
YESA-3 19.FIN2	82.7	1.163	0.8080	0.02200	0.09680	0.0013	0.1408900	598.00	12.00	595.50	7.80	582.0	61.0	595.5	7.8	0.418	
YESA-3 20.FIN2	262.4	1.146	0.8180	0.01100	0.09756	0.0010	0.2879200	606.20	6.40	600.00	5.80	631.0	35.0	600.0	5.8	1.023	
YESA-3 21.FIN2	686.0	22.200	0.7370	0.02600	0.09110	0.0030	0.7059300	562.00	16.00	562.00	18.00	559.0	60.0	562.0	18.0	0.000	Rim
YESA-3 22.FIN2	945.0	1.322	1.1090	0.01800	0.12090	0.0014	0.5583100	756.90	8.70	735.60	8.30	815.0	28.0	735.6	8.3	2.814	Core
YESA-3 23.FIN2	409.0	1.249	0.9420	0.01300	0.10940	0.0011	0.4461900	673.20	6.80	669.30	6.30	675.0	30.0	669.3	6.3	0.579	
YESA-3 24.FIN2	325.0	1.790	0.6660	0.01300	0.08276	0.0010	0.3662500	517.40	7.70	509.50	5.90	541.0	35.0	509.5	5.9	1.527	
YESA-3 25.FIN2	1705.0	1.134	0.7896	0.00970	0.09450	0.0011	0.6231300	590.60	5.50	582.20	6.20	613.0	23.0	582.2	6.2	1.422	
YESA-3 26.FIN2	514.0	2.340	0.5763	0.00810	0.07489	0.0009	0.3760400	462.90	5.50	463.40	5.30	432.0	34.0	463.4	5.3	0.940	
YESA-3 26.FIN2	1836.0	11.900	0.6780	0.02500	0.07660	0.0040	0.7275000	524.00	15.00	476.00	24.00	720.0	74.0	476.0	24.0	0.160	Rim
YESA-3 26.FIN2	563.0	2.300	0.9360	0.02300	0.10430	0.0017	0.7199400	670.00	12.00	639.20	9.70	751.0	36.0	639.2	9.7	4.997	Core
YESA-3 27.FIN2	219.0	2.570	0.8650	0.01300	0.10160	0.0012	0.3561100	632.00	7.10	623.90	6.90	647.0	33.0	623.9	6.9	1.282	
YESA-3 28.FIN2	764.0	9.100	0.5400	0.02900	0.06910	0.0026	0.6821100	436.00	19.00	430.00	16.00	431.0	82.0	430.0	16.0	1.376	Rim
YESA-3 28.FIN2	80.7	0.473	0.9080	0.03200	0.10930	0.0024	0.4384000	654.00	17.00	669.00	14.00	582.0	73.0	669.0	14.0	2.294	Core
YESA-3 29.FIN2	906.0	2.419	1.6920	0.01900	0.16550	0.0018	0.7228200	1005.50	7.40	987.00	10.00	1040.0	17.0	1040.0	17.0	5.096	
YESA-3 30.FIN2	831.0	2.442	0.3887	0.00660	0.05218	0.0006	0.4848300	333.00	4.80	327.80	3.80	349.0	36.0	327.8	3.8	1.562	
YESA-3 31.FIN2	60.5	0.536	1.6000	0.04600	0.15990	0.0029	0.5001900	968.00	19.00	956.00	16.00	985.0	53.0	985.0	53.0	2.944	
YESA-3 32.FIN2	1800.0	10.000	0.5160	0.03800	0.04620	0.0035	0.8133400	421.00	27.00	291.00	21.00	1210.0	100.0	DISC	DISC	30.879	Rim
YESA-3 32.FIN2	135.0	2.290	0.6240	0.02000	0.07870	0.0012	0.1588500	490.00	13.00	488.30	6.90	470.0	71.0	488.3	6.9	0.347	Core
YESA-3 33.FIN2	120.5	0.826	11.2300	0.16000	0.48120	0.0063	0.7191900	2541.00	14.00	2530.00	28.00	2541.0	18.0	2541.0	18.0	0.433	
YESA-3 34.FIN2	290.0	2.530	1.0950	0.01600	0.12000	0.0014	0.2333500	749.50	7.90	730.10	8.10	795.0	35.0	730.1	8.1	2.588	
YESA-3 35.FIN2	141.0	1.410	0.8500	0.02100	0.10220	0.0011	0.2676200	623.00	11.00	627.30	6.30	581.0	53.0	627.3	6.3	0.690	
YESA-3 36.FIN2	1219.0	0.831	4.0100	0.11000	0.24090	0.0054	0.9167700	1633.00	22.00	1390.00	28.00	1958.0	21.0	1958.0	21.0	29.009	
YESA-3 37.FIN2	114.4	24.500	0.4530	0.02800	0.05780	0.0024	0.3489100	377.00	19.00	362.00	15.00	430.0	120.0	362.0	15.0	0.362	Rim
YESA-3 37.FIN2	187.0	7.990	0.7270	0.02900	0.08990	0.0023	0.4547300	553.00	17.00	555.00	14.00	530.0	84.0	555.0	14.0	0.362	Core
YESA-3 38.FIN2	430.0	5.470	0.5865	0.00840	0.07521	0.0006	0.2590900	468.10	5.30	467.50	3.50	459.0	31.0	467.5	3.5	0.128	
YESA-3 39.FIN2	196.0	1.240	5.4000	0.18000	0.31830	0.0091	0.9445800	1885.00	29.00	1776.00	46.00	1995.0	22.0	1995.0	22.0	19.977	
YESA-3 40.FIN2	2010.0	1.290	0.3961	0.00510	0.05252	0.0007	0.7379600	338.60	3.70	329.30	4.40	387.0	24.0	329.3	4.4	2.569	
YESA-3 41.FIN2	182.0	1.055	1.6220	0.02300	0.16400	0.0014	0.2935500	977.40	9.00	978.80	7.50	969.0	29.0	969.0	29.0	1.011	
YESA-3 42.FIN2	85.8	1.197	0.9360	0.03600	0.09840	0.0031	0.1172200	668.00	19.00	605.00	18.00	860.0	100.0	605.0	18.0	9.431	Rim
YESA-3 42.FIN2	56.5	0.968	1.0890	0.05500	0.12260	0.0030	0.2864400	743.00	27.00	745.00	17.00	710.0	110.0	745.0	17.0	0.269	Core
YESA-3 43.FIN2	193.0	1.165	0.7890	0.02100	0.09460	0.0019	0.5711000	588.00	12.00	584.00	11.00	573.0	46.0	584.0	11.0	0.980	
YESA-3 44.FIN2	1350.0	6.750	0.3150	0.03400	0.03940	0.0050	0.8138400	277.00	26.00	249.00	31.00	540.0	170.0	DISC	DISC	10.108	Rim
YESA-3 44.FIN2	74.8	4.320	0.7670	0.02400	0.09360	0.0014	0.3698100	575.00	14.00	576.70	8.20	538.0	66.0	576.7	8.2	0.296	Core
YESA-3 45.FIN2	1051.0	15.400	0.7736	0.00950	0.09436	0.0010	0.4098000	581.30	5.40	581.20	5.70	568.0	26.0	581.2	5.7	0.017	
YESA-3 46.FIN2	194.5	0.879	1.7420	0.02600	0.10700	0.0017	0.4265800	1022.60	9.50	1015.60	9.40	1023.0	28.0	1023.0	28.0	0.723	
YESA-3 47.FIN2	425.0	1.489	1.0070	0.01200	0.11514	0.0009	0.4715400	706.40	6.10	702.60	5.30	711.0	23.0	702.6	5.3	0.538	
YESA-3 48.FIN2	805.0	6.720	1.4560	0.01600	0.14650	0.0015	0.5336900	911.60	16.00	881.20	8.30	981.0	20.0	981.0	20.0	10.173	
YESA-3 49.FIN2	384.0	0.919	9.9500	0.16000	0.42790	0.0059	0.8856800	2429.00	15.00	2295.00	26.00	2535.0	13.0	2535.0	13.0	9.467	
YESA-3 50.FIN2	1650.0	4.420	0.9610	0.01200	0.10430	0.0014	0.8042600	651.20	6.60	639.40	8.00	690.0	20.0	639.4	8.0	1.812	
YESA-3 51.FIN2	212.0	1.234	1.3610	0.02300	0.14090	0.0015	0.3725500	872.00	10.00	849.90	8.40	910.0	35.0	849.9	8.4	2.534	
YESA-3 52.FIN2	118.7	2.233	0.8480	0.01700	0.10030	0.0011	0.1129400	623.30	9.00	615.80	6.30	639.0	44.0	615.8	6.3	1.203	
YESA-3 53.FIN2	1151.0	1.982	0.3666	0.00560	0.04895	0.0007	0.6629300	316.80	4.10	308.00	4.40	377.0	26.0	308.0	4.4	2.778	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
YESA-3 54.FIN2	5340.0	3.150	0.4770	0.02100	0.05830	0.0021	0.7874100	396.00	14.00	365.00	13.00	592.0	47.0	365.0	13.0	7.828	Rim
YESA-3 54.FIN2	488.0	2.328	0.7590	0.01200	0.09312	0.0009	0.2811600	572.50	6.60	573.90	5.20	558.0	33.0	573.9	5.2	0.245	Core
YESA-3 55.FIN2	356.0	0.986	0.8080	0.01300	0.09570	0.0012	0.3894100	600.20	7.20	589.20	7.10	638.0	34.0	589.2	7.1	1.833	
YESA-3 56.FIN2	166.0	0.893	5.5500	0.08600	0.33030	0.0045	0.7222400	1905.00	13.00	1838.00	22.00	1977.0	18.0	1977.0	18.0	7.051	
YESA-3 57.FIN2	159.2	1.134	1.0180	0.01500	0.11740	0.0011	0.1729700	712.60	7.80	715.30	6.40	696.0	36.0	715.3	6.4	0.379	
YESA-3 58.FIN2	127.0	1.016	4.8000	0.18000	0.27580	0.0084	0.8925100	1774.00	32.00	1567.00	42.00	2030.0	30.0	2030.0	30.0	22.808	
YESA-3 59.FIN2	446.0	14.000	0.8710	0.01900	0.10420	0.0019	0.4365000	635.00	10.00	641.00	11.00	624.0	50.0	641.0	11.0	0.945	Rim
YESA-3 59.FIN2	105.0	3.570	1.5920	0.05500	0.15980	0.0034	0.1235200	964.00	22.00	955.00	19.00	1006.0	69.0	1006.0	69.0	5.070	Core
YESA-3 60.FIN2	251.0	1.296	1.6520	0.02600	0.16590	0.0021	0.6091800	990.00	10.00	989.00	11.00	983.0	27.0	983.0	27.0	0.610	
YESA-3 61.FIN2	218.6	1.970	14.6300	0.20000	0.52980	0.0058	0.6564000	2789.00	13.00	2739.00	24.00	2820.0	17.0	2820.0	17.0	2.872	
YESA-3 62.FIN2	1568.0	3.900	4.2500	0.12000	0.25780	0.0069	0.9551100	1674.00	24.00	1475.00	36.00	1939.0	14.0	1939.0	14.0	23.930	
YESA-3 63.FIN2	1232.0	1.344	0.6022	0.00760	0.07459	0.0009	0.4744900	478.30	4.80	463.70	5.10	541.0	26.0	463.7	5.1	3.052	
YESA-3 64.FIN2	2913.0	10.810	0.8320	0.01700	0.09330	0.0022	0.6118000	613.80	9.50	575.00	13.00	738.0	37.0	575.0	13.0	6.321	Rim
YESA-3 64.FIN2	692.0	4.															

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error		Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
YESA-3_94.FINZ	356.0	1,552	0.9270	0.01400	0.11000	0.0011	0.4298300	665.30	7.60	672.50	6.60	641.0	32.0	672.5	6.6		1,082
YESA-3_95.FINZ	881.0	55,000	0.4215	0.00500	0.05677	0.0004	0.4184600	356.90	3.60	355.90	2.60	361.0	25.0	355.9	2.6		0,280
YESA-3_96.FINZ	281.3	1,455	1,5740	0.02300	0.16200	0.0017	0.6456200	959.90	8.90	967.50	9.20	941.0	24.0	941.0	24.0		2,816
YESA-3_97.FINZ	181.0	0,937	1,5210	0.02600	0.15350	0.0016	0.4531300	938.00	11.00	920.10	9.10	979.0	32.0	979.0	32.0		6,016
YESA-3_98.FINZ	252.6	2,167	3,5490	0.04000	0.25710	0.0025	0.5408800	1537.30	8.90	1477.00	12.00	1630.0	19.0	1630.0	19.0		9,387
YESA-3_99.FINZ	101.6	1,277	1,7710	0.03300	0.17250	0.0023	0.3154800	1032.00	12.00	1026.00	13.00	1046.0	39.0	1046.0	39.0		1,912
YESA-3_101.FINZ	510.0	2,100	0.8790	0.01300	0.10430	0.0013	0.6390100	639.70	7.10	639.30	7.30	639.0	27.0	639.3	7.3		0,063
YESA-3_102.FINZ	558.0	1,359	7,9990	0.08100	0.39740	0.0039	0.7683600	2229.60	9.20	2156.00	18.00	2299.0	12.0	2299.0	12.0		6,220
YESA-3_103.FINZ	316.0	3,520	0.5620	0.00990	0.07260	0.0009	0.4738700	452.10	6.40	451.70	5.60	461.0	37.0	451.7	5.6		0,088
YESA-3_104.FINZ	303.1	2,093	0.4147	0.00860	0.05679	0.0007	0.3962400	351.50	6.10	356.00	4.20	304.0	41.0	356.0	4.2		1,280
YESA-3_105.FINZ	450.0	-5,000	0.94900	0.05100	0.10980	0.0036	0.6709600	676.00	26.00	672.00	21.00	690.0	86.0	672.0	21.0		0,592 Rim
YESA-3_105.FINZ	155.8	1,078	1,3620	0.02300	0.14220	0.0014	0.2949100	871.20	9.80	857.10	8.00	904.0	35.0	904.0	35.0		5,188 Core
YESA-3_106.FINZ	330.0	1,904	0.3487	0.00740	0.04810	0.0007	0.3833300	303.20	5.50	302.80	4.30	306.0	47.0	302.8	4.3		0,132
YESA-3_107.FINZ	647.0	3,870	0.3620	0.01800	0.04890	0.0019	0.6084900	313.00	14.00	307.00	12.00	370.0	100.0	307.0	12.0		1,917 Rim
YESA-3_107.FINZ	422.6	2,375	0.7340	0.01400	0.08270	0.0013	0.3652600	558.30	8.30	512.40	7.60	749.0	43.0	512.4	7.6		8,221 Core
YESA-3_108.FINZ	327.0	1,259	0.3508	0.00820	0.04864	0.0005	0.3478600	304.60	6.20	305.10	3.10	296.0	48.0	305.1	3.1		0,492
YESA-3_109.FINZ	660.0	35,000	0.4720	0.01700	0.06090	0.0023	0.4533200	392.00	11.00	381.00	14.00	464.0	85.0	381.0	14.0		2,806
YESA-3_110.FINZ	60.1	1,289	1,6720	0.03800	0.16620	0.0022	0.2836000	996.00	15.00	991.00	12.00	999.0	49.0	999.0	49.0		0,801
YESA-3_111.FINZ	1200.0	58,000	0.3620	0.01200	0.04780	0.0015	0.6645400	313.00	8.60	301.00	9.10	399.0	57.0	301.0	9.1		3,834 Rim
YESA-3_111.FINZ	603.0	1,831	0.6020	0.01200	0.07430	0.0013	0.5608200	478.10	7.60	462.20	8.00	548.0	41.0	462.2	8.0		3,326 Core
YESA-3_112.FINZ	2040.0	1,317	0.3579	0.00500	0.04759	0.0005	0.6010500	310.40	3.80	299.70	3.30	391.0	26.0	299.7	3.3		3,447
YESA-3_113.FINZ	142.6	1,704	1,6190	0.02600	0.16420	0.0016	0.4578600	976.00	10.00	979.70	9.10	966.0	32.0	966.0	32.0		1,418
YESA-3_114.FINZ	396.0	1,360	0.3780	0.00930	0.04894	0.0007	0.2520200	324.70	6.90	308.00	4.10	434.0	56.0	308.0	4.1		5,143
YESA-3_115.FINZ	458.0	2,120	0.7880	0.01100	0.09510	0.0012	0.5413500	590.20	6.60	585.30	7.00	607.0	27.0	585.3	7.0		0,830
YESA-3_116.FINZ	78.9	1,092	7,9100	0.23000	0.34600	0.0100	0.9351700	2220.00	25.00	1922.00	48.00	2510.0	20.0	2510.0	20.0		23,426
YESA-3_117.FINZ	594.0	1,197	0.4183	0.00920	0.05533	0.0006	0.4485200	354.10	6.40	347.20	3.40	406.0	45.0	347.2	3.4		1,949
YESA-3_118.FINZ	888.0	14,230	0.9420	0.01300	0.10790	0.0013	0.6923600	672.90	6.60	660.50	7.70	722.0	22.0	660.5	7.7		1,843
YESA-3_119.FINZ	603.0	2,450	1.8070	0.02500	0.17470	0.0022	0.8113100	1046.60	9.30	1037.00	12.00	1070.0	19.0	1070.0	19.0		3,084
YESA-3_120.FINZ	464.0	2,340	0.6400	0.01200	0.07950	0.0011	0.5794900	501.20	7.60	492.80	6.80	540.0	35.0	492.8	6.8		1,676
YESA-3_121.FINZ	507.0	0,633	0.3743	0.00740	0.05199	0.0007	0.4637900	322.30	5.50	321.20	4.40	329.0	39.0	321.2	4.4		0,341
YESA-3_122.FINZ	525.0	2,590	0.6130	0.00880	0.07761	0.0008	0.4836600	484.80	5.50	481.80	4.50	498.0	29.0	481.8	4.5		0,610
YESA-3_123.FINZ	496.0	1,481	0.7980	0.01300	0.09590	0.0011	0.6463900	594.90	7.50	589.30	6.70	627.0	27.0	589.3	6.7		0,840
YESA-3_124.FINZ	284.0	0,962	1.2000	0.01900	0.13280	0.0013	0.3051500	799.30	8.80	803.40	7.30	780.0	33.0	803.4	7.3		0,513
YESA-3_125.FINZ	455.0	3,080	1.8250	0.02100	0.17210	0.0019	0.5967300	1053.50	7.60	1023.00	10.00	1119.0	21.0	1119.0	21.0		8,579
YESA-3_126.FINZ	681.0	2,231	0.3627	0.00620	0.04900	0.0006	0.4388100	313.80	4.60	308.40	3.60	354.0	36.0	308.4	3.6		1,721
YESA-3_127.FINZ	496.0	1,384	0.8020	0.01300	0.09720	0.0013	0.6683100	598.00	7.30	597.60	7.80	598.0	27.0	597.6	7.8		0,067
YESA-3_128.FINZ	656.0	13,950	1.0230	0.02000	0.11590	0.0017	0.6166200	713.00	10.00	706.50	9.60	740.0	24.0	706.5	9.6		0,912
YESA-3_129.FINZ	230.0	2,920	0.8920	0.01700	0.10450	0.0011	0.3622200	646.80	8.80	640.60	6.50	656.0	40.0	640.6	6.5		0,959
YESA-3_130.FINZ	439.0	2,252	0.3693	0.00900	0.04710	0.0005	0.4213100	318.30	6.70	296.70	3.00	466.0	47.0	296.7	3.0		6,786
YESA-3_131.FINZ	349.0	1,663	0.9340	0.01400	0.10940	0.0012	0.3335500	668.70	7.50	669.30	6.80	676.0	30.0	669.3	6.8		0,090
YESA-5_1.FINZ	511.0	9,640	0.6610	0.01600	0.07632	0.0009	0.4417800	477.10	9.90	474.10	5.20	491.0	49.0	474.1	5.2		0,629
YESA-5_2.FINZ	264.4	1,566	0.5510	0.01100	0.07020	0.0011	0.4364400	444.70	7.50	437.20	6.60	478.0	44.0	437.2	6.6		1,687
YESA-5_3.FINZ	815.0	1,134	6,8700	0.18000	0.29320	0.0070	0.9072900	2086.00	22.00	1654.00	35.00	2550.0	17.0	DISC	DISC		35,137
YESA-5_4.FINZ	145.4	0,850	1.6000	0.02400	0.16280	0.0018	0.3443300	968.60	9.50	971.80	9.00	953.0	32.0	953.0	32.0		1,973
YESA-5_5.FINZ	258.0	2,880	6,2100	0.16000	0.35010	0.0036	0.7685400	2003.90	15.00	1934.00	17.00	2069.0	20.0	2069.0	20.0		6,525
YESA-5_6.FINZ	125.1	1,470	0.9250	0.01800	0.10900	0.0011	0.0968750	663.20	9.40	666.70	6.30	637.0	46.0	666.7	6.3		0,528

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error		Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
YESA-5_7.FINZ	344.0	1,480	0.5520	0.01000	0.07194	0.0009	0.4205700	446.30	6.80	447.70	5.20	424.0	40.0	447.7	5.2		0,314
YESA-5_8.FINZ	171.3	6,120	0.9820	0.02500	0.11280	0.0026	0.6005500	692.00	13.00	688.00	15.00	697.0	48.0	688.0	15.0		0,578
YESA-5_9.FINZ	483.0	12,800	0.6270	0.01000	0.07735	0.0008	0.2694400	493.80	6.50	480.20	4.50	544.0	37.0	480.2	4.5		2,754
YESA-5_10.FINZ	972.0	1,861	0.6660	0.01400	0.07150	0.0013	0.5553400	518.20	8.60	445.10	7.90	847.0	39.0	445.1	7.9		14,107
YESA-5_11.FINZ	376.0	0,922	1,7260	0.01900	0.16950	0.0016	0.4484800	1017.50	7.20	1009.30	8.90	1032.0	23.0	1032.0	23.0		2,200
YESA-5_12.FINZ	56.7	1,287	1,6530	0.04100	0.16440	0.0024	0.3511400	986.00	16.00	980.00	13.00	988.0	49.0	988.0	49.0		0,810
YESA-5_13.FINZ	39.9	4,830	0.9850	0.03400	0.11440	0.0019	0.1760600	690.00	18.00	698.00	11.00	638.0	75.0	698.0	11.0		1,159
YESA-5_14.FINZ	182.0	16,700	0.8240	0.02100	0.09670	0.0013	0.1544000	609.00	11.00	595.00	7.50	647.0	50.0	595.0	7.5		2,299
YESA-5_15.FINZ	345.0	2,050	0.7500	0.01100	0.09052	0.0008	0.3566600	567.40	6.10	558.60	4.70	587.0	30.0	558.6	4.7		1,551
YESA-5_16.FINZ	149.3	0,662	0.8390	0.01800	0.09960	0.0012	0.3982700	618.00	10.00	612.10	6.90	621.0	44.0	612.1	6.9		0,955
YESA-5_17.FINZ	549.0	1,128	0.3543	0.00500	0.04758	0.0004	0.4233600	307.60	4.40	299.60	2.60	349.0	34.0	299.6	2.6		2,601
YESA-5_18.FINZ	265.0	1,059	5,0520	0.05900	0.32380	0.0038	0.8182000	1828.00	10.00	1809.00	19.00	1846.0	14.0	1846.0	14.0		2,004
YESA-5_19.FINZ	392.0	0,669	0.8240	0.01600	0.09707	0.0009	0.3279900	608.80	8.80	597.10	5.50	632.0	37.0	597.1	5.5		1,922
YESA-5_20.FINZ	2181.0	1,443	0.7079	0.00920	0.07043	0.0009	0.6387600	544.30	5.80	438.70	5.40	1004.0	23.0	DISC	DISC		19,401 Rim

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
YESA-5 52.FIN2	613.0	12.000	0.7980	0.01000	0.09510	0.0011	0.4613100	596.00	6.10	585.70	6.40	626.0	29.0	585.7	6.4	1.728	
YESA-5 53.FIN2	432.0	65.000	0.3770	0.01300	0.04935	0.0009	0.4968500	323.90	9.60	310.50	5.50	396.0	81.0	310.5	5.5	4.137	Rim
YESA-5 54.FIN2	873.0	10.200	6.5000	0.44000	0.32900	0.0180	0.9880200	2005.00	62.00	1821.00	86.00	2223.0	31.0	2223.0	31.0	18.084	Core
YESA-5 55.FIN2	363.0	1.620	5.2360	0.06000	0.32220	0.0037	0.6190200	1856.80	9.80	1800.00	18.00	1908.0	19.0	1908.0	19.0	5.660	
YESA-5 56.FIN2	421.0	0.660	0.7710	0.01300	0.09330	0.0012	0.5874900	579.60	7.30	575.00	7.10	594.0	36.0	575.0	7.1	0.794	
YESA-5 57.FIN2	468.0	0.660	0.7360	0.01200	0.09020	0.0010	0.4566500	561.80	7.20	556.80	6.20	569.0	35.0	556.8	6.2	0.890	
YESA-5 58.FIN2	475.0	6.260	0.5554	0.00830	0.07149	0.0007	0.3391700	447.90	5.40	445.60	4.10	450.0	33.0	445.6	4.1	0.514	
YESA-5 59.FIN2	879.0	3.070	0.6444	0.00810	0.08117	0.0007	0.5620200	504.60	5.00	503.00	4.20	508.0	23.0	503.0	4.2	0.317	
YESA-5 60.FIN2	99.1	1.972	2.1500	0.03600	0.19350	0.0023	0.5104200	1166.00	12.00	1140.00	12.00	1203.0	31.0	1203.0	31.0	5.237	
YESA-5 61.FIN2	2190.0	0.879	0.5961	0.00530	0.07539	0.0006	0.5679900	474.50	3.40	468.50	3.30	496.0	17.0	468.5	3.3	1.264	
YESA-5 62.FIN2	396.0	1.070	0.8010	0.01100	0.09550	0.0012	0.4160700	596.50	6.30	588.00	6.80	627.0	32.0	588.0	6.8	1.423	
YESA-5 62.FIN2	1850.0	8.400	0.7960	0.03600	0.07580	0.0049	0.8000200	594.00	20.00	471.00	29.00	1100.0	76.0	DISC	DISC	20.707	Rim
YESA-5 62.FIN2	1000.0	2.700	2.8300	0.13000	0.18090	0.0073	0.9120800	1359.00	36.00	1071.00	40.00	1850.0	39.0	DISC	DISC	42.108	Core
YESA-5 62.FIN2	154.2	1.295	6.3400	0.11000	0.35710	0.0052	0.7705600	2021.00	16.00	1968.00	25.00	2076.0	21.0	2076.0	21.0	5.202	Core
YESA-5 63.FIN2	378.0	0.321	8.2000	0.01500	0.09510	0.0013	0.6153100	607.00	8.70	585.20	7.70	686.0	37.0	585.2	7.7	3.991	
YESA-5 64.FIN2	141.7	1.680	0.8770	0.01600	0.10220	0.0010	0.2320500	637.90	8.90	627.00	6.00	673.0	43.0	627.0	6.0	1.709	
YESA-5 65.FIN2	569.0	2.248	0.3523	0.00880	0.04852	0.0009	0.5484300	305.90	6.60	305.40	5.20	307.0	47.0	305.4	5.2	0.163	
YESA-5 66.FIN2	96.3	2.073	0.9250	0.01900	0.10810	0.0013	0.2011800	664.00	10.00	661.60	7.00	668.0	47.0	661.6	7.7	0.361	
YESA-5 67.FIN2	528.0	2.493	0.3552	0.00610	0.04937	0.0005	0.3475800	308.30	4.50	310.60	3.10	288.0	36.0	310.6	3.1	0.746	
YESA-5 68.FIN2	537.0	4.980	0.9030	0.01100	0.10590	0.0010	0.4931900	652.80	6.00	648.60	5.90	671.0	24.0	648.6	5.9	0.643	
YESA-5 69.FIN2	310.0	0.727	1.6940	0.02000	0.16660	0.0014	0.4027600	1005.00	7.40	993.00	7.00	1033.0	23.0	1033.0	23.0	3.872	
YESA-5 70.FIN2	363.0	4.860	0.9140	0.03200	0.08020	0.0010	0.3488700	656.00	17.00	497.30	6.00	1222.0	64.0	DISC	DISC	24.192	
YESA-5 71.FIN2	470.0	0.730	0.8080	0.01000	0.09736	0.0007	0.3841400	601.70	5.90	598.90	4.40	612.0	27.0	598.9	4.4	0.465	
YESA-5 72.FIN2	371.0	1.002	6.1600	0.12000	0.31730	0.0049	0.8966000	1995.00	18.00	1775.00	24.00	2238.0	18.0	2238.0	18.0	20.688	
YESA-5 73.FIN2	521.0	4.860	0.4991	0.00870	0.06153	0.0006	0.2407100	410.50	5.90	385.00	3.60	553.0	37.0	385.0	3.6	6.212	
YESA-5 74.FIN2	243.0	1.380	1.2630	0.01900	0.13880	0.0013	0.3699900	828.10	8.60	837.60	7.60	814.0	29.0	837.6	7.6	1.147	
YESA-5 75.FIN2	1305.0	2.221	0.8483	0.00830	0.10133	0.0008	0.5311500	623.30	4.60	622.10	4.50	628.0	19.0	622.1	4.5	0.193	
YESA-5 76.FIN2	274.0	1.650	0.3460	0.00840	0.04685	0.0006	0.2579400	301.00	6.30	295.10	3.40	344.0	53.0	295.1	3.4	1.960	
YESA-5 77.FIN2	577.0	4.730	0.5460	0.01200	0.07200	0.0012	0.4338400	442.20	8.20	448.40	7.10	409.0	49.0	448.4	7.1	1.402	
YESA-5 78.FIN2	549.0	0.853	0.8480	0.01300	0.09960	0.0013	0.2971600	622.80	6.80	612.00	7.70	659.0	29.0	612.0	7.7	1.734	
YESA-5 79.FIN2	148.5	1.235	0.8910	0.02000	0.10210	0.0016	0.2627400	645.00	10.00	626.60	9.20	713.0	45.0	626.6	9.2	2.853	
YESA-5 80.FIN2	148.3	1.740	0.6100	0.01400	0.07810	0.0010	0.2477800	482.40	8.70	484.40	6.10	467.0	51.0	484.4	6.1	0.415	
YESA-5 81.FIN2	157.7	0.506	1.6260	0.02500	0.16250	0.0018	0.4567200	979.90	9.40	971.00	10.00	1003.0	30.0	1003.0	30.0	3.190	
YESA-5 82.FIN2	94.6	1.653	7.5300	0.16000	0.35880	0.0059	0.8220500	2173.00	19.00	1966.00	28.00	2380.0	25.0	2380.0	25.0	17.395	
YESA-5 83.FIN2	285.2	0.592	0.8430	0.01500	0.10040	0.0010	0.2029500	619.90	8.10	616.70	5.60	625.0	39.0	616.7	5.6	0.516	
YESA-5 84.FIN2	190.0	1.391	2.0850	0.02500	0.19450	0.0016	0.4103000	1144.10	11.40	1145.70	8.60	1143.0	23.0	1143.0	23.0	0.236	
YESA-5 85.FIN2	48.4	0.628	0.5030	0.01900	0.06640	0.0011	0.1072900	412.00	13.00	414.30	6.50	378.0	82.0	414.3	6.5	0.558	
YESA-5 86.FIN2	670.0	2.490	0.3653	0.00660	0.04581	0.0005	0.1768100	315.70	4.90	288.70	3.10	518.0	41.0	288.7	3.1	8.552	
YESA-5 87.FIN2	148.3	1.351	0.8090	0.01700	0.09630	0.0010	0.2178600	601.20	9.80	592.50	6.10	616.0	45.0	592.5	6.1	1.447	
YESA-5 88.FIN2	1108.0	2.060	0.7240	0.01600	0.07890	0.0023	0.3425800	552.50	9.70	489.00	14.00	823.0	64.0	489.0	14.0	11.493	
YESA-5 89.FIN2	556.0	1.496	10.4500	0.36000	0.40900	0.0150	0.9856900	2475.00	33.00	2215.00	67.00	2693.0	11.0	2693.0	11.0	17.750	
YESA-5 90.FIN2	615.0	0.864	9.8900	0.15000	0.41110	0.0056	0.9163000	2421.00	13.00	2218.00	25.00	2997.5	9.6	2997.5	9.6	14.610	
YESA-5 91.FIN2	211.0	6.700	0.8300	0.02100	0.10020	0.0012	0.2919700	611.00	12.00	615.60	7.20	576.0	55.0	615.6	7.2	0.753	
YESA-5 92.FIN2	111.2	0.711	4.0460	0.06000	0.28270	0.0032	0.5528800	1642.10	12.00	1605.00	16.00	1685.0	25.0	1685.0	25.0	4.748	
YESA-5 93.FIN2	995.0	12.360	6.2090	0.06200	0.34760	0.0034	0.7801200	2004.70	8.80	1923.00	16.00	2089.0	12.0	2089.0	12.0	7.946	
YESA-5 94.FIN2	294.0	4.690	0.5670	0.01100	0.07204	0.0008	0.2926900	454.90	7.20	448.40	4.90	476.0	43.0	448.4	4.9	1.429	
YESA-5 95.FIN2	116.1	0.465	0.7950	0.01900	0.09530	0.0010	0.1592500	592.00	11.00	586.90	6.20	590.0	54.0	586.9	6.2	0.861	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
YESA-5 96.FIN2	467.0	1.342	0.3356	0.00620	0.04672	0.0005	0.2187400	293.40	4.70	294.30	2.80	276.0	42.0	294.3	2.8	0.307	
YESA-5 97.FIN2	496.0	0.889	1.2950	0.01500	0.13960	0.0013	0.4271900	843.00	6.70	842.40	7.60	840.0	24.0	842.4	7.6	0.071	
YESA-5 98.FIN2	295.0	1.589	1.3090	0.01700	0.13850	0.0014	0.4631600	849.50	7.60	835.80	7.90	883.0	24.0	835.8	7.9	1.613	
YESA-5 99.FIN2	2460.0	10.350	0.5390	0.03400	0.04520	0.0022	0.1350400	437.00	22.00	285.00	14.00	1330.0	140.0	DISC	DISC	34.783	Rim
YESA-5 99.FIN2	649.0	8.370	0.5920	0.01200	0.07150	0.0009	0.6597100	471.30	7.30	445.10	5.70	587.0	31.0	445.1	5.7	5.559	Core
YESA-5 100.FIN2	126.3	0.330	1.5700	0.02800	0.16050	0.0016	0.5093600	958.00	10.00	959.30	8.70	942.0	34.0	942.0	34.0	1.837	
YESA-5 101.FIN2	596.0	6.270	0.3817	0.00730	0.04738	0.0009	0.4845500	327.80	6.30	298.30	5.70	542.0	43.0	298.3	5.7	8.999	
YESA-5 102.FIN2	414.0	1.599	0.6270	0.01100	0.07872	0.0007	0.4999900	493.20	5.80	488.40	4.30	499.0	37.0	488.4	4.3	0.973	
YESA-5 103.FIN2	201.0	3.310	0.8910	0.01500	0.10490	0.0010	0.3648000	646.90	7.80	643.80	6.30	652.0	33.0	643.8	6.3	0.479	
YESA-5 104.FIN2	505.0	18.000	0.7490	0.01400	0.08900	0.0011	0.5437900	566.40	7.90	549.70	6.70	621.0	34.0	549.7	6.7	2.948	
YESA-5 105.FIN2	1000.0	4.170	0.9240	0.03600	0.10800	0.0045	0.7650700	664.00	19.00	661.00	26.00	665.0	59.0	661.0	26.0	0.452	Rim
YESA-5 105.FIN2	189.0	1.630	1.1840	0.02800	0.12920	0.0017	0.0273360	791.00	13.00	782.80	9.70	801.0	59.0	782.8	9.7	1.037	Core
YESA-5 106.FIN2	511.0	36.200	0.3736	0.00710	0.04987	0.0007	0.3797500	322.50	5.30	313.70	3.40	368.0	40.0	313.7	3.4	2.729	
YESA-5 107.FIN2	519.8	6.620	0.5903	0.00900	0.07618	0.000											

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm						Age Ma	Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)	%	Core	
EZK-2_3.FIN2	890.0	2.592	0.3309	0.00460	0.04609	0.0004	0.4213200	290.00	3.50	290.40	2.50	280.00	29.0	290.4	2.5	0.138	
EZK-2_4.FIN2	101.0	0.643	6.0780	0.09700	0.36020	0.0044	0.5677300	1985.00	14.00	1982.00	21.00	1981.00	28.0	1981.0	28.0	0.050	
EZK-2_5.FIN2	193.0	1.295	6.4870	0.07600	0.37220	0.0040	0.8042000	2042.00	10.00	2039.00	19.00	2037.00	16.0	2037.0	16.0	0.098	
EZK-2_6.FIN2	861.0	11.210	6.6194	0.06800	0.07823	0.0009	0.3663500	489.20	5.00	485.50	5.30	500.00	30.0	485.5	5.3	0.756	
EZK-2_7.FIN2	624.0	37.500	1.5230	0.02200	0.15720	0.0014	0.4828200	940.70	8.40	940.90	8.00	935.00	27.0	935.0	27.0	0.631	
EZK-2_8.FIN2	172.0	3.141	0.5960	0.01300	0.07607	0.0008	0.2212100	473.60	8.30	472.60	4.70	462.00	49.0	472.6	4.7	0.211	
EZK-2_9.FIN2	829.0	1.945	0.8830	0.01100	0.10590	0.0013	0.4845800	642.10	6.10	648.80	7.60	618.00	27.0	648.8	7.6	1.043	
EZK-2_10.FIN2	153.1	0.507	0.8040	0.01600	0.09680	0.0010	0.2229400	597.40	8.70	595.60	5.60	589.00	43.0	595.6	5.6	0.301	
EZK-2_11.FIN2	533.1	8.960	0.6098	0.00950	0.07745	0.0009	0.3144200	483.00	6.00	480.80	5.30	485.00	36.0	480.8	5.3	0.455	
EZK-2_12.FIN2	864.0	7.120	0.8470	0.01700	0.10140	0.0017	0.4564800	622.40	9.20	623.00	10.00	617.00	41.0	623.0	10.0	0.096	
EZK-2_13.FIN2	612.0	13.700	0.6366	0.00900	0.07964	0.0008	0.1059400	499.70	5.60	493.90	4.00	522.00	34.0	493.9	4.0	1.161	
EZK-2_14.FIN2	148.1	0.593	0.9050	0.01500	0.10116	0.0010	0.2116800	652.70	9.80	621.10	5.80	766.00	44.0	621.1	5.8	4.841	
EZK-2_15.FIN2	148.0	1.389	0.7360	0.01600	0.09236	0.0010	0.1790700	558.60	9.20	569.40	5.80	511.00	50.0	569.4	5.8	1.933	
EZK-2_16.FIN2	144.1	0.701	0.8410	0.01600	0.10120	0.0010	0.2790200	619.50	8.70	621.40	6.10	598.00	41.0	621.4	6.1	0.307	
EZK-2_17.FIN2	158.1	1.336	1.2950	0.02700	0.13900	0.0021	0.3491000	842.00	12.00	839.00	12.00	852.00	42.0	839.0	12.0	0.356	
EZK-2_18.FIN2	859.0	1.773	11.4100	0.11000	0.48380	0.0054	0.4889600	2557.20	8.70	2543.00	23.00	2562.00	14.0	2562.0	14.0	0.742	
EZK-2_19.FIN2	298.5	1.683	0.6080	0.01200	0.07740	0.0011	0.2567800	481.70	7.40	480.40	6.40	481.00	46.0	480.4	6.4	0.270	
EZK-2_20.FIN2	343.4	2.115	0.8740	0.02000	0.10420	0.0014	0.2005400	637.00	11.00	638.70	8.30	623.00	54.0	638.7	8.3	0.267	
EZK-2_21.FIN2	469.0	0.984	0.8030	0.01100	0.09574	0.0009	0.2948800	598.10	5.90	589.30	5.00	628.00	29.0	589.3	5.0	1.471	
EZK-2_22.FIN2	244.9	0.903	6.7560	0.07800	0.37690	0.0041	0.4932100	2079.00	10.00	2061.00	19.00	2101.00	20.0	2101.0	20.0	1.904	
EZK-2_23.FIN2	90.8	0.767	5.8900	0.10000	0.35410	0.0056	0.4489000	1958.00	15.00	1953.00	26.00	1964.00	32.0	1964.0	32.0	0.560	
EZK-2_24.FIN2	350.0	1.147	0.8550	0.01100	0.10082	0.0008	0.3542700	626.50	6.30	619.10	4.60	656.00	28.0	619.1	4.6	1.181	
EZK-2_25.FIN2	310.0	3.781	0.6100	0.01100	0.07728	0.0007	0.1222700	482.90	6.70	479.80	4.20	490.00	40.0	479.8	4.2	0.642	
EZK-2_26.FIN2	2240.0	33.500	0.3780	0.01500	0.05110	0.0017	0.2412700	325.00	11.00	321.00	11.00	360.00	100.0	321.0	11.0	1.231	Rim
EZK-2_26.FIN2	1345.0	2.473	0.6940	0.02100	0.08500	0.0025	0.5234000	535.00	12.00	526.00	15.00	573.00	71.0	526.0	15.0	1.682	Core
EZK-2_26.FIN2	251.0	1.366	0.8820	0.02400	0.10370	0.0014	0.3519800	641.00	13.00	635.70	6.20	651.00	53.0	635.7	6.2	0.827	Core
EZK-2_27.FIN2	439.0	2.382	0.3635	0.00740	0.04981	0.0006	0.3397900	314.30	5.50	313.30	3.80	323.00	44.0	313.3	3.8	0.318	
EZK-2_28.FIN2	850.0	1.237	1.7630	0.01700	0.17350	0.0012	0.1738000	1031.20	6.10	1031.40	6.30	1033.00	19.0	1033.0	19.0	0.155	
EZK-2_29.FIN2	380.0	69.000	0.8910	0.03300	0.10540	0.0039	0.6107500	646.00	18.00	646.00	22.00	652.00	71.0	646.0	22.0	0.000	Rim
EZK-2_29.FIN2	306.0	1.030	1.6180	0.02700	0.16270	0.0021	0.7832600	977.00	10.00	971.00	12.00	993.00	23.0	993.0	23.0	2.216	Core
EZK-2_30.FIN2	931.0	49.600	0.7441	0.00860	0.09178	0.0008	0.6090700	563.00	5.00	566.00	4.60	558.00	25.0	566.0	4.6	0.372	
EZK-2_31.FIN2	391.0	2.690	0.8200	0.01200	0.09750	0.0012	0.4086600	609.00	6.80	599.70	6.90	643.00	31.0	599.7	6.9	1.527	
EZK-2_32.FIN2	108.3	0.733	12.0800	0.17000	0.49600	0.0057	0.4617500	2609.00	13.00	2596.00	25.00	2628.00	23.0	2628.0	23.0	0.1218	
EZK-2_34.FIN2	244.0	1.622	6.8550	0.08700	0.37690	0.0039	0.4469700	2070.00	12.00	2061.00	18.00	2082.00	23.0	2082.0	23.0	1.009	
EZK-2_36.FIN2	103.9	1.476	2.8890	0.06600	0.23770	0.0044	0.7209200	1378.00	18.00	1374.00	23.00	1379.00	45.0	1379.0	45.0	0.363	
EZK-2_37.FIN2	613.6	1.918	0.8176	0.00860	0.09765	0.0008	0.5365600	606.30	4.80	600.50	4.80	630.00	24.0	600.5	4.8	0.957	
EZK-2_38.FIN2	560.0	1.358	4.8910	0.04500	0.31140	0.0024	0.6844300	1800.90	7.50	1747.00	12.00	1862.00	13.0	1862.0	13.0	0.176	
EZK-2_39.FIN2	282.8	1.193	0.9290	0.01200	0.10844	0.0010	0.4323200	666.20	6.40	663.60	5.80	678.00	27.0	663.6	5.8	0.390	
EZK-2_40.FIN2	1097.0	65.000	0.4024	0.00950	0.05442	0.0009	0.4202800	343.10	6.80	341.60	5.60	351.00	52.0	341.6	5.6	0.437	Rim
EZK-2_40.FIN2	260.0	0.505	0.7520	0.02000	0.09320	0.0014	0.4012200	568.00	12.00	574.10	8.00	542.00	47.0	574.1	8.0	1.074	Core
EZK-2_41.FIN2	179.4	0.749	15.7300	0.13000	0.55560	0.0048	0.5398400	2859.00	8.10	2847.00	20.00	2868.00	14.0	2868.0	14.0	0.732	
EZK-2_42.FIN2	246.0	3.006	1.2850	0.01600	0.13910	0.0010	0.2654600	837.90	7.20	839.80	5.80	834.00	26.0	839.8	5.8	0.227	
EZK-2_43.FIN2	285.4	14.870	0.4617	0.00850	0.06141	0.0006	0.3429600	384.80	6.00	384.20	3.50	376.00	39.0	384.2	3.5	0.156	
EZK-2_44.FIN2	640.0	2.630	0.7950	0.00840	0.09546	0.0007	0.3303300	593.60	4.80	587.70	4.40	607.00	24.0	587.7	4.4	0.994	
EZK-2_45.FIN2	76.0	0.933	1.8130	0.03400	0.17630	0.0022	0.4651300	1047.00	13.00	1046.00	12.00	1040.00	36.0	1040.0	36.0	0.577	
EZK-2_46.FIN2	1440.0	40.000	0.4470	0.03300	0.06130	0.0043	0.1688100	374.00	23.00	383.00	26.00	320.00	200.0	383.0	26.0	2.408	Rim
EZK-2_46.FIN2	547.0	8.650	0.8840	0.02400	0.10630	0.0021	0.6479000	642.00	13.00	651.00	12.00	602.00	46.0	651.0	12.0	1.402	Core

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm						Age Ma	Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)	%	Core	
EZK-2_46.FIN2	163.7	0.934	1.4940	0.03100	0.15360	0.0023	0.2008400	926.00	13.00	921.00	13.00	931.00	42.0	931.0	42.0	1.074	Core
EZK-2_47.FIN2	731.0	22.100	0.6180	0.01400	0.07740	0.0016	0.4093400	488.00	8.50	480.20	9.70	518.00	59.0	480.2	9.7	1.578	Rim
EZK-2_47.FIN2	478.0	2.780	0.7800	0.02000	0.09480	0.0018	0.2443200	585.00	12.00	584.00	11.00	582.00	63.0	584.0	11.0	0.171	Core
EZK-2_48.FIN2	722.0	2.726	0.3089	0.00690	0.04106	0.0005	0.1766600	529.00	5.30	259.40	2.90	384.00	49.0	259.4	2.9	4.982	
EZK-2_49.FIN2	121.9	0.620	5.8400	0.11000	0.34480	0.0060	0.6121600	1951.00	16.00	1909.00	28.00	1987.00	29.0	1987.0	29.0	3.926	
EZK-2_50.FIN2	164.3	1.769	1.4900	0.17000	0.12430	0.0031	0.4351700	923.00	68.00	755.00	18.00	1330.00	240.0	DISC	DISC	18.202	Rim
EZK-2_50.FIN2	141.2	1.096	1.7140	0.02900	0.16780	0.0015	0.2389700	1014.00	11.00	999.90	8.20	1037.00	37.0	1037.0	37.0	3.578	Core
EZK-2_51.FIN2	293.0	6.500	0.8180	0.02400	0.09740	0.0016	0.2754200	605.00	13.00	599.10	9.10	616.00	63.0	599.1	9.1	0.975	Rim
EZK-2_51.FIN2	110.0	0.924	1.2650	0.03700	0.13410	0.0022	0.2362700	831.00	17.00	811.00	12.00	864.00	65.0	811.0	12.0	2.407	Core
EZK-2_52.FIN2	30.4	0.357	0.7520	0.04100	0.09080	0.0025	0.2325300	563.00	24.00	560.00	15.00	550.00	110.0	560.0	15.0	0.533	
EZK-2_53.FIN2	95.4	1.890	0.8360	0.02700	0.09900	0.0016	0.6035500	614.00	15.00	608.40	9.20	637.00	58.0	608.4	9.2	0.912	
EZK-2_54.FIN2	71.9	0.882	1.6310	0.03600	0.16080	0.0022	0.6070080	980.00	14.00	961.00	12.00	1008.00	51.0	1008.0	51.0	4.863	
EZK-2_55.FIN2	101.5	0.889	1.8720	0.03200	0.17720	0.0016	0.1075200	1069.00	11.00	1051.40	9.00	1096.00	36.0	1096.0			

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
EZK-2 87.FIN2	107,4	0,438	1,6780	0,03600	0,16620	0,0021	0,2824100	999,00	13,00	991,00	12,00	1011,0	46,0	1011,0	46,0	1,978	
EZK-2 88.FIN2	299,0	2,390	9,9500	0,28000	0,41710	0,0067	0,7364700	2426,00	24,00	2247,00	30,00	2577,0	36,0	2577,0	36,0	12,806	
EZK-2 89.FIN2	86,9	0,700	1,6020	0,02800	0,15890	0,0016	0,3110700	969,00	11,00	950,40	8,00	1005,0	36,0	1005,0	36,0	5,433	
EZK-2 90.FIN2	53,5	0,771	10,3000	0,21000	0,46340	0,0079	0,6550800	2459,00	19,00	2453,00	35,00	2465,0	28,0	2465,0	28,0	0,487	
EZK-2 91.FIN2	148,5	2,750	6,6380	0,01700	0,07970	0,0011	0,0703780	500,00	10,00	494,10	6,00	507,0	64,0	494,1	6,8	1,180	
EZK-2 92.FIN2	246,2	1,654	1,5780	0,02000	0,15970	0,0016	0,2774500	960,70	7,80	954,80	8,60	967,0	29,0	967,0	29,0	1,262	
EZK-2 93.FIN2	113,5	0,414	6,5500	0,11000	0,35620	0,0045	0,4880300	2051,00	15,00	1964,00	22,00	2129,0	28,0	2129,0	28,0	7,750	
EZK-2 94.FIN2	163,0	20,000	0,4430	0,02100	0,06000	0,0014	0,0469710	372,00	15,00	375,70	8,60	340,0	120,0	375,7	8,6	0,995	Rim
EZK-2 94.FIN2	291,0	1,750	0,6660	0,01200	0,08313	0,0008	0,2184400	517,50	7,30	514,70	4,70	512,0	41,0	514,7	4,7	0,941	Core
EZK-2 95.FIN2	253,0	30,900	0,7490	0,03000	0,09280	0,0021	0,4432700	566,00	17,00	572,00	12,00	528,0	78,0	572,0	12,0	1,060	Rim
EZK-2 95.FIN2	214,9	1,410	0,9330	0,02300	0,10770	0,0014	0,2509900	668,00	12,00	659,30	8,20	693,0	52,0	659,3	8,2	1,302	Core
EZK-2 96.FIN2	1498,0	2,920	1,2710	0,03000	0,12320	0,0034	0,7922700	833,00	14,00	749,00	19,00	1059,0	33,0	749,0	19,0	10,084	Rim
EZK-2 96.FIN2	185,0	1,627	1,8000	0,02700	0,17950	0,0016	0,2554600	1043,90	9,80	1064,10	8,60	989,0	31,0	989,0	31,0	7,994	Rim
EZK-2 97.FIN2	1634,0	4,870	0,3381	0,00550	0,04676	0,0007	0,5244900	295,50	4,10	294,50	4,10	292,0	34,0	294,5	4,1	0,338	
EZK-2 98.FIN2	409,0	1,647	1,5780	0,01500	0,15640	0,0011	0,3675700	960,80	5,90	936,40	6,10	1010,0	20,0	1010,0	20,0	7,287	
EZK-2 99.FIN2	444,0	0,751	0,7610	0,01000	0,09093	0,0008	0,4098900	574,10	5,50	561,00	4,70	616,0	27,0	561,0	4,7	2,282	
EZK-2 100.FIN2	405,0	7,750	0,5957	0,00990	0,07576	0,0008	0,4530380	474,50	6,40	470,70	4,90	489,0	35,0	470,7	4,9	0,801	
EZK-2 102.FIN2	542,0	0,812	8,0400	0,08000	0,41220	0,0038	0,6275900	2234,00	9,00	2224,00	17,00	2236,0	14,0	2236,0	14,0	0,537	
EZK-2 103.FIN2	694,0	24,200	0,3990	0,01600	0,05390	0,0014	0,2812100	341,00	12,00	338,40	8,80	345,0	95,0	338,4	8,8	0,762	Rim
EZK-2 103.FIN2	200,1	0,854	0,7820	0,01900	0,09450	0,0016	0,3297800	586,00	11,00	582,00	9,70	610,0	59,0	582,0	9,7	0,683	Core
EZK-2 104.FIN2	419,0	6,320	0,5590	0,00810	0,07189	0,0006	0,4018300	450,30	5,30	447,50	3,40	448,0	31,0	447,5	3,4	0,622	
EZK-2 105.FIN2	611,0	1,503	0,3929	0,00570	0,05295	0,0004	0,3232800	336,20	4,10	332,90	2,40	343,0	31,0	332,9	2,4	0,982	
EZK-2 106.FIN2	800,0	1,949	0,3689	0,00550	0,05058	0,0006	0,3293200	318,60	4,10	318,00	3,40	318,0	35,0	318,0	3,4	0,188	
EZK-2 107.FIN2	83,3	1,303	1,2150	0,03100	0,13310	0,0017	0,2337800	805,00	14,00	805,00	10,00	786,0	55,0	805,0	10,0	0,000	
EZK-2 108.FIN2	260,0	2,258	1,0730	0,02400	0,12060	0,0022	0,6941600	739,00	12,00	734,00	12,00	756,0	40,0	734,0	12,0	0,677	
EZK-2 109.FIN2	272,0	1,529	0,6910	0,01400	0,08484	0,0009	0,1727400	530,50	8,20	524,90	5,10	557,0	47,0	524,9	5,1	1,427	
EZK-2 110.FIN2	457,0	1,910	8,6300	0,32000	0,40400	0,0120	0,6698900	2297,00	34,00	2186,00	53,00	2394,0	47,0	2394,0	47,0	8,688	
EZK-2 111.FIN2	717,0	3,150	1,2830	0,02400	0,13800	0,0025	0,4944900	838,00	11,00	833,00	14,00	846,0	38,0	833,0	14,0	0,997	Rim
EZK-2 111.FIN2	201,0	2,449	1,3280	0,02200	0,14540	0,0014	0,3415400	856,80	9,80	874,90	7,60	804,0	33,0	804,0	7,6	2,113	Core
EZK-2 112.FIN2	378,0	1,393	4,4270	0,05400	0,30360	0,0029	0,6946400	1715,00	10,00	1709,00	14,00	1723,0	17,0	1723,0	17,0	0,813	
EZK-2 113.FIN2	233,0	1,530	0,8770	0,01700	0,10430	0,0014	0,2334400	637,60	6,40	639,20	8,00	613,0	41,0	639,2	8,0	0,251	
EZK-2 114.FIN2	264,0	1,231	0,6380	0,01100	0,08069	0,0007	0,5812400	500,00	6,90	500,20	4,30	496,0	37,0	500,2	4,3	0,040	
EZK-2 115.FIN2	407,0	2,900	0,7040	0,01000	0,08706	0,0008	0,3956100	540,50	6,00	538,10	4,60	540,0	29,0	538,1	4,6	0,444	
EZK-2 116.FIN2	1390,0	3,240	0,8400	0,14000	0,08480	0,0061	0,7975200	613,00	73,00	525,00	36,00	930,0	200,0	525,0	36,0	14,356	Rim
EZK-2 116.FIN2	521,0	2,018	2,4200	0,04600	0,19710	0,0035	0,4542900	1248,00	14,00	1160,00	19,00	1401,0	39,0	1401,0	39,0	17,202	Core
EZK-2 117.FIN2	203,0	2,147	1,5900	0,02500	0,15900	0,0017	0,4435600	951,00	10,00	951,20	9,30	947,0	32,0	947,0	32,0	0,444	
EZK-2 118.FIN2	169,0	26,000	0,4610	0,01100	0,06147	0,0007	0,1778100	383,80	7,90	384,50	3,90	370,0	54,0	384,5	3,9	0,182	
EZK-2 119.FIN2	3625,0	7,000	0,6348	0,00920	0,07410	0,0013	0,5103600	499,00	5,70	460,90	7,80	681,0	34,0	460,9	7,8	7,635	Rim
EZK-2 119.FIN2	884,0	6,510	1,3170	0,02200	0,14010	0,0018	0,7535300	852,10	6,00	845,00	10,00	876,0	23,0	845,0	10,0	0,833	Rim
EZK-2 120.FIN2	227,9	1,137	1,7120	0,02800	0,16960	0,0022	0,4891900	1013,00	11,00	1009,00	12,00	1021,0	32,0	1021,0	32,0	1,175	
EZK-2 121.FIN2	229,0	7,700	0,6040	0,01200	0,07610	0,0008	0,3742500	478,70	7,20	472,80	4,60	510,0	43,0	472,8	4,6	1,233	
EZK-2 122.FIN2	586,1	8,000	0,8620	0,02500	0,10000	0,0014	0,1880200	630,10	13,00	614,20	8,40	687,0	53,0	614,2	8,4	2,508	Rim
EZK-2 122.FIN2	140,8	1,125	1,5840	0,03700	0,16230	0,0022	0,3965900	962,00	15,00	969,00	12,00	954,0	43,0	954,0	43,0	1,572	Core
EZK-2 123.FIN2	225,0	0,855	0,3300	0,01200	0,04550	0,0006	0,1535500	289,20	9,20	286,80	3,80	301,0	79,0	286,8	3,8	0,830	
EZK-2 124.FIN2	1188,0	3,537	0,8989	0,00770	0,10847	0,0009	0,5695700	650,80	4,10	663,80	5,00	607,0	17,0	663,8	5,0	1,998	
EZK-2 125.FIN2	540,0	13,530	0,6378	0,00870	0,08060	0,0007	0,6280000	500,40	5,40	499,70	4,40	509,0	28,0	499,7	4,4	0,140	
EZK-2 126.FIN2	312,0	3,360	0,8440	0,01200	0,10190	0,0008	0,2213200	620,80	6,70	625,50	4,90	605,0	33,0	625,5	4,9	0,757	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
EZK-2 127.FIN2	299,0	0,997	0,8090	0,01300	0,09739	0,0010	0,6769800	601,00	7,40	599,00	5,70	609,0	37,0	599,0	5,7	0,333	
EZK-2 128.FIN2	339,0	11,800	0,7090	0,01100	0,08900	0,0010	0,3446500	543,20	6,40	549,60	5,90	517,0	34,0	549,6	5,9	1,178	
EZK-2 129.FIN2	1545,0	3,548	0,8980	0,01000	0,10644	0,0009	0,5173700	650,30	5,50	652,00	5,10	645,0	22,0	652,0	5,1	0,261	
EZK-2 130.FIN2	326,0	1,412	1,6610	0,01800	0,16790	0,0013	0,4498700	993,00	7,00	1000,60	7,20	978,0	21,0	978,0	21,0	2,311	
EZK-2 131.FIN2	382,0	1,311	6,7950	0,05600	0,37900	0,0030	0,5434900	2084,20	7,20	2071,00	14,00	2100,0	13,0	2100,0	13,0	1,381	
EZK-2 132.FIN2	422,6	0,680	0,8690	0,01100	0,10299	0,0008	0,2554500	634,40	6,00	631,80	4,90	644,0	29,0	631,8	4,9	0,410	
EZK-2 133.FIN2	687,0	0,876	0,7800	0,01100	0,09441	0,0008	0,4060500	584,80	6,10	581,50	4,50	607,0	29,0	581,5	4,5	0,564	
EZK-2 134.FIN2	3800,0	1,151	0,4650	0,01600	0,05550	0,0006	0,9080700	386,00	42,00	348,00	52,00	640,0	140,0	DISC	DISC	9,845	Rim
EZK-2 134.FIN2	216,0	1,107	0,7930	0,01300	0,09510	0,0010	0,2023700	592,60	7,50	585,80	6,10	626,0	37,0	585,8	6,1	1,147	Core
EZK-2 135.FIN2	102,5	1,475	7,5000	0,13000	0,39450	0,0072	0,9344400	2171,00	15,00	2143,00	33,00	2202,0	25,0	2202,0	25,0	2,679	
EZK-2 136.FIN2	219,0	6,220	0,7390	0,03700	0,08180	0,0013	0,0427680	558,00	20,00	506,50	7,50	780,0	110,0	506,5	7,5	9,229	
EZK-2 137.FIN2	458,0	2,560	0,3663	0,00850	0,05021	0,0005	0,1865600	316,40	6,30	315,80	3,10	306,0	53,0	315,8	3,1	0,190	
EZK-2 138.FIN2	79,9	1,043	1,8780	0,03400	0,18070	0,0018	0,2348200	1071,10	12,00	1070,30	9,80	1072,0	37,0	1072,0	37,0	0,159	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2 $\sigma$ error	206/238	2 $\sigma$ error	RHO	207/235	2 $\sigma$ error	206/238	2 $\sigma$ error	207/206	2 $\sigma$ error	Best age	2 $\sigma$ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2 $\sigma$ error	206/238	2 $\sigma$ error	Age Ma	Age Ma	2 $\sigma$ error	Age (Ma)	2 $\sigma$ error	Age (Ma)	2 $\sigma$ error	(Ma)	2 $\sigma$ error	%	Core
IZA-1_22.FIN2	44.6	1.637	0.7570	0.03000	0.09150	0.0018	0.2552500	566.00	17.00	566.00	11.00	544.0	83.0	564.0	11.0	0.353	
IZA-1_23.FIN2	217.0	1.372	1.7230	0.03200	0.16900	0.0019	0.2706500	1015.00	12.00	1007.00	11.00	1025.0	37.0	1025.0	37.0	1.756	
IZA-1_24.FIN2	174.0	0.979	0.9100	0.01900	0.10410	0.0013	0.3086600	656.00	10.00	638.00	7.70	702.0	46.0	638.0	7.7	2.744	
IZA-1_25.FIN2	164.0	1.029	1.6930	0.03700	0.16370	0.0019	0.3160500	1004.00	14.00	977.00	11.00	1055.0	42.0	1055.0	42.0	7.393	
IZA-1_26.FIN2	146.0	2.390	0.8820	0.02500	0.10560	0.0017	0.1589000	639.00	14.00	647.20	9.80	607.0	63.0	647.2	9.8	1.283	
IZA-1_27.FIN2	152.9	1.287	13.1800	0.19000	0.50520	0.0076	0.7625000	2690.00	14.00	2634.00	33.00	2732.0	17.0	2732.0	17.0	3.587	
IZA-1_28.FIN2	1080.0	1.640	0.6350	0.07100	0.05280	0.0054	0.8074600	493.00	43.00	331.00	33.00	1350.0	130.0	DISC	DISC	32.860	Rim
IZA-1_28.FIN2	367.0	1.065	0.7760	0.01400	0.09450	0.0014	0.4195900	584.50	8.30	581.80	8.00	583.0	38.0	581.8	8.0	0.462	Core
IZA-1_29.FIN2	601.0	5.990	9.8300	0.12000	0.41600	0.0059	0.7039400	2418.00	11.00	2444.00	24.00	2565.0	17.0	2565.0	17.0	12.515	
IZA-1_30.FIN2	612.0	2.021	1.3890	0.03700	0.13750	0.0034	0.8062900	880.00	15.00	829.00	19.00	1015.0	30.0	829.0	19.0	5.795	
IZA-1_31.FIN2	332.0	0.732	0.8010	0.01400	0.09630	0.0012	0.3892600	596.10	7.70	592.60	7.30	608.0	36.0	592.6	7.3	0.587	
IZA-1_32.FIN2	656.0	1.851	0.7540	0.01300	0.08820	0.0011	0.6666600	569.50	7.20	544.30	6.30	558.0	28.0	544.5	6.3	4.290	
IZA-1_34.FIN2	1085.0	40.100	0.4210	0.01300	0.05410	0.0015	0.5452600	356.20	9.60	339.30	9.30	460.0	64.0	339.3	9.3	4.376	Rim
IZA-1_34.FIN2	123.0	1.018	0.7940	0.03700	0.09140	0.0021	0.3395700	591.00	18.00	564.00	12.00	681.0	94.0	564.0	12.0	4.569	Core
IZA-1_35.FIN2	339.0	1.076	0.8040	0.01600	0.09760	0.0016	0.3397100	598.00	8.20	600.30	9.50	592.0	46.0	600.3	9.5	0.855	
IZA-1_36.FIN2	188.0	1.100	0.7800	0.01600	0.09570	0.0012	0.2150100	583.70	9.20	588.90	6.80	546.0	46.0	588.9	6.8	0.891	
IZA-1_37.FIN2	297.1	1.088	0.8070	0.01500	0.09650	0.0011	0.3327000	600.60	8.30	593.80	6.50	617.0	41.0	593.8	6.5	1.132	
IZA-1_38.FIN2	382.0	4.870	0.8740	0.02500	0.10060	0.0019	0.3340800	600.00	13.00	618.00	11.00	706.0	59.0	618.0	11.0	3.135	
IZA-1_39.FIN2	68.7	1.183	1.5000	0.04100	0.15050	0.0028	0.4200200	929.00	17.00	903.00	15.00	975.0	54.0	975.0	54.0	7.385	
IZA-1_40.FIN2	307.1	0.614	0.7520	0.01400	0.09060	0.0010	0.3504600	568.30	8.20	559.00	5.90	600.0	40.0	559.0	5.9	1.636	
IZA-1_41.FIN2	295.3	0.954	13.6200	0.16000	0.49520	0.0051	0.6706600	2722.00	11.00	2592.00	22.00	2822.0	14.0	2822.0	14.0	8.150	
IZA-1_42.FIN2	170.0	1.360	7.1730	0.09000	0.39520	0.0045	0.6256300	2131.00	11.00	2145.00	21.00	2116.0	18.0	2116.0	18.0	1.371	
IZA-1_43.FIN2	217.0	0.964	1.1340	0.01500	0.12650	0.0013	0.1967700	769.30	9.00	768.80	7.50	754.0	36.0	768.8	7.5	0.065	
IZA-1_44.FIN2	105.5	0.892	0.7930	0.02800	0.09440	0.0016	0.3231100	592.00	16.00	581.00	9.50	606.0	74.0	581.0	9.5	1.858	
IZA-1_45.FIN2	968.0	38.000	0.7500	0.06500	0.08690	0.0064	0.6720900	568.00	37.00	537.00	38.00	680.0	150.0	537.0	38.0	5.458	Rim
IZA-1_45.FIN2	251.0	1.123	4.3240	0.05900	0.29800	0.0034	0.6762800	1696.00	11.00	1683.00	17.00	1710.0	19.0	1710.0	19.0	1.579	Core
IZA-1_46.FIN2	858.0	4.800	0.8160	0.01900	0.08970	0.0018	0.4580900	608.00	12.00	554.00	10.00	297.0	46.0	554.0	10.0	8.882	
IZA-1_47.FIN2	140.7	0.716	1.0490	0.02800	0.11000	0.0014	0.0614890	725.00	14.00	672.00	8.30	870.0	62.0	672.0	8.3	7.214	
IZA-1_48.FIN2	558.0	6.490	0.3649	0.00770	0.03004	0.0007	0.4417900	315.20	5.70	314.20	4.20	322.0	45.0	314.7	4.2	0.159	
IZA-1_49.FIN2	922.0	5.280	0.3718	0.00720	0.04433	0.0007	0.4142400	329.50	5.20	279.60	4.60	616.0	41.0	279.6	4.6	12.761	
IZA-1_50.FIN2	109.5	2.090	0.6290	0.01800	0.07910	0.0011	0.2275300	493.00	11.00	490.20	6.60	482.0	63.0	490.7	6.6	0.467	
IZA-1_51.FIN2	282.0	3.340	0.8890	0.02600	0.10290	0.0020	0.3883700	644.00	14.00	631.00	12.00	688.0	58.0	631.0	12.0	2.019	
IZA-1_52.FIN2	516.0	0.832	1.6980	0.02800	0.16400	0.0025	0.7789300	1007.00	10.00	978.00	14.00	1062.0	22.0	1062.0	22.0	7.910	
IZA-1_53.FIN2	271.0	1.171	4.5800	0.35000	0.21100	0.0140	0.9855300	1671.00	63.00	1219.00	75.00	2379.0	23.0	DISC	DISC	48.760	
IZA-1_54.FIN2	95.0	1.110	6.0090	0.08300	0.36060	0.0044	0.4769800	1974.00	12.00	1984.00	21.00	1959.0	24.0	1959.0	24.0	1.276	
IZA-1_55.FIN2	317.2	2.700	1.1910	0.02100	0.12950	0.0017	0.4711300	794.50	9.90	785.00	9.90	810.0	33.0	785.0	9.9	1.196	
IZA-1_56.FIN2	188.8	1.805	0.8010	0.01500	0.09500	0.0011	0.4170600	596.10	8.80	585.10	6.70	617.0	40.0	585.1	6.7	1.845	
IZA-1_57.FIN2	173.0	0.941	0.9610	0.02200	0.10050	0.0013	0.4511500	682.00	11.00	617.20	7.40	882.0	41.0	617.2	7.4	9.501	
IZA-1_58.FIN2	353.9	0.886	4.6930	0.06400	0.30550	0.0040	0.6199700	1764.00	11.00	1718.00	19.00	1810.0	20.0	1810.0	20.0	5.083	
IZA-1_59.FIN2	363.0	0.427	1.1530	0.05500	0.11500	0.0032	0.4459500	776.00	26.00	702.00	19.00	962.0	94.0	702.0	19.0	9.330	Rim
IZA-1_59.FIN2	122.4	0.544	1.6920	0.03500	0.16930	0.0025	0.3848200	1007.00	13.00	1008.00	14.00	993.0	41.0	993.0	41.0	1.511	Core
IZA-1_60.FIN2	919.0	1.221	4.4940	0.06100	0.28040	0.0040	0.7594500	1728.00	11.00	1595.00	20.00	1892.0	18.0	1892.0	18.0	15.998	
IZA-1_61.FIN2	169.3	2.740	0.6600	0.02200	0.08210	0.0015	0.3832000	512.00	13.00	580.40	8.70	540.0	69.0	540.4	8.7	0.703	
IZA-1_62.FIN2	821.0	1.761	10.3500	0.49000	0.37100	0.0150	0.9661100	2431.00	43.00	2021.00	69.00	2821.0	21.0	2821.0	21.0	28.359	
IZA-1_63.FIN2	329.0	3.520	1.0400	0.03200	0.10540	0.0014	0.0279550	821.00	16.00	645.80	8.20	939.0	65.0	645.8	7.2	10.430	
IZA-1_64.FIN2	50.3	1.503	4.0070	0.09800	0.26770	0.0056	0.7452600	1629.00	20.00	1527.00	29.00	1765.0	30.0	1765.0	30.0	13.484	
IZA-1_65.FIN2	332.0	0.678	0.3774	0.00860	0.05083	0.0007	0.4173900	324.40	6.30	319.50	4.20	348.0	48.0	319.5	4.2	1.510	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2 $\sigma$ error	206/238	2 $\sigma$ error	RHO	207/235	2 $\sigma$ error	206/238	2 $\sigma$ error	207/206	2 $\sigma$ error	Best age	2 $\sigma$ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2 $\sigma$ error	206/238	2 $\sigma$ error	Age Ma	Age Ma	2 $\sigma$ error	Age (Ma)	2 $\sigma$ error	Age (Ma)	2 $\sigma$ error	(Ma)	2 $\sigma$ error	%	Core
IZA-1_66.FIN2	682.0	2.027	1.4080	0.02800	0.13370	0.0024	0.5526400	892.00	12.00	809.00	14.00	1077.0	35.0	809.0	14.0	9.305	
IZA-1_67.FIN2	246.0	0.662	0.8170	0.01800	0.09400	0.0013	0.4297800	604.00	10.00	578.90	7.90	689.0	43.0	578.9	7.9	4.156	
IZA-1_68.FIN2	61.9	0.464	1.7290	0.04600	0.17110	0.0025	0.3174000	1014.00	17.00	1018.00	14.00	999.0	52.0	999.0	52.0	1.902	
IZA-1_69.FIN2	206.9	3.072	1.7970	0.03100	0.17610	0.0020	0.5001300	1042.00	11.00	1047.00	11.00	1027.0	31.0	1027.0	31.0	1.947	
IZA-1_70.FIN2	187.3	2.020	8.1200	0.17000	0.40960	0.0070	0.6684100	2242.00	18.00	2214.00	33.00	2260.0	22.0	2260.0	22.0	2.035	
IZA-1_71.FIN2	204.0	1.410	0.6850	0.01500	0.08480	0.0011	0.5339700	528.20	9.00	524.60	6.80	540.0	42.0	524.6	6.8	0.682	
IZA-1_72.FIN2	514.0	1.022	0.6260	0.01000	0.07830	0.0009	0.3725800	492.70	6.20	485.90	5.40	509.0	34.0	485.9	5.4	1.380	
IZA-1_73.FIN2	350.0	1.683	0.7330	0.01100	0.08906	0.0010	0.4765200	557.60	6.70	549.90	5.90	574.0	33.0	549.9	5.9	1.381	
IZA-1_74.FIN2	126.1	2.004	1.3410	0.03400	0.14170	0.0021	0.4449500	861.00	15.00	854.00	12.00	870.0	53.0	870.0	53.0	1.839	
IZA-1_75.FIN2	438.1	56.700	5.7600	0.10000	0.34680	0.0052	0.8419100	1938.00	15.00	1918.00	25.00	1964.0	17.0	1964.0	17.0	2.342	
IZA-1_76.FIN2	280.0	1.744	0.3554	0.00880	0.04756	0.0008	0.4168300	308.00	6.60	299.50	4.70	368.0	51.0	299.5	4.7	2.760	
IZA-1_77.FIN2	181.0	2.250	0.7390	0.01600	0.09010	0.0011	0.4556800	561.10	9.10	555.90	6.50	569.0	42.0	555.9	6.5	0.927	
IZA-1_78.FIN2	205.2	0.930	0.5040	0.01200	0.06641	0.0009	0.4690600	413.30	7.80	414.40	5.10	393.0	46.0	414.4	5.1	0.266	
IZA-1_7																	



Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
IZA-1_112.FIN2	1288.0	12.150	0.6117	0.00790	0.07441	0.0010	0.5457400	484.20	5.00	462.60	5.90	586.0	27.0	462.6	5.9	4.461	
IZA-1_113.FIN2	155.2	1.171	1.5670	0.02600	0.16100	0.0017	0.3422200	956.00	10.00	961.80	9.30	939.0	34.0	939.0	34.0	2.428	
IZA-1_114.FIN2	207.0	1.710	4.8920	0.07300	0.30250	0.0035	0.6431700	1798.00	12.00	1703.00	17.00	1906.0	21.0	1906.0	21.0	10.651	
IZA-1_115.FIN2	129.0	1.582	10.0600	0.18000	0.45270	0.0068	0.7758900	2438.00	17.00	2406.00	30.00	2463.0	20.0	2463.0	20.0	2.314	
IZA-1_116.FIN2	89.1	1.820	0.6860	0.04000	0.08400	0.0018	0.2610500	526.00	24.00	520.00	10.00	510.0	120.0	520.0	10.0	1.141	Rim
IZA-1_116.FIN2	98.2	1.143	4.0600	0.23000	0.25300	0.0140	0.9124600	1632.00	47.00	1451.00	71.00	1889.0	42.0	1889.0	42.0	23.187	Core
IZA-1_117.FIN2	203.0	2.910	1.0270	0.05100	0.09670	0.0028	0.6679900	713.00	26.00	595.00	16.00	1109.0	76.0	DISC	DISC	16.550	
IZA-1_118.FIN2	338.0	1.699	0.3476	0.00870	0.04897	0.0007	0.3527600	302.10	6.50	308.20	4.10	249.0	50.0	308.2	4.1	2.019	
IZA-1_119.FIN2	237.0	1.230	3.8540	0.04800	0.27760	0.0030	0.5947200	1602.00	10.00	1579.00	15.00	1632.0	20.0	1632.0	20.0	3.248	
IZA-1_120.FIN2	198.3	4.400	0.6260	0.01500	0.07980	0.0010	0.2058400	492.20	9.10	494.60	6.20	462.0	53.0	494.6	6.2	0.488	
IZA-1_121.FIN2	189.5	1.036	0.8480	0.01000	0.00860	0.0014	0.5075000	621.00	10.00	607.20	8.60	673.0	41.0	607.2	8.6	2.222	
IZA-1_122.FIN2	324.0	1.204	0.8320	0.01600	0.10120	0.0011	0.4139400	613.00	9.10	621.30	6.40	586.0	40.0	621.3	6.4	1.354	
IZA-1_123.FIN2	812.0	0.716	0.8790	0.01300	0.10360	0.0011	0.5476900	640.40	7.00	635.20	6.50	657.0	28.0	635.2	6.5	0.812	
IZA-1_124.FIN2	378.0	2.428	0.3620	0.01100	0.04905	0.0009	0.1542900	313.50	8.50	308.70	5.30	335.0	73.0	308.7	5.3	1.531	
IZA-1_125.FIN2	250.0	0.476	1.7760	0.03500	0.16980	0.0022	0.2498700	1037.00	13.00	1011.00	12.00	1089.0	42.0	1089.0	42.0	7.163	
IZA-1_126.FIN2	354.0	1.580	0.7860	0.01700	0.09480	0.0015	0.4015900	587.10	9.70	583.60	8.80	579.0	44.0	583.6	8.8	0.596	
IZA-1_127.FIN2	827.0	2.590	10.4140	0.07600	0.45510	0.0031	0.6752100	2472.50	6.60	2417.00	14.00	2513.0	9.9	2513.0	9.9	3.820	
IZA-1_128.FIN2	258.2	1.990	0.5660	0.01300	0.07430	0.0011	0.3811600	455.90	8.70	461.90	6.30	411.0	50.0	461.9	6.3	1.316	
IZA-1_129.FIN2	269.3	2.592	7.1620	0.07900	0.38950	0.0042	0.6887900	2130.50	9.90	2123.00	19.00	2144.0	15.0	2144.0	15.0	0.979	
IZA-1_130.FIN2	301.0	12.700	0.6860	0.01200	0.08730	0.0011	0.3823400	529.40	7.30	539.40	6.40	480.0	38.0	539.4	6.4	1.989	
IZA-1_131.FIN2	460.0	5.570	0.3719	0.00750	0.04934	0.0007	0.3812400	320.50	5.50	310.40	4.20	398.0	45.0	310.4	4.2	3.151	
IZA-1_132.FIN2	75.2	1.134	0.7120	0.02200	0.08770	0.0012	0.2042300	543.00	13.00	542.00	7.00	524.0	68.0	542.0	7.0	0.184	
IZA-1_133.FIN2	781.0	8.880	0.7793	0.00950	0.09589	0.0009	0.5731400	584.60	5.40	590.20	5.10	557.0	22.0	590.2	5.1	0.958	
IZA-5_1.FIN2	247.2	0.508	0.3524	0.00510	0.04874	0.0005	0.5309800	491.00	13.00	471.10	6.00	575.0	66.0	471.1	6.0	4.053	
IZA-5_2.FIN2	486.0	7.220	1.3500	0.01800	0.14400	0.0015	0.5146900	481.50	9.30	481.10	5.80	477.0	57.0	481.1	5.8	0.063	
IZA-5_3.FIN2	248.6	0.963	1.6390	0.02400	0.16320	0.0022	0.7868600	259.00	11.00	762.40	8.80	744.0	46.0	762.4	8.8	0.448	
IZA-5_4.FIN2	599.0	0.986	0.7860	0.01100	0.09440	0.0012	0.5564200	582.90	6.80	567.90	6.20	637.0	34.0	567.9	6.2	2.573	
IZA-5_5.FIN2	750.0	0.522	1.6650	0.02200	0.16960	0.0018	0.5843000	368.70	3.90	368.60	2.70	364.0	28.0	368.6	2.7	0.027	
IZA-5_7.FIN2	89.9	0.634	0.6980	0.02200	0.08420	0.0019	0.5602700	1835.00	11.00	1823.00	16.00	1844.0	20.0	1844.0	20.0	1.139	
IZA-5_8.FIN2	618.0	1.440	0.9610	0.01400	0.10067	0.0010	0.4527700	329.60	3.80	328.80	2.80	332.0	33.0	328.8	2.8	0.243	
IZA-5_9.FIN2	576.0	2.214	0.5920	0.01500	0.07500	0.0012	0.6255500	319.80	4.20	315.70	2.80	336.0	35.0	315.7	2.8	1.282	
IZA-5_10.FIN2	648.0	1.374	1.1180	0.02300	0.12430	0.0024	0.7146400	329.90	4.00	327.80	2.60	338.0	33.0	327.8	2.6	0.637	
IZA-5_11.FIN2	117.3	2.134	1.8970	0.03700	0.18360	0.0028	0.6775600	498.00	11.00	493.70	6.10	498.0	62.0	493.7	6.1	0.863	
IZA-5_12.FIN2	147.2	1.491	9.7900	0.16000	0.41150	0.0054	0.8070800	652.00	12.00	644.50	6.40	671.0	53.0	644.5	6.4	1.150	
IZA-5_13.FIN2	265.0	1.018	0.8900	0.01700	0.10440	0.0017	0.5392300	490.70	8.10	485.40	4.80	499.0	45.0	485.4	4.8	1.080	
IZA-5_15.FIN2	84.4	0.730	0.9159	0.00940	0.10715	0.0010	0.5700000	656.00	12.00	641.50	7.80	694.0	53.0	641.5	7.8	2.210	
IZA-5_16.FIN2	1253.0	5.390	3.2750	0.05300	0.22720	0.0035	0.8470100	548.60	5.40	531.50	6.30	614.0	32.0	531.5	6.3	3.117	
IZA-5_18.FIN2	486.0	8.380	5.8970	0.09000	0.35020	0.0050	0.7037200	1206.00	13.00	1208.00	13.00	1203.0	29.0	1203.0	29.0	0.416	
IZA-5_19.FIN2	193.0	1.252	0.6730	0.01900	0.07780	0.0019	0.5773600	1623.00	16.00	1541.00	23.00	1722.0	24.0	1722.0	24.0	10.511	Rim
IZA-5_19.FIN2	174.2	1.840	1.3960	0.02800	0.13820	0.0018	0.5004700	495.00	12.00	504.70	5.70	441.0	62.0	504.7	5.7	1.960	Core
IZA-5_20.FIN2	506.0	1.265	1.9020	0.04100	0.17980	0.0025	0.3856000	349.80	6.00	339.00	3.30	416.0	41.0	339.0	3.3	3.087	
IZA-5_21.FIN2	401.0	0.976	0.7050	0.01700	0.08700	0.0010	0.1908900	353.10	9.30	347.10	5.20	378.0	69.0	347.1	5.2	1.699	
IZA-5_22.FIN2	141.0	1.384	6.2690	0.06500	0.34990	0.0037	0.7571200	393.10	12.00	382.80	5.60	448.0	79.0	382.8	5.6	2.595	
IZA-5_23.FIN2	466.0	4.810	9.8200	0.19000	0.38640	0.0074	0.7253500	305.50	5.00	304.40	2.60	301.0	43.0	304.4	2.6	0.360	
IZA-5_24.FIN2	318.0	4.500	0.5987	0.00840	0.07727	0.0008	0.3554900	482.40	6.10	484.10	4.20	462.0	36.0	484.1	4.2	0.352	
IZA-5_25.FIN2	1987.0	22.120	0.7610	0.04700	0.08876	0.0051	0.7227200	658.00	12.00	620.90	9.90	784.0	42.0	620.9	9.9	5.538	Rim

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
IZA-5_25.FIN2	357.0	1.500	7.3280	0.09300	0.38400	0.0047	0.8528400	2495.00	24.00	2465.00	36.00	2506.0	22.0	2506.0	22.0	1.636	
IZA-5_26.FIN2	450.0	47.000	1.1890	0.02200	0.13150	0.0015	0.3780600	575.00	23.00	569.00	18.00	590.0	110.0	569.0	18.0	1.043	
IZA-5_27.FIN2	220.0	1.860	0.5040	0.05200	0.05960	0.0044	0.5302700	1030.70	8.50	1029.50	8.50	1030.0	25.0	1030.0	25.0	0.049	Rim
IZA-5_27.FIN2	151.0	2.035	1.3280	0.02700	0.13580	0.0021	0.6293500	626.00	11.00	624.60	6.60	612.0	52.0	624.6	6.6	0.224	Core
IZA-5_28.FIN2	237.0	1.518	0.8720	0.01500	0.10350	0.0013	0.6582500	2692.80	6.50	2679.00	15.00	2702.0	11.0	2702.0	11.0	0.851	
IZA-5_29.FIN2	76.8	1.411	0.7630	0.02300	0.08910	0.0020	0.5048900	659.00	13.00	639.20	7.70	715.0	61.0	639.2	7.7	3.005	
IZA-5_30.FIN2	86.6	2.740	0.3375	0.00490	0.04664	0.0004	0.4260400	507.00	18.00	451.50	8.40	740.0	100.0	451.5	8.4	10.947	
IZA-5_31.FIN2	84.8	1.074	0.8080	0.01900	0.09690	0.0021	0.4670200	642.00	13.00	617.70	7.20	710.0	60.0	617.7	7.2	3.785	
IZA-5_32.FIN2	232.0	1.160	1.6510	0.02500	0.16760	0.0018	0.5486300	1958.90	8.40	1942.00	13.00	1977.0	15.0	1977.0	15.0	1.770	
IZA-5_33.FIN2	284.0	1.617	0.8820	0.01700	0.10240	0.0011	0.4476500	623.30	7.30	603.70	4.80	696.0	30.0	603.7	4.8	3.145	
IZA-5_34.FIN2	131.6	1.738	0.8820	0.01100	0.10320	0.0010	0.5965800	492.30	8.90	482.80	5.20	516.0	52.0	482.8	5.2	1.930	
IZA-5_35.FIN2	405.0	11.300	0.8960	0.01500	0.10460	0.0018	0.4444400	488.00	11.00	482.60	6.80	502.0	60.0	482.6	6.8	1.107	
IZA-5_36.FIN2	226.3	2.235	0.7400	0.01500	0.09050	0.0014	0.4856800	549.00	10.00	536.20	6.30	592.0	53.0	536.2	6.3	2.332	
IZA-5_37.FIN2	593.0	20.800	0.4088	0.00960	0.05100	0.0012	0.4807200	378.00	26.00	360.00	24.00	480.0	190.0	360.0	24.0	4.762	
IZA-5_38.FIN2	750.0	1.988	0.8000	0.01300	0.09630	0.0013	0.4895200	2068.60	7.60	19							

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
IZA-5 69.FIN2	1853.0	6.970	0.12030	0.03900	0.13220	0.0030	0.2871200	327.40	4.40	315.40	4.60	419.0	45.0	315.4	4.6	3.665	Core
IZA-5 70.FIN2	67.8	8.818	1.6830	0.03000	0.16660	0.0026	0.7173500	598.00	14.00	583.90	8.00	634.0	73.0	583.9	8.0	2.358	
IZA-5 71.FIN2	1054.0	8.840	0.3609	0.00790	0.04970	0.0006	0.2925100	317.50	3.70	317.60	3.70	318.0	30.0	317.6	3.7	0.031	
IZA-5 72.FIN2	106.3	0.796	14.5000	1.90000	0.51700	0.0290	0.1045500	2331.00	12.00	2360.00	21.00	2305.0	25.0	2305.0	25.0	2.386	
IZA-5 73.FIN2	118.8	1.151	0.8070	0.01000	0.00690	0.0008	0.2795700	837.00	13.00	820.00	10.00	881.0	49.0	820.0	10.0	2.031	
IZA-5 74.FIN2	319.7	1.266	0.9040	0.01200	0.10630	0.0012	0.5973600	1963.50	8.70	1895.00	14.00	2034.0	16.0	2034.0	16.0	6.834	
IZA-5 75.FIN2	417.0	1.941	0.9680	0.02500	0.10790	0.0016	0.4899100	474.00	8.50	464.70	5.30	509.0	45.0	464.7	5.3	1.962	
IZA-5 77.FIN2	457.0	2.050	0.7760	0.01500	0.09300	0.0012	0.5144200	1018.70	9.90	1012.00	10.00	1041.0	25.0	1041.0	25.0	2.785	
IZA-5 78.FIN2	961.9	5.650	2.3350	0.02200	0.20360	0.0017	0.5980400	629.70	5.60	622.30	5.20	651.0	29.0	622.3	5.2	1.175	
IZA-5 79.FIN2	377.0	9.520	12.5300	0.20000	0.50820	0.0086	0.6755100	624.30	6.50	628.70	5.40	599.0	31.0	628.7	5.4	0.705	
IZA-5 80.FIN2	207.7	1.630	14.5300	0.17000	0.49180	0.0053	0.9141200	592.00	22.00	553.00	14.00	720.0	110.0	553.0	14.0	6.588	
IZA-5 81.FIN2	148.5	1.105	0.9952	0.00710	0.07700	0.0007	0.5038400	635.00	13.00	622.30	7.40	679.0	45.0	622.3	7.4	2.000	
IZA-5 82.FIN2	606.0	10.890	0.3769	0.00920	0.04851	0.0009	0.6172900	319.80	6.40	315.70	4.30	338.0	46.0	315.7	4.3	1.282	
IZA-5 83.FIN2	662.0	1.667	0.5618	0.00760	0.07161	0.0006	0.4722400	574.60	5.00	577.00	4.30	554.0	25.0	577.0	4.3	0.418	
IZA-5 84.FIN2	431.0	8.810	0.8850	0.01500	0.10167	0.0009	0.3307200	661.90	7.00	664.00	6.80	649.0	31.0	664.0	6.8	0.317	
IZA-5 85.FIN2	379.5	1.462	1.0150	0.01500	0.11610	0.0013	0.5659900	609.30	6.80	609.30	5.00	598.0	31.0	609.3	5.0	0.000	
IZA-5 86.FIN2	399.0	93.000	6.0380	0.07200	0.35250	0.0039	0.7243700	351.00	23.00	315.30	6.20	560.0	160.0	315.3	6.2	10.171	
IZA-5 87.FIN2	65.6	1.863	0.7690	0.01100	0.09160	0.0011	0.7006400	722.00	16.00	688.00	10.00	814.0	69.0	688.0	10.0	4.709	
IZA-5 88.FIN2	563.0	1.692	0.7039	0.00880	0.08704	0.0008	0.4476700	300.40	4.80	301.20	2.40	274.0	43.0	301.2	2.4	0.266	
IZA-5 89.FIN2	87.8	3.081	0.8105	0.00890	0.09755	0.0009	0.5939200	663.00	14.00	643.70	7.90	708.0	61.0	643.7	7.9	2.911	
IZA-5 90.FIN2	92.8	1.673	0.9820	0.02000	0.11260	0.0024	0.8187900	659.00	13.00	662.50	7.80	621.0	58.0	662.5	7.8	0.531	
IZA-5 91.FIN2	160.0	1.487	1.0060	0.01400	0.11417	0.0009	0.4425500	540.00	11.00	536.70	5.80	528.0	57.0	536.7	5.8	0.611	
IZA-5 92.FIN2	466.0	2.020	0.3506	0.00740	0.04885	0.0005	0.2212000	584.10	7.10	582.60	5.90	578.0	34.0	582.6	5.9	0.257	
IZA-5 93.FIN2	280.0	2.490	0.5814	0.00740	0.07466	0.0008	0.6795400	541.00	14.00	538.60	8.90	537.0	80.0	538.6	8.9	0.444	
IZA-5 94.FIN2	880.0	2.260	0.3270	0.00750	0.04582	0.0007	0.4580900	487.70	9.80	480.60	6.80	509.0	55.0	480.6	6.8	1.456	Rim
IZA-5 94.FIN2	111.9	0.701	0.7323	0.00950	0.09140	0.0010	0.5696700	612.00	17.00	616.00	13.00	585.0	89.0	616.0	13.0	0.654	Core
IZA-5 95.FIN2	256.0	0.588	1.5320	0.03200	0.15920	0.0025	0.7374400	1952.10	7.10	1951.00	12.00	1953.0	14.0	1953.0	14.0	0.102	
IZA-5 96.FIN2	0.0	0.000	4.9600	0.07700	0.31640	0.0042	0.7676500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	#IDIV/0!	#IDIV/0!	#IDIV/0!	
IZA-5 97.FIN2	353.0	1.132	1.1160	0.02200	0.11150	0.0021	0.7589400	472.00	6.30	473.90	4.20	463.0	40.0	473.8	4.2	0.381	
IZA-5 98.FIN2	216.1	0.724	0.7120	0.01200	0.08948	0.0009	0.3743300	1071.90	9.80	1008.20	7.70	1049.0	28.0	1008.2	28.0	3.889	
IZA-5 99.FIN2	66.1	2.670	0.1600	0.13000	0.40990	0.0051	0.8450700	677.00	14.00	663.30	9.00	704.0	66.0	663.3	9.0	1.965	
IZA-5 100.FIN2	962.0	28.700	1.8350	0.02500	0.17790	0.0021	0.5243400	658.20	8.70	654.10	8.00	673.0	35.0	654.1	8.0	0.623	
IZA-5 101.FIN2	460.0	0.547	0.4820	0.00710	0.06380	0.0006	0.5004300	1709.00	13.00	1625.00	15.00	1812.0	23.0	1812.0	23.0	10.320	
IZA-5 102.FIN2	741.0	1.514	1.6240	0.02200	0.16350	0.0022	0.5770000	702.00	5.90	693.80	5.50	740.0	22.0	693.8	5.5	1.168	
IZA-5 103.FIN2	80.0	1.489	0.8480	0.01200	0.10100	0.0010	0.5697700	573.00	15.00	562.50	8.00	611.0	77.0	562.5	8.0	1.832	
IZA-5 104.FIN2	207.1	1.155	1.8170	0.02600	0.17450	0.0018	0.4432100	1044.90	8.70	1031.40	8.10	1078.0	26.0	1078.0	26.0	4.323	
IZA-5 105.FIN2	619.0	0.694	0.8990	0.04500	0.10420	0.0039	0.0755240	327.50	4.60	321.80	2.80	362.0	36.0	321.8	2.8	1.740	Rim
IZA-5 105.FIN2	51.6	1.607	1.4440	0.01800	0.15000	0.0016	0.5393300	768.00	15.00	756.50	9.40	766.0	66.0	756.5	9.4	1.497	Core
IZA-5 106.FIN2	3.0	-0.380	0.8570	0.01400	0.10230	0.0013	0.3765200	147.00	62.00	75.00	13.00	-6700.0	4100.0	DISC	DISC	48.980	
IZA-5 107.FIN2	303.0	5.490	0.3515	0.00640	0.04857	0.0006	0.4271400	1066.50	7.30	1069.30	7.40	1059.0	22.0	1059.0	22.0	0.973	
IZA-5 108.FIN2	413.0	2.234	1.0010	0.01600	0.11680	0.0014	0.5885600	540.00	13.00	541.00	11.00	546.0	55.0	541.0	11.0	0.185	
IZA-5 109.FIN2	103.3	1.323	0.6020	0.00730	0.07460	0.0007	0.4003300	647.10	12.00	624.20	7.70	709.0	54.0	624.2	7.7	3.524	
IZA-5 110.FIN2	838.0	2.449	1.7070	0.01900	0.16970	0.0018	0.6589800	346.00	5.80	346.30	3.80	336.0	39.0	346.3	3.8	0.087	
IZA-5 111.FIN2	765.0	2.080	20.2800	0.16000	0.61060	0.0050	0.7854300	1870.30	8.90	1886.00	16.00	1847.0	16.0	1847.0	16.0	2.112	
IZA-5 112.FIN2	485.0	2.528	0.8110	0.02400	0.09930	0.0029	0.4226400	312.00	8.40	309.00	3.30	320.0	44.0	309.0	3.3	1.246	Rim
IZA-5 112.FIN2	318.0	1.287	1.1900	0.02000	0.13070	0.0017	0.4917000	305.70	6.30	303.50	2.80	310.0	53.0	303.5	2.8	0.720	Core
IZA-5 113.FIN2	424.0	1.914	0.3561	0.00630	0.04963	0.0006	0.4402900	570.40	5.80	566.20	4.20	579.0	28.0	566.2	4.2	0.736	

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
IZA-5 114.FIN2	70.3	2.220	0.8190	0.02000	0.09840	0.0016	0.5757700	797.00	20.00	787.00	12.00	802.0	76.0	787.0	12.0	1.255	
IZA-5 115.FIN2	401.8	0.660	5.2990	0.02600	0.15640	0.0019	0.5014900	645.20	6.90	636.20	5.00	660.0	31.0	636.2	5.0	1.286	
IZA-5 116.FIN2	164.2	0.942	0.8960	0.01100	0.10720	0.0010	0.6115500	2452.00	21.00	2196.00	34.00	2670.0	22.0	2670.0	22.0	17.753	
IZA-5 117.FIN2	568.0	6.650	0.6540	0.02600	0.08180	0.0020	0.3238100	481.00	11.00	467.40	5.00	548.0	48.0	467.4	5.0	2.827	Rim
IZA-5 117.FIN2	678.0	7.010	4.1400	0.12000	0.24810	0.0056	0.5646800	513.20	8.50	503.80	6.60	562.0	41.0	503.8	6.6	1.832	Core
IZA-5 118.FIN2	25.6	1.649	0.7530	0.01200	0.09220	0.0011	0.5000200	1994.00	20.00	1947.00	22.00	2035.0	39.0	2035.0	39.0	4.324	
IZA-5 119.FIN2	175.6	2.420	0.8020	0.01200	0.09790	0.0011	0.6940000	465.90	9.10	457.80	4.70	484.0	57.0	457.8	4.7	1.739	
IZA-5 120.FIN2	3780.0	0.418	1.1300	0.01800	0.12040	0.0016	0.7875700	310.00	5.70	300.40	6.30	379.0	38.0	300.4	6.3	3.097	
IZA-5 121.FIN2	304.0	0.903	0.8470	0.01600	0.10220	0.0012	0.2410200	605.80	8.10	602.20	5.60	604.0	39.0	602.2	5.6	0.994	
IZA-5 122.FIN2	604.0	4.560	13.7100	0.23000	0.50960	0.0089	0.8855400	587.80	5.60	582.00	4.00	604.0	25.0	582.0	4.0	0.987	
IZA-5 123.FIN2	183.0	1.246	1.3250	0.01600	0.13640	0.0014	0.6389500	573.10	8.20	571.10	5.40	567.0	42.0	571.1	5.4	0.349	
IZA-5 124.FIN2	1104.0	32.100	1.7870	0.02300	0.17340	0.0021	0.3188400	339.70	7.60	340.60	5.70	326.0	55.0	340.6	5.7	0.265	
IZA-5 125.FIN2	81.0	0.884	0.9310	0.01100	0.10870	0.0011	0.7353300	1984.00	24.00	1882.00	37.00	2072.0	56.0	2072.0	56.0	9.170	
IZA-5 126.FIN2	157.0	3.670	0.4910	0.01000	0.06510	0.0010	0.8468500	2708.00	11.00	2683.00</							

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
IZA-3_8.FINZ	249.0	3.590	1,0120	0,02100	0,11600	0,0016	0,4418300	709,00	10,00	707,20	9,10	727,0	42,0	707,2	9,1	0,254	
IZA-3_9.FINZ	482,0	0,639	7,7180	0,08400	0,40530	0,0046	0,8251500	2197,80	9,80	2193,00	21,00	2207,0	12,0	2207,0	12,0	0,634	
IZA-3_10.FINZ	165,0	2,150	0,7160	0,02600	0,08860	0,0023	0,5828300	547,00	16,00	547,00	14,00	554,0	17,0	547,0	14,0	0,000	
IZA-3_11.FINZ	111,0	1,347	10,3700	0,14000	0,44900	0,0054	0,6781000	2467,00	12,00	2389,00	24,00	2527,0	17,0	2527,0	17,0	5,461	
IZA-3_12.FINZ	120,6	1,311	1,2700	0,20000	0,11050	0,0031	0,5291200	810,00	71,00	675,00	18,00	1210,0	210,0	DISC	DISC	16,667	Rim
IZA-3_12.FINZ	135,5	1,459	1,5460	0,03400	0,15330	0,0019	0,3172300	947,00	14,00	919,00	11,00	1000,0	41,0	1000,0	41,0	8,100	Core
IZA-3_13.FINZ	1295,0	5,212	5,6970	0,07000	0,32560	0,0037	0,7732500	1932,50	9,80	1820,00	17,00	2059,0	15,0	2059,0	15,0	11,608	
IZA-3_14.FINZ	534,0	9,740	0,6077	0,00830	0,07606	0,0007	0,4564700	481,60	5,30	472,50	4,40	534,0	26,0	472,5	4,4	1,890	
IZA-3_15.FINZ	171,0	1,786	0,9720	0,01800	0,11280	0,0011	0,1902900	687,80	9,10	688,60	6,50	678,0	39,0	688,6	6,5	0,116	
IZA-3_16.FINZ	109,9	1,620	1,0060	0,01700	0,11420	0,0011	0,1502500	705,60	8,50	697,00	6,40	722,0	37,0	697,0	6,4	1,219	
IZA-3_17.FINZ	346,0	6,840	0,6195	0,00930	0,07876	0,0006	0,3741800	488,90	5,80	488,70	3,70	481,0	31,0	488,7	3,7	0,041	
IZA-3_18.FINZ	281,0	2,358	0,3557	0,00680	0,04922	0,0006	0,2912000	309,20	5,20	309,20	2,80	305,0	42,0	309,2	2,8	0,162	
IZA-3_19.FINZ	85,4	3,393	1,4930	0,03400	0,15290	0,0025	0,5171600	926,00	14,00	917,00	14,00	936,0	43,0	936,0	43,0	2,030	
IZA-3_20.FINZ	668,0	2,006	2,3690	0,06600	0,18890	0,0049	0,8590800	1232,00	20,00	1115,00	27,00	1443,0	28,0	1443,0	28,0	22,730	Rim
IZA-3_20.FINZ	285,4	1,326	3,6340	0,06400	0,26510	0,0043	0,7105300	1556,00	14,00	1515,00	22,00	1606,0	24,0	1606,0	24,0	5,666	Core
IZA-3_21.FINZ	69,7	0,904	0,8700	0,02200	0,10140	0,0012	0,2402700	633,00	12,00	622,30	6,80	651,0	54,0	622,3	6,8	1,690	
IZA-3_22.FINZ	1433,0	4,125	0,6400	0,01500	0,06680	0,0011	0,5587300	501,70	9,50	417,00	6,50	903,0	42,0	DISC	DISC	16,883	
IZA-3_23.FINZ	111,9	1,572	1,4400	0,02600	0,14640	0,0018	0,4448300	906,00	11,00	880,00	10,00	967,0	35,0	967,0	35,0	8,997	
IZA-3_24.FINZ	441,3	7,340	0,6800	0,11000	0,34810	0,0060	0,8219500	1987,00	16,00	1925,00	29,00	2049,0	19,0	2049,0	19,0	6,052	
IZA-3_25.FINZ	461,0	2,660	0,9740	0,01600	0,11410	0,0019	0,6185200	690,40	8,60	696,00	11,00	670,0	32,0	696,0	11,0	0,811	
IZA-3_26.FINZ	42,0	1,097	1,4540	0,05800	0,15050	0,0029	0,4175800	908,00	24,00	904,00	16,00	894,0	78,0	894,0	78,0	1,119	
IZA-3_27.FINZ	367,0	1,114	0,9420	0,01000	0,10882	0,0009	0,3913600	673,20	5,40	665,80	5,00	699,0	24,0	665,8	5,0	1,099	
IZA-3_28.FINZ	137,6	0,834	1,7040	0,02600	0,16640	0,0017	0,4225900	1008,60	9,90	992,30	9,50	1037,0	30,0	1037,0	30,0	4,311	
IZA-3_29.FINZ	1025,0	6,570	0,5120	0,02600	0,06100	0,0018	0,6695200	419,00	18,00	382,00	11,00	631,0	82,0	382,0	11,0	8,831	Rim
IZA-3_29.FINZ	352,0	0,900	0,8130	0,01400	0,09660	0,0012	0,6689900	603,10	7,90	594,40	7,00	625,0	28,0	594,4	7,0	1,443	Core
IZA-3_30.FINZ	288,3	4,290	0,5497	0,00990	0,07057	0,0007	0,3994300	444,40	4,40	439,60	4,40	461,0	38,0	439,6	4,4	1,080	
IZA-3_31.FINZ	259,0	0,847	10,0290	0,08800	0,45090	0,0043	0,7148500	2436,70	8,10	2399,00	19,00	2469,0	12,0	2469,0	12,0	2,835	
IZA-3_32.FINZ	445,3	1,440	0,6140	0,00850	0,07800	0,0007	0,4958000	485,50	5,40	484,10	4,40	490,0	28,0	484,1	4,4	0,288	
IZA-3_33.FINZ	771,0	2,140	0,3486	0,00520	0,04812	0,0005	0,4141500	303,40	3,90	302,90	3,20	314,0	33,0	302,9	3,2	0,165	
IZA-3_34.FINZ	342,0	1,582	0,8620	0,01300	0,09790	0,0013	0,6805200	631,60	7,50	599,60	7,40	740,0	36,0	599,6	7,4	5,066	
IZA-3_35.FINZ	222,8	5,600	0,5940	0,01000	0,07645	0,0007	0,3684800	472,40	6,30	474,80	4,30	463,0	35,0	474,8	4,3	0,508	
IZA-3_36.FINZ	188,9	3,694	3,8140	0,03700	0,28720	0,0021	0,5516300	1594,70	7,90	1627,00	11,00	1555,0	15,0	1555,0	15,0	4,630	
IZA-3_37.FINZ	96,2	0,298	0,7780	0,01600	0,09520	0,0010	0,0904910	584,30	8,00	586,30	5,90	566,0	50,0	586,3	5,9	0,342	
IZA-3_38.FINZ	709,0	1,459	0,3516	0,00470	0,04813	0,0004	0,4145100	305,70	3,50	303,00	2,20	323,0	28,0	303,0	2,2	0,883	
IZA-3_39.FINZ	165,0	1,910	0,6010	0,01400	0,07780	0,0010	0,4744000	477,60	9,00	482,90	6,00	438,0	46,0	482,9	6,0	1,110	
IZA-3_40.FINZ	11,3	-1,800	0,9900	0,13000	0,10770	0,0055	0,1294900	686,00	71,00	658,00	32,00	710,0	290,0	658,0	32,0	4,082	
IZA-3_41.FINZ	192,8	1,980	0,9700	0,01300	0,11191	0,0009	0,2461500	687,60	6,80	683,70	5,50	696,0	30,0	683,7	5,5	0,567	
IZA-3_42.FINZ	1053,0	2,183	1,2050	0,02200	0,11830	0,0018	0,6637300	805,10	11,00	721,00	10,00	1035,0	28,0	721,0	10,0	10,435	
IZA-3_43.FINZ	129,5	0,958	0,8690	0,01500	0,10263	0,0010	0,3376700	820,00	8,20	629,70	5,70	640,0	35,0	629,7	5,7	0,616	
IZA-3_44.FINZ	130,0	0,967	0,7620	0,01800	0,09210	0,0012	0,2861600	574,10	13,00	569,00	6,50	585,0	51,0	569,0	6,5	0,871	
IZA-3_45.FINZ	142,8	22,000	0,8190	0,04700	0,09470	0,0049	0,3312600	606,00	27,00	583,00	29,00	770,0	200,0	583,0	29,0	3,795	Rim
IZA-3_45.FINZ	191,8	0,804	1,6440	0,02800	0,16250	0,0017	0,4386300	986,10	11,00	970,30	9,60	1009,0	36,0	1009,0	36,0	3,835	Core
IZA-3_46.FINZ	225,0	1,180	1,8230	0,02200	0,17780	0,0018	0,6031400	1052,50	7,90	1054,60	9,80	1042,0	20,0	1042,0	20,0	1,209	
IZA-3_47.FINZ	161,1	0,915	0,8620	0,01900	0,10190	0,0013	0,6409900	630,00	10,00	625,60	7,50	633,0	41,0	625,6	7,5	0,698	
IZA-3_48.FINZ	161,0	1,914	1,7220	0,02900	0,16510	0,0021	0,4954500	1015,10	11,00	985,00	12,00	1069,0	32,0	1069,0	32,0	7,858	
IZA-3_49.FINZ	224,0	1,820	0,8130	0,02000	0,09820	0,0012	0,3454900	603,90	11,00	603,50	7,00	581,0	52,0	603,5	7,0	0,083	Rim
IZA-3_49.FINZ	138,0	1,448	1,7440	0,04300	0,16840	0,0030	0,6921200	1022,00	16,00	1003,00	16,00	1051,0	37,0	1051,0	37,0	4,567	Core

Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	Age (Ma)	2σ error	(Ma)	2σ error	%	Core
IZA-3_50.FINZ	199,8	0,544	0,8030	0,01400	0,09660	0,0011	0,5356500	597,30	7,70	594,40	6,70	598,0	33,0	594,4	6,7	0,486	
IZA-3_51.FINZ	180,2	1,828	6,4980	0,08000	0,35580	0,0042	0,7860100	2043,00	11,00	1961,00	20,00	2121,0	14,0	2121,0	14,0	7,544	
IZA-3_52.FINZ	294,0	5,810	6,1950	0,07700	0,34910	0,0040	0,7580400	2002,00	11,00	1929,00	19,00	2070,0	15,0	2070,0	15,0	6,812	
IZA-3_53.FINZ	133,1	0,725	6,6400	0,12000	0,36950	0,0059	0,7422100	2065,00	16,00	2026,00	28,00	2091,0	22,0	2091,0	22,0	3,109	
IZA-3_54.FINZ	386,0	2,810	0,7643	0,00910	0,09344	0,0008	0,3971600	575,90	5,20	575,80	4,80	565,0	25,0	575,8	4,8	0,017	
IZA-3_55.FINZ	379,0	0,975	2,8340	0,05200	0,21990	0,0041	0,4819200	1364,00	14,00	1281,00	22,00	1487,0	36,0	1487,0	36,0	13,853	
IZA-3_56.FINZ	366,0	1,005	0,8970	0,01100	0,10629	0,0010	0,4682800	649,50	6,10	651,10	5,60	634,0	26,0	651,1	5,6	0,246	
IZA-3_57.FINZ	376,0	7,110	0,6200	0,01000	0,07797	0,0007	0,6064200	489,20	6,30	483,90	4,30	501,0	36,0	483,9	4,3	1,083	
IZA-3_58.FINZ	112,4	1,180	0,8430	0,01800	0,10049	0,0010	0,3038900	620,10	10,00	617,20	5,60	615,0	45,0	617,2	5,6	0,452	
IZA-3_59.FINZ	295,7	3,810	0,9610	0,01300	0,11120	0,0013	0,4566600	683,30	6,90	679,60	7,70	691,0	28,0	679,6	7,7	0,541	
IZA-3_60.FINZ	255,8	0,632	2,0610	0,02200	0,18900	0,0016	0,4939400	1115,00	7,30	1115,90	8,40	1110,0	20,0	1110,0	20,0	0,532	
IZA-3_61.FINZ	301,0	2,352	3,8700	0,06600	0,25120	0,0040	0,6796700	1606,00	14,00	1445,00	21,00	1826,0	27,0	1826,0	27,0	20,865	
IZA-3_62.FINZ	123,6	1,311	0,8360	0,01500	0,09830	0,0010	0,2031900	615,90	8,50	604,50	5,90	649,0	42,0	604,5	5,9	1,851	

Sample Name:	[U]	[Th]	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th						Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
IZA-3 96.FIN2	374.8	1.388	12.3400	0.11000	0.45150	0.0046	0.7766100	2629.60	8.70	2401.00	20.00	2808.0	11.0	2808.0	11.0	14.494	
IZA-3 97.FIN2	412.0	3.499	0.9250	0.01000	0.10959	0.0010	0.4973300	664.40	5.40	670.20	5.60	643.0	22.0	670.2	5.6	0.873	
IZA-3 98.FIN2	112.5	0.798	0.7530	0.01900	0.09230	0.0011	0.3047700	568.00	11.00	568.90	6.70	554.0	54.0	568.9	6.7	0.158	
IZA-3 99.FIN2	163.0	2.280	1.6400	0.02200	0.16590	0.0017	0.5101100	985.50	8.80	989.00	9.30	976.0	25.0	976.0	25.0	1.332	
IZA-3 100.FIN2	272.0	5.480	0.6450	0.01200	0.08220	0.0010	0.6488800	504.50	7.60	509.30	6.10	489.0	33.0	509.3	6.1	0.951	
IZA-3 101.FIN2	472.0	1.999	0.3564	0.00540	0.04888	0.0005	0.4635700	309.80	4.10	307.60	3.00	328.0	32.0	307.6	3.0	0.710	
IZA-3 102.FIN2	485.0	1.596	4.8280	0.04200	0.31600	0.0026	0.7536300	1790.00	7.50	1770.00	13.00	1816.0	11.0	1816.0	11.0	2.533	
IZA-3 103.FIN2	2661.0	45.000	0.8276	0.00650	0.09752	0.0006	0.6205500	612.00	3.60	599.80	3.60	660.0	13.0	599.8	3.6	1.993	
IZA-3 104.FIN2	967.0	7.630	0.8974	0.00970	0.10550	0.0011	0.6923100	649.90	5.20	646.70	6.20	667.0	18.0	646.7	6.2	0.492	
IZA-3 105.FIN2	379.0	1.810	0.5832	0.00810	0.07586	0.0007	0.4001200	466.00	5.20	471.30	3.90	435.0	29.0	471.3	3.9	1.137	
IZA-3 106.FIN2	168.0	1.186	0.8550	0.01400	0.10240	0.0011	0.3706000	626.50	7.90	628.60	6.70	617.0	39.0	628.6	6.7	0.335	
IZA-3 107.FIN2	35.5	4.200	15.0200	0.25000	0.54900	0.0089	0.7051000	2812.00	16.00	2819.00	33.00	2809.0	20.0	2809.0	20.0	0.320	
IZA-3 108.FIN2	252.0	5.710	0.6370	0.01100	0.08155	0.0010	0.5130100	499.50	6.90	505.30	5.80	466.0	34.0	505.3	5.8	1.161	
IZA-3 109.FIN2	196.6	1.163	15.4500	0.20000	0.56390	0.0063	0.8178400	2842.00	12.00	2882.00	26.00	2812.0	12.0	2812.0	12.0	2.489	
IZA-3 110.FIN2	318.4	0.434	1.3210	0.01700	0.13970	0.0012	0.2597100	854.40	8.40	843.10	7.00	877.0	28.0	843.1	7.0	1.323	
IZA-3 111.FIN2	374.0	2.113	1.1230	0.01800	0.12360	0.0016	0.1861600	763.20	8.70	751.20	9.40	794.0	28.0	751.2	9.4	1.572	
IZA-3 112.FIN2	164.0	1.566	0.9030	0.01400	0.10720	0.0011	0.3025200	653.30	7.80	656.60	6.30	632.0	35.0	656.6	6.3	0.505	
IZA-3 113.FIN2	333.0	1.399	0.7978	0.00860	0.09664	0.0009	0.4210300	595.20	4.90	594.60	5.20	595.0	24.0	594.6	5.2	0.101	
IZA-3 115.FIN2	288.0	6.630	0.6369	0.00990	0.07972	0.0006	0.3641600	499.60	6.20	494.40	3.60	512.0	33.0	494.4	3.6	1.041	
IZA-3 116.FIN2	104.0	2.000	0.7120	0.01700	0.08890	0.0012	0.3905200	544.20	9.80	549.10	6.90	512.0	49.0	549.1	6.9	0.900	
IZA-3 117.FIN2	110.0	0.753	4.9820	0.01700	0.32000	0.0042	0.5371500	1817.00	13.00	1789.00	21.00	1845.0	25.0	1845.0	25.0	3.035	
IZA-3 118.FIN2	302.0	4.430	0.7860	0.01200	0.09502	0.0009	0.4485300	588.70	7.10	585.10	5.40	589.0	31.0	585.1	5.4	0.612	
IZA-3 119.FIN2	764.0	8.480	0.7407	0.00750	0.08956	0.0009	0.5576700	563.00	4.40	552.90	5.30	595.0	21.0	552.9	5.3	1.794	
IZA-3 120.FIN2	6.0	-0.200	0.3800	0.07500	0.01450	0.0015	0.1006000	302.00	54.00	92.90	9.20	1980.0	490.0	DISC	DISC	69.238	
IZA-3 121.FIN2	314.0	3.390	0.6800	0.01200	0.08133	0.0008	0.4039600	525.60	7.40	504.00	5.00	600.0	36.0	504.0	5.0	4.110	
IZA-3 122.FIN2	703.0	2.976	0.3425	0.00550	0.04670	0.0004	0.3802800	298.80	4.20	294.20	2.70	314.0	35.0	294.2	2.7	1.539	
IZA-3 123.FIN2	247.1	1.054	0.7799	0.00930	0.09544	0.0008	0.3242800	585.60	5.40	587.60	4.70	561.0	27.0	587.6	4.7	0.342	
IZA-3 124.FIN2	96.8	1.458	1.3110	0.02300	0.14070	0.0015	0.2933700	850.00	10.00	848.60	8.50	835.0	37.0	848.6	8.5	0.165	
IZA-3 125.FIN2	38.4	0.442	1.8550	0.04200	0.18000	0.0023	0.2327100	1063.00	15.00	1066.00	13.00	1036.0	49.0	1036.0	49.0	2.896	
IZA-3 126.FIN2	496.5	1.521	0.7975	0.00880	0.08635	0.0008	0.4285300	395.00	5.00	392.30	4.90	387.0	23.0	392.3	4.9	0.353	
IZA-3 127.FIN2	242.5	0.763	0.8290	0.01200	0.09821	0.0010	0.3130500	613.30	6.50	603.80	5.60	624.0	32.0	603.8	5.6	1.540	
IZA-3 128.FIN2	233.0	2.770	1.4190	0.01700	0.14980	0.0013	0.5363700	896.90	7.40	899.80	7.30	874.0	23.0	874.0	23.0	2.952	
IZA-3 129.FIN2	359.0	1.213	0.8640	0.01200	0.10310	0.0011	0.6119700	632.20	6.80	632.30	6.50	618.0	25.0	632.3	6.5	0.016	
IZA-3 130.FIN2	723.0	1.790	0.8951	0.00900	0.10566	0.0008	0.5528800	648.60	4.80	647.40	4.80	643.0	18.0	647.4	4.8	0.185	
IZA-3 131.FIN2	172.0	0.926	0.8100	0.01500	0.09670	0.0011	0.4314900	600.90	8.60	595.00	6.20	611.0	36.0	595.0	6.2	0.982	
IZA-3 132.FIN2	255.0	1.996	2.7100	0.06800	0.21710	0.0047	0.8770800	1329.00	19.00	1266.00	25.00	1425.0	28.0	1425.0	28.0	11.158	
IZA-3 133.FIN2	598.0	1.317	1.7660	0.03100	0.17100	0.0031	0.5935100	1032.00	12.00	1017.00	17.00	1061.0	33.0	1061.0	33.0	4.147	
IZA-3 134.FIN2	1209.0	6.050	0.9440	0.02100	0.10830	0.0016	0.6411000	674.00	11.00	662.60	9.50	701.0	30.0	662.6	9.5	1.691	Rim
IZA-3 134.FIN2	247.1	2.272	2.2930	0.03200	0.18190	0.0022	0.6214400	1209.50	9.90	1077.00	12.00	1433.0	24.0	1433.0	24.0	24.843	Core
IZA-3 135.FIN2	174.3	1.048	1.7480	0.02400	0.16940	0.0022	0.6478300	1024.90	8.70	1008.00	12.00	1056.0	22.0	1056.0	22.0	4.545	
IZA-3 136.FIN2	395.0	6.190	0.6143	0.00860	0.07741	0.0008	0.5193500	485.70	5.40	480.60	4.90	513.0	29.0	480.6	4.9	1.050	
IZA-3 137.FIN2	194.5	5.850	0.6450	0.01100	0.08043	0.0008	0.2886100	504.30	6.50	498.60	4.50	519.0	36.0	498.6	4.5	1.130	
IZA-3 138.FIN2	343.5	1.503	1.0940	0.01300	0.12243	0.0010	0.3967600	749.90	6.40	744.50	5.50	764.0	23.0	744.5	5.5	0.720	
IZA-3 140.FIN2	187.0	42.000	0.4310	0.05100	0.04930	0.0049	0.4579600	362.00	36.00	310.00	25.00	690.0	230.0	310.0	25.0	14.365	Rim
IZA-3 140.FIN2	76.1	0.932	0.3800	0.14000	0.44150	0.0074	0.5372900	2378.00	12.00	2356.00	33.00	2389.0	24.0	2389.0	24.0	1.381	Core
IZA-3 141.FIN2	937.0	2.490	0.7252	0.00730	0.08813	0.0007	0.5635200	553.90	4.40	544.40	4.00	594.0	18.0	544.4	4.0	1.715	
IZA-3 142.FIN2	77.6	0.867	0.8550	0.02200	0.10240	0.0012	0.3076900	625.00	12.00	628.50	6.80	591.0	54.0	628.5	6.8	0.560	

Sample Name:	[U]	[Th]	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm	U/Th						Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
IZA-3 143.FIN2	337.0	1.453	0.7880	0.01200	0.09580	0.0008	0.3028800	589.50	6.50	589.70	4.70	581.0	29.0	589.7	4.7	0.034	
IZA-3 144.FIN2	596.0	2.239	0.3574	0.00700	0.04725	0.0006	0.3278600	310.40	5.30	297.60	3.10	396.0	39.0	297.6	3.1	4.124	
IZA-3 145.FIN2	240.0	1.079	1.3670	0.02700	0.13390	0.0023	0.5302800	874.00	12.00	810.00	13.00	1040.0	37.0	810.0	13.0	7.323	
IZA-3 146.FIN2	114.5	1.051	0.7390	0.01700	0.08520	0.0011	0.2466300	560.00	10.00	526.80	6.50	689.0	54.0	526.8	6.5	5.929	
IZA-3 147.FIN2	463.0	6.530	0.9110	0.01200	0.10660	0.0010	0.4074200	657.10	6.30	652.90	5.80	673.0	29.0	652.9	5.8	0.639	
IZA-3 148.FIN2	515.0	0.896	1.7790	0.02500	0.16960	0.0017	0.4737000	1036.90	9.20	1009.60	9.40	1093.0	25.0	1093.0	25.0	7.630	
IZA-3 149.FIN2	567.0	3.330	3.1510	0.05100	0.22520	0.0028	0.7495300	1444.00	12.00	1309.00	15.00	1648.0	19.0	1648.0	19.0	20.570	
IZA-3 150.FIN2	478.0	45.800	0.6661	0.00830	0.08313	0.0007	0.4806200	517.80	5.10	514.70	4.20	524.0	24.0	514.7	4.2	0.599	
IZA-10 1.FIN2	1277.0	2.504	4.9890	0.06700	0.29900	0.0047	0.7234300	1816.00	11.00	1685.00	23.00	1939.0	18.0	1939.0	18.0	13.100	
IZA-10 2.FIN2	577.0	1.482	0.8750	0.01200	0.10190	0.0010	0.5085300	637.70	6.60	625.50	5.80	661.0	25.0	625.5	5.8	1.897	
IZA-10 3.FIN2	154.0	3.770	0.7630	0.01300	0.09177	0.0009	0.3762800	574.70	7.70	565.90	5.10	596.0	36.0	565.9	5.1	1.531	
IZA-10 4.FIN2	16.1	2.370	1.7580	0.06100	0.15870	0.0027	0.1843800	1026.00	24.00	949.00	15.00	1154.0	77.0	1154.0	77.0	17.764	
IZA-10 5.FIN2	414.0	1.324	3.4990	0.05700	0.23730	0.0040	0.7790000	1525.00	13.00	1377.00	21.00	1730.0	21.0	1730.0	21.0	20.405	
IZA-10 6.FIN2	150.9	1.150	12.000	0.14000	0.48220	0.0057	0.7										



Sample Name:	[U]	U/Th	207/235	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	RHO	207/236	2σ error	206/238	2σ error	207/206	2σ error	Best age	2σ error	Discordance	Rim/
Grain #	ppm							Age Ma		Age (Ma)		Age (Ma)		(Ma)		%	Core
IZA-10 118.FIN2	1490,0	42,800	1,0970	0,07300	0,11740	0,0074	0,4855000	748,00	35,00	715,00	43,00	850,0	130,0	715,0	43,0	4,412	Rim
IZA-10 118.FIN2	388,3	2,010	2,0110	0,03400	0,19050	0,0027	0,7780200	1119,00	12,00	1124,00	15,00	1111,0	23,0	1111,0	23,0	1,170	Core
IZA-10 120.FIN2	297,0	1,564	1,6770	0,06200	0,16630	0,0045	0,3092200	1005,00	17,00	991,00	25,00	1059,0	52,0	1059,0	52,0	6,421	
IZA-10 121.FIN2	389,0	5,150	1,0480	0,02600	0,11430	0,0024	0,8197000	726,00	13,00	697,00	14,00	811,0	40,0	697,0	14,0	3,994	
IZA-10 122.FIN2	664,0	3,060	0,5670	0,01200	0,07230	0,0015	0,4469900	455,30	8,10	450,20	8,90	477,0	50,0	450,2	8,9	1,120	
IZA-10 123.FIN2	107,4	1,840	0,9110	0,01900	0,10520	0,0012	0,3164600	656,00	10,00	644,80	6,80	679,0	43,0	644,8	6,8	1,707	
IZA-10 124.FIN2	770,0	26,300	0,5866	0,00740	0,07474	0,0007	0,5023500	468,20	4,80	464,60	4,30	479,0	26,0	464,6	4,3	0,769	
IZA-10 125.FIN2	376,0	1,658	6,6400	0,21000	0,29480	0,0084	0,9374100	2051,00	29,00	1661,00	42,00	2487,0	18,0	DISC	DISC	33,213	
IZA-10 126.FIN2	230,2	1,094	2,9120	0,04400	0,23680	0,0033	0,6678000	1384,00	11,00	1369,00	17,00	1407,0	23,0	1407,0	23,0	2,701	
IZA-10 127.FIN2	231,7	0,430	5,6850	0,06200	0,33950	0,0037	0,6614900	1927,60	9,50	1884,00	18,00	1975,0	16,0	1975,0	16,0	4,608	
IZA-10 128.FIN2	497,0	2,055	0,7760	0,01500	0,09430	0,0014	0,6025100	585,60	8,50	580,80	8,40	596,0	34,0	580,8	8,4	0,820	
IZA-10 129.FIN2	198,6	3,338	4,5740	0,05900	0,30850	0,0039	0,7033300	1743,00	14,00	1732,00	19,00	1755,0	18,0	1755,0	18,0	1,311	
IZA-10 130.FIN2	344,0	10,280	0,5310	0,02100	0,06910	0,0026	0,5301600	431,00	14,00	431,00	16,00	431,0	82,0	431,0	16,0	0,900	Rim
IZA-10 130.FIN2	87,1	2,310	0,8670	0,03600	0,10690	0,0034	0,3347300	632,00	20,00	654,00	20,00	583,0	79,0	654,0	20,0	3,481	Core
IZA-10 131.FIN2	243,0	0,900	1,6970	0,02300	0,16730	0,0018	0,6180200	1006,20	8,70	997,10	9,80	1023,0	22,0	1023,0	22,0	2,532	
IZA-10 132.FIN2	164,0	0,917	1,6300	0,02600	0,16350	0,0021	0,5023100	982,00	10,00	976,00	12,00	991,0	30,0	991,0	30,0	1,514	
IZA-10 133.FIN2	282,0	2,713	0,3525	0,00620	0,04779	0,0004	0,1837800	306,80	4,80	300,90	2,70	339,0	41,0	300,9	2,7	1,923	
IZA-10 134.FIN2	156,2	1,272	0,9100	0,02300	0,10080	0,0012	0,2857700	654,00	12,00	619,20	6,80	770,0	51,0	619,2	6,8	5,321	
IZA-10 135.FIN2	337,0	1,499	1,0030	0,01900	0,11210	0,0017	0,3961300	704,40	9,60	685,00	9,60	760,0	35,0	685,0	9,6	2,254	
IZA-10 136.FIN2	97,2	0,751	0,8310	0,01900	0,10000	0,0013	0,3961300	616,00	10,00	614,50	7,40	597,0	46,0	614,5	7,4	0,244	
IZA-10 137.FIN2	1763,0	4,930	0,3692	0,00460	0,04347	0,0006	0,6399900	318,80	3,40	274,20	4,00	660,0	27,0	274,2	4,0	13,990	
IZA-10 138.FIN2	216,4	0,963	0,7680	0,01200	0,09160	0,0009	0,3582700	577,70	7,10	564,90	5,50	626,0	34,0	564,9	5,5	2,216	
IZA-10 139.FIN2	348,0	93,000	0,8920	0,02500	0,10600	0,0020	0,5694500	649,00	14,00	649,00	12,00	641,0	52,0	649,0	12,0	0,000	Rim
IZA-10 139.FIN2	129,2	2,190	1,3960	0,03500	0,14310	0,0023	0,6927800	884,00	15,00	862,00	13,00	939,0	38,0	939,0	38,0	8,200	Core
IZA-10 140.FIN2	144,6	1,299	4,3350	0,04600	0,29890	0,0025	0,4725000	1698,60	8,70	1686,00	12,00	1716,0	18,0	1716,0	18,0	1,748	
IZA-10 141.FIN2	192,6	2,820	0,5890	0,01200	0,07460	0,0011	0,3430700	469,10	7,90	463,90	6,50	486,0	46,0	463,9	6,5	1,109	
IZA-10 142.FIN2	710,0	3,287	0,3768	0,00720	0,04765	0,0009	0,5543800	324,10	5,30	300,00	5,20	501,0	40,0	300,0	5,2	7,436	
IZA-10 143.FIN2	250,7	1,013	5,8540	0,06300	0,34360	0,0037	0,5601800	1952,80	9,40	1903,00	18,00	2014,0	18,0	2014,0	18,0	5,511	
IZA-10 144.FIN2	299,0	2,212	1,6740	0,03800	0,16730	0,0033	0,6621900	995,00	14,00	996,00	19,00	1000,0	36,0	1000,0	36,0	0,400	
IZA-10 145.FIN2	121,0	1,102	1,7010	0,02600	0,16760	0,0019	0,5196000	1067,00	9,80	1000,00	11,00	1022,0	28,0	1022,0	28,0	2,153	
IZA-10 146.FIN2	240,9	1,885	0,7610	0,01300	0,09170	0,0013	0,5884200	573,70	7,50	565,10	7,70	600,0	36,0	565,1	7,7	1,490	
IZA-10 147.FIN2	452,0	8,350	0,5910	0,01800	0,07350	0,0018	0,5202100	471,00	11,00	457,00	11,00	542,0	60,0	457,0	11,0	2,972	Rim
IZA-10 147.FIN2	312,0	5,120	1,1630	0,05400	0,11210	0,0044	0,6936700	781,00	26,00	685,00	25,00	1075,0	68,0	685,0	25,0	12,292	Core
IZA-10 148.FIN2	779,0	2,081	0,3520	0,00680	0,04765	0,0005	0,3509200	305,70	5,10	300,10	2,80	337,0	41,0	300,1	2,8	1,832	
IZA-10 149.FIN2	126,4	1,470	0,5050	0,01300	0,06730	0,0012	0,4065600	415,70	9,00	419,80	7,30	385,0	53,0	419,8	7,3	0,986	
IZA-10 150.FIN2	108,3	1,488	1,0770	0,03300	0,11680	0,0017	0,2630100	740,00	16,00	712,00	9,90	811,0	63,0	712,0	9,9	3,784	



# Annex 5

**Resultats d'(U-Th)/He en zircons detrítics**



Sample	Age, Ma	err., Ma	U/Pb Age	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	147Sm (ppm)	(U)je	Th/U	He (nmol/g)	mass (ug)	Ft	ESR
zBEMO-03-58	56.8	4.5	441.7	156.8932	61.3713	4.8738	171,0453	0.3912	45,1603	25,9900	0,8578	84,7000
zBEMO-03-47	57.7	4.6	482.8	83.8932	45.2854	1.6279	94,3260	0,5398	21,4860	3,5300	0,7278	42,6100
zBEMO-03-43	43.5	3.5	617.7	59.4347	37.7896	5.6273	68,1620	0,6358	12,4724	6,1300	0,7757	52,7700
zBEMO-03-57	52.4	4.2	583.1	133.4307	55.1627	4.5138	146,1517	0.4134	30,4027	3,8200	0,7325	43,1100
zBEMO-03-61	46.4	3.7	312.5	807.2200	268.3644	5.8848	869,0269	0.3325	178,8036	11,7300	0,8193	65,6000
zBEMO-03-95	47.9	3.8	317.6	734.3837	79.9862	5.7285	752,8251	0.1089	143,6743	3,0100	0,7372	43,0600
zBEMO-03-28	47.3	3.8	304.4	349.9532	80.7182	4.5257	368,5672	0.2307	70,7762	3,8100	0,7499	45,8900
zBEMO-03-59	54.4	4.3	574.5	144.9407	61.3084	2.7106	159,0675	0.4230	32,4695	2,1200	0,6932	37,0600
zBEMO-03-66	43.1	3.4	308.9	126.9920	61.4250	1.1268	141,1376	0.4837	25,3256	5,1000	0,7688	50,8000
zBEMO-03-71	63.2	5.1	302.1	76.1478	34.0565	0.9209	83,9922	0.4472	22,4195	6,2400	0,7786	53,0900
zBEMO-03-77	48.5	3.9	330.6	635.5332	297.5556	1.5918	704,0385	0.4682	136,9510	3,6100	0,7411	44,8400
zBEMO-03-94	81.4	6.5	583.9	25.8067	26.1513	3.1793	31,8427	1.0134	11,4632	10,8500	0,8119	64,5700
zBEMO-03-13	88.7	7.1	315.7	269.7807	125.1705	1.4811	298,6023	0.4640	106,9840	3,8800	0,7434	45,3000
zBEMO-03-11	73.7	5.9	1844.0	72.6443	16.0036	0.0000	76,3283	0.2203	22,9937	4,0000	0,7541	46,7400
zBEMO-03-83	108.8	8.7	2523.0	258.1997	73.6306	3.1063	275,1650	0.2852	111,7721	1,8500	0,6875	35,9800
zBEMO-03-103	277.2	22.2	622.3	428.3893	103.8008	2.1850	452,2951	0.2423	489,7084	2,6300	0,7110	39,2200
zBEMO-03-21	233.2	18.7	641.5	61.4353	45.5590	3.8314	71,9421	0.7416	66,6197	3,0000	0,7232	42,2500
zBEMO-12-9	42.2	3.4	321.8	332.9298	240.0214	3.3776	388,1996	0.7209	70,6624	8,5100	0,7948	58,5000
zBEMO-12-10	47.6	3.8	756.5	41.4842	19.3648	-0.9178	45,9374	0.4668	9,2266	6,2600	0,7787	53,2600
zBEMO-12-17	48.3	3.9	303.5	254.8549	129.4059	24.2898	284,7656	0.5078	55,9867	4,7400	0,7502	46,8000
zBEMO-12-30	44.1	3.5	2731.0	153.6282	55.6482	2.2448	166,4497	0.3622	27,8802	2,5600	0,7025	38,2300
zBEMO-12-76	38.0	3.0	330.9	201.9910	190.2264	6.0290	245,8113	0.9418	35,6720	2,8600	0,7040	39,4700
zBEMO-12-47	43.5	3.5	471.1	212.2702	72.2207	1.8658	228,9047	0.3402	38,8394	3,0800	0,7204	40,9200
zBEMO-12-123	46.2	3.7	603.4	359.1401	110.1752	5.9248	384,5320	0.3068	64,7697	1,9400	0,6738	34,3600
zBEMO-12-2	44.0	3.5	1049.0	373.2703	262.7792	72.1726	434,1230	0.7040	76,8114	4,1600	0,7414	45,4000
zBEMO-12-92	39.4	3.2	597.6	204.5000	90.5000	0.0000	225,3000	0.4400	31,8000	1,5800	0,6600	33,3400
zBEMO-12-41	44.0	3.5	325.1	529.3000	134.0000	0.0000	560,2000	0.2500	95,6000	3,0400	0,7200	40,0700
zBEMO-12-48	53.7	4.3	300.2	154.2000	51.5000	5.0000	166,1000	0.3300	36,7000	4,6200	0,7600	48,0200
zBEMO-12-67	52.2	4.2	300.1	187.4000	57.4000	0.0000	200,6000	0.3100	39,8000	2,3200	0,7000	38,0800
zBEMO-12-139	48.9	3.9	305.7	268.7000	83.4000	0.0000	287,9000	0.3100	56,9000	4,7800	0,7500	45,6400
zBEMO-12-121	41.8	3.4	606.5	56.5000	63.5000	0.0000	71,1000	1.1300	13,0000	9,1900	0,8000	62,4800

Sample	Age, Ma	err., Ma	U/Pb Age	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	147Sm (ppm)	(U)je	Th/U	He (nmol/g)	mass (ug)	Ft	ESR
zBEMO-12-130	70.3	5.6	607.2	203.1000	131.2000	-5.5000	233,3000	0.6500	61,0000	2,0900	0,6900	36,5100
zBEMO-12-132	37.8	3.0	610.1	72.6000	21.1000	0.0000	77,4000	0.2900	12,4000	6,1200	0,7800	53,1700
zGAL-5-43	119.0	9.5	601.3	175.2182	121.8274	2.9534	203,2776	0.6953	110,5858	17,4200	0,8380	75,1800
zGAL-5-63	34.4	2.8	588.9	357.7601	78.4953	1.2391	375,8359	0.2194	53,3987	4,6100	0,7633	48,7300
zGAL-5-136	51.6	4.1	314.2	281.0550	74.1476	2.2287	298,1349	0.2638	68,4169	12,8200	0,8210	65,9700
zGAL-5-132	42.7	3.4	328.2	624.6108	498.0164	7.7133	739,2927	0.7973	133,5883	6,6700	0,7798	54,3100
zGAL-5-119	51.5	4.1	321.8	323.2469	221.7628	10.1100	374,3472	0.6860	85,2242	11,3200	0,8139	64,6100
zGAL-5-65	45.4	3.6	306.4	429.9737	156.2192	4.9036	465,9598	0.3633	78,6342	2,3300	0,6869	36,0700
zGAL-5-58	44.9	3.6	304.8	360.4229	65.3382	3.1817	375,4796	0.1813	72,2381	8,9800	0,7915	55,6200
zGAL-5-70	46.5	3.7	307.3	149.7332	29.6904	0.8172	156,5721	0.1983	31,2594	6,9900	0,7942	56,4600
zGAL-5-52	46.5	3.7	332.0	380.8472	107.5017	3.6106	405,6121	0.2823	80,1832	6,3300	0,7857	54,4600
zGAL-5-24	88.3	7.1	335.9	121.1589	64.0654	0.4772	135,9091	0.5288	53,3475	11,9700	0,8181	65,7800
zGAL-5-1	46.5	3.7	623.3	229.2573	96.6779	5.0710	251,5379	0.4217	46,5660	3,3800	0,7357	43,8200
zGAL-5-123	84.3	6.7	473.2	221.0278	73.7816	4.7142	238,0359	0.3338	87,5326	9,7000	0,8037	60,1900
zGAL-5-106	40.7	3.3	445.7	332.6478	63.1645	5.8815	347,2177	0.1899	58,3575	5,8300	0,7629	48,4300
zGAL-5-21	95.0	7.6	551.4	195.7117	132.4980	6.1181	226,2433	0.6770	87,2647	4,6700	0,7461	46,3400
zGAL-5-139	41.9	3.4	621.6	245.3902	97.8881	0.7989	267,9281	0.3989	47,9759	7,1500	0,7884	55,6100
zGAL-5-33	44.4	3.6	639.2	92.8688	69.5147	3.5123	108,8887	0.7485	20,0107	4,8800	0,7633	50,0600
zGAL-5-93	69.3	5.5	1074.0	60.1517	24.8939	0.0000	65,8822	0.4139	18,7342	4,1100	0,7561	47,7200
zGAL-5-129	41.2	3.3	294.7	594.4962	207.8754	6.9258	642,3837	0.3497	105,2029	3,3000	0,7345	43,3700
zGAL-5-137	267.4	21.4	1977.0	344.9654	183.1636	3.1918	387,1456	0.5310	439,7250	5,3700	0,7717	51,6600
zGAL-10-55	25.7	2.1	30.3	420.9864	381.8102	0.0000	508,8791	0.9069	47,4572	1,6400	0,6694	34,7800
zGAL-10b-66	27.7	2.2	31.3	379.0665	280.9152	-5.4203	443,7061	0.7411	41,7477	1,0600	0,6274	30,1400
zGAL-10-92	40.7	3.3	1047.0	381.8750	139.5201	0.0000	413,9926	0.3654	55,0585	0,8200	0,6048	27,6600
zGAL-10-111	44.3	3.5	2490.0	195.2483	134.2581	0.0000	226,1545	0.6876	33,6155	1,0400	0,6197	29,3700
zGAL-10-141	46.2	3.7	1854.0	524.1442	109.9429	0.0000	549,4530	0.2098	85,5369	1,1300	0,6229	28,8500
zGAL-10-70	67.5	5.4	301.1	360.9836	106.5015	-2.9018	385,4857	0.2950	95,9148	1,9800	0,6800	35,0400
zGAL-10-137	76.5	6.1	323.6	432.6763	149.2383	53.9138	467,3005	0.3449	116,4954	0,9600	0,6012	27,3200
zGAL-10-148	244.4	19.6	477.3	272.4061	67.4680	3.7559	287,9561	0.2477	252,2271	1,5300	0,6547	32,0400
zGAL-10-64	267.6	21.4	607.0	197.3912	159.1287	2.7364	234,0363	0.8062	234,0103	2,1000	0,6798	35,9900

Sample	Age, Ma	err., Ma	U/Pb Age	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	147Sm (ppm)	[U]e	Th/U	He (nmol/g)	mass (ug)	Fl	ESR
zGAL-10-85	45.5	3.6	290.3	182,1000	72,6000	0,0000	198,8000	0,4000	32,0000	1,3500	0,6500	32,2500
zGAL-10-75	74.4	6.0	285.3	354,6000	112,9000	3,9000	380,6000	0,3200	116,6000	4,4500	0,7600	48,2000
zGAL-10-127	68.8	5.5	624.0	190,4000	16,5000	0,0000	194,2000	0,0900	54,3000	4,3200	0,7500	45,4900
zGAL-10-32	111.8	9.0	625.7	42,1000	23,5000	-4,6000	47,5000	0,5600	20,5000	2,5000	0,7100	39,9500
zGAL-10-74	39.1	3.1	644.1	270,2000	40,4000	-3,9000	279,5000	0,1500	39,5000	1,4800	0,6700	33,2700
zLUE-9-51	35.1	2.8	355.7	1025,7836	107,7079	7,6060	1050,6160	0,1050	152,6733	5,2600	0,7675	49,0900
zLUE-9-107	42.1	3.4	606.4	154,2552	110,0930	5,1245	179,6242	0,7137	30,9280	4,4600	0,7542	48,0900
zLUE-9-5	48.3	3.9	296.5	243,6353	58,0917	1,3633	257,0148	0,2384	50,1346	4,1900	0,7466	45,2300
zLUE-9-65	49.1	3.9	307.4	332,9243	114,9214	4,0016	359,3992	0,3452	74,4950	7,1400	0,7798	53,2200
zLUE-9-8	52.7	4.2	1966.0	33,4348	28,4244	0,8954	39,9825	0,8501	9,4126	12,7600	0,8223	68,2900
zLUE-9-110	54.3	4.3	633.7	263,6322	152,2688	59,3013	298,9810	0,5776	60,7439	2,2200	0,6899	36,9700
zLUE-9-1	58.4	4.7	540.6	196,9487	47,5777	1,0386	207,9063	0,2416	50,5374	5,5000	0,7681	49,9300
zLUE-9-24	65.4	5.2	1030.0	234,1763	43,0799	2,9965	244,1082	0,1840	65,7547	5,7200	0,7600	47,8000
zLUE-9-56	112.4	9.0	304.8	203,0000	97,6000	0,0000	225,5000	0,4800	107,2000	5,9000	0,7800	52,8200
zLUE-9-23	50.8	4.1	305.2	484,5000	76,2000	0,0000	502,0000	0,1600	102,4000	3,5900	0,7400	44,0500
zLUE-9-91	47.1	3.8	292.8	153,7000	51,9000	-0,7000	165,6000	0,3400	33,5000	8,3300	0,7900	56,8600
zLUE-9-26	46.8	3.8	600.3	484,4000	211,1000	0,0000	533,0000	0,4400	105,9000	6,8100	0,7800	54,3700
zLUE-9-13	37.0	3.0	593.0	53,0000	37,5000	2,7000	61,7000	0,7100	9,5000	6,3200	0,7700	51,8300
zLUE-2-95	33.1	2.6	587.5	178,2024	154,8309	11,2487	213,9007	0,8688	27,2957	2,5400	0,7111	40,4600
zLUE-2-67	33.8	2.7	325.1	519,5756	251,0326	38,7194	577,5569	0,4831	72,0252	1,9200	0,6809	35,5800
zLUE-2-101	34.0	2.7	2598.0	119,3553	81,2079	4,8413	138,0735	0,6804	17,5310	2,3600	0,6886	36,8900
zLUE-2-41	37.8	3.0	300.5	636,1758	256,8481	2,5847	695,3151	0,4037	99,1871	2,2100	0,6965	37,4800
zLUE-2-55	46.1	3.7	1946.0	298,6415	81,2159	0,0000	317,3374	0,2720	46,2784	0,7900	0,5846	25,8700
zLUE-2-13	52.3	4.2	310.8	412,6416	117,0616	6,8416	439,6234	0,2837	82,8566	1,6700	0,6660	33,4200
zLUE-2-94	58.6	4.7	307.7	369,7577	126,1487	2,8705	398,8115	0,3412	86,7936	1,9900	0,6854	35,8700
zLUE-2-117	59.6	4.8	719.8	124,0594	100,1786	5,8854	147,1489	0,8075	35,5344	4,0200	0,7459	46,4800
zLUE-2-65	61.4	4.9	459.6	147,2445	25,1000	4,4806	153,0449	0,1705	36,4452	2,5500	0,7165	39,7000
zLUE-2-23	257.2	20.6	318.4	430,3203	53,6164	15,6543	442,7410	0,1246	410,9333	1,4600	0,6589	32,1100
zLUE-2-35	356.3	28.5	305.6	137,6129	54,1347	7,7739	150,1135	0,3934	213,4598	2,9400	0,7215	41,2300
Sample	Age, Ma	err., Ma	U/Pb Age	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	147Sm (ppm)	[U]e	Th/U	He (nmol/g)	mass (ug)	Fl	ESR

zLUE-2-84	294.2	23.5	668.1	343,9000	111,0000	7,1000	369,5000	0,3200	425,0000	2,4200	0,7100	39,2900
zLUE-2-71	33.0	2.6	302.2	474,3000	172,0000	3,2000	513,9000	0,3600	73,2000	9,0700	0,8000	58,2500
zLUE-2-10	74.7	6.0	576.6	87,4000	73,9000	1,2000	104,5000	0,8500	34,2000	9,3200	0,8100	62,3600
zEZX-2-1	280.4	22.4	653.3	190,4356	72,3827	3,3083	207,1146	0,3801	252,0118	6,9500	0,7877	55,4500
zEZX-2-5	239.1	19.1	2037.0	148,1692	66,5649	2,4145	163,5045	0,4492	151,0267	2,3800	0,7044	38,7400
zEZX-2-123	209.1	16.7	286.8	81,4787	45,7626	0,0000	92,0132	0,5617	74,5460	2,4600	0,7079	39,4100
zEZX-2-137	192.9	15.4	315.8	125,1894	26,8646	1,5123	131,3812	0,2146	103,8014	3,8000	0,7492	45,7300
zEZX-2-133	234.3	18.7	581.5	383,6866	241,2305	6,6319	439,2510	0,6287	396,6582	2,6000	0,7026	38,8100
zEZX-2-92	252.0	20.2	967.0	185,6812	84,8854	4,0763	205,2422	0,4572	209,0631	4,2300	0,7359	43,8500
zEZX-2-98	144.7	11.6	1010.0	129,7068	67,3386	0,0000	145,2081	0,5192	85,1021	3,7600	0,7428	45,3100
zEZX-2-85	101.0	8.1	961.0	39,1569	23,7832	3,6145	44,6499	0,6074	17,8697	3,1800	0,7280	42,8600
zIZA-5-113	61.4	4.9	566.2	807,8675	443,7831	28,7407	910,1700	0,5493	170,2280	0,8000	0,5617	24,6700
zIZA-5-8	96.5	7.7	328.8	112,0261	260,5840	0,0000	172,0125	2,3261	58,7964	1,4600	0,6478	33,2700
zIZA-5-55	187.4	15.0	628.1	216,7904	58,7380	-6,2786	230,2805	0,2709	158,5925	1,8300	0,6735	34,2200
zIZA-5-11	212.1	17.0	493.7	190,1614	122,9205	0,0000	218,4577	0,6464	179,3979	2,3700	0,7068	39,5100
zIZA-5-43	220.8	17.7	574.5	131,8126	15,3882	-2,6116	135,3419	0,1167	115,1448	2,2000	0,7047	37,8400
zIZA-5-98	243.3	19.5	1049.0	69,6451	60,0752	-4,2877	83,4529	0,8626	70,1360	1,3400	0,6299	30,5400
zIZA-5-104	252.9	20.2	1078.0	101,9434	85,1581	-8,4065	121,5048	0,8353	116,2678	2,0500	0,6890	37,2400
zIZA-5-44	383.5	30.7	2588.0	191,3229	148,4771	0,0000	225,5023	0,7761	318,0305	1,7400	0,6647	34,1000
zIZA-3-67	92.4	7.4	604.4	98,6238	95,0110	1,1094	120,5009	0,9634	46,5877	5,1800	0,7682	51,6500
zIZA-3-61	180.8	14.5	1826.0	306,6812	47,7353	0,0000	317,6699	0,1557	215,9831	1,8400	0,6896	35,9100
zIZA-3-13	200.7	16.1	2059.0	280,3044	52,0436	0,0000	292,2849	0,1857	241,8350	3,8400	0,7538	46,4700
zIZA-3-83	211.7	16.9	1050.0	141,6667	49,2909	0,0000	153,0135	0,3479	123,4299	2,3200	0,6965	37,3700
zIZA-3-97	238.3	19.1	670.2	273,9246	51,9372	0,0000	285,8806	0,1896	271,9070	3,1600	0,7284	41,8000
zIZA-3-38	254.2	20.3	303.0	228,7070	80,0919	0,0000	247,1442	0,3502	249,0632	2,7900	0,7222	41,1800
zIZA-3-122	295.8	23.7	294.2	457,8386	100,4393	1,7520	480,9685	0,2194	564,8712	3,2800	0,7214	40,6700
zIZA-3-121	322.4	25.8	504.0	136,6667	13,2566	0,0000	139,7183	0,0970	175,9703	2,4400	0,7092	38,3600
zIZA-10-60	59.0	4.7	342.2	482,5038	169,0946	-3,7552	521,4106	0,3505	108,6454	1,5300	0,6524	32,0100
zIZA-10-58	103.8	8.3	650.6	339,5591	135,4814	3,0245	370,7621	0,3990	143,2386	1,9000	0,6853	35,9600

Sample	Age, Ma	err., Ma	U/Pb Age	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	147Sm (ppm)	[U]e	Th/U	He (nmol/g)	mass (ug)	Ft	ESR
zIZA-10-78	147,4	11,8	606,1	103,9857	86,9472	2,1205	124,0115	0,8361	71,5905	2,7100	0,7173	41,4300
zIZA-10-122	184,3	14,7	450,2	381,6166	132,7591	9,1232	412,2234	0,3479	282,4217	1,8900	0,6810	35,2900
zIZA-10-133	204,5	16,4	300,9	184,8343	30,8190	-3,5248	191,9112	0,1667	142,6512	1,6300	0,6659	33,0600
zIZA-10-63	249,6	20,0	918,0	95,0283	44,8071	0,0000	105,3429	0,4715	103,2097	2,7100	0,7151	40,3900



