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The India-Asia collision from the perspective of Myanmar: Insights from paleomagnetism and paleogeographic reconstructions

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Abstract

The Himalayan-Tibetan orogen, formed primarily due to the India-Asia collision, represents a complex interplay of collisional tectonics, climate and environmental processes. However, its paleogeographic evolution, as well as the timing of the collision itself, remain the subject of intense debate. This controversy is partly the result of understudying major components of the Himalayan orogen. At the eastern edge of the orogen, the paleogeography of the Burma Terrane (Myanmar) is particularly uncertain but key for solving the India-Asia collision puzzle. Therefore, this thesis presents a complete set of Late Cretaceous to Miocene paleomagnetic data from the Burma Terrane. With sedimentology and geochronology data, these results were incorporated into plate tectonic reconstructions to elucidate the paleogeographic history of the India-Asia collision from the perspective of the Burma Terrane. The three key implications are: (1) the Burma Terrane was in an equatorial position distant from Asia from the Cretaceous until the Paleogene, (2) it was incorporated onto the Indian Plate in the latest Paleocene – middle Eocene, and (3) it subsequently moved northward with India. This latitudinal displacement explains why the Burma Terrane does not record major compressional deformation before the late Oligocene – early Miocene. Yet, the sedimentary basins of Myanmar received erosional products from the collision zone already in the Eocene. By the Miocene, they record rapid exhumation of the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis. The complete dataset is used to infer an India-Asia collision model with a Trans-Tethyan Arc, which comprises the Burma Terrane formed from Gondwanan crustal fragments. This model invites a critical re-evaluation of many aspects of the regional tectonic history, and has additional implications for Asian biotic and climatic evolution.

Résumé détaillé en français

L'orogène Himalayen-Tibétain, formé principalement à la suite de la collision entre l'Inde et l'Asie, est largement reconnu comme l'archétype de l'orogène pour l'étude des systèmes de collision entre continents. Il représente une interaction complexe de processus géodynamiques et environnementaux qui ont une profonde influence sur le climat régional et mondial. La surrection de la chaîne de montagne Himalaya-Tibet est une des causes possibles du début des moussons Asiatiques et du refroidissement global à la transition Éocène-Oligocène. Par conséquent, il est essentiel de déchiffrer l'évolution paléogéographique de l'orogène pendant la convergence de l'Inde et de l'Asie pour comprendre pleinement ces interactions. Cependant, cette évolution paléogéographique, ainsi que le moment de la collision elle-même, font toujours l'objet d'un débat intense dans la communauté des géosciences, ce qui se traduit par des modèles concurrents très différents.

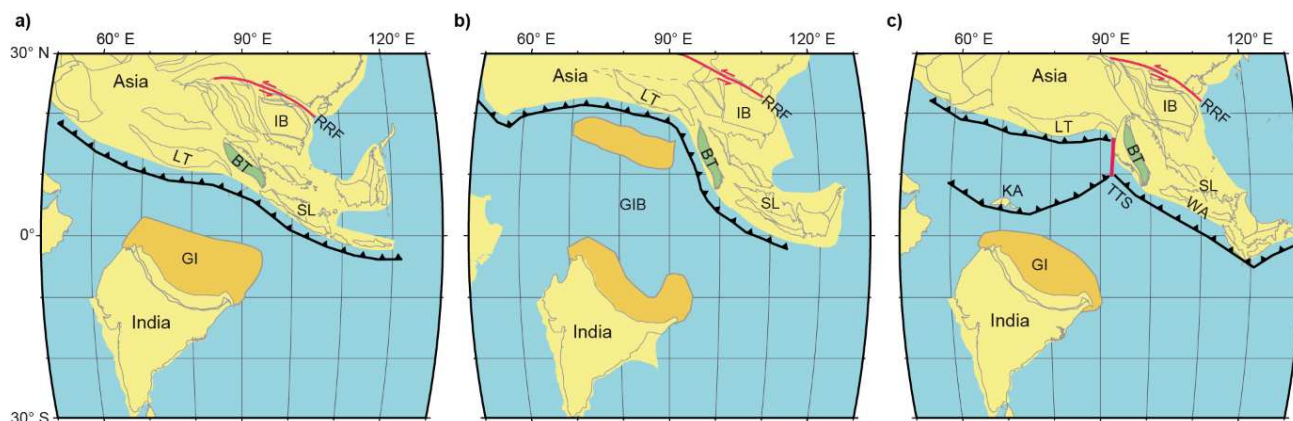


Figure 1 : Reconstructions des plaques tectoniques alternatives de la paléogéographie Inde-Asie à 60 Ma avec le logiciel GPlates : a) Reconstruction avec une zone de subduction presque linéaire et une extrusion importante de blocs d'Indochine; b) Reconstruction avec un Bassin de la Grande Inde; c) Reconstruction avec un système de subduction Trans-Téthysien. Abréviations, références, et plus de détails : Chapitre 4.

Les modèles traditionnels proposaient un scénario simple dans lequel la Plaque Indienne se déplaçait vers le nord jusqu'à la collision Éocène de la Grande Inde, la partie de la Plaque Indienne qui s'est subduite depuis la collision initiale, avec la marge de l'Asie du Sud (Fig. 1a). Cependant, des informations actualisées basées sur la première arrivée de sédiments ayant une affinité avec l'Asie sur la Plaque Indienne confirment une collision plus précoce au Paléocène (~58 Ma). Avec les contraintes tectoniques, cela place le continent Indien à une latitude quasi-équatoriale à cette époque, à des milliers de kilomètres de la marge de l'Asie du Sud. Une collision au Paléocène pourrait encore être compatible avec ce modèle en plaçant la marge Asiatique à de basses latitudes

($\sim 10^\circ\text{N}$), mais cette position est invalidée par les données paléomagnétiques. Par ailleurs, une Grande Inde continentale extra-large pourrait expliquer l'âge d'une collision au Paléocène. Cependant, ce scénario nécessiterait une subduction continentale de l'Inde d'une taille irréaliste et un raccourcissement important de la marge Asiatique, ce qui ne peut être résolu qu'en partie par l'extrusion latérale des blocs d'Indochine loin de la zone de collision, mais cette extrusion reste beaucoup plus élevée que ne le laissent supposer les données de géologie structurale. Pour tenter de résoudre ces divergences, deux nouveaux modèles ont été proposés : (1) les modèles du Bassin de la Grande Inde qui proposent l'existence d'un bassin océanique entre l'Inde et la Grande Inde qui aurait pu facilement se subduire après une première collision de fragments de la Grande Inde du nord avec l'Asie à 58 Ma jusqu'à une seconde collision de l'Inde avec l'Asie au Miocène (Fig. 1b), et (2) les modèles de collision de l'Arc Trans-Téthysien qui proposent que l'Inde a d'abord heurté un système de subduction Trans-Téthysien à ~ 60 à 50 Ma avant qu'ils n'entrent conjointement en collision avec l'Asie plus tard à la fin de l'Eocène (Fig. 1c). Une telle double zone de subduction rendrait également mieux compte des taux de convergence rapide inféré entre l'Inde et l'Asie avant la collision finale.

Ces vues contrastées sont en partie le résultat de la sous-étude des composantes occidentale et orientale de la zone de collision Himalayenne, longue de ~ 2700 km, par rapport à l'orogène central, long de ~ 2600 km. Le Terrane de Birmanie, la principale microplaque située à l'extrémité orientale de la zone de collision Himalayenne et qui comprend la majeure partie du Birmanie, en est un bon exemple (Fig. 2).

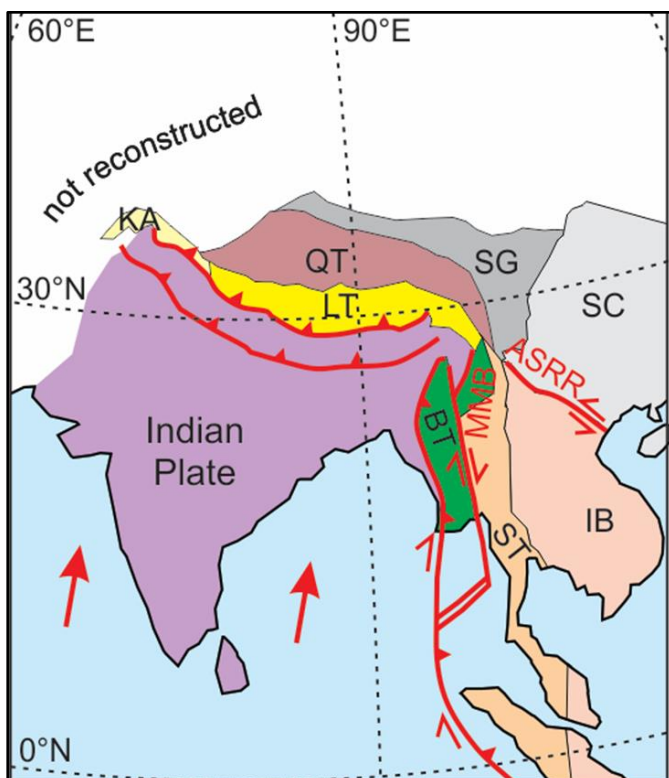


Figure 2 : *Cadre tectonique général de la collision entre l'Inde et l'Asie, et la Terrane de Birmanie.*

Abréviations, références, et plus de détails : Chapitre 1.

La recherche géologique en Birmanie présente des défis fondamentaux, notamment son isolement politique et scientifique au cours des 70 dernières années, son accès routier limité et la jungle qui couvre une grande partie de la l'exposition. Heureusement, le pays s'ouvre à la recherche scientifique depuis peu, ce qui permet de mieux comprendre son histoire géologique unique. Le cadre tectonique actuel du Terrane de Birmanie (Fig. 3) est caractérisé par une subduction hyper-oblique de la Plaque Indienne sous la marge active Birmane à l'ouest, provoquant un volcanisme sporadique dans l'Arc Wuntho-Popa qui affleurent au centre de cette microplaque à tendance N-S. À l'est, la Faille de Sagaing, une faille dextre très active, forme la limite du Terrane de Birmanie avec le Terrane de Sibumasu (Indochine) et se transforme par une ouverture océanique de la Mer d'Andaman au sud. Ces caractéristiques tectoniques permettent un mouvement décrochant vers le nord du Terrane de Birmanie, qui fait partie de la ceinture mobile Birmane proprement dite, ce qui entraîne une indentation continue avec l'Himalaya oriental au nord. La géologie du Terrane de Birmanie lui-même est traditionnellement divisée en plusieurs ceintures orientées approximativement vers le nord-sud. Les Bassins du Centre de la Birmanie couvrent la majeure partie du Terrane de Birmanie, constitué de sédiments Albien à Quaternaire. Pour cette raison, le socle du Terrane de Birmanie est mal exposé et mal compris, avec les seuls affleurements sporadiques trouvés dans l'Arc Wuntho-Popa dans la partie centrale du Terrane de Birmanie et aux Chaînes Indo-Birmanes, une chaîne de montagnes formant la limite occidentale du Terrane de Birmanie. Ces roches du socle contiennent des preuves apparemment contrastées de l'origine du Terrane de Birmanie, avec des âges de zircons détritiques et des assemblages de fossiles suggérant une origine du Gondwana, Sibumasu ou Cathaysia. En plus, une partie des Chaînes Indo-Birmanes constitue potentiellement un bloc tectonique distinct dérivé du Gondwana, appelé le Bloc du Mont Victoria. Ce Bloc du Mont Victoria est séparé du Terrane de Birmanie par l'Ophiolite de la Ceinture Occidentale des Chaînes Indo-Birmanes, qui, selon une autre interprétation, consiste en des nappes de matériau d'accrétion. L'Arc Wuntho-Popa lui-même est le principal arc volcanique du Terrane de Birmanie, divisant les Bassins du Centre de la Birmanie en bassins orientés N-S en position d'avant-arc et d'arrière-arc. Il s'est développé au Crétacé Supérieur (~110-90 Ma) sous la forme d'un arc de type Andin suite à la mise en place de l'Ophiolite de la Ceinture Occidentale. De l'autre côté de cette ceinture ophiolitique, la majorité des Chaînes Indo-Birmanes constituent un prisme d'accrétion qui s'est développé en raison de la subduction de la Plaque Indienne. Les Bassins du Centre de la Birmanie sont coupés à l'est par la Faille de Sagaing, qui forme la limite complexe avec les roches plus anciennes du Paléozoïque-Mésozoïque du Terrane de Sibumasu, à côté de l'Ophiolite de la

Ceinture de Jade et de la Ceinture de Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui, une ceinture avec un haut degré de métamorphisme.

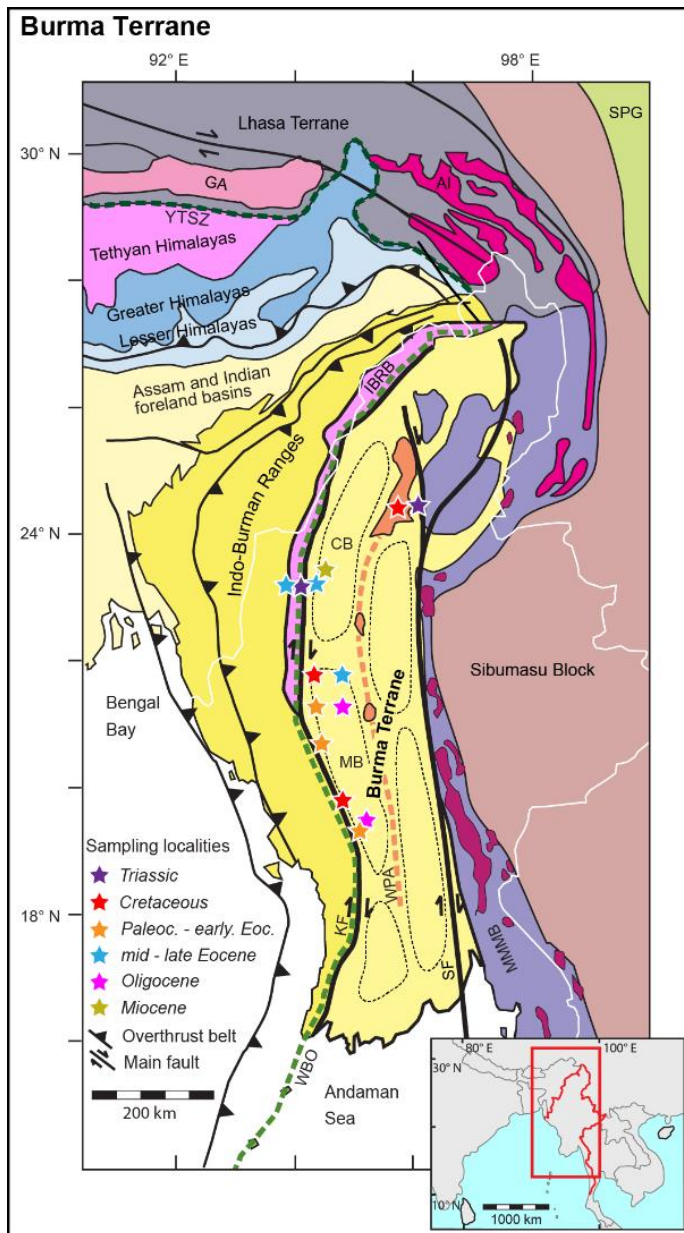


Figure 3 : Carte géologique généralisée de la Birmanie avec les localités échantillonnées dans le cadre de ce projet (Étoiles). Abréviations, références, et plus de détails : Chapitres 2 et 3.

Ce cadre géologique unique, mais mal compris, a donné lieu à un rôle fondamentalement différent pour le Terrane de Birmanie dans les trois modèles de collision Inde-Asie mentionnés ci-dessus (Fig. 1). Dans les modèles continentaux traditionnels de la Grande Inde à forte extrusion, le Terrane de Birmanie est initialement situé à une latitude relativement élevée au Paléogène, à côté du Terrane de Lhasa, dans le cadre d'une marge Asiatique linéaire et approximativement orientée E-O. De cette position, le Terrane de Birmanie a été extrudé vers son emplacement actuel. Il est important de

noter que l'Arc volcanique Wuntho-Popa du Terrane de Birmanie est interprété dans ce contexte comme la continuation vers l'est de l'Arc de Gangdese du Terrane de Lhasa, ce qui a été la raison principale de nombreuses études visant à reconstruire le Terrane de Birmanie près de sa latitude actuelle. Cependant, l'Arc Wuntho-Popa est actuellement orienté approximativement N-S et ces modèles nécessitent donc une rotation post-collision importante du Terrane de Birmanie dans le sens horaire. En revanche, la marge de l'Asie du Sud-Est est plus conservatrice dans les modèles océaniques de la Grande Inde pendant la collision, et le Terrane de Birmanie subit donc peu de rotation post-collision, mais subit plutôt une convergence hyper-oblique avec l'Inde déjà au début du Paléogène. Enfin, la position du Terrane de Birmanie est moins contrainte dans les modèles de subduction Trans-Téthysien, car plusieurs études ont proposé qu'il pourrait avoir fait partie de l'Arc Incertus, l'arc insulaire intra-océanique du système de subduction Trans-Téthysien. Cela permettrait potentiellement d'obtenir une latitude plus méridionale pour le Terrane de Birmanie au cours des premières périodes de collision. Ceci illustre comment le Terrane de Birmanie offre une excellente opportunité de déterminer l'évolution de l'orogène (oriental) de l'Himalaya et la collision entre l'Inde et l'Asie.

À cette fin, l'objectif de cette thèse était de déchiffrer l'évolution paléogéographique du Terrane de Birmanie afin d'apporter de nouveaux éclairages dans cet important débat sur la collision entre l'Inde et l'Asie. Les données paléomagnétiques fournissent des contraintes sur le mouvement rotationnel et latitudinal des terranes tectoniques et constituent donc la majeure partie des données présentées dans cette étude (Figs. 3 et 4). Le travail sur le champ paléomagnétique au cours de cette thèse a consisté en trois saisons d'échantillonnage paléomagnétique en Birmanie : Quatre semaines en novembre 2017, cinq semaines en janvier 2019 et deux semaines en janvier 2020. Ces travaux de terrain ont été entrepris après l'obtention de données préliminaires suite à un premier échantillonnage en décembre 2016 par l'équipe encadrante et dont les résultats sont aussi inclus dans cette thèse. Le travail sur le terrain a été dirigé par Alexis Licht pour la sédimentaologie et l'échantillonnage paléomagnétique a été encadré par Pierrick Roperch et Guillaume Dupont-Nivet. Parallèlement à l'échantillonnage paléomagnétique, des échantillons ont été prélevés pour des datations U-Pb sur zircons détritiques (A. Licht), de la thermochronologie sur apatite (N. Cogné), des datations $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ (G. Ruffet) et un échantillonnage pour des études palynologiques (H. Huang et C. Hoorn). Les deux principales zones d'étude étaient l'avant-arc Birman, composé du Bassin de Chindwin au nord et du Bassin Minbu au sud, ainsi que les Montagnes Wuntho, le segment nord de l'Arc Wuntho-Popa à prédominance Crétacée. La prospection et l'échantillonnage paléomagnétiques ont été difficiles en Birmanie, en raison de la végétation qui recouvre de nombreux affleurements, de la forte altération des affleurements due au climat tropical et de la faible disponibilité de cartes

géologiques détaillées. Par conséquent, la prospection a généralement consisté à explorer la campagne tout en recherchant sur des images satellites des affleurements potentiels dans les rivières, les bords de routes et les carrières utilisées pour la construction de routes. Les lieux d'échantillonnage lors des premiers travaux sur le terrain en 2017 étaient les sédiments de l'Éocène supérieur au Miocène moyen exposés dans une section sédimentaire homocline autour du village de Kalewa (Bassin de Chindwin), et le complexe volcanique du Crétacé Supérieur des Montagnes Wuntho. Au cours des travaux de terrain suivants, en 2019, l'échantillonnage a été étendu aux sédiments du Paléocène à l'Oligocène tardif du Bassin de Minbu, au sud. Ici, la Formation Paunggyi du Paléocène et la Formation Laungshe de l'Éocène inférieur ont été échantillonnées près des villages de Sidoktaya et Datkon. De plus, une section magnétostratigraphique a été échantillonnée près de la ville de Minbu dans la Formation Yaw de l'Éocène supérieur et la Formation Shwezetaw de l'Oligocène inférieur pour delimitier la Transition Éocène-Oligocène. Des sites paléomagnétiques ont également été obtenus dans la Formation Padaung de l'Oligocène moyenne, dans l'anticlinal de la pagode de Tantkyitaung à l'ouest de Bagan et dans la Formation Pondaung de l'Éocène supérieur, exposée dans l'anticlinal des Montagnes Pondaung qui forme la limite entre les Bassins de Chindwin et de Minbu. Enfin, des sites d'exploration ont également été forés dans les Chaînes Indo-Birmane au cours du deuxième travail de terrain, consistant en turbidites et en unités de mélange ophiolitique du Trias au Paléogène à l'ouest de la ville de Kalay, et en roches péridotites ophiolitiques à l'ouest de Datkon dans le Bassin de Minbu. Les résultats préliminaires de la Formation Laungshe à Sidoktaya étant prometteurs, le but du troisième et dernier travail de terrain en 2020 était d'échantillonner davantage de sites paléomagnétiques plus au nord dans le bassin du Minbu, près du village de Saw. Les sites autour de Saw comprennent les Formations Laungshe, Tilin et Tabyin du début de l'Éocène, ainsi que la dernière Formation Kabaw du Crétacé.



Figure 4 : *Echantillonnage paléomagnétique des roches volcaniques (à gauche) et des sédiments (à droite) du Terrane de Birmanie. Plus de détails : Chapitre 3.*

Au total, 1740 échantillons paléomagnétiques orientés ont été forés dans le cadre de cette thèse, en utilisant des équipements et des procédures standard du paléomagnétisme. Les échantillons paléomagnétiques ont été mesurés dans le laboratoire de paléomagnétisme de Géosciences Rennes (Université de Rennes 1), en particulier sur un magnétomètre cryogénique 2G installé dans une salle blindée magnétiquement. Les procédures de mesure standard ont été suivies, y compris la désaimantation thermique ou par champs alternatifs à 3 axes. En outre, des mesures de l'Anisotropie de la Susceptibilité Magnétique (AMS), de la susceptibilité magnétique, de l'Aimantation Rémanente Isotherme (IRM) et des cycles d'hystérésis magnétique ont également été effectués. Les ensembles de données paléomagnétiques obtenus ont été complétés par les résultats de la sédimentologie, de la géochronologie (âge du zircon détritique U/Pb, de l'apatite U/Pb et des traces de fission de l'apatite) et de la minéralogie (observations au microscope optique et au Microscope Électronique à Balayage), puis intégrés dans des modèles paléogéographiques et tectoniques robustes à l'aide du logiciel GPlates.

Le premier ensemble de résultats acquis fournit le cadre de cette étude, en utilisant des données paléomagnétiques du Crétacé Supérieur et de l'Éocène supérieur, ainsi que des datations Ar/Ar et des observations minéralogiques, pour donner les premières contraintes sur la paléoposition du Terrane de Birmanie. Les résultats du Crétacé Supérieur ont été obtenus dans la région de Wuntho, le segment nord de l'Arc Wuntho-Popa, qui est principalement caractérisé par le Batholite Kanza Chaung (~110-90 Ma), mais qui contient également des dépôts volcaniques et sédimentaires d'âge similaire. Les données paléomagnétiques provenant de 21 sites forés dans les roches intrusives du Batholite de Kanza Chaung ont permis d'obtenir des directions caractéristiques avec des aimantations primaires portées par la magnétite. Aucune preuve d'un basculement significatif de ce batholite n'a été trouvée. Les 23 autres sites acquis de l'Andésite de Mawgyi et du Groupe de Kondan Chaung, composés de roches volcaniques, volcanoclastiques et de sédiments, ont probablement été réaimantés par la mise en place du Batholite de Kanza Chaung. Ceci est démontré par l'observation de réaimantations liées à l'altération hydrothermale mise en évidence par des observations minéralogiques, et les âges similaires en Ar/Ar de ~97-87 Ma à ceux obtenus pour le Batholite de Kanza Chaung.

Les directions moyennes du Batholite de Kanza Chaung et les directions réaimantées de façon homogène du Groupe de Kondan Chaung donnent un pôle du Crétacé Supérieur avec une grande rotation dans le sens horaire de $60.4 \pm 8.7^\circ$ par rapport à une Eurasie Stable et une latitude de l'hémisphère sud proche de l'équateur de $5.0 \pm 4.7^\circ\text{S}$ (Fig. 5a). Les résultats de la fin de l'Éocène ont été obtenus dans le Bassin de Chindwin, le bassin de l'avant-arc nord du Terrane de Birmanie, où a été échantillonnée une section sédimentaire homocline comprenant les grès, siltstones, mudstones

et sidérites marins peu profonds de la Formation Yaw. Une couche de tuf datée dans la Formation Yaw donne une contrainte d'âge de ~ 38 Ma. Les aimantations primaires provenant de 168 échantillons dans cette section donnent une rotation dans le sens horaire négligeable de $4.6 \pm 3.5^\circ$ par rapport à l'Eurasie Stable, indiquant une rotation majeure dans le sens horaire entre le début du Crétacé Supérieur et la fin de l'Éocène (Fig. 5b,c). En outre, la direction moyenne de la fin de l'Éocène donne une latitude de l'hémisphère nord proche de l'équateur de $2.4 \pm 1.5^\circ$ N, qui ne devient que légèrement plus élevée ($4.1 \pm 2.3^\circ$ N) après correction pour une éventuelle compaction. Les paléolatitudes de l'hémisphère sud – quasi-équatoriale du Crétacé Supérieur à l'Éocène supérieur que ces données impliquent, contrastent fortement avec les études précédentes, qui plaçaient généralement le Terrane de Birmanie près de son emplacement actuel (Fig. 5c).

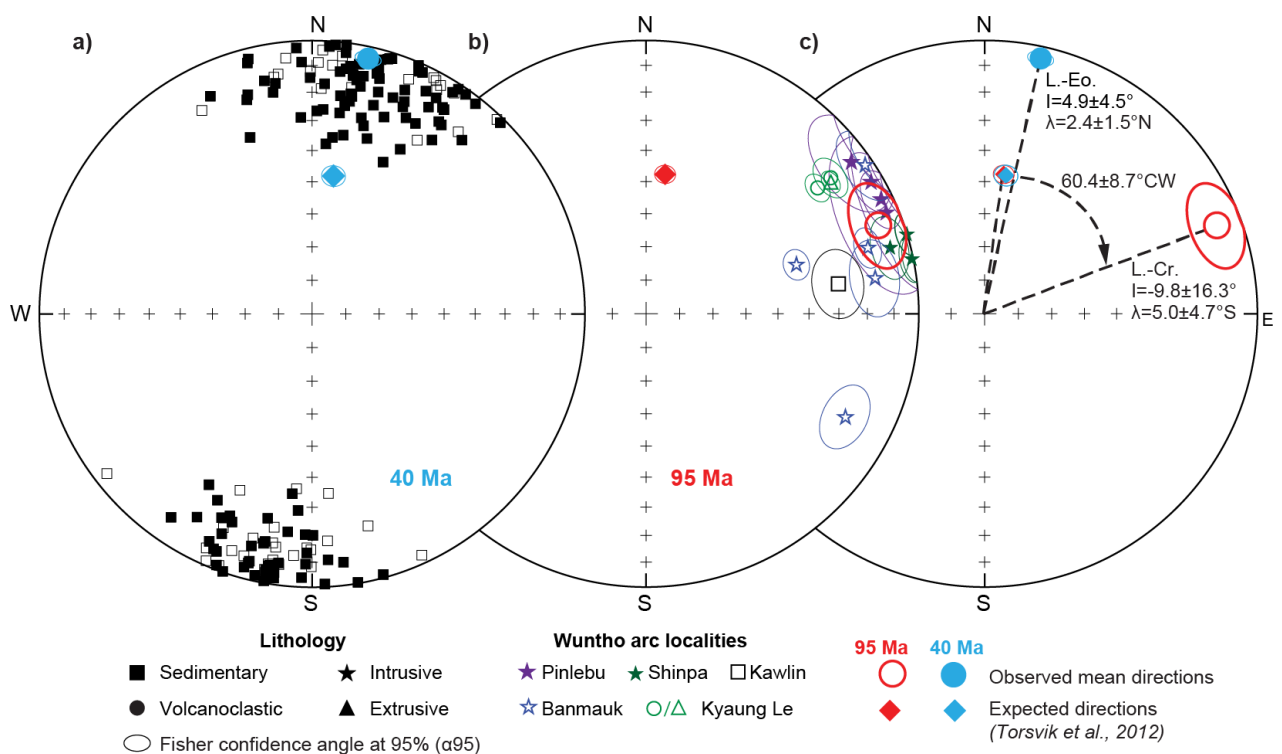


Figure 5 : Projections stéréonet du premier ensemble de résultats paléomagnétiques du Crétacé Supérieur et de la fin de l'Éocène. Abréviations, références, et plus de détails : Chapitre 4.

La latitude du Terrane de Birmanie du Crétacé Supérieur est éloignée de celle attendue pour la marge de l'Asie du Sud et correspond donc le mieux aux modèles de subduction Trans-Téthysien, où le Terrane de Birmanie représente un segment de l'Arc Incertus intra-océanique. Au début du Paléogène, l'Inde est entrée en collision avec ce système de subduction Trans-Téthysien lors de sa convergence vers le nord avec l'Asie et le Terrane de Birmanie s'est déplacé vers le nord à ses côtés (Fig. 6). À la fin de l'Éocène, la rotation dans le sens horaire du Terrane de Birmanie s'est achevée et la convergence entre l'Inde et le Terrane de Birmanie avec la marge du sud-est Asiatique est

devenue hyper-oblique (Fig. 6). Cependant, le pôle de la fin de l'Éocène indique que le Terrane de Birmanie était encore situé à des latitudes quasi-équatoriales à cette époque, ce qui suggère un mouvement de glissement vers le nord d'environ 2000 km le long d'une "Faille de Proto Sagaing" depuis cette époque. Au-delà de la géodynamique, ces résultats suggèrent un endémisme insulaire pour les ambres Crétacé du Terrane de Birmanie, très riches en biodiversité et qui font l'objet de plus d'une centaine de publications chaque année, et un climat de mousson fortement équatorial en Birmanie pendant l'Éocène. La principale conclusion de ce premier ensemble de contraintes sur la position du Terrane de Birmanie est que son histoire tectonique est incompatible avec les modèles continentaux et océaniques de la Grande Inde et qu'elle est mieux interprétée dans un cadre géodynamique impliquant une double collision de l'Inde avec un système de subduction Trans-Téthysien et l'Asie.

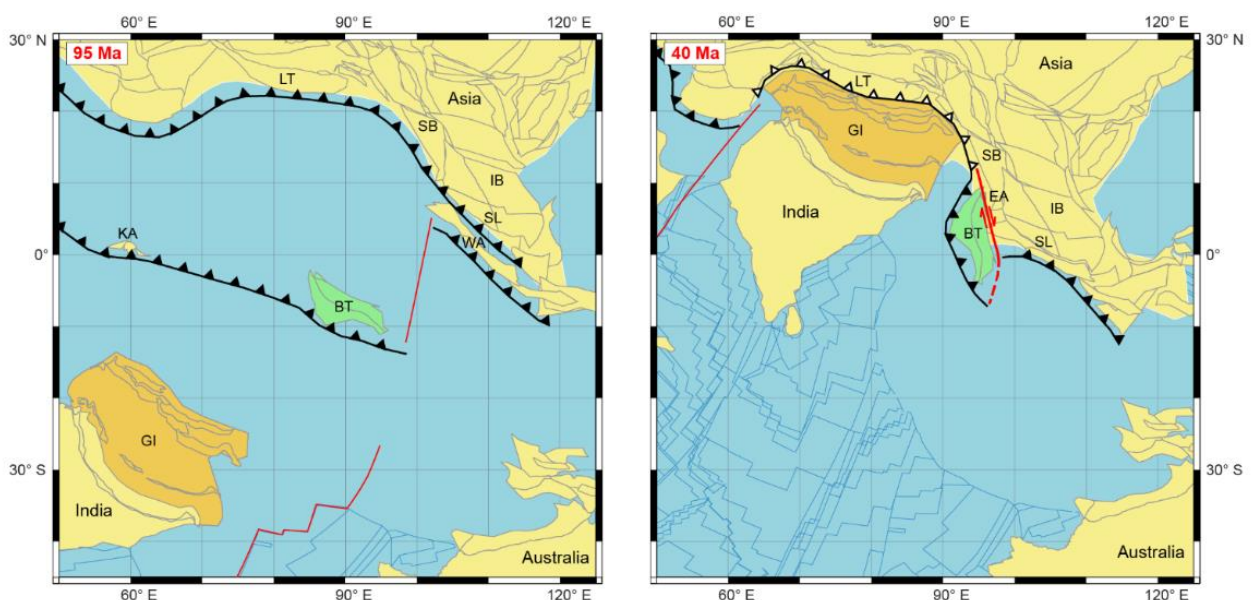
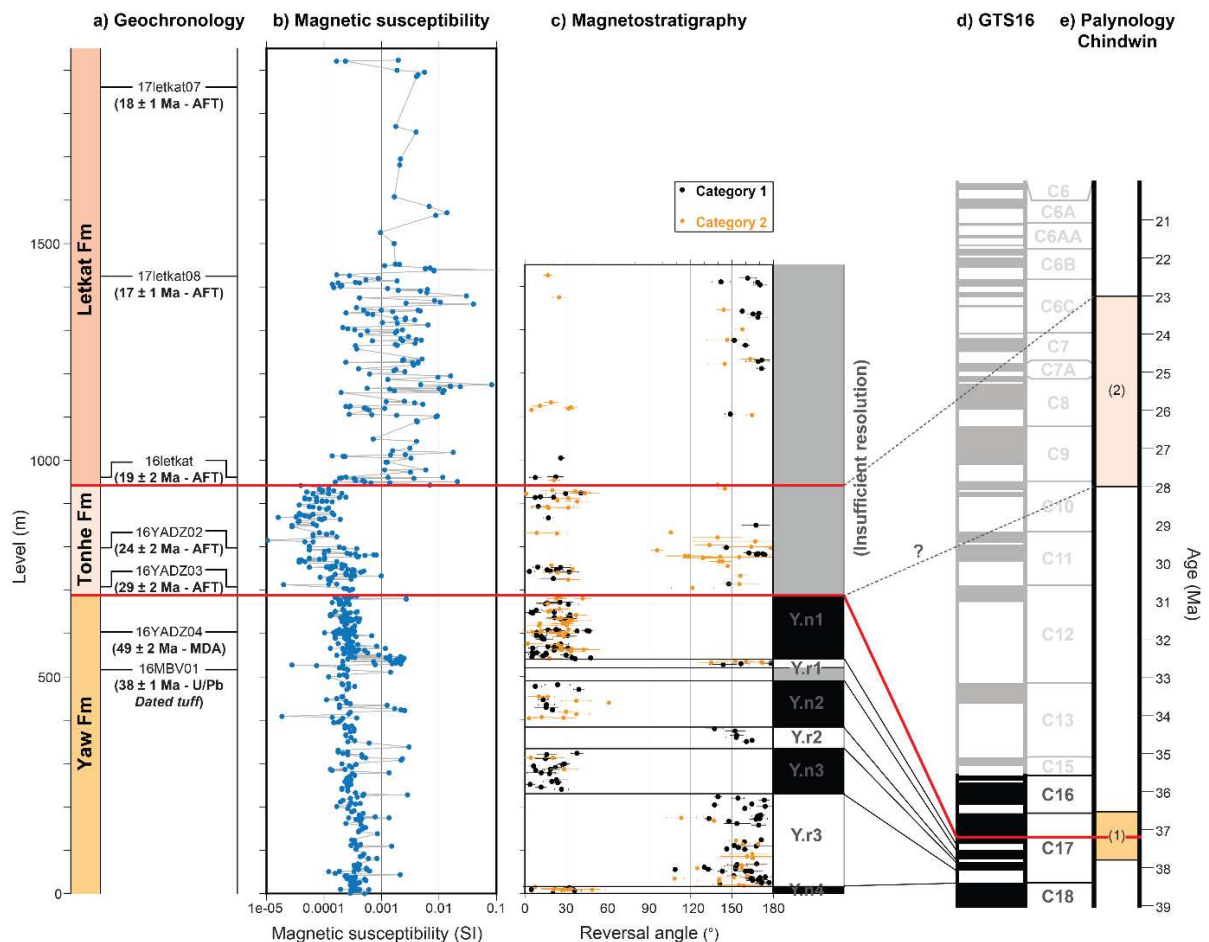


Figure 6 : Reconstructions initiales de ce projet du Terrane de Birmanie et de l'Asie à 95 Ma (à gauche) et 40 Ma (à droite) avec le logiciel GPlates. Abréviations, références, et plus de détails : Chapitre 4.

Afin de vérifier plus avant ce cadre tectonique actualisé pour le Terrane de Birmanie, les archives sédimentaires du Cénozoïque de l'avant-arc Birman ont été étudiées, car elles auraient dû enregistrer les changements du cadre tectonique, de la provenance et des paléoenvironnements au cours du long voyage de ~2000 km vers le nord, de l'équateur vers la zone de collision Himalayenne. À cette fin, les résultats de la sédimentologie, de la magnétostratigraphie, de la géochronologie (les âges zircon détritique U/Pb, apatite U/Pb et les traces de fission sur apatite) et les propriétés magnétiques ont été obtenues dans les échantillons de la Formation Yaw de l'Éocène supérieur, la Formation Tonhe de l'Oligocène supérieur et la Formation Letkat du Miocène inférieur du Bassin de

Chindwin. Parallèlement au contexte tectonique des plaques mis à jour, ces données permettent d'élucider l'évolution paléogéographique du Terrane de Birmanie et de l'Himalaya oriental. La section sédimentaire étudiée est caractérisée par deux changements significatifs dans les faciès sédimentaires, les propriétés magnétiques, la minéralogie et la provenance. Ces changements ont été interprétés comme deux hiatus sédimentaires de la fin de l'Éocène - Oligocène moyen et Oligocène le plus récent - début du Miocène, tous deux étant la conséquence d'une importante translation vers le nord du Terrane de Birmanie (Fig. 7).

Figure 7 : Aperçu des résultats de la stratigraphie (a), géochronologiques (a), de la susceptibilité magnétique (b) et de la magnétostratigraphie (c) du Bassin de Chindwin, comparé avec l'échelle de temps de la polarité géomagnétique (GTS16) et contraintes d'âge. Les lignes rouges mettent en évidence les deux hiatus sédimentaires de la fin de l'Éocène - Oligocène moyen et Oligocène le plus récent - début du Miocène. Abréviations, références, et plus de détails : Chapitre 5.



La Formation Yaw présente une variété de faciès sédimentaires comprenant des grès deltaïques et fluviaux, des couches de charbon et des couches de sidérite anoxique. Ensemble, ces faciès sédimentaires correspondent à un paléoenvironnement estuarien quasi-fermé. Pendant le dépôt de la Formation Yaw, l'Arc Wuntho-Popa et sa continuation au nord comme partie de l'Arc Trans-

Téthysien (Batholite de Lohit) ont été les sources sédimentaires probables, comme le montrent les données géochronologiques. Les conditions anoxiques et l'altération chimique étaient importantes dans ce paléoenvironnement estuarien quasi-fermé, entraînant la disparition de la magnétite et la formation de couches de sidérite riches en fer. Heureusement, un enregistrement magnétostratigraphique fiable de 298 échantillons a pu être obtenu, montrant un intervalle d'âge de ~38.4-37.2 Ma et des taux de subsidence rapide de type pull-apart liés à la déformation strike-slip (Fig. 8). La dernière discordance entre l'Éocène et l'Oligocène moyen marque la transition vers des conditions purement fluviales dans la Formation Tonhe caractérisée par des grès, des siltstones et des paléosols. Ce changement correspond au débordement du Bassin de Chindwin suite à la subsidence rapide antérieure. En outre, la Formation Tonhe enregistre une phase d'exhumation de la fin de l'Oligocène dans la région source des sédiments, qui était probablement constituée de sédiments recyclés. Le début de la collision de l'Arc Trans-Téthysien avec l'Asie explique probablement ce premier soulèvement et débordement de l'Éocène tardif - Oligocène moyen, ainsi que la provenance des sédiments du Bassin de Chindwin. Cette collision s'est propagée vers le sud, car on n'observe pas de discordance mais une sédimentation marine continue dans le Bassin de Minbu au sud au cours du dernier Eocène - Oligocène moyen. La deuxième discordance entre les Formations de Tonhe et de Letkat de l'Oligocène tardif - début du Miocène est caractérisée par un brusque déplacement vers des sédiments fluviaux en tresse constitués de grès à gros grains et un apport accru de grains métamorphiques tels que le quartz, la biotite, le muscovite, l'épidote et l'amphibole. De plus, les âges U-Pb sur apatite et les traces de fission apatite montrent une phase majeure d'exhumation au Miocène inférieur. Cette phase est possiblement associée à de l'extrusion dans l'orogène de l'Himalaya Oriental (Fig. 8). Cette deuxième discordance Oligocène tardive - Miocène précoce peut être tracée comme une discordance angulaire à travers tous les bassins sédimentaires du Terrane de Birmanie. Ainsi, la deuxième discordance représente une phase de déformation régionale qui correspond à l'entrée du Terrane de Birmanie dans la zone de collision de l'Himalaya Oriental, suite à la propagation vers le sud de la collision entre l'Inde et l'Asie. Cela a conduit à l'extrusion vers le sud-est de certaines parties de la zone de collision de l'Himalaya Oriental (Ceinture Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui), à la mise en place de la ceinture mobile de Birmanie avec des failles dextres plus prononcées dans les Chaînes Indo-Birmanes, et au développement du système de drainage moderne de l'Himalaya.

Afin de répondre aux questions restantes dans le nouveau modèle de collision Inde-Asie proposé avec le Terrane de Birmanie dans le cadre du système de subduction Trans-Téthysienne, l'ensemble de données paléomagnétiques suivant a été utilisé pour fournir des reconstructions continues des plaques de 95 à 23 Ma dans le logiciel GPLates. Les questions restantes portent sur l'origine pré-

Crétacée du Terrane de Birmanie, le moment de la rotation majeure dans le sens horaire, le moment de son incorporation dans la Plaque Indienne et l'âge de la collision entre le Terrane de Birmanie et Sibumasu. Les données finales comprennent une série de résultats paléomagnétiques provenant des Bassins de Minbu et de Chindwin. Les lithologies échantillonnées comprennent les sédiments du Paléocène supérieur et de l'Éocène moyen des Formations de Paunggyi, Laungshe, Tilin et Tabyin près des villages de Sidoktaya et Saw, les sédiments de l'Éocène supérieur de la Formation Pondaung dans les Montagnes Pondaung, les sédiments de l'Oligocène moyen de la Formation Padaung à l'ouest de Bagan et les sédiments du Miocène moyen de la Formation Natma au nord de Kalewa.

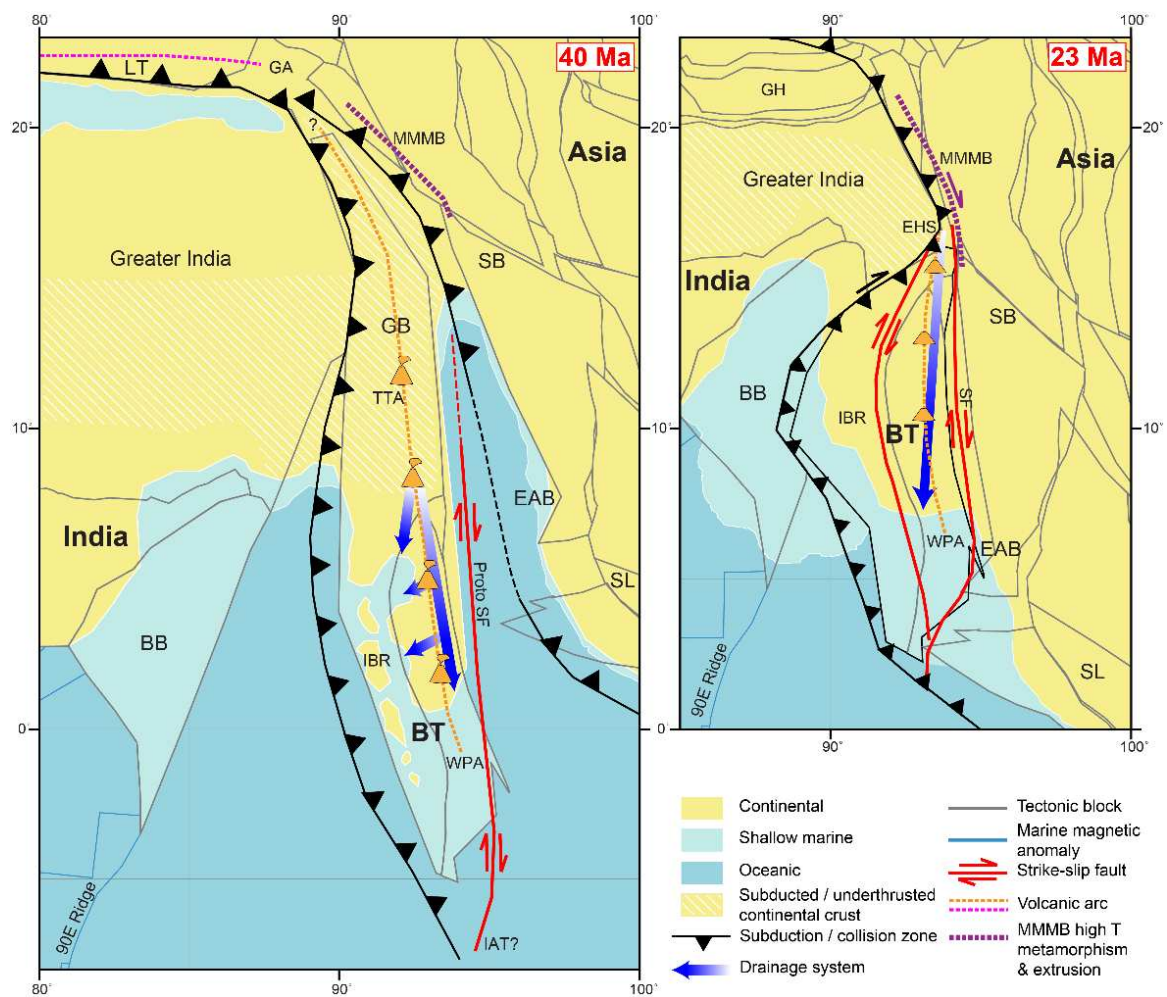


Figure 8 : Paléogéographie régionale du Terrane de Birmanie à 40 Ma (à gauche) et 23 Ma (à droite). Abréviations, références, et plus de détails : Chapitre 5.

Le premier groupe de sédiments du Paléocène supérieur et de l'Éocène moyen a donné d'excellents résultats de désaimantation sur sept sites, principalement à partir des marnes argileuses ou les silts très fins de couleur gri-bleue, tandis que les directions paléomagnétiques obtenues à partir des tufs étaient généralement plus dispersées. Les directions moyennes de la fin du Paléocène - Éocène moyen présentent des déclinaisons généralement orientées vers l'est et des paléolatitudes de

l'hémisphère sud à des paléolatitudes proches de zéro, similaires à la position de l'Inde à cette époque, malgré la présence de rotations locales dues aux complexités tectoniques locales autour de Sidoktaya et de Saw. La Formation Pondaung de l'Éocène supérieur a fourni des résultats paléomagnétiques sur des échantillons dans les paléosols, qui ont été affectés par une altération chimique sévère et une réaimantation importante dans le champ actuel. Heureusement, pour des échantillons suffisants, les aimantations caractéristiques portées par la magnétite et l'hématite présentent des changements de polarité magnétique entre différentes couches ou sites différents qui confirment une acquisition pendant le dépôt ou au cours d'une diagénèse précoce dans les paléosols. La direction moyenne résultante, avec une rotation négligeable et une paléolatitudes quasi-équatoriale, est indissociable de la Formation Yaw de la fin de l'Éocène et d'un âge similaire, ce qui indique qu'elles peuvent être regroupées. Leur paléolatitudes combinée est cohérente avec la position de l'Inde à la fin de l'Éocène. Les résultats paléomagnétiques de 29 échantillons de silts fins dans la Formation Padaung de l'Oligocène moyen donnent à nouveau des latitudes proches de l'équateur qui sont similaires à la position de l'Inde. Les aimantations dans les échantillons de la Formation Padaung sont portées par la magnétite. Cependant, la dispersion augmente après correction de pendage. Ce test de pli négatif ne permet pas d'assurer que ces sites enregistrent bien une aimantation caractéristique primaire. Ce résultat pourrait aussi s'expliquer par une petite rotation tectonique relative entre les sites de part et d'autres de l'anticlinal et la présence d'une faille. La Formation Natma du Miocène moyen est constituée de grès fluviatiles et de nombreux paléosols qui ont été échantillonnés pour l'étude paléomagnétique. Malgré la présence d'une intense altération chimique et d'une surimpression du champ actuel dans ces paléosols, une moyenne direction paléomagnétique a pu être acquise à partir des directions caractéristiques portées par la magnétite et l'hématite. Cette direction moyenne montre encore une rotation négligeable et une paléolatitudes plus au nord que celles observées dans les sédiments plus anciens. Ce résultat montre que les données dans les sédiments Paléogène sont effectivement anormales et ne peuvent pas être expliquées par le phénomène d'«inclination shallowing». Trois implications clés peuvent être tirées de l'ensemble des résultats paléomagnétiques, à savoir 1) le Terrane de Birmanie se trouvait proche de l'équateur dans l'hémisphère sud éloigné de la marge de l'Asie du Sud du début du Crétacé Supérieur jusqu'au début du Paléogène, 2) le Terrane de Birmanie a subi une rotation majeure dans le sens horaire et a été incorporé à la Plaque Indienne au Paléocène tardif - Éocène moyen, et 3) il s'est ensuite déplacé vers le nord avec l'Inde le long d'un système dextral de glissement vers l'est formant la limite de la Plaque Indienne (Fig. 9).

La position initiale éloignée de la marge de l'Asie du Sud au début du Crétacé Supérieur, parallèlement à l'activité volcanique intense et à la subduction à cette époque, correspond le mieux

au système de subduction Trans-Téthysienne intra-océanique précédemment proposé pour le Terrane de Birmanie (Fig. 10). Ceci est en outre corroboré par des tendances similaires d'activité volcanique et de mise en place d'ophiolite le long d'autres segments proposés du système de subduction Trans-Téthysienne, tels que l'Arc du Kohistan intra-océanique et l'Ophiolite du Spontang dans l'Himalaya Occidental. Ce cadre tectonique nouveau explique les différentes origines pré-Cretacé proposées du Terrane de Birmanie, à savoir le Gondwana, Sibumasu ou Cathaysien, car des fragments crustaux d'origines diverses ont pu être incorporés dans le système de subduction Trans-Téthysien lors de la formation du Terrane de Birmanie. Par ailleurs, le système de subduction Trans-Téthysien s'est initialement développé sur l'Archipel de l'Argoland, un système d'arcs insulaires supposé composé de fragments crustaux séparés du Gondwana à ~160 Ma. Les résultats paléomagnétiques présentés dans cette étude ne permettent pas encore de distinguer ces origines Argoland ou composite.

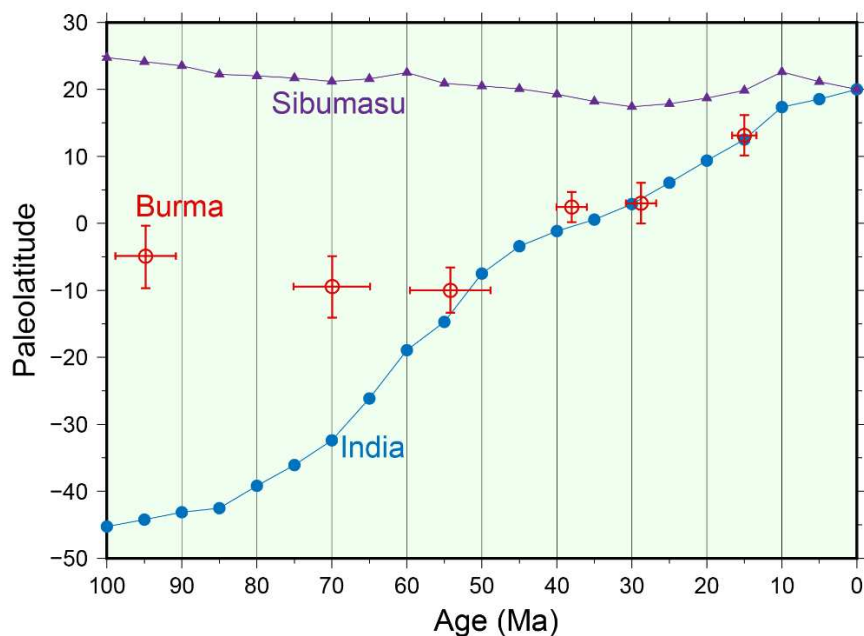


Figure 9 : *Mouvement latitudinal du Terrane de Birmanie de 100-0 Ma, en utilisant les résultats paléomagnétiques de cette étude, comparé aux mouvements latitudinaux de l'Inde et de Sibumasu. Abréviations, références, et plus de détails : Chapitre 6.*

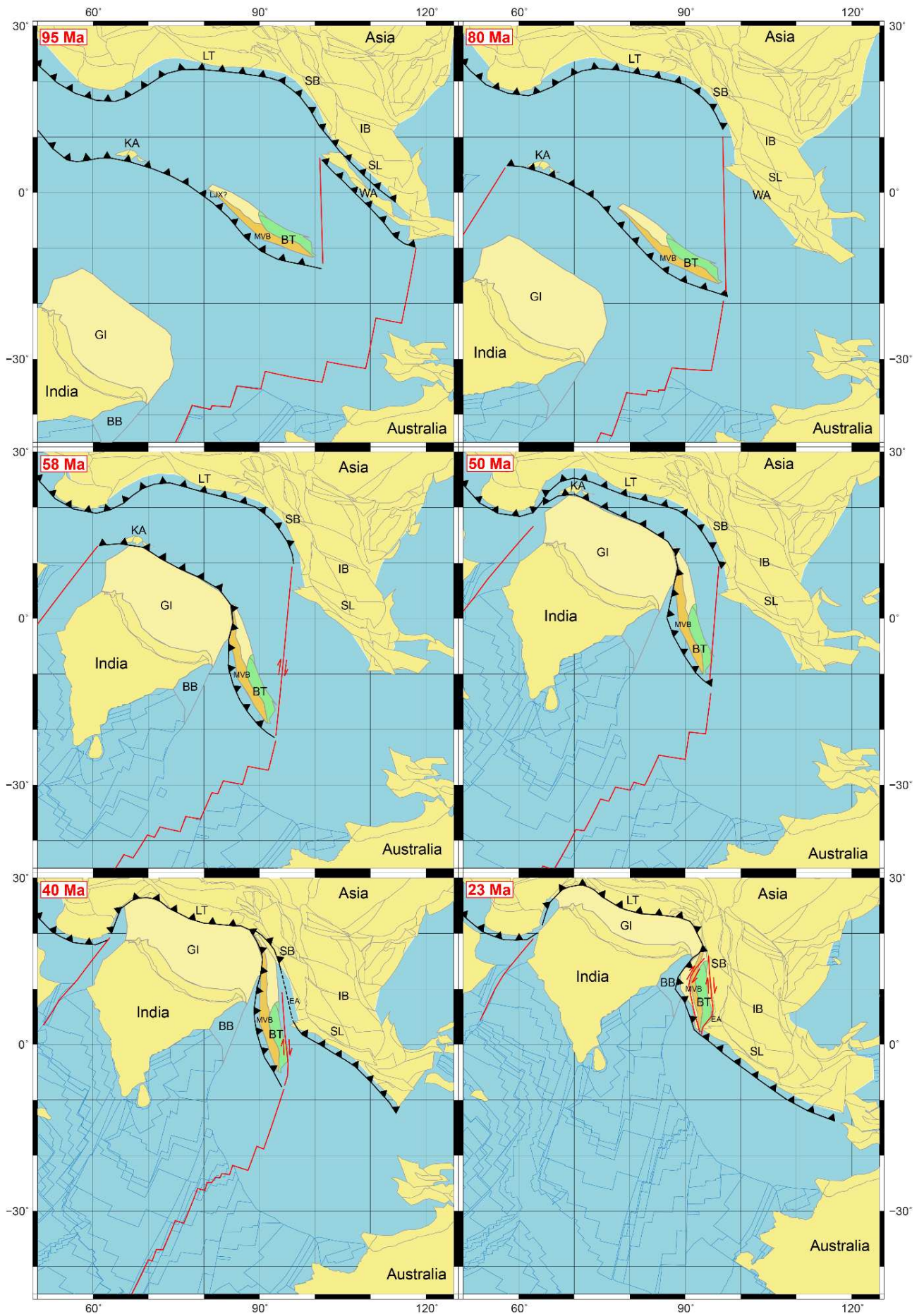
En tout cas, l'Inde est entrée en collision avec le système de subduction Trans-Téthysien au cours du Paléocène tardif - Éocène moyen, ce qui a provoqué une rotation majeure dans le sens horaire du Terrane de Birmanie et peut-être un rollback asymétrique le long de sa marge de subduction (Fig. 10). Il a ensuite été incorporé à la Plaque Indienne et a commencé son mouvement covalant vers le nord avec l'Inde le long d'une faille de transform dextrale à son est. Cependant, il n'y a pas de preuve d'une collision directe entre le Terrane de Birmanie et l'Inde, donc probablement l'Inde a plutôt

heurté une région de la Grande Birmanie qui forme la continuation vers le nord de l'Arc Wuntho-Popa en tant que partie de l'Arc Trans-Téthysien. Cette région de la Grande Birmanie a aujourd'hui presque complètement disparu par subduction ou par chevauchement sous la marge Asiatique, mais un vestige possible est le Batholite de Lohit dans la Syntaxe de l'Himalaya Oriental. En raison de la position relative du Terrane de Birmanie par rapport à l'Inde depuis la fin du Paléocène - Éocène moyen jusqu'à l'Oligocène, il est probable que ce système de faille transformante dextre a duré jusqu'à cette époque (Fig. 10). À la fin de l'Oligocène - milieu du Miocène, le Terrane de Birmanie est entré en collision avec le nord de Sibumasu, en accord avec les observations susmentionnées des Bassins du Centre de la Birmanie, l'ouverture de la Mer d'Andaman au sud, l'extrusion dans la zone de collision de l'Himalaya Oriental et la mise en place de la ceinture mobile Birmane (Figs. 8 et 10). Depuis lors, la Faille de Sagaing au Néogène a permis au Terrane Birman de se déplacer plus au nord.

Les autres sites d'échantillonnage paléomagnétique n'ont pas fourni de résultats publiables.

L'altération intense des roches qui se traduit par une surimcomposante secondaire d'aimantation rémanente dans le champ actuel, les incertitudes dans l'estimation de l'âge, les déformations locales et les réaimantations sont malheureusement des problèmes récurrents lors des recherches paléomagnétiques en Birmanie. La plupart des localités d'échantillonnage paléomagnétique ont toutes été plus ou moins affectées par un ou plusieurs de ces problèmes. Les sites préliminaires du socle présumé du Terrane de Birmanie du Trias, que ce soit au niveau de Wuntho et de la Chaîne Indo-Birmane (Formations de Shwedaung et Pane Chaung), soit n'ont pas d'aimantations stables ou ont été réaimantées. Malheureusement, ces deux formations représentent probablement le meilleur moyen de déchiffrer l'origine du Terrane de Birmanie antérieure au Crétacé moyen. Huit sites dans les turbidites du Paléogène et le mélange ophiolitique des Chaînes Indo-Birmanes à l'ouest de Kalay montrent également des indications de réaimantation. Il en va de même pour les quatre sites d'ophiolites serpentinisées à l'ouest de Datkon, qui enregistrent d'excellentes aimantations rémanentes très stables portées par de la magnétite mais pour lesquelles nous n'avons aucune contrainte de pendage tectonique. Six sites de la Formation Paunggyi, dans le sud du Bassin de Minbu, près de Datkon et de Ngape, présentent de aimantations rémanentes de faible intensité et une forte composante dans le champ actuel. Le dernier site d'échantillonnage était une section sédimentaire composée de la Formation Yaw de l'Éocène supérieur et de la Formation Shwezetaw de l'Oligocène inférieur dans le Bassin de Minbu, près de la Pagode de Shwezetaw.

Figure 10 : Reconstructions finales de ce projet du Terrane de Birmanie et de l'Asie à 95 Ma, 80 Ma, 58 Ma, 50 Ma, 40 Ma et 23 Ma avec le logiciel GPlates. Abréviations, références, et plus de détails : Chapitre 6.



Elle contenait potentiellement la première identification de la Transition Éocène-Oligocène en Birmanie, mais malheureusement ici aussi on peut mettre en évidence une aimantation acquise au cours des derniers siècles certainement lors d'une altération météorique. Tous ces échantillons inédits constituent des frontières pour la poursuite des recherches paléomagnétiques et géologiques en Birmanie. En outre, le nouveau contexte tectonique du Terrane de Birmanie présenté dans cette étude laisse de nombreuses questions scientifiques en suspens. Les perspectives les plus importantes pour la poursuite des recherches concernent l'origine pré-Crétacé du Terrane de Birmanie, l'âge de la collision du Bloc du Mont Victoria (Chaînes Indo-Birmanes) avec le Terrane de Birmanie, la transition au nord et à l'est du Terrane de Birmanie avec la zone de collision de l'Himalaya Oriental/Sibumasu, la provenance des sédiments dans les bassins de l'arrière-arc Birman (Bassins de Shwebo et de Pegu) et la conciliation du mouvement vers le nord du Terrane de Birmanie avec l'histoire tectonique de l'ouverture océanique de la Mer d'Andaman.

En conclusion, les résultats paléomagnétiques de cette étude ont fourni une histoire tectonique passionnante et inattendue pour le Terrane de Birmanie, avec les nouvelles connaissances nécessaires sur la collision entre l'Inde et l'Asie. En outre, elles ont des implications cruciales pour les études de la biodiversité, du paléoclimat et des paléoenvironnements. Plus important encore, les contraintes paléomagnétiques de cette étude ont montré que le Terrane de Birmanie faisait initialement partie d'un système de subduction Trans-Téthysien intra-océanique éloigné de la marge de l'Asie du Sud au début du Crétacé Supérieur. L'Inde est entrée en collision avec ce système au cours du dernier Paléocène – Éocène moyen et le Terrane de Birmanie s'est déplacé vers le nord en tant que partie de la Plaque Indienne. Il est ensuite entré en collision avec le nord de Sibumasu à la fin de l'Oligocène - début du Miocène et se déplace finalement vers le nord, vers sa position actuelle dans la zone de collision de l'Himalaya Oriental. Ces contraintes invitent à réévaluer de nombreux aspects de la géologie de la Birmanie, et à poursuivre les recherches sur l'orogène de l'Himalaya Oriental et la collision entre l'Inde et l'Asie.

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Chapter 1: Introduction



*The Minbu Basin, view on the Irrawaddy River.
(Tant Kyi Taung Pagoda, Myanmar, Fieldwork November 2017)*

At present, Asian monsoons control weather conditions over mainland Asia and are an important component of global atmospheric circulation (Xu et al., 2006). During summer monsoons, the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) moves over the Asian continent, producing landward directed oceanic winds that carry abundant moisture, often causing excessive rainfall in East and South Asia. During winter monsoons, the ITCZ moves southward and the wind directions reverse, bringing dry continent-derived winds (Fig. 1.1). Traditionally, the onset of this monsoonal system was linked to the formation of high topographic relief due to the uplift of the Himalayan-Tibetan orogen in the late Oligocene – early Miocene (Clift et al., 2008; Guo et al., 2002; Prell & Kutzbach, 1992; Rowley & Currie, 2006). However, more recent studies have pushed the onset of intense Asian monsoons back to the late Eocene (Evans et al., 2013; Licht et al., 2014; Quan et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2013), arguing that the warmer global climatic conditions of the Eocene greenhouse world enhanced Asian monsoons (Huber & Goldner, 2012; Pagani et al., 2005). As intense monsoonal weather conditions are often associated with increased weathering rates and hence a decrease in $p\text{CO}_2$ (Clift et al., 2008), there is a fascinating possibility that late Paleogene monsoons in Asia triggered global cooling from greenhouse to icehouse conditions around the Eocene – Oligocene transition (EOT) at ~ 34 Ma.

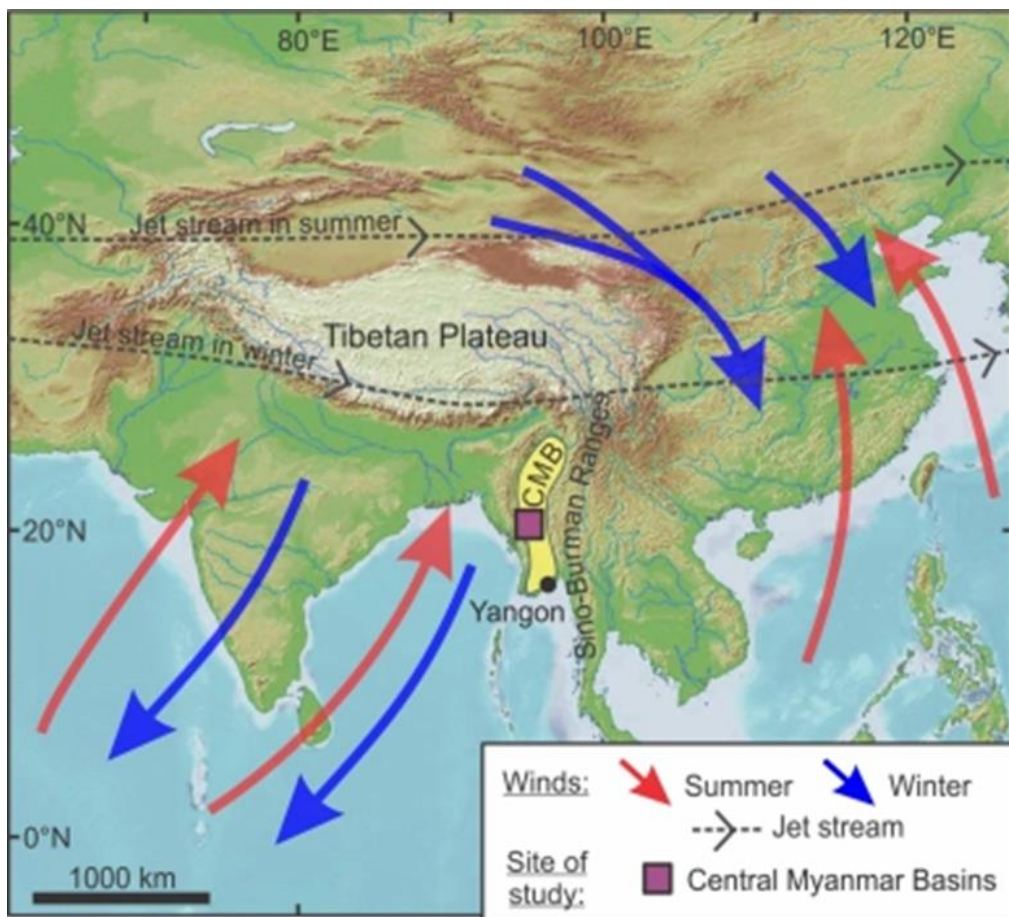


Figure 1.1: Prevailing summer (red arrows) and winter (blue) wind directions corresponding to the present-day Asian monsoons (Licht et al., 2014).

To fully understand this complex interplay between Asian monsoons, the formation of the Himalayan-Tibetan orogen and global climate, detailed reconstructions of the Cenozoic paleogeography of Asia are required. The record of this paleogeographic evolution is exposed throughout the Himalayan-Tibetan orogen, the most dramatic mountain range on Earth. This orogen is characterized by its immense size and elevation, numerous intracontinental and continental margin basins, plate-boundaries, regional thrust and strike-slip systems, widespread volcanism and metamorphism. Because of these characteristics, it is commonly considered as the type orogen to study continent-continent collisional systems (Yin & Harrison, 2000). The primary driver behind the Himalayan-Tibetan collisional system is the convergence of India and Asia since the Cenozoic, which is continuing nowadays by a $\sim N20^\circ E$ motion of India relative to Asia of ~ 36 mm/yr (Avouac, 2003; Bilham et al., 1997; Jouanne et al., 2004), but various earlier ocean closure and intercontinental suturing events have played a role as well (Kapp & DeCelles, 2019).

Numerous studies have already investigated the Himalayan-Tibetan orogen along its central part, which is approximately $\sim E-W$ striking and covers a distance of ~ 2600 km throughout India, Nepal, Bhutan and Tibet. Yet, outstanding questions remain regarding the paleogeographic evolution of this mountain range. In particular, there is an intense debate on the timing of the India-Asia collision as well as the amount and manner of post-collisional convergence (Jagoutz et al., 2015; Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013; Royden et al., 2008; Shen et al., 2001; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011). A possible reason for this is that the vast ~ 1500 km of the eastern orogen are underrepresented in comprehending paleogeographic evolution of the entire orogen, even though these regions have the potential to provide crucial new insights in this debate.

The Burma Terrane (BT), Myanmar, is a tectonic terrane or microplate that forms the principal eastward continuation of the Himalayan-Tibetan orogen (Fig. 1.2). Currently, its geodynamic setting is characterized in the west by hyper-oblique subduction of the Indian Plate beneath the Burmese active margin, causing the formation of the Indo-Burman Ranges accretionary prism and volcanism in the Wuntho-Popa Arc, and in the east by the large-scale active dextral strike-slip Sagaing Fault (Fig. 1.3) accommodating northward indentation of the BT into the Eastern Himalayan syntaxis (e.g. Maung, 1987; Rangin et al., 2013; Socquet et al., 2006). To the south, the Sagaing Fault transitions in the oceanic spreading centre of the Andaman Sea. This unique geodynamic setting makes the BT an ideal region for studying the paleogeographic evolution of the Himalayan-Tibetan orogen from a different perspective. However, there are fundamental challenges for conducting geological research in Myanmar, including its political and scientific isolation over the past 70 years, limited road access and jungle covering much of the exposure. This caused many uncertainties regarding the geological history of this region to persist, such as origin of the BT and its paleolatitudinal motion (Barber &

Crow, 2009; Hall, 2012; Sevastjanova et al., 2016; Yao et al., 2017), the amount of dextral displacement along the eastern margin of the BT (Maung, 1987; Mitchell, 1993; Morley & Arboit, 2019), the possible existence of multiple Burmese tectonic blocks (Acharyya, 2015; Morley et al., 2019; Rangin et al., 2013; Searle et al., 2017), and the interaction or suturing of the BT with neighbouring tectonic entities (e.g. India, Indochina, Lhasa and the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis; Lin et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2016; Mitchell et al., 2012; Searle et al., 2017; Sevastjanova et al., 2016). Fortunately, the country has welcomed international scientific research since the last few years, generating new prospects for understanding this pivotal eastern edge of the Himalayan-Tibetan orogen.

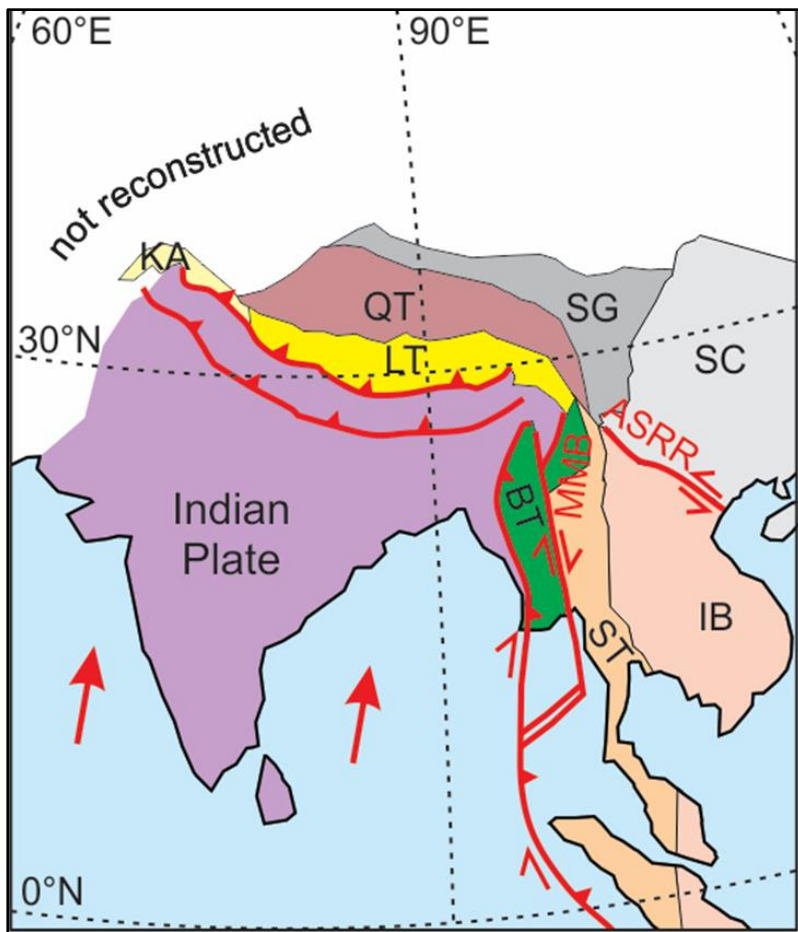


Figure 1.2: General tectonic setting of the India-Asia collision. Abbreviations: ASRR = Ailao Shan – Red River shear zone, BT = Burma Terrane, IB = Indochina block, KA = Kohistan Arc, LT = Lhasa Terrane, MMB = Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt, QT = Qiantang Terrane, SC = South China Craton, SG = Songpan Ganzi complex, ST = Sibumasu Terrane (after Hall, 2012; Licht et al., 2019; Royden et al., 2008; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011).

Paleomagnetic research on the BT is one these prospects, as the only previous paleomagnetic study in Myanmar was conducted on the neighbouring Sibumasu Block (Fig. 1.4; Richter & Fuller, 1996).

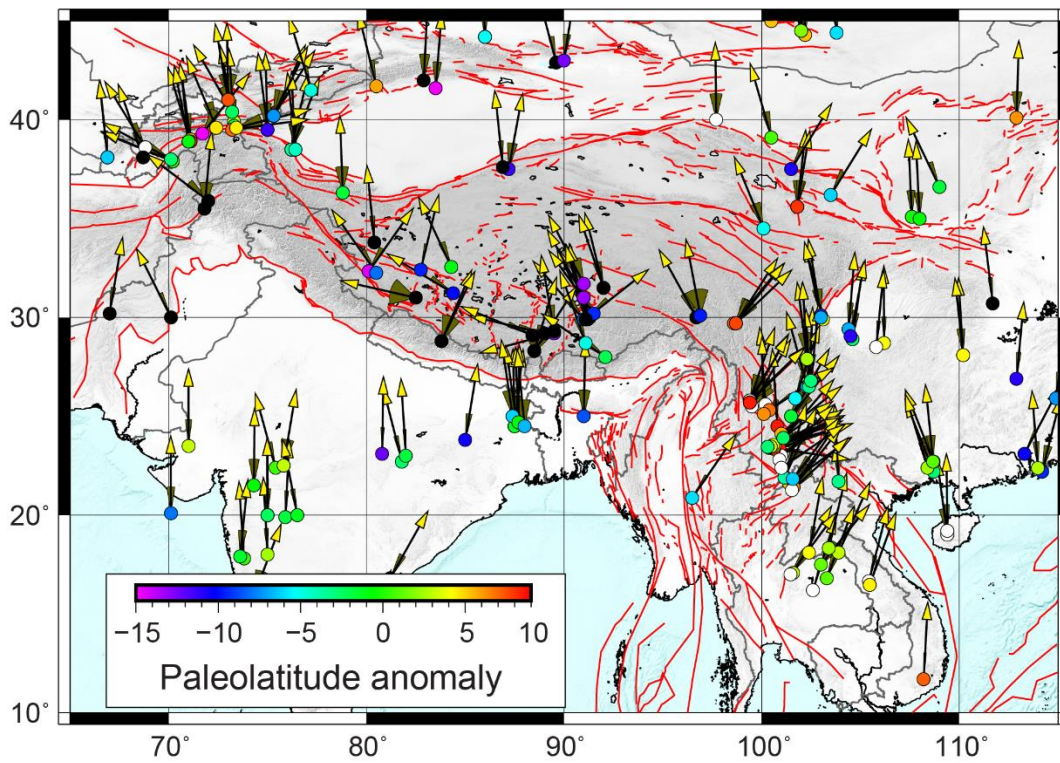
Paleomagnetism provides constraints on the rotational and latitudinal motion of tectonic terranes, making it a powerful tool for constraining the paleogeographic and plate tectonic evolution of the BT. This study reports the first paleomagnetic data for BT and combines that with additional results from sedimentology, mineralogy and geochronology to make advanced plate tectonic and paleogeographic reconstructions using GPlates software (Müller et al., 2018). This thesis will first provide a detailed overview of the geology of the Himalayan-Tibetan orogen, from Pakistan to Sumatra, and uncertainties therein, using existing literature (Chapter 2). This is followed by the benchmark results of this study, which yield the first paleomagnetic constraints on the BT from Late Cretaceous and late Eocene sampling (Chapter 4). These constraints provide surprising new insights into the India- Asia collision by showing near-equatorial low latitudes for the BT in stark contrast with previous ideas. Furthermore, they entail a major reexamination of regional geological interpretations including the magmatic history, degree of active subduction, deformation phases and sedimentary source regions of the BT. Many of these required reexaminations were only identified after publishing Chapter 4. Therefore, Chapter 5 will correlate the updated geodynamic framework with the paleogeographic evolution of the Burmese forearc basin, using new sedimentological, magnetostratigraphic, mineralogic and geochronological data. Finally, a complete tectonic history for the BT is proposed in Chapter 6 by incorporating Campanian - Maastrichtian, latest Paleocene – early Eocene, late Eocene, middle Oligocene and middle Miocene paleomagnetic data in an integrated plate model.



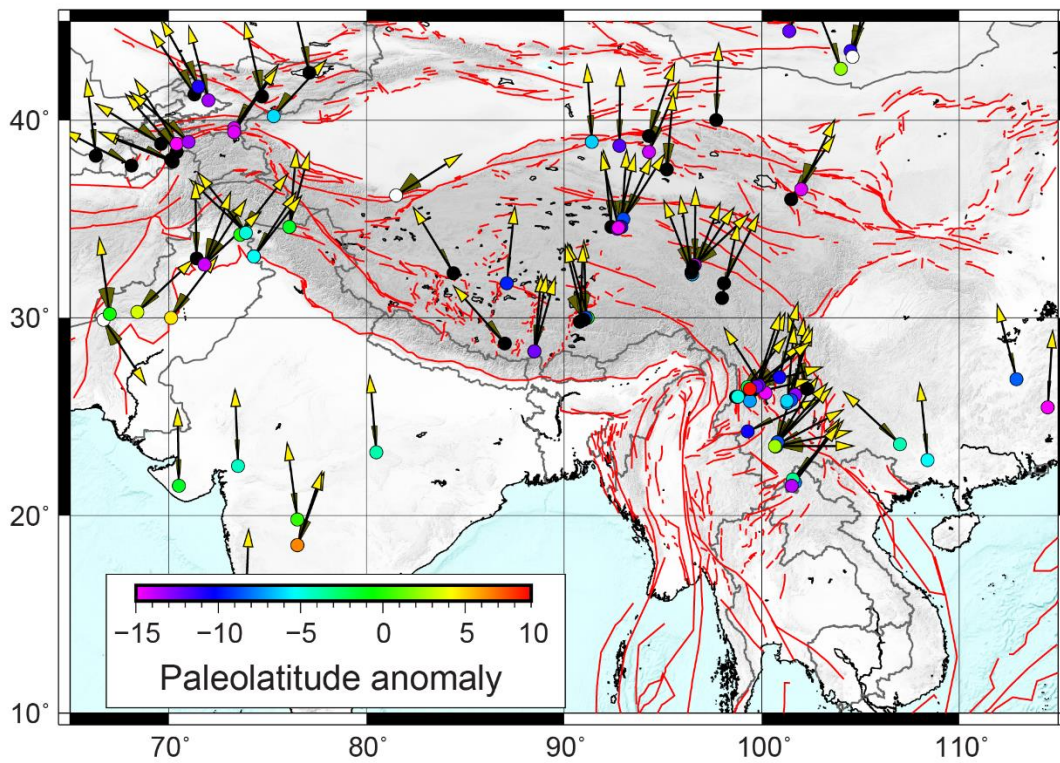
Figure 1.3: Active geology in Myanmar: Left) Earthquake damage along the active Sagaing Fault; Right) The Quaternary volcanism of Mount Popa.

Figure 1.4: Overview of paleomagnetic data in the Himalayas and Indochina during the crucial time periods of 65-130 Ma (a) and 20-65 Ma (b), highlighting the lack of data from Myanmar. Apparent Polar Wander Path (APWP) from Torsvik et al. (2012).

a) Rotations 65–130 Ma



b) Rotations 20–65 Ma



References Chapter 1

Included in reference list of Chapter 2: Geological Setting.

Chapter 2: Geological setting



*The Indo-Burman Ranges, western extend of the Burma Terrane.
(Falam, Myanmar, Fieldwork January 2019)*

1. Himalayan-Tibetan orogen

This first section will focus on the general geology of the central India-Asia collision zone, covering ~2600 km along an approximately west-east trend across India, Nepal, Bhutan and Tibet, followed by a description of relevant areas on the western and eastern edges of the main orogen. Finally, an overview of different models for the collision and uncertainties therein will be given.

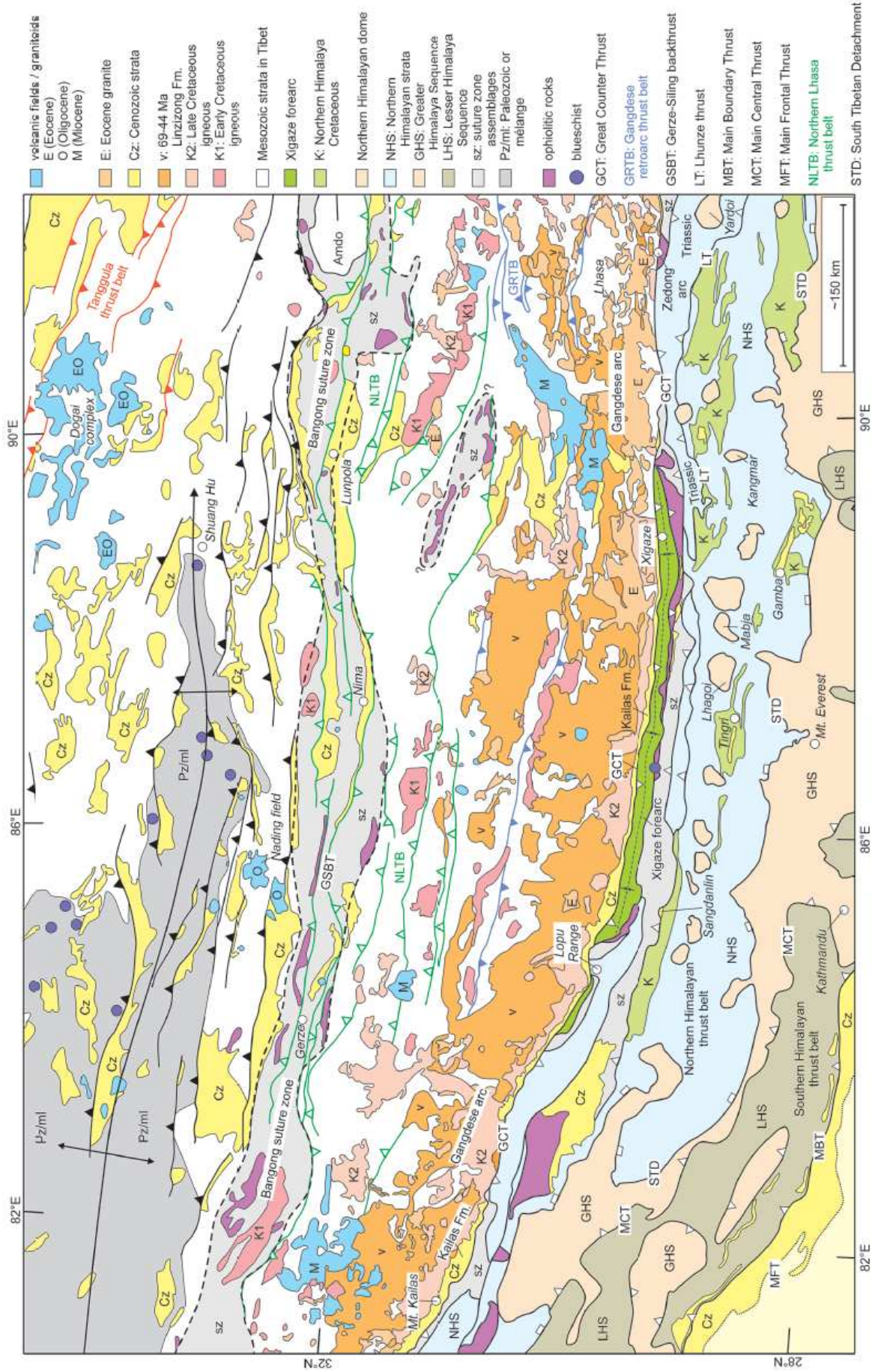
1.1. Central Himalayan-Tibetan orogen

1.1.1. *The Yarlung-Tsangpo Suture Zone*

Perhaps the one of the most crucial geological features of the central Himalayan-Tibetan orogen (Fig. 2.1) is the Yarlung-Tsangpo Suture Zone (YTSZ), representing a tectonic suture resulting from the collision of the Indian and Eurasian Plates (Aitchison et al., 2011; Allegre et al., 1984; Gansser, 1980; van Hinsbergen et al., 2019). The YTSZ is comprised of a complex assemblage of ophiolitic complexes and ophiolitic mélangé, including sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks. Although it is acknowledged that this ophiolitic assemblage was formed in supra-subduction zone setting (Chan et al., 2015; Hébert et al., 2012; Maffione et al., 2015; van Hinsbergen et al., 2019), its tectonic history and role in the India-Asia collision have long been debated. The earliest paleomagnetic data from Lower Cretaceous radiolarian cherts that are interpreted as being part of the ophiolitic assemblage reported paleolatitudes close to the Lhasa Terrane (Pozzi et al., 1984). A subsequent study suggested that these rocks were formed near the equator, but their conclusions were based only on a few sites (Abrajevitch et al., 2005). By contrast, turbidites with Lower Cretaceous maximum depositional ages from detrital zircons that unconformably overlie the YTSZ ophiolites yield paleolatitudes close to the Lhasa Terrane after correcting for inclination shallowing (Huang et al., 2015).

Apart from these discrepancies between paleomagnetic results, there are further conflicting interpretations regarding the characteristics and provenance of the sediments in the YTSZ. Initially, uppermost Cretaceous sandstones of the Tethyan Himalaya on the Indian Plate (Section 1.1.2) were assumed to be olistostromes formed due to obducting YTSZ ophiolites (Searle, 1986; Searle & Treloar, 2010). However, subsequent data showed that mafic minerals in these sediments were sourced by uplifting plume or rift Deccan Traps volcanics (Garzanti & Hu, 2015). Detrital zircon age spectra from other sedimentary rocks corresponding to the YTSZ have been denoted as having an Asian-derived provenance (Huang et al., 2015; Najman et al., 2010) or a provenance and detritus assemblage corresponding to intra-oceanic island arc assemblages (Aitchison et al., 2011).

Figure 2.1: *Geological map of the Central Himalayan-Tibetan orogen (Kapp & DeCelles, 2019).*



Hence, it is no surprise that these conflicting interpretations have resulted in numerous contrasting tectonic histories for the YTSZ ophiolites (e.g. Aitchison et al., 2011; Hébert et al., 2012; Huang et al., 2015; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Maffione et al., 2015; Metcalfe, 2013; van Hinsbergen et al., 2019). This debate is at the core of the debate on the widely different models for the evolution of the India-Asia collision that have been put forward. These models will be further discussed in Section 1.4.

1.1.2. The Himalayan thrust belt

South of the YTSZ on the Indian Plate, the Himalayan thrust belt is located, which terminates at the Main Frontal Thrust that forms the present-day boundary between India and Asia (Fig. 2.2). From north to south, the Himalayan thrust belt is commonly subdivided into three extremely deformed units called the Tethyan, Greater, and Lesser Himalayas (Gansser, 1964; Hodges, 2000). Collectively these three units represent fragments of Greater India, the portion of the Indian continent that subducted underneath Asia since the initial collision. All three units shared a common history in the Late Paleozoic, receiving sediments from cratonic India as part of Gondwana (Cawood et al., 2007; DeCelles et al., 2000; McKenzie et al., 2011; McQuarrie et al., 2013; Myrow et al., 2003; Parrish & Hodges, 1996). Hence, their subdivision is based on their observed metamorphic grade, major fault bounding systems and stratigraphy.

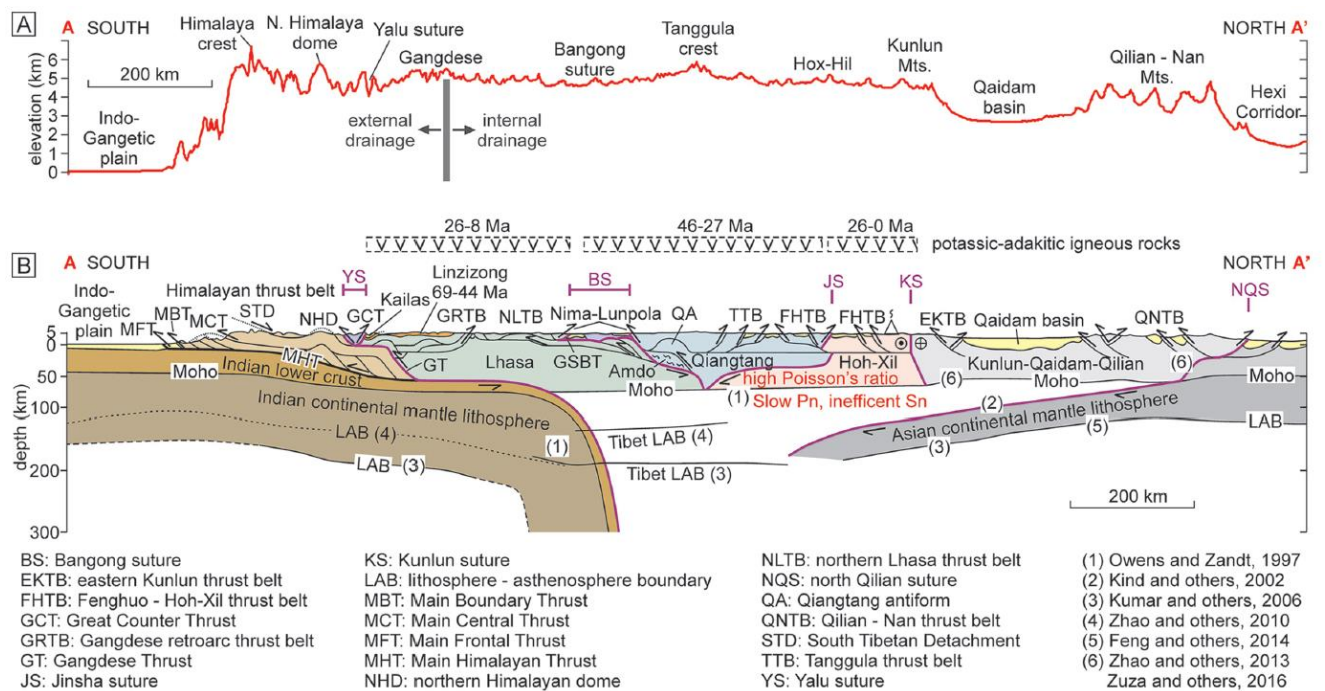
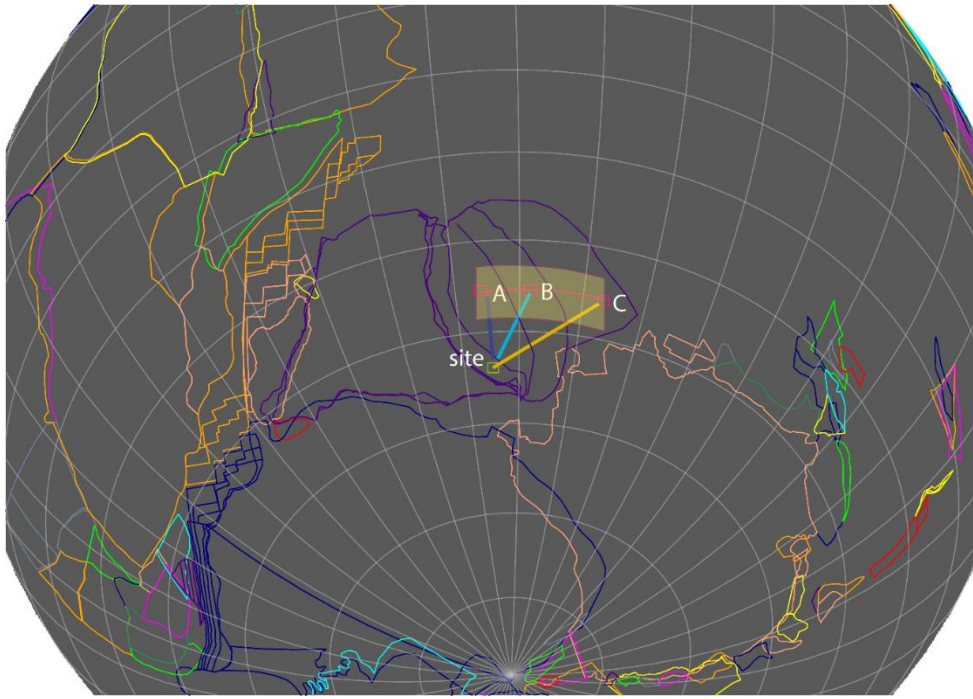


Figure 2.2: Topographic (above) and lithospheric (below) cross-sections across the Himalayan-Tibetan orogen (Kapp & DeCelles, 2019).

The Tethyan Himalayas, directly south of the YTSZ, are characterized by Neoproterozoic to Paleogene active margin deposits, mainly comprising carbonates with subordinate volcanics and clastic sediments (Garzanti et al., 1987; Garzanti & Hu, 2015; Jadoul et al., 1998; McQuarrie et al., 2013). Neo-Tethyan oceanic crust formation is represented along the northern margin of the Tethyan Himalayas by Carboniferous syn-rift deposits, Lower Permian tholeiitic basalts and a Permian to Paleocene passive margin sequence (Garzanti et al., 1999; Garzanti & Sciunnach, 1997). In addition, there is evidence for Cretaceous rifting in the Tethyan Himalaya represented by mafic lavas and volcanic sandstones (Ma et al., 2016; Yang et al., 2015). Geochemical signatures of Upper Cretaceous sediments show that these deposits are similar in composition to both the Deccan Traps volcanics and Lower Cretaceous Tethyan Himalayan volcanics (Garzanti & Hu, 2015). The oldest input of foreland sediments with a postulated Asian affinity are near-uniformly dated across the Tethyan Himalaya at ~59-54 Ma by provenance studies (Hu et al., 2015; Najman et al., 2005; Orme et al., 2015). In addition, U/Pb dating of eclogite-facies rocks within the Tethyan Himalayas (Tso Moriri complex) exhibit metamorphic ages of ~54 Ma (Guillot et al., 2008; Leech et al., 2005) or 47-43 Ma (Donaldson et al., 2013), yielding a minimum onset of Indian continental subduction. Importantly in the context of this study, reliable paleomagnetic data from the Tethyan Himalayas for the Cretaceous to Paleogene, the crucial period of India-Asia convergence, are ambiguous. Several Late Cretaceous and Paleocene paleomagnetic studies on the Tethyan Himalayas placed it at the Asian margin already around ~65-55 Ma, requiring 1500-2500 km of subduction of Greater Indian lithosphere (Meng et al., 2020; Patzelt et al., 1996; Yi et al., 2011). By contrast, recent Paleocene constraints have put the Tethyan Himalayas at southern hemisphere to near-equatorial latitudes during the latest Cretaceous to Paleocene (Yuan et al., 2020). Yet, several studies have interpreted various paleomagnetic data from the Tethyan Himalayas to be affected by either insufficient averaging of paleosecular variation of the geomagnetic field (Lippert et al., 2014), inclination shallowing (Dupont-Nivet, van Hinsbergen, et al., 2010) and remagnetization (Huang et al., 2017a,b). The only reliable paleomagnetic data from the Tethyan Himalayas of Ordovician, Triassic and Lower Cretaceous ages consistently demonstrate a coeval position with India during these times (van Hinsbergen et al., 2012). When these positions would be extrapolated, it would yield a very young, Miocene India-Asia collision age (van Hinsbergen et al., 2019). However, paleolatitude data of Lower Cretaceous age specifically can be deceiving for determining the position of the Tethyan Himalayas and hence the size of Greater India, because India was still attached to Gondwana at this time along its present-day eastern margin. Thus paleolatitude variations from the Lower Cretaceous represent present-day longitude variations (Fig. 2.3).

Figure 2.3: GPlates reconstruction (Matthews et al., 2016) of India and three different sizes for Greater India at 130 Ma, showing that paleomagnetic data from the Early Cretaceous specifically obtained in the Tethyan Himalayas (green square) do not provide consequential constraints on the size of Greater India as longitudinal differences cannot be deduced with paleomagnetism.



The apparent discrepancies between paleomagnetic and geochronological data gave rise to the contrasting collision models discussed in Section 1.4.

The South Tibetan Detachment fault separates the Tethyan Himalayas at its southern margin from the high-grade metamorphic Greater Himalayas (Hodges et al., 1992). The Greater Himalayas are comprised of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of probable Paleozoic age, and it has been suggested that they represent the metamorphosed part of a stratigraphic sequence similar to the Tethyan Himalayas (Martin, 2017; Searle et al., 1992). These rocks have undergone metamorphism up to amphibolite-facies and partial melting conditions, with prograde metamorphic ages of ~55 Ma and peak metamorphic ages of ~45 Ma showing that metamorphism in the Greater Himalayas started in the Eocene (Lee & Whitehouse, 2007; Pullen et al., 2011; Smit et al., 2014). The metamorphic rocks were subsequently intruded by ~32-14 Ma leucogranites (Hodges, 2000; Wang et al., 2015). A major phase of exhumation and thrusting in the Greater Himalayas has occurred in the early Miocene (Garzanti, 2019; Vannay et al., 2004).

In between the Main Central Thrust and Main Frontal Thrust, south of the Greater Himalayas, the low-grade metamorphic Lesser Himalayas are located. They contain Paleo-Mesoproterozoic to sporadically Eocene – Oligocene metasedimentary and metaigneous rocks (DeCelles et al., 2004;

Hodges, 2000; Kapp & DeCelles, 2019; Long et al., 2011). Oligocene to Neogene metamorphism is thought to have been caused by underthrusting of the Lesser Himalayas underneath the Greater Himalayas along the Main Central Thrust (DeCelles et al., 2002; Robinson & Martin, 2014). The latter thus represented the India-Asia plate boundary, until it ceased to be active in the Miocene when the Main Frontal Thrust took over this role. Subsequently, the Lesser Himalayas deformed into a foreland propagating fold-thrust belt (DeCelles et al., 2004; Najman et al., 2009).

1.1.3. The Lhasa Terrane

North of the YTSZ on the Eurasian Plate, numerous terranes are located that have been accreted to each other before the arrival of the Indian continent. In the context of this study, the most important of these terranes is the Lhasa Terrane, directly north of the YTSZ. It collided with the Qiantang Terrane in the Early Cretaceous, an event preserved by the Bangong-Nujiang suture (Kapp et al., 2007a; Li et al., 2016; Yin & Harrison, 2000; Zhu et al., 2011). During the Early Cretaceous to Eocene, the Lhasa Terrane was an Andean-type convergent margin with northward subduction of Neo-Tethyan oceanic lithosphere during the northward motion of India towards Asia (Fig. 2.4). The geology of the Lhasa Terrane is dominated by two magmatic arcs: The I-type Cretaceous to Eocene Gangdese Arc along the ancient Neo-Tethyan margin and the S-type Jurassic to Cretaceous Central Lhasa Belt towards the north (Kapp & DeCelles, 2019; Lin et al., 2019 and references therein). The northern Lhasa Terrane experienced thrusting and intermontane basin development in the latest Cretaceous and Oligocene – early Miocene (DeCelles et al., 2007; Kapp et al., 2007b; Volkmer et al., 2007, 2014), while the southern Lhasa Terrane was uplifted above sea level by ~100 Ma along the mid-Cretaceous - Eocene Gangdese retroarc thrust belt (Kapp et al., 2007b; Leier et al., 2007; Pullen et al., 2008). Younger tectonic events on the Lhasa Terrane are represented by post-collisional or syn-collisional emplacement of late Oligocene - Miocene igneous rocks found across the Tibetan Plateau (Chen et al., 2013; Ding & Lai, 2003; Turner et al., 1996).

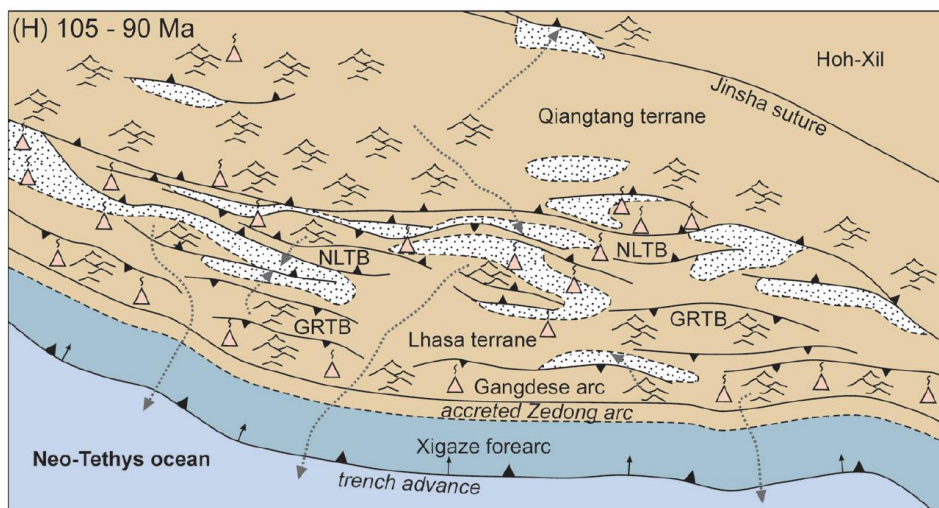


Figure 2.4: Early Late Cretaceous tectonic setting of the Lhasa Terrane (after Kapp & DeCelles, 2019).

Paleomagnetic results from the Linzizong volcanics, consisting of clastic and volcanic units as part of the Gangdese Arc, place the Lhasa Terrane, and hence the southern Asian margin during Neo-Tethyan subduction, at a latitude of $\sim 15^{\circ}\text{N}$ in the Cretaceous shifting to $\sim 20^{\circ}\text{N}$ in the Paleogene. The Lhasa Terrane drifted northward towards its present-day latitude of 29°N since the early Eocene (Dupont-Nivet, Lippert, et al., 2010; Lippert et al., 2014).

1.2. Kohistan Arc

At the Western Himalayan Syntaxis, the Lhasa Terrane disappears and the intra-oceanic Kohistan Arc is found in between the Tethyan Himalayas and the Qiangtang Terrane. The Kohistan Arc is a mid-Cretaceous to lower Eocene volcanic arc built on top of oceanic crust (Bouilhol et al., 2011; Heuberger et al., 2007; Yamamoto et al., 2005). The volcanic arc is unusually thick, with crustal thickness and batholith thickness estimates of ~ 50 km and ~ 30 km respectively (Jagoutz & Schmidt, 2012; Petterson, 2010, 2019). The collision of the Kohistan Arc with the Asian margin, represented by the Shyok suture, was initially estimated at ~ 70 Ma (Burtman & Molnar, 1993; Schwab et al., 2004). More recent constraints yield a ~ 40 Ma cessation of magmatism, used to infer a collision with Asia at that time preceded by a ~ 60 - 50 Ma collision with India (Bouilhol et al., 2013; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Petterson, 2019). The first paleomagnetic constraints on the Kohistan Arc, coming from Cretaceous red beds, yielded near-equatorial paleolatitudes (Zaman & Torii, 1999). However, the same study also reports near-equatorial paleolatitudes north of the Shyok suture, which is inconsistent with other paleomagnetic constraints from Tibet. A more robust recent paleomagnetic dataset from Kohistan volcano-sedimentary sequence confirms near-equatorial paleolatitudes at ~ 65 Ma (Martin et al., 2020), and uses this to support models placing the Kohistan Arc in a Trans-Tethyan subduction system during the mid-Cretaceous that collides with India in the Paleocene and then with Asia in the late Eocene (Jagoutz et al., 2015; Petterson, 2019; Zahirovic et al., 2014). However, additional geological knowledge from the western Himalayas is undoubtedly required to reconcile this late Eocene collision of Kohistan/India with Asia with the Paleocene arrival of Asian-derived detritus across the Indian continent (Hu et al., 2015, 2016; Najman et al., 2005; Orme et al., 2015).

1.3. The eastern Himalayan orogen

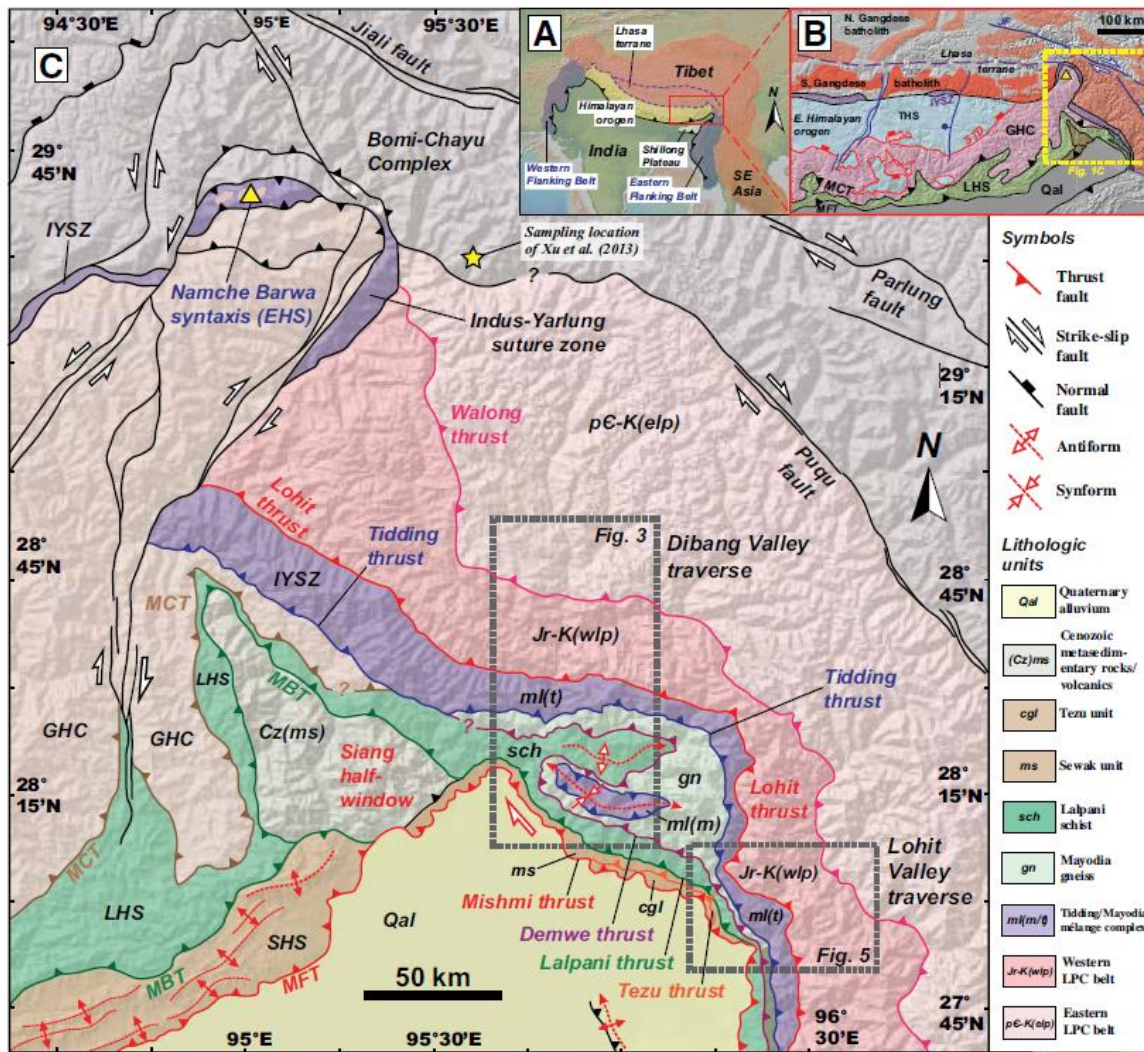
The Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis (Fig. 2.5) represents the eastern extend of the Himalayan Orogen. It is a \sim E-W towards \sim NW-SE trending oroclinal bend which is extremely deformed and shortened with major thrusts and strike-slip faults subdividing the different geological units. The aforementioned early Miocene phase of thrusting and exhumation of the Greater Himalayas was especially rapid in

the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis (Godin et al., 2006; Kellett et al., 2013; Najman et al., 2019), with an even greater magnitude of shortening compared to the Central Himalayan Orogen (Haproff et al., 2019).

Notably, the Greater Himalayas, as well as the Tethyan and Lesser Himalayas disappear farther towards the east (Haproff et al., 2018, 2019; Yin, 2006; Yin et al., 2010). Important units within the eastern Himalayan orogen in the context of this study include: (1) the Late Jurassic – Cretaceous I-type Lohit Batholith, which has been correlated with the Gangdese Arc of the Lhasa Terrane (Lin et al., 2019); (2) the Tidding mélange complex consisting of garnet / amphibolite / chlorite-muscovite schists, (serpentinized) ultramafics and cherts; (3) the high-grade Mayodia (augen) gneiss; (4) metasedimentary rocks of the Lapani schist comprised of schists, paragneiss, quartzite, carbonates and mafics; (5) siliciclastic sandstones and conglomerates of the Tezu unit and (6) metasedimentary quartzites, marbles, cherts, slates and schists of the Sewak unit. These units form the complex transition of the eastern Himalayan orogen with the Indo-Burman Ranges (IBR) and Burma Terrane (BT). Further to the (north)-east within the Eastern Himalayan orogen, the Jurassic – Cretaceous S-type Bomi-Chayu Batholith is located, which has been interpreted as an extension of the similar Central Lhasa Belt to the west (Lin et al., 2019). Based on composition and volcanic ages, many of the intrusives in the eastern Himalayan orogen have also been correlated with similar lithologies in Myanmar to the (south)-east, such as the Bomi-Chayu Batholith with the Dianxi Batholith in the metamorphic Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt (MMMB) and the Lohit Batholith with the Wuntho-Popa Arc and Sodon Batholith (Lin et al., 2019; Mitchell et al., 2012).

Structural geology shows that the onset of high temperature metamorphism (Searle et al., 2007, 2017, 2020) and major thrusting (Haproff et al., 2020) in the Eastern Himalayan orogen including the MMMB (see also Section 4.2) both initiated during the late Eocene, and these studies related this to the India-Asia collision although it remains possible that the collision started before this time.

Figure 2.5: General geological maps of (a) the Himalayan-Tibetan orogen; (b) the easternmost Himalayan orogen and south-eastern Tibetan Plateau; and (c) the Eastern Himalayan syntaxis, directly north of the Burma Terrane. Abbreviations: EHS = Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis, GHC = Greater Himalayan Crystalline Complex (Greater Himalayas), IYSZ = Indus-Yarlung suture zone (YTSZ), JF = Jiali Fault, LHS = Lesser Himalayan Sequence (Lesser Himalayas), LPC = Lohit Plutonic Complex (Lohit Batholith), MBT = Main Boundary Thrust, MCT = Main Central Thrust, MFT = Main Frontal Thrust, STD = South Tibetan Detachment, THS = Tethyan Himalayan Sequence (Tethyan Himalayas) (Haproff et al., 2019).



1.4. Evolution of the India-Asia collision

With the complicated geology of the Himalayan Orogen described in the previous sections, it is no surprise that there is a lot of ongoing debate regarding the geodynamic history and paleogeography of the India-Asia collision, especially regarding the timing of collision and the amount of post-collisional convergence (e.g. Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013; Royden et al., 2008; Shen et al., 2001; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011). Traditional models (Fig. 2.6a) proposed that the Indian plate moved northward resulting in an Eocene collision of Greater India with the southern Asian margin (Cogne et al., 2013; Molnar & Tapponnier, 1975). However, new information supports a Paleocene collision age, primarily based on the first arrival of sediments with Asian affinity on the Indian Plate (Tethyan Himalayas; Hu et al., 2015, 2016; Najman et al., 2005; Orme et al., 2015). At the same time, paleomagnetic and tectonic constraints put the Indian continent at a near-equatorial latitude at that time, thousands of kilometres away from the southern Asian margin (Cogne et al., 2013; Ingalls et al., 2016; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013; Royden et al., 2008; Tapponnier et al., 1982; Van Hinsbergen et al., 2012; van Hinsbergen et al., 2019; Zahirovic et al., 2014). A Paleocene

collision could be compatible with the traditional model by assuming a southern Asian margin at low latitudes (Cogne et al., 2013), but available paleomagnetic data contradict this (Dupont-Nivet, Lippert, et al., 2010; Huang et al., 2015). Alternatively, an extra-large continental Greater India (Ingalls et al., 2016; Meng et al., 2020) could explain a Paleocene collision age (Fig. 2.6b). However, this scenario would require wholesale continental subduction of India (Ingalls et al., 2016), but from a geodynamic perspective the unusually high speed of the Indian Plate recorded by marine magnetic anomalies is difficult to reconcile with a slab consisting entirely of buoyant continental crust (van Hinsbergen et al., 2019). This can only be partly solved by lateral extrusion of the Indochina Blocks away from the collision zone towards the south-east (Cogne et al., 2013; Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013; Royden et al., 2008; Tapponnier et al., 1982; Fig. 2.6a), but remains much higher than accounted for by structural data (van Hinsbergen et al., 2011). Furthermore, these models cannot account for the apparent discrepancy between paleomagnetic and geochronological data from the Tethyan Himalaya, as described in Section 1.1.2 (van Hinsbergen et al., 2019).

Recently, two new models have been proposed that try to tackle these problems. The first group of models (Fig. 2.6c) postulates the existence of an opening oceanic basin between India and Greater India (Tethyan and Greater Himalayas) that could have subducted more easily after an initial collision of Greater India with Asia at 58 Ma until a second collision of India with Asia in the Miocene (van Hinsbergen et al., 2012, 2019). However, the remnants of the opening and closure of this oceanic basin are not clearly observed in the Himalayan geological record at its proposed location within the Greater Himalayas or along the Main Central Thrust (Kapp & DeCelles, 2019).

The other group of models (Fig. 2.6d) envisions the existence of a Trans-Tethyan subduction system, including an intra-oceanic arc, with which the Indian continent would initially collide at ~60 to 50 Ma before jointly colliding with Asia later in the Paleogene (Aitchison et al., 2007a; Gibbons et al., 2015; Hall, 2012; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Martin et al., 2020; Zahirovic et al., 2014). Most studies assume that a Trans-Tethyan subduction system developed in the mid-Cretaceous, possibly by southward back-arc extension at the southern Asian margin (Aitchison et al., 2007a; Aitchison et al., 2007b; Gibbons et al., 2015; Kapp & DeCelles, 2019; Zahirovic et al., 2014), while others propose a comparable system developed on Gondwanan crustal fragments as part of 'Greater Argoland' (Section 3.3; Hall, 2012). A double subduction zone could potentially account for the rapid India–Asia convergence between 80 to 65 Ma (Fig. 2.7; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Martin et al., 2020). Several Trans-Tethyan collision models include the Kohistan Arc as a western compartment of its intra-oceanic arc (Gibbons et al., 2015; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Zahirovic et al., 2014). In the Central Himalayan Orogen the evidence for Trans-Tethyan Arc remnants are scarce, but parts of the YTSZ (e.g. Xigaze Arc, Spontang Arc, Dras island arc terrane) represent proposed fragments (Aitchison et al., 2007a; Aitchison et al.,

2011; Buckman et al., 2018; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Kapp & DeCelles, 2019). Complete subduction of intra-oceanic arc fragments with generally thinner crust is another speculated mechanism by several modelling studies (e.g. Boutelier et al., 2003; Yamamoto et al., 2009), but not all intra-oceanic arcs have necessarily a thin crust as shown by the Kohistan Arc (Section 1.2). However, the largest problem with Trans-Tethyan Arc collision models is that they have difficulty explaining the Paleocene arrival of Asian-derived detritus in the Tethyan Himalayas (Garzanti & Hu, 2015; Hu et al., 2015; Najman et al., 2005; Orme et al., 2015). It has been speculated that either the Trans-Tethyan Arc itself or the Greater Indian landmass could have been the source of this detritus (Martin et al., 2020), but these speculations are not clearly supported by available geological data.

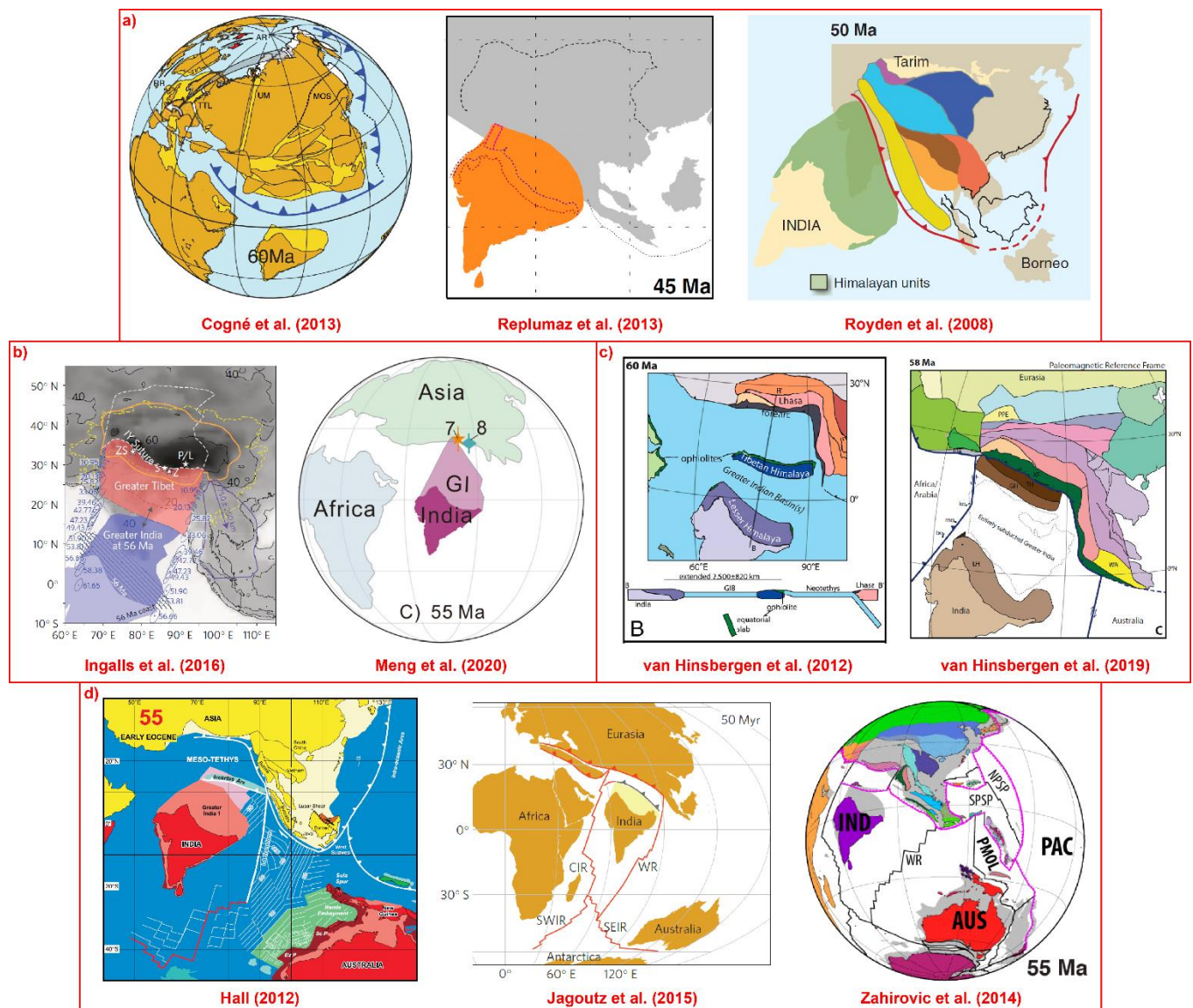


Figure 2.6: Alternative plate reconstructions of the India-Asia collision at 60-45 Ma: a) Reconstructions with a nearly linear subduction zone and significant extrusion of Indochina blocks (Cogné et al., 2013; Replumaz et al., 2013; Royden et al., 2008); b) Reconstructions with a large

continental Greater India (Ingalls et al., 2016; Meng et al., 2020); c) Reconstructions with a Greater India Basin (van Hinsbergen et al., 2012, 2019); d) Reconstructions with a second Trans-Tethyan subduction zone (Hall, 2012; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Zahirovic et al., 2014).

Because of the complexity in finding the correct model for the India-Asia collision outlined above, a good alternative approach could be to look at this event from the perspective of neighbouring regions, representing the continuation of the Himalayan Orogen to the west and east. To the east, the BT is an ideal candidate for this, as will be outlined in the following sections.

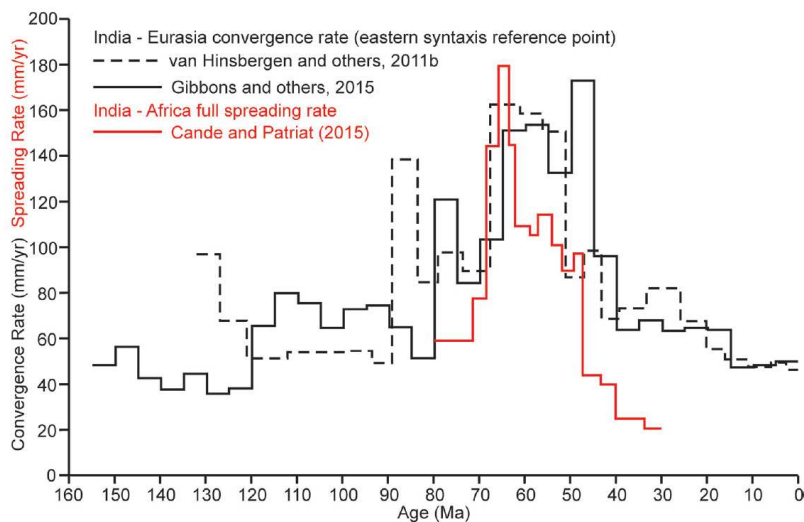


Figure 2.7: Reconstructions of India-Asia convergence rates (Kapp & DeCelles, 2019).

2. The Burma Terrane

2.1. General overview

At the eastern edge of the India-Asia collision zone, Myanmar (Figs. 2.8, 2.9 and 2.10) represents a large spatial gap in understanding the India-Asia collision, because the country only recently opened up to international geological research. Most of the country is situated on a microplate called the Burma Terrane (BT). Since the Neogene, the tectonic regime of the BT is characterized in the west by hyper-oblique subduction of the Indian Plate beneath the Burmese active margin, causing sporadic volcanism in the Wuntho-Popa Arc, and a sequence of faults called the Kabaw, Churachandpur Mao and Kaladan Faults. Tomography reveals a discontinuous presence of subducted slab material underneath the BT, IBR and Andaman Sea (Fig. 2.11; Hall & Spakman, 2015; Rangin, 2018; Replumaz et al., 2010). In the east, the tectonic regime of the BT is dominated by a more large-scale active dextral strike-slip fault called the Sagaing Fault, which transitions into the Andaman Sea spreading centre to the south. The Sagaing Fault and the other dextral strike-slip faults in the IBR have have

accommodated northward transcurrent motion of the BT, as part of the so-called Burma mobile belt (Bertrand & Rangin, 2003; Rangin, 2018; Rangin et al., 2013; Socquet et al., 2006).

This unique geodynamic setting within the framework of the bigger Himalayan region, resulted in fundamentally different tectonic histories for the BT in the various geodynamic models for the India-Asia collision published before this study (See Section 1.4). In the continental Greater India models (Cogne et al., 2013; Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013; Royden et al., 2008), the BT was reconstructed at a relatively high latitude during the Paleogene, next to the Lhasa Terrane as part of a linear and ~E-W oriented Asian margin. From this position, the BT is extruded towards its present-day location. These models require that the Western Belt Ophiolite, representing the western delineation of the BT, is the eastward continuation of the YTSZ, while the Wuntho-Popa Arc, the volcanic arc of the BT, has a similar relationship with the Gangdese Arc (Lhasa Terrane). However, the Wuntho-Popa Arc is currently oriented ~N-S. Therefore, these models induce major post-collisional clockwise rotation for the BT. In previous models with a Greater India Basin (van Hinsbergen et al., 2012, 2019), the Asian margin was less deformed during the collision and therefore the BT experiences only little post-collisional rotation. Finally, the position of the BT is less constrained in the Trans-Tethyan subduction models (Aitchison et al., 2007a; Gibbons et al., 2015; Hall, 2012; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Zahirovic et al., 2014). Most of these models show the BT at a similar position as the other groups of models (Hall, 2012; Zahirovic et al., 2014), but (part of) the Wuntho-Popa Arc could have also been part of the Incertus Arc, the proposed name for the island arc of the Trans-Tethyan subduction system, also including the Sumatran Woyla Arc (Barber & Crow, 2009; Hall, 2012). This would potentially allow initially more southern latitudes for the BT isolated from Asia.

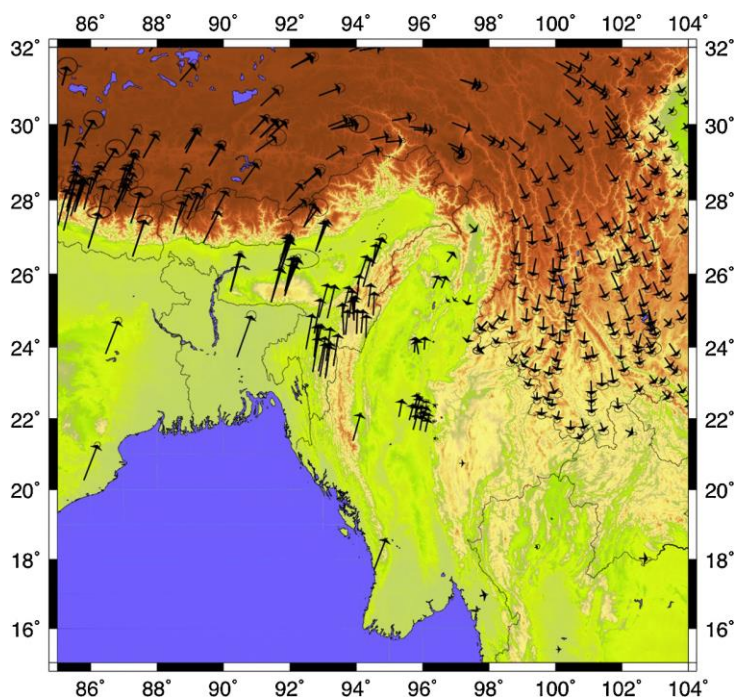


Figure 2.8: Topography and GPS velocity field map of the Burma Terrane and the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis in an Eurasian fixed reference frame (after Rangin et al., 2013).

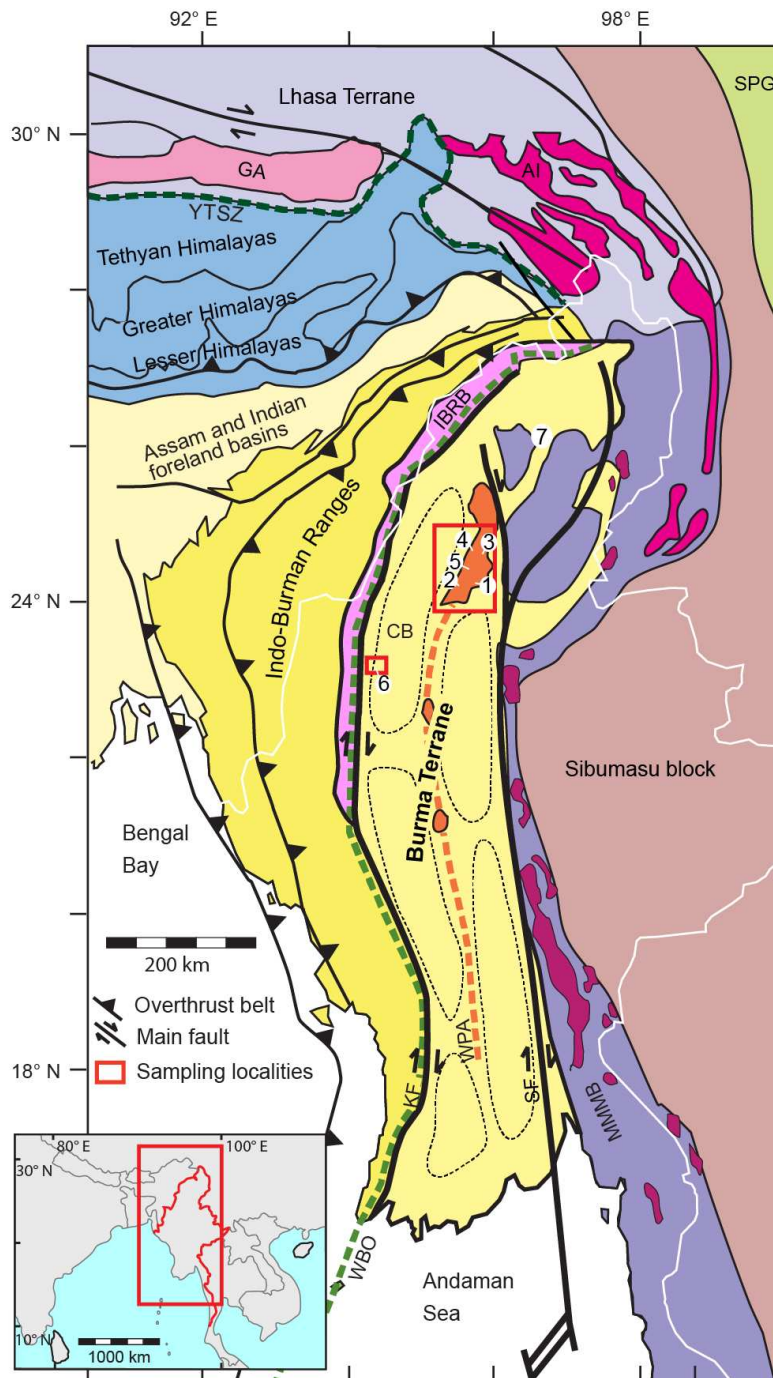


Figure 2.9: Generalized Myanmar geologic map (after Licht et al., 2019). Localities: 1 = Kawlin, 2 = Pinlebu, 3 = Banmauk, 4 = Kyaung Le, 5 = Shinpa, 6 = Kalewa, 7 = Burmese ambers (Grimaldi et al., 2002; Poinar, 2018). Abbreviations: AI = Cretaceous-Paleogene Asian intrusives, CB = Chindwin Basin, GA = Cretaceous Gangdese Arc, IBRB: Indo-Burman Ranges basement, KF = Kabaw Fault, MMMB = Mogok–Mandalay–Mergui Belt (including Jurassic Eastern Belt Ophiolites & Jade Belt Ophiolite), SF =

Sagaing Fault, SPG = Songpan Ganze & Yangtze complexes, WBO = Cretaceous Western Belt Ophiolite, WPA = Wuntho-Popa Arc, YTSZ = Yarlung-Tsangpo Suture Zone. Dashed black lines: Central Myanmar Basins.

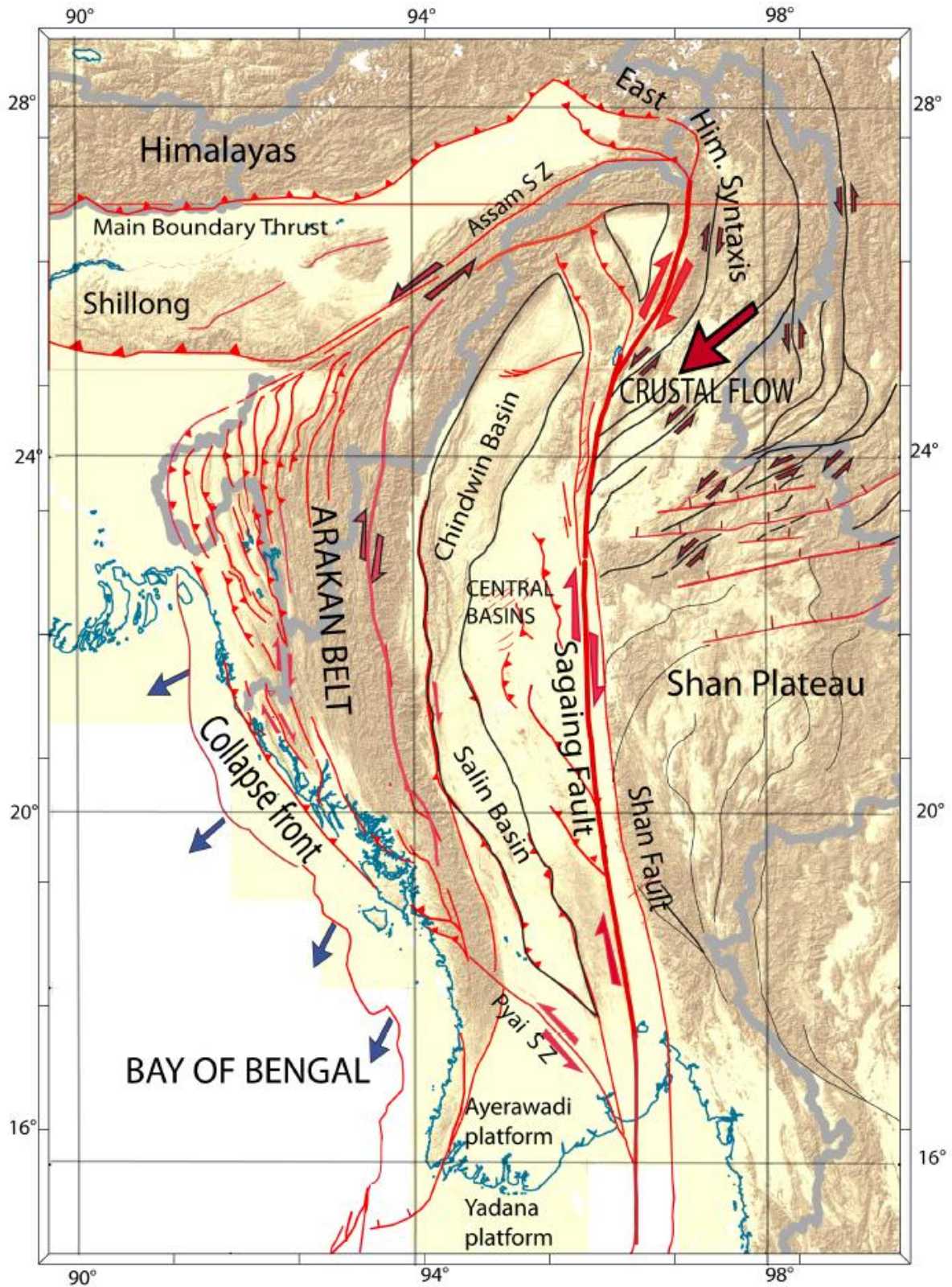


Figure 2.10: Topographic map showing the main structures of Myanmar and surrounding regions (Rangin, 2018).

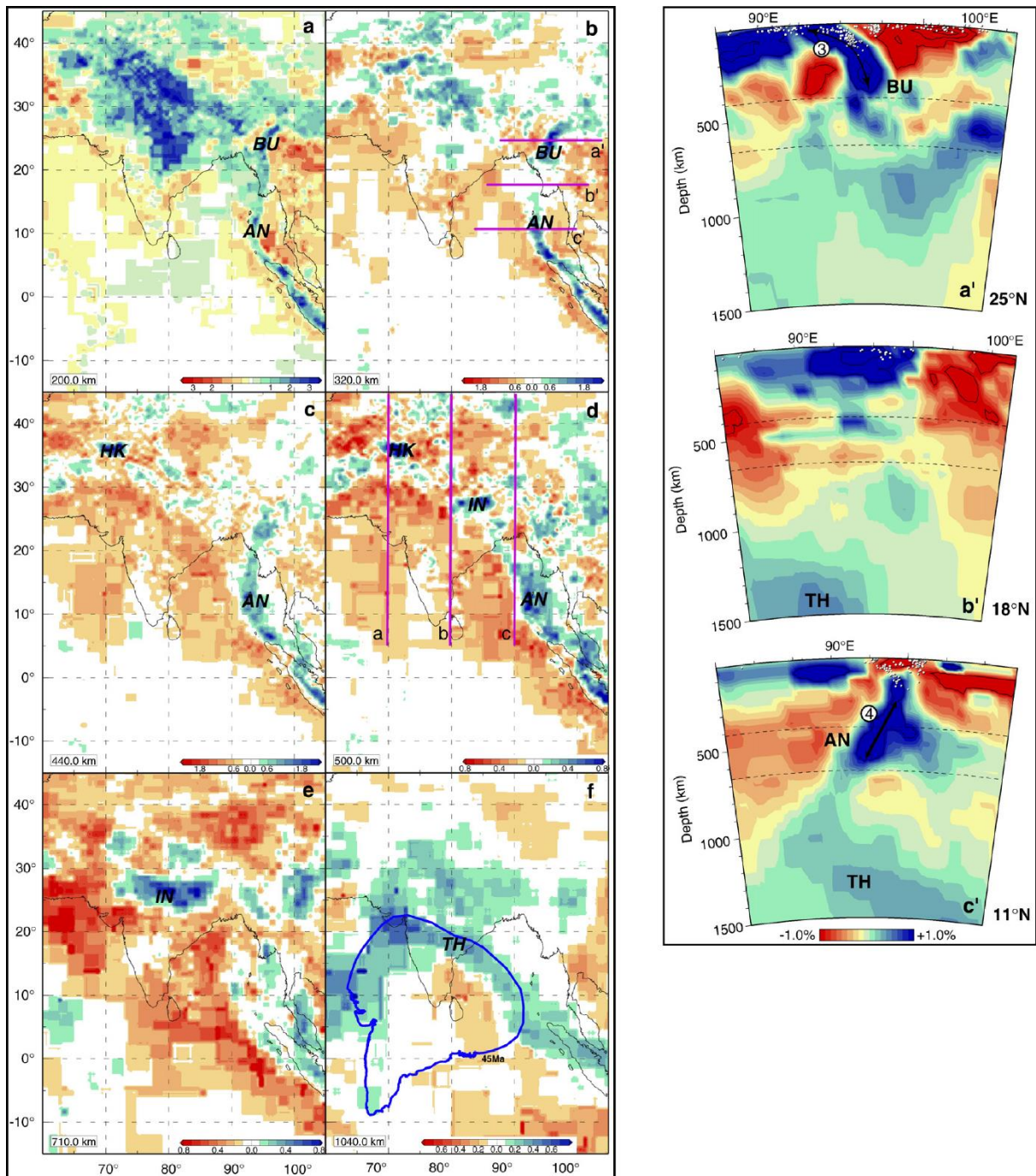


Figure 2.11: Tomography images of India, Asia and the Burma Terrane: Left) Overview maps showing distinct high wavespeed anomalies associated with slab fragments of subducted Indian/Neo-Tethyan lithosphere; Right) Tomographic cross-sections perpendicular to the Burma/Andaman trench, as indicated on overview map b. Abbreviations: AN = Andaman slab, BU = Burma slab, TH = proposed Neo-Tethyan slab fragments (after Replumaz et al., 2010).

2.2. The Wuntho-Popa Arc

The Wuntho-Popa Arc is the volcanic arc of the BT, initially formed due to Tethyan subduction. It is ~N-S trending across the middle of the BT, although it is covered by a thick Eocene-Quaternary sedimentary cover of the Central Myanmar Basins (See Section 2.3) in many places (Mitchell, 2017; Zhang et al., 2017). Its main phase of magmatism occurred from 110-90 Ma, followed by a 70-40 Ma subordinate stage (Barley & Zaw, 2009; Gardiner et al., 2015, 2017; Mitchell et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2017). More recent volcanism is discontinuously present in the form of Miocene igneous rocks near Monywa and Salingyi and three Quaternary stratovolcanoes: Mount Loimye, Mount Popa and Taungthonlon (Mitchell, 2017; United Nations, 1978a).

The Wuntho Ranges (Fig. 2.12), the northern segment of the larger Wuntho-Popa Arc, were a primary objective in this study. They represent the largest exposure of the arc, consisting primarily of Cretaceous igneous rocks. Fresh outcrops in this area are limited, occurring mainly in rivers and quarries used for road construction. Apart from observations during this study, information on lithologies in the Wuntho Ranges, which will be described below, originate only from United Nation geological reports that have been recently updated in a special volume on Myanmar geology (Mitchell, 2017; United Nations, 1978a). The Hpyu Taung Metamorphics, the Ubye Serpentinite Complex and the Shwedaung Formation constitute the basement rocks of the Wuntho Range. They represent the only exposure of basement rocks on the BT, apart from lithologies in the IBR (See Section 3.3) and scattered undated xenoliths in volcanic deposits (Mitchell, 2017). The Hpyu Taung Metamorphics consists of high-grade metamorphic rocks and granites, while the Shwedaung Formation is a low-grade metamorphic sequence of sediments, extrusives and volcanoclastics. The contact with younger lithologies in the area is uncertain, but the age of the Shwedaung Formation is believed to be Late Triassic based on tentative similarities with the Pane Chaung Formation in the IBR, although the latter is predominantly comprised of metasandstone (See Section 3.3).

A sequence of Cretaceous volcanics and sediments lies unconformably on top of these basement rocks. The Mawgyi Andesite is poorly dated, but has been interpreted as the oldest formation of this Cretaceous sequence. These volcanics are the most extensive extrusives in the area. They are typically massive, with a grey to green or black colour, alternating with finer brecciated flows and agglomerates, as well as occasionally volcanogenic sediments. Sills and dikes can be found intruding the other lithologies. Previous studies have suggested that the Mawgyi Andesites are a remnant of an oceanic arc (Incertus Arc) thrust on the BT prior to the establishment of the Wuntho-Popa Arc (Barber & Crow, 2009; Hall, 2012; Mitchell, 1993). However, there is no field evidence for a major thrusting event in the Wuntho Ranges, raising the possibility that they were emplaced

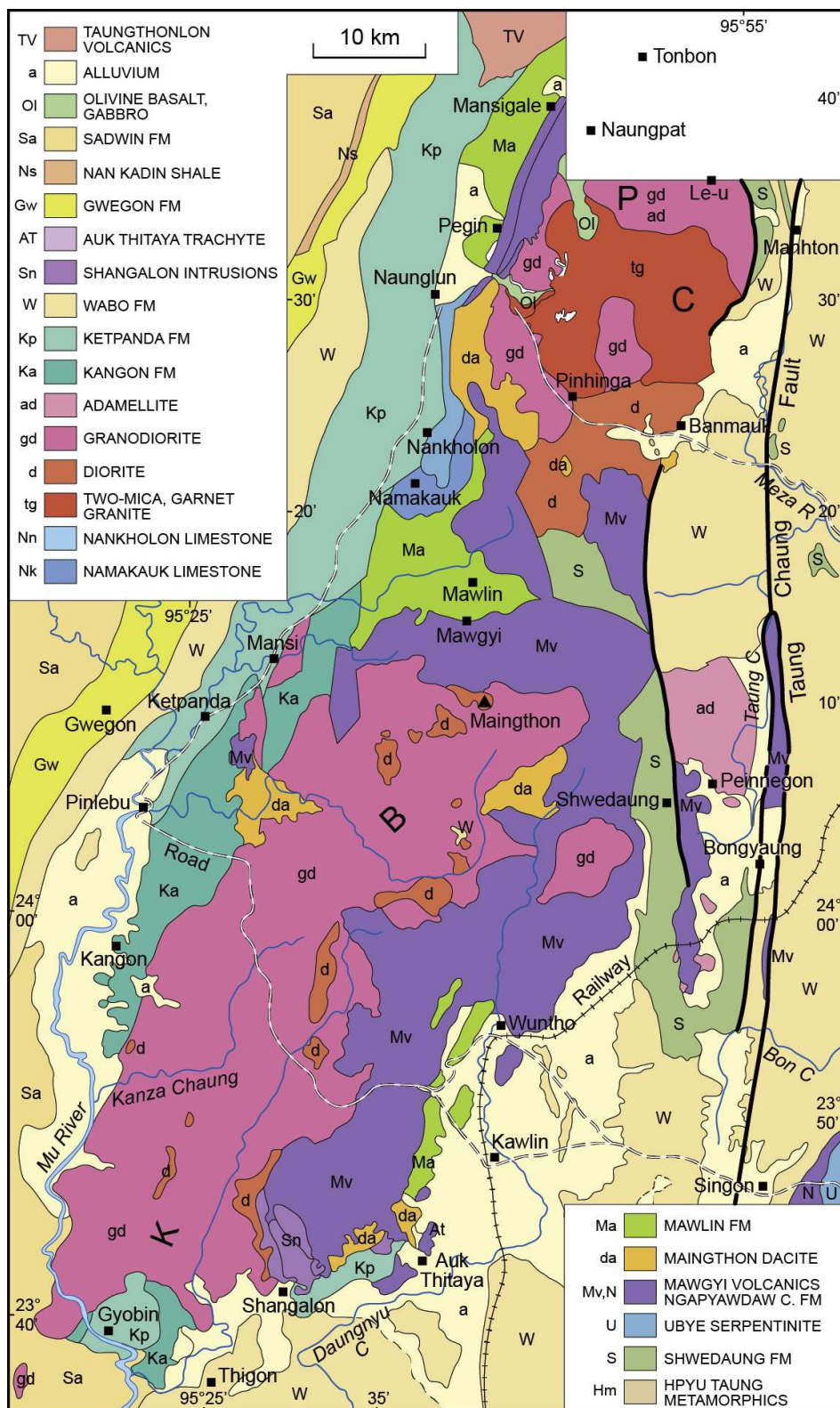
contemporaneously with the Kanza Chaung Batholith or during a precursory extrusive phase. This would imply a similar history for both volcanic units and hence the whole Wuntho-Popa Arc could have been part of the Incertus Arc.

The Kondan Chaung Group comes after the Mawgyi Andesite in the Wuntho Ranges stratigraphy. This sequence has a diverse composition, consisting of sandstones, limestones, volcanoclastics and (rhyo-)dacites. It is predominantly exposed in the northern part of the Wuntho Ranges. The Maingthon Dacites are the minor volcanic part of the Kondan Chaung Group. These dacites are generally porphyritic with a bleached white to dark grey-green colour. It also contains massive rhyodacite flows with a grey-purple colour with few phenocrysts. The presence of pyrite, sulphide and chlorite suggests hydrothermal alteration. The sandstones and siltstones of the Mawlin Formation are also part of the Kondan Chaung Group. They typically have a grey-brown to greenish colour. Fining-upwards sequences and cross-bedding are common sedimentary structures in this formation, corresponding to a turbiditic facies. Locally, tuffaceous deposits and breccia layers are mixed or interbedded with these sediments. The overlying limestones of the Namakauk Formation contain shell debris and abundant algae together with volcanic fragments, but lack age-diagnostic fossils.

The Kondan Chaung Group underwent a significant amount of folding. On the other hand, structural observations from the Kanza Chaung Batholith show no signs of significant tilting. This NE-SW trending batholith constitutes the main component of the Wuntho Range, exposed in a large part of the area. The batholith primarily consists of medium to coarse I-type (grano)diorites with several mafic inclusions, as well as smaller diorite plutons and an area consisting of 2-mica granite in the north. U-Pb dating of these intrusions yielded ages of ~108–90 Ma (Gardiner et al., 2017; Licht et al., 2020; Mitchell, 2017). A second phase of I-type magmatism of late Eocene age is found at the Shangalon copper district (Gardiner et al., 2017).

A Late Cretaceous – Paleogene sequence of sediments, postdating the main Kanza Chaung Batholith, surround the Wuntho Ranges, resulting in a NE-SW trending anticline. In the west, the thick stratigraphic succession of predominantly sedimentary rocks dip to the northwest to form the eastern limb of the Chindwin Basin. There is no major known thrust between the Chindwin Basin and the Wuntho Ranges. To the east of the Wuntho Ranges, the sedimentary basins are disrupted by major faults (e.g. Taung Chaung Fault) and deformation related to displacements along the Sagaing Fault system.

Figure 2.12: *General geological map of the Wuntho Ranges (Mitchell, 2017).*



2.3. Central Myanmar Basins

The Wuntho-Popa Arc subdivides the BT into a series of ~N-S trending forearc and back-arc basins, which started to develop contemporaneously with the main phase of magmatism in the Late

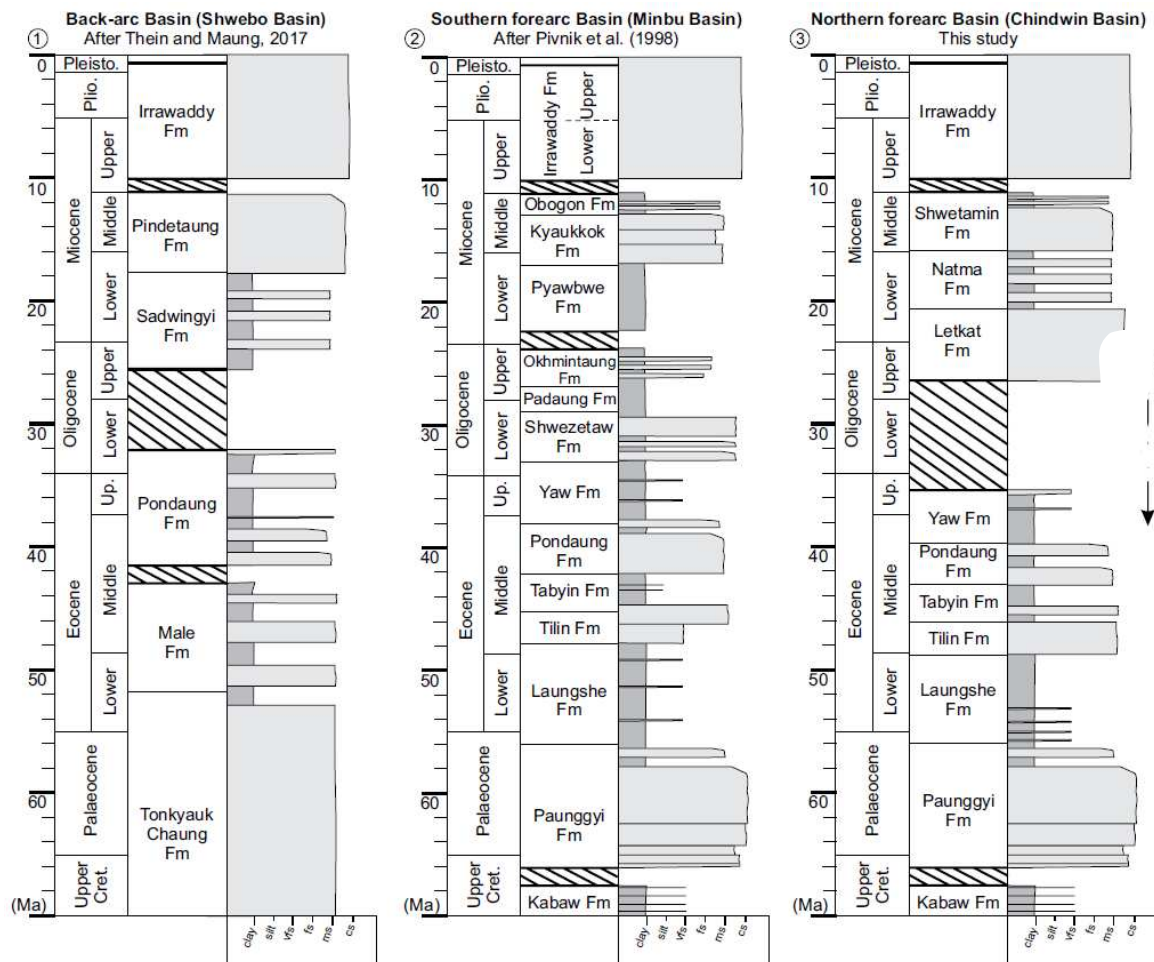
Cretaceous. Collectively these basins are called the Central Myanmar Basins (Fig. 2.13; Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019; Pivnik et al., 1998; Zhang et al., 2017). The back-arc consists of the Shwebo Basin in the north and the Pegu Basin in the south. The Paleogene deposits in the Shwebo Basin are exclusively continental (Thein & Maung, 2017), while those in the Pegu Basin remain poorly described. In the Neogene, both basins were characterized by southward prograding tidal-influenced estuarine sequences, before being overlain by the Quaternary fluvial Irrawaddy Formation (Bender, 1983; Khin, 1999; Pivnik et al., 1998; Thein & Maung, 2017). The Burmese forearc is commonly subdivided into the Minbu (or Salin) Basin in the south and the Chindwin Basin in the north. The Burmese forearc is the subject of this study and hence the geology of the Chindwin and Minbu Basins will be described in greater detail in Sections 2.3.1 to 2.3.3. Interpreted seismic sections across the Central Myanmar Basins have distinguished three phases of uplift in the Central Myanmar Basins in the Late Cretaceous, Eocene and Late Oligocene. The Paleogene sedimentary sequence is immediately followed by a basin-wide unconformity of late Oligocene age (Rangin, 2018; Zhang et al., 2017). In the Neogene, basin-wide inversion took place (Bertrand & Rangin, 2003; Pivnik et al., 1998; Rangin, 2018; Zhang et al., 2017).

2.3.1. The Chindwin Basin

The Chindwin Basin constitutes the northern basin of the Burmese forearc. It is separated from the Minbu Basin in the south by a small topographic high called the Pondaung Ranges (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019; Pivnik et al., 1998; Zhang et al., 2017). The oldest sediments in the Chindwin Basin are the poorly-exposed marine limestones and mudstones of the Kabaw Formation of presumed Albian to Maastrichtian age (Bender, 1983), presumably directly overlying the Western Belt Ophiolite (Licht et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2016). This is followed by a Paleocene to middle Eocene sequence of shallow-marine siliciclastics, alternating with sporadic continental episodes, consisting of the Paunggyi, Laungshe, Tilin and Tabyin Formations with poorly defined lithostratigraphic boundaries based only on grain size (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019). Afterwards, the westward directed, fossil-rich, fluvio-deltaic sediments of the upper Eocene Pondaung Formation were deposited. This thick and prominent formation has received significantly more attention compared to the other Paleogene units, because of its prolific mammalian faunal and paleobotanical fossils. The Pondaung Formation was dated at ~40 Ma with a combination of biostratigraphy and geochronology (Jaeger et al., 1999; Zaw et al., 2014; Licht et al., 2014, 2015).

Figure 2.13: Synthetic logs for the three main basins constituting the Central Myanmar Basins: (1) the Shwebo Basin in the backarc (after Thein & Maung, 2017), (2) the Minbu Basin, (southern forearc;

after Pivnik et al., 1998), and (3) the Chindwin Basin (northern forearc; after Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019). vfs—very fine sand; fs—fine sand; ms—medium sand; cs—coarse sand.



Further upward in the sequence, the late Eocene Yaw Formation has a variation of sedimentary facies, comprised of deltaic tidal sand flat sediments, anoxic sediments containing organic-rich dark mudstones and siderite-rich carbonate layers, and finally continental episodes with thick fluvial sandstone bodies and thick lignite layers containing vertebrate fossils (Fig. 2.14). This combination of sedimentary facies was interpreted as a quasi-closed estuary system, sustained primarily by tectonic uplift (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019). A single tuff layer is also present in the Yaw Formation, yielding a U-Pb age constraint of 38.0 ± 1.1 Ma (Licht et al., 2019). The Yaw Formation is overlain by the ~1.5-km-thick Letkat Formation, comprised exclusively of thick afossiliferous fluvial sandstones that are capped by pedogenised, finer-grained sands (Fig. 2.14). Hence, the depositional environment of the Letkat Formation likely represents a braided river system (Licht et al., 2019). The base of the Letkat has yielded ~35 Ma detrital zircons, while the upper part has yielded detrital zircons as young as 26-23 Ma, suggesting an upper Oligocene or even early Miocene age for this formation (Licht et al., 2019). Moreover, the sharp contact between the Letkat Formation and the

Yaw Formation, defined by the occurrence of several sandstone bodies with thick basal lags and a shift from SWW to SSW oriented paleocurrents, is likely unconformable (Licht et al., 2019; United Nations, 1978a; Wang et al., 2014), although some studies have argued for a conformable contact (Bender, 1983). The Neogene part of the sedimentary infill of the Chindwin Basin consists of the fluvialite Natma, Shwethamin and Irrawaddy Formations. The Natma and Shwethamin Formations are of probable Miocene age. They are unconformably overlain by the fluvialite late middle Miocene - Pliocene Irrawaddy Formation, deposited by the modern Irrawaddy river system that originates in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019; United Nations, 1978a).

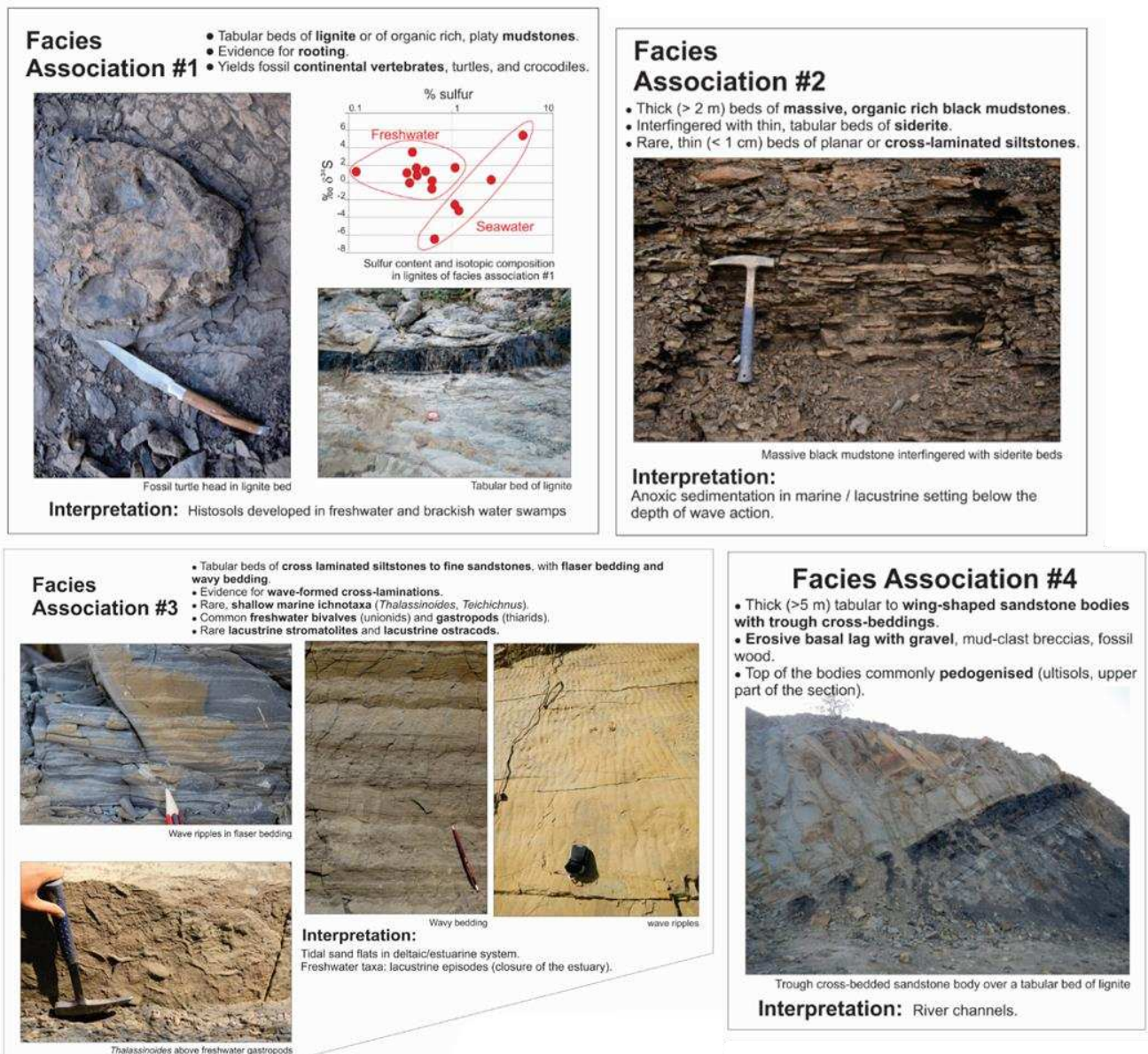


Figure 2.14: Sedimentary facies associations for the Yaw and Letkat Formations in the Chindwin Basin (after Licht et al., 2019).

2.3.2. *The Minbu Basin*

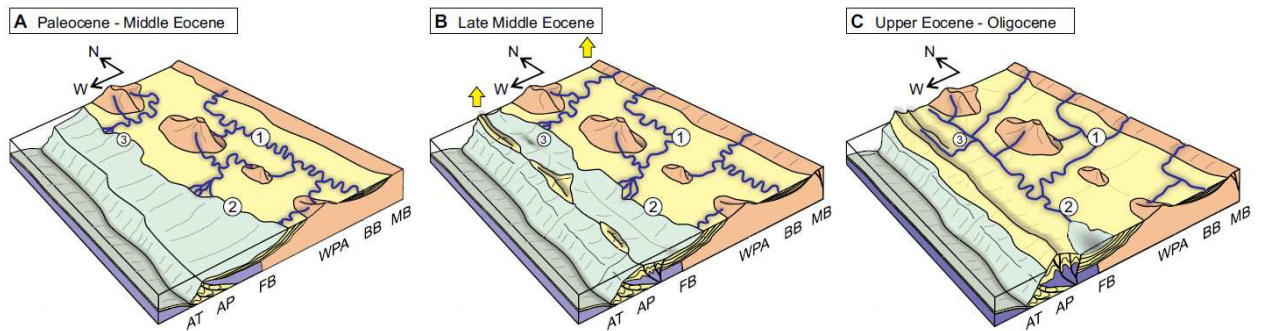
The Minbu Basin is the southern basin of the Burmese forearc. Its stratigraphic history is roughly similar to the Chindwin Basin up until the late Eocene Yaw Formation, which exclusively consists of shallow-marine, fine-grained sediments containing nummulites in the Minbu Basin, compared to the estuarine paleoenvironment in the Chindwin Basin, which has a degree of continental input. In contrast to the Chindwin Basin, all subsequent Oligocene formations in the Minbu Basin, the Shwezetaung, Padaung and Okhmintaung Formations, are continuous and remain shallow-marine with deposits containing gastropods, bivalves and foraminifera (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019). This shallow-marine sequence is covered by the Neogene fluvio-deltaic deposits of the Pyawbwe, Kyaukkok, Obogon and Irrawaddy Formations, becoming once more similar to the Chindwin Basin.

2.3.3. *Partitioning in the Burmese forearc*

Recent research has showed a diverging stratigraphic record between the Chindwin and Minbu Basins since the late Eocene, and suggested that this was caused by an onset of hyper-oblique subduction at ~39-37 Ma. This resulted into partitioning of the Burmese forearc into an echelon pull-apart basins (Licht et al., 2019; Rangin, 2018). Pull-apart deformation is further supported by rapid subsidence of the Chindwin Basin (~ 1.0 m/ky) during deposition of the Yaw Formation (Licht et al., 2019), although this might not be restricted only to the Yaw Formation based on the large thickness of the upper Eocene Pondaung Formation (Section 2.3.1). Around this time, there was also a change of sedimentary provenance from a proximal Andean-type volcanic arc in the Pondaung and Yaw Formations, supposedly the Wuntho-Popa Arc, to increasingly more input of high-grade metamorphic basement rocks in the Letkat Formation, supposedly from the MMMB to the east (Licht et al., 2013, 2019; Wang et al., 2014). This previously proposed Paleogene evolution of the Burmese forearc is shown in figure 2.15 (Licht et al., 2019). However, recent seismic studies along the Wuntho-Popa Arc showed that a considerable part of the arc was buried by the late Paleogene (Zhang et al., 2017), which is seemingly difficult to reconcile with active (hyper-oblique) subduction and a predominant Wuntho-Popa Arc source for the late Eocene Yaw Formation. Therefore, one of the topics in Chapters 5 and 6 of this thesis will be to further investigate and evaluate the previously proposed evolution and sedimentary sourcing of the Burmese forearc, using the new paleomagnetic constraints on the position of the BT presented in Chapter 4.

Figure 2.15: *Proposed evolution of the Burmese subduction margin and forearc basin during the Paleocene-middle Eocene (a), the late middle Eocene (b), and the upper Eocene–Oligocene (c). Numbers: 1 = Shwebo Basin, 2 = Minbu Basin, 3 = Chindwin Basin. Abbreviations: AT = Arakan*

Trench, AP = accretionary prism, FB = forearc basin, WPA = Wuntho-Popa Arc, BB = back-arc basin, MB = metamorphic belts (Licht et al., 2019).



3. The Indo-Burman Ranges

3.1. General overview

The IBR separates the BT from the Indian Foreland Basin and Bay of Bengal. Traditionally, it was seen as an accretionary complex due to subduction of Neo-Tethyan and Indian lithosphere beneath the Burmese subduction margin. However, the Burmese slab is poorly imaged or missing on tomography images except close to the collision zone in the north (Fig. 2.11). Therefore, there is debate whether subduction of Indian oceanic lithosphere continues in the Neogene (Lee et al., 2016; Rangin, 2018; Steckler et al., 2016) or was replaced by continent collision/coupling in the Eocene (Rangin, 2017; Morley, 2009; Morley et al., 2020). This also in agreement with structural observations showing predominantly dextral strike-slip faulting between the BT and India within the IBR (Fig. 2.10).

The Western Belt Ophiolite, alongside the Neogene Kabaw Fault, forms the western boundary of the BT in the IBR (Barber & Crow, 2009; Liu et al., 2016; Mitchell et al., 2012; Searle et al., 2017). The Western Belt Ophiolite was presumably formed and emplaced during the Cretaceous following the onset of Neo-Tethyan subduction (Aitchison et al., 2019; Fareduddin & Dilek, 2015; Licht et al., 2019; Pivnik et al., 1998; Singh et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2018a). Therefore, it was often correlated with the YTSZ (Liu et al., 2016), although rocks within the latter have been dated to be slightly older (Aitchison et al., 2019).

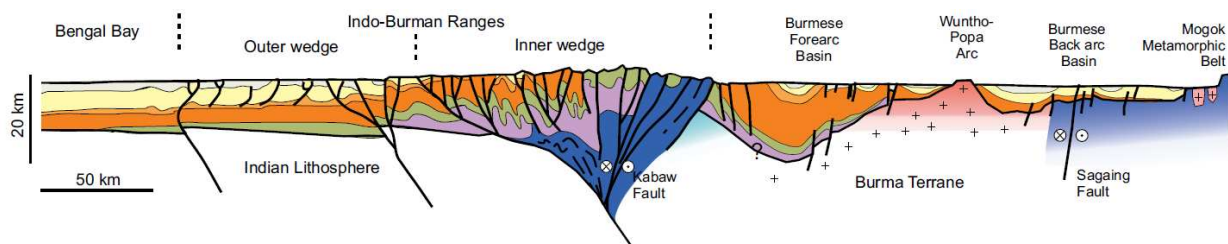


Figure 2.16: Schematic present-day W-E cross-section of the Bay of Bengal, Indo-Burman Ranges (Outer and Inner Wedge), Burma Terrane and Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt. The question mark indicates that the presence of Triassic rocks thrust on the ophiolitic basement of the forearc is still unclear (after Licht et al., 2019).

3.2. The Outer Wedge & Bay of Bengal

Traditionally, the IBR are divided into an Outer Wedge and an Inner Wedge (Fig. 2.16; Bannert et al., 2012; Brunnschweiler, 1966; Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Mitchell, 2017; Zhang et al., 2017). The Outer Wedge is a fold and thrust belt, forming the deformed continuation of Bay of Bengal sediments in the India-Burma collision zone (Fig. 2.17). Significant uplift in the Outer Wedge started during the late Miocene (Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Rangin et al., 2013).

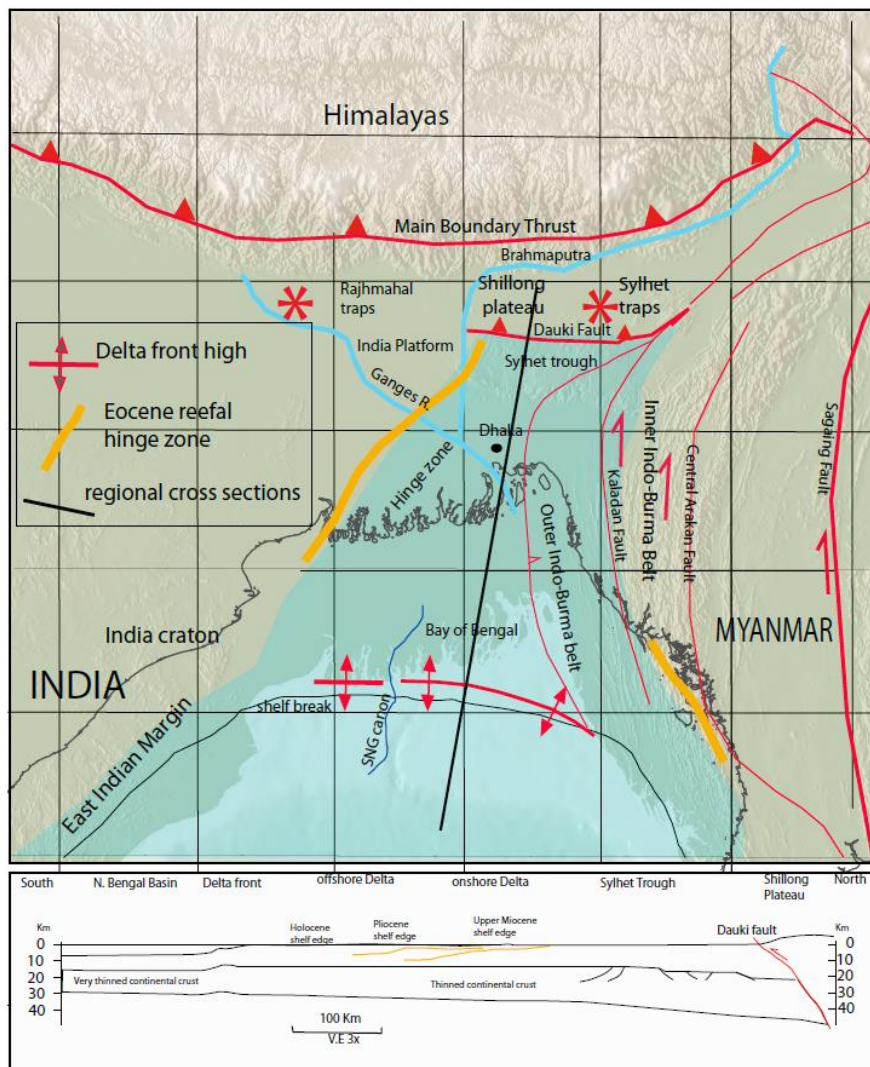


Figure 2.17: Topographic map of the Bay of Bengal, Indo-Burman Ranges, Himalayas, Indian Craton and Myanmar. Main geological structures are indicated, as well as a schematic N-S cross-section (Rangin, 2018).

The general consensus on the Bay of Bengal basement is that it consists of hyper-extended continental crust that formed the passive margin of India during the fragmentation of Gondwana, potentially transitioning into oceanic crust at the slab underlying the BT (Rangin, 2018; Sloan et al., 2017; Steckler et al., 2016). Others have argued that this slab consists of continental lithosphere (Zheng et al., 2020), but this is difficult to reconcile with the known fit of Gondwana and the subsequent rifting of (Greater) India during the Early Cretaceous (Fig. 2.18; l'Anson et al., 2019; Seton et al., 2012; Thompson et al., 2019).

Paleogene sediments in the Bay of Bengal region were primarily sourced by the Indian craton (e.g. the Eocene Disang Formation in NE Assam - Aitchison et al., 2019). Subsequent Oligocene to recent infill of the Assam Basin and Bay of Bengal is dominated by Himalayan-derived sediments, in particular from the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis by the Brahmaputra River (Najman et al., 2019). In the Outer Wedge, these Neogene sediments were often scraped off from the Bay of Bengal and recycled during thrusting (Allen et al., 2008).

3.3. The Inner Wedge

The geology of the Inner Wedge and its relationship with the BT is more complex and its deformation and uplift history are less understood compared to the Outer Wedge. The oldest exposed units in the Inner Wedge are the low-grade metamorphic Pane Chaung Formation and the high-grade metamorphic Kanpetlet Schist. They were presumably deposited in the Triassic (Mitchell, 2017; United Nations, 1978a). The origin of this basement is unclear. It has been interpreted as either (1) a separate tectonic block accreted to the BT either in the Early Cretaceous to Mid-Cretaceous (Mitchell, 2017; Morley et al., 2020; Rangin, 2018) or in the Late Cretaceous to Paleogene (Gibbons et al., 2015; Searle et al., 2017), or (2) an accretionary-type setting without block collision (Fareeduddin & Dilek, 2015; Morley et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2018a).

Almost coevally conducted studies on U-Pb detrital zircon age distributions have not been able to provide a clear answer on this matter as well, suggesting that the Pane Chaung Formation is of either Gondwana/India (Wang et al., 2016; Yao et al., 2017) or Sibumasu (Sevastjanova et al., 2016) affinity, which has implications for possible origin of the BT. In addition, the Pane Chaung Formation has been correlated with the Langjiexue Formation as part of Greater Argoland forming the margin of NW Australia (Fig. 2.18), which would correspond to a Gondwanan origin (Cai et al., 2016; Meng et al., 2019; Morley et al., 2020; Yao et al., 2017). In this context, the name Argoland itself is specifically referring to Gondwana-derived rocks in East Java and Sulawesi (Hall, 2009; Sikumbang, 1990; Wakita et al., 1998), while fragments of the larger Greater Argoland rifted from NW Australia at ~155 Ma (Fig. 2.18; Hall, 2012; l'Anson et al., 2019; Morley et al., 2020; Seton et al., 2012). Geochronology

studies on the basement of the Wuntho-Popa Arc (e.g. Shwedaung Formation – Section 2.2) are absent, making the origin of the BT and a potential separate IBR block very uncertain. Adding confusion to these discrepancies, the postulated separate IBR block has erroneously been named Mawgyi Nappe (Barber & Crow, 2009; Zhang et al., 2017), after the emplaced oceanic arc interpretation of Mitchell (1993) for the Mawgyi Andesites that are not located in the IBR but much farther east in the Wuntho Ranges (See Section 2.2). Therefore, a better proposed name for the IBR terrane is Mount Victoria Block (Morley et al., 2020; Rangin et al., 2013; Rangin, 2018), named after the main exposure of the Kanpetlet Schist near around Mount Victoria, the highest peak of the IBR in Central Myanmar. The possible existence of this IBR terrane has implications for the manner of emplacement of the Western Belt Ophiolite as well, as it could either represent the suture between a Gondwana derived Mount Victoria Block and the BT or exhumed slices of accretionary prism material (review in: Morley et al., 2020).

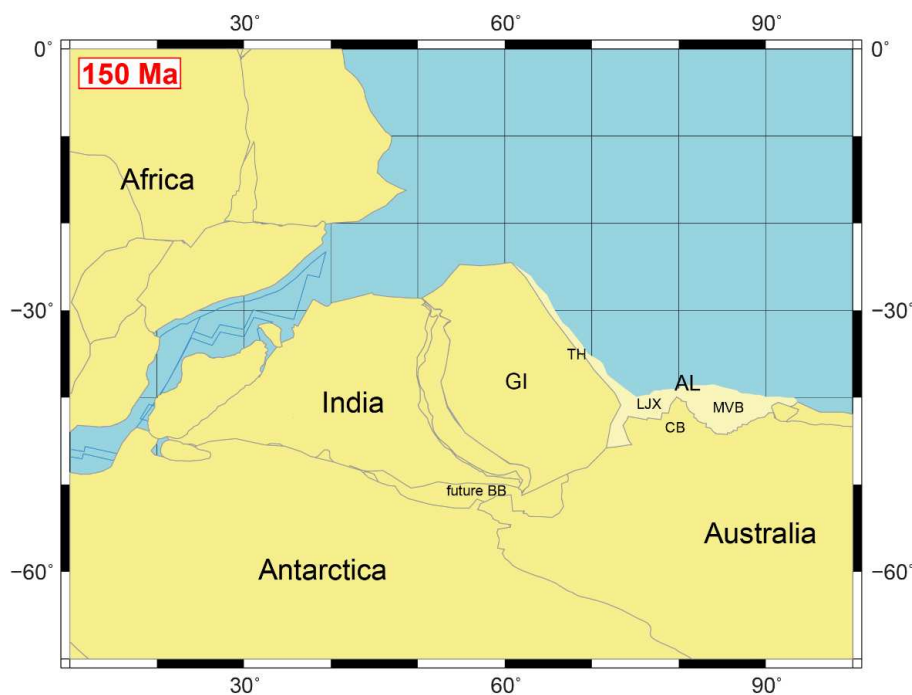


Figure 2.18: Schematic reconstruction of Gondwana at 155 Ma using the GPlates model of Matthews et al. (2016). Size of Greater India based on geological constraints from NW Australia (e.g. Carnarvon Basin; l’Anson et al., 2019). Abbreviations: AL = Argoland, BB = Bay of Bengal, CB = Carnarvon Basin, LIX = Langjiexue Formation, MVB = Mount Victoria Block (Pane Chaung Formation), TH = Tethyan Himalayas.

In any case, these older units are overlain by a sequence of Upper Cretaceous – Eocene marine turbiditic sediments, in the Eocene occasionally laterally alternating with littoral sediments (Bannert et al., 2012; Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Myint, 2019; United Nations, 1978a). Petrographic, heavy

mineral and isotopic data from these deposits in the Arakan Yoma, southern IBR, show that they were probably sourced by the Wuntho-Popa Arc (Allen et al., 2008). The lateral variation of sedimentary environment could perhaps indicate incipient uplift of the IBR, which is further corroborated by a late Eocene unconformity in the IBR marking the onset of molasse deposition (Bannert et al., 2012; Ghose et al., 2014; Morley et al., 2020). Evidence from late Eocene deposits from the Chindwin Basin also suggest basin overfilling due to the emergence of the IBR during this time (Licht et al., 2019). Additionally, a recent low temperature thermochronological age elevation profile documented a major uplift phase within the IBR during the latest Oligocene – earliest Miocene, and a possible earlier event in the middle Eocene (Najman et al., 2018). However, there are different ideas on the cause for these phases of uplift. One group of studies has proposed that late Paleogene uplift of the IBR was the result of accretion of thin Indian continental crust (Morley, 2002, 2009; Rangin et al., 2013; V  rard et al., 2017) or an allochthonous terrane (Acharyya, 2007, 2015). Others have argued that the geology of the Inner Wedge accretionary prism is more complex, because it formed along a hyper-oblique margin with a rapidly uplifting retro-wedge. Such retro-wedges undergo a phase of rapid uplift due to the transition of localized to full strain partitioning. Eventually, full strain partitioning causes the motion to become accommodated by one or only a few strike-slip faults, as is the case for the IBR since the Neogene, illustrated by the dextral South Kabaw, Churachandpur Mao and Kaladan Faults who together accommodate ~1.8 cm/yr northward motion of the BT, as part of the Burma mobile belt (Licht et al., 2019; Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Morley et al., 2020; Nielsen et al., 2004; Rangin, 2018).

4. Sibumasu

4.1. The Shan Plateau

East of the BT, the Shan Plateau is characterized by a Cambrian to Triassic stratigraphic sequence, similar to western Thailand and the Malay Peninsula. Together they form the Sibumasu Block, interpreted to have rifted from Gondwana in the Permian and accreted to Eurasia in the Triassic (Metcalf, 2013; Sevastjanova et al., 2016). A potential collision age of the BT with Sibumasu is poorly constrained and even the existence of a suture between both blocks has been challenged (Metcalf, 2013; Mitchell, 1993; Searle et al., 2017; Sevastjanova et al., 2016).

4.2. The Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt

The Sibumasu Terrane is separated from the BT by the dextral Sagaing Fault, the Jade Belt Ophiolite, which is only exposed at the northern edge of the Sagaing Fault and has unclear constraints for its emplacement age and correlation with other nearby sutures (Morley, 2017b; Ridd et al., 2019;

Searle et al., 2017; Yui et al., 2013), and finally the MMMB, a complex N-S trending belt of metamorphic rocks.

4.2.1. The Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt

The most prominent rocks of the MMMB include Cretaceous – Cenozoic I-type intrusives (e.g. the Sodon Batholith) and S-type intrusives (e.g. the Dianxi Batholith), the Jurassic - Cretaceous Tagaung-Myitkyina Ophiolite Belt, or Eastern Belt Ophiolite, and regionally metamorphosed sedimentary rocks (Lin et al., 2019; Mitchell, 2017; Mitchell et al., 2012; Searle et al., 2017). Many of these units are correlated with similar units in the Himalayas (Section 1), for example the Sodon Batholith with the Lohit and Gangdese intrusives, the Dianxi with the Bomi Chayu and Central Lhasa intrusives and the Eastern Belt Ophiolite with the Bangong-Nujiang suture (Fig. 2.19; Lin et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2016).

The metamorphic rocks of the MMMB include phlogopite + diopside + spinel ± forsterite olivine ± ruby corundum marbles, scapolite + garnet + biotite calc-silicate rocks, K-feldspar augen gneisses, clinopyroxene-bearing quartzites and sillimanite ± andalusite mica schists and gneisses. In-situ crustal melting has resulted in tourmaline ± garnet leucogranitic pods and dykes. The MMMB records two main metamorphic events: A latest Cretaceous – early Paleocene phase of metamorphism and partial melting, followed by a phase of high temperature metamorphism during the late Eocene – Oligocene (Searle et al., 2007, 2017, 2020) and finally a phase of rapid uplift during the late Oligocene – early Miocene (Bertrand et al., 2001; Bertrand & Rangin, 2003; Searle et al., 2017). This last phase has been related to both the strike-slip deformation and extrusion of the MMMB (Bertrand et al., 2001; Bertrand & Rangin, 2003). Plate tectonic studies suggest that the majority of the MMMB, including the Tenchong and Baoshan blocks, was extruded from the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis towards the south-east since approximately the late Paleogene (Li et al., 2018; Matthews et al., 2016; Tong et al., 2013).

4.2.2. The Jade Belt Ophiolite

The Jade Belt Ophiolite, consisting of high pressure metamorphic jadeite, has uncertain constraints for its emplacement age, with estimates varying from the Early to Late Cretaceous, although these constraints might not be reliable (Searle et al., 2017; Shi et al., 2008; Yui et al., 2013). As a consequence, the Jade Belt has been correlated with different other regional ophiolites, including the Western and Eastern Belt Ophiolites, dismembered ophiolitic fragments along the trace of the Sagaing Fault (Central Belt Ophiolite), or as a separate structure entirely (Htay et al., 2017; Morley, 2017b; Searle et al., 2017). It is clear that its proximity to northern splays of the Sagaing Fault make

it difficult to interpret. In turn, this has resulted in the uncertainties regarding the suturing of the BT with Sibumasu (Metcalf, 2013; Mitchell, 1993; Searle et al., 2017; Sevastjanova et al., 2016).

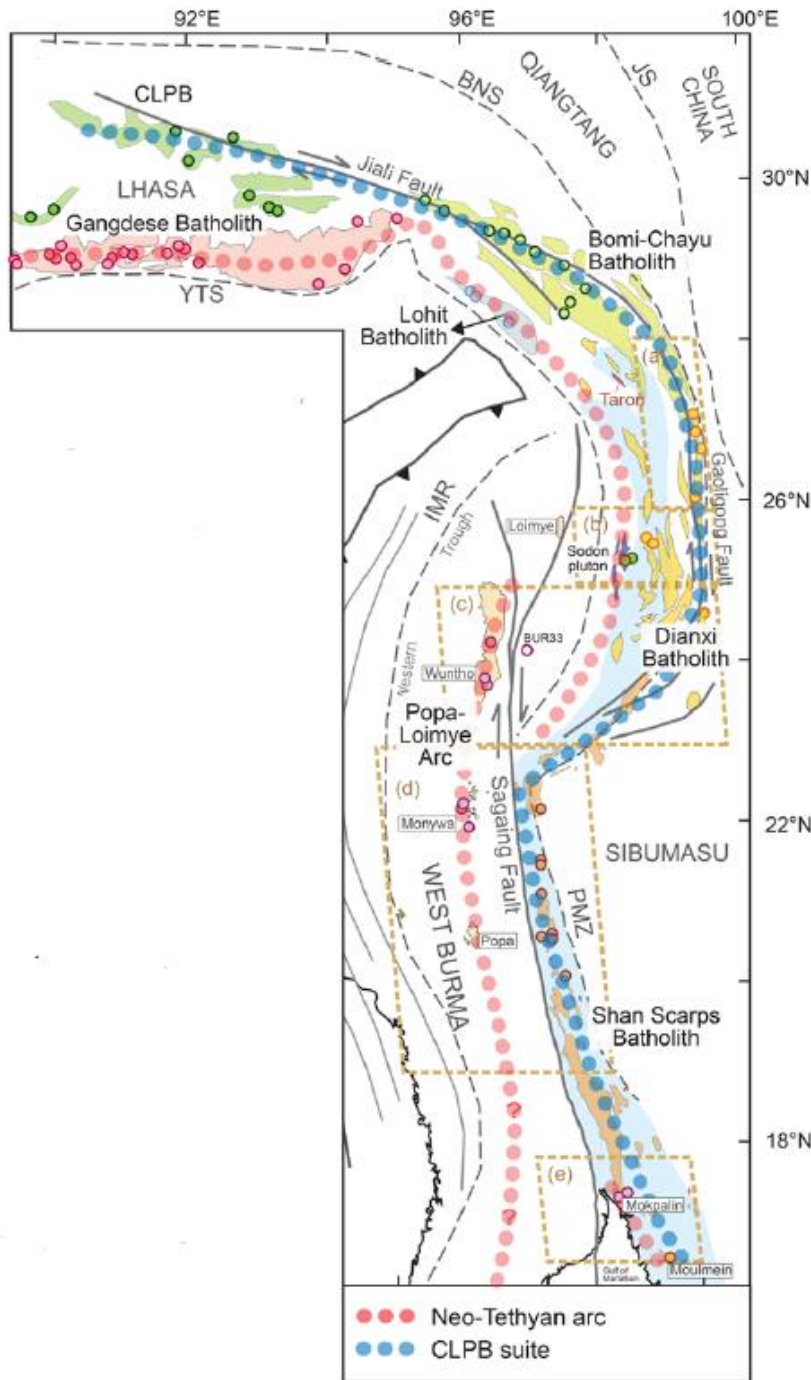


Figure 2.19: Previously proposed correlations of magmatic arcs in the BT, Lhasa Terrane and Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis by Lin et al. (2019).

4.2.3. The Sagaing Fault

The dextral strike-slip Sagaing Fault is of suggested Neogene age, with a current motion of 1.8 cm/yr and a total displacement of around ~400 km since that time (Maung, 1987; Morley, 2017b; Rangin et

al., 2013; Socquet et al., 2006), although earlier estimations proposed around ~1100 km of offset (Mitchell, 1993). In most of onshore Myanmar, the Sagaing Fault is a single brittle ~N-S trending fault, but it splays into different segments north of the city of Mandalay (Morley, 2017b; Sloan et al., 2017; Socquet et al., 2006). Farther south in the offshore, the Sagaing Fault transitions in the South Sagaing Fault (Morley, 2017a). Earlier dextral motions east of the Sagaing Fault are recorded by the Oligocene Shan Fault or Mergui Fault (Bertrand et al., 2001; Morley, 2017a; Rangin, 2018), the Oligocene West Sagaing Fault (Morley & Arboit, 2019) and the hypothesized Cretaceous – Paleogene Medial-Myanmar Shear Zone, which includes the Panlaung Fault (Morley & Arboit, 2019; Ridd et al., 2019; Ridd & Watkinson, 2013). However, the latter links up with the predominantly sinistral regime of the Mae Ping and Three Pagodas faults on Sibumasu in the Eocene-Oligocene (Morley, 2004).

4.3. Extrusion of Sibumasu/Indochina

The lateral south-eastward extrusion of Sibumasu from the Asian margin, alongside Indochina as a whole, played a role in accommodating the convergence of India and Asia, although the importance of this remains intensely debated in the different collision models (Section 1.4). In Indochina itself, constraining the exact amount of latitudinal and rotational motion with paleomagnetic data is complicated by two well-recognized problems common in Tibet and SE Asia: (1) Inclination shallowing of clastic sediments (e.g. Dupont-Nivet et al., 2010; Li et al., 2017; Tan et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2018b), and (2) distinguishing between wholesale tectonic rotations and local rotations along the extremely deformed strike-slip fault systems of the extrusion system (Pellegrino et al., 2018; Speranza et al., 2019). This has motivated a wealth of paleomagnetic studies in Indochina, which often contradict each other (Fig. 1.4), resulting in three end-member models for the mechanism of extrusion (Fig. 2.20). The first mechanism advocates continuous deformation and rotation of the whole Indochina during its extrusion (Fig. 2.20a; Kornfeld et al., 2014; Otofujii et al., 2010; Sato et al., 2007); this was often used to infer an initial E-W orientation of the subcontinent as part of the Asian margin (e.g. Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013; Royden et al., 2008). By contrast, the second mechanism states that the rotation of rigid blocks accommodated the extrusion (Fig. 2.20b; Gao et al., 2015; Li et al., 2017; Tong et al., 2013), while the final group of models emphasises the role of local rotations along strike-slip fault systems (Fig. 2.20c; Pellegrino et al., 2018; Speranza et al., 2019). Both the second and third group of models can account for the large variation in rotations observed in the paleomagnetic data from Indochina (Fig. 1.4), and the initial NW-SE orientation of the subcontinent in more recent collision models (e.g. Hall, 2012; van Hinsbergen et al., 2019; Zahirovic et al., 2016). As will further be illustrated in Chapters 4-6, the BT was part of a system separate from Sibumasu, but the orientation of Indochina is nonetheless important for understanding the collision history of the BT.

5. The Andaman Sea

The Andaman Sea represents a complex and partitioned back-arc extensional basin that developed mostly in the Neogene along the oblique convergent margin of India/Australia and Eurasia as the BT moved northward. Its tectonic setting is characterized by complex interplay of extensional and dextral strike-slip fault systems, resulting in a large-scale pull-apart structural style (Curry, 2005). The tectonic regimes of the BT and Andaman Sea are mainly connected by the (South) Sagaing Fault and Shan/Mergui Fault horsetail structures, splaying into the East Andaman Fault farther south, connecting it with the Andaman spreading centre (Rangin, 2018). The East Andaman Fault marks the boundary between the Andaman Sea spreading centre and the rifted continental margin of Sundaland (Eastern Andaman Basins). In this context, the Neogene tectonic setting of the Andaman Sea can be interpreted as a southern continuation of the Burma mobile belt as the Andaman mobile belt (Fig. 2.21; Rangin, 2018).

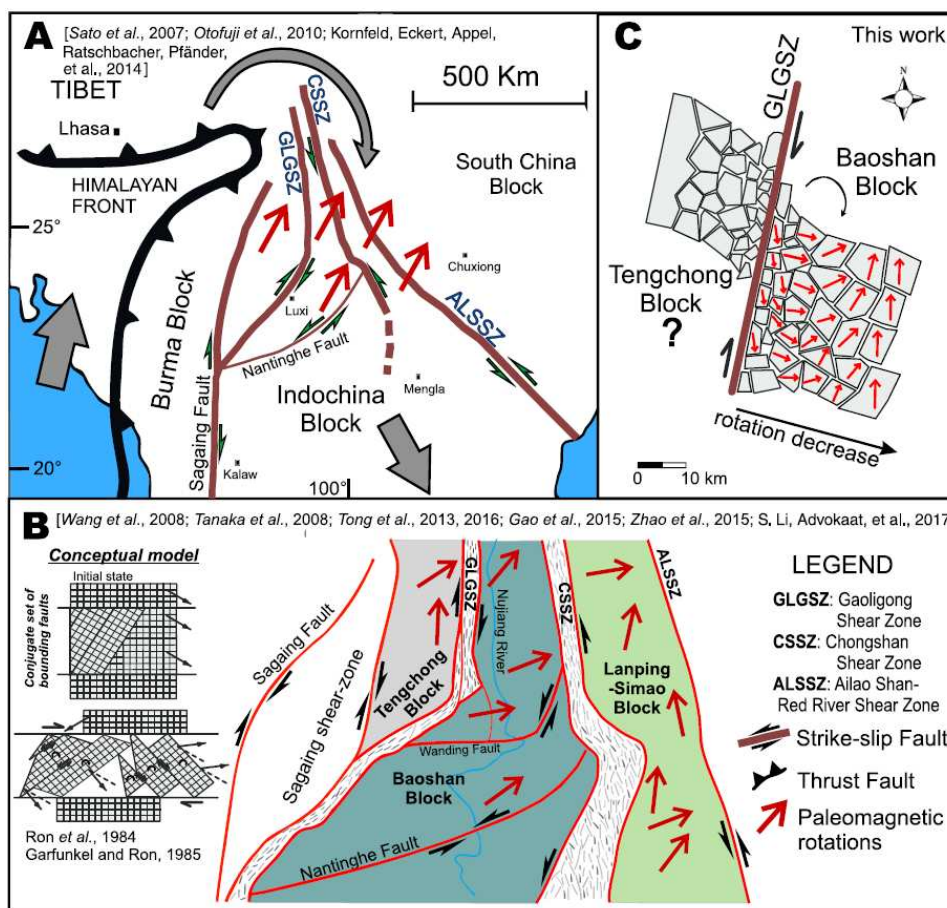


Figure 2.20: Proposed extrusion mechanisms of Indochina (after Pellegrino et al., 2018).

5.1. Eastern Andaman Basins

The Eastern Andaman Basins, including the Mergui and North Sumatra Basins, represent the rifted and sheared margin of Sundaland, underlain by extended continental crust, and developed in a back-

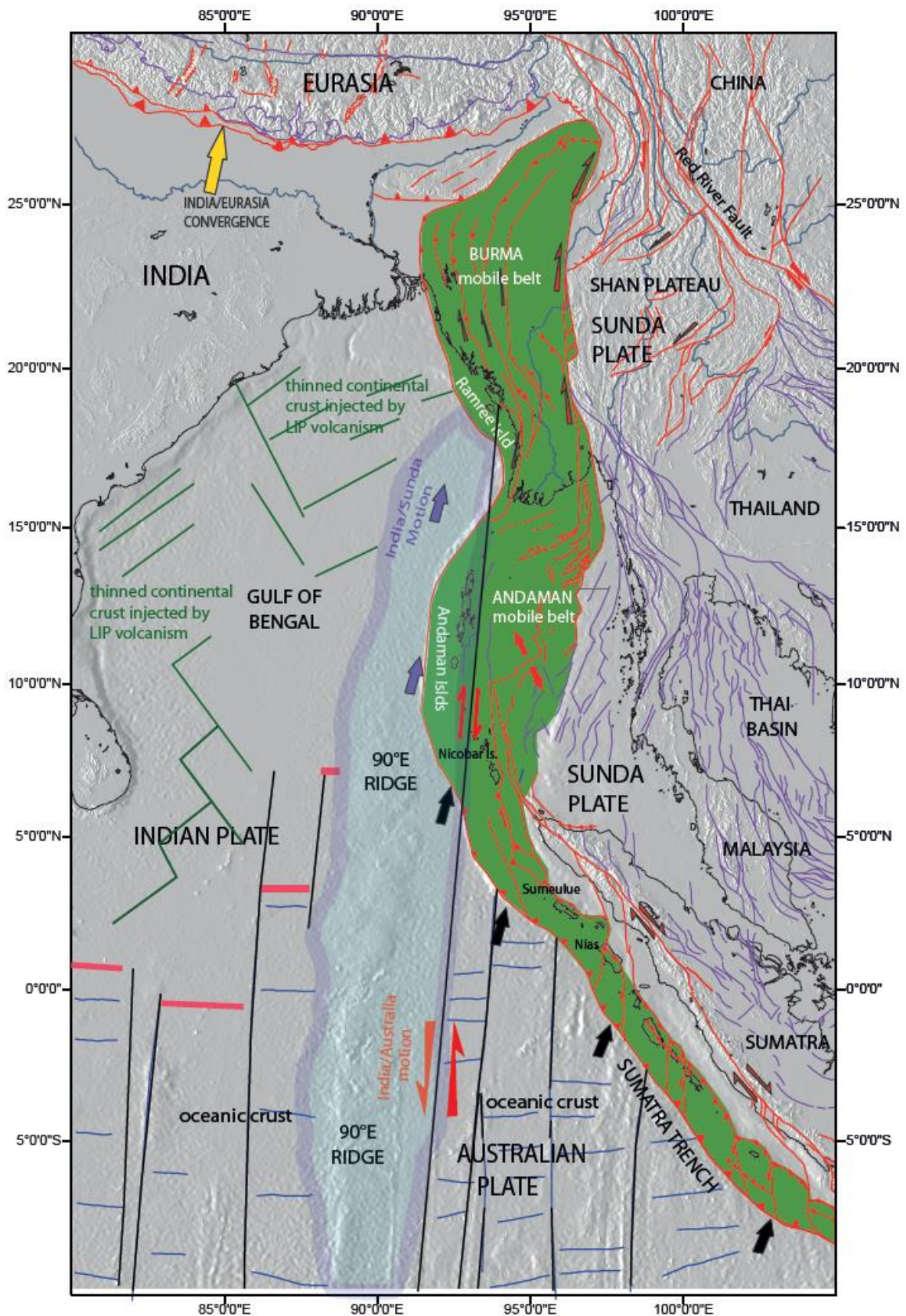
arc setting (Morley, 2017a). In this context, the main transtensional development phase of these basins occurred in the late Oligocene – early Miocene with NNW-SSE oriented extension, although basin formation initiated already in the late Eocene – early Oligocene with a WNW-ESE oriented direction of oblique extension. This age is based on unpublished strontium ages of ~32-34 Ma from carbonates on a basement high in the Mergui Basin (Srisuriyon & Morley, 2014). The change in the extensional direction could reflect the coupling of India with the BT and hence a switch from slab rollback-driven extension to India motion driving extension (Bertrand & Rangin, 2003; Morley, 2017a). In the late Miocene, extension became less focused in the Eastern Andaman Basins and was concentrated in the Alcock and Sewell rise areas as part of the Andaman spreading centre instead, although minor extensional reactivation occurred (Morley, 2017a).

5.2. Andaman spreading centre

The ENE-WSW oriented Andaman spreading centre or Central Andaman Basin separates two rises with rugged topography in shallow water depth named the Alcock and Sewell rises. The shallow water depths of these rises has been interpreted by either abnormally thick and buoyant oceanic crust due to magmatic underplating, island-arc crust, crustal fragments or extended continental crust (Morley, 2017a). Most earlier studies favoured the oceanic crust interpretation, formed by back-arc seafloor spreading and justified by the occurrence of early Miocene basalts (Curry, 2005; Raju et al., 2004). However, their rugged topography and crustal thickness of ~15 km thick from gravity modelling suggest that they are rather comprised of hyper-thinned continental crust (Morley & Alvey, 2015; Radhakrishna et al., 2008). In this interpretation, the basalts would represent synrift volcanic extrusions over older crust (Morley, 2017a). In any case, the Alcock-Sewell rises probably represent exotic terranes that accreted to Sundaland (Rangin, 2018).

As described in the previous section, extension became concentrated in the Central Andaman Basin since the late Miocene following prolonged transtension. The present-day pull-apart geometry of the Andaman Sea likely developed during this time. Furthermore, oceanic spreading likely initiated at this time as well (Curry et al., 1979; Morley & Alvey, 2015), although younger ages of oceanic spreading (~4-5 Ma) have also been proposed (Curry, 2005; Raju et al., 2004). This discrepancy is the result of sediment blanketing in large parts of the spreading centre such that only the marine magnetic anomaly data is only good in a narrow section of the Central Andaman Basin (Morley, 2017a). The geometry of these sediments, suggestive of a considerable period of deposition, was the main observation for Morley & Alvey (2015) to argue for an earlier onset of oceanic spreading in the Andaman Sea.

Figure 2.21: Structural geological map showing the Burma and Andaman mobile belts in green, transitioning in the Sumatra trench (Rangin, 2018).



5.3. Andaman-Nicobar ridge

The geology of the western Andaman Sea is characterized by an accretionary prism and an ophiolitic belt found on the Andaman-Nicobar ridge, forming the northern continuation of the Sumatra active margin and separated from the Andaman spreading centre by the Oligocene dextral strike-slip West Andaman Fault (Curray, 2005; Morley, 2017a). Dextral wrenching also takes place along the Andaman trench as a result of oblique subduction (Rangin, 2018). The Andaman-Nicobar Ophiolites were likely developed in the latest Cretaceous to early Paleogene (Morley & Searle, 2017; Pedersen et al., 2010) in a supra-subduction spreading setting (Curray, 2005; Ghosh et al., 2017) and subsequently emplaced as imbricate slices in an accretionary prism before the Eocene (Morley & Searle, 2017) without interference of Indian continental crust, although obduction onto a buoyant (thinned continental) block may have triggered the emplacement. Similarities in timing and tectonic setting led many studies to identify the Andaman-Nicobar Ophiolites as the southern extend of the Western Belt Ophiolite in the IBR as part of a Neo-Tethyan suture (Ghosh et al., 2017; Morley & Searle, 2017; Pedersen et al., 2010; Sengupta et al., 1990), although paleomagnetic and sedimentary provenance data are required to confirm a similar origin for Andaman-Nicobar ridge as the BT. Moreover, the Andaman-Nicobar ridge and the western Andaman Sea as a whole are often considered as an exotic terrane accreted to Sundaland (Rangin, 2018). Sedimentary deposits in the accretionary prism of the western Andaman Sea were primarily sourced by the Andaman-Nicobar Ophiolites until ~30 Ma, afterwards a northward source, similar to the Bay of Bengal became prominent (Garzanti et al., 2013; Morley & Searle, 2017).

6. Sumatra

The Andaman spreading centre and the West Andaman Fault connect with the Sumatra Fault Zone to south, a dextral strike slip fault that parallels the Sumatra active margin (Curray, 2005; Morley, 2017a; Rangin, 2018). At this margin, active and oblique subduction of Australian oceanic lithosphere underneath Indonesia takes place since ~45 Ma, as India passed towards Asia and the Australian continent started to move northward (Hall, 2009, 2012; Royer & Sandwell, 1989). The Sumatra Fault Zone is the result of partitioning due to his oblique subduction. It transects West Sumatra and the Woyla Arc on the island of Sumatra (Fig. 2.22).

6.1. West Sumatra Block

West Sumatra is a tectonic block that constitutes a part of Sundaland or Cathaysia forming the core of SE Asia (Indochina) since the Triassic, similar to Sibumasu (Hall, 2012; Metcalfe, 2013). Of particular interest in West Sumatra for this study is the Medial Sumatra Tectonic Zone, a highly deformed dextral shear zone consisting of metamorphic rocks such as schists and gneisses (Barber et

al., 2005). The Medial Sumatra Tectonic Zone has been interpreted as a continuation of the MMMB, and consequentially the West Sumatra Block was correlated with the BT (West Burma Block), making both of them a dextrally transported continental sliver with Cathaysian affinity (Fig. 2.23; Barber & Crow, 2009; Metcalfe, 2013). These studies mainly based this correlation on the occurrence of Cathaysian fauna in a sample from Permian limestones near Karmine, northern BT (Oo et al., 2002). However, this correlation is tentative at best, as it is only one sample from a locality that is in close proximity to the strands of the Sagaing Fault (Oo et al., 2002), making it potentially allochthonous from the BT.

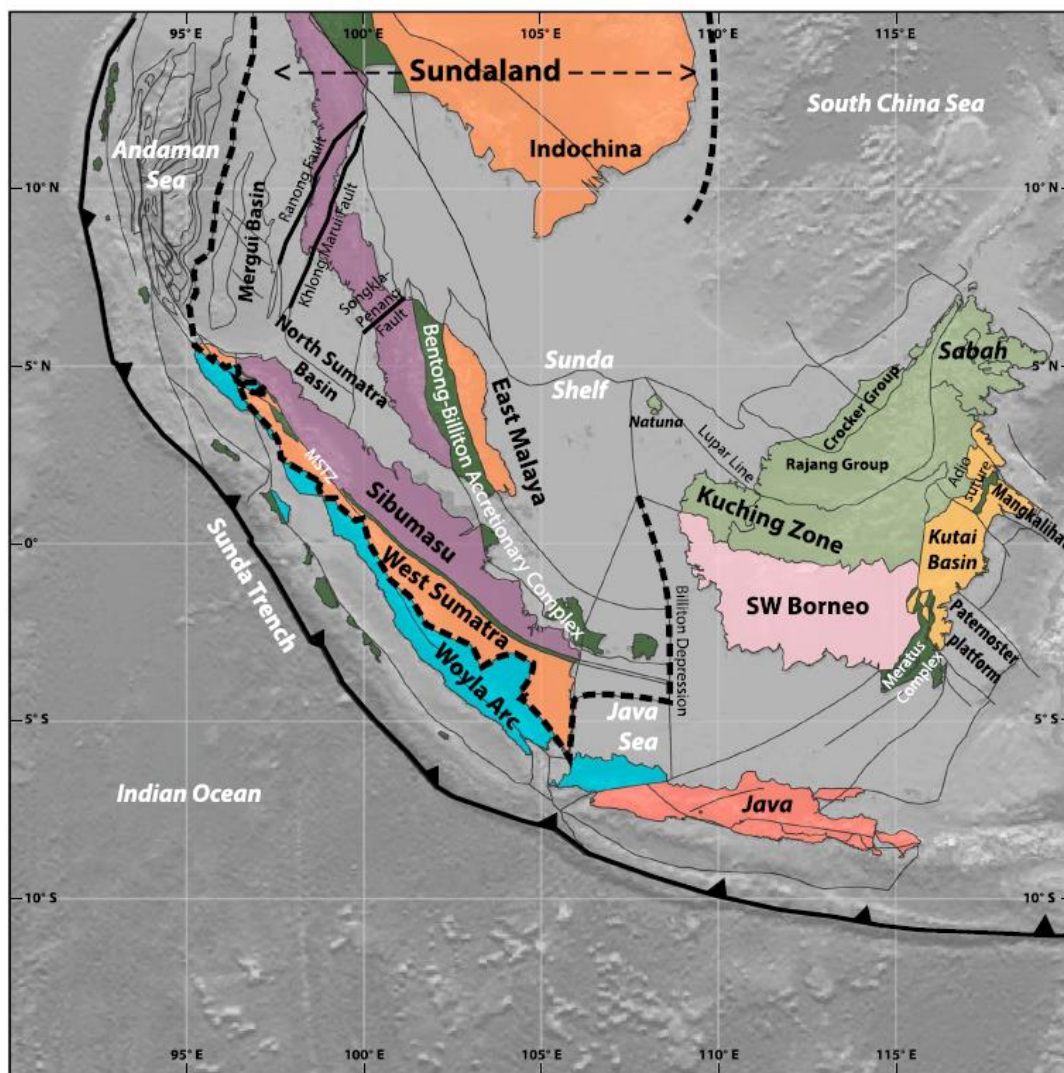


Figure 2.22: General tectonic map of SE Asia. Abbreviations: MSTZ = Medial Sumatra Tectonic Zone (Advokaat et al., 2018).

6.2. Woyla Arc

The Woyla Arc volcanic assemblage consists of basaltic to andesitic volcanics rocks. Sparse radiometric dates indicate that Woyla Arc volcanism supposedly took place from the Late Jurassic

until Late Cretaceous (Advokaat et al., 2018; Hall, 2012). Usually, the arc is interpreted to be an intra-oceanic island arc that was accreted to the southern margin of West Sumatra around ~90 Ma, evidenced by the cessation of magmatism on Sumatra around that time (Barber & Crow, 2009; Hall, 2009, 2012). Based on the occurrence of similar andesites in the Woyla Arc volcanic assemblage as the Mawgyi Andesites on the BT, Mitchell (1993) correlated both a single intra-oceanic arc that was thrust on the margin of Sundaland in the Late Cretaceous. This intra-oceanic arc was named Incertus Arc (Barber & Crow, 2009; Hall, 2012), although it should be stressed that these later studies following the correlation of Mitchell (1993) erroneously did not include the Mawgyi Andesites in their postulated Mawgyi Nappe (See Section 3.3). A recent paleomagnetic study on the Woyla Arc reconstructed it as part of the Australian Plate since the Early Cretaceous (Advokaat et al., 2018). However, the paleomagnetic site means from this study show significant differences in rotation and degree of remagnetization with only few sites supporting the proposed tectonic model.

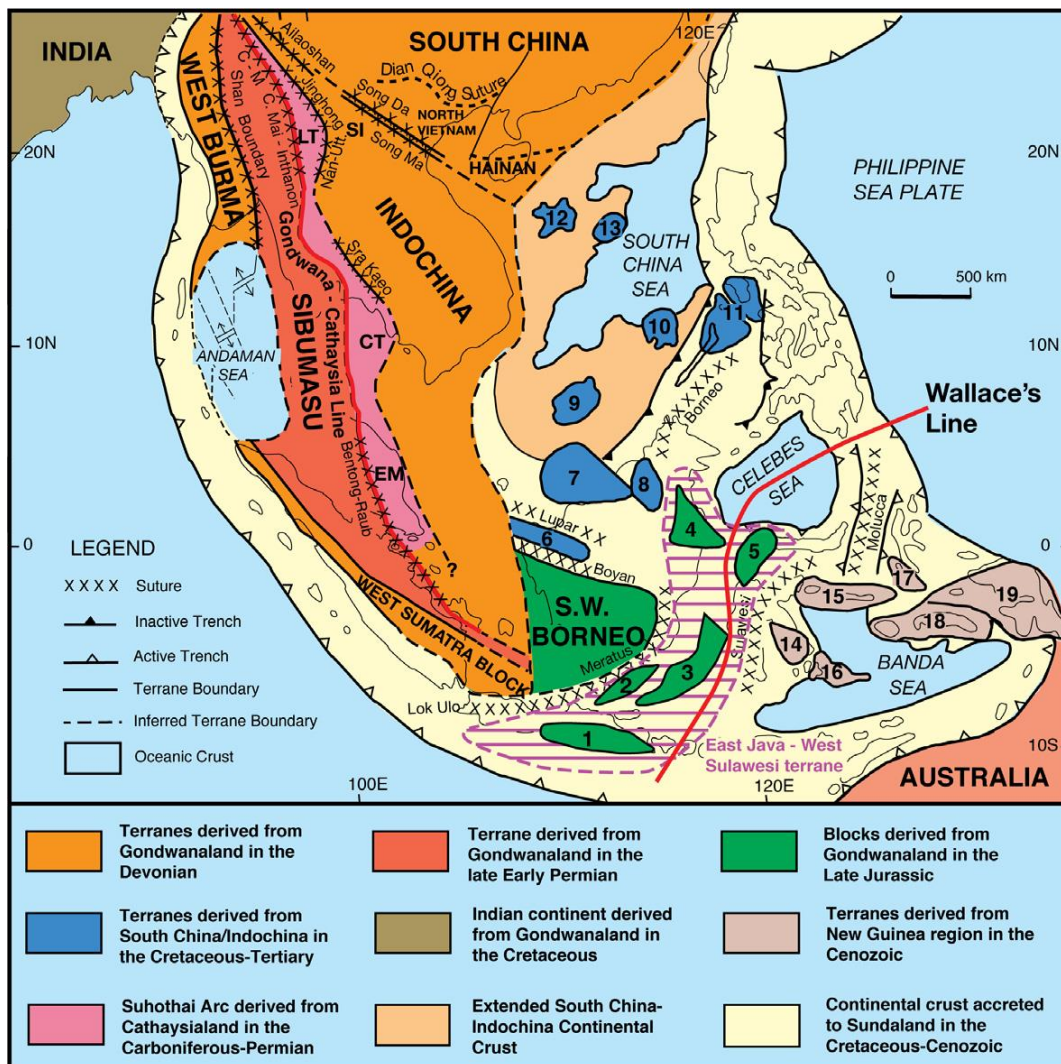


Figure 2.23: Proposed Cathaysian tectonic correlation between the BT (West Burma) and the West Sumatra Block (Metcalf, 2013).

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Chapter 3: Methodology



*Paleomagnetic sampling of the Kanza Chaung Batholith.
(Wuntho Ranges, Myanmar, Fieldwork November 2017)*

1. Fieldwork & sampling

The fieldwork during this PhD thesis consisted of three field seasons in Myanmar: Four weeks in November 2017, five weeks in January 2019 and two weeks in January 2020. The main goal during these three fieldworks was to prospect and obtain paleomagnetic samples from different ages, localities and lithologies to constrain the tectonic evolution of the BT. Another important part of these fieldworks was collaborating with a multidisciplinary team consisting of sedimentologists, petrologists, palynologists and structural geologists as part of the Myanmar Paleoclimate and Geodynamics Research Group (MyaPGR) and ERC project MAGIC. The results from the paleomagnetic sampling will be presented in detail in Chapters 4-7, while the co-authored work with MyaPGR is listed in Appendix 5.

In total, we drilled 1740 oriented paleomagnetic cores as part of this PhD project, using standard paleomagnetic field equipment and procedures with both magnetic and sun compasses. Both prospecting and sampling was challenging in Myanmar, because of limited road access, jungle covering much of the exposure, strong weathering of outcrops due to the tropical climate, and scientific isolation of the country. Access to detailed geological maps was difficult, and hence prospecting usually involved driving around the countryside while searching on Google Earth for potential outcrops in rivers, road cuts and quarry's used for road construction (Figs. 3.1 and 3.2).



Figure 3.1: Paleomagnetic sampling in a typical quarry in the Wuntho Ranges.



Figure 3.2: *Paleomagnetic sampling of the Natma Formation along the Chindwin River.*

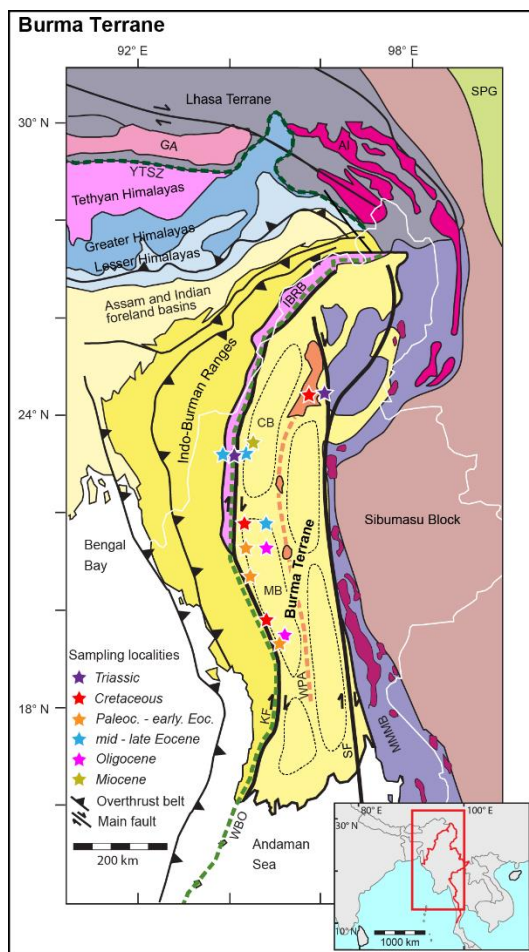
The initial sampling localities (Fig. 3.3) during the first fieldwork were the late Eocene to middle Miocene sediments exposed in a homoclinal sedimentary section around the township of Kalewa (Chindwin Basin), and the early Late Cretaceous volcanic complex of the Wuntho Ranges (See Chapter 2 for details on the geology of the BT). During the following fieldwork, the sampling was expanded to the Cretaceous to upper Oligocene sediments of the Minbu Basin. Here we sampled the Paleocene Paunggyi Formation and lower Eocene Laungshe Formation near the townships of Sidoktaya and Datkon. A magnetostratigraphic section was sampled near the town of Minbu in the upper Eocene Yaw Formation and lower Oligocene Shwezetaw Formation. Three sites were obtained in the middle Oligocene Padaung Formation in the Tantkyitaung Pagoda anticline to the west of Bagan. We took nine sites in the upper Eocene Pondaung Formation, exposed in the Pondaung Ranges forming the boundary between the Chindwin and Minbu Basins. Finally, multiple sites were drilled in the Indo-Burman Ranges during the second fieldwork as well, consisting of the Triassic to Eocene turbidites west of the Kalay Township, and the mafic rocks of the Western Belt Ophiolite west of Datkon in the Minbu Basin (Fig. 3.3). Because the preliminary results from the Laungshe Formation near Sidoktaya were interesting, the focus of the third and final fieldwork was to obtain more sites near the township of Saw in the early Eocene Laungshe, Tilin and Tabyin Formations, as well as the Campanian - Maastrichtian Kabaw Formation.

The paleomagnetic results from the the early Late Cretaceous Wuntho volcanics and the upper Eocene Yaw Formation near Kalewa localities will be discussed in Chapter 4. The magnetostratigraphy and magnetic properties from the Kalewa sedimentary sequence (upper

Eocene Yaw Formation, upper Oligocene Tonhe Formation and lower Miocene Letkat Formation) are presented in Chapter 5.

The results used for the final publication of this PhD project are described in Chapter 6, which consists of the early Eocene sites around Sidoktaya and Saw, the middle Oligocene Padaung Formation near Bagan, the middle to upper Eocene Pondaung Formation in the Pondaung Ranges and the middle Miocene Natma Formation north of Kalewa. The goal of Chapter 6 is to provide a complete paleomagnetic record for the BT. Chapter 7 lists the paleomagnetic analysis of the remaining localities that were of insufficient quality for paleomagnetism.

Figure 3.3: Generalized Myanmar geologic map with sampling localities from this PhD project (after Licht et al., 2019). Abbreviations: AI = Cretaceous-Paleogene Asian intrusives, CB = Chindwin Basin, GA = Cretaceous Gangdese Arc, IBRB: Indo-Burman Ranges basement, KF = Kabaw Fault, MMMB = Mogok–Mandalay–Mergui Belt (including Jurassic Eastern Belt Ophiolites & Jade Belt Ophiolite), SF = Sagaing Fault, SPG = Songpan Ganze & Yangtze complexes, WBO = Cretaceous Western Belt Ophiolite, WPA = Wuntho-Popa Arc, YTSZ = Yarlung-Tsangpo Suture Zone. Dashed black lines: Central Myanmar Basins.



2. Paleomagnetic analysis

Paleomagnetism is the study of the record of the Earth's magnetic field in rocks (Tauxe, 2010). The Earth's magnetic field is predominantly dipolar with a magnetic north pole and south pole. In addition, the geomagnetic north pole and south pole describe the poles generated by only a geocentric axial dipole (GAD) field. Relative to the Earth's surface it has a horizontal component called the declination, and a vertical component called the inclination. The inclination varies with latitude following the simple equation $\tan(I) = 2 \tan(\lambda)$, where I is the inclination and λ the latitude. The inclination is around zero near the equator and becomes perpendicular to the Earth's surface close to the poles (Fig. 3.4). The declination points towards the magnetic north pole. Magnetic minerals (e.g. magnetite, hematite, greigite) in rocks retain a record of the Earth's magnetic field direction during diagenesis, which is called Natural Remanent Magnetization (NRM). Upon rotation of tectonic plates, terranes and blocks, the retained directions in rocks will rotate as well with respect to the current magnetic north pole. Hence, paleomagnetic analysis provides information about the paleolatitude (inclination) and paleo-rotation (declination) of these tectonic entities through time. Using this information, paleomagnetists have been at the forefront of validating the scientific theory of plate tectonics throughout the 20th century.

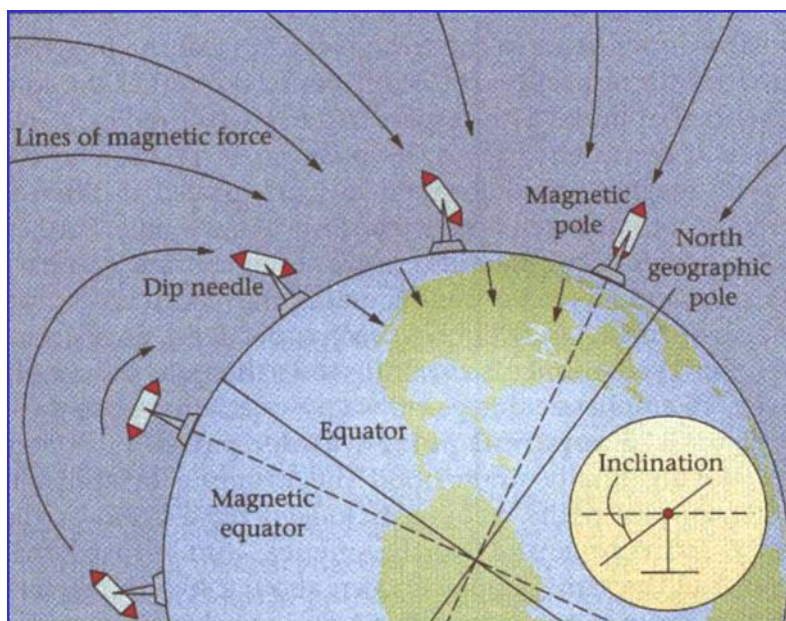


Figure 3.4: The variation of inclination with respect to the Earth's surface (after De Groot & Krijgsman, 2015).

However, a major challenge regarding plate reconstructions using paleomagnetic data is that the Earth's magnetic field is not constant in direction and intensity through time. Paleosecular variation (PSV) describes field fluctuations and magnetic excursions around the GAD on the scale of $\sim 10^2$ - 10^4

years (Fig. 3.5). Furthermore, the Earth's magnetic field can completely reverse on the scale of $\sim 10^5$ - 10^7 years. The resulting chrons and subchrons of normal and reverse polarity are used in magnetostratigraphy, a method to date a stratigraphic record using the unique pattern fit provided by these reversals (Fig. 3.6). Because of these variations, as well as uncertainties in orienting paleomagnetic cores, paleomagnetists rely on Fisher vector statistics (Fisher, 1953) to determine paleomagnetic mean directions. The distribution of individual samples must average out PSV to approximate the GAD at a certain time. Volcanic rocks cool relatively fast and hence retain spot readings of the geomagnetic field, while sedimentary rocks average out PSV because of relatively slower sedimentation rates. The magnetic signal of sedimentary rocks is overall weaker compared to volcanic rocks. Therefore, paleomagnetic sampling is preferably distributed over different lithologies, stratigraphic levels, or numerous volcanic flows.

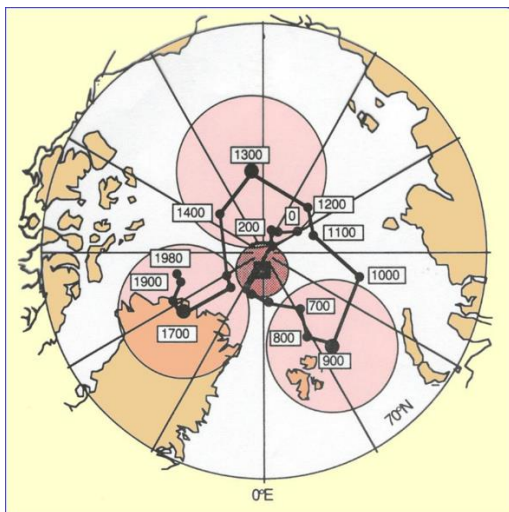


Figure 3.5: Paleosecular variation of the Earth's magnetic field with respect to an average geomagnetic north pole. Numbers indicate years (after De Groot & Krijgsman, 2015).



Figure 3.6: The Earth's magnetic field in normal (black) and reverse polarity (white), as recorded in the Geomagnetic Polarity Time Scale (GPTS) (after De Groot & Krijgsman, 2015).

Polar wander due to PSV is also of major importance in plate reconstructions. The Apparent Polar Wander Path (APWP) of a continent describes the perceived movement of the magnetic poles relative to a continent while assuming the continent to be fixed in position. In reality however, the APWP is a combination of real polar wander and the motion of the continent. Therefore, the paleomagnetic record from a certain terrane can only describe its relative plate motion with respect to another terrane (Fig. 3.7). In the case of the BT, this reference will be the relatively stable Eurasian continent (Torsvik et al., 2012).

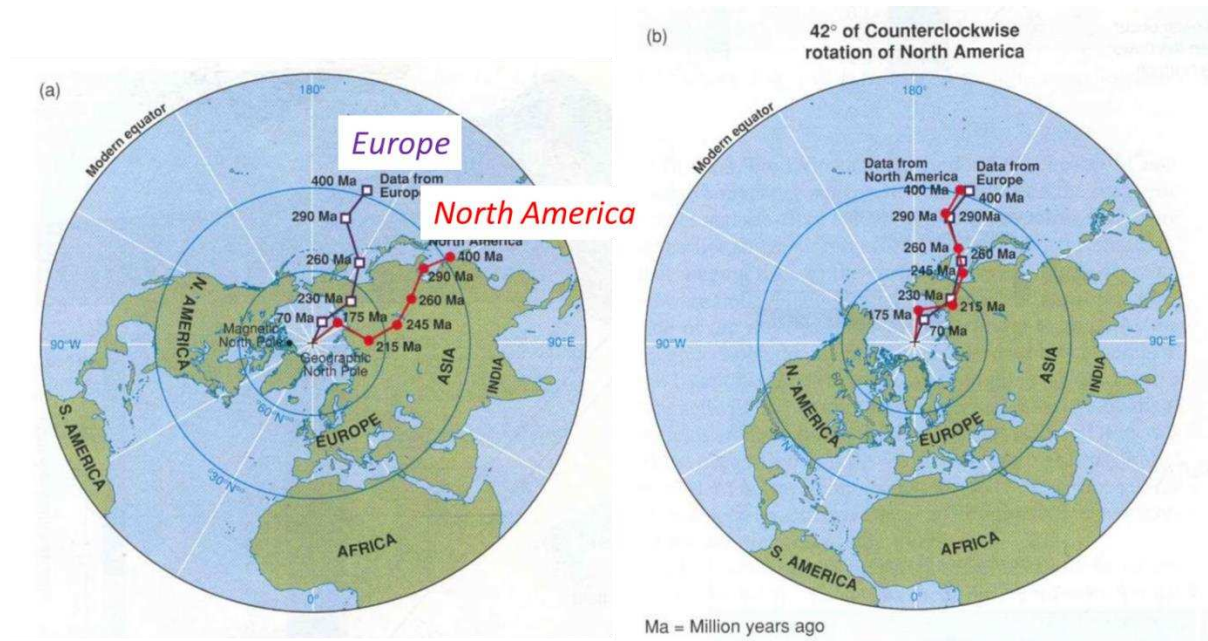


Figure 3.7: Correlating the APWPs from North America and Europe to determine their relative plate motions (after Irving, 1958).

Another major challenge in paleomagnetism is the partial or complete overprint of the primary magnetic direction, which is called the Characteristic Remanent Magnetization (ChRM), in a certain rock. Common causes for overprint are chemical weathering and alteration, (re-)heating of the rock (e.g. due to baked contact with igneous rocks) and contact with a stronger magnetic field. Due to the tropical climate in Myanmar, chemical weathering and alteration were an important problem during fieldwork with a scarcity of fresh unaltered outcrops, resulting in severe overprint of the primary magnetic signal by the present-day field.

Hence, the total NRM is the sum of the original magnetization and subsequent overprints. The main goal during paleomagnetic labwork is therefore to isolate the ChRM from the NRM by stepwise demagnetization of the samples (Fig. 3.8). To this end, samples were measured on a 2G cryogenic magnetometer hosted in a magnetically shielded room at Geosciences Rennes (University of Rennes 1). Demagnetization was done using both thermally, with increments of 20° to 50 °C up to 680 °C,

and with 3-axis alternating fields (AF) demagnetization, with increments of 2.5 to 10 mT up to 120 mT. During AF demagnetization, the Gyro Remanent Magnetizations (GRMs) were cancelled by measuring their magnetization after each axis of AF demagnetization (x,y,z) (Roperch & Taylor, 1986). Afterwards, demagnetizations of each sample was plotted on orthogonal demagnetization plots (Zijderveld, 1967), which allowed for interpretation of the ChRMs with principal component analysis (Kirschvink, 1980), or, when necessary, a great-circle approach (McFadden & McElhinny, 1988). Samples with interpretable ChRMs from the same locality and age were grouped, after which mean directions and corresponding statistical parameters (Fisher cone of confidence α_{95} and dispersion k) could be calculated (Butler, 1992; Fisher, 1953). Because of compaction during sedimentary burial, the effect of inclination shallowing on sedimentary rocks was tested with the following generalized formula:

$$\tan(I_1) = 0.6 \tan(I_0)$$

where I_1 is the measured inclination, I_0 is the unflattened inclination (King, 1955; Tauxe & Kent, 1984).

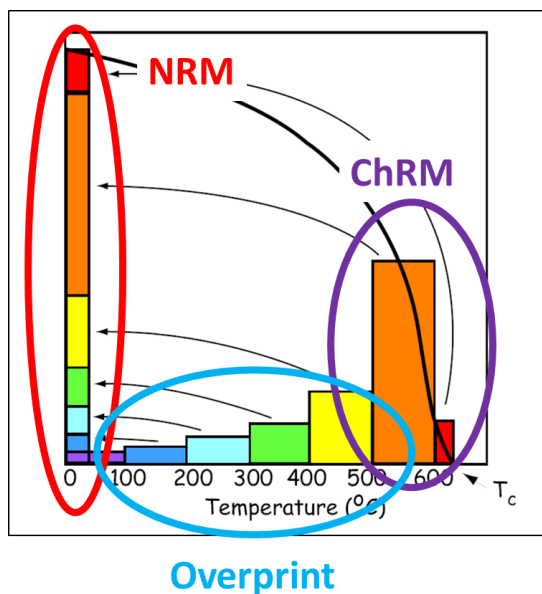


Figure 3.8: Total magnetization (NRM) of a sample versus its primary magnetization (ChRM) and overprint that are isolated during stepwise demagnetization at increasing temperature steps (after Tauxe, 2010).

There are different paleomagnetic tests to verify whether an obtained ChRM represents the primary magnetization of a sample. The fold test can be used in sampled sites with different bedding to determine whether the magnetization acquired before or after tilting (Fig. 3.9; Tauxe & Watson,

1994). The classic coordinate bootstrap reversal test can verify whether normal and reverse polarities from a locality are antiparallel (Tauxe, 2010).

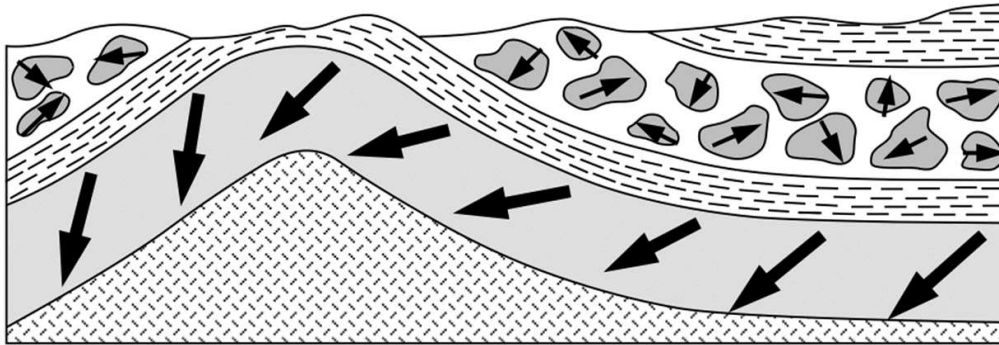


Figure 3.9: A positive fold test: All magnetic directions in the fold become parallel upon restoring the bedding to its original horizontal position (after Butler, 1992).

3. Rock magnetism

In addition, the magnetic properties of samples was investigated to constrain their origin of magnetization. Before demagnetization, the anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) of each sample was measured on a KLY3S AGICO kappabridge to acquire the magnetic fabric in every locality. In compressive regimes, the maximum axis K_{max} of the AMS tensor in sedimentary samples will gradually be aligned perpendicular to the direction of maximum compression, while the minimum axis K_{min} will be vertical after bedding correction (Hrouda, 1982; Kissel et al., 1986). Similarly, the magnetic foliation from AMS in intrusive rocks, perpendicular to a near-vertical foliation, tend to follow the trend of the larger volcanic complex. The AMS can thus provide first order constraints on the origin of magnetization and tilting in different types of lithologies. Magnetic mineralogy and chemical alteration were investigated by conducting several experiments. Bulk magnetic susceptibility, a measure of how much a material will become magnetized in an applied magnetic field, of certain samples was measured at increasing temperature steps on a KLY3S AGICO kappabridge. Furthermore, magnetic hysteresis loops are plots representing the ease of magnetic particles in a sample flipping their direction when applying an external magnetic field. These plots have different shapes for different magnetic properties (diamagnetism, paramagnetism and ferromagnetism) from different magnetic carriers (magnetite, hematite). Hysteresis plots were obtained on an alternating gradient magnetometer (AGM 2900) were obtained at LSCE (Gif-sur-Yvette). Finally, during acquisition of isothermal remanent magnetization (IRM), a large external field of constant direction is applied to constrain differences in mineralogy and magnetic carriers. Magnetite usually saturates at 300 mT during IRM acquisition, while hematite saturates above 2400

mT. Thermal demagnetization of the acquired IRM can be used to further characterize the present magnetic components.

These rock magnetic experiments were then compared with observations from thin sections under both an optical microscope in transmitted and reflected light, as well as a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM - JEOL JSM 7100F with Oxford energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy and electron backscatter diffraction) at the Centre de Microscopie Électronique à Balayage et Microanalyse–ScanMAT platform (University of Rennes 1).

4. Choice for reference frame

As described in the previous section, plate reconstructions should be done using relative plate motions of one plate with respect to the other. However, this means that the absolute position of the benchmark plates are required as well. In paleomagnetic reference frames, high quality paleomagnetic data from preferably tectonically stable continents are used for this, while hotspot reference frames use the record of stable hotspots as plates move over them.

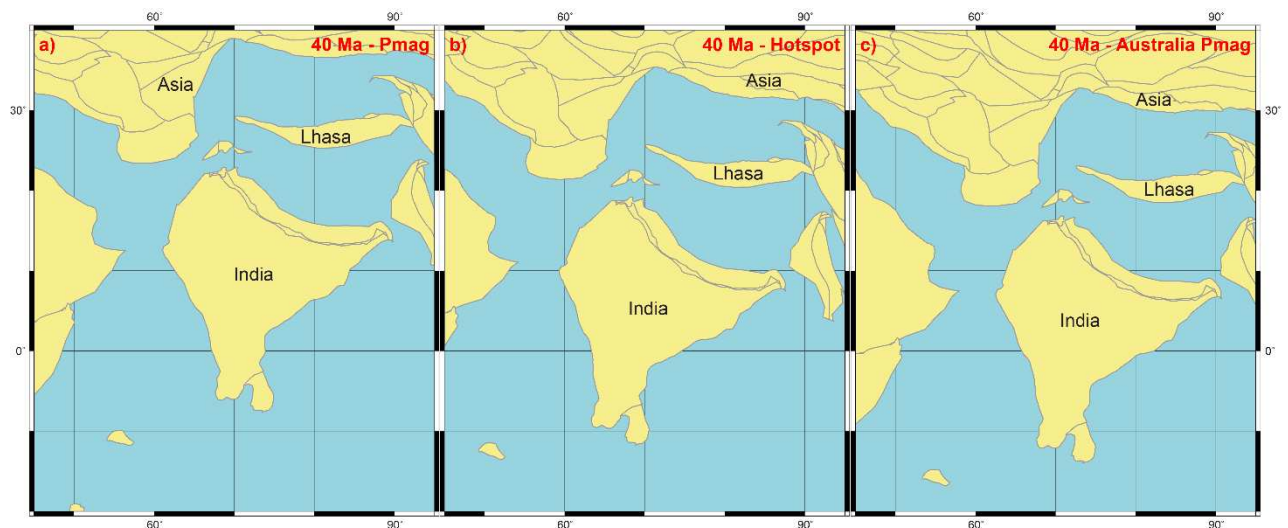


Figure 3.10: *GPlates reconstruction showing the difference in position of India relative to Asia at 40 Ma in (a) paleomagnetic and (b) hotspot reference frames, as well as a (c) paleomagnetic reference frame incorporating data from Australia (Hansma & Tohver, 2019). Continental polygons are from Matthews et al. (2016). Old position of the Burma Terrane is used (For updated position, see Chapters 4-6).*

Customarily, paleomagnetic studies should use a paleomagnetic reference frame. In order to validate this for reconstructing the BT, we investigated differences in our plate tectonic reconstructions of the India-Asia collision between a paleomagnetic and hotspot reference frame. At most ages there are no significant latitudinal differences between both reference frames (Torsvik et

al., 2008). Around 40 Ma however, India and Eurasia are about 5° farther north in the paleomagnetic reference frame compared to the hotspot reference frame (Fig. 3.10a,b; fig. 6.S3). Indeed, low inclinations in Asia around 40 Ma have been a long-standing concern (Cogné et al., 2013; Dupont-Nivet et al., 2010), and the global APWP (Torsvik et al., 2012) is mainly based on poles from North America, whose north-western margin is characterized by a long and complicated tectonic history of active subduction, as well as from north-east Africa. No nearer pole from Siberia has been included in the calculation of the global APWP at 40 Ma. Moreover, the selection of several poles used in this global APWP is questionable. In particular, two poles from late Eocene sediments and volcanics from north-east Africa are used, while they likely underwent local clockwise rotation according to the original publication (Lofty & Van der Voo, 2007). Furthermore, inclination shallowing corrections were applied on results that were partly derived from volcanic rocks (Lofty & Van der Voo, 2007). Interestingly, when incorporating recent paleomagnetic results from Cenozoic hotspot volcanics in the tectonically stable eastern Australian continent (Hansma & Tohver, 2019), the paleomagnetic reference frame becomes once more similar to the hotspot reference frame with a more southern position of India relative to Asia (Fig. 3.10c; fig. 6.S3). Therefore, we chose to make all our plate reconstructions in the combined hotspot (0-70 Ma) and paleomagnetic (70-250 Ma) reference frame from the Matthews 2016 GPlates model (Torsvik et al., 2008; Matthews et al., 2016) instead of the outdated paleomagnetic reference frame. This puts India and Eurasia slightly more to the south at that time, providing a more logical comparison with our obtained 40 Ma position for the BT (Chapters 4 and 6).

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Chapter 4: Burma Terrane part of the Trans-Tethyan arc during collision with India according to paleomagnetic data



*The Wuntho Ranges, northern segment of the Wuntho-Popa Arc.
(Kawlin, Myanmar, Fieldwork November 2017)*

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Burma Terrane part of the Trans-Tethyan arc during collision with India according to palaeomagnetic data

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Abstract

Convergence between the Indian and Asian plates has reshaped large parts of Asia, changing regional climate and biodiversity. Yet geodynamic models fundamentally diverge on how convergence was accommodated since the India-Asia collision. Here we report paleomagnetic data from the Burma Terrane, at the eastern edge of the collision zone and famous for its Cretaceous amber biota, to better determine the evolution of the India-Asia collision. The Burma Terrane was part of a Trans-Tethyan island arc and stood at a near-equatorial southern latitude at ~95 Ma, suggesting island endemism for the Burmese amber biota. The Burma Terrane underwent significant clockwise rotation between ~80-50 Ma, causing its subduction margin to become hyper-oblique. Subsequently, it was translated northward on the Indian Plate, by an exceptional distance of at least 2000 km, along a dextral strike-slip fault system in the east. Our reconstructions are only compatible with geodynamic models involving a first collision of India with a near-equatorial Trans-Tethyan subduction system at ~60 Ma, followed by a later collision with the Asian margin.

Introduction

The Himalayan-Tibetan orogen, resulting from terrane amalgamation including the India-Asia collision, is commonly considered as a natural laboratory for continent-continent collisional systems. Yet the paleogeography of the India-Asia collision remains a controversial issue¹⁻⁵ with widely different competing geodynamic models. For decades, a simple model prevailed proposing that the Indian plate moved northward until collision of Greater India with the Asian margin in the Eocene^{1,6}. However, updated information supporting a Paleocene (~58 Ma⁷) collision age, alongside tectonic constraints, put the Indian continent at near-equatorial latitude at that time, thousands of kilometers away from the southern Asian margin^{3-6,8-13}. A Paleocene collision could still be compatible with this first model by assuming an Asian margin at low latitude (~10°N⁶), but this is invalidated by paleomagnetic data¹⁴. Alternatively, an extra-large continental Greater India⁴ could explain a Paleocene collision age. However, this would require unrealistic continental subduction of India⁴ and major shortening of the Asian margin, which can only be partly solved by lateral extrusion of Indochina blocks away from the collision zone^{3,6,9-11}, but remains much higher than accounted for by structural data¹⁵. Two new models have recently been proposed assuming: (1) the existence of an oceanic basin between India and Greater India that could have easily subducted after a first collision of Greater India with Asia at 58 Ma until a second collision of India with Asia in the Miocene^{5,12}, or (2) the existence of a Trans-Tethyan subduction system with which the Indian continent would firstly collide at ~60-50 Ma, before jointly colliding with Asia later in the Paleogene^{2,16,17,8,13}. Such a double subduction zone may also better account for the rapid India-Asia convergence prior to the final collision⁸.

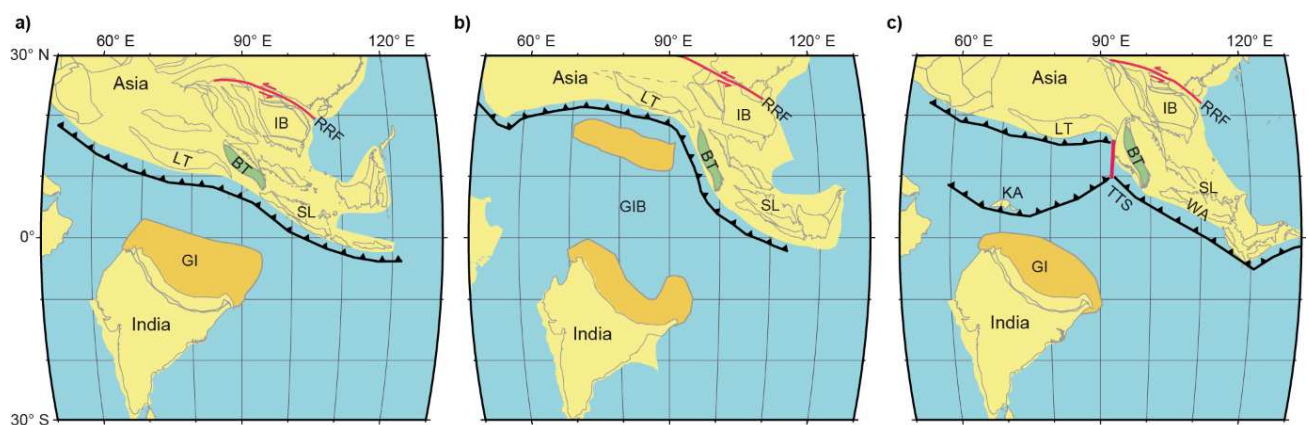


Figure 4.1: Alternative plate reconstructions of India-Asia paleogeography at 60 Ma with GPlates (See also Methods): a) Reconstruction with a nearly linear subduction zone and significant extrusion of Indochina blocks^{6,9}; b) Reconstruction with a Greater India Basin⁵; c) Reconstruction with a second Trans-Tethyan subduction zone¹³. Abbreviations: BT = Burma Terrane, GI(B) = Greater India (Basin),

IB = Indochina Blocks, KA = Kohistan Arc, LT = Lhasa Terrane, RRF = Red River Fault (accommodating Indochina extrusion), SL = Sundaland, TTS = Trans-Tethyan subduction system, WA = Woyla Arc.

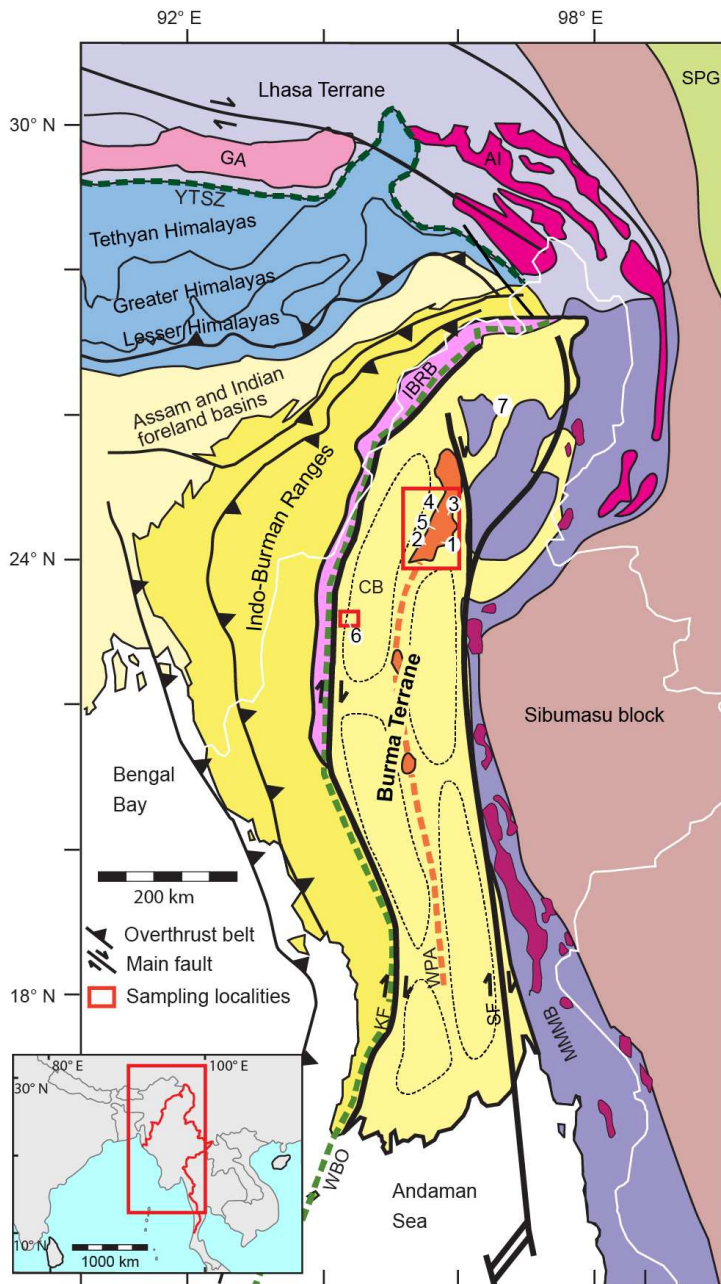


Figure 4.2: Generalized Myanmar geologic map²¹. Localities: 1 = Kawlin, 2 = Pinlebu, 3 = Banmauk, 4 = Kyaung Le, 5 = Shinpa, 6 = Kalewa, 7 = Burmese ambers^{18,19}. Abbreviations: AI = Cretaceous-Paleogene Asian intrusives, CB = Chindwin Basin, GA = Cretaceous Gangdese Arc, IBRB: Indo-Burman Ranges basement, KF = Kabaw Fault, MMMB = Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt (including Jurassic Eastern Belt Ophiolites & Jade Belt Ophiolite), SF = Sagaing Fault, SPG = Songpan Ganze & Yangtze complexes, WBO = Cretaceous Western Belt Ophiolite, WPA = Wuntho-Popa Arc, YTSZ = Yarlung-Tsangpo Suture Zone. Dashed black lines: Central Myanmar Basins.

The paleogeographic evolution of the Burma Terrane (BT, also named West Burma Block), at the eastern edge of the collision zone, is different in these geodynamic scenarios and therefore offers a way to determine the most realistic model (Fig. 4.1). For continental Greater India models^{3,6,9,10}, the BT is located at a relatively high latitude during the Paleogene, next to the Lhasa Terrane as part of a linear ~E-W oriented Asian margin. From this position, the BT is extruded towards its present-day location. Because the volcanic arc of the BT, the Wuntho-Popa Arc, was interpreted as the eastward continuation of the Gangdese magmatic arc required in these models, but is nowadays ~N-S oriented (Fig. 4.2), these models necessitate significant post-collisional clockwise rotation for the BT. In the oceanic Greater India models^{12,5}, the Asian margin is less deformed during the collision and the BT experienced little post-collisional rotation. Finally, the position of the BT is less constrained in Trans-Tethyan subduction models. Most reconstructions involving double subduction show the BT north of Sumatra^{13,17}, but it could have also been part of the Incertus Arc, the island arc of the Trans-Tethyan subduction system¹⁷. This would potentially allow a more southern latitude for the BT during early collisional times^{2,8,13,16,17}.

Presently, the paleogeographic evolution of the BT is virtually undocumented, despite being of critical importance for biodiversity studies, as the fossil amber from the BT harbours one of the most diverse and largest known records of Cretaceous biota^{18,19}. Furthermore, the paleogeography of the BT is important for paleoenvironmental studies investigating Asian monsoonal history^{20,21}. This study aims to fill this gap and solve these controversies by providing necessary constraints on the motion of the BT using new paleomagnetic and ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar age data.

Geology of the Burma Terrane

The present-day BT geodynamic setting is characterized by hyper-oblique subduction of the Indian plate below the Burmese margin in the west and by the large-scale active dextral strike-slip Sagaing Fault in the east, resulting in a northward transcurrent motion of the terrane²². The western boundary of the BT is delineated by either another strike-slip fault, the Kabaw Fault, or the Naga Hills–Kaleymyo–Andaman Ophiolite (herein called the Western Belt Ophiolite) in the Indo-Burman Ranges (IBR)^{23–26}. The IBR basement has been interpreted as a separate tectonic block, accreted to the BT in the Early Cretaceous²⁷ or Late Cretaceous - Paleogene^{16,26}, or an accretionary-type setting without block collision^{21,28,29}. East of the BT, there is a complex succession of metamorphic rocks called the Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt (MMMB), forming the boundary of the BT with the Shan Plateau (Sibumasu Block), alongside the Sagaing Fault and the Jade Belt ophiolite²⁶. Total dextral displacement along this fault system has been estimated to be between 400 and 1100 km^{30–32}. Prior to the development of the Sagaing Fault, there is evidence for dextral deformation along the Shan Scarp, directly east of the Sagaing fault^{33,34}, although the tectonic regime of Sibumasu was

predominantly sinistral³⁵. Another example of earlier dextral deformation is the late Oligocene West Andaman Fault to the south³⁴.

The oldest exposed rocks of the BT are the low-grade metamorphic Triassic Shwedaung and Pane Chaung Formations, as well as the higher-grade Kanpetlet Schist. Both a late Mesozoic Gondwanan³⁶ or Cathaysian³⁷ origin has been suggested for the Pane Chaung Formation, based on detrital zircon U-Pb age data. The Burmese margin formed as an Andean-type setting during the Cretaceous, evidenced by Andean-type magmatic activity in the Wuntho-Popa Arc that today crops out in the middle of a wide belt of forearc/back-arc basins which developed contemporaneously: The Central Myanmar Basins (Fig. 4.2)^{21,27,38}. Published U-Pb data indicate an early Late Cretaceous main phase of magmatism from 110-85 Ma, followed by a 70-40 Ma subordinate stage^{39,24,27,40}. Our new 97-87 Ma ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar dates in the Kanza Chaung Batholith, the main unit of the northern Wuntho-Popa Arc (Fig. 2, Supplementary Data 1), confirm this major magmatic phase. The Western Belt Ophiolite was likely emplaced during that time as well^{21,27,28,38,41}. The Wuntho-Popa Arc has been correlated with the similar Gangdese Arc (Lhasa Terrane)^{24,27}. The correlation of the Gangdese arc with the Wuntho-Popa arc, and the correlation of the Western Belt Ophiolite with the Tibetan Yarlung-Tsangpo Suture Zone^{24,25}, are key arguments for a similar to present-day latitude of the BT and a position next to the Lhasa Terrane prior to the India-Asia collision. However, the Mawgyi Andesite, which is most likely part of the Wuntho-Popa Arc (See Supplementary Information), has been correlated with the intra-oceanic mid-Cretaceous Woyla Arc (Sumatra)^{17,23,30} as part of the Incertus Arc (Fig. 4.1)¹⁷ with subsequent studies continuing this arc farther west by incorporating the Kohistan Arc (Pakistan)^{8,13}.

Paleomagnetic study

A paleomagnetic pole was obtained from a homoclinal sedimentary sequence in the upper Eocene (~38 Ma – from a dated tuff layer²¹) shallow-marine Yaw Formation in the Chindwin Basin, the northernmost forearc basin of Myanmar (Fig. 4.2). Furthermore, an early Late Cretaceous pole was obtained from five localities (Pinlebu, Shinpa, Banmauk, Kawlin and Kyaung Le) in the Wuntho Range, the predominantly Cretaceous (~110-85 Ma^{24,40}) northern segment of the Wuntho-Popa Arc, where the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Kondan Chaung Group are intruded by I-type intrusions (Kanza Chaung Batholith) and andesitic stocks (Mawgyi Andesite). Detailed information on the geology, paleomagnetic analysis and ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar dating is provided in the Methods, Supplementary Information and Supplementary Data tables.

The upper Eocene samples are from mudstones and siderite beds with primary detrital or early-diagenetic magnetizations, mostly carried by magnetite. They yield well-defined antipodal normal and reverse polarity directions in coherent magnetozones, resulting in a mean with a north oriented

declination and shallow positive inclination in tectonic coordinates (Fig. 4.3a, Supplementary Data 1). This corresponds to a negligible rotation ($4.6 \pm 3.5^\circ$) compared to stable Eurasia⁴² and a near-equatorial latitude of $2.4 \pm 1.5^\circ\text{N}$. A slightly higher, but not significantly different $4.1 \pm 2.3^\circ\text{N}$ paleolatitude is obtained after inclination shallowing corrections (See Supplementary Information). This result is corroborated by similarly low inclinations obtained from the siderite beds devoid of shallowing, and in general agreement with the low impact of inclination shallowing in sedimentary rocks at low latitudes, compared to mid to high latitudes⁴³.

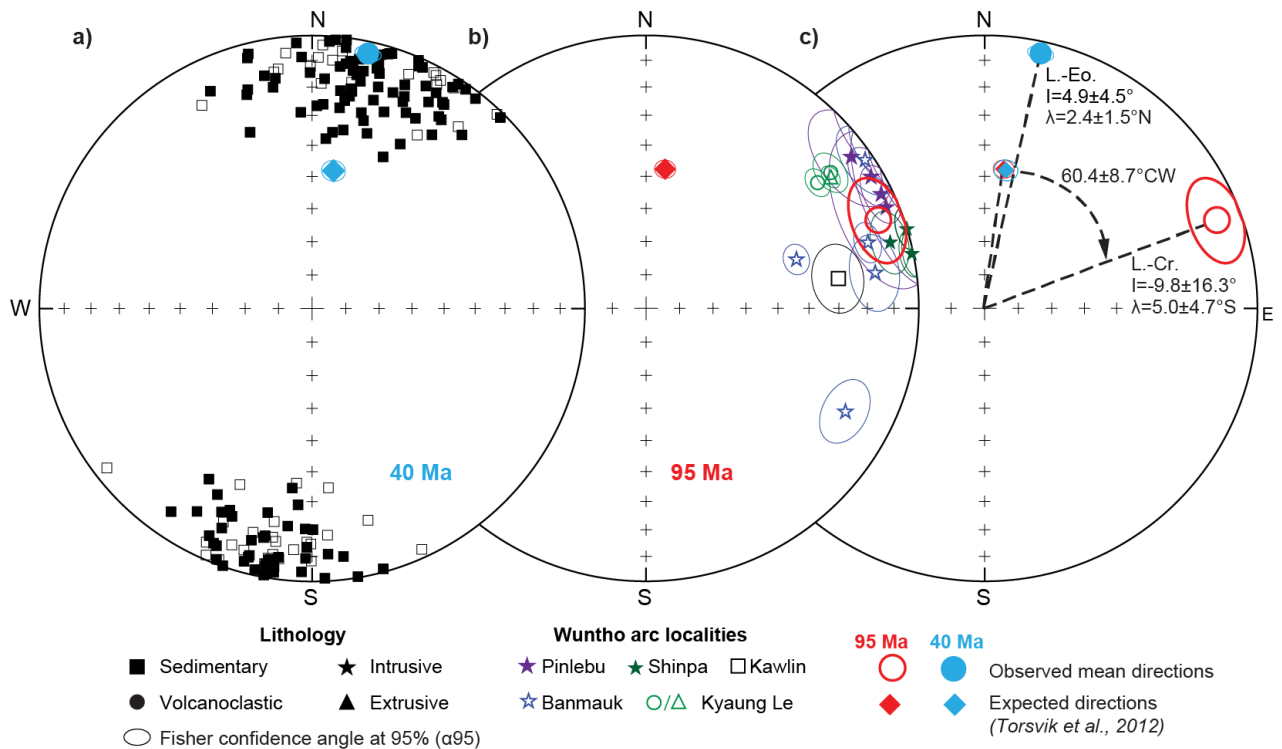


Figure 4.3: Equal-area projections of interpretable paleomagnetic results: a) Tilt-corrected characteristic directions (squares) of samples from upper Eocene sediments from Kalewa and mean direction (blue); b) Early Late Cretaceous Wuntho Range site means with 95% confidence angles in in-situ coordinates, coloured by locality: Pinlebu (purple), Shinpa (dark green), Banmauk (blue), Kawlin (black) and Kyaung Le (green) and mean direction (red); c) Early Late Cretaceous/late Eocene (red/blue circles) final mean directions compared with the stable Eurasia APWP in the early Late Cretaceous/late Eocene (red/blue diamonds)⁴². Corresponding paleolatitudes and rotation magnitudes are indicated with 95% confidence angles. Open/closed symbols denote negative/positive inclinations.

In early Late Cretaceous rocks from the Wuntho Range, reliable directions were obtained from sites of the Kanza Chaung Batholith (Pinlebu, Shinpa and Banmauk) with characteristic remanent magnetizations (ChRMs) carried by magnetite, as well as sites from the Kondan Chaung Group

(Kawlin, Kyaung Le), which were homogeneously magnetized during emplacement of the batholith, as shown by our petrologic observations and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dates (See Supplementary Information). Blocking temperatures of the ChRMs are similar to the closure temperatures in $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating, suggesting the age of magnetization of the Wuntho rocks to be around $\sim 97\text{-}87$ Ma, in accordance with existing Wuntho-Popa Arc U-Pb data ^{24,40}. A systematic trend to east-directed declinations and horizontal to slightly negative inclinations can be inferred from our data (Supplementary Data 1), despite significant differences in rock types and magnetic properties. Tilting is recorded by rocks of the Kondan Chaung Group, but occurred prior to the intrusion of the batholith in most cases. No field evidence for significant tilting of the Kanza Chaung Batholith was observed, in agreement with our anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) data (See Supplementary Information). If we omit data from brecciated and non-homogeneously hydrothermally altered sites from the Mawgyi Andesite (Kawlin), and the westernmost sites from the Kondan Chaung Group (Kyaung Le), which were slightly tilted after acquiring their magnetization, we obtain a similar, but better defined overall final mean direction for the Wuntho Range from 16 sites (Fig. 4.3b, Supplementary Data 1). The mean corresponds to a slightly southern hemisphere paleolatitude of $5.0 \pm 4.7^\circ\text{S}$ for the BT in the early Late Cretaceous and a significant clockwise rotation ($60.4 \pm 8.7^\circ$) with respect to the expected direction from stable Eurasia ⁴². This implies that most rotation of the BT occurred between the early Late Cretaceous and late Eocene with ~ 800 km of northward motion (Fig. 4.3c). Although we cannot discard a component of local rotation associated with dextral shear, the systematic rotation values and the regionally-coherent N-S trends of the batholith and main tectonic structures, suggest that the mean declination better reflects a wholesale rotation of the Wuntho rocks. The near-equatorial early Late Cretaceous – late Eocene paleolatitudes implied by our data are in stark contrast with previous studies, usually placing the BT close to its present-day location since the early Cenozoic, ^{17,24,34,26,27} and these data therefore have major tectonic implications.

Tectonic implications

The southern hemisphere shallow latitude at ~ 95 Ma for the Wuntho Arc is distant from the southern Asian margin and Indochina and is therefore best explained as having been formed above a near-equatorial Trans-Tethyan subduction system, as part of the Incertus Arc, with northward subducting Neo-Tethyan oceanic lithosphere (Fig. 4.4) ⁸. This is further supported by the development of the Burmese margin as an Andean-type setting around that time (Late Cretaceous) and coeval emplacement of the Western Belt Ophiolite ^{21,24,27,28,38,40,41}. The Trans-Tethyan subduction system could have been partly intra-oceanic, possibly incorporating the Kohistan Arc which also formed at near-equatorial latitude ^{8,44}. Because the Indonesian Woyla Arc is interpreted as being

already accreted at ~ 90 Ma^{17,23}, we reconstructed a transform fault east of the BT, accommodating an earlier Woyla Arc - Sundaland collision.

The major clockwise rotation of the BT between 95 and 40 Ma (Fig. 4.4) may be either linked to the accretion of the BT to the margin of southern Sibumasu/northern Sundaland or the collision of India with the Trans-Tethyan subduction system. In support of the latter possibility is that in most models with Trans-Tethyan subduction^{8,13,16}, decreasing convergence rates between India and Asia at ~ 60 -50 Ma are associated with collision of the (Greater) Indian continent with the arc. At the eastern end of this collision, thin Indian continental crust may thus have interacted with the BT, causing its clockwise rotation⁴⁵. However, the exact timing and mechanism of this rotation needs to be refined with future research.

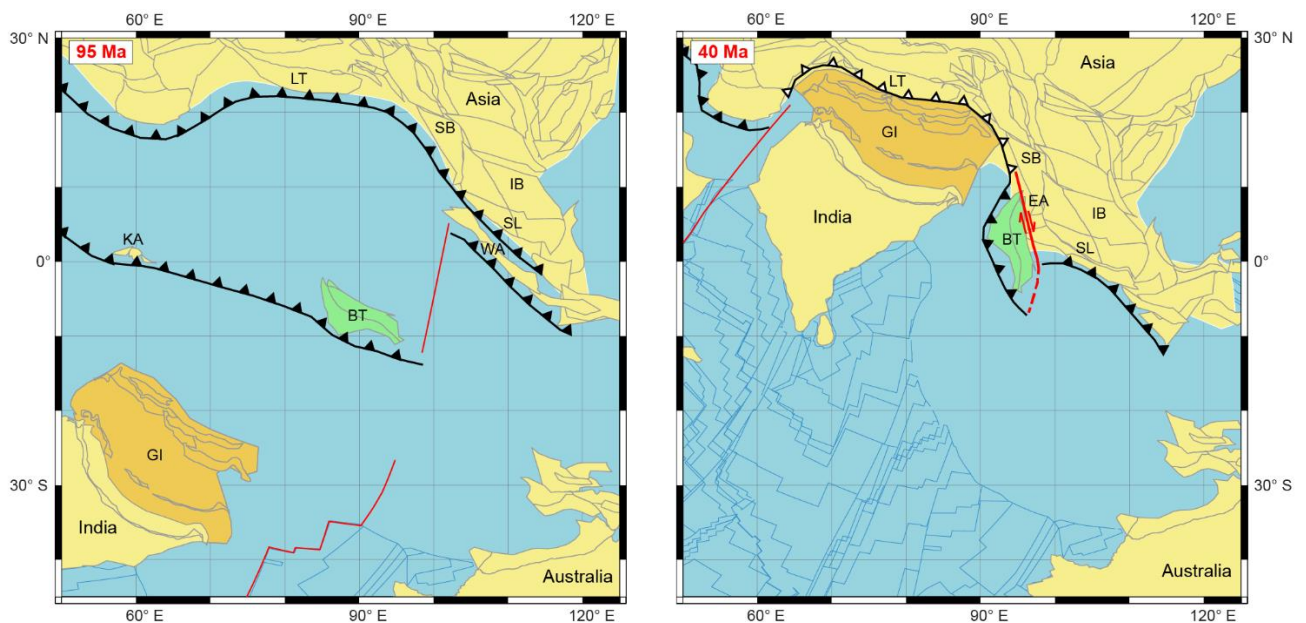


Figure 4.4: Reconstructions of the Burma Terrane and Asia at 95 Ma (left) and 40 Ma (right) with GPlates (See also Methods). Abbreviations: BT = Burma Terrane, EA = Eastern Andaman Basins, IB = Indochina Blocks, GI = Greater India, KA = Kohistan Arc, LT = Lhasa Terrane, SB = Sibumasu Block, SL = Sundaland, WA = Woyla Arc.

Since the late Eocene (~ 38 Ma²¹), our results indicate a significant ~ 2000 km northward motion, coeval with the motion of India (Fig. 4.4), during a period when Indochina is extruded towards the south-east⁴⁶⁻⁴⁹. This suggests that the northward motion of the BT was coupled with the Indian Plate. Our paleomagnetic data indicate that the Burmese subduction margin was already oriented approximately N-S in the late Eocene, such that subduction of the Indian Plate beneath the BT was already hyper-oblique. This hyper-obliquity provides a mechanism for the full-partitioning of the Burmese subduction margin relative to Indochina and its coupling with the Indian motion; it is also

consistent with the inferred onset of pull-apart subsidence in the Chindwin Basin ²¹ and a significant decrease in Wuntho-Popa Arc magmatism at ~ 38 Ma ^{27,40}. Furthermore, the coeval motion of the BT and India suggests that dextral wrenching within the IBR has not been important until the Neogene.

Hence, the northward motion of the BT since the late Eocene requires a major dextral strike-slip system east of the BT. However, the ~ 2000 km northward motion indicated by our paleomagnetic data is much more than the ~ 400 km of motion estimated along the active dextral Sagaing Fault at the eastern margin of the BT ³¹. Furthermore, the age of the Sagaing Fault - Quaternary, Neogene, or older - remains debated ³⁰⁻³². A precursor dextral strike-slip system is thus required by our data, pathway and location of which remains enigmatic and has probably been obscured by posterior activity of the Sagaing Fault and opening of the Andaman Sea. Potential remnants of this precursor strike-slip system are an early segment of the Sagaing Fault ^{33,34} or the Oligocene West Andaman Fault ³⁴. The latter could have effectively separated the BT to its west from the developing Eastern Andaman Basins and the predominantly sinistral tectonic regime of Sibumasu to its east, as the BT moved northward and passed west of these features (Fig. 4.4) ^{32,34,35}. This separation potentially explains why late Eocene sedimentary infill of the Central Myanmar Basins was predominantly derived from an Andean-type arc, likely the Wuntho-Popa Arc, with an increasing contribution of older metamorphic detritus in the Oligocene – Miocene ²¹ as the BT moved closer to Sibumasu and the eastern Himalayan syntaxis.

Additionally, the late Eocene low paleolatitude for the BT demonstrates that an India-BT collision next to the Lhasa Terrane ² is impossible. Instead, the near-equatorial latitude of the BT provides the space and free border for the lateral extrusion of the Tengshong and Baoshan Blocks which rotated clockwise by $\sim 40-70^\circ$ ^{47,48} and, to a minor extent, the Indochina Block that rotated $\sim 15-20^\circ$, all of which occurred mainly during the Oligocene – Miocene. This is the period of major sinistral deformation along the main shear zones separating these blocks ^{46,49}. The northward motion and later emplacement without rotation of the BT also accounts for the striking difference between the linear N-S orientation of the Sagaing Fault and - directly to the west- the curvilinear sinistral faults (Gaoiligong, Wanding, Nanting) associated with the clockwise rotations in the Tengshong and Baoshan Blocks.

Beyond geodynamics, our results suggest that the BT was isolated as part of the Incertus Arc at the time of deposition of the prolific Cretaceous Burmese fossil ambers, which raises questions about the potential endemic character of the amber biota and their connection with species from India, Gondwana and SE Asia ^{18,19}. From a paleoenvironmental perspective, our near-equatorial paleolatitudes for the BT are surprising, considering the evidence for strongly seasonal climate in

Myanmar in the Eocene²⁰. Strong seasonality at Eocene equatorial latitudes in SE Asia is corroborated by independent evidence from paleoclimatic data from Java⁵⁰. Paleomagnetic and paleoenvironmental data can only be reconciled with a massive seasonal migration of the Intertropical Convergence Zone over SE Asia, confirming well-marked South Asian monsoons during the Eocene²⁰, although future climate models incorporating our new reconstructions need to verify this.

The foremost conclusion from our paleomagnetic results is that they are incompatible with both continental and oceanic Greater India models and are best interpreted in a geodynamic framework with a Trans-Tethyan subduction system accommodating India-Asia convergence. As part of this system, the BT was a segment of the Incertus Arc, when Neo-Tethyan subduction started in the Late Cretaceous. In the period including the early Paleogene collision of India with the Trans-Tethyan subduction system, the BT rotated ~60° clockwise, and then moved northward at least 2000 km since ~38 Ma, as part of the Indian Plate, along a dextral strike-slip system until it reached its present-day position. Hence, our findings provide much needed evidence to settle a longstanding geodynamic debate on the India-Asia collision and the existence of a Trans-Tethyan subduction system. Furthermore, they pave the way to reinterpreting regional structural and paleogeographic data by taking into account the near-equatorial position for the BT during the Late Cretaceous to Eocene as part of this system.

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Author contributions

P.R., A.L. and G.D.-N conceived the project. J.W., P.R., A.L., G.D.-N., Z.W., F.P., H.H.S., M.K.T. and D.W.A. participated in the sampling. J.W. and P.R. performed the paleomagnetic analysis. G.R. performed the radiometric analysis. J.W., P.R. and F.B. built the GPlates model. J.W., P.R., A.L. and G.D.-N. wrote the manuscript with contributions from other authors.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Methods

Paleomagnetic sampling

Conventional paleomagnetic core plug samples were obtained from two localities in northern Myanmar, both part of the Burma Terrane (BT). Sampling and orientation of the samples were done using standard paleomagnetic field equipment and procedures with both magnetic and sun compasses. The first locality consists of the early Late Cretaceous intrusive, extrusive, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks of the Wuntho Range, near the towns of Kawlin, Pinlebu, Shinpa, Banmauk and Kyaung Le, and the second locality of upper Eocene sedimentary rocks in the Chindwin forearc basin, near the town of Kalewa. A detailed geologic setting, including regional maps, is provided in the Supplementary Information.

We sampled 19 sites in intrusive rocks, 13 sites in extrusive rocks and 9 sites in sedimentary rocks of early Late Cretaceous age in the Wuntho Range, mostly drilled in recently exposed quarries or rivers, providing fresh samples with almost no weathering. Most sites in intrusive rocks were drilled around Pinlebu, Shinpa and Banmauk in the western and northern part of the study area. These sites belong to the regional I-type Kanza Chaung Batholith, which constitutes the main component of the Wuntho Range. Near Kawlin in the southern part of the study area, 11 sites in extrusive rocks of the Mawgyi Andesite Formation were established. The volcanic rocks are often massive or brecciated; hence they did not yield clear bedding orientations. Apart from these sites in andesites, two sites in sandstones from the volcano-sedimentary Kondan Chaung Group with a clearly observable bedding and one undefined stock were sampled near Kawlin. At Kyaung Le in the northernmost part of the study area, all sampled rocks belong to the Kondan Chaung Group, and consist of nine sites in

sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks, as well as one rhyodacitic unit and finally one site in undefined extrusive rocks.

In the Chindwin basin, 520 samples were collected from the upper Eocene shallow-marine Yaw Formation in a continuous homoclinal Cenozoic sedimentary section near Kalewa, as well as two additional sites. Most of these samples are mudstones and sandstones, and we also collected several samples in siderite-rich carbonate beds intercalated in the mudstones.

Paleomagnetic analysis

Natural Remanent Magnetizations (NRMs) were measured on a 2G cryogenic magnetometer hosted in a magnetically shielded room at the University of Rennes 1. Stepwise demagnetization was used to isolate their Characteristic Remanent Magnetization (ChRM) components, using either thermal demagnetization, with increments of 20-50°C up to 680°C, or 3-axis Alternating Field (AF) demagnetization, with increments of 2.5-10 mT up to 120 mT. During the AF demagnetization, Gyro Remanent Magnetizations (GRMs) were cancelled by measuring the magnetization after each axis of AF demagnetization⁵¹. Samples with interpretable components were grouped per site after isolating their ChRM using principal component analysis⁵², and when necessary a great-circle approach⁵³. Subsequently, mean directions and corresponding statistical parameters were calculated per site and finally per locality using Fisher statistics^{54,55}. Whenever possible, the fold test⁵⁶ was utilized to investigate whether the magnetization was pre- or post-tectonic in origin. To check whether normal and reverse polarities from the same locality are antiparallel, the classic coordinate bootstrap reversal test was used⁵⁷. Finally, due to the lack of volcanic rocks in the upper Eocene sedimentary section, we checked for inclination shallowing in the results from this area, using several approaches including the classic Elongation versus Inclination (E/I) method⁵⁸⁻⁶⁰, and by assuming that the sedimentary package consists of uniform rigid particles, which rotate during burial and attending compaction⁶¹.

In addition to obtaining mean directions, the magnetic properties of the samples were investigated using several methods. After each thermal demagnetization step, the bulk magnetic susceptibility of the samples was measured. To investigate the mineralogy and magnetic properties for a selection of samples, we measured mass-normalized bulk magnetic susceptibility curves with increasing temperature steps up to 580 °C on a KLY3-CS3 AGICO kappabridge, as well as magnetic hysteresis loops on a MicroMag vibrating sample magnetometer. To further identify the possible effect of a magnetic fabric on the remanent magnetization for the different rocks, anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) was determined for most samples on a KLY3S AGICO kappabridge. In highly anisotropic intrusive igneous rocks, Thermal Remanent Magnetization (TRM) vectors may be

deflected from the direction of the field upon cooling below the Curie point of magnetite, which is the main magnetic carrier in those rocks. However, most of the AMS is likely dictated by multidomain magnetite, yet the magnetic carriers of the remanent magnetization (finest grained magnetite) may have a different magnetic fabric. For this reason, we investigated the anisotropy of remanent magnetization (ARM) in selected samples of intrusive rocks. TRM anisotropy correction is common in archeomagnetism, but we did not attempt this, because it requires heating of the samples above 580°C (general NRM unblocking temperature), and alteration is likely to occur after heating to higher temperatures. Anisotropy of isothermal remanent magnetization (IRM) was performed on selected samples instead. IRM acquisition was done on x,-x,y,-y,z,-z at 600 mT, well above the saturation field of magnetite (250 mT). After each measurement, the sample was AF demagnetized at 20 mT to remove the lowest magnetic coercivity fraction. In most cases, 90% of the full IRM was randomized at 20 mT.

A detailed description of the various ChRM characteristics, mean calculations, tests and magnetic properties is given per locality in the Supplementary Information. The paleomagnetic results per site and per locality is given in Supplementary Data 1, while the results all used samples are listed in Supplementary Data 2.

Petrology

Polished thin sections were made on selected samples from different lithologies for observation under an optical microscope in transmitted light and reflected light. The samples were then analysed with a scanning electron microscope (SEM - JEOL JSM 7100F with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy - Oxford EDS/EBSD) at the CMEBA - ScanMAT platform (University of Rennes 1). Our petrologic observations are described in the Supplementary Information.

⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar dating

There are only a few available U-Pb age data available for the Wuntho Range volcanic complex^{24,39}. Therefore, we carried out ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar dating on 14 samples from our paleomagnetic sites in order to better understand the ages of these rocks and their resulting ChRMs.

Samples were analysed with an ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar laser probe and a Map 215 mass spectrometer. Analyses were performed on mm-sized grains of single biotite or amphibole crystals, carefully handpicked under a binocular microscope from crushed rocks. For samples with fine-grained matrix from which it was not possible to extract biotites or amphiboles, experiments were performed on whole-rock samples.

Irradiation of samples was performed at McMaster Nuclear Reactor (Hamilton, Ontario, Canada) in the 8F facility and lasted 66.667 h with a global efficiency (J/h) of $9.767 \times 10^{-5} \text{ h}^{-1}$. The irradiation standard was sanidine TCRs ($28.608 \pm 0.033 \text{ Ma}^{62-64}$).

Apparent age errors are plotted at the 1σ level and do not include the errors on the $^{40}\text{Ar}^*/^{39}\text{Ar}_K$ ratio and age of the monitor and decay constant. Plateau ages were calculated if 70% or more of the $^{39}\text{Ar}_K$ was released in at least three or more contiguous steps, the apparent ages of which agreeing to within 1σ of the integrated age of the plateau segment. Pseudo-plateau ages can be defined with less than 70% of the $^{39}\text{Ar}_K$ released and possibly less than three contiguous steps. The errors on the $^{40}\text{Ar}^*/^{39}\text{Ar}_K$ ratio and age of the monitor and decay constant are included in the final calculation of the error margins on the (pseudo-)plateau ages.

Analytical data and parameters used for calculations (e.g. isotopic ratios measured on K, Ca and Cl pure salts; mass discrimination; atmospheric argon ratios; J parameter; decay constants) and reference sources are available in Supplementary Data 3.

Plate model

For our final geodynamic model, we used the global rotations and continental polygons from the Matthews 2016 GPlates model^{65,66} as a template. From this template, we modified the tectonic history of the BT to reflect our paleomagnetic results. Furthermore, the positions and paleogeography of Greater India, Indochina, Kohistan, Lhasa, Sumatra and Woyla were configured to better reflect more recent studies^{8,67,68}. In Figure 4.1b, the global reconstruction with the Greater India basin hypothesis is based on a different set of poles of rotations⁵. All plate tectonic reconstructions were made in the combined hotspot (0-70 Ma) and paleomagnetic (70-250 Ma) reference frame that is also used in the Matthews 2016 GPlates model^{66,69}. See Supplementary Information for a detailed discussion on the choice for this reference frame.

Data availability

The authors declare that all data supporting the findings of this study are available within the main article, its Supplementary Information, Supplementary Data 1 (paleomagnetic mean directions), Supplementary Data 2 (paleomagnetic data per sample) and Supplementary Data 3 ($^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ data and parameters).

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Supplementary Information

1. Geological summary

1.1. Myanmar

The present-day tectonic setting of Myanmar is characterized by active hyper-oblique subduction of Indian crust beneath the Burmese margin¹⁻³. Within this setting, two broadly north–south oriented major blocks are often distinguished: The Burma Terrane (BT), and the Shan Plateau on the Sibumasu Block (Fig. 4.2). The BT has been called West Burma Block before, but we prefer the name Burma Terrane, because its tectonic history is significantly different from surrounding features as explained below. The collision age of the BT with the Sibumasu Block is not well constrained and even the existence of a suture between both blocks is challenged^{4,5}. The western border of the Sibumasu Block presents a complex belt of metamorphic rocks, called the Mogok–Mandalay–Mergui Belt (MMMB) which records two main metamorphic events: A late Cretaceous – early Paleocene phase of metamorphism and partial melting, followed by a phase of late Eocene - Oligocene high-temperature metamorphism⁶. Certain areas of Shan Scarps in the MMMB have been interpreted as

a shear zone, either as part of a dextral or sinistral tectonic regime⁷⁻⁹. In any case, major dextral displacements between the BT and the Sibumasu Block have occurred since the late Miocene along the active Sagaing Fault, which forms the present-day tectonic boundary between the two blocks. These displacements have been estimated up to 400 km^{1,2,10-12}. Other examples of dextral strike-slip faults in eastern Myanmar are the Neogene South Sagaing Fault and the late Oligocene West Andaman Fault to the south¹³. The Jade Belt ophiolite^{6,14,15} is found at the northern end of the Sagaing fault and is part of the BT. Oceanic crust of ~163 Ma is incorporated in this ophiolite, while the jadeite itself has varying age constraints^{6,16}.

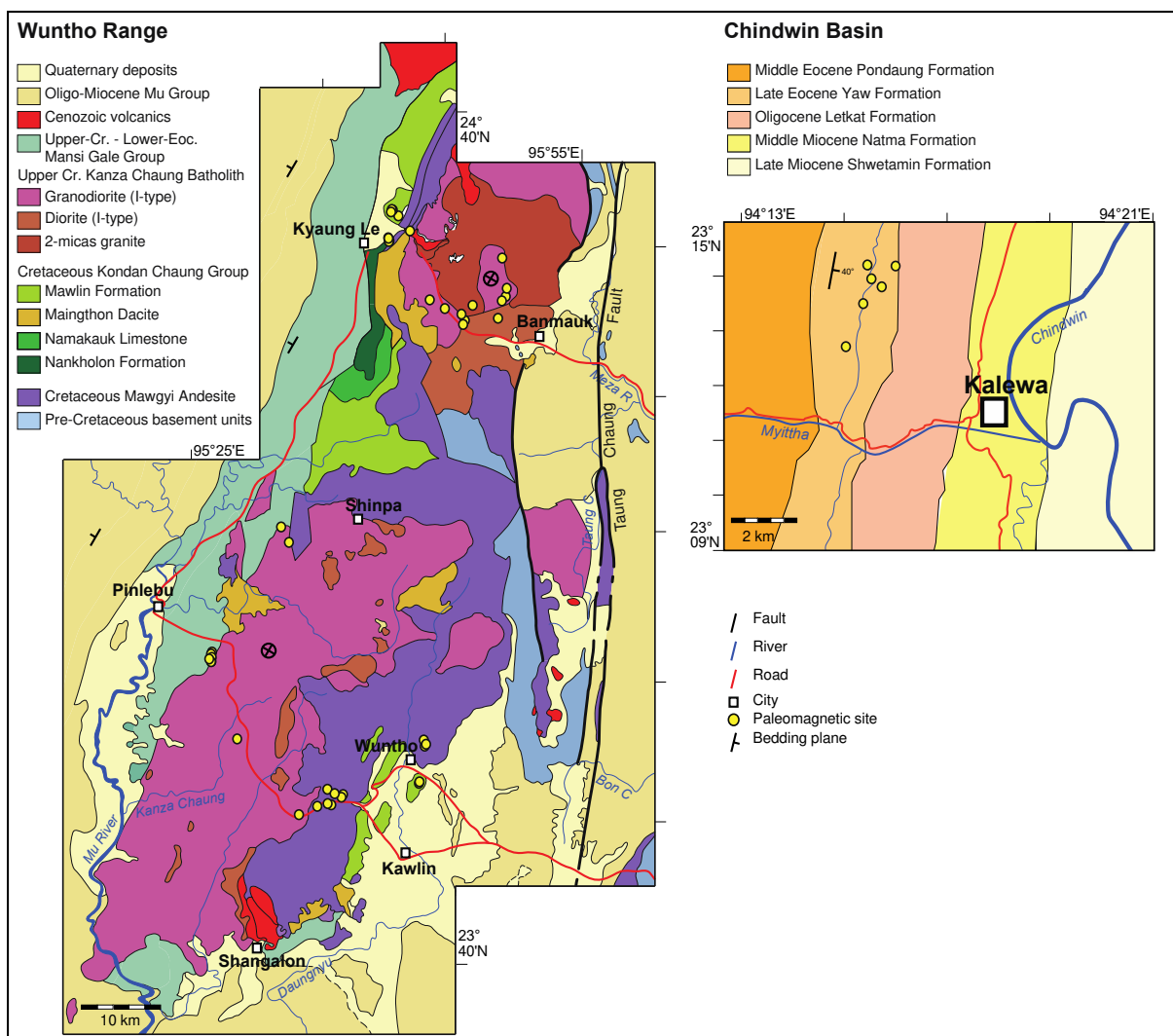


Figure 4.S1: Geological maps of study areas: Wuntho Range (Left), Kalewa, Chindwin Basin (Right)
19,30.

The western boundary of the BT is delineated by the Kabaw Fault or the ~127 Ma Western Belt Ophiolite in the Indo-Burman Ranges (IBR)^{6,14,17,18}. The most recent detrital zircon studies of the Late Triassic Pane Chaung Formation, a key turbiditic sedimentary sequence directly flanking the Western

Belt ophiolites in the IBR ^{19–21}, indicate either a late Mesozoic Gondwana or Cathaysian origin for this formation ^{20,21}. The subduction of Neo-Tethyan oceanic crust marked the beginning of the development of the present-day Andean-type Burmese subduction margin, leading to the development of multiple N-S trending Cretaceous-Neogene forearc and back-arc basins on the BT which are collectively called the Central Myanmar Basins. The forearc and back-arc are separated by the N-S trending Cretaceous-Neogene Wuntho-Popa Arc, an Andean-type volcanic arc, as evidenced by the occurrence of I-type batholiths and andesitic bodies ^{22–24}. Published U-Pb data suggest a main magmatic event from 110-90 Ma, followed by subordinate stage from 70-30 Ma ^{14,24–26}. The Western Belt Ophiolite was likely emplaced during the Late Cretaceous as well ^{23,24,27–29}.

The focus of this study is on two areas on the BT: The Wuntho Range and the Chindwin Forearc Basin (Fig. 4.S1) ^{19,30}.

1.2. Chindwin Basin

The paleomagnetic sampling in the Chindwin Basin was made near the town of Kalewa, western Myanmar (Fig. 4.S1). Below is a brief summary of the geology of the Chindwin basin described by a previous study ²⁸. The Chindwin Basin is the northernmost forearc sub-basin of the Central Myanmar Basins, situated on the BT. On its western side, the basin infill is deposited on top of the Western Belt ophiolites. To the east, the basin is delineated by the Wuntho-Popa Arc. The sedimentary sequence is homoclinal around Kalewa, and starts with Albian-Eocene marine deposits, followed by the westward-directed fossil-rich fluvio-deltaic sediments of the late middle Eocene Pondaung Formation. The overlying upper Eocene Yaw Formation is characterized by both shallow marine and lacustrine continental intervals, indicating a quasi-closed estuarine depositional environment. Sandstones and mudstones are the dominant sediments in the Yaw Formation (Fig. 4.S2e). They are intercalated with coal- or gastropod- bearing layers, as well as early-diagenetic siderite-rich carbonate layers (Fig. 4.S2f). Siderite is often one of the earliest minerals to precipitate in sediments and is formed during shallow burial as a result of bacterial reduction in anoxic or suboxic conditions ³¹. A single tuff layer is also present in the Yaw Formation, yielding an age constraint of ~38 Ma ²⁸. The Yaw Formation is overlain by an Oligocene - Pliocene continental fluvial sequence consisting of the Letkat, Natma, Shwethamin and Irrawaddy Formations, marking the uplift of the IBR in the west. The Paleocene – Eocene sediments are mostly derived from the Wuntho-Popa Arc, while erosion of metamorphic rocks, from the MMB and the IBR, also contributed to the Oligocene - Miocene basin fill ²⁸.

1.3. Wuntho Arc

The Wuntho Range is located in the northern BT (Fig. 4.S1). It is the northern segment of the Upper Cretaceous to Eocene Wuntho-Popa Arc that subdivides the Central Myanmar Basins into forearc and back-arc basins. Its main component is the early Late Cretaceous Kanza Chaung Batholith. The arc has been correlated either with the Gangdese Arc or with the Indonesian Woyla Arc, based on similarities in age and lithology^{4,17}. Despite limited outcrops exposure in the Wuntho Range, fresh outcrops were found in rivers as well as quarries used for road construction.

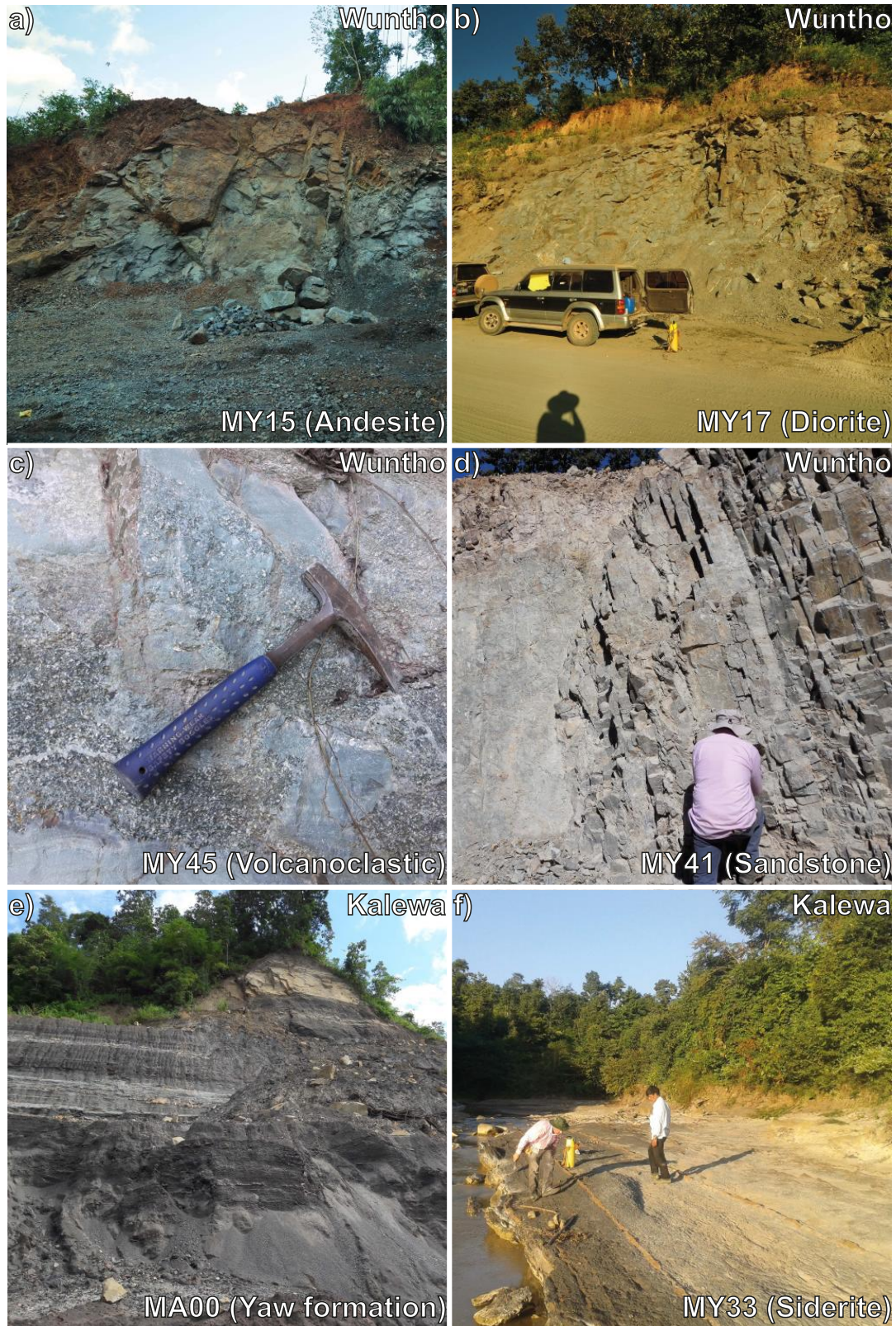


Figure 4.S2: Representative outcrops and lithologies from this study. Site name, lithology and locality are indicated per image.

Apart from our own observations, the descriptions of Wuntho Range lithologies are mostly taken from detailed United Nations geological reports¹⁹ that have been recently updated in a special volume on Myanmar geology³⁰. The Hpyu Taung Metamorphics, the Ubye Serpentinite Complex and the Shwedaung Formation constitute the basement rocks of the Wuntho Range and are part of the BT. The Hpyu Taung Metamorphics consists of high-grade metamorphic rocks and granites, while the Shwedaung Formation is a low-grade metamorphic sequence of sediments, extrusives and volcanoclastics. The contact with younger lithologies in the area is uncertain, but the age of the Shwedaung Formation is believed to be Late Triassic based on similarities with the Pane Chaung Formation in the IBR, western Myanmar. A sequence of Cretaceous volcanics and sediments lies unconformably on top of these basement rocks (Fig. 4.S2a,c,d). The Mawgyi Andesite is poorly dated, but has been interpreted as the oldest formation of this Cretaceous sequence. These volcanics are the most extensive extrusives in the area. They are typically massive, with a grey to green or black colour, alternating with finer brecciated flows and agglomerates, as well as occasionally volcanogenic sediments. Sills and dikes can be found intruding the other lithologies. Previous studies have suggested that the Mawgyi Andesites are a remnant of an oceanic arc thrust on the BT prior to the establishment of the Wuntho-Popa Arc^{4,17}. However, we do not observe field evidence for a major thrusting event in the Wuntho Range. Moreover, our ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar dating of the Mawgyi Andesite yields an age contemporaneous with the Kanza Chaung batholith (Supplementary section 3), suggesting that they were emplaced contemporaneously or during a precursory extrusive phase. The Kondan Chaung Group comes after the Mawgyi Andesite in the Wuntho Range stratigraphy. This sequence has a diverse composition, consisting of sandstones, limestones, volcanoclastics and (rhyo-)dacites. It is predominantly exposed in the northern part of the Wuntho Range. The Maingthon Dacites are the minor volcanic part of the Kondan Chaung Group. These dacites are generally porphyritic with a bleached white to dark grey-green colour. It also contains massive rhyodacite flows with a grey-purple colour with few phenocrysts. The presence of pyrite, sulphide and chlorite suggests hydrothermal alteration. The sandstones and siltstones of the Mawlin Formation are also part of the Kondan Chaung Group. They typically have a grey-brown to greenish colour. Fining-upwards sequences and cross-bedding are common sedimentary structures in this formation, corresponding to a turbiditic facies. Locally, tuffaceous deposits and breccia layers are mixed or interbedded with these sediments. The overlying limestones of the Namakauk Formation contain shell debris and abundant algae together with volcanic fragments, but lack age-diagnostic fossils. The Kondan Chaung Group underwent a significant amount of folding. On the other hand, the Kanza Chaung Batholith (Fig. 4.S2b) shows no signs of significant tilting. This NE-SW trending batholith constitutes the main component of the Wuntho Range, exposed in a large part of the area.

The batholith primarily consists of medium to coarse I-type (grano)diorites with several mafic inclusions, as well as smaller diorite plutons and an area consisting of 2-mica granite in the north. U-Pb dating of these intrusions yielded ages of ~100 Ma^{25,30}. A second phase of I-type magmatism of late Eocene age is found at the Shangalon copper district³⁰. A Late Cretaceous – Paleogene sequence of sediments, postdating the main Kanza Chaung Batholith, surrounds the Wuntho Range, resulting in an apparent regional NE-SW trending anticline. In the west, the thick stratigraphic succession of predominantly sedimentary rocks dip to the northwest to form the eastern limb of the Chindwin Basin. There is no major known thrust between the Chindwin Basin and the Wuntho Range. To the east of the Wuntho Range, the sedimentary basins are disrupted by major faults (Taung Chaung Fault) and deformation related to displacements along the Sagaing Fault system.

2. Petrology

Because of the complex character of Wuntho Range geology and for a better understanding of the paleomagnetic record, petrological analysis was conducted on several samples with both an optical microscope and a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). Relevant observations resulting from this analysis are shown below per locality.

2.1. Kanza Chaung Batholith

The majority of samples from the Kanza Chaung Batholith are (grano)diorites. This is clearly confirmed by microscope observations under both transmitted and cross-polarized light, in a sample from site MY04, Pinlebu. We observe no alteration in accordance with previous studies^{19,25,30}.

2.2. Mawgyi Andesite

Optical microscope images of andesitic samples from sites MY08, MY10 and MY11 all exhibit signs of alteration (Fig. 4.S3a-d). In MY08, larger plagioclase grains exhibit altered rims under the optical microscope, which could correspond to either low-grade metamorphism or hydrothermal alteration (Fig. 4.S3a). In MY10, brecciation is suggested by the juxtaposition of crystal-rich parts and aphanitic ones (Fig. 4.S3b-c), with the latter parts containing large vacuoles and chlorite-epidote metamorphism (Fig. 4.S3b). Both MY08 and MY10 contain large calcite veins, as evidenced by SEM analysis (Fig. 4.S3c-e). In fact, calcite is not only observed in veins, but is also partly penetrating the sample matrices. On the other hand, in site MY11, quartz alteration is observed instead of calcite alteration. Chalcopyrite was only observed in some samples (MY10, Fig. 4.S3h). A large amount of magnetite is observed in most samples with various grain size (Fig. 4.S3e-h). The largest magnetite grains often contain titanite inclusions. The micron-size magnetite grains are found in close association with calcite alteration (Fig. 4.S3e). All these observations point towards the presence of

either calcite or quartz hydrothermal alteration due to local mineralizing events, as well as low-grade chlorite-epidote metamorphism in the Mawgyi Andesite.

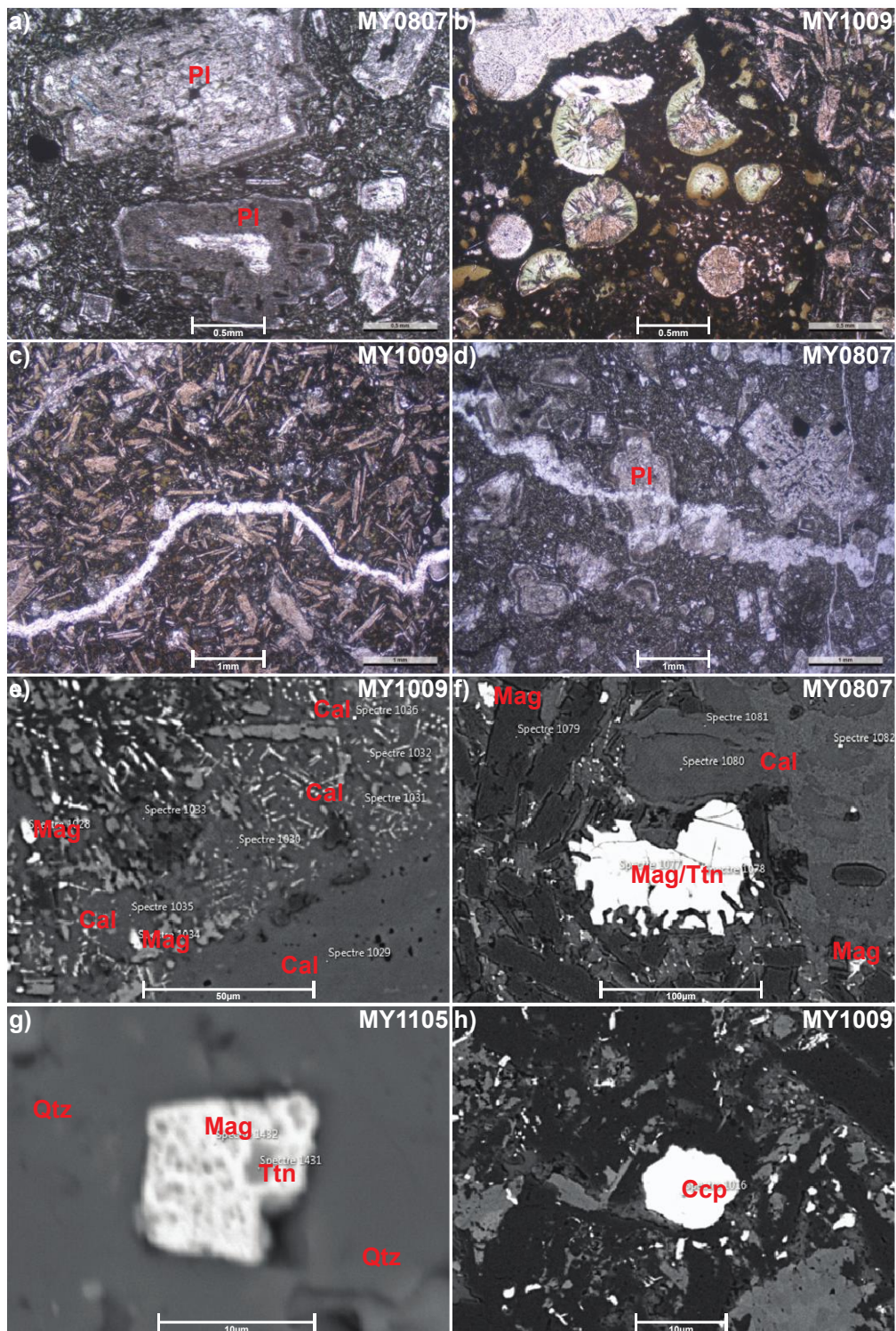


Figure 4.S3: Representative microscope images from the Mawgyi Andesite, Wuntho Range. Sample name and scale are indicated per image. Mineral abbreviations (red): Cal = calcite, Ccp = chalcopryite, Mag = magnetite, Pl = plagioclase, Qtz = quartz, Ttn = Titanite.

2.3. Kondan Chaung Group

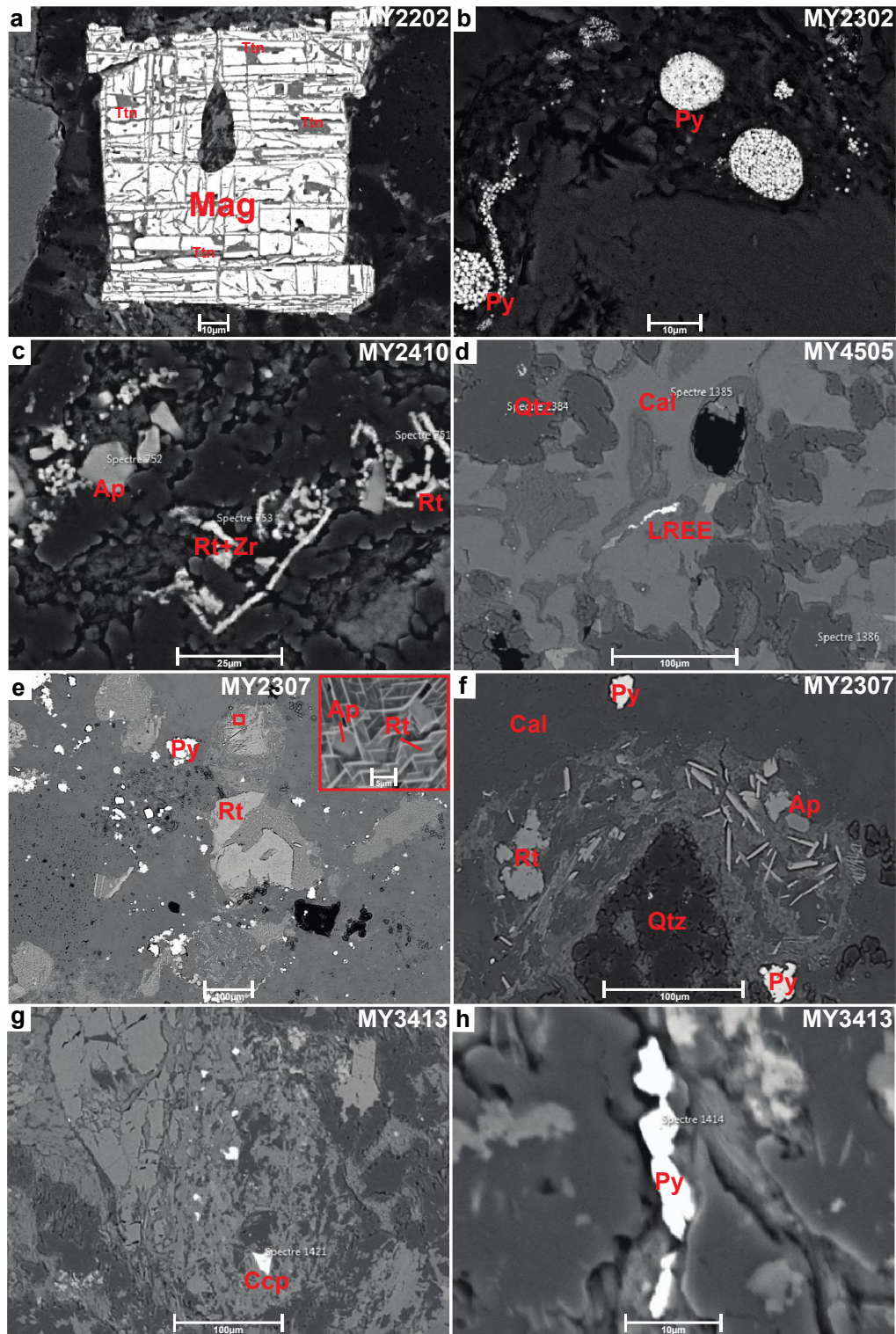
The Kondan Chaung Group is the most variable in lithology, containing sandstones, limestones, volcanic and volcanoclastic lithologies. They all display various types of alteration according to the lithology (Fig. 4.S4). Site MY22, a very fine-grained volcanic sill or dike, contains large iron-oxide grains (Fig. 4.S4a) with pervasive titanite alteration. Titanite is found especially replacing previous lamellae formed by primary exsolution of titanomagnetite to ilmenite or ulvöspinel. This process is indicative of posterior hydrothermal alteration³².

MY45 is a mixture of siltstone and pyroclastic material, containing large unaltered quartz grains. However, the glass and silicate matrix have been replaced with secondary quartz and calcite (Fig. 4.S4d). Site MY25 is another volcanic sandstone and fine breccia. Quartz recrystallization is important in this site and secondary crystallization of Ti-oxides indicates dissolution of previous detrital Ti-Fe oxides. The same observation is made for the sandstones from site MY24 and MY41. The most striking feature in these sedimentary rocks is the widespread authigenic formation of small TiO₂ oxides with in some cases sub-micron zircons in close association with the titanium oxides (Fig. 4.S4c). Iron-oxides in the form of magnetite or hematite were not recognized in SEM.

The fossil-rich limestone at site MY23 contains framboidal pyrite (Fig. 4.S4b). SEM data shows altered silicate clast assemblages (Fig. 4.S4e,f) with likely relict lattice of micron-size Ti-oxide and apatite rods after dissolution of magnetite.

Kondaung Chaung sandstones were also drilled at site MY34, near Kawlin. The lithology is different from the sandstones at sites MY24 and MY41. At Kawlin, volcanic clasts and silicate minerals are less pervasively replaced. This is the single site where we identify detrital chalcopryite grains (Fig. 4.S4g), suggesting that the sandstones are derived from the nearby mineralized Mawgyi Andesite. Secondary iron-sulphurs, mainly pyrite, are found in veins and fractures (Fig. 4.S4h). In contrast with the sites near Kyaung Le, titanite is present instead of secondary TiO₂ minerals.

Figure 4.S4: Representative microscope images from the Kondan Chaung sediments, Wuntho Range. Sample name and scale are indicated per image. Mineral abbreviations (red): Ap = apatite, Cal = calcite, Ccp = chalcopryite, LREE = Light Rare Earth Elements, Mag = magnetite, Py = pyrite, Qtz =



3. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating

From the total of 14 measured samples, nine yielded interpretable $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ plateau dates on whole rock samples, as well as amphiboles and biotites (Fig. 4.S5, Supplementary Data 3). $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dates from the batholith range from ~97 to ~87 Ma and are only slightly younger than reported U-Pb dates (~103-97 Ma) ^{14,25,26}.

Age determination of the Mawgyi Andesite was not possible due to the low potassium content. A minimum date of 100.9 ± 0.2 Ma was obtained in site MY07, indicating that at least part of the Mawgyi Andesite is younger than the previously interpreted Early Cretaceous age, although it could also be reset by low-grade metamorphism during batholith emplacement.

At Kyaung Le, the two plateau dates obtained at site MY22 and MY43 confirm that these rocks are contemporaneous with the batholith emplacement.

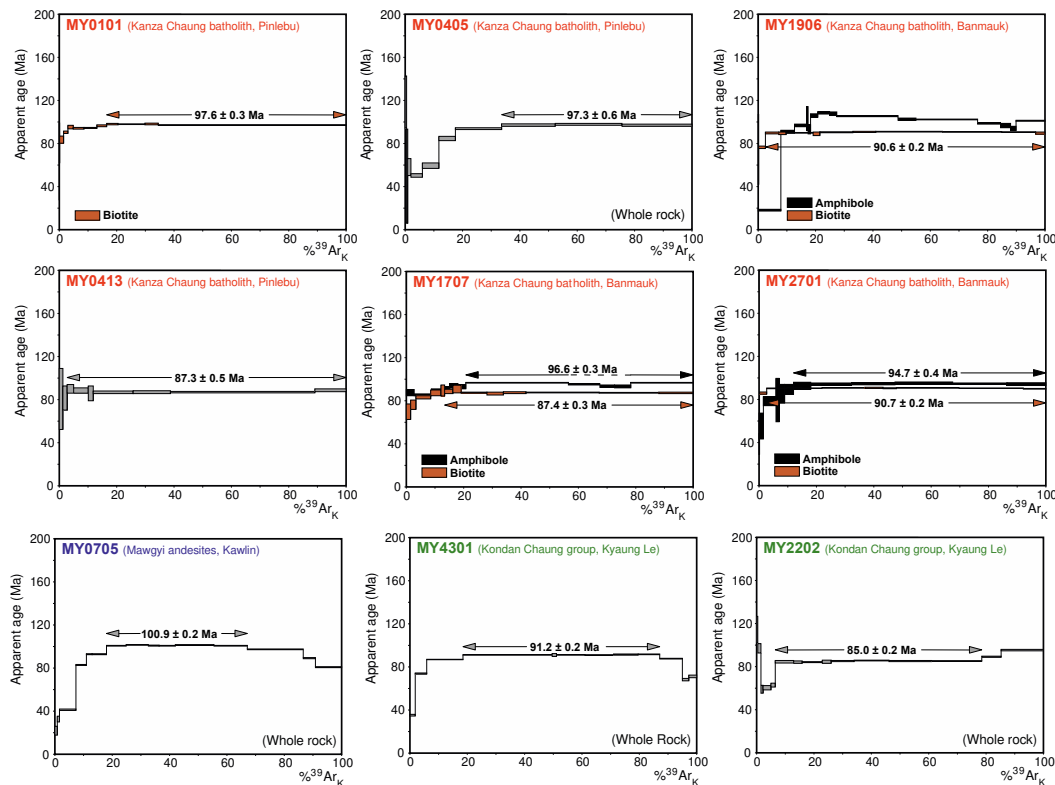


Figure 4.55: $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dates for representative sampled sites in the Wuntho arc.

4. Paleomagnetic results

The results are presented according to the location and the distinct sampled rock types, which control the magnetic behaviour in demagnetization. Both progressive thermal demagnetization with steps of 30 to 50°C and AF demagnetization were used to identify the characteristic remanent magnetization (ChRM). The resulting mean directions are given per site and locality in Supplementary Data 1, while all resulting directions from each paleomagnetic sample are listed in Supplementary Data 2.

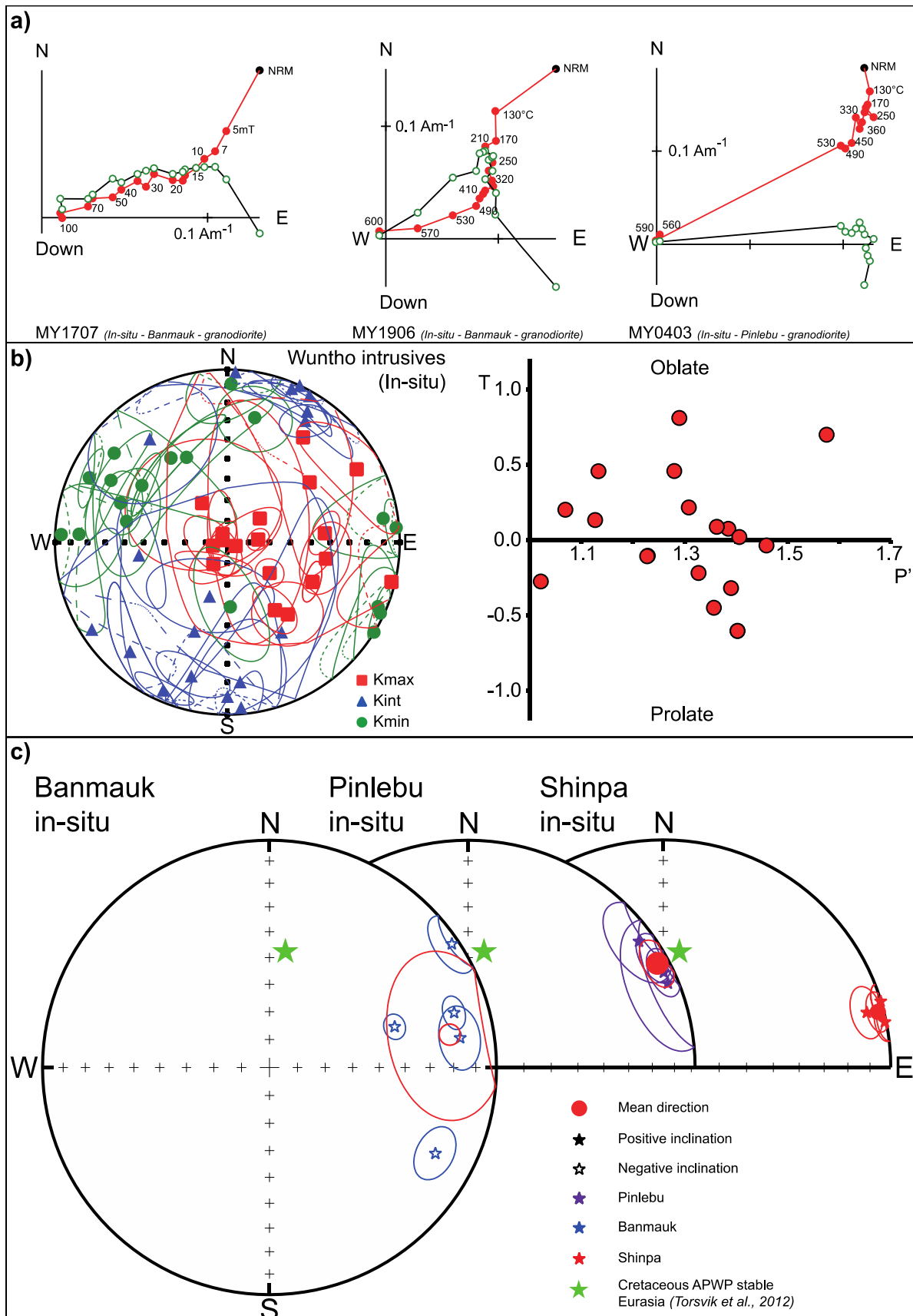
4.1. Pinlebu, Shinpa & Banmauk (Kanza Chaung Batholith)

The whole rock magnetic properties (magnetic susceptibility, coercive fields, Curie points) are mainly controlled by multidomain magnetite. For six out of eleven sampled sites near Banmauk, the intensity of the natural remanent magnetization (NRM) is usually very low ($< 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ Am}^{-1}$) after 10 mT and no well-defined ChRM was recovered. At the other sites however, a small amount of fine-grained magnetite was sufficient to record interpretable ChRMs, which were recovered by AF above 15-20 mT or thermal demagnetization above 400°C (Fig. 4.S6a). Reliable paleomagnetic results were obtained at four sites around Pinlebu area, at three sites around Shinpa and at five sites around Banmauk (Fig. 4.S6c, Supplementary Data 1). The Pinlebu and Shinpa sites give well-determined paleomagnetic means with an east oriented declination and nearly horizontal inclination. The ChRM directions from Banmauk yield east-oriented declinations as in Pinlebu, but with a slightly negative inclination and a larger scatter in declination. Unrecognized small tilts or local-block rotations may contribute to this scatter. There is no field evidence for significant wholesale tilting of the complete batholith.

The anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) results from the Wuntho intrusions have a generally sub-vertical NE-SW trending magnetic foliation with a near vertical lineation (Fig. 4.S6b). This means that AMS foliations of the Kanza Chaung Batholith are roughly parallel to the general trend of the Wuntho Arc, further indicating that the batholith was not tilted. The degree of AMS P' is high (~ 1.1 - 1.4 for most samples, Fig. 4.S6b), but mainly controlled by multidomain magnetite. In order to test the effect of anisotropy on the ChRM, we obtained anisotropy of remanent magnetization data. Full anisotropy of isothermal remanent magnetization (AIRM) tensors have similar fabrics than the AMS but the shape and anisotropy degree is usually higher. Because the ChRM is carried by magnetite with coercivities above 20 mT, tensors of AIRM left above 20 mT AF demagnetization (AIRM@20mT) were also calculated. The orientation of AIRM@20mT tensors is often different from the AIRM and AMS tensors, with greater scatter and an anisotropy degree below 1.5. Applying the inverse tensor to correct the ChRMs indicates that the ChRMs were not deflected by anisotropy from the original field. Therefore, anisotropy cannot account for the large tectonic rotation or latitudinal translation recorded by the intrusions.

Figure 4.S6: Paleomagnetic results from the Kanza Chaung Batholith, Pinlebu, Shinpa and Banmauk, Wuntho Ranges: a) Representative orthogonal demagnetization plots. Open/closed dots denote projections on the vertical/horizontal plane. Reference frame, locality and lithology are indicated per plot; b) left) Equal-area projection of mean-site anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) results with ellipse of confidence at 95%; right) Plot of the shape of the anisotropy ellipsoid (T) versus the

corrected anisotropy degree; c) Equal-area projection of the mean-site characteristic directions of all reliable paleomagnetic data in in-situ coordinates.



4.2. Kawlin (Mawgyi Andesite)

High magnetic susceptibilities (> 0.01 SI in most samples) and bulk magnetic susceptibility versus temperature (K-T) experiments confirm that magnetite is the main magnetic mineral in the Mawgyi Andesite (Fig. 4.S7c). K-T curves show slight maghemitization in some samples. The same ChRM was recovered after thermal demagnetization above 400-500°C and after AF demagnetization above 20 to 30 mT, in agreement with magnetite being the main magnetic carrier (Fig. 4.S7a). The low temperature and low coercivity secondary magnetizations are often parallel to the present-day field. When the overprint is large, great circles were determined and combined with best-fit line vectors to determine the mean-site direction. Paleomagnetic results were obtained at six sites out of nine sampled sites (Fig. 4.S7d). Two sites (MY06 and MY35) are in brecciated rocks that yield scattered paleomagnetic data despite similar magnetic properties. This observation indicates that there is no homogeneous widespread remagnetization in these rocks, despite petrologic evidence for local mineralizing events causing hydrothermal alteration at several sites. Moreover, an estimate of age (Supplementary section 3) as well as bedding from paleohorizontals flow contacts in the Mawgyi Andesites is not straightforward. The AMS degree is low ($P' = \sim 1.0-1.1$) and the magnetic fabric is either coherent or scattered at the site level. There is no clear trend in the AMS ellipsoids between sites. These complications make it difficult to provide a reliable mean direction from the andesitic sites around Kawlin, although the east oriented declination of the ChRM is similar to Pinlebu, Shinpa and Banmauk.

In addition to the andesites, two sites were drilled in the sandstones from the Mawlin Formation (MY09, MY34) south of the town of Wuntho. At site MY34, the ChRM is especially well-defined over a very limited temperature range (290-350°C) (Fig. 4.S7a,b). Magnetite is the main magnetic remanence carrier seen in high-field experiments, but an inflection is also seen at $\sim 300^\circ\text{C}$ upon thermal demagnetization of the highest coercivity part of the IRM. Hence, we associate the sharp laboratory unblocking temperature range of the NRM with pyrrhotite and interpret the ChRM to be secondary. The sandstones are intruded by thin sills or dykes, likely related to the Kanza Chung Batholith, suggesting that pyrrhotite was likely formed by metamorphism related to volcanic intrusion. Indeed, the application of a tilt correction results in an unrealistic, steep negative inclination for MY34. Therefore, the in-situ mean direction obtained at MY34 probably best represents the expected field direction at ~ 100 Ma around Kawlin (Fig. 4.S7d, Supplementary Data 1).

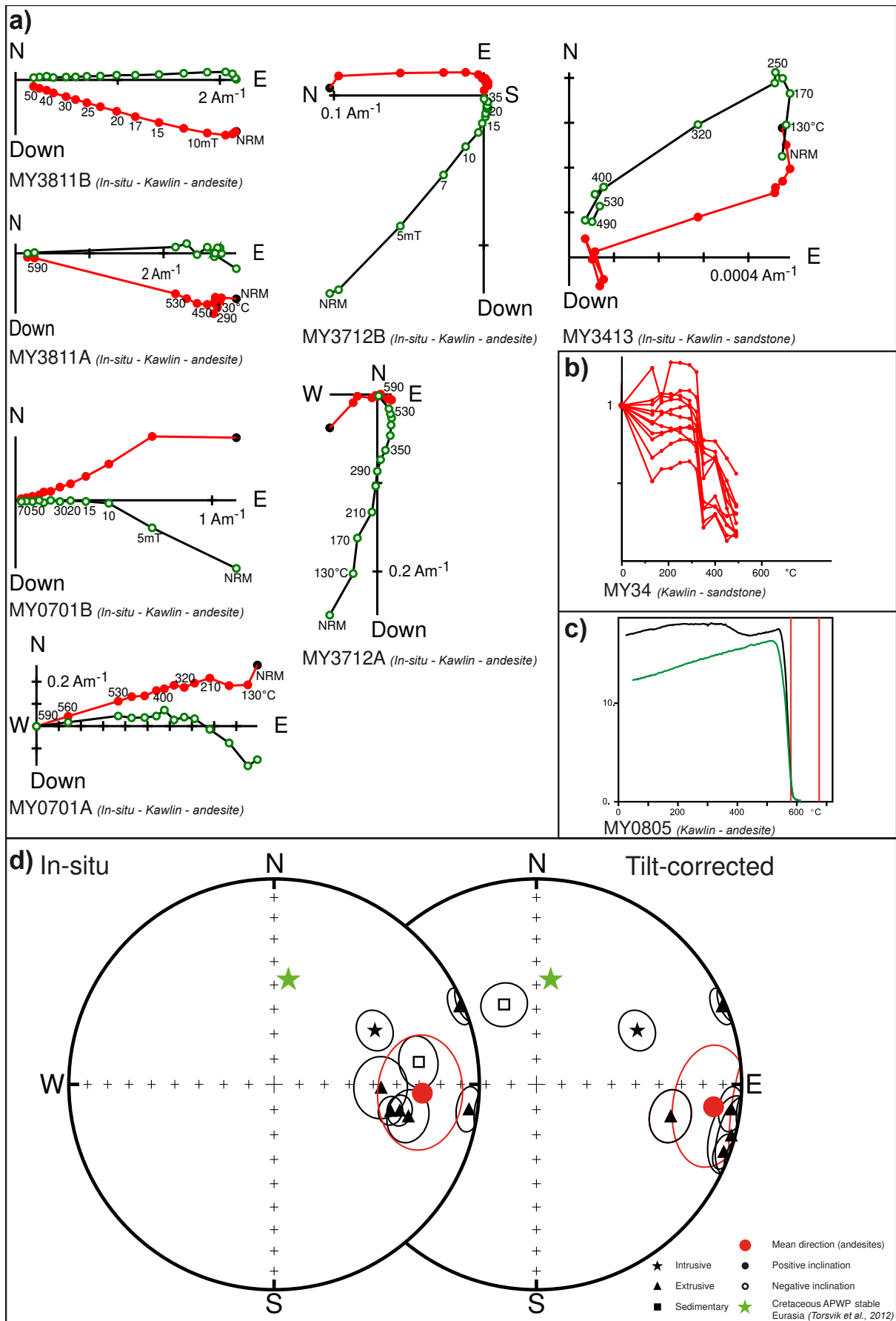


Figure 4.S7: Paleomagnetic results from the Mawgyi Andesite, Kawlin, Wuntho Range: a) Representative orthogonal demagnetization plots from the different sampled lithologies. Open/closed dots denote projections on the vertical/horizontal plane. Reference frame, locality and lithology are indicated per plot; b) Normalized intensity of the remanent magnetization versus temperature during thermal demagnetization for all samples from sandstone site MY34; c) Variation of the bulk magnetic susceptibility ($10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$) versus temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) (K-T plot) for a representative sample of the Mawgyi Andesite showing magnetite as the main magnetic mineral. Black/ green curves are respectively the heating/ cooling curves; d) Equal-area projections of the site-mean directions of all reliable paleomagnetic data in both in-situ and tilt-corrected.

A few kilometres farther west of the andesite exposures, we sampled one site in an igneous stock (MY12). This is the only site in igneous rocks where hematite is the main carrier of the ChRM. This observation might be an indication that this stock is related to the Mawgyi volcanic rocks and not to the magnetite-rich rocks of the Kanza Chaung Batholith.

4.3. Kyaung Le (Kondan Chaung Group)

4.3.1 Volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks

Samples from site MY22 have the highest intensity of magnetization ($0.2\text{-}0.4 \text{ Am}^{-1}$) and discrete laboratory unblocking temperatures ($530\text{-}580^{\circ}\text{C}$). The titanite replacement of titanomagnetite observed in SEM inspection (Supplementary section 2.3) demonstrates major mineralogic alteration after emplacement. The ChRM was likely acquired during this phase of alteration.

Samples from rhyodacite site MY43 have NRM intensities in the range ($0.01\text{-}0.04 \text{ Am}^{-1}$) and magnetic susceptibilities $\sim 0.0002 \text{ SI}$. Magnetite and hematite carry the same ChRM vector with respectively $\sim 90\%$ and $\sim 10\%$ of the magnetization, mostly determined above 400°C (Fig. 4.S8a). Hematite is well-defined in IRM acquisition curves.

Site MY45 is in a fine-grained sedimentary rock with lenses of coarse-grained volcanoclastic rocks. Both the NRM intensity and magnetic susceptibility are low in these rocks. Site MY25 is another coarse volcanoclastic sandstone with clasts up to a few millimeters in some samples. Samples with or without clasts both have a ChRM defined in the laboratory unblocking temperature range $400\text{-}590^{\circ}\text{C}$, with magnetite as the magnetization carrier (Fig. 4.S8a). There is no evidence of hematite at these volcanoclastic sites. All three sites (MY25, MY43 and MY45) record a very similar ChRM direction despite the differences in magnetic properties.

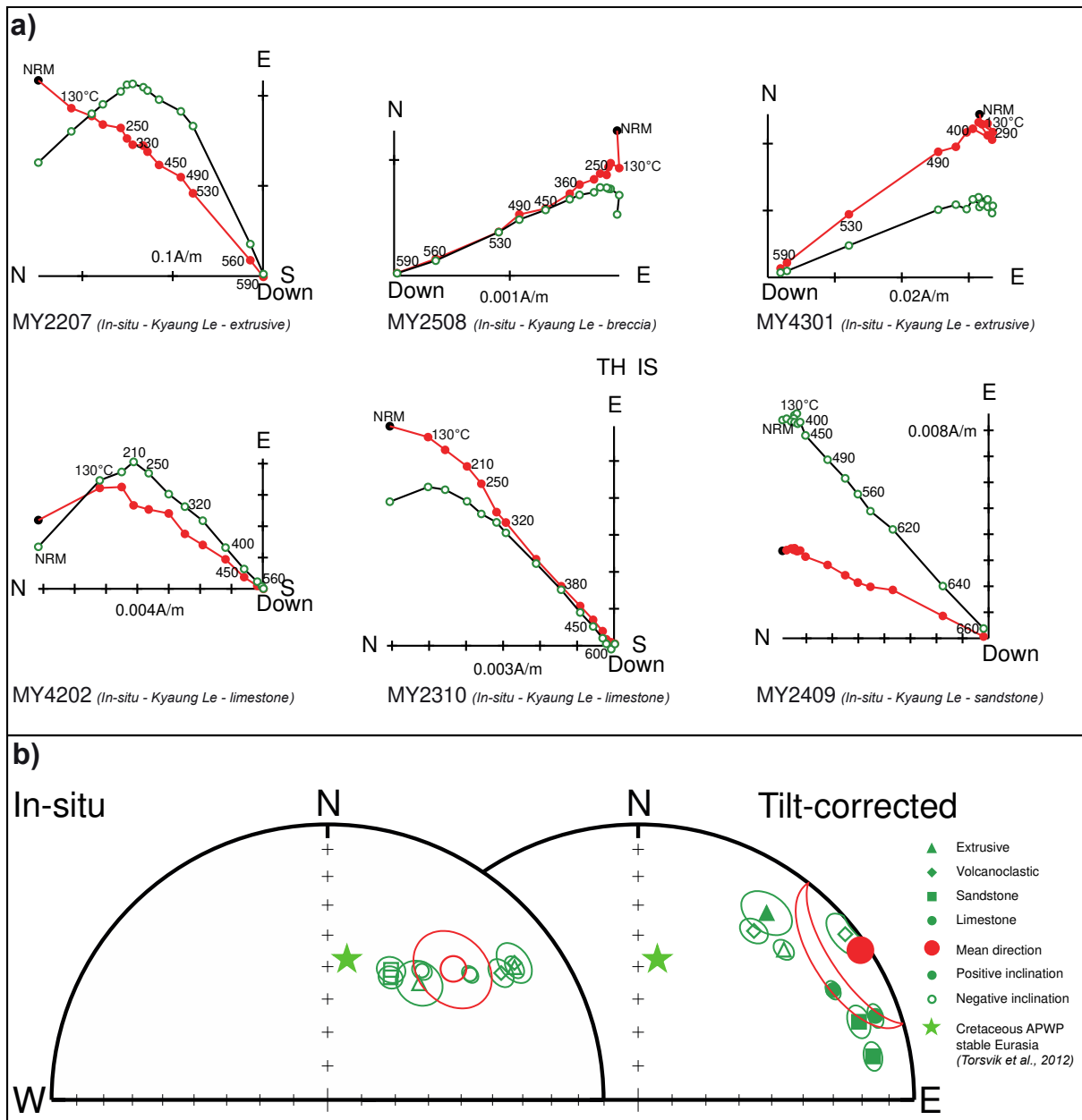


Figure 4.S8: Paleomagnetic results from the Kondan Chaung Group, Kyaung Le, Wuntho Range: a) Representative orthogonal demagnetization plots from the different sampled lithologies. Open/closed dots denote projections on the vertical/horizontal plane. Reference frame, locality and lithology are indicated per plot; b) Equal-area projection of the site-mean directions of all reliable paleomagnetic data in both in-situ and tilt-corrected.

4.3.2 Sedimentary rocks

Two sites (MY24 and MY41) were established in sandstones, while two other sites (MY23 and MY42) are in limestones. In the sandstones, there is almost no unblocking of the NRM prior to 360-380°C (Fig. 4.S8a). Above 530°C, a spurious magnetization associated with susceptibility enhancement impedes a well-defined linear demagnetization in several samples. The ChRM directions were

therefore determined from data obtained over the temperature interval 320-490°C, with the best-defined lines anchored to the origin. This approach is supported by the very well-defined behaviour of some samples (sample MY2409, Fig. 4.S8a), showing that magnetite and hematite carry the same ChRM vector.

The limestones also have a well-defined magnetization, determined mainly in the temperature range 290-530°C (Fig. 4.S8a). The magnetization carrier is generally magnetite, but IRM acquisition data shows that 10-20% of the IRM is acquired above 250 mT. Thermal demagnetization of IRM demonstrates however that the high coercivity fraction has unblocking temperatures also between 250-330°C, while the low coercivity fraction has a more linear distribution of unblocking temperatures between 150 and 500°C.

4.3.3 Remagnetization at Kyaung Le

Despite the large differences in magnetic properties and rock types among sites, means are well-determined at eight sites and are better grouped in in-situ coordinates than after tilt correction (Fig. 4.S8b, Supplementary Data 1), suggesting a secondary origin for the ChRM that is consistent with our petrologic observations (Supplementary section 2.3). Moreover, the volcanic sandstones and fine breccias at site MY25 record a well-defined uniform magnetization, similar to MY43 and MY45, that is unlikely to be acquired during the formation of these rocks. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ plateau dates from MY22 and MY43 are in good agreement with those obtained for the Kanza Chaung Batholith intrusive rocks (Fig. 4.S5). Therefore, remagnetization is likely contemporaneous with batholith emplacement.

The overall Kyaung Le in-situ mean direction shows a large clockwise rotation and a negative inclination (Supplementary Data 1). However, the in-situ means are distributed over a small circle. Sites with the steepest inclination ChRM are found in sandstones, where bedding is slightly overturned (MY24 and MY41), suggesting that some additional tilting may have occurred after remagnetization. For this reason, we consider that sites MY25, MY43 and MY45, where tilting was not large, provide the best estimate of the mean direction at Kyaung Le. The ChRM directions for these sites have shallow negative in-situ inclinations.

4.4. Kalewa (Yaw Formation)

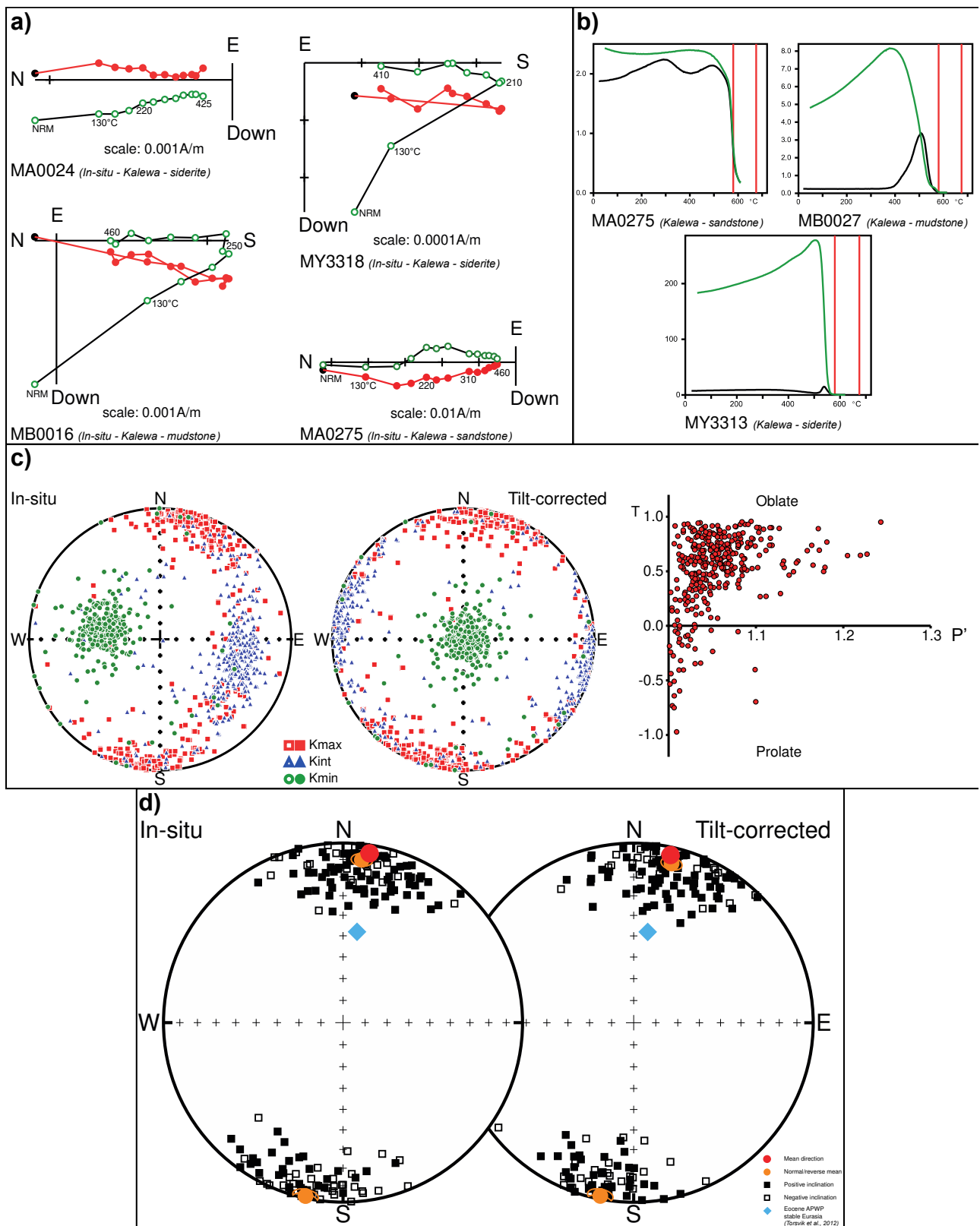
4.4.1 Paleomagnetic directions

A total of 520 samples were collected for a magnetostratigraphic study of a ~700m thick section of the upper Eocene shallow-marine Yaw Formation in the Chindwin Basin, near Kalewa. The main magnetic mineral observed in K-T experiments (Fig. 4.S9b) is magnetite, as shown in sandstone sample MA0275. Magnetite formation takes place in heating above 400°C in many samples containing framboidal pyrite, typically in finer-grained rocks. Greater amounts of magnetite are

formed in siderite-rich samples above 450°C, hindering the identification of magnetic phases. However, IRM experiments show magnetite as the main magnetization carrier. Spurious magnetization related to magnetite formation above 400-450°C was observed in several samples, especially samples with siderite (Fig. 4.S9a). GRM acquisition prevented further demagnetization above 400°C by AF methods. Therefore, ChRMs were mostly determined in the temperature interval ~220°C-460°C, with best-fitted lines anchored to the origin (Fig. 4.S9a).

The most stable samples are from mudstone rocks and siderite-rich carbonate layers. In many cases, siltstones and sandstones record a significant overprint in the present-day field. These samples could be used for magnetostratigraphy, the initial goal of sampling this section, because they still yielded an indication for polarity. Unfortunately, their quality was not sufficient for calculating a mean direction. In any case, normal and reverse polarity magnetizations are present in all rock types, with well-defined polarity magnetozones. Rocks of both polarities exhibit similar magnetic behaviour during demagnetization, suggesting a detrital or early diagenetic primary origin for their remanent magnetizations. However, the resulting mean directions of the in-situ normal (N=99) and reverse (N=69) polarity groups are not perfectly antipodal: D=6.6°, I=9.1° and D = 192.2°, I=1.3°. The reversal test is negative (Fig. 4.S10a), because the two polarity mean directions have an angular difference of 13.8°. The most likely cause is a certain degree of overprint by the present-day geomagnetic field. By iteratively subtracting an increasing percentage of this overprint direction simultaneously from both the normal and reverse mean direction, we calculated the minimum angle between the normal and reverse polarities and the possible degree of overprint. This indicates a residual overprint of about 17%. Subtracting it reduced the angular difference between the normal and reverse directions to 3.2°. Fortunately, because we have a significant number of samples of both polarities, the magnetization overprint is cancelled out and the combined mean direction is not affected by the residual overprint.

Figure 4.S9: *Paleomagnetic results from the Late Eocene Yaw Formation, Kalewa, Chindwin Basin: a) Representative orthogonal demagnetization plots from the different sampled lithologies. Open/closed dots denote projections on the vertical/horizontal plane. Reference frame, locality and lithology are indicated per plot; b) Representative bulk magnetic susceptibility ($10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$) versus temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) plots (K-T plots) up to a maximum of 590°C; c) left) Equal-area plots of the anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) of all samples in in-situ and after bedding correction; right) plot of the shape (T) of the anisotropy ellipsoid versus the corrected degree of anisotropy (P'); d) Equal-area plots of the ChRMs of samples of the Yaw formation in both in-situ and after bedding correction.*



The resulting mean is calculated with the 168 most well-defined ChRMs (99 of normal polarity and 69 of reverse polarity), showing a coherent direction with a north oriented declination and shallow inclination in tectonic coordinates (Supplementary Data 1).

4.4.2 Magnetic fabric

As defined by AMS data, the magnetic fabric of the Yaw sediments is mainly oblate and the minimum axis of the AMS fabric (Fig. 4.S9c) is orthogonal to bedding and controlled by sedimentary processes and compaction. The exceptions to this trend are several siderite samples, which exhibit a typical inverse AMS fabric. The maximum axis is parallel to the fold axis in agreement with a tectonic imprint, typically observed in studies of rocks in orogenic belts³³. The horizontal magnetic lineations are parallel to the axis of the Chindwin Basin. There is no local complex folding. The tectonic rotation that can be determined from our Kalewa mean direction is thus an estimate of the rotation of the whole Chindwin Basin since the late Eocene.

4.4.3. Inclination shallowing

We used two separate methods to test for inclination shallowing in the Kalewa sedimentary sequence. Our results yielded an Eocene mean inclination of $4.9 \pm 2.9^\circ$ for these Eocene rocks, corresponding to a latitude of $2.4 \pm 1.5^\circ\text{N}$.

The elongation-inclination (E/I) method^{34–37} gives an unflattened inclination of $7.9 \pm 4.2^\circ$, which is equivalent to a latitude of $4.0 \pm 2.1^\circ\text{N}$ (Fig. 4.S10b). The E/I method is straightforward to use, but it also has notable limitations when dealing with sedimentary sequences, because it assumes that the principal scatter in direction is caused by paleosecular variation (PSV). This is unlikely the case in slowly accumulating sedimentary deposits or when diagenetic processes average the secular variation³⁸. Moreover, measurement errors, as well as the fact that normal and reverse directions are not perfectly antipodal, can cause the data distribution to become more elongated in the horizontal plane when using the complete dataset for the E/I method. For these reasons, we opted to use a second method, with a more physical basis to test for inclination shallowing. In this second method, we assume that the sedimentary rocks consist of uniform rigid particles that rotate during coaxial shortening caused by compaction of the sediments in burial due to the overburden. Furthermore, we assume that this causes the inclination to change as a rotating passive line, resulting in the following equation³⁹:

$$\tan(I_1) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_0} \tan(I_0) \quad (1)$$

where I_1 is the measured inclination, I_0 is the unflattened inclination and $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_0}$ is the strain ratio. The strain ratio is assumed to be equivalent to the ratio of initial and compacted thickness $\frac{L_1}{L_0}$ of the sedimentary package, giving:

$$\tan(I_1) = \frac{L_1}{L_0} \tan(I_0) \quad (2)$$

The amount of shortening due to compaction is dependent on the porosity of the sediments. The relationship between change in thickness and change in porosity is given by the following relationship^{40,41}:

$$\frac{L_1}{L_0} = \frac{(1-\phi_0)}{(1-\phi_1)} \quad (3)$$

where ϕ_0 is the initial porosity and ϕ_1 is the final porosity. This results in the following equation:

$$\tan(I_1) = \frac{(1-\phi_0)}{(1-\phi_1)} \tan(I_0) \quad (4)$$

If we now assume a total overburden of the Yaw Formation of about 2 km²⁸, the porosity change in an average clastic sedimentary basin should be $\phi_0=40\%$ to a final porosity $\phi_1=27\%$ ⁴². This results in an unflattened inclination of $6.0\pm 2.9^\circ$, equivalent to a latitude of $3.0\pm 1.5^\circ\text{N}$.

It is possible to take into account additional physical parameters. The relationship between porosity change and compaction ΔV is given by the following equation⁴³:

$$\Delta V = -\frac{(1-\phi_0)}{(1-\phi_1)} - 1 \quad (5)$$

This allows us to rewrite equation (4) with $\Delta V = 0.18$ based on our estimate of porosity change:

$$\tan(I_1) = (1 - \Delta V) \tan(I_0) \quad (5)$$

Past laboratory compaction experiments have shown that this equation often overestimates inclination shallowing⁴⁴. To this end, these studies added a constant factor a to equation (5), which is dependent on the shape of the magnetic particles:

$$\tan(I_1) = (1 - a\Delta V) \tan(I_0) \quad (6)$$

If we consider the most simple assumption where the magnetizations in our sedimentary sequence are carried by equidimensional magnetite, then $a = 0.54$ ⁴⁴. Together with the previously determined value for $\Delta V = 0.18$, this gives an unflattened inclination of $5.4\pm 2.9^\circ$, equivalent to a latitude of $2.7\pm 1.5^\circ\text{N}$. Subsequent studies⁴³ have determined that equation (6) approximates derivations based on different physical parameters, such as change of randomness of grain rotations and differences in initial dispersion of magnetic moments.

A final, more conservative, generalized approach is to use a ratio $f=0.6$ in equation (2)⁴⁵. The corrected inclination is then $8.1\pm 4.5^\circ$ with a paleolatitude of $4.1\pm 2.3^\circ\text{N}$.

In all cases, the influence of inclination shallowing on our results is not significant, because the initial inclination is low^{34,45}. Moreover, the early-diagenetic siderite precipitated during shallow burial³¹

and therefore devoid of clast reorientation during deposition and further compaction effects (See previous sections), yield inclination values equivalent to the other rock types, is another indication of negligible influence of inclination shallowing on our results.

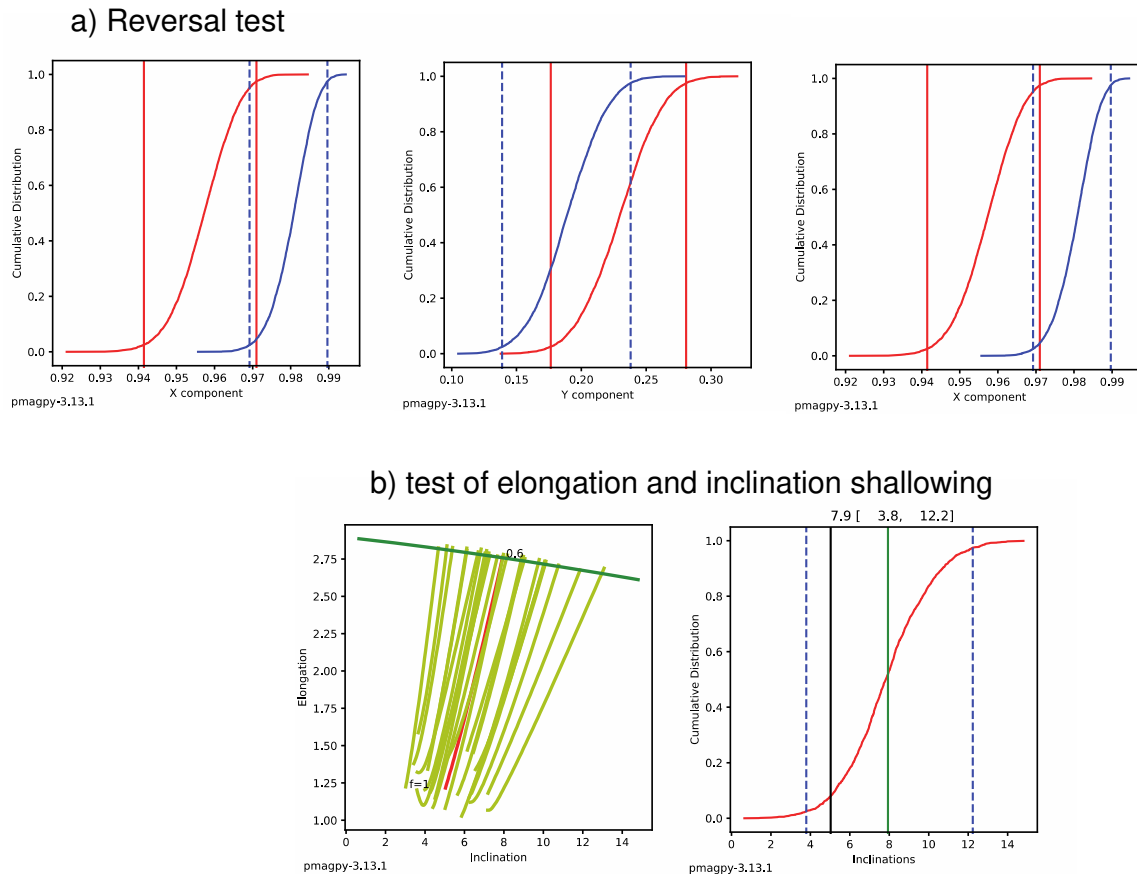


Figure 4.S10: a) Negative reversal test from the Kalewa sediments (Chindwin Basin) using the Cartesian coordinate bootstrap method⁵⁴; b) Classic Elongation-Inclination (E-I) test to investigate the effect of inclination shallowing on the Kalewa sediments (Chindwin Basin)^{34–37}.

5. Reference frame for plate reconstructions

We investigated differences in our plate tectonic reconstructions (Fig. 4) between a paleomagnetic and hotspot reference frame. At 60Ma and 95Ma there are no significant latitudinal differences between both reference frames⁴⁶. At 40 Ma however, India and Eurasia are about 5° farther north in the paleomagnetic reference frame than in the hotspot reference frame. Indeed, low inclinations in Asia around 40 Ma have been a long-standing concern^{47,48}, and the global apparent polar wander path (APWP)⁴⁹ is mainly based on poles from North America (even its north-western margin with a complicated tectonic history) and north-east Africa. No pole from Siberia has been included in the calculation of the global APWP. We have recalculated the expected latitude for India using each

individual pole used in the global APWP after rotation to India, using the current plate rotations from GPlates. The resulting scatter is significant and moreover the selection of several poles used in the global APWP is questionable. In particular, two poles from late Eocene sediments and volcanics from north-east Africa are used, while they likely underwent local clockwise rotation according to the original publication⁵⁰. Furthermore, inclination shallowing corrections were applied on results partly based on volcanic rocks⁵⁰. Therefore, we opted to make all our plate reconstructions in the combined hotspot (0-70 Ma) and paleomagnetic (70-250 Ma) reference frame from the Matthews 2016 GPlates model^{46,51}, instead of a full paleomagnetic reference frame. This puts India and Eurasia slightly more to the south at that time, which also provides a better match with our 40 Ma position for the BT.

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Researchers from the University of Rennes 1 / CNRS (France), the University of Washington (USA) and the Universities of Yangon and Shwebo (Myanmar) have obtained new paleomagnetic evidence that the Burma Microplate was located close to the equator between 95 and 40 million years ago. These results, published in Nature Geoscience, support a double collision of India, first with an isolated volcanic arc between India and Asia, followed by a final collision with Asia. These results shed new light on the paleogeography of this region, and suggest island endemism for the flora and fauna trapped in the famous fossil ambers from Myanmar.

The collision of the Indian continent with Asia is the most dramatic geological event on Earth since the extinction of the dinosaurs 66 million years ago (Ma). It is responsible for the formation of the highest mountains in the world – the Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau. The formation of these mountains led to the onset of Asian monsoons and probably a global climatic cooling, changing the Earth from an icecap-free world to a planet with icecaps at its two poles. Despite its importance, the India-Asia collision remains poorly understood and therefore it is currently one of the most intensely debated subjects among earth scientists. They argue over two main collision models: (1) A simple collision between India and Asia around 60-50 Ma, or (2) a two-stage collision with firstly a collision of India with a small volcanic chain in the ancient Tethys Ocean between India and Asia, before the final India-Asia collision. Adopting one of these models has major implications for understanding mountain formation processes and their impact on both regional and global climate change.

As not many rocks have been preserved in the collision zone between India and Asia, scientists have turned their attention to the sides of this zone, notably to Myanmar, a country only recently opened to international geological research. The sedimentary basins and magmatic rocks of Myanmar represent valuable archives of the collision. Therefore, they are investigated as part of ERC project MAGIC ('Monsoons of Asia caused Greenhouse to Icehouse Cooling') with the primary objective of constraining the role of monsoons in the evolution of global climate during the India-Asia collision. The investigated rocks are mainly situated on a tectonic microplate (Burma Microplate), bounded to the north by the eastern syntaxis of the Himalaya mountain range, to the west by the Indian Plate, to the south by the oceanic spreading ridge of the Andaman Sea and to the east by the Sagaing Fault, a large-scale active fault which moves around 2 cm/year. Despite the complex geological history and significant tectonic displacements that these characteristics suggest, most previous geological studies suggested that the Burma Microplate did not move much, being part of Asia for more than 200 Ma. No paleogeographic data was available to confirm this hypothesis.

Hence, a paleomagnetic study was conducted to put constraints on the paleogeography of the Burma Microplate. Using the ancient magnetic field of the Earth recorded in a given rock, paleomagnetism can determine the latitude at which this rock was formed and whether it has undergone a rotation around its vertical axis. Paleomagnetic results from a volcanic arc in Myanmar (Wuntho-Popa Arc) put the Burma Microplate at a latitude close to the equator (~5 degrees south) at 95 Ma and show that it underwent around 60 degrees of clockwise rotation since this time. Paleomagnetic data from sedimentary rocks formed at 40 Ma also show near-equatorial latitudes, but record no significant rotation of the Burma Microplate.

These results have multiple major implications. First of all, the near-equatorial position of the Burmese volcanic arc at 95 Ma is almost 3000 km away from the Asian margin. Therefore, it was rather part of a Trans-Tethyan volcanic arc in the middle of the ocean. This reinforces the hypothesis of a first collision of India with a volcanic chain in the Tethys Ocean at ~60 Ma before a final collision with Asia at a later point in time.

Beyond plate tectonics, proof for the existence of an isolated volcanic arc in the Tethys Ocean also has implications for paleoclimatology and paleontology. As part of ERC project MAGIC, paleoclimatic simulations can now take into account the updated paleogeography of Myanmar and Asia. It is now evident that sedimentary rocks of Myanmar between 100 and 40 Ma old, which also contain the oldest discovered primate fossils, were formed in an equatorial climate. Moreover, fossil ambers from Myanmar harbour one of the most diverse and well-known records of biodiversity with more than 870 reported species, including plants, insects and vertebrates. This biodiversity is the subject of more than a hundred scientific articles each year. The new paleomagnetic data from Myanmar can therefore provide insight into the importance of volcanic chains forming land bridges for the dispersion of species, a possible Gondwanan affinity and island endemism.

This study highlights the importance of paleomagnetic data to constrain tectonic displacements and understand the formation of mountain ranges and associated changes in climatic and biologic conditions.

Reference: <https://sciglow.com/the-india-asia-collision-as-seen-from-myanmar/>

Chapter 5: Eocene to Miocene northward motion of the Burma Terrane and its indentation in the Eastern Himalayas.



*Vertebrate fossil in the Letkat Formation, Chindwin Basin.
(Kalewa, Myanmar, Fieldwork November 2017)*

Reference: Westerweel, J., Licht, A., Cogné, N., Roperch, P., Dupont-Nivet, G., Kai, M. T., ... Aung, D. W (2020). Eocene to Miocene northward motion of the Burma Terrane and its indentation in the Eastern Himalayas. *Tectonics*. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020TC006413>

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Abstract

The Burma Terrane (Myanmar) played an important role in the India-Asia collision and moved over 2000 km northward on the Indian Plate during the Cenozoic, before colliding with the Asian margin. However, the timing of this collision and its correlation to regional uplift phases, sedimentary provenance and basin development, remain poorly constrained. We report sedimentological, paleomagnetic and geochronological data from the late Eocene to early Miocene strata of the Chindwin Basin in the Burmese forearc, constraining the paleogeographic evolution of the Burma Terrane and the Eastern Himalayan orogen. Our results highlight two unconformities of late Eocene – middle Oligocene and latest Oligocene – early Miocene age, revealing a two stage interaction of the Burma Terrane with the Asian margin during its northward translation. The first unconformity follows rapid ~ 0.6 m/k.y. subsidence in the Burmese forearc, as shown by magnetostratigraphy. The transition to a fluvial depositional environment and the occurrence of reworked sediments at this first unconformity likely records the commencing collision of India and the northern extent of the Burma Terrane with the Asian margin. The second unconformity shows drastic changes in magnetic properties, mineralogy and provenance, with high-grade metamorphic grains and early Miocene apatite U-Pb and fission track ages indicating that it is coeval to a major deformation phase in Myanmar and the Eastern Himalayan orogen. It likely records the indentation of the Burma Terrane into the Eastern Himalayan collision zone, forming the modern Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis.

Plain language summary

The evolution of the India-Asia collision and the resulting formation of the dramatic Himalayan mountain chain are highly debated among geologists. One of the reasons is that the easternmost extent of this mountain range is understudied compared to its central part. In Myanmar, at the eastern end of the Himalayas, this is partly caused by political and scientific isolation over the past 70 years, limited road access, and jungle covering much of the exposure. This study helps to

constrain the paleogeographic evolution of the Burma Terrane, the microplate including most of Myanmar. To this end, we used a variety of methods including describing sedimentary deposits of the Burma Terrane, dating these deposits and determining their corresponding source regions. With this new information, we were able to determine that the deposition of these sediments occurred from ~40 to 23 million years ago but was discontinuous with two large hiatuses of millions of years long. Our results show that these two hiatuses are a consequence of a two-stage process during the large northward motion of the Burma Terrane involving (1) the first collision of India and the northern Burma Terrane with Asia and (2) the indentation of Burma into the Himalayan collision zone.

Key Points:

The Eocene to Lower Miocene sedimentary infill of the Chindwin forearc basin of the Burma Terrane is punctuated by two major unconformities.

The first late Eocene - middle Oligocene unconformity records the initial collision of India and the northern Burma Terrane with Asia.

The second late Oligocene - early Miocene unconformity marks major deformation in the Eastern Himalayas due to Burma Terrane northward motion.

1. Introduction

The Himalayan-Tibetan orogen, formed primarily as a result of the India-Asia collision, is widely recognized as the archetype orogen for studying the evolution of continent-continent collision systems. Its complex geodynamic history and profound influence on Asian paleoenvironments and climate have been described by a diversity of studies (Dupont-Nivet et al., 2007; Kapp & DeCelles, 2019; Licht et al., 2014a; Royden et al., 2008; Yin & Harrison, 2000). Yet, the paleogeographic evolution of the Asian margin during the convergence of India and Asia, as well as the timing of the collision itself, remain subject to debate (e.g. Hu et al., 2015; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013; Royden et al., 2008; Shen et al., 2001; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011, 2018; Westerweel et al., 2019). An important reason behind this ongoing debate is that the ~1500 km long eastern extent of the Himalayas in Myanmar remains understudied compared to the central orogen in terms of timing of tectonic events, sedimentary sourcing and roles of different tectonic terranes, resulting in a substantial spatial gap in our understanding of the India-Asia collision.

This is best illustrated by the Burma Terrane (BT, also called West Burma Block), a major tectonic terrane comprising most of Myanmar. Fundamental aspects of the geological history of the BT remain debated, despite it being key to the geodynamic evolution of the India-Asia collision (Licht et al., 2019; Westerweel et al., 2019). Since the Neogene, its unique tectonic regime (Fig. 5.1a) is characterized by hyper-oblique subduction of the Indian Plate beneath the Burmese active margin to the west, causing sporadic volcanism along the Wuntho-Popa Arc (WPA; (Lin et al., 2019; Mitchell et al., 2012). In addition, it induced large-scale dextral strike-slip displacements along the Sagaing Fault bounding the BT to the east, resulting in a northward transcurrent motion of the BT (Bertrand & Rangin, 2003; Mitchell et al., 2012; Morley, 2017; Morley et al., 2020; Morley & Arboit, 2019; Rangin, 2018; Rangin et al., 2013; Socquet et al., 2006).

Recent paleo-rotation and paleolatitude data from paleomagnetism indicate that the BT was part of a near-equatorial, isolated Trans-Tethyan Arc from the Late Cretaceous to the early Paleogene when India collided with this Trans-Tethyan Arc (Westerweel et al., 2019). The paleomagnetic data also show that since the late Eocene, the BT underwent over 2000 km of northward translation alongside India from a near-equatorial position (Westerweel et al., 2019). To the east, strike-slip motion along the Sagaing Fault, a precursor thereof, or an India-Australia Transform separated the BT from the Indochina margin (Morley et al., 2020; Morley & Arboit, 2019). This significant northward translation moved the BT from near-equatorial latitudes towards the Eastern Himalayan collision zone. However, crucial questions such as the location and timing of indentation of the BT into the collision zone and subsequent underthrusting, its interaction with India, as well as the relation of these events to regional phases of uplift and exhumation remain unanswered within this new tectonic

context. Furthermore, the new tectonic context requires a re-evaluation of the provenance of the Cenozoic sedimentary basins within the BT, because it shows that the BT was potentially isolated from sedimentary sources in Asia and Indochina until the Eocene to Oligocene (Morley et al., 2020; Westerweel et al., 2019).

In this paper, we study the Cenozoic sedimentary record of the Burmese forearc to constrain changes in tectonic setting, sedimentary provenance and paleoenvironment during the ~2000 km northward journey from the equator towards the collision zone. To constrain the interaction of the BT with Asia and India, we investigated a ~2 km thick Eocene to Oligocene sedimentary section in the Chindwin Basin, north-western Myanmar, using results from sedimentology, magnetostratigraphy, magnetic properties and zircon U-Pb, apatite U-Pb and apatite fission track (AFT) dating. Our results enable us to evaluate the plate tectonic and paleogeographic evolution of the Eastern Himalayan collision zone.

2. Geological setting

Traditionally, the geology of Myanmar is subdivided into three broad N-S trending regions: The Indo-Burman Ranges (IBR), the Burma Terrane (BT) and the Shan Plateau on the Sibumasu Block. In northern Myanmar, these regions extend into the Eastern Himalayan orogen.

2.1. The Burma Terrane

The BT forms the bulk of western and central Myanmar. Known basement units of the BT only crop out in the IBR and in the Wuntho Ranges, the predominantly Mesozoic volcanic complex forming the northern segment of the WPA (Mitchell, 2017; United Nations, 1978a). Northeast of the Wuntho Ranges, the serpentinites and jadeites of the Jade Belt are only exposed at the northern edge of the Sagaing Fault (Fig. 5.1a) and have a poorly constrained emplacement age (Searle et al., 2017; Yui et al., 2013). East of the Jade Belt, the Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt comprises Triassic to Jurassic metasedimentary rocks and Jurassic to Cretaceous volcanics (Mitchell, 2017), notably the ~50 Ma Sodon Batholith that has been correlated with the WPA (Lin et al., 2019).

The Sagaing Fault and Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt (MMMB) form the boundary of the BT with the Shan Plateau, Sibumasu (Fig. 5.1a). The MMMB is a metamorphic belt forming the southeast continuation of the pre-collision Asian margin. The most prominent rocks of the MMMB include Cretaceous – Cenozoic intrusives with generally negative $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values, as well as regionally metamorphosed ophiolitic and sedimentary rocks (Gardiner et al., 2018; Lin et al., 2019; Mitchell, 2017; Mitchell et al., 2012; Searle et al., 2017). The MMMB records two main metamorphic events: A latest Cretaceous – early Paleocene phase of metamorphism and partial melting, followed by a phase of high temperature metamorphism during the late Eocene – Oligocene, suggested to be

related to the India-Asia collision (Searle et al., 2007, 2017, 2020). Low temperature thermochronometers show a late Eocene - Miocene phase of rapid exhumation related to the strike-slip deformation and extrusion of the MMMB (Bertrand et al., 2001; Bertrand & Rangin, 2003). Plate reconstructions suggest that the MMMB, including the Tengchong and Baoshan blocks, was extruded from the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis towards the southeast since approximately the late Paleogene (Li et al., 2018; Tong et al., 2013; Westerweel et al., 2019).

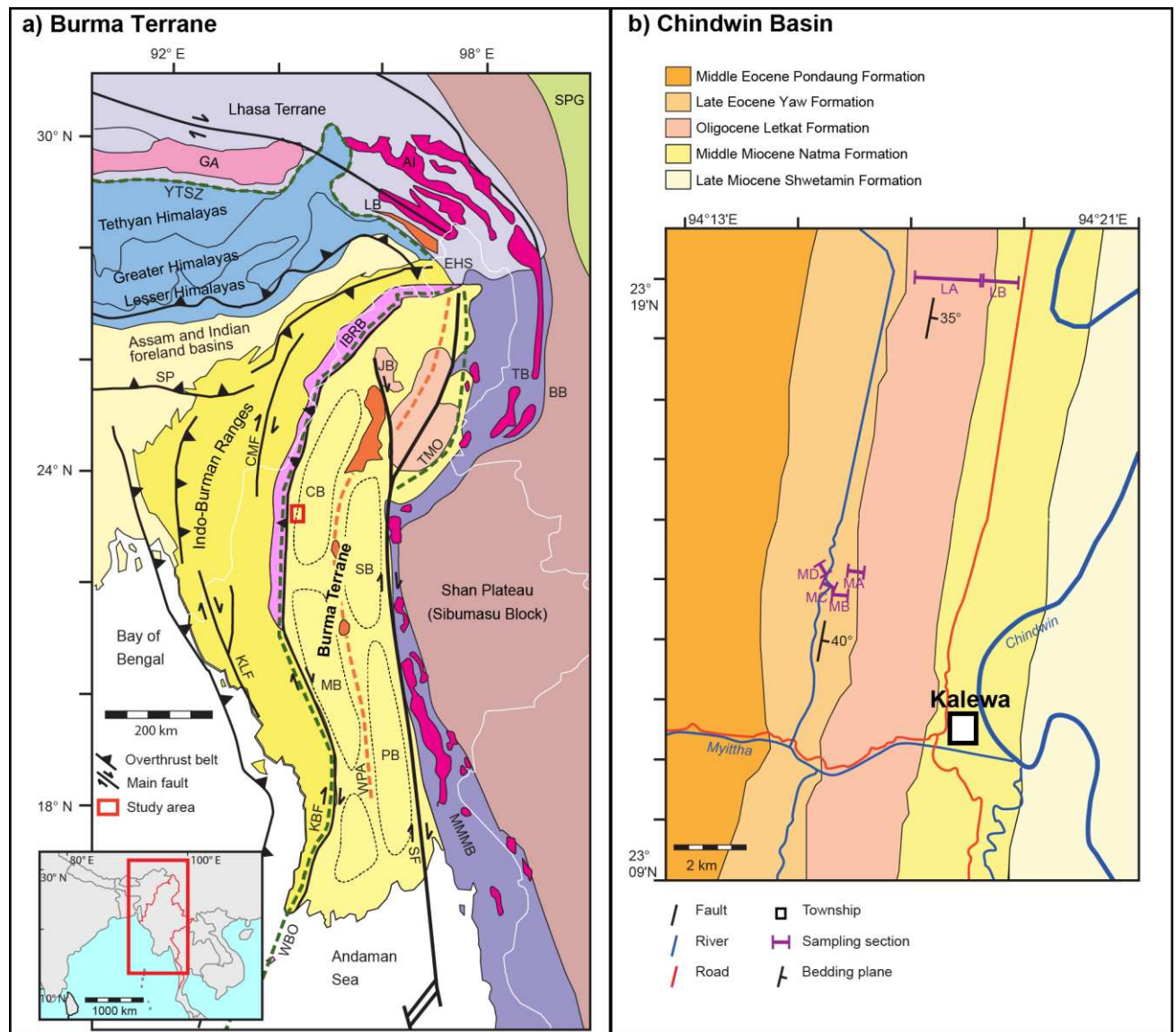


Figure 5.1: a) Geological map of Myanmar and surrounding regions. Abbreviations: AI = Cretaceous-Paleogene Asian intrusives, BB = Baoshan Block, CB = Chindwin Basin, CMF = Churachandpur Mao Fault, EHS = Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis, GA = Cretaceous Gangdese Arc, IBRB: Indo-Burman Ranges basement, JB = Jade Belt, KBF = Kabaw Fault, KLF = Kaladan Fault, LB = Lohit Batholith, MB = Minbu Basin, MMMB = Mogok–Mandalay–Mergui Belt, PB = Pegu Basin, SB = Shwebo Basin, SF = Sagaing Fault, SP = Shilong Plateau, SPG = Songpan Ganze & Yangtze complexes, TB = Tengchong Block, TMO

= *Tagaung-Myitkyina Ophiolite*, *WBO = Cretaceous Western Belt Ophiolite*, *WPA = Wuntho-Popa Arc*, *YTSZ = Yarlung-Tsangpo Suture Zone*. Dashed black lines: Central Myanmar Basins; b) Geological map of the study area around Kalewa in the Chindwin Basin (after Westerweel et al., 2019).

The Burmese subduction margin, located west of the BT, formed during the mid-Cretaceous as evidenced by emplacement of the Naga Hills-Kalemyo-Andaman Ophiolitic belt (also called the Western Belt Ophiolite; Fig. 1a; Fareeduddin & Dilek, 2015; Licht et al., 2019; Morley et al., 2020; Pivnik et al., 1998; Singh et al., 2016). This was followed by early Late Cretaceous Andean-type magmatism in the WPA. The near-equatorial latitudes from paleomagnetic data from the early Late Cretaceous WPA rocks imply that the BT was part of a Trans-Tethyan Arc at that time (Westerweel et al., 2019). Magmatic activity in the WPA peaked at ~110-90 Ma, followed by a ~70-40 Ma subordinate stage indicating a decrease in activity (Barley & Zaw, 2009; Gardiner et al., 2017; Mitchell et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2017). The WPA rocks are today exposed in the Wuntho Ranges, where only the ~110-90 Ma stage and a minor peak in volcanic activity at ~42-36 Ma are present (Barley & Zaw, 2009; Gardiner et al., 2017; Licht et al., 2020; Lin et al., 2019). The remaining part of the WPA is covered by Cenozoic sediments. The Paleogene sequence of this sedimentary cover was partially eroded during a subsequent Oligocene phase of exhumation, as shown by a large angular unconformity in seismic lines across the WPA (Zhang et al., 2017).

2.2. Indo-Burman Ranges

The Western Belt Ophiolite and the Kabaw Fault form the western boundary separating the BT from the IBR (Fig. 5.1a; Liu et al., 2016; Mitchell et al., 2012; Morley et al., 2020; Searle et al., 2017). The IBR constitute an accretionary complex formed by subduction of the Indian Plate, separating the BT from the Indian Foreland Basins and Bay of Bengal (Rangin, 2018). The IBR are divided into an Outer Wedge and an Inner Wedge (Bannert et al., 2012; Brunnschweiler, 1966; Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Mitchell, 2017). The Outer Wedge consists of a predominantly Neogene fold and thrust belt deforming the sediments of the Bengal fan with Himalayan affinity (Betka et al., 2018; Najman et al., 2012; Rangin, 2018; Steckler et al., 2008).

The geology and deformation history of the Inner Wedge are more complex compared to the Outer Wedge. The oldest basement units in the Inner Wedge (Triassic Pane Chaung Formation and Kanpetlet Schists) are covered by a sequence of Upper Cretaceous – Eocene marine turbiditic rocks (Bannert et al., 2012; Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Mitchell, 2017). These turbiditic rocks are unconformably overlain by late Eocene - early Oligocene molasse deposits, indicating an initial uplift phase within the IBR at that time (Bannert et al., 2012; Ghose et al., 2014; Morley et al., 2020). The IBR turbiditic rocks share the same petrography and zircon U-Pb age distributions as coeval

sediments in the Burmese forearc basin, indicating both have similar source regions, likely including the WPA (Licht et al., 2019; Naing et al., 2014; Najman et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2014). By contrast, more recent Neogene sediments in the IBR were likely supplied by Himalayan sources or uplifting IBR basement (Naing et al., 2014; Najman et al., 2020). Recent low temperature thermochronological data documented a major exhumation phase within the IBR during the latest Oligocene – earliest Miocene, and a possible earlier event in the late middle Eocene (Najman et al., 2020). Changes of sedimentary facies in the late middle Eocene in the forearc basin, indicating the onset of wide barrier-bound estuaries, were interpreted as reflecting incipient IBR uplift (Licht et al., 2019).

There are differing interpretations on the cause for these uplift phases. It has been proposed that late middle Eocene uplift of the IBR was the result of coupling with India (Aitchison et al., 2007; Morley, 2009; Morley et al., 2020; V  rard et al., 2017) or an allochthonous terrane (Acharyya, 2007, 2015). Other studies have argued that the uplift of the Inner Wedge was induced by the rapidly uplifting retro-wedge region of the IBR formed due to hyper-oblique subduction (Licht et al., 2019; Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Nielsen et al., 2004). Major strike-slip deformation in the IBR occurred since the Neogene, illustrated by the initiation of major dextral faults such as the (South) Kabaw, Kaladan and Churachandpur Mao Faults (Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Morley et al., 2020; Rangin, 2018).

2.3. Eastern Himalayan orogen

To the north, the transition from the BT to the Eastern Himalayan orogen is defined by the intersection of the Sagaing Fault and the IBR (Lin et al., 2019; Mitchell, 2017; Mitchell et al., 2012). However, it is unclear how much of the northern extension of the BT (i.e. Greater Burma) was shortened, subducted and underthrust in the Eastern Himalayan syntaxis during its northward motion (Haproff et al., 2019, 2020; Morley et al., 2020; Westerweel et al., 2019). At present, the orogen bends from ~E-W to ~NW-SE at the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis (Fig. 5.1a). Prominent lithologies in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis directly north of the BT include deformed metamorphosed rocks such as gneiss and schist, ophiolitic m  lange and (meta)sediments, but also volcanic complexes such as the Late Jurassic - Cretaceous I-type Lohit Batholith and the Jurassic – Cretaceous S-type Bomi-Chayu Batholith (Haproff et al., 2019; Lin et al., 2019). Many of the intrusive units in the Eastern Himalayan orogen have also been correlated with similar lithologies in Myanmar to the (south-)east based on age and $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values, notably the Bomi-Chayu Batholith with the Dianxi Batholith in the MMMB or the Lohit Batholith with the WPA (Lin et al., 2019; Mitchell et al., 2012). Important deformation phases in the Eastern Himalayan orogen include an early Miocene phase of uplift and exhumation, as recorded by ~20-15 Ma activity along the Lohit thrust (Haproff et

al., 2019). This corresponds to a ~23-16 Ma phase of uplift and exhumation of the Greater Himalayas across the entire Himalayan orogen (Garzanti, 2019; Vannay et al., 2004). Additional rapid exhumation at ~14-17 Ma is reported from the Greater Himalayas along the Main Central Thrust in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis (Godin et al., 2006; Kellett et al., 2013; Najman et al., 2019). This early Miocene deformation phase led to the set-up of the modern Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis, which sources the Yarlung Tsangpo Brahmaputra River flowing towards the Bay of Bengal (Bracciali et al., 2015). Finally, this was followed by the intense late Miocene - Pliocene exhumation phases in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis core (Bracciali et al., 2016; Lang et al., 2016; Najman et al., 2019; van der Beek et al., 2019; Zeitler et al., 2014).

2.4. Central Myanmar Basins

The Central Myanmar Basins (CMB) on the BT developed as early as the Albian in forearc and back-arc positions, subdivided by the WPA (Fig. 5.1a; Bender, 1983; Cai et al., 2019; Licht et al., 2019; Pivnik et al., 1998; Zhang et al., 2017). Seismic lines across the CMB show four regional unconformities, interpreted to reflect deformation phases attributed to the Late Cretaceous, late Eocene, Oligocene, and late Miocene (Pivnik et al., 1998; Zhang et al., 2017). The Oligocene unconformity is particularly well expressed (Rangin, 2018; Zhang et al., 2017). Most basins experienced tectonic inversion starting in the late Miocene (Bertrand & Rangin, 2003; Pivnik et al., 1998; Rangin, 2018; Zhang et al., 2017).

The Burmese back-arc consists of the Shwebo Basin in the north and the Pegu Basin in the south (Fig. 5.1a). The Paleogene deposits in the Shwebo Basin are exclusively continental with southward prograding fluviodeltaic sequences (Thein & Maung, 2017), while those in the Pegu Basin have not been described. Since the Neogene, both basins were characterized by southward prograding tidal-influenced estuarine sequences, before being overlain by fluvial deposits of the Quaternary Irrawaddy Formation (Bender, 1983; Khin, 1999; Pivnik et al., 1998; Thein & Maung, 2017). The Burmese forearc basins are commonly subdivided into the Minbu (or Salin) Basin in the south, which has been relatively well documented due to its hydrocarbon potential (Pivnik et al., 1998), and the less well documented Chindwin Basin in the north (Fig. 5.1a). The Burmese forearc basins are subject of this study and their geology will be described in further detail below.

2.4.1. The Minbu Basin

East of the IBR and west of the WPA, the Minbu Basin (Fig. 5.1) constitutes the southern Burmese forearc basin separated from the Chindwin Basin by a small topographic high called the Pondaung Ranges (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019; Pivnik et al., 1998; Zhang et al., 2017). The sedimentary

sequence of the Minbu Basin (Fig. 5.2) begins with the poorly-exposed marine sediments of the Albian to Maastrichtian Kabaw Formation (Bender, 1983; Cai et al., 2019).

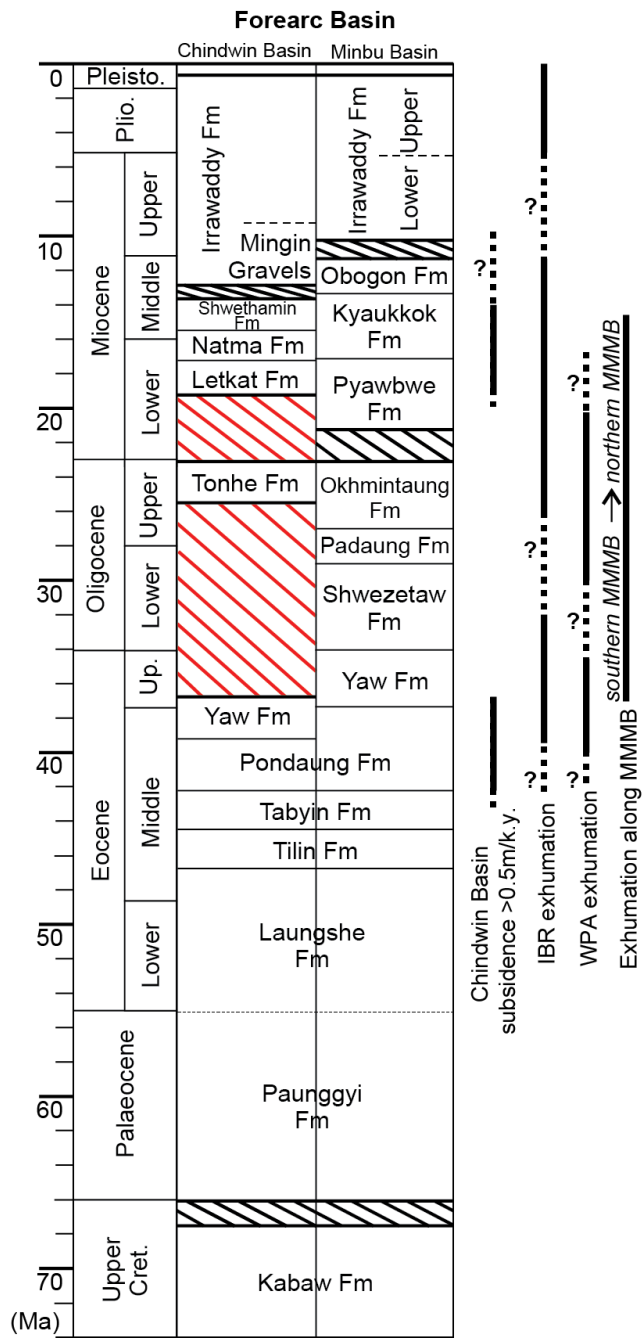


Figure 5.2: Synthetic log of the Chindwin Basin (modified from Licht et al., 2019 based on our new magnetostratigraphic and geochronological constraints) and Minbu Basin (after Cai et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2019), compared to periods of rapid subsidence in the Chindwin Basin (>0.5 m/k.y.; after Licht et al., 2019; this study), the timing of uplift in the Indo-Burman Ranges (IBR; after Licht et al., 2019; Morley et al., 2020; Najman et al., 2020), WPA (Wuntho-Popa Arc; after Zhang et al., 2017) and Mogok–Mandalay–Mergui Belt (MMMB; after Bertrand et al., 2001). Unconformities constrained by this study are highlighted in red.

This is followed by a Paleocene to middle Eocene sequence of shallow-marine siliciclastics alternating with sporadic continental deposits, consisting of the Paunggyi, Laungshe, Tilin and Tabyin Formations with poorly defined lithostratigraphic boundaries (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019). This sequence is followed by the middle to upper Eocene Pondaung Formation, which is made of fluvio-deltaic sediments and has been dated at ~40 Ma (Jaeger et al., 1999; Zaw et al., 2014; Licht et al., 2014b; Licht et al., 2015). It is overlain by the upper Eocene Yaw Formation consisting of shallow-marine sediments. All subsequent Oligocene formations in the Minbu Basin, the Shwezetaw, Padaung and Okhmintaung Formations, are continuous and consist of fluvio-deltaic to predominantly marine facies towards the south (Bender, 1983; Gough et al., 2020). This sequence is covered by the lower and middle Miocene fluvio-deltaic deposits of the Pyawbwe, Kyaukkok and Obogon Formations; the sequence is finally capped by the middle Miocene - Pliocene Irrawaddy Formation, which covers most lowlands of the CMB.

2.4.2. The Chindwin Basin

The depositional history of the Chindwin Basin is similar to that of the Minbu Basin up until the upper Eocene Yaw Formation. By contrast to the Minbu Basin, the Yaw Formation in the Chindwin Basin comprises four distinct sedimentary facies (Fig. 5.3; Licht et al., 2019). These are anoxic sediments containing organic-rich dark mudstones and siderite-rich carbonate layers (FA1), deltaic tidal sand flat sediments (FA2), and finally continental deposits with thick fluvial sandstone bodies (FA3) and thick lignite layers containing vertebrate fossils (FA4). Paleocurrents measured in FA3 have an average direction towards the WSW. The combination of these four sedimentary facies was interpreted as a quasi-closed estuarine system, sustained primarily by tectonic uplift of the IBR (Licht et al., 2019). A single tuff layer is also present in the Yaw Formation, yielding a U-Pb age constraint of 38.3 ± 1.1 Ma (Licht et al., 2019), consistent with palynological results (Huang et al., 2020).

The Yaw Formation is overlain by 6 km of coarse fluvial facies, divided into the Tonhe, Letkat, Natma, Shwethamin, and Irrawaddy Formations (Bender, 1983). The Tonhe Formation consists of thick packages of particularly coarse gravel and sand beds with thick sets of planar bedding and trough cross-bedding, alternating with paleosols (Figs. 5.3 and 5.4). It has yielded an abundant Oligocene pollen assemblage (Lwin et al., 2017), including *Florschuetzia semilobata* that suggests an upper Oligocene age (R. Morley, pers. com.). The subsequent Letkat, Natma and Shwethamin Formations consist of afossiliferous fluvial sandstones and pedogenised finer-grained sands and mudstones (Licht et al., 2019). Paleocurrents in the sandstones of the Letkat Formation cover a broad range of directions with an average SSW direction (Licht et al., 2019). The upper part of the Letkat Formation has yielded detrital zircons as young as 23-17 Ma, indicating a lower Miocene age

or younger (Licht et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2014). The base of the Irrawaddy Formation, also named Mingin Gravels in the southern Chindwin Basin, has yielded fossil mammals indicating a middle Miocene (14-11 Ma) age, coeval to the Chinji fauna of Pakistan (Bender, 1983).

Recent studies have suggested that the diverging stratigraphic record between both forearc basins was caused by the onset of hyper-oblique convergence at ~39-37 Ma, which resulted in the development of an echelon pull-apart basins (Licht et al., 2019). The coeval motion of India and the BT from paleomagnetic data suggest that most strike-slip displacements were concentrated east of the BT at that time (Westerweel et al., 2019). The Chindwin Basin is interpreted as a pull-apart basin partly due to rapid subsidence (~1.0 m/ky) during deposition of the Yaw Formation (Licht et al., 2019). Around this time, there was also a change from primarily volcanic arc provenance in the Pondaung and Yaw Formations to increasingly more input of metamorphic grains, possibly derived from MMMB basement rocks (Licht et al., 2013, 2019; Wang et al., 2014).

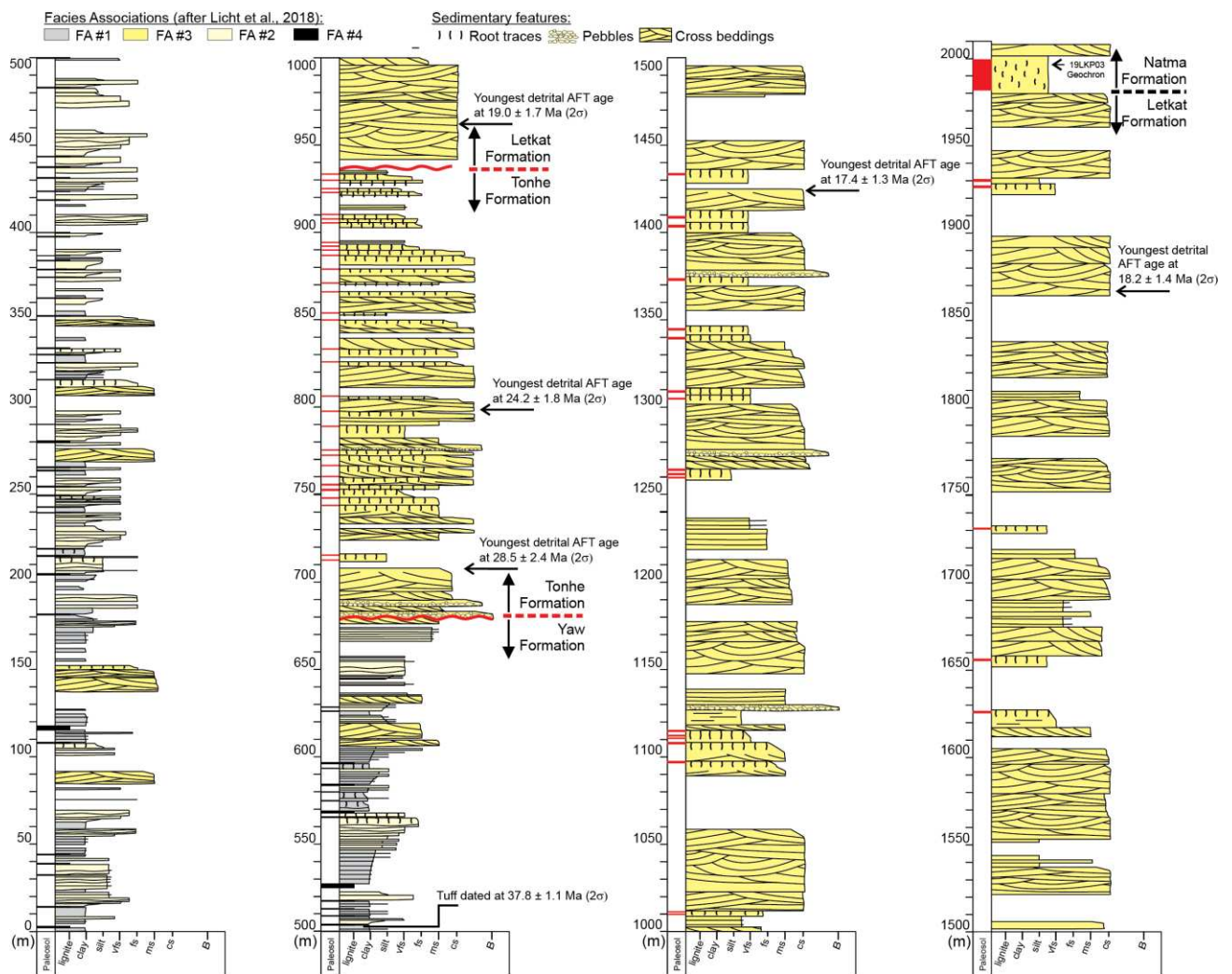


Figure 5.3: Composite log of the investigated section in this study, including the upper part of the Yaw Formation, the Tonhe Formation and the Letkat Formation. The first ~1450 m of this section was

already logged by Licht et al. (2019); during this study it was extended upward for ~535 m and reinterpreted to include the Tonhe Formation and two major unconformities (highlighted in red). Relevant maximum depositional ages from sandstone samples and age of the tuff layer redated in this study are also shown (cf Table 1). In the Paleosol column, black lines indicate histosols whereas red lines indicate ultisols and vertisols. vfs—very fine sand; fs—fine sand; ms—medium sand; cs—coarse sand; B—Boulder.

3. Methods

3.1. Sedimentology

During five consecutive field seasons between 2015 and 2019, we described deposits along a north–south trending portion of the Chindwin Basin north of the Kalewa Township (Fig. 5.1b). Additionally, we used a composite section spanning the Yaw, Tonhe, and Letkat Formations, composed of six stratigraphic sections (Fig. 5.1b; from bottom to top: MD, MC, MB, MA, LA, and LB sections). The five stratigraphic sections spanning ~1450 m of the Yaw Formation, the Tonhe Formation, and the base of the Letkat Formation (sections MD, MC, MB, MA, LA) have already been published, together with details on sedimentary facies (Licht et al., 2019). Here we extend our log by an additional 535 m covering the entire Letkat Formation up to the base of the Natma Formation (section LB), measured at ~1m resolution. We also distinguish between the Tonhe and Letkat Formations, which were treated as a single unit in Licht et al. (2019). Detailed logs are available in figure 5.S1, and are combined into a composite log in figure 5.3.

3.2. Rock magnetism

Paleomagnetic sampling was conducted in the lower ~1450 m of the composite stratigraphic section, yielding 582 conventional paleomagnetic core plug samples for magnetostratigraphy. In addition, 63 hand samples were obtained from the Letkat Formation (LA-section) up until the top of the section (~940-1925 m) (Appendix 2, Supplementary Table 1). The magnetic properties of the different lithologies within the logged sequence were investigated and compared with petrologic and mineralogic observations from thin sections.

Before demagnetization, the volume-corrected bulk magnetic susceptibility of every sample was measured and plotted alongside the (magneto)stratigraphic results to constrain differences in magnetic properties and mineralogy. Their anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) was determined on a KLY3S AGICO kappabridge to investigate the magnetic fabric. The AMS tensor could potentially be used to determine a paleocurrent, if samples have strong anisotropy controlled by sedimentary deposition under high current flow (Tauxe, 2010). However, in compressive regimes, the maximum axis K_{\max} of the AMS tensor will gradually be aligned perpendicular to the direction of

maximum compression (Kissel et al., 1986). Even an incipient tectonic shortening creates a magnetic lineation parallel to fold axes (layer parallel shortening) that usually fully overprints paleocurrent information.

To gain more insight into magnetic properties and mineralogy of the different units, additional types of experiments were conducted for a selection of samples. Firstly, mass-corrected bulk magnetic susceptibility versus temperature (K-T) plots were obtained by measuring the mass-corrected bulk magnetic at increasing temperature steps up to 580°C on a KLY3-CS3 AGICO kappabridge for different lithologies. Isothermal remanent magnetization (IRM) acquisition was done up until 2400 mT for different samples to constrain differences in grain size and content. Finally, we measured several magnetic hysteresis loops on an AGM magnetometer.

To further investigate magnetic properties of the various lithologies by identifying their (magnetic) mineralogy, polished thin sections were made from selected samples for observation under an optical microscope in both transmitted light and reflected light. Samples were also analyzed with a scanning electron microscope (SEM - JEOL JSM 7100F with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy - Oxford EDS/EBSD) at Geosciences Rennes. Additional petrology (e.g. grain counting) was already done in the preceding study from the same stratigraphic section (Licht et al., 2019).

3.3. Paleomagnetic analysis

Orientation of 582 conventional paleomagnetic core plug samples in the first ~1450 m of the composite stratigraphic section was done using standard paleomagnetic field equipment and procedures, with both magnetic and sun compasses (Appendix 2, Supplementary Table 1). Most of the collected samples are mudstones, siltstones and sandstones with preference for the finest grained layers whenever possible. In addition, a portion of samples was acquired in the siderite-rich carbonate layers of the Yaw Formation. The paleomagnetic results of the Yaw Formation are already published in preceding research for calculating a mean direction (Westerweel et al., 2019), and are herein interpreted for magnetostratigraphy.

On a 2G cryogenic magnetometer hosted in a magnetically shielded room at Geosciences Rennes, stepwise demagnetization was conducted on these samples in order to isolate their characteristic remanent magnetizations (ChRMs) from their total natural remanent magnetizations (NRM). Both thermal demagnetization, with increments of 20-50°C up to 680°C, and 3-axis alternating field (AF) demagnetization, with increments of 2.5-10 mT up to 120 mT, were used for this. During AF demagnetization, Gyro Remanent Magnetizations (GRMs) were cancelled by measuring the magnetization after each axis of AF demagnetization (Roperch & Taylor, 1986). The demagnetization of individual samples was plotted on orthogonal demagnetization plots (Zijderveld, 1967) and their

ChRM directions were isolated using principal component analysis (Kirschvink, 1980) or in some cases a Fisher mean on the demagnetization results (Fisher, 1953). Subsequently, these ChRM directions were corrected for the tilt of the sedimentary bedding and then grouped based on polarity (normal or reverse) and data quality (Category 1 or 2). Samples are denoted as Category 1 when both the polarity and ChRM direction are well-constrained, while demagnetization is less stable in Category 2 samples but the polarity can still be inferred. Afterwards, the reversal angle of each sample, defined as the angular distance between the observed direction in an individual sample and the mean paleomagnetic direction in normal polarity, was plotted versus sampling level for constructing the magnetostratigraphic log. Subsequently, antipodal normal (black) and reverse (white) polarity magnetozones could be distinguished by sequences of samples exhibiting the same polarity. Finally, these magnetozones could be compared with the latest Geomagnetic Polarity Timescale (GTS16) (Ogg et al., 2016).

3.4. Zircon U-Pb dating

To constrain the age and sedimentary provenance of the Chindwin Basin, one sandstone from the top of the Letkat Formation was sampled for zircon U-Pb dating during this study (17letkat07). Detailed analytical protocols and information about the data reduction schemes are provided in the Supplementary Information (Appendix 3) and in Licht et al. (2020). Briefly, zircon crystals were extracted by traditional methods of heavy mineral separation. U-Pb ages were generated using laser-ablation inductively-coupled-plasma mass-spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS), using an iCAP RQ Quadrupole ICP-MS coupled to an Analyte G2 excimer laser at the University of Washington, using a spot diameter of 25 microns. Data reduction was first conducted with Lolite, using their U_Pb_Geochron4 Data Reduction Scheme to calculate U-Pb ages uncorrected for common lead (Paton et al., 2010). In addition, age uncertainties for all samples were calculated with Matlab using a modified version of the method of Matthew and Guest (2017) that takes into account the impact of ^{207}Pb beam intensity on age uncertainties. The ten secondary zircon reference materials during these sessions yielded offset around TIMS ages <1% in most cases, <2% otherwise.

Maximum depositional age for the detrital sample was calculated with multiple zircon ages using Tuffzirc (Ludwig, 2003). We also recalculated the crystallization age of a tuff layer and seven maximum depositional ages from the Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat Formations in the same sedimentary section, already published in Licht et al. (2019; Appendix 2, Supplementary Table 2) based on recalculated age uncertainties. To this we added additional maximum depositional ages from Wang et al. (2014) and Cai et al. (2019) obtained elsewhere in the Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat Formations (Table 5.1). The final age error calculated for each sample is the quadratic sum of the uncertainty of

Tuffzirc age calculation and of the systematic uncertainty ($\sim 2.67\%$ for the $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratios; same value used for the samples of Wang et al, 2014, and Cai et al., 2019). Age distributions of all selected samples were compared on a multidimensional scaling (MDS) map, which is a visual way to assess the misfit between age distributions using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) statistic as the dissimilarity measure (Vermeesch, 2013).

3.5. Apatite U-Pb and fission-track dating

To further constrain the age, sedimentary sourcing and tectonic context of the Chindwin Basin, detrital apatites were extracted from the same eight sandstones for apatite U-Pb and AFT dating during this study (Appendix 2, Supplementary Table 3). Both types of ages were acquired simultaneously at the GeOHeLiS Analytical Platform (Geosciences Rennes), using an ESI NWR193UC Excimer laser coupled to a quadrupole Agilent 7700x ICP-MS. Detailed analytical conditions can be found in the Supplementary Information (Appendix 3). A total of 120 grains were analysed whenever possible.

Data reduction for U-Pb ages was conducted with *Iolite*, using the VisualAgeUcomPbine Data Reduction Scheme of Chew et al. (2014) to calculate U-Pb ages corrected for common lead. Single grain ages and subsequent population mean ages were obtained following two different methods. Single grain ages were determined following the iterative approach for ^{207}Pb correction of Chew et al. (2011), using a terrestrial Pb evolution model for the determination of common lead isotopic composition (Stacey & Kramers, 1975). Population ages were calculated independently of single grain age calculation, using data uncorrected for common lead. Age populations were first defined by identifying linear arrays of data in Tera-Wasserburg (TW) plots using *IsoplotR* (Vermeesch, 2018). Per age population, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratio of each array was either anchored at a value given by the single stage Pb evolution model of Stacey and Kramers (1975), or unanchored. Anchored and unanchored ages are coherent for all populations. The final age error is the quadratic sum of the uncertainty of *IsoplotR* age calculation and of the systematic uncertainty (using the same values as for zircon U-Pb ages, i.e. $\sim 2.67\%$ for the $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratios).

AFT data were obtained on the same spot as the U-Pb measurements using the protocol of Cogné et al. (2020). Spontaneous tracks were acquired by acid etching with 5.5 M HNO_3 at 21°C for 20 s. Grain mounting and etching procedure is analogous to the protocol described by Donelick et al. (2005). Fission-track counting was done using a Zeiss Axiolmager Z1m microscope equipped with an Autoscan automated stage system. Data reduction was conducted with *Iolite* with a modified version of the Trace_Elements DRS (Woodhead et al., 2007) and an in-house spreadsheet. The different populations were then untangled using U-Pb data. AFT data were plotted in a radial plot to get the

AFT age of the population, using IsoplotR (Vermeesch, 2018). All populations identified show a low degree of AFT single grain age dispersion.

4. Results

4.1. Sedimentology

Our 2010 m composite sedimentary log of the Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat Formations is displayed in figure 5.3. Deposits and associated lithofacies of these formations have already been extensively described and illustrated in Licht et al. (2019) (Section 2.4.2), only our new sedimentological observations are presented here. In particular, previous studies near Kalewa have grouped both the Tonhe and Letkat Formations into a larger Letkat Formation (Licht et al., 2019; United Nations, 1978a; Zat & Aung, 2018; Zhang et al., 2019). However, our observations show that the Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat Formations all have distinctive features, and are separated by abrupt changes in sedimentary facies. The contact between the Yaw Formation and Tonhe Formation is sharp, marked by the occurrence of two consecutive sandstone bodies with thick (> 2m) basal lags including blocks of reworked sediment, altered siderite, and lignified fossil trunks. The shallow marine to continental sedimentary facies of the estuarine Yaw Formation are replaced by solely continental fluvial deposits in the Tonhe Formation and the subsequent Letkat Formation. The Tonhe Formation is ~250 m thick and is particularly coarse, with gravel beds made of rounded quartz being common forming stacked beds of trough cross-bedding. Gravel and sand beds are organized in 5-15 m thick packages, each overlain by a 1-4 m thick paleosol profile resembling modern ultisols (Fig. 5.4a, b). Paleosols are red to brown, with grey, green, red, orange, and purple mottles, occasionally following root traces; parent sediment is highly mixed, peds are blocky; they sometimes display a high density of red adhesive meniscate burrows, similar to ichnogenus *Naktodemasis* sp. (Fig. 5.4c; Smith et al., 2008). Carbonated pedogenic nodules are particularly small and have only been found in two beds at the top of the unit (<2 mm in diameter). Sparse silicified and lignified fossil trunks can be found within gravel beds (Fig. 5.4d).

The contact between the Tonhe and Letkat Formations is marked by the abrupt disappearance of gravel beds. Gravels are sporadically present in the Letkat Formation but only reappear much later, ~500 m higher in the section, in isolated channel lags or as small lenses in bigger sand beds together with mud breccias. The sandstone beds of the Letkat Formation are stacked sometimes over more than 60 m of thickness without any change in facies or grain-size (Fig. 5.4e). Sands are rich in plant debris (Fig. 5.4f), include rare rounded vertebrate bones and lignified wood pieces. Paleosols occur at a much lower frequency than in the Tonhe Formation, every 50 to 200 m in the section, isolated or in packages of 2-4 profiles. These paleosols are 0.5 to 1.5 m thick and resemble modern vertisols

with brown to grey with purple, red, and green mottles; parent sediment is finer (silt to very fine sand), highly mixed, peds are blocky or rounded. They include 0.5 to 1.5 cm thick carbonated pedogenic nodules. The transition to the overlying Natma Formation is marked by a sudden decrease in grain-size, with pedogenised brown to red clay and silt becoming the dominant facies; sandstone bodies in the Natma Formation are commonly thinner (1-5 m thick), embedded into finer-grained material, and display inclined heterolithic stratifications.

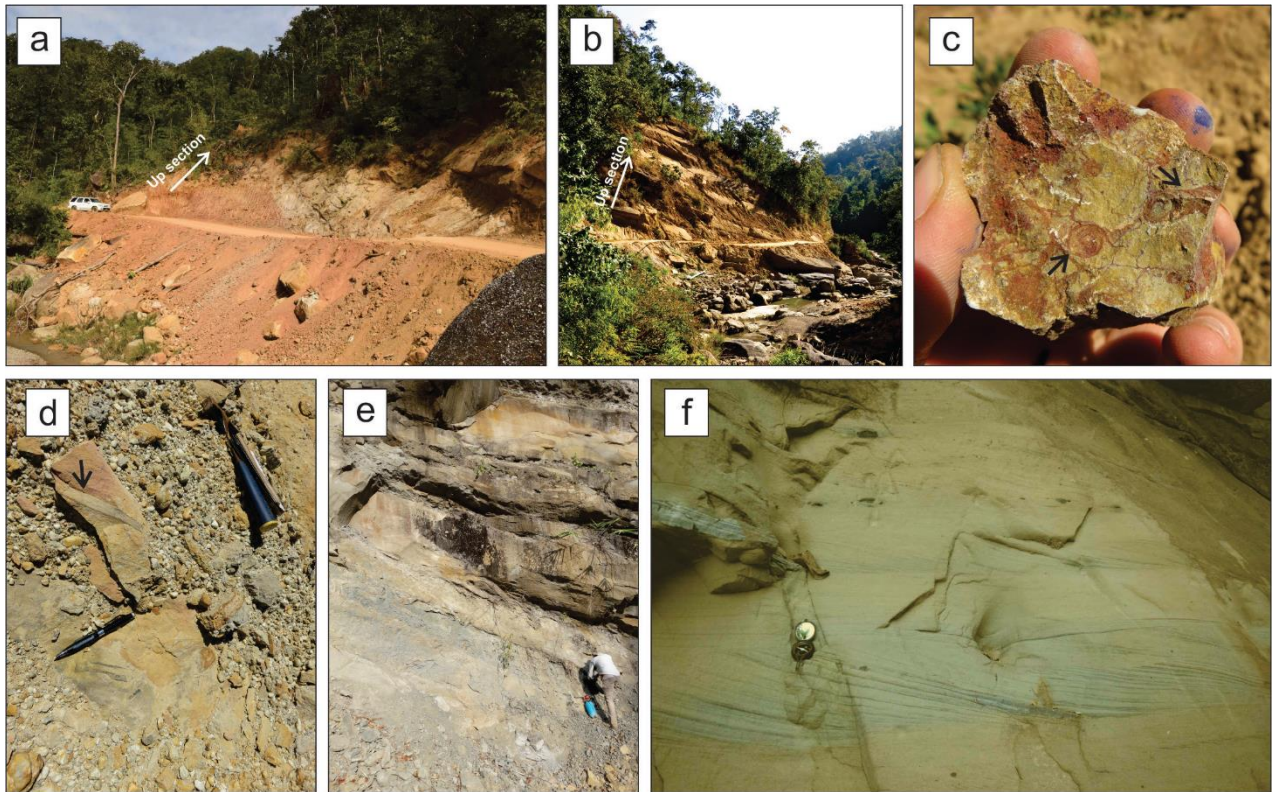


Figure 5.4: Relevant sedimentological observations from this study: a) and b) alternation of reds beds and gravel beds in the Tonhe Formation; c) Red mottles and trace fossils *Naktodemasis* sp. (black arrows) in red beds of the Tonhe Formation; d) Quartz gravels and tree stem print (black arrow) in sandstones of the Tonhe Formation; e) and f) coarse sandstones of the Letkat Formation, with organic matter in the foresets. When the scale is not displayed, rock hammers, pencils, compass, cars and humans can be used for scale.

4.2. Rock magnetism

4.2.1. Magnetic properties

We measured the volume-corrected bulk magnetic susceptibility (SI) of our core plug samples before demagnetization, as well as the 63 additional hand samples from the Letkat Formation (Appendix 2, Supplementary Table 1). The obtained values were plotted against the (magneto)stratigraphic results, showing that the Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat Formations have distinct magnetic properties (Figs.

5.5-5.7). Bulk magnetic susceptibilities of samples from the Yaw Formation are of low magnitude in general, averaging around $\sim 0.0002-0.0003$ SI. Exceptions to this are the siderite-rich rocks, which are easily recognized by much higher magnetic susceptibilities of around $\sim 0.0015-0.0025$ SI. K-T, hysteresis, and IRM plots (Fig. 5.5) confirm these results, showing that the magnetic properties of most rocks in the Yaw Formation, especially the finer grained and siderite-rich rocks, are dominated by paramagnetic components with only a minor contribution of magnetite, which is the magnetic carrier based on stable demagnetizations above 400°C (Fig. 5.S2). Upon heating, the magnetic susceptibility increases at $\sim 370^{\circ}\text{C}$ in many samples with paramagnetic characteristics, likely due to the transformation of iron sulphide minerals, such as pyrite, to magnetite. An even larger increase in magnetic susceptibility occurs in siderite-rich rocks above 400°C .

Measured bulk magnetic susceptibilities from the Tonhe Formation, mostly from siltstones and sandstones, are distinct from those of the underlying Yaw Formation. In general, they are of an even lower magnitude than in the Yaw Formation, averaging around $\sim 4 \cdot 10^{-5}-1.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ SI. These low values suggest only a minor presence of magnetite. Nonetheless, IRM acquisition shows that magnetic remanence is still carried by magnetite, although several finer-grained, pedogenised sandstone samples exhibit high coercivity phases as well (Fig. 5.5d).

The transition to the Letkat Formation is even more abrupt compared to the Yaw – Tonhe boundary with a sharp and significant increase in overall magnitudes of bulk magnetic susceptibility, averaging around $\sim 0.001-0.003$ SI. K-T. Magnetic hysteresis and IRM acquisition experiments on the predominantly sandstone lithologies of the Letkat Formation show that magnetic properties and remanence in this formation are dominated by pseudo-single domain or multidomain magnetite, although IRM acquisition shows the occurrence of high coercivity phases related to hematite in several samples, especially in finer grained sands where pedogenesis is observed (Fig. 5.5d).

Before demagnetization (Fig. 5.S2), the AMS of all paleomagnetic samples was measured (Fig. 5.S3). In both the Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat Formations, the obtained magnetic fabric is mainly oblate with the minimum axis K_{\min} of the AMS fabric oriented orthogonal to the bedding. In addition, the maximum axes K_{\max} are oriented $\sim \text{NNE-SSW}$, parallel to the fold axis of the stratigraphic section. These properties are typical for a sedimentary AMS fabric with ESE-WNW tectonic shortening. Only the siderite-rich rocks in the Yaw Formation depart from these trends, sometimes exhibiting an inverse AMS fabric which is often observed for this lithology (Rochette, 1988). The AMS in the Letkat Formation is on average much higher compared to the underlying formations, with a few coarse grained sandstone samples having P' anisotropy values up to 1.6-1.8 (Fig. 5.5b). This is probably related to an increase in magnetite content.

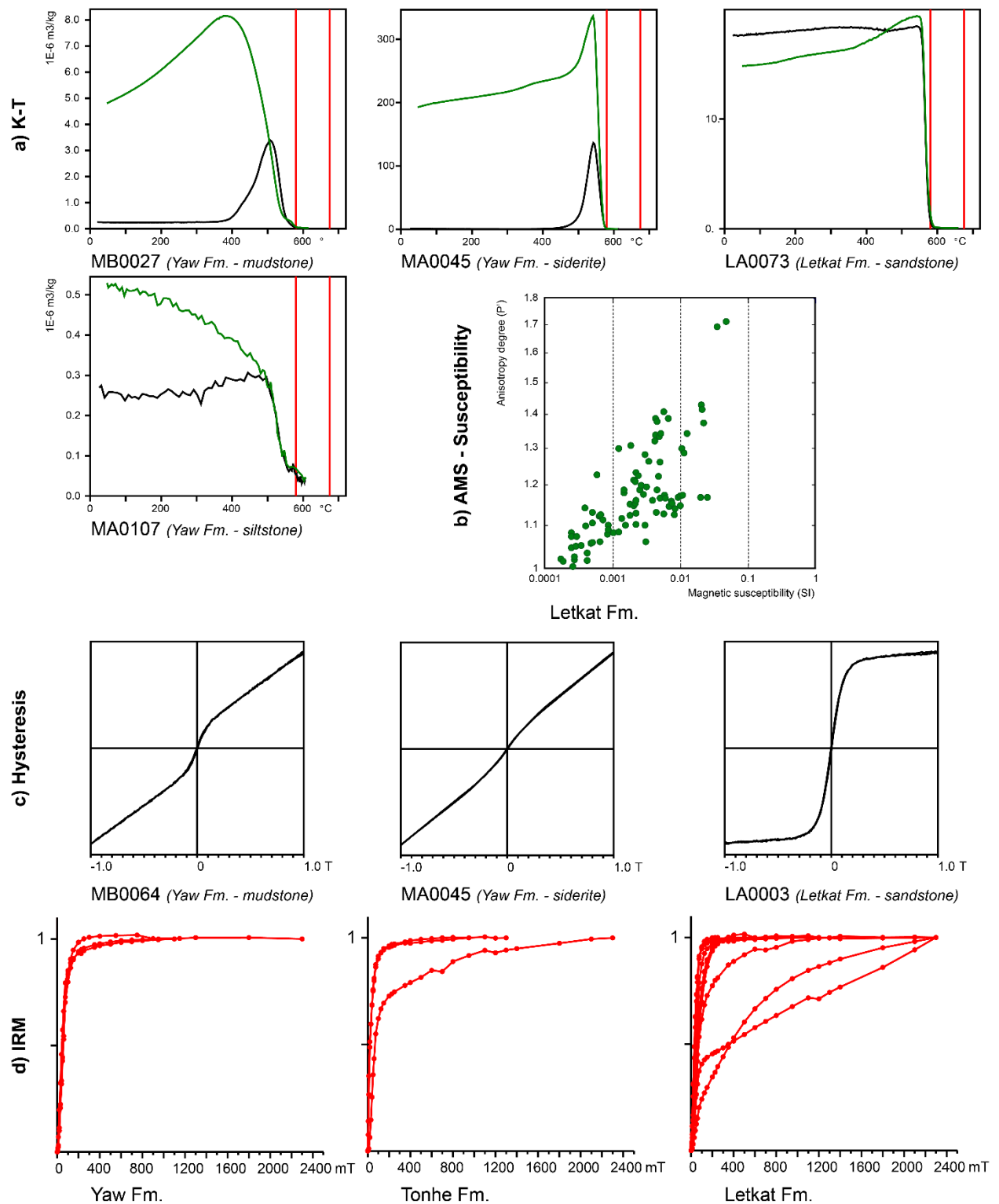


Figure 5.5: Rock magnetic experiments showing differences in magnetic properties between the Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat Formations. Representative bulk magnetic susceptibility ($10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$) versus temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) plots (K-T plots) up to a maximum of 590°C (a), plot of degree of anisotropy (P') versus bulk magnetic susceptibility (SI) (b), hysteresis loops (c) and plots of Isothermal Remanent Magnetization (IRM) acquisition (d).

4.2.2. Petrologic and mineralogic observations

Optical microscope and SEM observations were made during this study to further investigate the inferred (magnetic) mineralogy from the measured magnetic properties. Observations from sandstones, mudstones and siderites in the Yaw Formation largely confirm the inferred (magnetic) mineralogy. Yaw Formation lithologies typically contain large concentrations of siderite and organic material (Fig. 5.6a-c), and an abundance of framboidal pyrite grains is often observed in and around these organic-rich parts (Fig. 5.6a). Furthermore, the fine to coarse grained sandstone parts consist of subangular and poorly-sorted clasts, mostly (polycrystalline) quartz, but also a contribution of feldspars and micas, as well as several zircons, apatites and volcanic rock fragments. Quartz minerals often look recrystallized, exhibiting dissolution features at their edges (Fig. 5.6c). These observations corroborate the strong paramagnetic behaviour of the Yaw Formation lithologies with only minor evidence for magnetite.

Like the Yaw Formation, sandstones from the overlying Tonhe Formation are comprised almost exclusively of (polycrystalline) quartz minerals (Fig. 5.6d). They are usually subrounded and poorly sorted. The biggest grains are cemented by a finer-grained matrix, consisting of quartz or phyllosilicates. Especially in this finer-grained matrix, oxidation features are present as well. However, in contrast to the Yaw Formation, organic and sideritic material is lacking in the Tonhe Formation. Optical microscope observations show that there is a near absence of opaque minerals such as magnetite. This is all in agreement with the low magnetic susceptibilities, induced by only a minor presence of magnetite in the Tonhe Formation.

Sandstones from the Letkat Formation are composed of much coarser, less sorted and more angular clasts compared to the underlying formations (Fig. 5.6e-h). In addition to the minerals common in the underlying formations, the sedimentary composition of the Letkat Formation includes a significant amount of high-grade metamorphic and ultramafic minerals, such as quartz, (perthitic) feldspar, biotite, muscovite, epidote and amphibole (Fig. 5.6e,f). Fragments of high-grade metamorphic rocks such as schist and quartzite can be identified as well. In contrast to Yaw sandstones, little to no organic and siderite material is present. Large grains and concentrations of (occasionally oxidised) magnetite, sometimes alongside titanite, rutile, ilmenite and titanomagnetite, are easily observed in coarse-grained sandstones, often occurring as thin bedded layers (Fig. 5.6g,h). From this it can be inferred that the highly degree of AMS in the Letkat rocks are related to a highly anisotropic distribution of magnetite due to concentration of heavy minerals by gravity separation during sedimentary transport instead of paleocurrents (Fig. 5.5b), illustrating the difficulty in using AMS for reliable paleocurrent determinations. Our mineralogic observations are in

good agreement with the obtained magnetic properties of Letkat rocks, confirming that they are dominated by large grains of magnetite.

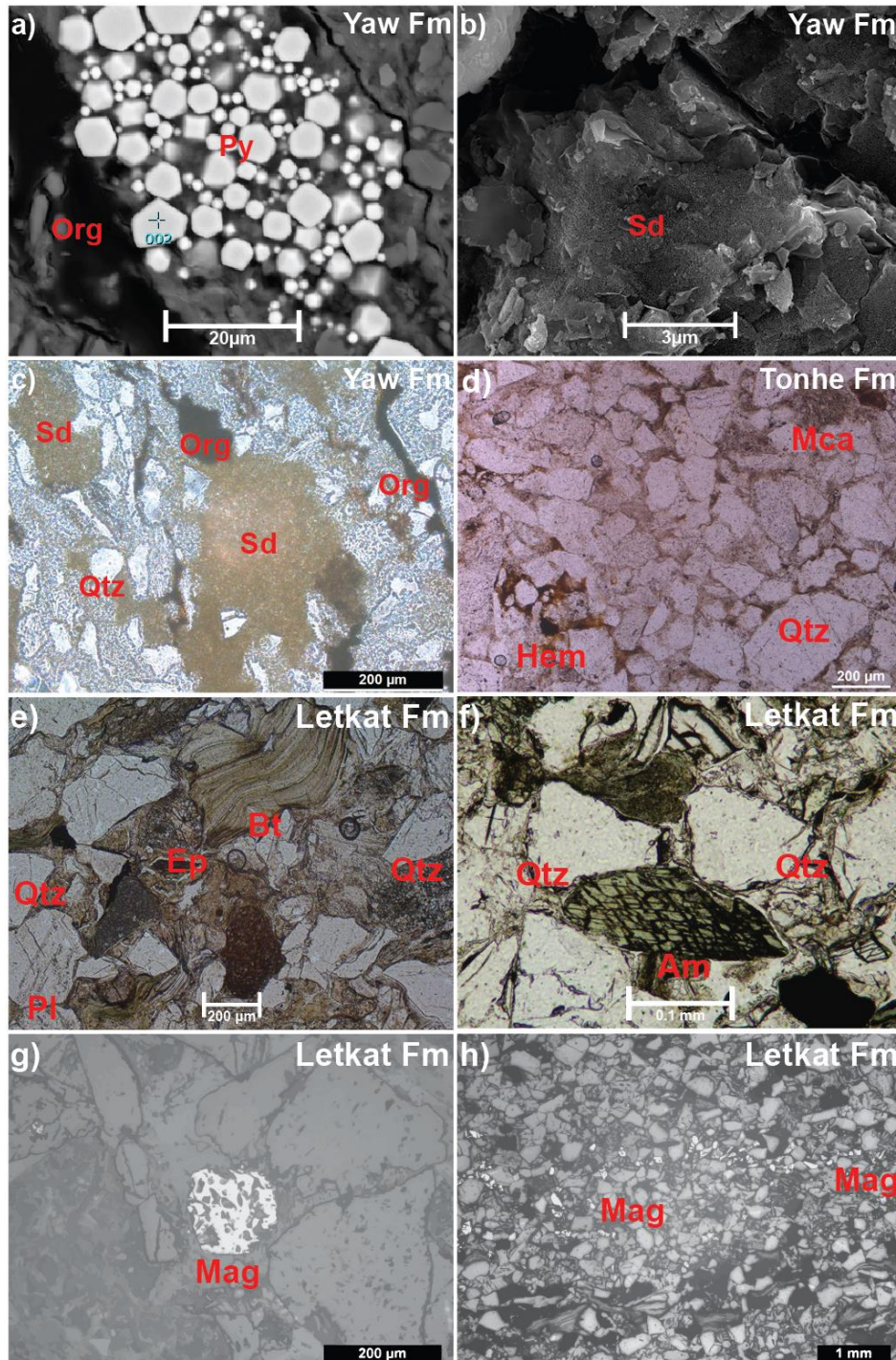


Figure 5.6: Representative microscope images showing differences in mineralogy between the Yaw (a-c), Tonhe (d) and Letkat Formations (e-h). Sample name and scale are indicated per image. Mineral abbreviations (red): Am = amphibole, Bt = biotite, Ep = epidote, Hem = hematite, Mag = magnetite, Mca = mica, Org = organic material, Pl = plagioclase, Py = pyrite, Qtz = quartz, Sd = siderite.

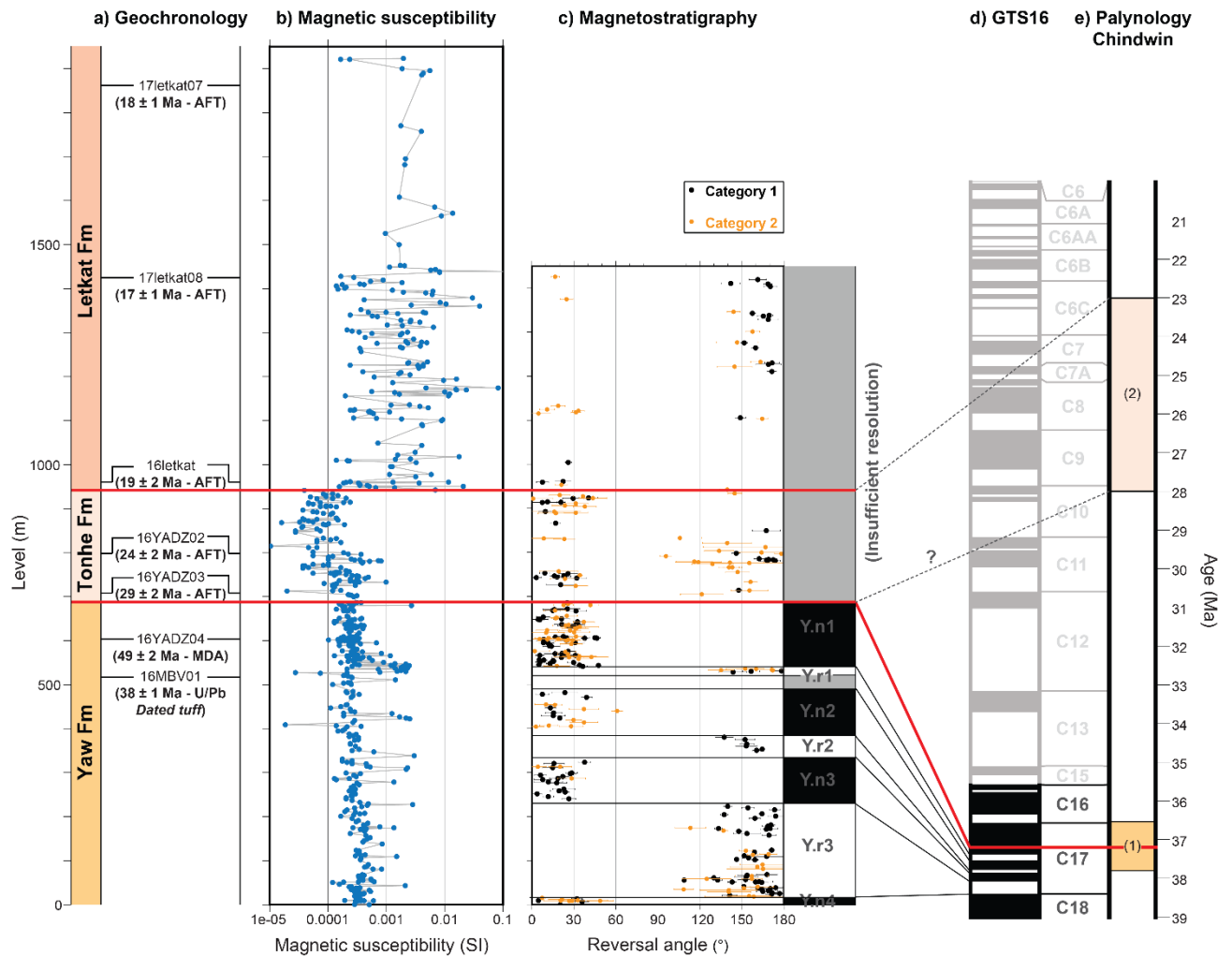
4.3. Magnetostratigraphy

In total, 298 demagnetized samples were sorted according to depth and data quality, and subsequently used to construct a magnetostratigraphic section (Fig. 5.7, Appendix 2, Supplementary Table 1). Rocks from the late Eocene Yaw Formation (0-680 m) often yield stable demagnetizations with ChRMs that were mostly determined in the temperature interval $\sim 220^{\circ}\text{C}$ - 460°C , with best-fitted lines anchored to the origin. The most stable samples are from fine-grained mudstone rocks and a few siderite-rich carbonate layers, whose ChRM directions are in good correspondence with each other. Stable samples with coherent polarities and ChRM directions were denoted as Category 1 in figure 5.7, while samples with distinguishable polarities but less constrained ChRM directions were denoted as Category 2. The remaining samples, often coarse-grained siltstones and sandstones with persistent overprint of the magnetic signal in the present-day field, were not used for magnetostratigraphy. Despite these occurrences, the Yaw Formation exhibits well-defined antipodal normal and reverse magnetozones. Rocks of both polarities exhibit similar magnetic behaviour during demagnetization, suggesting a detrital or early diagenetic primary origin for the ChRMs. Hence, the ChRMs were corrected for the general tilt of our homoclinal sedimentary section (Azimuth/Dip = $\sim 010/40\text{E}$). This resulted in seven distinct magnetozones for the Yaw Formation, which were labelled Y.n1-Y.n4 (normal) and Y.r1-Y.r3 (reverse).

The majority of samples in the overlying Tonhe Formation and especially in the Letkat Formation are characterized by significant overprint of the magnetic signal (often by the present-day field), likely related to the presence of multidomain magnetite in the coarse sandstones comprising the majority of lithologies in both formations (Section 4.2, figs. 5.5 and 5.6). AF demagnetization was completely ineffective in removing these overprints. Thermal demagnetization yielded a few stable samples, with roughly similar demagnetizations as those from the Yaw Formation (Fig. 5.7, Fig. 5.S2). The resulting stratigraphic resolution was insufficient to build a magnetostratigraphic correlation for the Tonhe and Letkat Formations, but fortunately their ages could be reliably determined using other geochronological constraints (Section 5.1).

Figure 5.7: Overview of stratigraphy, magnetic properties and magnetostratigraphy of this study: a) Formation depths and geochronology results (Table 1); b) Bulk magnetic susceptibility (SI) log; c) Magnetostratigraphic results (left) and interpretation (right); d) Comparison with Geomagnetic Polarity Timescale (GTS16) (Ogg et al., 2016); e) Palynological age constraints from the Chindwin Basin: (1) = *Meyeripollis naharkotensis*, *Cicatricosisporites dorogensis*, *Proxapertites operculatus* (Huang et al., 2020), (2) = *Florschuetzia semilobata* (Lwin et al., 2017). Formation colors are identical

to figure 1b. Red lines highlight the two unconformities constrained by this study of latest Eocene - middle Oligocene and late Oligocene - early Miocene age.

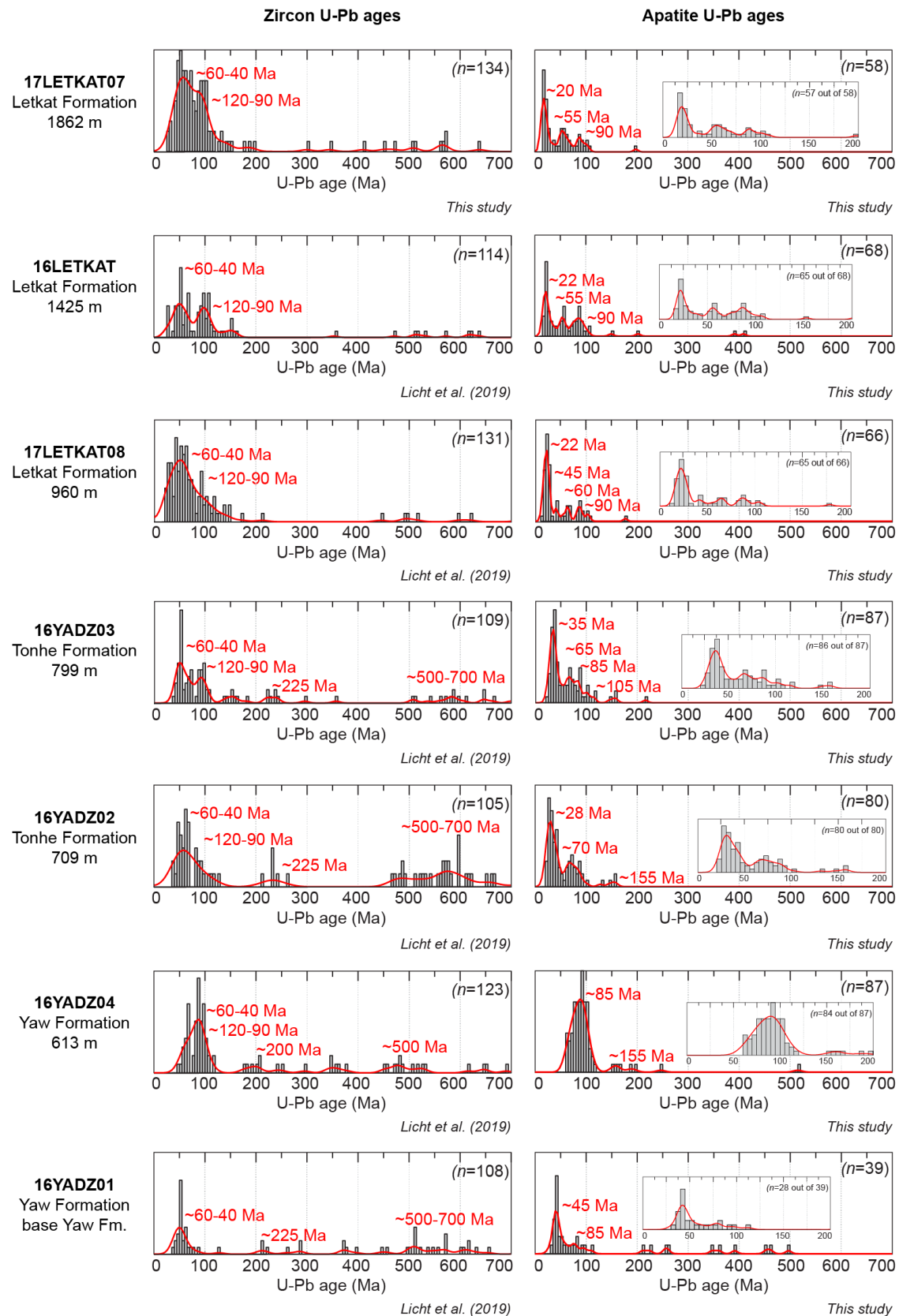


4.4. Zircon U-Pb dating

Youngest U-Pb age populations of detrital zircons from the Yaw, Tonhe, and Letkat Formation are displayed in Table 5.1, alongside the recalculated volcanic tuff age in the Yaw Formation (Licht et al., 2019), which now yields an age of 37.8 ± 1.1 Ma (2σ ; $n = 14$ zircons)(Licht et al., 2019). Kernel density estimates (KDE) and age histograms (5 Myr bins) for individual sandstone samples of this study for zircon U-Pb ages from this study (17letkat07) and Licht et al. (2019), as well as apatite U-Pb ages from this study. The kernel density bandwidth of each plot was determined

Figure 5.8: Kernel density estimators (KDE) and histograms (5 Myr bins) for individual sandstone samples of this study for zircon U-Pb ages from this study (17letkat07) and Licht et al. (2019), as well as apatite U-Pb ages from this study. The kernel density bandwidth of each plot was determined

with the plug-in bandwidth selection method of Botev et al. (2010). Apatite U-Pb ages are 207-corrected ages for common lead; we excluded apatite ages with high age uncertainties ($2s > 50\%$) usually reflecting low U content.



Yaw Formation and Tonhe Formation sandstones from the Chindwin Basin are dominated by Late Cretaceous (~120-90 Ma), Paleogene (~60-40 Ma) and pre-Cretaceous zircon populations (Fig. 5.8; Appendix 2, Supplementary Table 2). Samples from the Yaw and Tonhe Formations also yield a significant proportion of older zircons, with two notable peaks at 500 and 1200 Ma. Sandstones from the Letkat Formation appear statistically different from other sandstones on the MDS plot (Fig. 5.9), with a prominent age population of Paleogene grains but a smaller population of pre-Cretaceous grains compared to Yaw and Tonhe samples.

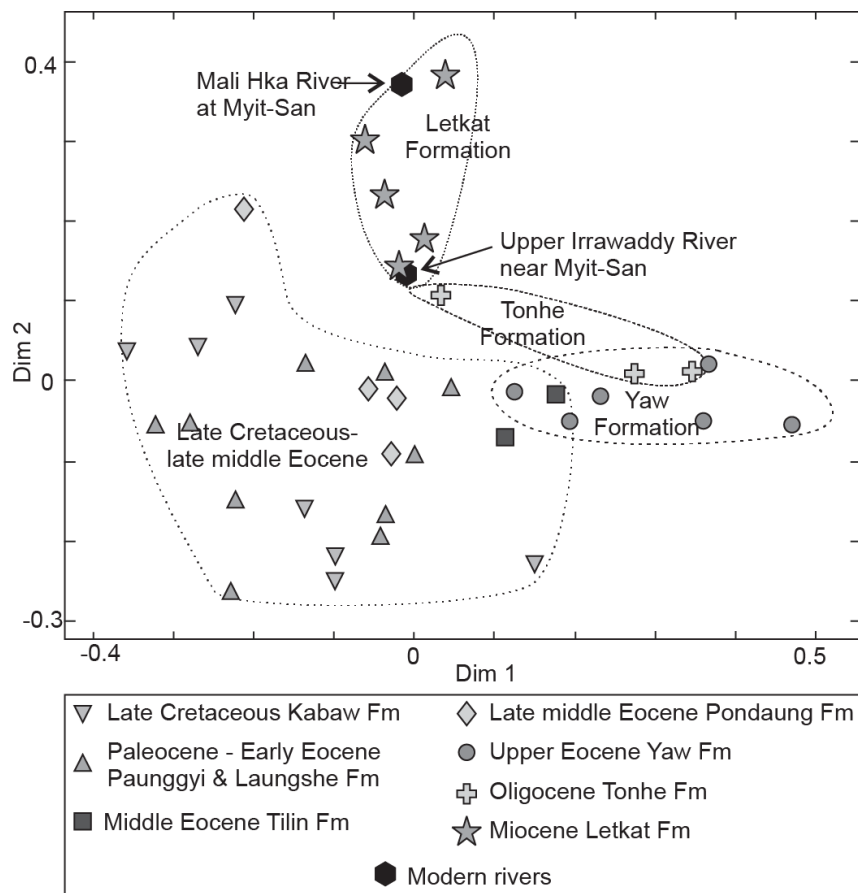


Figure 5.9: Multidimensional scaling map showing the dissimilarities between individual samples of this study and previously published samples (Cai et al., 2019; Garzanti et al., 2016; Licht et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2019). Axes are in dimensionless ‘KeS units’ ($-1 < KS < 1$) of dissimilarity between samples. Final ‘stress’ value is 0.11, indicating a ‘fair’ fit (Vermeesch, 2013). Ranges of variation for different units are highlighted by dashed lines.

4.5 Apatite dating

Kernel density estimates (KDE) and age histograms of apatite U-Pb age distributions of sandstones of the Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat Formations are shown in figure 5.8. Determinations of U-Pb age population averages and uncertainties on Tera-Wassenburg diagrams are displayed on figure 5.S4.

AFT radial plots are displayed on figure 5.10. In all cases, apatites yielding the youngest U-Pb ages also yielded the youngest AFT ages (Table 5.1).

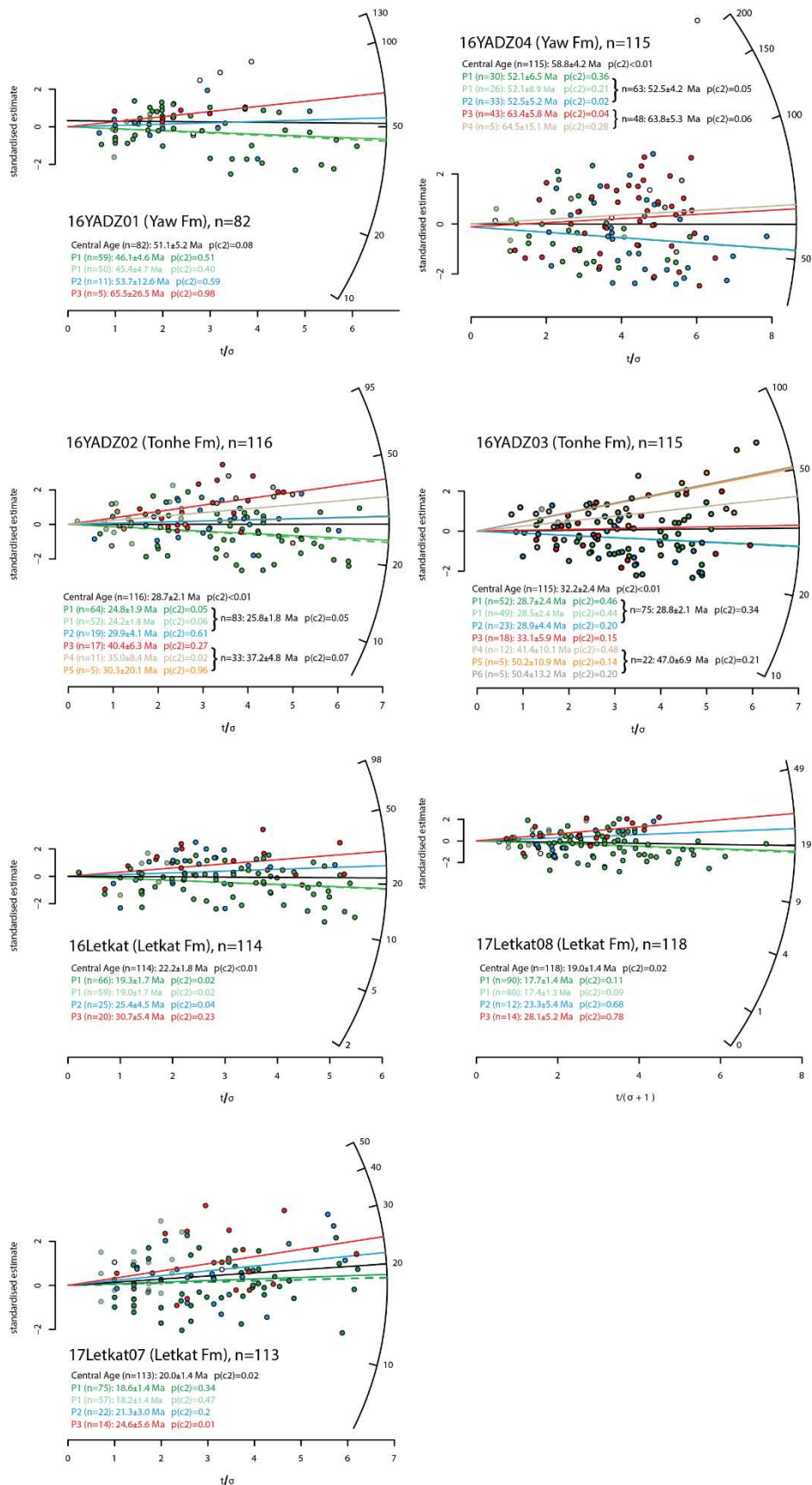


Figure 5.10: AFT radial plots for every sample analyzed in this study, showing the abrupt changes in youngest age population between the Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat Formations. P1 to P6 indicate the different age populations (youngest to oldest) of each sample.

Apatite U-Pb and AFT ages of sandstones from the Yaw Formation are all older than the youngest zircon ages and older than the age of the dated tuff. Given the thickness of the sedimentary sequence, post-depositional annealing of tracks cannot be excluded for these two samples. However, the youngest population in 16YADZ01 shows similar apatite U-Pb and AFT ages. Therefore, it is likely that annealing is minor if present. Most apatite U-Pb and AFT ages for sandstones of the Tonhe Formation are younger than the ~35-30 Ma zircon ages of the same sandstones, with the youngest population at ~30-25 Ma. These ages remain in the proposed age range for the deposition of the Tonhe Formation based on pollen assemblages (upper Oligocene; Lwin et al., 2017; R. Morley, pers. com.). Similarly, apatite U-Pb and AFT ages of sandstones from the Letkat Formation are commonly younger than their youngest zircon U-Pb age population (~27-17 Ma) with the youngest population showing a U-Pb age of ~22-20 Ma and an AFT age of ~18 Ma. They are in the range of what has been proposed for the deposition age of the Letkat Formation: older than 14-11 Ma based on biostratigraphic data in the Mingin Gravels above, and older than one zircon U-Pb age dated 16.8 ± 1.3 Ma (2s) at the top of the unit by Wang et al. (2014). For both the Tonhe and Letkat Formations, the AFT and U-Pb youngest populations are close in time. We thus interpret these AFT ages to be detrital ages, exempt of resetting due to burial or annealing. Moreover, youngest AFT ages of Tonhe and Letkat sandstones never overlap with and are always much younger than zircon U-Pb ages from the same samples. Therefore, we interpret AFT ages of these two formations to be non-volcanic, i.e. to be a product of exhumation of older rocks, and to provide a limit on the maximum depositional ages of these sandstones.

5. Interpretations

5.1. Age model for the Chindwin Basin

An overview of the different age constraints from magnetostratigraphy, U-Pb and AFT dating, and palynology is presented in figure 5.7. In the Yaw Formation, magnetozone Y.r1 was anchored to the GTS16 (Ogg et al., 2016) using the 37.8 ± 1.1 Ma U-Pb age from the dated tuff layer, correlating it with chron C17r.1r, which lies within the error range of the age of the tuff layer (Fig. 5.7). From this, the other magnetozones of the Yaw Formation could be straightforwardly correlated with the GTS16, with the base of the section corresponding to chron C18n.1n and the top to chron C17n.1n, constraining the age of the section to ~38.4-37.2 Ma. The very base of the Yaw Formation is located at ~500 m below our composite log; a sandstone near the base of the formation yielded a youngest

zircon dated at 36.3 ± 1.9 Ma by Cai et al. (2019), which is within error range of our magnetostratigraphic age interval.

| Sample name | Origin, location in composite log | age + 2s (Ma) | n | U-Pb ages + 2s (unanchored; Ma) | Fission track ages + 2s (Ma) |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----|--|---|
| <u>Yaw Formation</u> | | | | | |
| 16MBV01 | Tuff layer, level 508 m | 37.8 ± 1.1 (n=14, MSWD=1.9) (2) | | N/A | |
| 16YADZ01 | sandstone, base of formation, outside log | 39 ± 1.3 (n=1) (2) | 50 | 43.7 ± 2 (MSWD=1.4) (1) | 45.4 ± 4.7 (p(χ^2)=0.4) (1) |
| 16YADZ04 | sandstone, level 613 m | 48.5 ± 1.5 (n=1) (2) | 26 | 69.1 ± 3.2 (MSWD=0.6) (1) | 52.1 ± 6.9 (p(c2)=0.21) (1) |
| 2013m287 | base Yaw Fm. | 48.5 ± 1.6 (n=1) (3) | | N/A | |
| 2013m286 | base Yaw Fm. | 36.3 ± 1.9 (n=1) (3) | | N/A | |
| 2013m288 | base Yaw Fm. | 50 ± 1.5 (n=1) (3) | | N/A | |
| 2013m281 | middle Yaw Fm. | 37.9 ± 1.4 (n=1) (3) | | N/A | |
| <u>Tonhe Formation</u> | | | | | |
| 16YADZ03 | sandstone, level 709 m | 35.3 ± 1.7 (n=1) (2) | 49 | 35.4 ± 1.8 (MSWD=1.8) (1) | 28.5 ± 2.4 (p(c2)=0.44) (1) |
| 16YADZ02 | sandstone, Level 799 m | 35.8 ± 1.2 (n=1) (2) | 52 | 28.3 ± 1.7 (MSWD=2.2) (1) | 24.2 ± 1.8 (p(c2)=0.06) (1) |
| 2013m289 | top Tonhe Fm. | 33.2 ± 1.1 (n=1) (3) | | N/A | |
| <u>Letkat Formation</u> | | | | | |
| 16letkat | sandstone, level 960 m | 26.7 ± 1 (n=3, MSWD=0.8) (2) | 59 | 21.7 ± 1.2 (MSWD=1.9) (1) | 19 ± 1.7 (p(c2)=0.02) (1) |
| 17letkat08 | sandstone, level 1425 m | 20.2 ± 1.2 (n=1) (2) | 80 | 19.8 ± 1.5 (MSWD=2.7) (1) | 17.4 ± 1.3 (p(c2)=0.09) (1) |
| 17letkat07 | sandstone, level 1862 m | 27 ± 0.8 (n=1) (1) | 57 | 20.4 ± 1.4 (MSWD=2.1) (1) | 18.2 ± 1.4 (p(c2)=0.47) (1) |
| 25-3-1 | sandstone, middle Letkat Fm. | 28.5 ± 1.8 (n=1) (4) | | N/A | |
| 25-4-2 | sandstone, top Letkat Fm. | 16.8 ± 1.3 (n=1) (4) | | N/A | |

Table 5.1: Youngest age populations for various geochronometers (Zircon U-Pb, apatite U-Pb and AFT) per sample, both from this study and previous studies: (1, in bold) = This study, (2) = Licht et al. (2019), (3) = Cai et al. (2019), (4) = Wang et al. (2014). Depths on the composite log are indicated as well. Best maximum age estimate for each formation (Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat) is highlighted per sample. U-Pb Age uncertainties for zircons and apatites include systematic uncertainty.

The Pondaung Formation, just below the Yaw Formation, has been dated at ~ 40 -39 Ma using a combination of geochronology and biostratigraphy in the Minbu Basin (Jaeger et al., 1999; Zaw et al., 2014; Licht et al., 2014b, 2015); this age is in agreement with the youngest zircon of another sample dated at 39.0 ± 1.3 Ma near the base of the Yaw Formation (Table 5.1). We thus assign an upper Bartonian age to the Yaw Formation by combining our constraints from magnetostratigraphy, the dated tuff and detrital zircon U-Pb dating. The magnetostratigraphic correlation confirms that the Yaw Formation was deposited under rapid sedimentation and subsidence rates (~ 0.6 m/k.y.), similar to previous estimations (Licht et al., 2019).

Above the Yaw Formation, our observations show sharp transitions in sedimentary facies, magnetic properties, mineralogy and maximum depositional ages at both the Yaw – Tonhe and Tonhe – Letkat

boundaries (Figs. 5.4-5.10, Table 5.1). These are interpreted as two depositional unconformities occurring in the Chindwin Basin, separating the Tonhe Formation from the underlying Yaw Formation and overlying Letkat Formation. Unfortunately, these unconformable contacts, alongside the large effect of overprint of the magnetic signal in the Tonhe and Letkat lithologies, make it difficult to extend our magnetostratigraphic correlation from the Yaw Formation upward. Yet, we can observe a distinct change in maximum depositional ages given by zircon U-Pb, apatite U-Pb and AFT dating results between the three formations (Figs. 5.3, 5.7, 5.8 and 5.10, Table 5.1). The youngest age at the base of the Tonhe Formation is 28.5 ± 2.4 Ma (AFT), while the youngest age higher in the section is 24.2 ± 1.8 Ma (AFT), both in agreement with the upper Oligocene age for the Tonhe Formation from palynology (Lwin et al., 2017; R. Morley, pers. com.).

The youngest AFT ages in the Letkat Formation are 19.0 ± 1.7 Ma, 18.2 ± 1.4 Ma and 17.4 ± 1.3 Ma; these ages are in agreement with a zircon dated at 16.8 ± 1.3 Ma at the top of the unit by Wang et al (2014). The Letkat Formation cannot be younger than 14-11 Ma, based on the mammalian fauna age of the Mingin Gravels (Bender, 1983). This would thus indicate an upper lower Miocene (19-16 Ma) up to a lower middle Miocene age (up to 16-14 Ma) for the Letkat Formation. Two points suggest that the Letkat Formation does not extend up to the middle Miocene and is upper lower Miocene only: (1) the Natma and Shwethamin Formations form an additional 3 km thick sequence of fluvial deposits between the Letkat Formation and the base of the Mingin Gravels (United Nations, 1978a); if the Letkat extended up to the upper lower Miocene, both units would require extremely high depositional and subsidence rates (>1.5 m/k.y.) to be deposited before 14-11 Ma; (2) the very short time lag between apatite youngest U-Pb and AFT age populations (~ 2 Myr for the three samples) indicates high exhumation rates in the source areas, and thus a short delay between the youngest AFT age and the actual depositional age of the unit. In summary, these constraints suggest significant depositional hiatuses before deposition of both the Tonhe and Letkat Formations. The first unconformity should be of latest Eocene to middle Oligocene age, while the second unconformity is likely of latest Oligocene to early Miocene age.

5.2. Changes in depositional environment

The combination and alternation of facies associations FA1 to FA4 in the Yaw Formation have previously been interpreted as reflecting a barrier-bound, quasi-closed estuary (Licht et al., 2019) and our interpretations here are in line with this previous work. Facies association FA1 with black mudstones and siderite beds reflects the sub-tidal, anoxic central basin depositional environment of the estuary (Anthony et al., 1996). FA2 reflects near-shore environments, tidal flat and intertidal marsh or freshwater lakeshore deposits during periods of estuary closure (Licht et al., 2019). FA3

and FA4 are attributed to respectively bay-head deltaic river distributaries and coastal swamps (paleo-histosols).

By contrast, the Tonhe and Letkat Formations are characterized by pure fluvial deposition, suggesting complete overfilling of the Chindwin Basin. Thick, wide bodies made of trough cross-beddings lacking any clear inclined heterolithic stratification, and sometimes capped by finer grained sets of pedogenised sands, suggest fluvial channel bodies typical of braided river systems (Leeder, 2009). Yet both fluvial units display clear differences. The Tonhe Formation, with its coarse channel bodies (commonly gravelly) regularly alternating with thick ultisols, recalls braided channels in distal alluvial fans where channel avulsion is common and can create such regular packages (Leeder, 2009). The Letkat Formation is more monotonous and recalls long-term aggradation of a wide braided river and its floodplain; the replacement of ultisols by vertisols in the rare pedogenised fine-grained deposits suggest a shift to a more seasonal or drier climate at the time of deposition (Retallack, 2008).

Magnetic properties of these three geological units are also very different (Figs. 5.5-5.7). The magnetic properties of the Yaw Formation samples do not evidence a significant contribution of magnetite to the magnetic susceptibility, as it is mainly controlled by paramagnetic minerals. Framboidal pyrites are observed in SEM, and magnetic susceptibility changes around 370°C suggests that pyrite transformed to magnetite upon heating. The main susceptibility peaks in the Yaw Formation (up to 0.002 SI) are however associated with siderite layers. Siderite also transforms to magnetite upon heating and therefore we cannot discard a siderite presence in most samples. In addition, SEM images show dissolution features in quartz grains (Figs. 5.5 and 5.6). There are three potential causes to explain the lack of magnetite in the Yaw Formation sediments. The first one is a source poor in detrital magnetite. The second is the almost complete dissolution of iron-bearing minerals, such as magnetite, resulting in the formation of pyrite. This is a common process in anoxic depositional environments that are rich in organic material and sulphides (Roberts, 2015). Finally, chemical weathering in the upstream areas could have supplied enough iron to the basin for the formation of siderite-rich carbonate layers, possibly by dissimilatory iron reduction occurring in anoxic conditions (Tang et al., 2018). Chemical weathering of magnetite was potentially prolonged by sediment recycling. The magnetic properties of the Yaw Formation show that magnetite grains were not completely dissolved or otherwise were formed anew by early diagenesis, as they preserve a primary paleomagnetic record, evidenced by well-defined normal and reverse magnetozones with similar demagnetizations and no outliers (Section 4.3, fig. 5.7).

The magnetic and mineralogical properties of the Tonhe Formation indicate a clear disappearance of pyrite and siderite (Figs. 5.5 and 5.6), likely representing the shift from estuarine to a purely fluvial environment lacking anoxic conditions. This is even more apparent in the braided river depositional environment of the overlying Letkat Formation, where magnetic properties are dominated by layers of large detrital magnetite grains and occasionally the occurrence of hematite in finer-grained, pedogenised overbank deposits (Figs. 5.5-5.7). These changes in magnetic properties suggest a lack of anoxic conditions in contrast to the Yaw Formation, implying that chemical alteration of (magnetic) minerals during diagenesis and recycling played a much less significant role here (Roberts, 2015). This is further evidenced by the occurrence of larger and more angular sedimentary clasts, also comprising less stable minerals, such as serpentinized olivine and epidote (Fig. 5.6).

Hence, the first unconformity between the Yaw Formation and Tonhe Formation shows an abrupt change from an anoxic estuarine to a purely fluvial depositional environment. This change in sedimentation conditions becomes even more pronounced in the braided river depositional environment of the Letkat Formation.

5.3. Sedimentary provenance

5.3.1. Yaw Formation

The bulk of detrital zircon and apatite U-Pb ages in the Yaw Formation, dated between 40 and 120 Ma (Fig. 5.8), correspond to the age span of volcanic activity in the proximal WPA (Zhang et al., 2017), suggesting this arc was a dominant source for sediments in the Chindwin Basin until at least the late Eocene, as already proposed in previous studies (Cai et al., 2019; Licht et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2014). However, the Wuntho Ranges (northern segment WPA) directly east of the Chindwin Basin has a more limited volcanic age range compared to the Yaw Formation, only yielding two age groups of ~110-90 Ma and ~42-36 Ma (Barley & Zaw, 2009; Gardiner et al., 2017; Licht et al., 2020; Lin et al., 2019). Furthermore, seismic interpretations show large parts of the WPA were buried by Eocene sediments within the CMB (Zhang et al., 2017). These observations suggest that the Yaw Formation, including its significant population of ~80-50 Ma zircons (Fig. 5.8; Appendix 2, Supplementary Table 2), was not solely sourced by the WPA intersecting the CMB.

North of the BT, ~80-50 Ma volcanic ages are present in the Sodon Batholith and in the Lohit Batholith, which are correlated with the WPA (Haproff et al., 2019; Lin et al., 2019) and could potentially be located in the reconstructed Greater Burma region as part of the Trans-Tethyan Arc (Fig. 5.11a; Westerweel et al., 2019). For these reasons, we propose that the exhuming northernmost perpetuation of the WPA, forming a segment of the Trans-Tethyan Arc in the Greater Burma region, should have significantly contributed to the late Eocene sediment supply of central

Myanmar alongside the Wuntho Ranges (Fig. 5.11a). Similarly, pre-Cretaceous zircons in the Yaw Formation could have been supplied by exhuming basement rocks in the Greater Burma region to the north, because the Eocene Phokphur conglomerates in the northern IBR (Aitchison et al., 2019; Cai et al., 2019) and Eocene sediments in the northernmost Chindwin Basin (Arboit et al., 2020) have comparable pre-Cretaceous age peaks as the Yaw Formation suggesting similar sourcing (Fig. 8). Yaw Formation sourcing from north of the BT could have occurred in the Burmese back-arc where sparse paleocurrent measurements suggest southward directed drainage systems since the late Eocene (Fig. 5.11a; Thein & Maung, 2017). In any case, apatite U-Pb and AFT ages for the Yaw Formation are up to ~30 Ma older than the depositional age of the unit, suggesting that the Yaw Formation sources were just starting to get exhumed and that deeply buried rocks had not been exposed yet.

5.3.2. Tonhe Formation

The zircon U-Pb age distributions from two sandstones of the Tonhe Formation are almost indistinguishable from those of the Yaw Formation (Fig. 5.8). However, the third uppermost sandstone displays an age distribution that is statistically more similar to the Letkat sandstones. An increase in petrographic maturity is shown by the presence of large quartz gravels and illustrated in sandstone grain-counting results (Licht et al., 2019). Apatite U-Pb and AFT ages from the Tonhe Formation are also much younger compared to those in the Yaw Formation, as well as volcanic ages in the WPA (Section 5.3.1). They are also much younger than zircon U-Pb ages in the Tonhe Formation itself, with AFT ages being almost coeval to the proposed upper Oligocene age of deposition of the unit based on palynological evidence. Finally, the sedimentary facies of the Tonhe Formation, corresponding to an alluvial fan setting, suggest a relatively proximal source.

Together this suggests the source remained the WPA and Greater Burma basement similar to the Yaw Formation. Prolonged exhumation in the Greater Burma region exposed more deeply buried rocks by this time, explaining the late Oligocene AFT ages that are close to the depositional age of the Tonhe Formation (Fig. 5.10; Table 5.1). Furthermore, the transitional provenance of the Tonhe Formation in between the Yaw and Letkat Formations and the observed increase in petrographic maturity could be explained by reworking of sedimentary rocks from the exhuming margins of the Chindwin Basin (Fig. 5.9).

5.3.3. Letkat Formation

The zircon U-Pb age distributions of the Letkat sandstones are significantly different from the underlying formations, characterized by (1) a decreased contribution of older, pre-Cretaceous zircons, (2) an increase of the Paleogene zircon age population and (3) the presence of 27 to 17 Ma zircon U-Pb ages, younger than the late Eocene magmatic event in the WPA (Mitchell et al., 2012;

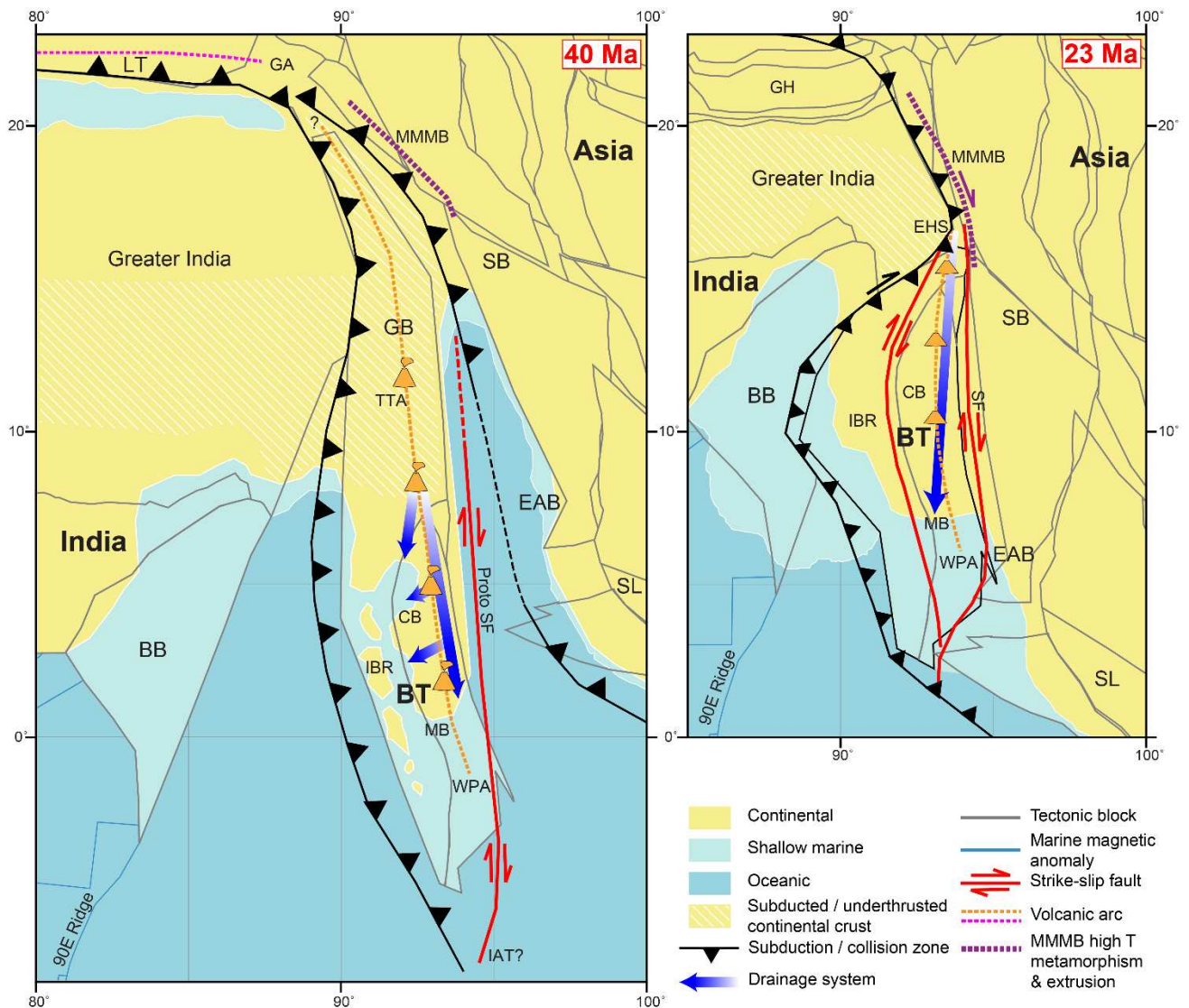
Wang et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2017). This is accompanied by an increased occurrence of high-grade metamorphic grains (Section 4.2, fig. 5.6) and negative $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values (Wang et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2019). Apatite U-Pb and AFT ages from Letkat sandstones provide the most interesting constraints on the age and source of these sediments, indicating rapid exhumation during the early Miocene, with only ~ 2 Ma lag between these ages (Table 5.1).

The presence of young Oligo-Miocene zircon ages indicates a contribution of the MMMB where these ages are present (Mitchell et al., 2012). The MMMB was located in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis north(-east) of the BT during deposition of the Letkat Formation (Fig. 5.11b). Modern river sands from the Upper Irrawaddy River draining the MMMB in northern Myanmar and in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis are dominated by Paleogene grains (Garzanti et al., 2016), display young grains (30-17 Ma) and are notably poor in pre-Cretaceous zircons despite draining pre-Cretaceous metamorphics, further suggesting that this area could be an important source. The occurrence of ultramafic and high-grade metamorphic minerals, including the abundance of large detrital magnetite grains, in the Letkat deposits (Section 4.2.2) and the appearance of Cenozoic zircons with negative $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values also support input from the MMMB (Gardiner et al., 2018). Finally, Ar-Ar ages on MMMB rocks in northern Myanmar and in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis indicate early Miocene exhumation, coeval to AFT ages of Letkat sandstones (Bertrand et al., 2001; Haproff et al., 2019). This is coeval with a major phase of shortening, thrusting and exhumation that has been documented for the Himalayan orogen during the early Miocene (e.g. Garzanti, 2019; Vannay et al., 2004). In the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis directly north of the BT, this phase was even more rapid and intense with similar short lag times as recorded by our apatite U-Pb and AFT ages in the Letkat Formation (Table 5.1; Godin et al., 2006; Haproff et al., 2019; Kellett et al., 2013; Najman et al., 2019).

However, the MMMB largely lacks the ~ 100 Ma magmatic rocks that are prominent in the WPA. Because this age is still significant in Letkat sandstone age distributions, the WPA probably remained a substantial source in addition to the MMMB signal. This dual sourcing suggests the development of an integrated fluvial system in the CMB in the early Miocene, draining north to south. This is in agreement with SSW paleocurrent measurements in the Letkat Formation (Licht et al., 2019), coeval provenance data in the Minbu Basin showing a similar northern MMMB input (Zhang et al., 2019) and the sedimentary facies of the Letkat Formation that recall the set-up of a wide braided river and its floodplain.

Figure 5.11: Paleogeography of the Burma Terrane at 40 Ma (left) and 23 Ma (right). Reconstructions were made with GPlates software (Müller et al., 2018), adapted from Westerweel et al. (2019) and

modified using new tectonic constraints from Morley et al. (2020) as well as deforming plate margins (Müller et al., 2019) for the Burma Terrane, Greater India and Bay of Bengal. Abbreviations: BB = Bay of Bengal, BT = Burma Terrane, CB = Chindwin Basin, EAB = Eastern Andaman Basins, EHS = Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis, GA = Gangdese Arc, GB = Greater Burma, GH = Greater Himalayas, IAT = India-Australia Transform, IBR = Indo-Burman Ranges, LT = Lhasa Terrane, MB = Minbu Basin, MMMB = Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt, SB = Sibumasu, SF = Sagaing Fault, SL = Sundaland, TH = Tethyan Himalayas, TTA = Trans-Tethyan Arc, WPA = Wuntho-Popa Arc.



6. Implications for regional tectonic evolution

We explore here potential tectonic control on sedimentation in the Chindwin Basin that may explain the abrupt changes in sedimentary facies, magnetic properties, mineralogy and provenance.

6.1. Late Eocene – middle Oligocene unconformity

The sedimentary facies, magnetostratigraphy and provenance of the Yaw Formation record rapid subsidence (~0.6 m/k.y.) in the Chindwin Basin during the late Eocene. Moreover, there is evidence for coeval uplift in the WPA (Zhang et al., 2017), and incipient emergence of the IBR that sustained the quasi-closed estuarine system of the Chindwin Basin (Licht et al., 2019; Najman et al., 2020). The rapid subsidence has been related to pull-apart deformation of the Burmese forearc (Licht et al., 2019; Rangin, 2018). This is interpreted to relate to major dextral strike-slip displacement east of the BT, along a Proto-Sagaing Fault or India-Australia Transform (Fig. 5.11a; Morley et al., 2020; Westerweel et al., 2019).

The rapid subsidence is interrupted by the latest Eocene - middle Oligocene unconformity constrained by this study. It marks the onset of an uplift phase in the northern BT sometime in this period, evidenced by the occurrence of reworked sediments in the Tonhe Formation that were likely exhumed before (Section 5.3.2; figs. 5.3 and 5.7), and a late Eocene - Oligocene depositional hiatus observed within sedimentary sequences along the WPA (Zhang et al., 2017). The unconformity is also coeval with a proposed uplift event in the IBR (Licht et al., 2019; Morley et al., 2020; Najman et al., 2020), while continuous sedimentation prevailed in the Minbu Basin to the south (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019).

This uplift phase in the northern BT could be explained by the collision of India and the BT along the northern segment of the IBR, recorded by Eocene emplacement of the Western Belt Ophiolite onto the Indian passive margin in the Naga Hills (Aitchison et al., 2019). However, the timing of this emplacement as suggested by Aitchison et al. (2019) is likely earlier in the Eocene, which is more in agreement with an initial early Paleogene (Paleocene - early Eocene) collision of India with the Trans-Tethyan Arc shown by plate reconstructions (Westerweel et al., 2019). According to these reconstructions, this first collision is followed by the collision of India, including the Greater Burma region, with the Asian margin during the late Eocene (Fig. 5.11a; Haproff et al., 2020; Morley et al., 2020; Westerweel et al., 2019). This is supported by the coeval late Eocene onset of high temperature metamorphism along the MMMB (Searle et al., 2007, 2017, 2020) and late Eocene thrusting in the Eastern Himalayan collision zone north of the IBR (Haproff et al., 2020), which these studies also attributed to the India-Asia collision. This together leads us to propose that the latest Eocene - middle Oligocene unconformity from this study was induced by the onset of the collision of India and Greater Burma with Asia in the Eastern Himalayas.

Furthermore, plate reconstructions suggest that deformation associated with this collision would have propagated from north to south starting in the late Eocene (Fig. 5.11a; Morley et al., 2020;

Westerweel et al., 2019). This fits with the late Eocene setting of the IBR with ongoing continental collision in the northern IBR (Aitchison et al., 2019), incipient emergence of the central IBR (Licht et al., 2019; This study), and no or only localized uplift in the southern IBR (Gough et al., 2020). It also fits with the prevailing marine conditions and ongoing subsidence in the Minbu Basin (Gough et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2019), in contrast to the latest Eocene - middle Oligocene unconformity to the north (This study). This southward propagating collision event in the BT and Eastern Himalayas is consistent with our proposition that the source for the Yaw Formation includes WPA rocks that were presumably exhuming farther north in the Greater Burma region that has now disappeared in the collision zone (Section 5.3.1). This northern extent of the BT would have entered the collision zone in the late Eocene as part of the Trans-Tethyan Arc, while the majority of the BT comprising the CMB farther south was still separated from the Asian margin (Fig. 5.11a; Morley et al., 2020).

6.2. Late Oligocene – early Miocene unconformity

The latest Oligocene - early Miocene unconformity is characterized by significant changes in sedimentary facies, provenance, magnetic properties and mineralogy. Notably, there are abrupt shifts towards late Oligocene - early Miocene zircon U-Pb and apatite U-Pb maximum depositional ages (Table 5.1), early Miocene AFT ages (Fig. 5.10), and braided river sandstones containing an abundance of metamorphic grains and detrital magnetite (Figs. 5.3, 5.6 and 5.7). Furthermore, it corresponds to a basin-wide late Oligocene angular unconformity on seismic lines (Zhang et al., 2017). The unconformity is coeval with pronounced exhumation in the IBR (Najman et al., 2020) as well as in the northern segment of the WPA (Li et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2017, 2019), indicative of a major deformation event. This period is a time of important regional deformation and drainage reorganisation across the entire Himalayan orogen, particularly around the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis (Garzanti, 2019; Godin et al., 2006; Haproff et al., 2019; Kellett et al., 2013; Najman et al., 2019; Vannay et al., 2004), leading to the development of the modern Himalayan drainage systems (Bracciali et al., 2015). In the Chindwin Basin, the early Miocene Letkat Formation records the first clear sediment input from rapidly exhuming, deeply buried metamorphosed rocks of the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis, evidenced by the appearance of early Miocene apatite U-Pb and AFT ages recording short lag times (Section 5.3.3), as well as sandstones rich in high-grade metamorphic grains.

Plate tectonic reconstructions (Fig. 5.11b; Morley et al., 2020; Rangin, 2018; Westerweel et al., 2019) show that the entire BT is indenting the Eastern Himalayan collision zone at the onset of the Miocene, squeezed in between India and the Asian margin during its ongoing northward motion. Therefore, we propose that the latest Oligocene to early Miocene unconformity constrained by this

study is the result of this indentation, enhancing orogenic build-up at the collision front, with shortening within the BT and potential underthrusting of the Greater Burma region. This caused major uplift and exhumation in the Eastern Himalayan orogen and the BT, notably the MMMB and the WPA (Godin et al., 2006; Kellett et al., 2013; Li et al., 2013; Najman et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2017), providing the dual sourcing of the Letkat Formation. Interestingly, plate reconstructions show a similar timing of southeast directed extrusion of tectonic blocks away from the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis, such as the Tengchong and Baoshan blocks (Li et al., 2018; Tong et al., 2013; Westerweel et al., 2019). This is also coeval with phases of extrusion-related exhumation and shearing in the northern MMMB (Bertrand et al., 2001; Bertrand & Rangin, 2003). We suggest that these events could be a consequence of ongoing indentation of the BT (Fig. 5.11b). These events would have slowed down the motion of the BT relative to India, leading to more pronounced dextral strike-slip faulting in the IBR during the Neogene (Rangin, 2018; Rangin et al., 2013).

7. Conclusions

Our new results from the late Eocene to early Miocene sedimentary infill of the Chindwin Basin in the Burmese forearc constrain two unconformities that reveal a two-stage interaction of the BT with the Asian margin during its northward motion alongside India. Observations from sedimentary facies and magnetic mineralogy show that the first unconformity between the late Eocene Yaw Formation and late Oligocene Tonhe Formation marks the transition of an anoxic estuarine to a purely fluvial depositional environment, alongside a larger contribution of reworked grains in the sediments. This first unconformity was determined to be of latest Eocene – middle Oligocene age, using a combination of magnetostratigraphy and the appearance of ~29-24 Ma AFT maximum depositional ages in the Tonhe Formation. Furthermore, our magnetostratigraphic results infer rapid ~0.6 m/k.y. subsidence of the Chindwin Basin during deposition of the Yaw Formation. Cessation of subsidence recorded by the first unconformity was likely induced by the initial collision of India, including the Greater Burma region (the northern extension of the BT) and the northern IBR, with the Asia margin. Both the Yaw and Tonhe Formations have a differing zircon age record compared to the WPA directly east of the Chindwin Basin, suggesting that the exhuming northern extension of the WPA in the Greater Burma region was an additional source region throughout the Eocene and Oligocene.

The second unconformity of late Oligocene – early Miocene age is characterized by an abrupt shift towards braided river sandstones rich in high-grade metamorphic grains and detrital magnetite, as well as the appearance of early Miocene (~20-17 Ma) zircon U-Pb, apatite U-Pb and AFT ages. Short lag times of ~2 Ma between the apatite U-Pb and AFT ages record rapid exhumation identical to major phases of thrusting, exhumation and extrusion in the Eastern Himalayan orogen and MMMB north of the BT. Furthermore, this unconformity can be traced across the BT and corresponds to a

phase of uplift and exhumation of the WPA. Hence, this regional deformation phase is interpreted to result from the entire BT indenting the Eastern Himalayan collision zone. Our findings support recent plate reconstructions showing that the BT was part of a Trans-Tethyan Arc, and moved at least 2000 km northward alongside India since the late Eocene.

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Supplementary figures

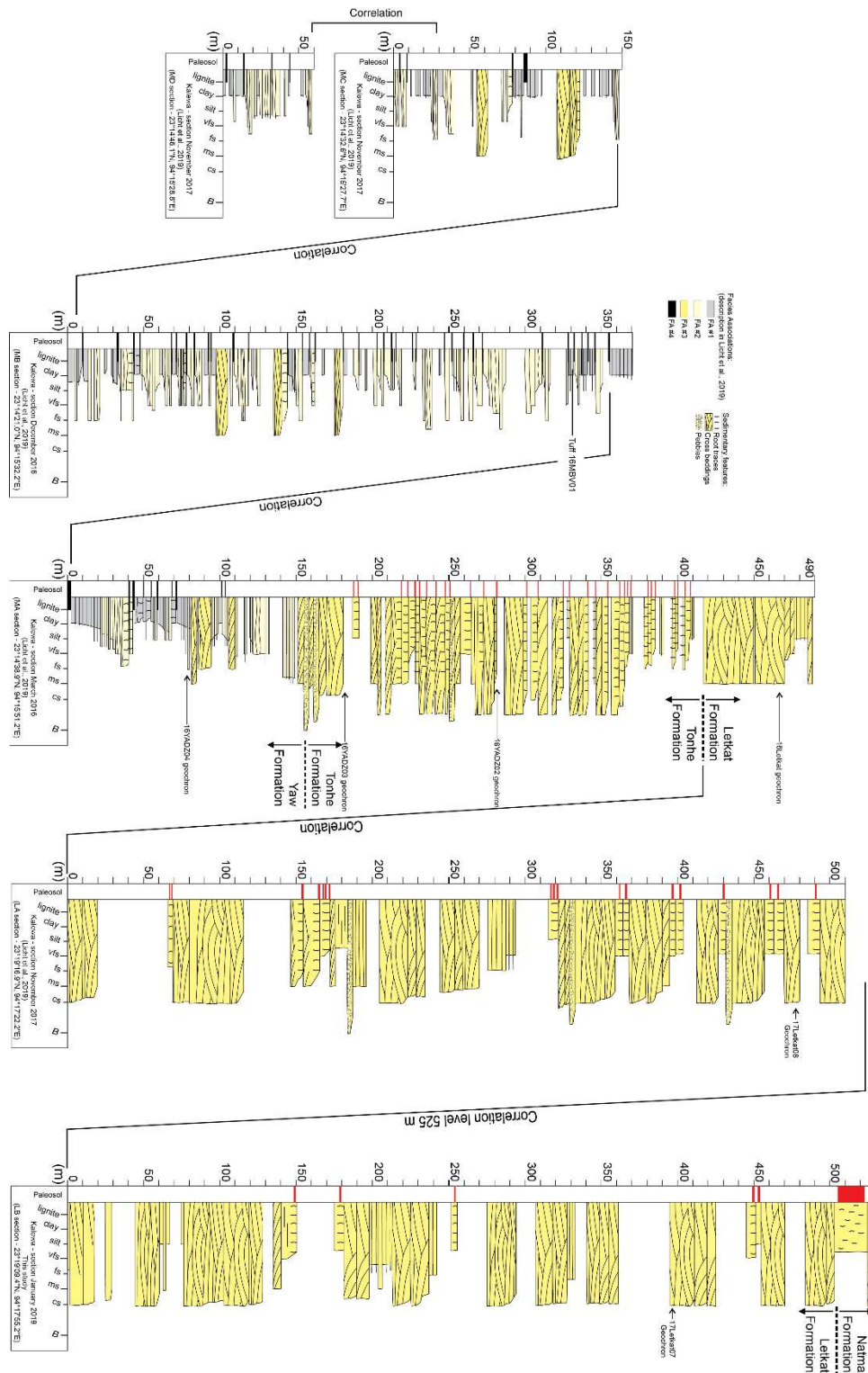


Figure 5.S1: Detailed logs of the five sections from Licht et al. (2019) (MA, MB, MC, MD, LA) and this study (LB) with level of sandstones for zircon and apatite dating and facies associations from Licht et al. (2019). The locations of these logs are shown on figure 5.1b.

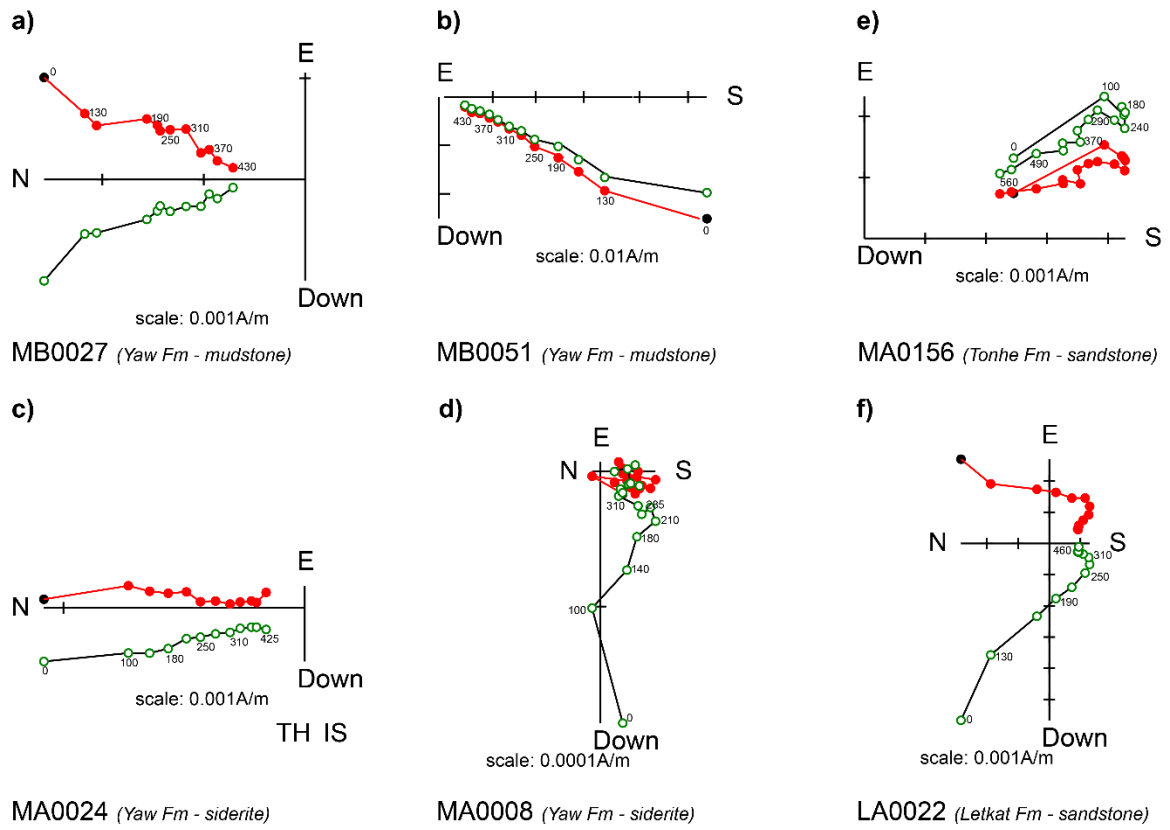


Figure 5.S2: Representative orthogonal demagnetization plots from the different formations and lithologies in this study. Both samples of reversed and normal polarity are shown.

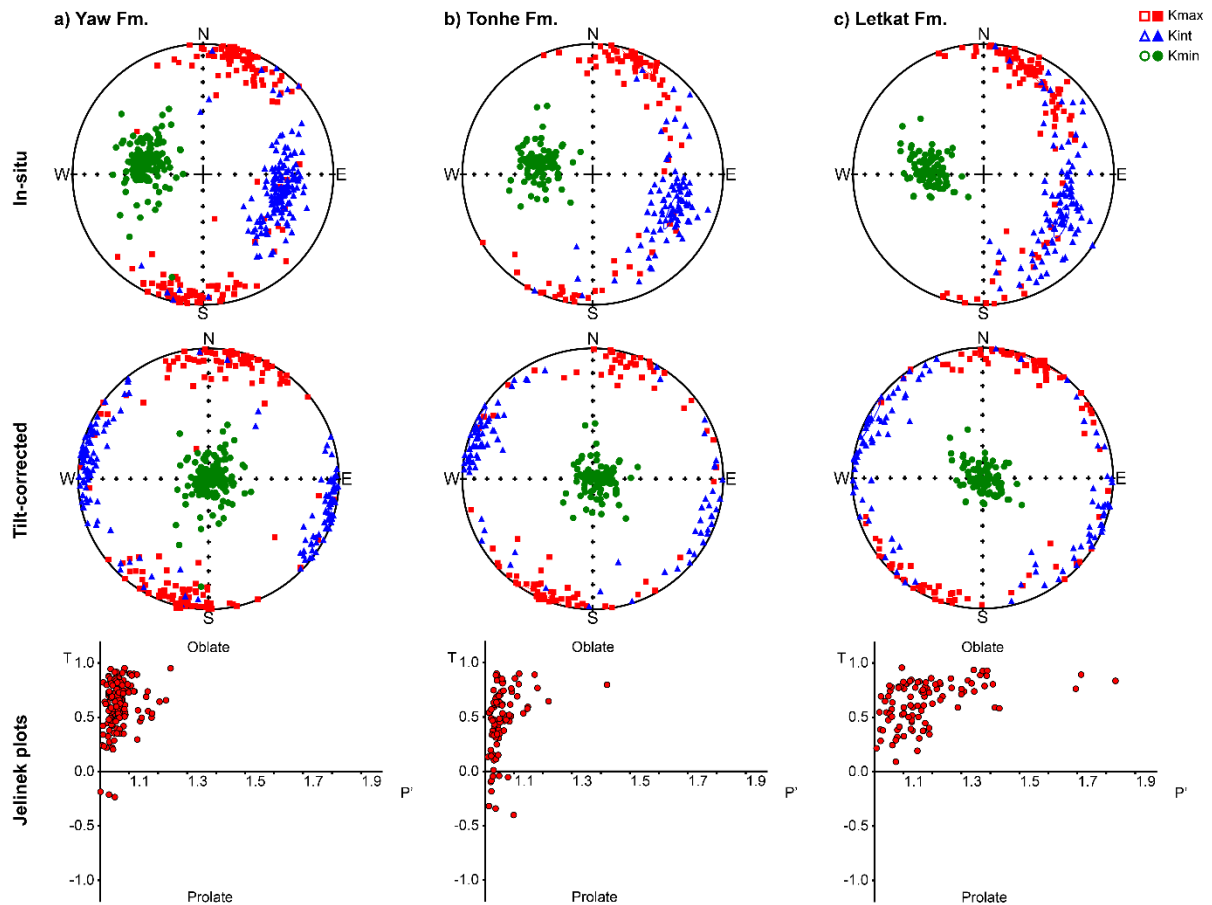
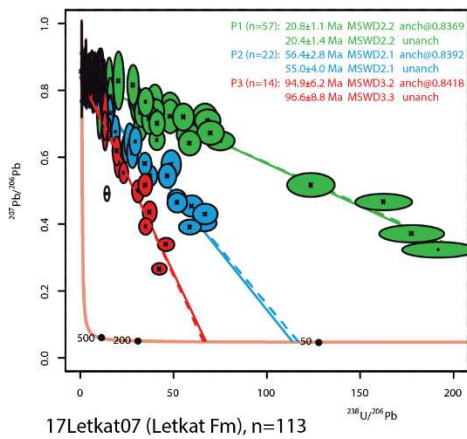
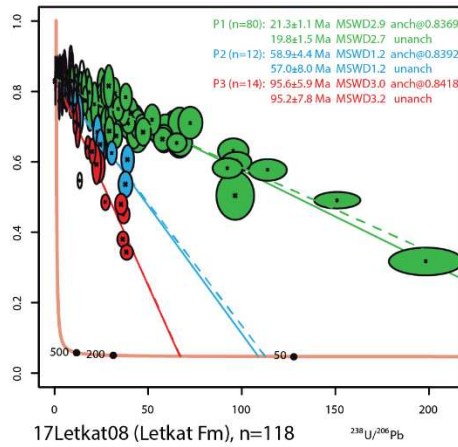
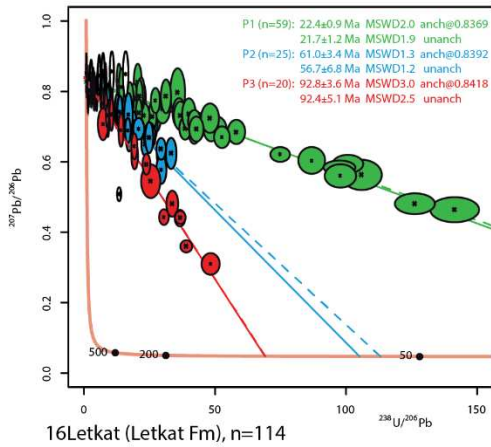
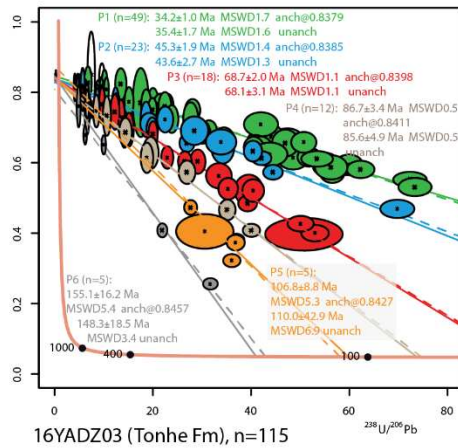
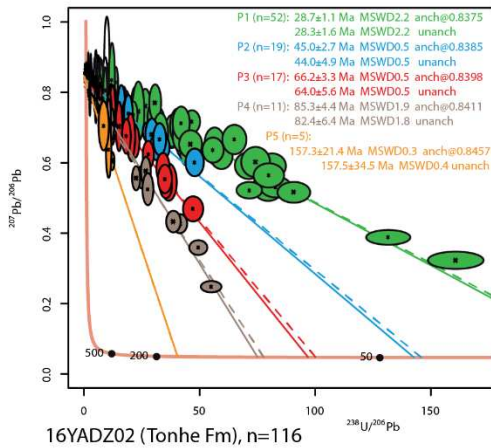
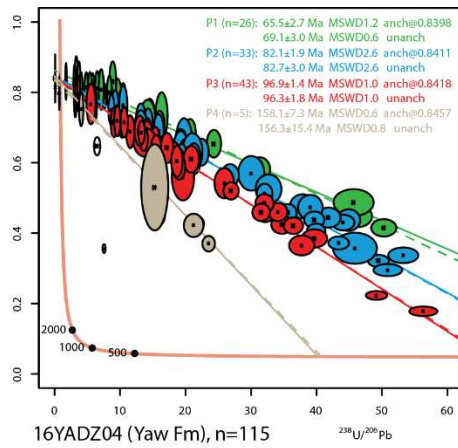
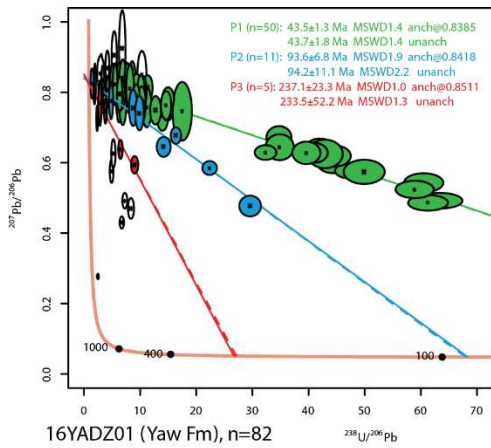


Figure 5.S3: Equal-area plots of the anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) of all samples in in-situ and after bedding correction, as well as Jelinek plots of the shape (T) of the anisotropy ellipsoid versus the corrected degree of anisotropy (P') for the Yaw (a), Tonhe (b) and Letkat (c) Formations.

Figure 5.S4: Tera-Wasserburg plots and regressions for U-Pb apatite data of every sample analyzed in this study. P1 to P6 indicate the age population (youngest to oldest). Ages are calculated for every sample, with anchored (@anch) and unanchored $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ values for common lead. Ellipses are 2s errors.



Chapter 6: Late Cretaceous to Miocene paleogeography of the India-Asia collision revealed by Burma Terrane (Myanmar) paleomagnetic data



*View on the Indo-Burman Ranges from the Minbu Basin.
(Sidoktaya, Myanmar, Fieldwork January 2019)*

Reference: *Manuscript in preparation.*

Abstract

The paleogeographic evolution of the India-Asia collision and the resulting formation of the Himalayan orogen remain an intensely debated topic, illustrated by a variety of disputed collision models. The large spatial knowledge gap due to understudying the eastern extension of the collision zone is an important cause for this unsettled debate. Notably, recent plate tectonic reconstructions have shown that the Burma Terrane (Myanmar), a microplate at the eastern edge of the Himalayan orogen, is key for understanding Asian geodynamic, paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatic evolution. Here we present new paleomagnetic data of Campanian - Maastrichtian, latest Paleocene – middle Eocene, late Eocene, middle Oligocene and middle Miocene age from the Burmese Terrane. Alongside previously published early Late Cretaceous and late Eocene results, these paleomagnetic constraints provide the detailed paleolatitudinal motion of the Burma Terrane, which were then incorporated in plate tectonic reconstructions of the India-Asia collision. Our paleomagnetic constraints show that the Burma Terrane remained at a southern hemisphere position distant from the southern Asian margin throughout the Late Cretaceous and early Paleogene, it was subsequently incorporated and moved northward with the Indian Plate in the latest Paleocene – middle Eocene, and it ultimately indented the Eastern Himalayan collision zone in the late Oligocene – early Miocene. Our findings support collision models with an initial latest Paleocene – middle Eocene collision of India with a Trans-Tethyan subduction system incorporating the Burmese volcanic arc and continental fragments of differing origin, before they conjointly moved northward towards Asia.

1. Introduction

The Himalayan-Tibetan orogen is the most dramatic mountain range on Earth with an impressive tectonic history involving the amalgamation of numerous terranes, in particular during the India-Asia collision. Therefore, it is often regarded as the archetype orogen for studying continental collision systems. However, the paleogeography and chronology of the India-Asia collision are still intensely debated (Hu et al., 2015; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013; Royden et al., 2008; Shen et al., 2001; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011, 2018; Westerweel et al., 2019). This debate is further complicated by an enormous spatial gap in investigating the paleogeographic evolution of the India-Asia collision, because the ~1500 km eastern extend of the collision zone remains understudied compared to the central orogen. The Burma Terrane (BT, also named West Burma Block) of Myanmar constitutes the major microplate at the eastern edge of the Himalayan collision zone. This unique position makes the BT not only a crucial component in understanding Himalayan tectonics, but its paleogeographic evolution is also of considerable interest for Asian biodiversity and paleoclimate studies, because it harbours important records of fossil amber biota (Grimaldi et al.,

2002; Liu et al., 2020a; Poinar, 2018; Rasnitsyn & Öhm-Kühnle, 2018; Zheng et al., 2018) and monsoonal history (Licht et al., 2014a).

Due to a lack of paleogeographic constraints, the BT was usually placed close to its present-day location ($\sim 20^\circ\text{N}$) throughout the India-Asia collision (Replumaz et al., 2013; Replumaz & Tapponnier, 2003; Royden et al., 2008; van Hinsbergen et al., 2019), with the notable exception of Rangin (2017) who suggested a very different plate configuration with the BT attached to India during the Paleogene. Subduction along the BT constituted an essential part of the Asian active margin in these traditional collision models, mainly because the Wuntho-Popa Arc (WPA) of the BT was usually seen as the eastward continuation of the Gangdese Arc on the Lhasa Terrane (Lin et al., 2019; Mitchell et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2019a), while the Western Belt Ophiolite of the BT has been correlated with the Yarlung-Tsangpo Suture Zone (YTSZ; Liu et al., 2016; Mitchell, 1993). However, recent paleogeographic constraints from paleomagnetism, providing the first paleo-rotation and paleolatitude data from the BT, strongly question this proposed tectonic context. They yielded southern hemisphere to near-equatorial latitudes for the BT from the early Late Cretaceous (~ 95 Ma) up until the late Eocene (~ 40 Ma) with a major rotation of $\sim 60^\circ$ clockwise (CW) somewhere in between (Westerweel et al., 2019). This showed that the BT was initially thousands of kilometers away from the Asian margin, implying that it was rather part of an isolated near-equatorial Trans-Tethyan subduction system before it moved northward as part of the Indian Plate. These constraints inferred a two-stage India-Asia collision, where India first collided with this Trans-Tethyan Arc somewhere in the early Paleogene, after which they conjointly collided with Asia (Hall, 2012; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Westerweel et al., 2019; Zahirovic et al., 2016).

However, there are still significant unknowns in this new paleogeographic context, because it necessitates a fundamental revision of many aspects of the BT tectonic history. Most importantly, there is uncertainty regarding the chronology and locations of the collision of India with the Trans-Tethyan Arc, the coupling of the BT with the northward moving Indian Plate and the either separate or conjoint collision of the BT and (Greater) India with Sibumasu. The inferred timing and location of the (Greater) India – Sibumasu collision ranges from the Eocene at southern Sibumasu/Sundaland (Haproff et al., 2020; Sautter et al., 2019) to the late Oligocene – early Miocene at northern Sibumasu (Morley et al., 2020). A prolonged separation of the BT from Indochina would have important implications for determining the sourcing of the thick Cenozoic sedimentary basins characterizing the geology of the BT, as proposed major source regions include the Eastern Himalayan collision zone (Métivier et al., 1999; Robinson et al., 2014) and Sibumasu (Licht et al., 2013, 2019; Zhang et al., 2019b). A final significant unknown in the BT tectonic history is its origin, because contrasting Gondwanan, Cathaysian, intra-oceanic or composite origins have been

postulated (Licht et al., 2020; Metcalfe, 2013; Morley et al., 2020; Sevastjanova et al., 2016; Yao et al., 2017).

This study aims to resolve and reconcile these discrepancies regarding the tectonic history of the BT. To this end, we obtained new Campanian - Maastrichtian, latest Paleocene – middle Eocene, late Eocene, middle Oligocene and middle Miocene paleomagnetic data from the BT in addition to our previously published early Late Cretaceous and late Eocene data (Westerweel et al., 2019). This extensive dataset provides detailed constraints on the latitudinal motion of the BT. These constraints were then integrated into a complete plate tectonic model for the India-Asia collision, taking into account geodynamic, paleoenvironmental and sedimentary provenance data from the BT and eastern Himalayan orogen.

2. Geological setting

2.1. The Burma Terrane

2.1.1. Tectonic regime

The BT (Fig. 6.1) is the principal microplate at the eastern edge of the Himalayan orogen, constituting much of western and central Myanmar. Its Neogene tectonic regime is unique in this orogenic system, as it is controlled by hyper-oblique convergence between India and Indochina, resulting in a northward transcurrent motion of the BT. This northward motion was mostly accommodated by large-scale dextral strike-slip displacements along the Sagaing Fault that separates the BT from the Shan Plateau (Sibumasu) in the east. Dextral displacements along the Sagaing Fault have been estimated around 400 km since the Neogene by observations from structural geology (Maung, 1987; Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Morley, 2017b; Rangin et al., 2013; Socquet et al., 2006). Late Eocene paleomagnetic constraints from the BT show that it moved northward from a near-equatorial position with little rotation, suggesting that dextral displacement of the BT could have been over 2000 km since that time (Westerweel et al., 2019). The BT underwent contemporaneous pull-apart deformation (Licht et al., 2019; Rangin, 2018). The late Eocene paleomagnetic data further imply that there was virtually no relative motion between the BT and India throughout the Eocene - Oligocene, suggesting that strike-slip displacements were almost exclusively concentrated on the eastern margin of the BT (Westerweel et al., 2019), either along the Sagaing Fault, its precursor, or the India-Australia Transform (Morley et al., 2020; Morley & Arboit, 2019). By the late Oligocene – early Miocene, the BT entered the Eastern Himalayan collision zone, causing the dextral motion between the BT and Indochina to become more resisted. This decreased the relative motion of the BT with respect to India, leading to pronounced dextral strike-slip faulting (South Kabaw, Churachandpur Mao and Kaladan Faults) in the Indo-Burman Ranges (IBR) to the west

of the BT (Rangin, 2018; Rangin et al., 2013; Westerweel et al., 2020). This Neogene tectonic regime, characterized by dextral strike-slip faults east and west of the BT and ongoing indentation into the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis to the north, has been named the Burma mobile belt (Rangin, 2018; Rangin et al., 2013).

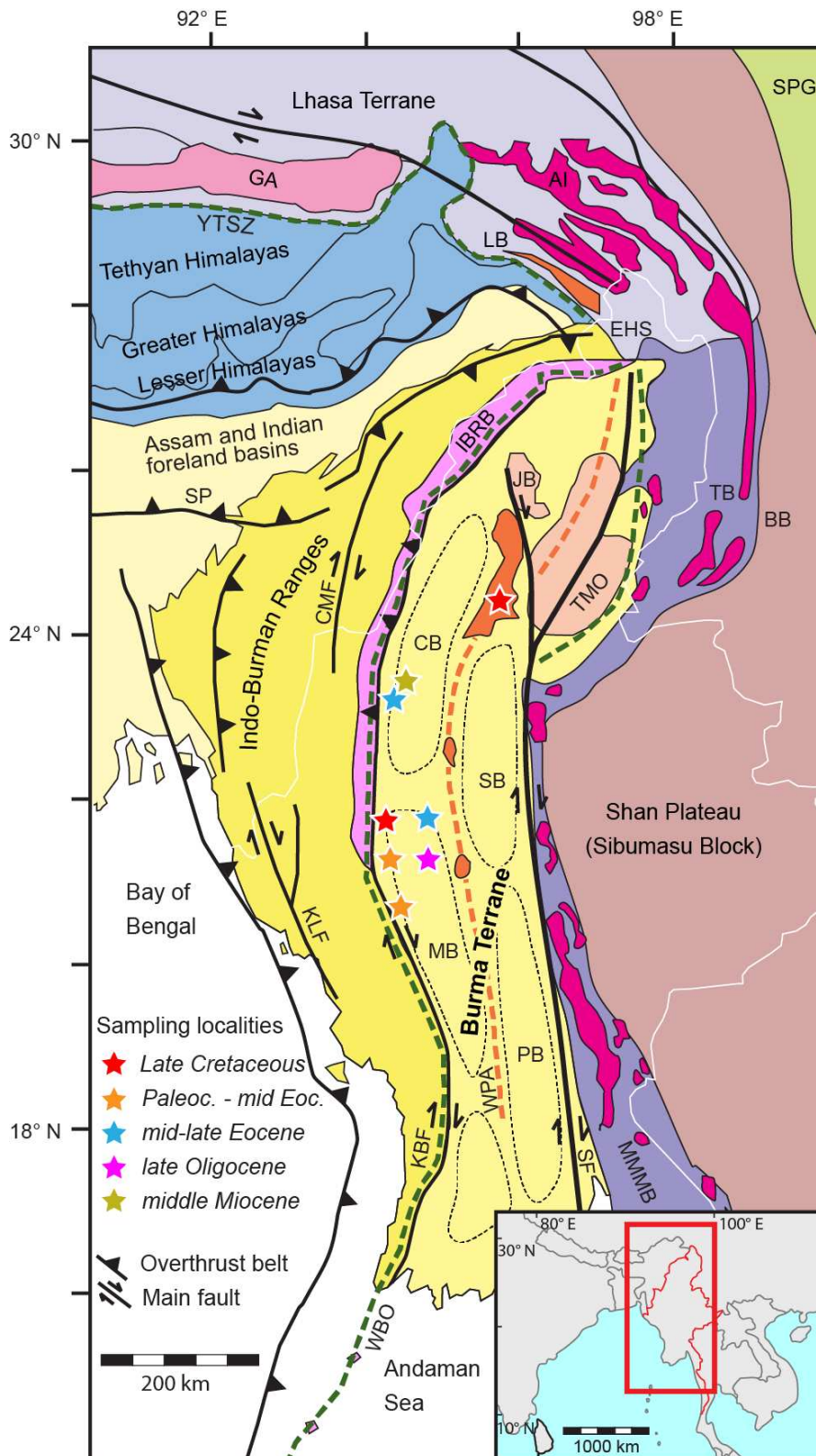


Figure 6.1: a) Generalized Myanmar geological map showing sampling paleomagnetic sampling localities of this study and Westerweel et al. (2019). Abbreviations: AI = Cretaceous-Paleogene Asian intrusives, BB = Baoshan Block, CB = Chindwin Basin, CMF = Churachandpur Mao Fault, EHS = Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis, GA = Cretaceous Gangdese Arc, IBRB: Indo-Burman Ranges basement, JB = Jade Belt Ophiolite, KBF = Kabaw Fault, KLF = Kaladan Fault, LB = Lohit Batholith, MB = Minbu Basin, MMMB = Mogok–Mandalay–Mergui Belt, PB = Pegu Basin, SB = Shwebo Basin, SF = Sagaing Fault, SPG = Songpan Ganze & Yangtze complexes, Tengchong Block, TMO = Tagaung-Myitkyina Ophiolite, WBO = Cretaceous Western Belt Ophiolite, WPA = Wuntho-Popa Arc, YTSZ = Yarlung-Tsangpo Suture Zone. Dashed black lines: Central Myanmar Basins (after Westerweel et al., 2019).

2.1.2. Burma Terrane basement

Further back in time, many aspects of the complicated geological history of the BT remain subject to debate. Exposures of the oldest known units of the BT are limited, but include the Triassic Pane Chaung Formation, Kanpetlet Schists and Shwedaung Formation. The first two crop out along the western margin of the BT in the IBR, while the latter is located in the northern WPA. The Pane Chaung and Shwedaung Formations have been tentatively correlated, based solely on their similar ages and turbiditic sedimentary facies (Mitchell, 2017; United Nations, 1978a). The Kanpetlet Schists likely represents the metamorphosed equivalent of the Pane Chaung Formation (Bannert et al., 2012; Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Morley et al., 2020; United Nations, 1978a), evidenced by similar U-Pb age distributions (Najman et al., 2020). Previously, the U-Pb age distributions of the Pane Chaung Formation were correlated to Sibumasu, suggesting that the BT was part of Indochina before the Mesozoic (Sevastjanova et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2019a). More detailed results from recent studies show that the main age peaks and $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values from detrital zircons in the Pane Chaung Formation closely resemble the Langjiexue Formation of the NE Himalayan collision zone, suggesting that it was deposited adjacent to the Indian area of northern Gondwana (NW Australia) during the Triassic (Cai et al., 2016, 2019; Wang et al., 2016; Yao et al., 2017). This would suggest that the BT separated from Gondwana after the Triassic.

However, several studies have proposed that the Pane Chaung Formation and Kanpetlet Schists constitute a separate tectonic block named Mount Victoria Block, which was accreted to the BT in the Cretaceous or early Paleogene (Acharyya, 2007; Barber & Crow, 2009; Metcalfe, 2013; Rangin et al., 2013; Searle et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2017a). The Aptian-Cenomanian Paung Chaung limestones of the BT contains clasts of the Kanpetlet Schists and Pane Chaung Block, and unconformably overlies them, indicating that the Mount Victoria Block should have been accreted to the BT by the mid-Cretaceous, if they were separated before at all (Mitchell, 2017; Morley et al., 2020).

In addition to Shwedaung Formation, Pane Chaung Formation and Kanpetlet Schists, there are descriptions of Permo-Triassic carbonates with a supposed Cathaysian affinity in the eastern BT (Barber & Crow, 2009; Oo et al., 2002; Ueno et al., 2016), which would suggest that at least part of the BT is Cathaysian in origin (Licht et al., 2020). However, the relationship of these carbonates with the BT remains equivocal (Metcalf, 2017), because they are located in strands of the Sagaing Fault and could thus simply represent displaced slices of Sundaland where these Cathaysian affinities are present.

2.1.3. The Wuntho-Popa Arc

During the early Late Cretaceous, subduction initiated along the southern margin of the BT (the present-day western margin, after $\sim 60^\circ$ CW rotation; Westerweel et al., 2019), evidenced by similar timing of ophiolite formation and emplacement of the Naga Hills-Kalemyo-Andaman Ophiolitic belt or simply Western Belt Ophiolite (Fareeduddin & Dilek, 2015; Htay et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2016; Singh et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2017b). This led to volcanic activity along the WPA, with paleomagnetic data implying that this arc was a segment of a near-equatorial Trans-Tethyan Arc (Westerweel et al., 2019). The main phase of magmatic activity in the WPA was from 110-90 Ma, followed by a much less intense phase from 70-40 Ma, and finally only sporadic activity in the Neogene (Barley & Zaw, 2009; Gardiner et al., 2015, 2017; Licht et al., 2020; Lin et al., 2019; Mitchell et al., 2012; Wang et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2017a). This magmatic history appears similar to other postulated Trans-Tethyan Arc segments, such as the intra-oceanic Kohistan Arc and Spontang Ophiolite in the Western Himalayas (Buckman et al., 2018; Jagoutz et al., 2019; Petterson, 2019), which could suggest a linkage (Licht et al., 2020).

A decrease in activity of the WPA since the Cenozoic is additionally evidenced seismic lines and drill cores along the WPA (Zhang et al., 2017a), which show that WPA batholiths are largely covered by Paleogene to Neogene sediments of the Central Myanmar Basins (CMB; Section 2.5). The Wuntho Ranges, the predominantly Mesozoic volcanic complex constituting a major segment of the WPA in the northern BT, is a likely exception to this. Overall, these observations suggest that the intensity of subduction of the Indian Plate beneath the Burmese margin decreased since the early Paleogene. The same seismic lines additionally show that the WPA underwent at least two phases of uplift during the late Eocene and late Oligocene – early Miocene (Zhang et al., 2017a).

2.2. The Indo-Burman Ranges

The IBR mainly consist of thick Mesozoic to Cenozoic flysch deposits and associated ophiolitic material that are displaced by multiple major dextral strike-slip faults (South Kabaw, Churachandpur Mao/Lelon and Kaladan Faults), together forming the western boundary of the BT with the Indian

continent. They initially developed in an accretionary prism setting related to subduction of the Tethyan and Indian oceanic lithosphere, and evolved into a fold-and-thrust belt by the late Eocene – early Oligocene after the onset of hyper-oblique convergence between India, the BT and Indochina (Bannert et al., 2012; Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Morley et al., 2020; Rangin, 2018; Rangin et al., 2013). Transpressional deformation has affected the IBR since the late Oligocene - early Miocene, as the western boundary of the Burma mobile belt (Rangin, 2018).

Traditionally, the IBR are divided into an Inner and Outer Wedge (Maurin & Rangin, 2009; United Nations, 1978a). The Outer Wedge consists of a fold and thrust belt deforming the Neogene clastic sediments of the Bengal fan with Himalayan affinity (Allen et al., 2008; Najman et al., 2020; Rangin, 2018). By contrast, the geology of the Inner Wedge is more complex, mainly because it comprises the Pane Chaung Formation and Kanpetlet Schists with a potentially separate history from the BT as part of the Mount Victoria Block (Section 2.1). Moreover, it contains the Western Belt Ophiolite, where there is uncertainty regarding the type of ophiolite, emplacement direction, and role as the potential suture of the BT with the Mount Victoria Block (Reviews in: Morley et al., 2020; Searle et al., 2017).

Geochronological data from the central IBR has constrained a major exhumation phase of the mountain range during the latest Oligocene – Miocene, and a possible precursory event in the late Eocene (Najman et al., 2020). This is in agreement by the late Eocene onset of molasse deposition in the IBR (Bannert et al., 2012; Ghose et al., 2014; Morley et al., 2020) and contemporaneous changes in sedimentary facies within the BT, interpreted as reflecting progressive emergence of the IBR (Licht et al., 2019). In the northern IBR (Naga Hills), an early Paleogene collision event has been postulated, recorded by the Eocene Phokphor conglomerate that is derived from the Western Belt Ophiolite but also exhibits age peaks identical to the older Pane Chaung Formation (Aitchison et al., 2019).

2.3. The Eastern Himalayan orogen

To the north and east of the BT and the Sagaing Fault, the Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt (MMMB) and the Jade Belt or Central Belt Ophiolite form the complex transition of the BT with the Asian margin, particularly the Shan Plateau that represents the western edge of Sibumasu. The MMMB consist of high-grade metamorphics and Jurassic to Cretaceous S-type intrusives with generally negative $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values, although I-type intrusives similar to the WPA are occasionally present as well (Lohit and Sodon Batholiths; Lin et al., 2019).

Plate tectonic studies have shown that the majority of the MMMB, including the Tengchong and Baoshan blocks, was extruded from the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis towards the southeast since approximately the late Paleogene (Li et al., 2018; Tong et al., 2013; Westerweel et al., 2019). The

MMMB records several important metamorphic events, starting with a latest Cretaceous to early Paleocene phase of metamorphism and partial melting. This was followed by a phase of high temperature metamorphism during the late Eocene – Oligocene, interpreted as reflecting the collision of India with the Asian margin (Searle et al., 2007, 2017, 2020). Finally, there was an Oligocene to early Miocene phase of rapid exhumation and uplift related to strike-slip deformation and extrusion of the MMMB (Bertrand et al., 2001; Bertrand & Rangin, 2003). The latter metamorphic event fits with the timing of south-eastward extrusion of the MMMB from the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis inferred by plate tectonic studies, as well as a significant phase of uplift and exhumation across the Eastern Himalayan orogen in the early Miocene (Garzanti, 2019; Godin et al., 2006; Haproff et al., 2019; Kellett et al., 2013; Najman et al., 2019; Vannay et al., 2004).

The Jade Belt is exposed at the northern edge of the Sagaing Fault and has an unclear emplacement age (Searle et al., 2017; Yui et al., 2013). A correlation of the Jade Belt with sporadic dismembered ophiolitic fragments on the trace of the Sagaing Fault has been proposed, together forming the Central Belt Ophiolite (Htay et al., 2017). However, the fragmentary descriptions of these ophiolitic fragments, aforementioned age uncertainties and intense deformation along the Sagaing Fault make regional tectonic relationships difficult to determine.

2.4. The Andaman Sea

The Andaman Sea represents a complex and partitioned back-arc extensional basin, which developed mostly in the Neogene along the oblique convergent margin formed due to the northward motion of the Indian and Australian Plates towards Asia. The tectonic setting of the Andaman Sea is characterized by complex interplay of extensional and dextral strike-slip fault systems, resulting in an overall pull-apart structural style (Curry, 2005). The tectonic regimes of the BT and Andaman Sea are mainly connected by the (South) Sagaing Fault and Shan/Mergui Fault horsetail structures, splaying into the East Andaman Fault farther south, where it transitions into the Andaman spreading centre (Rangin, 2018).

In this context, the Eastern Andaman Basins, which include the Mergui and North Sumatra Basins, represent the rifted and sheared margin of Sundaland, developed in a back-arc setting (Morley, 2017a). The main transtensional development phase of these basins occurred in the late Oligocene – early Miocene with NNW-SSE oriented extension, although basin development initiated already in the late Eocene – early Oligocene (Srisuriyon & Morley, 2014). Basin development has been related to N-S extension caused by crustal scale detachment and exhumation following an enormous underthrusting event with India (Sautter et al., 2019), while others argue that extension was initially oriented E-W and there is no evidence for such an underthrusting event (Morley, 2017a). The latter

arguments led to models where the Indian Plate was separated from the Indochina margin by an India-Australia Transform until the late Oligocene – early Miocene (Morley et al., 2020).

The Western Andaman Sea is characterized by an accretionary prism and an ophiolitic belt comprising the Andaman-Nicobar ridge. The Andaman-Nicobar Ophiolites were likely developed in the latest Cretaceous to early Paleogene (Morley & Searle, 2017; Pedersen et al., 2010) following supra-subduction spreading (Curry, 2005; Ghosh et al., 2017), and subsequently emplaced as slices in an accretionary prism setting before the Eocene (Morley & Searle, 2017). This timing and manner of ophiolite formation are similar to the Western Belt Ophiolite that are located to the north along the same ~N-S trend (Morley & Searle, 2017; Sengupta et al., 1990), resulting in tectonic models where the Andaman-Nicobar Ophiolites are linked with the northward moving BT (Morley et al., 2020). Others have proposed instead that the Andaman-Nicobar Ophiolites represent partitioned remnants of oceanic lithosphere that were originally juxtaposed with the Sumatran Woyla Arc (Advokaat et al., 2018; Plunder et al., 2020).

2.5. Central Myanmar Basins

The WPA subdivides the BT into a series of basins in forearc and a back-arc position, which are collectively called the Central Myanmar Basins (CMB). The Burmese back-arc consists of the northern Shwebo Basin and the southern Pegu Basin. Throughout the Cenozoic, both basins were characterized by southward prograding fluvial and tidal-influenced estuarine sequences, although the Paleogene deposits of the Pegu Basin remain poorly described (Bender, 1983; Khin, 1999; Pivnik et al., 1998; Thein & Maung, 2017). In the Quaternary, the Shwebo and Pegu Basins were unconformably overlain by the fluvial Irrawaddy Formation, similar to the rest of the CMB (Bender, 1983).

The Burmese forearc is usually divided into the southern Minbu (or Salin) Basin and northern Chindwin Basin, separated by a topographic high called the Pondaung Ranges (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019). Recent studies have shown a differing stratigraphic record between both forearc basins since the late Eocene, related to pull-apart deformation (Licht et al., 2019; Rangin, 2018; Westerweel et al., 2020). The sediments of the Burmese forearc were sampled for this study and hence their stratigraphy will be described below in more detail.

2.5.1. The Minbu Basin

The oldest sediments of the forearc sequence are the poorly exposed Paung Chaung limestones, which is Aptian-Cenomanian in age based on biostratigraphic constraints from orbitolinas, planktonic foraminifera and ammonites (Mitchell, 2017). It contains clasts of the BT basement

(Pane Chaung Formation, Western Belt ophiolite and Kanpetlet Schist) and unconformably overlies these units. The Albian-Maastrichtian Kabaw Formation is the second Cretaceous unit of the Burmese forearc, consisting of marine limestones, mudstones and sandstones (Bender, 1983; Cai et al., 2019; Mitchell, 2017). A recent stratigraphic study on the Kabaw Formation yielded maximum depositional ages of ~82-70 Ma from detrital zircons in the Chindwin Basin and ~73-70 Ma in the Minbu Basin (Cai et al., 2019). Moreover, tuff layers overlying amber-bearing sediments of the Kabaw Formation near the village of Tillin have provided an age of 72.1 ± 0.3 Ma (Zheng et al., 2018).

The Cretaceous sequence is unconformably overlain by a Paleocene to middle Eocene sedimentary sequence (Cai et al., 2019; United Nations, 1978a) that is comprised of four sedimentary formations, despite its relatively short age span. Unfortunately, these formations have poorly-defined stratigraphic boundaries and only sporadic geochronological constraints. The first formation within this sequence is the Paunggyi Formation (or Paunggyi conglomerates), which consists of turbiditic deposits including conglomerates, tuffs, volcanoclastics, sandstones, mudstones and limestones (Cai et al., 2019; United Nations, 1978a). The age of the Paunggyi Formation spans the entire Paleocene, based on foraminifera (United Nations, 1978a), ~65 Ma dated tuffs and ~70-62 Ma maximum depositional ages from detrital zircons (Cai et al., 2019). The Paunggyi Formation is followed by the Laungshe Formation, composed of marine mudstones and sandstones (Cai et al., 2019). This formation is poorly dated; foraminifera fossils yielded a lower to middle Eocene age at one locality north of the Kyauktu township, but occasional Paleocene components were suspected to be present elsewhere as well (Bender, 1983). The middle Eocene Tilin and Tabyin Formation have similar sedimentary facies as the Laungshe Formation (Bender, 1983), and there only one published geochronological constraint that yielded a maximum depositional age from detrital zircons of ~47 Ma (Cai et al., 2019). This age is close to the proposed ages for the Laungshe Formation. Because of their proximity to the IBR, this Cretaceous to middle Eocene sedimentary sequence is relatively more deformed than younger deposits. Locally, there is complex folding and numerous faults, although continuous sequences following the general ~N-S trend of the Burmese forearc occur as well (Fig. 6.S1; Pivnik et al., 1998). The sedimentary provenance of the Cretaceous to middle Eocene formations was interpreted to be derived from both volcanic arc and recycled uplifted sedimentary sources (Cai et al., 2019), indicated by U-Pb age distributions with ~100-60 Ma peaks and positive $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values similar to the WPA (Gardiner et al., 2015, 2017; Lin et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2017a), as well as significant populations of pre-Cretaceous zircons with similar age spectra as the BT basement (Allen et al., 2008; Naing et al., 2014; Najman et al., 2020).

On top of the Cretaceous to middle Eocene units lies the upper Eocene Pondaung Formation, dated at ~40 Ma (Jaeger et al., 2019; Zaw et al., 2014; Licht, et al., 2014b; Licht et al., 2015). The Pondaung

Formation is composed of westward directed, fluvio-deltaic sediments with a continental upper member containing carbonate-bearing paleosols, stacked channels, fossil vertebrates, and freshwater gastropods. The upper Eocene Yaw Formation overlies the Pondaung Formation and consists of shallow-marine, fine-grained sediments containing nummulites. All subsequent formations, the lower Oligocene Shwezetaung, middle Oligocene Padaung and upper Oligocene Okhmintaung Formations, conformably overlie the Yaw Formation (Gough et al., 2020; Pivnik et al., 1998). They are comprised of fluvio-deltaic to increasingly marine deposits towards the south (Bender, 1983; Gough et al., 2020). These units are followed by the lower to middle Miocene fluvio-deltaic sediments of the Pyawbwe, Kyaukkok and Obogon Formations. Finally, the middle Miocene - Pliocene Irrawaddy Formation unconformably covers the sequence in most of the CMB lowlands.

2.5.2. The Chindwin Basin

The sedimentary sequence of the Chindwin Basin is similar to the Minbu Basin up until the upper Eocene Yaw Formation, which is shallow-marine in the Minbu Basin, but is characterized by shallow marine to estuarine/fluvio-deltaic sediments in the Chindwin Basin (Licht et al., 2019).

The Yaw Formation is overlain by the exclusively fluvial deposits of the upper Oligocene Tonhe Formation and lower Miocene Letkat Formation (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2019; Westerweel et al., 2020). In contrast to continuous deposition in the Minbu Basin, the late Eocene to early Miocene of the Chindwin Basin is characterized by large depositional hiatuses, which are contemporaneous with basin-wide unconformities. These were linked to major uplift and exhumation phases in the northernmost BT, which eventually entered the Eastern Himalayan collision zone during the late Oligocene – early Miocene (Westerweel et al., 2020).

On top of the Letkat Formation, the thick Natma and Shwethamin Formations consist of fossiliferous fluvial sandstones interlayered with abundant paleosols (Bender, 1983; United Nations, 1978a). These formations should be of middle Miocene age, younger than the Letkat Formation, which has yielded 17 Ma maximum depositional ages, and older than the overlying Mingin Gravels, which has yielded 14-11 Ma fossil mammals (*Tetralophodon* cf. *Falconeri*, *Bunolophodon* cf. *pandionis*, *Bunolophodon* *angust. palaeoindicus*, *Listriodon pentapotamiae*) coeval to the Chinji fauna of Pakistan (Bender, 1983). Similar to the Minbu Basin, the Irrawaddy Formation covers the Chindwin Basin sedimentary sequence.

3. Methods

3.1. Paleomagnetic sampling

Conventional paleomagnetic core plug samples were obtained from several Cenozoic localities with differing lithologies across the Burmese forearc in western Myanmar, in both the Minbu and Chindwin Basins (Figs. 6.1 and 6.2, Table 6.1, Table 6.S1). Sampling and orientation of the samples were done using standard paleomagnetic field equipment and procedures with both magnetic and sun compasses.

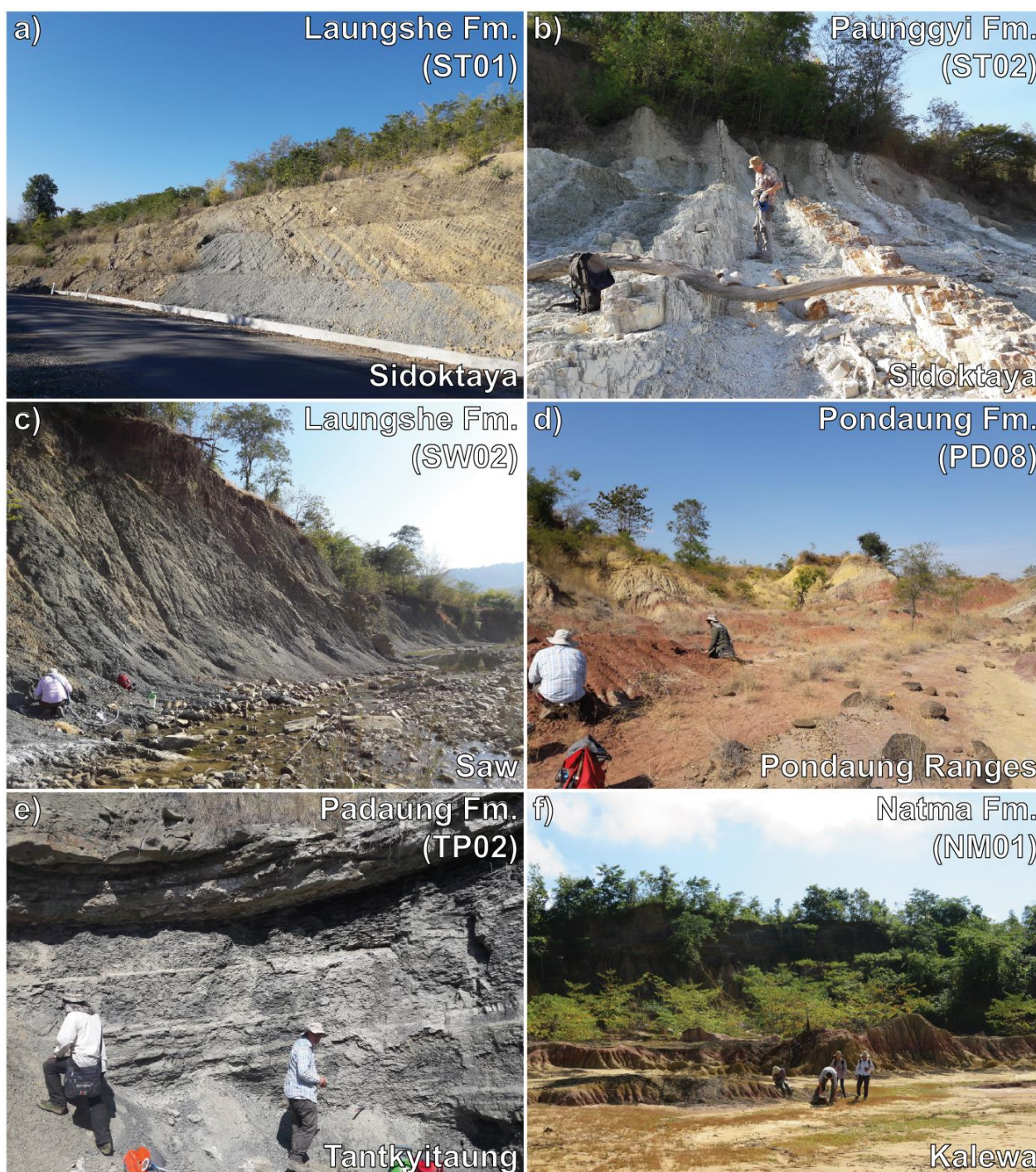


Figure 6.2: Representative outcrops and lithologies from this study. Site name, lithology and locality are indicated per image.

3.1.1. The Minbu Basin

The first two sites from this study were located around the Sidoktaya Township (ST), in the southwestern Minbu Basin in proximity to the IBR. Local faulting is present in this area due to this proximity to the IBR (Fig. 6.S1). Site ST01 is a ~65 m thick section comprised of sandstones and mudstones of the uppermost Paleocene to late lower Eocene Laungshe Formation, exposed in a recent ~200 m long roadcut to the south-east of Sidoktaya. The sedimentary bedding is largely continuous, following the general ~N-S trend and eastward dip of the basin with no deformation, and the section is not overturned based on observations from sedimentary structures such as cross-bedding. However, small-scale thrusts are present at the bottom of the section. Site ST01 yielded 53 samples from grey-brown to blue-grey mudstones (Fig. 6.2a). Eleven samples were drilled at site ST02 in grey and white tuffs of the Paunggyi Formation, near the dam north of Sidoktaya (Fig. 6.2b). In contrast to ST01, the bedding of this site is not parallel to the general trend of the basin, and it is internally deformed with local folding and faulting.

In addition, six sites were obtained around the Saw Township (SW) farther to the north in the Minbu Basin. Similarly to the Sidoktaya sites, local faulting is present here due to proximity to the IBR (Fig. 6.S1). All sampled lithologies here consist of fresh grey mudstones and siltstones. Two of these sites (SW02 and SW04) are from the Laungshe Formation, similar to site ST01. SW02 is a long continuous type section of the Laungshe Formation, which yielded 31 samples (Fig. 6.2c). It follows the general ~N-S trend of the and eastward dip of the Minbu Basin, although there are occasional small-scale faults and slumps that were avoided during sampling. SW04 is a smaller site of 10 samples. It does not follow the general basin trend and is located on the strike of a major strike-slip fault (Fig. 6.S1). Two other sites near Saw are from the Tilin Formation (SW03 and SW07). SW03 is located on the same strike-slip fault as SW04, and provided 8 samples. By contrast, site SW07 again follows the general ~N-S trend of the basin with a steep eastward dip and yielded 14 samples. Site SW08, comprised of 16 samples, was obtained in the younger Tabyin Formation. It also follows the general ~N-S trend of the basin, but here local deformation is absent likely due to the larger distance from the IBR.

The final 20 samples near the Saw Township were acquired in site SW09, which is the only site obtained in the uppermost Cretaceous Kabaw Formation that is exposed farther north near the town of Tilin close to the Kabaw Fault. Amber mines proximal to Tilin have yielded geochronological constraints from dated tuff layers that provided Campanian - Maastrichtian ages for the Kabaw

Formation in this area (Zheng et al., 2018), in agreement with maximum depositional ages from Cai et al. (2019). Site SW09 is thus of probable Campanian – Maastrichtian age, although it should be noted that the exact coordinates of these Tilin amber mines are not published.

Our samples from the upper Eocene Pondaung Formation (PD) were collected in nine sites with variable bedding around the townships of Bahin and Pangan. These are part of the Pondaung Ranges, an anticlinal topographic high at the northern edge of the Minbu Basin that separates it from the Chindwin Basin. The 89 samples from these nine sites consisted of fine-grained red to brown and purple paleosols (Fig. 6.2d).

The final locality of the Minbu Basin is the ~N-S trending rollover anticline of the Yenangyat-Chauk thrust (Pivnik et al., 1998) at the Tantkyitaung Pagoda, west of Bagan (Fig. 6.S1). Here we sampled three sites (TP) in the middle Oligocene Padaung Formation, two on the western limb of the anticline near the fold axis (TP01 and TP02) and the third on the eastern limb (TP03). The grey to beige fine-grained sandstones and siltstones of these sites yielded 31 samples (Fig. 6.2e).

3.1.2. The Chindwin Basin

In the Chindwin Basin, we sampled 27 sites in the middle Miocene Natma Formation (NM), which were located in small valleys around the road north of the Kalewa Township in the western Chindwin Basin. In this area, the Natma Formation is part of a large scale monoclinical sedimentary section with a ~N-S trend and ~35° eastward dip, containing the majority of the Cretaceous to Quaternary sedimentary succession of the Chindwin Basin. The 27 sites provided 219 samples in fine-grained red to brown and purple paleosols (Fig. 6.2f).

3.2. Paleomagnetic analysis

Natural remanent Magnetizations (NRMs) from the collected samples were measured on a 2G cryogenic magnetometer hosted in a magnetically shielded room at Geosciences Rennes. Stepwise thermal demagnetization with increments of 20-50 °C up to 680 °C, and 3-axis alternating field (AF) demagnetization with increments of 2.5-10 mT up to 120 mT were used to isolate the characteristic remanent magnetization (ChRM) of each sample. During AF demagnetization, gyroremanent magnetizations (GRMs) were cancelled by measuring their NRM after each axis of AF demagnetization (x,y,z) (Roperch & Taylor, 1986). Subsequently, the demagnetizations of individual samples were displayed on orthogonal demagnetization plots (Zijderveld, 1967), and the ChRM directions of interpretable samples were obtained using principal component analysis (Kirschvink, 1980), and, if necessary, a great-circle approach (McFadden & McElhinny, 1988). Samples with well-determined ChRM directions from the same locality and age were grouped, after which mean

directions and corresponding statistical parameters could be calculated (Butler, 1992; Fisher, 1953). If applicable, we used the fold test to determine whether the magnetization acquired before or after tilting (Tauxe & Watson, 1994), and the reversal test to verify if normal and reverse polarities from a locality were antiparallel (Tauxe, 2010).

The paleomagnetic records of sedimentary packages are prone to inclination shallowing due to compaction, although previous paleomagnetic research of the Burmese forearc sediments showed that the effect of shallowing in these usually fine-grained sediments was negligible (Westerweel et al., 2019). We determined the effect of inclination shallowing with the following generalized formula:

$$\tan(I_1) = 0.6 \tan(I_0)$$

where I_1 is the measured inclination, I_0 is the unflattened inclination (King, 1955; Tauxe & Kent, 1984).

To better constrain the origin of magnetization, we investigated the magnetic properties of our samples using several methods. Before demagnetization, the anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) of each sample was measured on a KLY3S AGICO kappabridge to acquire the magnetic fabric in every locality. In compressive regimes, the maximum axis K_{\max} of the AMS tensor will gradually be aligned perpendicular to the direction of maximum compression (Hrouda, 1982). After each thermal demagnetization step, the bulk magnetic susceptibility of each sample was measured to monitor chemical changes during heating. Furthermore, magnetic hysteresis loops on an alternating gradient magnetometer (AGM 2900) were obtained for various samples from different localities and lithologies. Finally, acquisition of isothermal remanent magnetization (IRM) was done up until 2400 mT for selected samples to constrain differences in mineralogy. For several samples, the acquired IRM was then thermally demagnetized with increments of 20-50 °C up to 680 °C to further characterize the present magnetic components.

3.3. Plate model

For our plate tectonic reconstructions, we improved the earlier GPlates model (Müller et al., 2018) from the predecessor of this study (Westerweel et al., 2019), which only contained two reconstructions for the early Late Cretaceous and late Eocene. This model used the global rotations, continental polygons and combined hotspot (0-70 Ma) and paleomagnetic (70-250 Ma) reference frame from the Matthews 2016 GPlates model as a template (Matthews et al., 2016). Here we present a continuous 95-23 Ma reconstruction of the India-Asia collision, using our new paleomagnetic constraints on the BT as well as regional tectonic data (e.g. Bouilhol et al., 2013; Hall,

2012; Jagoutz et al., 2015; Mitchell, 2017; Morley et al., 2020; Rangin, 2018). Furthermore, we included deforming plate margins (Müller et al., 2019) for the BT, Bay of Bengal and Greater India, in addition to their rigid templates to better visualize the regional tectonic evolution. The final GPlates input is provided in the Supplementary Information.

4. Results

4.1. Rock magnetism

The bulk magnetic susceptibility provides first-order information about the basic magnetic properties of the sediments sampled during this study, especially when compared with values observed in the magmatic rocks of the Wuntho Ranges (Westerweel et al., 2019) as well as those of the Yaw and Letkat sediments from the Chindwin basin (Westerweel et al., 2020). Most sediments from the CMB exhibit bulk magnetic susceptibility values of around 10^{-3} up to 10^{-5} SI, which is on average two orders of magnitude lower than the observed values of around 10^{-1} to 10^{-2} SI in the Wuntho Ranges magmatic rocks (See Chapter 7 for further comparison). This indicates an overall low concentration of detrital magnetite in the CMB sediments, with the notable exceptions of the Letkat Formation with a significant amount of detrital magnetite (Westerweel et al., 2020) and some red paleosols of the Pondaung Formation. Hysteresis plots show that there are large presences of paramagnetic components in most sampled lithologies, which would also suggest overall low concentrations of detrital magnetite (Fig. 6.3c). The low concentrations of detrital magnetite could be related to initial low magnetite content of the source lithologies or intense chemical weathering of the sedimentary source, potentially enhanced by sediment reworking or prolonged sediment transport (Roberts, 2015).

Despite its low concentration, IRM acquisition (Fig. 6.3a) shows that magnetite is the main magnetic carrier in the majority of samples. This is further supported by thermal demagnetizations of IRM up to 580 °C (Fig. 6.3b). In the paleosol lithologies of the Pondaung (PD) and Natma (NM) Formations, many samples are not yet fully saturated at 2300 mT, suggesting that high coercivity phases such as hematite play an important role alongside magnetite. This is further illustrated by the fact that the most stable samples from these localities have demagnetizations up to 680 °C (Figs. 6.3b). Layers with relatively higher bulk magnetic susceptibilities of up to 0.003 SI in the Pondaung Formation likely represent relatively higher magnetite content. Natma Formation samples have overall lower bulk magnetic susceptibilities despite their similar lithology to the Pondaung Formation, which could represent differences in sedimentary sourcing. Chemical alteration played an important role in both the Pondaung and Natma Formations, oxidizing magnetite and destroying the primary paleomagnetic record in many of the pedogenized lithologies. This resulted in a reduced proportion

of selected samples to determine mean directions (Table 1). Fortunately, sufficient samples still preserve a primary paleomagnetic record, evidenced by well-defined normal and reverse magnetozones with similar demagnetizations and no outliers (Section 4.2). The influence of chemical alteration on the paleomagnetic record of the Kabaw, Laungshe, Tilin, Tabyin and Padaung (ST, SW, TP) mudstones and siltstones was much less significant, demonstrated by stable demagnetizations and excellent grouping of ChRM directions (Table 1; Section 4.2). Yet, overprint of the present-day field is present in these localities as well, especially in coarser grained sandstones and siltstones and exposures affected by recent weathering. Recent weathering occasionally results in an increase in NRM intensity, but no clear evidence was found for major changes in magnetic properties when applying high fields.

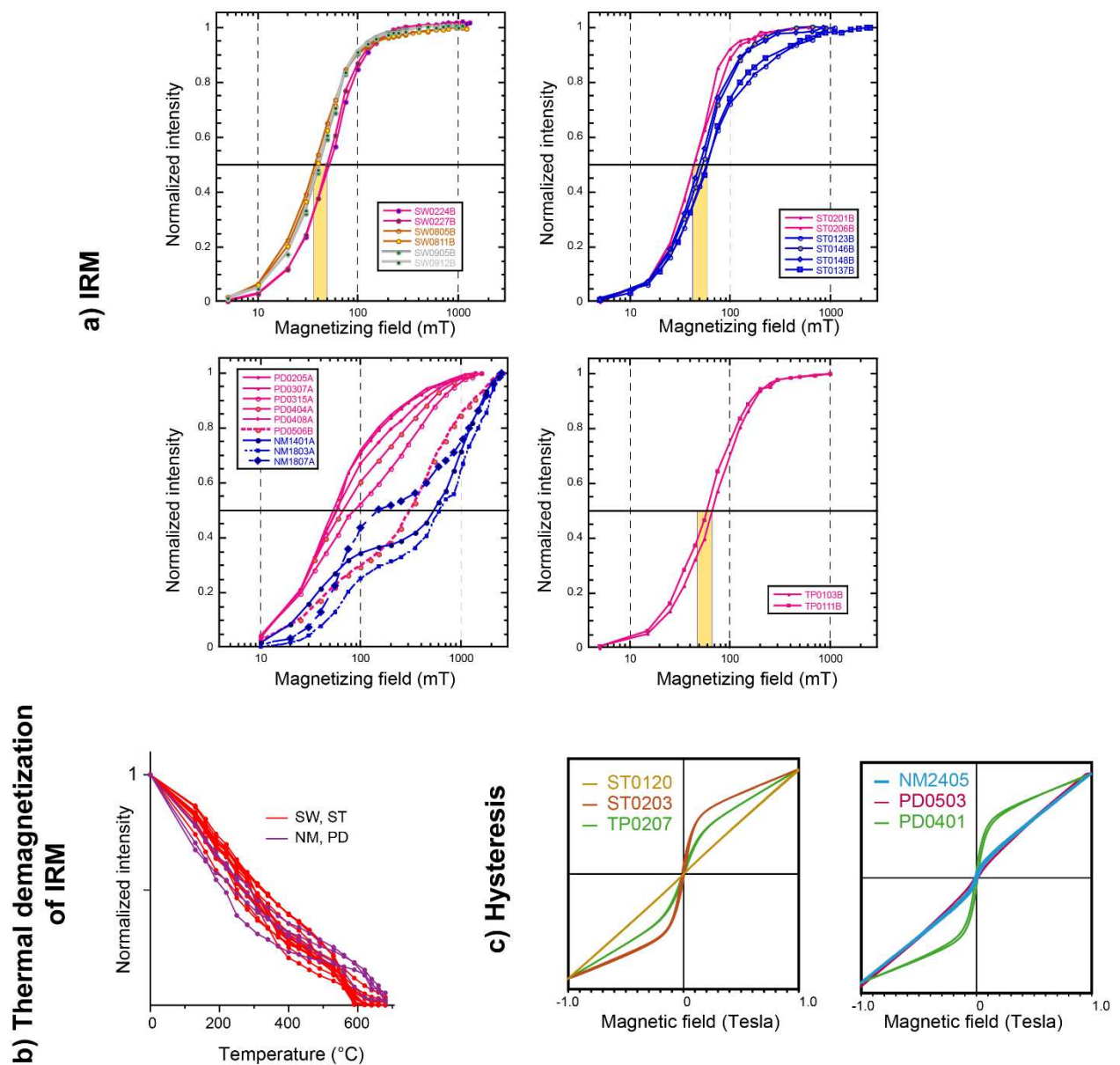


Figure 6.3: a) Plots of Isothermal Remanent Magnetization (IRM); b) Thermal demagnetization of IRM up until 680 °C. Hematite-bearing samples from the Pondaung (PD) and Natma (NM) Formations are coloured in purple; c) Hysteresis loops from representative samples across all localities.

In all localities from this study, the AMS results are typical for sediments (Fig. 6.4). They exhibit oblate magnetic fabrics with the minimum axis K_{\min} oriented orthogonal to the bedding despite the degree of anisotropy (P') being generally low, especially in localities PD and NM mainly comprised of fine-grained paleosols with both hematite and magnetite as magnetic carriers (Fig. 6.4b,d). The highest degree of anisotropy values (P') are found in site SW08 from the Tabyin Formation (Fig. 6.4a), comprised of fresh grey mudstones and siltstones with excellent quality ChRM directions (Section 4.2.2; Fig. 6.5). Because of the typically sedimentary magnetic fabrics, all AMS tensors from this study are likely controlled by sedimentary processes and compaction. Moreover, the maximum axis K_{\max} is parallel to the main trend of the fold axis within the sampling region, in agreement with a slight tectonic imprint typical for tilted sedimentary sequences in orogenic belts (Borradaile & Henry, 1997).

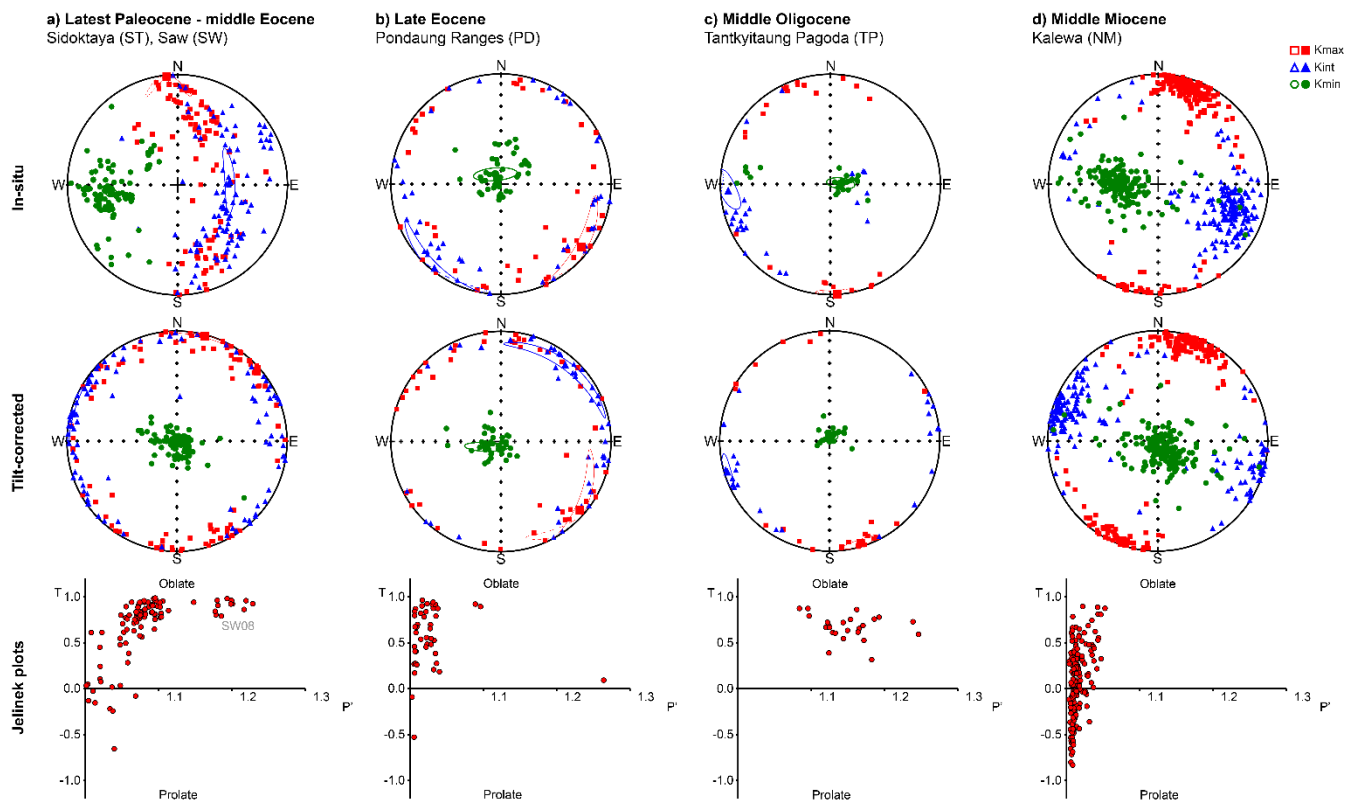


Figure 6.4: Equal-area plots of the anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) of all samples in in-situ and after bedding correction, as well as Jelinek plots of the shape (T) of the anisotropy ellipsoid versus the corrected degree of anisotropy (P') sorted per locality and age.

Finally, severe alteration of the magnetic properties due to deep burial is rejected particularly for the results from the Kabaw Formation (SW09) due to the abundance of preserved pristine amber in the nearby Kabaw Formation amber mine locality (Zheng et al., 2018). Despite the important thickness of the sedimentary sequence, there is no observed evidence for reset of apatite fission track ages in the late Eocene Yaw formation of the Chindwin Basin (Westerweel et al., 2020) and only partial reset is observed in AFT data from older units of the Chindwin Basin (Ed Sobel, personal communication). This is all in agreement with the low temperature gradient measured in boreholes from oil companies (Racey, 2018). In general, the magnetic properties across our sampled lithologies seem to be affected by a degree of alteration usually increasing with grain size, but they retain a primary or early diagenetic magnetic signal.

4.2. Paleomagnetic results

4.2.1. Campanian - Maastrichtian (Saw)

From the 20 mudstone samples obtained in site SW09 from the Kabaw Formation, 17 samples yielded stable demagnetizations up to 430°C with magnetite as most likely carrier (Fig. 6.5e; Section 4.1). The bedding follows the overall N-S trend of the Minbu Basin with no evidence for overturning. Using this bedding correction, the SW09 mean direction becomes declination (D) = 149.7° / inclination (I) = 17.9°, $\alpha_{95} = 8.3^\circ$ (Fig. 6.6; Table 6.1).

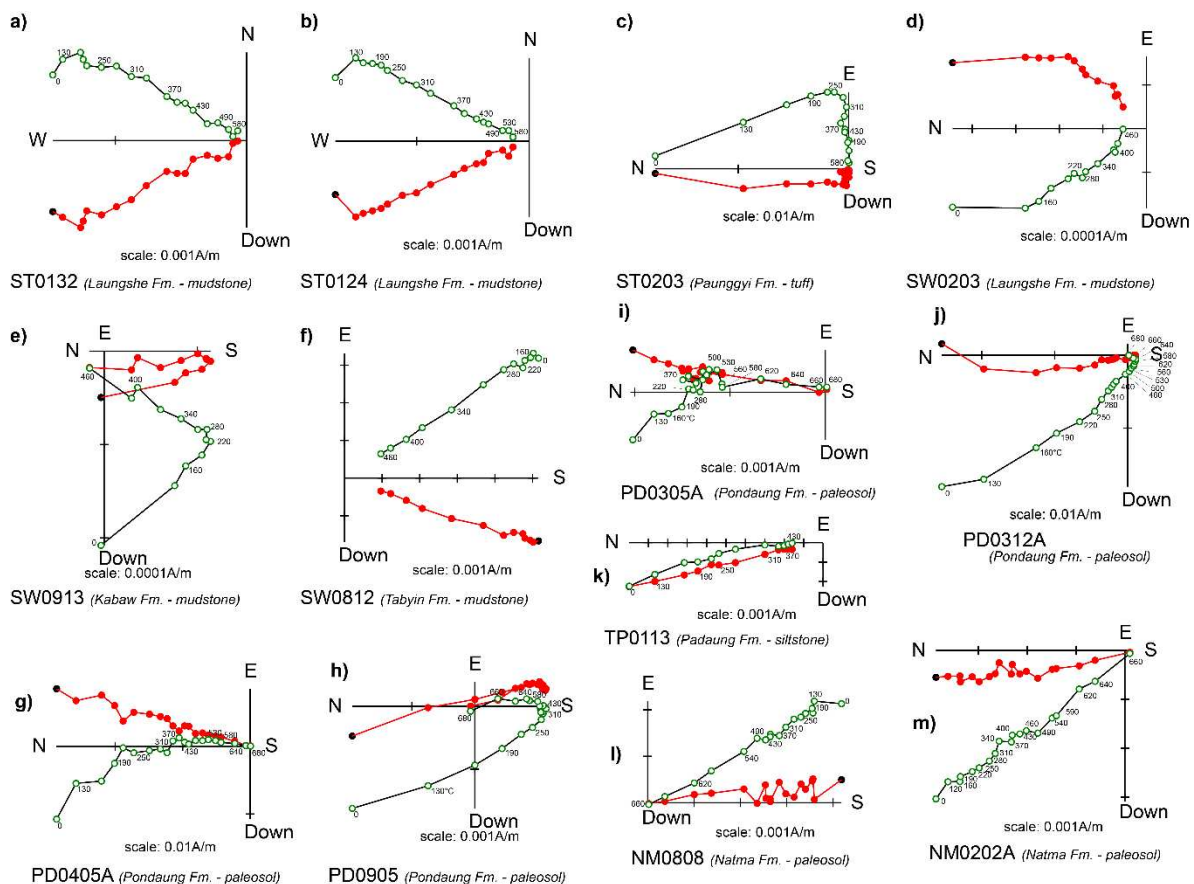


Figure 6.5: Representative orthogonal demagnetization plots from the different localities in this study.

4.2.2. Late Paleocene to middle Eocene (Sidoktaya and Saw)

South-east of the Sidoktaya Township, we obtained 26 blue-grey mudstone samples of good quality in the Laungshe Formation along the roadcut section of site ST01. The thickness of the section with paleomagnetic results is about 50 m. The stable samples are characterized by demagnetizations up to 580 °C (Fig. 6.5a,b; Section 4.1), providing an excellently grouped mean direction of $D = 253.6^\circ / I = 35.0^\circ$, $\alpha_{95} = 4.3^\circ$ after bedding correction (Fig. 6.6; fig. 6.S2; Table 6.1). The age of the Laungshe Formation should be latest Paleocene to late early Eocene (Bender, 1983). As the Earth's magnetic field was almost exclusively reversed during this time period, the ST01 mean direction is likely reversed as well and the ST01 mean inclination is hence negative.

The 9 results from site ST02, sampled in the grey and white tuffs of the Paunggyi Formation, present a larger overprint and more scatter at the site level than ST01 (Fig. 6.5a-c; Fig. 6.6). Individual ChRMs evidence stable reverse directions up to 580° C, after removal of an overprint in the present-day field (Fig. 6.5c). The difference between the mean directions at site ST02 and site ST01 suggest there was a component of local rotation. Indeed, the layers of ST02 are folded and the overall bedding is rotated ~45° counter-clockwise (CCW) with respect to the general ~N-S trend of the Minbu Basin, in contrast to the ST01 section that is parallel to this trend. The mean inclination of ST02 is $I = -5.2^\circ / \alpha_{95} = 11.1^\circ$.

The other early Paleogene sites from the Saw Township (SW) provide stable ChRMs up to 460°C far from the present-day field direction, although with generally more scatter compared to site ST01 (Fig. 6.6; fig. 6.S2; Table 6.1). Site SW02 is the largest of these sites, sampled along a ~200 m long continuous Laungshe Formation section with occasional deformation. Deformation is not visible in the AMS results (Fig. 6.4), but the magnetic fabric may be controlled by compaction. The majority of samples in site SW02 are of normal polarity, suggesting a latest early Eocene age where normal polarity chrons become more common. Fourteen reliable samples with stable demagnetizations and coherent ChRM directions away from the present-day field (Fig. 6.5d) yield a mean direction of $D = 55.0^\circ / I = 3.1^\circ / \alpha_{95} = 10.7^\circ$ after bedding correction, which is similar to ST01 albeit with a near-zero positive inclination.

Site SW07 in the Tilin Formation gives reliable results from 8 samples, providing a mean direction of $D = 25.1^\circ / I = -21.7^\circ / \alpha_{95} = 7.8^\circ$ after tilt correction. Similar to sites ST01 and SW02, the declination is directed eastward, but it is of a lower magnitude. The SW07 negative mean inclination is placed in between the two other sites. Sites SW03 (Tilin Formation, 7 samples) and SW04 (Laungshe

Formation, 8 samples) exhibited mean directions of respectively $D = 179.7^\circ / I = 18.8^\circ / \alpha_{95} = 12.1^\circ$ and $D = 0.7^\circ / I = -0.4^\circ / \alpha_{95} = 11.8^\circ$, again showing near-zero to negative mean inclinations.

However, their mean declinations show negligible rotations compared to the other sites. As they were both obtained along a major fault (Fig. 6.S1), the SW03 and SW04 mean directions may be affected by local rotations. The last site of the early Paleogene sequence is site SW08 in the Tabyin Formation, the youngest formation in this sequence with a middle Eocene age. All 16 samples in this site provided excellently stable ChRMs of reverse polarity (Fig. 6.5f), resulting in a well-determined mean direction of $D = 201.7^\circ / I = 0.7^\circ / \alpha_{95} = 4.9^\circ$.

4.2.3. Late Eocene (Pondaung Ranges)

Chemical weathering played an important role in the Pondaung Formation and the normal overprint was not ways fully removed in many samples, neither by thermal (Fig. 6.5j) or AF demagnetization. From the 9 sites in the upper Eocene Pondaung Formation (PD), 29 samples yielded reliable results carried by both magnetite and hematite (Section 4.1). These samples exhibit stable demagnetizations up to 680 °C of both normal and reverse polarity (Fig. 6.5g,h,i). These normal and reversed polarities were identified stratigraphically at different locations and not within the same beds. This observation indicates that the obtained ChRMs at high temperatures were acquired during sedimentation or early diagenesis in the paleosols. This clearly demonstrates that previous magnetostratigraphic results in the Pondaung Formation of only normal polarity (Benammi et al., 2002) are the consequence of poorly identified normal overprint with wide unblocking temperatures. Therefore, the close to present-day paleolatitude of Benammi et al. (2002) is not correct.

Our new mean direction for the Pondaung Formation, with $D = 10.0^\circ / I = 3.7^\circ / \alpha_{95} = 6.1^\circ$ after bedding correction, is analogous to preceding published results from the upper Eocene Yaw Formation in the Chindwin Basin (Fig. 6.6; Table 6.1; Westerweel et al., 2019). As the sampled sites of the Pondaung and Yaw Formations were dated at ~40 and ~38 Ma respectively (Section 2.5), we combined both mean directions. This yielded $D = 11.8^\circ / I = 5.0^\circ / \alpha_{95} = 2.6^\circ$ (Table 1), corresponding to a near-equatorial paleolatitude of $2.5 \pm 1.3^\circ\text{N}$ and a negligible CW rotation of $3.0 \pm 4.4^\circ$ compared to stable Eurasia (Torsvik et al., 2012), which indistinguishable from the findings of (Westerweel et al., 2019). Moreover, inclination shallowing has little effect on low inclinations (King, 1955; Tauxe & Kent, 1984), as our combined late Eocene mean direction provides an unflattened I of 8.3° ($\alpha_{95} = 4.3^\circ$), corresponding to paleolatitude of $4.2 \pm 2.2^\circ\text{N}$.

| Name | Locality | Formation | Lithology | Sites | N/n | In-situ (IS) | | | | Tectonic (TC) | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|---|-------|---------|--------------|-------|-------------|------|---------------|-------|-------------|------|
| | | | | | | D | I | $\alpha 95$ | k | D | I | $\alpha 95$ | k |
| Late Cretaceous | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MY* | Wuntho Ranges | Wuntho volcanic complex | intrusives, extrusives, volcanoclastics, clastics | 16 | 151/194 | 69.2 | -9.8 | 10.1 | 14.2 | - | - | - | - |
| SW09 | Saw Township | Kabaw Formation | mudstones, siltstones | 1 | 17/20 | 185 | 40.1 | 8.3 | 19.3 | 149.7 | 17.9 | 8.3 | 19.3 |
| late Paleocene - early Eocene | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ST01 | Sidoktaya Township | Laungshe Formation | mudstones, siltstones | 1 | 26/53 | 253.7 | -23.0 | 4.3 | 44.2 | 253.6 | 35.0 | 4.3 | 44.2 |
| ST02 | Sidoktaya Township | Paunggyi Formation | tuffs | 1 | 9/11 | 164.8 | -66.4 | 11.6 | 20.6 | 190.3 | 3.2 | 11.6 | 20.6 |
| SW02 | Saw Township | Laungshe Formation | mudstones, siltstones | 1 | 14/31 | 37.3 | 36.6 | 10.7 | 14.7 | 55 | 3.1 | 10.7 | 14.7 |
| SW03 | Saw Township | Tilin Formation | mudstones, sandstones | 1 | 7/8 | 200.1 | 43.0 | 12.1 | 25.9 | 179.7 | 18.8 | 12.1 | 25.9 |
| SW04 | Saw Township | Laung She Formation | mudstones | 1 | 8/10 | 3.6 | -10.9 | 11.8 | 22.9 | 0.7 | -0.4 | 11.8 | 22.9 |
| SW07 | Saw Township | Tilin Formation | mudstones, siltstones | 1 | 8/14 | 29.2 | 15.2 | 7.8 | 51.4 | 25.1 | -21.7 | 7.8 | 51.4 |
| SW08 | Saw Township | Tabyin Formation | mudstones, siltstones | 1 | 16/16 | 193.8 | -23.2 | 4.9 | 57.8 | 201.7 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 57.8 |
| ST01, SW02, SW07 | Burmese forearc | Laungshe & Tilin Fms. | mudstones, siltstones | 3 | 49/49 | - | - | - | - | - | -21.4 | 7.0 | - |
| late Eocene | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PD | Pondaung Ranges | Pondaung Formation | paleosols | 9 | 29/89 | 190.1 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 21.9 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 20.3 |
| MA-MD* | Kalewa Township | Yaw Formation | mudstones, siltstones, sandstones, siderites | 6 | 168/520 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 15.1 | 12.4 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 15.2 |
| MA-MD, PD | Burmese forearc | Pondaung & Yaw Fms. | mudstones, siltstones, sandstones, siderites, paleosols | 15 | 196/197 | 8.8 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 15.9 | 11.8 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 16.3 |
| late Oligocene | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP | Tantkyitaung Pagoda | Padaung Formation | mudstones, siltstones, sandstones | 3 | 29/31 | 355.3 | 14.6 | 4.0 | 46.4 | 357.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 21.3 |
| middle Miocene | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NM | Kalewa Township | Natma Formation | paleosols | 27 | 98/219 | 357.5 | 19.9 | 4.8 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 25.0 | 4.9 | 9.3 |
| * Previously published in Westerweel et al. (2019) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

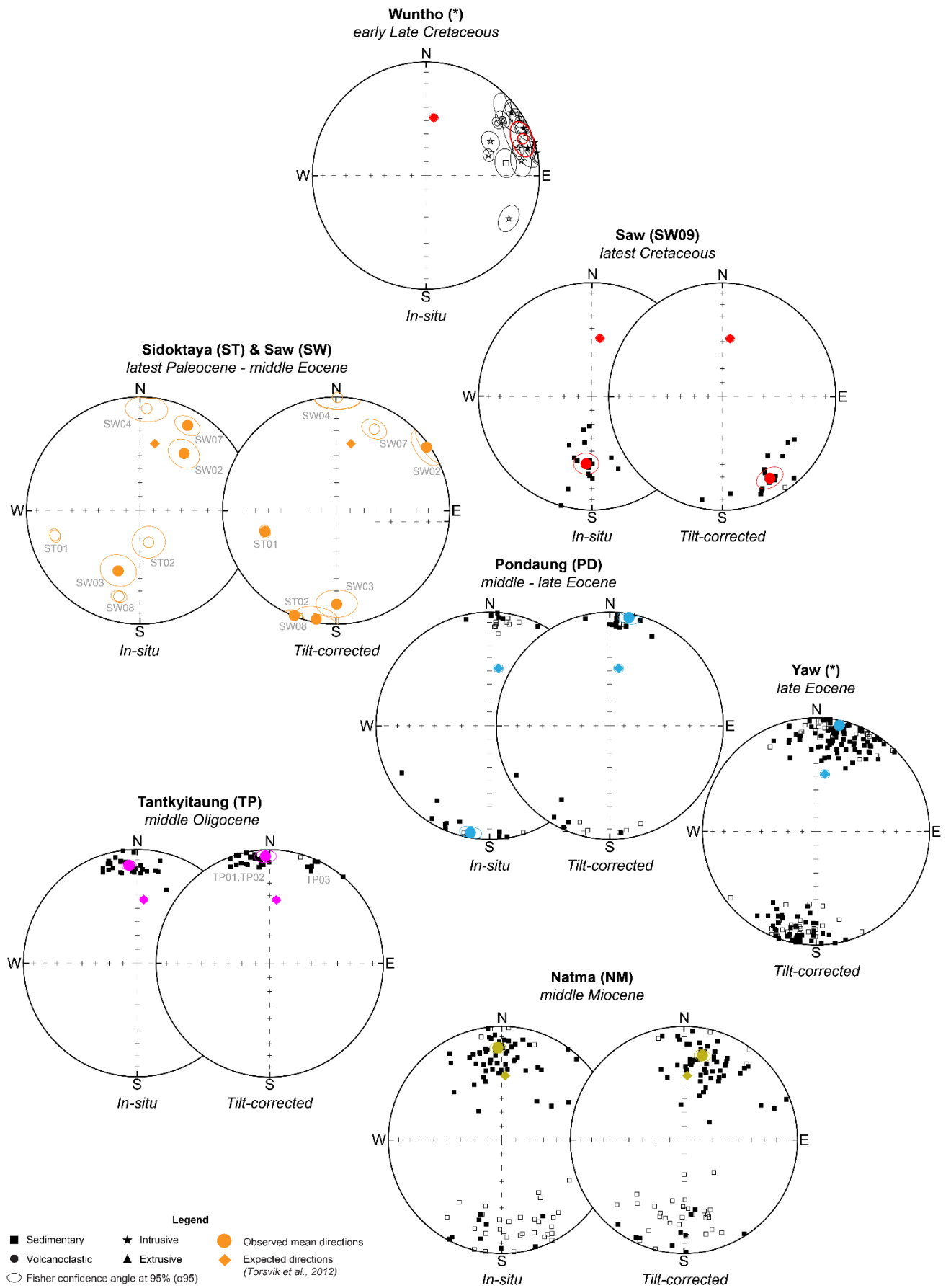
Table 6.1: Paleomagnetic mean directions from this study and Westerweel et al. (2019), with the latter indicated with an asterisk (*). Combined mean directions are also shown. The results are displayed in both in-situ (IS) and tectonic corrected (TC) coordinates (Applied bedding corrections and site coordinates are listed in Supplementary Table 1). Notes: N/n = number of samples used for mean direction/total samples; D = mean declination; I = mean inclination; α_{95} = Fisher cone of 95% confidence; k = dispersion parameter.

4.2.4. Middle Oligocene (Tantkyitaung Pagoda)

From the middle Oligocene Padaung Formation exposed within the large Tantkyitaung Pagoda anticline (TP), 30 fine-grained siltstone samples were progressively demagnetized thermally or by AF, providing univectorial demagnetizations (Fig. 6.5k). Bulk magnetic susceptibilities of on average ~ 0.0006 SI but up to ~ 0.002 SI indicate that these fine-grained mudstone contain a degree of detrital magnetite. The NRM is similarly high with a mean value of around 8 mAm⁻¹. Medium demagnetization temperatures are within the range ~ 200 -250°C, but demagnetization plots do not permit to clearly separate two magnetization components. ChRMs were determined in the high coercivity range or above 200°C with vectors anchored to the origin. The mean directions in in situ coordinates are different from the dipole field and with lower inclination than the present-day field. After bedding correction, all three sampled sites exhibit low inclinations. Unfortunately, the tilt-corrected mean declinations are different between the three sites providing a negative fold test. Sites TP01 and TP02 from western limb of the anticline near the fold axis yield a mean declination of $\sim 350^\circ$, while the declination of the ChRM at site TP03 on the eastern limb is $\sim 25^\circ$ (Fig. 6.6).

As the Tantkyitaung Pagoda anticline was formed due to a large thrust fault to its east (Fig. 6.S1), we suspect that these differing declinations are the result of local deformation. This interpretation is supported by the observation of a similar relative difference between the AMS lineations of site TP01 and TP02 from the western limb and TP03 from the eastern limb. Therefore, only the near-zero mean inclination $I = 5.7^\circ$ ($\alpha_{95} = 5.8^\circ$) may be useable. It provides a paleolatitude of $2.9 \pm 2.9^\circ$ N, which becomes $4.7 \pm 4.7^\circ$ N after correcting for inclination shallowing, confirming that the Eocene low latitudes persisted in the Oligocene. However, this result needs to be confirmed by further studies with more sites and a better fold test.

Figure 6.6: Equal-area projections of interpretable paleomagnetic results from this study and Westerweel et al. (2019) before and after tilt correction. The site (Early Late Cretaceous and latest Paleocene – middle Eocene) and sample (other localities) results and corresponding mean directions (coloured circles) are sorted by age. Expected directions from stable Eurasia (coloured triangles) are indicated as well (Torsvik et al., 2012).



4.2.5. Middle Miocene (Kalewa)

In the 27 sites of the middle Miocene Natma Formation, 98 samples with stable demagnetizations up to 680 °C of both normal and reverse polarity were obtained, with remanence carried by both magnetite and hematite (Fig. 6.5l,m; Section 4.1). Normal and reverse polarity samples from different sites have similar magnetic properties, supporting a likely primary detrital or early diagenetic remanent magnetization during paleosol formation. Furthermore, normal and reverse polarity mean directions are nearly antiparallel with an angular difference of 6.4° compatible with a residual recent field overprint. This is cancelled in the mean combining the normal and reverse polarities yielding $D = 12.3^\circ / I = 25.0^\circ / \alpha_{95} = 4.9^\circ$, corresponding to a paleolatitude of $13.1 \pm 2.9^\circ\text{N}$ and a negligible CW rotation of $9.3 \pm 4.8^\circ$ compared to stable Eurasia (Torsvik et al., 2012). Hence, this middle Miocene position of the BT was much farther north than before, in agreement with offset estimates along the Neogene Sagaing Fault from structural geology placing the BT at similar latitudes with little rotation during this time (Matthews et al., 2016; Maung, 1987; Maurin & Rangin, 2009; Morley, 2017b; Socquet et al., 2006). This suggests that the effect of inclination shallowing on these deposits was minimal, as the unflattened paleolatitude equals $21.3 \pm 5.3^\circ\text{N}$, which is much farther north than the offset estimates of the Sagaing Fault.

5. Interpretations

Previous early Late Cretaceous and late Eocene paleomagnetic results from the BT showed that it was at near-equatorial to southern hemisphere latitudes during that time period, much more to the south than imagined before (Westerweel et al., 2019). The new paleomagnetic data from this study confirm this, but also present some scatter (Fig. 6.6) that requires further discussion.

Sites with declination to the north or to the south are unambiguously attributed to respectively normal and reverse polarity, because an unlikely near $\sim 180^\circ$ tectonic rotation would otherwise be necessary. Yet there is scatter in declination for the latest Paleocene to middle Eocene sites that impedes a clear fold test. Fortunately, the scatter in inclination decreases significantly after tilt correction (Fig. 6.7a), showing that magnetizations were probably acquired prior to folding. This scatter is further reduced to about 20° when converting these inclinations to paleolatitudes (Fig. 6.7a). In the time range of ~ 65 -40 Ma, southern paleolatitudes and a latitudinal motion of nearly 30° are expected if the BT is fixed with respect to India (Fig. 6.7a). By contrast, paleolatitudes higher than 20° with little latitudinal changes are expected if the BT is fixed with respect to Sibumasu. Therefore, the scatter in inclination is interpreted to relate to northward motion of the BT alongside India. This interpretation encourages further work on a more comprehensive age control for the

Laungshe Formation, as the southern paleolatitude at site ST01 rather supports an earlier Paleocene age in a context where the BT moves northward with India.

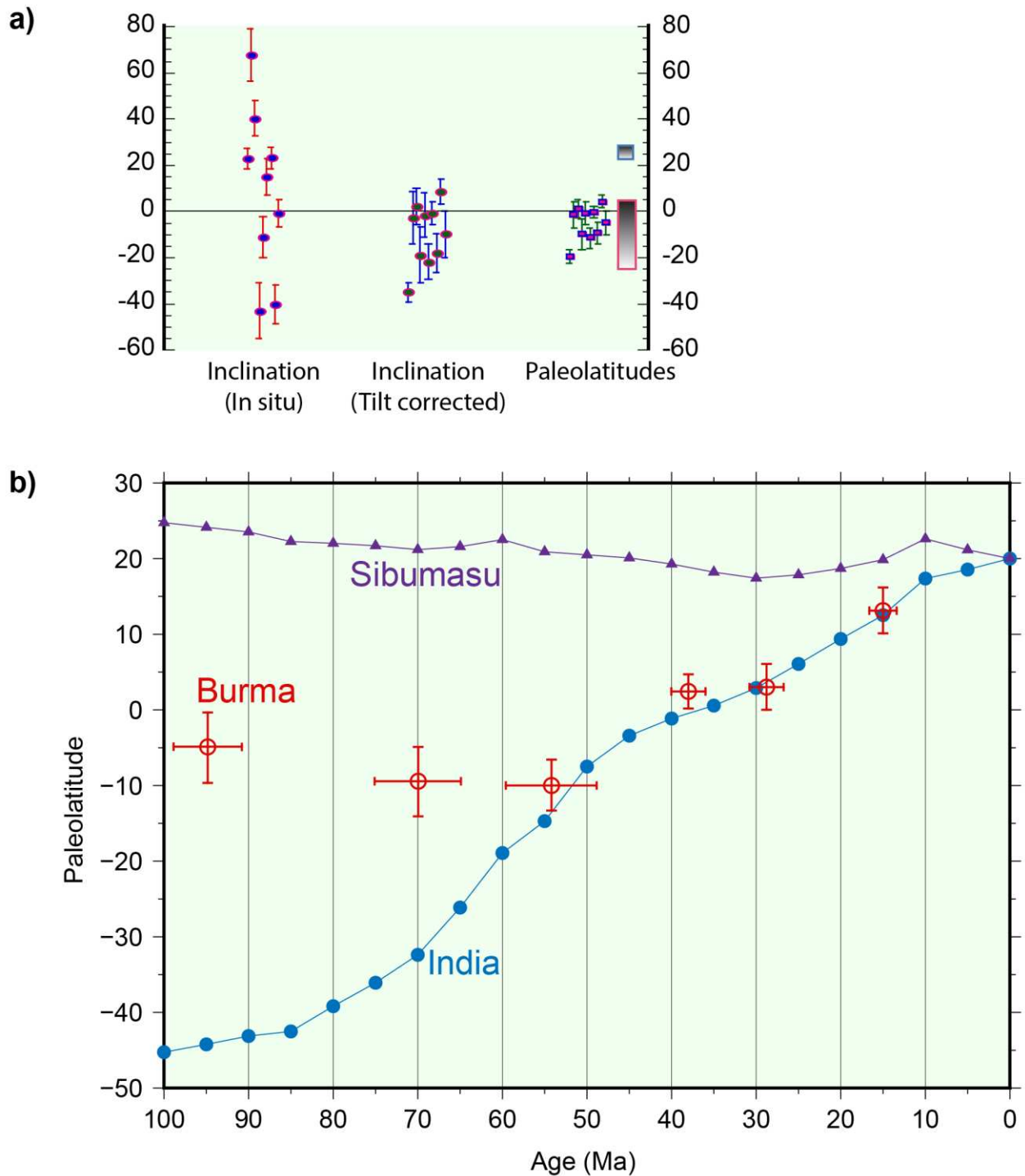


Figure 6.7: a) Scatter in inclination of latest Paleocene to middle Eocene results before and after tilt correction. Resulting paleolatitudes are similar to the expected paleolatitude if the BT is fixed to the northward moving Indian continent (red grey box) in the time range 65-40Ma, but strongly contrast with the expected constant paleolatitude (blue grey box) if the BT is fixed to Sibumasu in the same

time frame; b) Latitudinal motion of the Burma Terrane from 100-0 Ma, using the paleomagnetic mean results from this study, compared with the latitudinal motions of India and Sibumasu (after Matthews et al., 2016; Torsvik et al., 2012 and references therein).

In general, our new Campanian - Maastrichtian to middle Eocene paleomagnetic data confirm the southern hemisphere low latitudes of the previously published results in Westerweel et al. (2019), and they together show an impressive ~3000 km northward motion of the BT from the early Late Cretaceous until the present-day (Fig. 6.7b). Moreover, our latest Paleocene to middle Oligocene results all show a coeval northward motion alongside India (Fig. 6.7b; fig. 6.S3), indicating that the BT was part of the Indian Plate for a significant amount of time. The consistency of the near-equatorial to southern hemisphere latitudes and their similarity to the position of India further indicate that the effect of inclination shallowing on our results is negligible (Section 4.2). An inclination shallowing correction for sites with negative inclinations would even provide more southern paleolatitudes for these sites.

A wholesale ~60° CW rotation of the BT was first postulated based on the available early Late Cretaceous and late Eocene mean directions (Westerweel et al., 2019). The general trend in the latest Paleocene to middle Eocene results from the Laungshe and Tilin Formations is also eastward directed declinations of intermediate to similar magnitude as the early Late Cretaceous mean direction (ST01, SW02, SW07), but the scatter in declination provides evidence for local block rotations as well (Fig. 6.6). The mean direction of site SW08 from the middle Eocene Tabyin Formation is clearly transitional between the Laungshe / Tilin Formation results (ST01, SW02, SW07) and the late Eocene Pondaung / Yaw Formation results. However, the hypothesis of a wholesale CW rotation of the BT occurring during the latest Paleocene to middle Eocene time period, as it started to move northward with India is not fully supported by results at sites ST02, SW03, SW04 and SW09. Significant deformation is observed in sampling areas of site ST02, SW03 and SW04, and their differing declinations can potentially be explained by local block rotations. The result at site SW09 in the Kabaw Formation is more puzzling. In contrast to sites SW03 and SW04, it is difficult to attribute its excessive ~137° CW rotation to local deformation only, because the bedding and AMS lineation of site SW09 both follow the general ~N-S trend of the Minbu Basin. It seems likely that significant deformation occurred during the latest Paleocene to middle Eocene as the BT started to move northward with India, and in this context site SW09 could be of that age instead of the postulated Campanian – Maastrichtian age for the Kabaw Formation. In general, it seems difficult to establish a robust evolution of the rotation through time prior to the middle Eocene with the available paleomagnetic results and age uncertainties.

From the middle Eocene to present, the BT did not experience significant tectonic rotations. It underwent ~2000 km northward motion with little rotation to reach its present-day position, as indicated by our late Eocene to middle Miocene paleomagnetic results. This was interpreted before as representing a major strike-slip motion to the east of the BT (Westerweel et al., 2019) and our new results fit with this interpretation.

To summarize, the key implications from this paleomagnetic study are the initial early Late Cretaceous southern hemisphere position of the BT distant from southern Asia, followed in the latest Paleocene - middle Eocene by the onset of a coeval northward motion with India and possibly CW rotation, and finally a major ~2000 km northward strike-slip translation during the late Eocene to present-day. These findings are seemingly contradicted by another paleomagnetic study providing a close to present-day paleolatitude for the BT from the Paleocene Paunggyi Formation in the southern Minbu Basin (Li et al., 2020). However, their results were likely not obtained from stable ChRM vectors as will be further discussed in Chapter 7 by comparing their data with own results from the same location. Based on these arguments, the data and conclusions of Li et al. (2020) are discarded.

6. Discussion

To further discuss our paleomagnetic dataset for the BT showing near-equatorial to southern hemisphere paleolatitudes, it is necessary to check whether available regional geological information from the BT supports our Trans-Tethyan Arc plate model for the India-Asia collision that is based on these paleolatitudes (Figs. 6.8-6.13; Supplementary Information).

6.1. Origin of the Burma Terrane

Our paleomagnetic data showing southern hemisphere latitudes for the BT from at least the early Late Cretaceous until the early Eocene indicate that its tectonic history must have been distinct from southern Asia for a significant amount of time, which strongly opposes many previous models (e.g. Li et al., 2020; Lin et al., 2019; Searle et al., 2017; Sevastjanova et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2019a). Alongside the evidence for an important subduction phase along the BT starting in the mid-Cretaceous, notably the peak in WPA volcanism (Barley & Zaw, 2009; Licht et al., 2020; Lin et al., 2019; Mitchell et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2017a) and coeval emplacement of the Western Belt Ophiolite (Fareeduddin & Dilek, 2015; Htay et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2016; Singh et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2017b), our paleomagnetic constraints agree best with an island arc origin for the BT as part of a near-equatorial Trans-Tethyan subduction system (Figs. 6.8 and 6.9). This is corroborated by similar trends of mid-Cretaceous magmatic activity and ophiolite emplacement along other proposed intra-oceanic arc segments of this Trans-Tethyan subduction system, such as the Kohistan Arc and

Spontang Ophiolite in the Western Himalayas (Buckman et al., 2018; Jagoutz et al., 2019; Petterson, 2019). Furthermore, the Kohistan Arc presumably formed at near-equatorial latitudes as well (Zaman & Torii, 1999). To the east, it is less certain whether the intra-oceanic Woyla Arc of Sumatra also fits with this trend, because it was interpreted as having been already accreted to southern Sundaland at ~90 Ma (Figs. 6.8 and 6.9; Advokaat et al., 2018; Barber & Crow, 2009; Hall, 2012).



Figure 6.8: Reconstruction of the Burma Terrane and Asia at 95 Ma. Abbreviations: BB = Bay of Bengal, BT = Burma Terrane EA = Eastern Andaman Basins, GI = Greater India, IB = Indochina Block, KA = Kohistan Arc, LTX = Langjiexue Formation, LT = Lhasa Terrane MVB = Mount Victoria Block, SB = Sibumasu Block, SL = Sundaland, WA = Woyla Arc. Legend: Black lines = subduction/collision zones, thin blue lines = seafloor magnetic isochrons on present-day oceanic crust, red lines = oceanic ridges and transform faults. Figure constructed using GPlates software (Matthews et al., 2016; Müller et al., 2018, 2019).

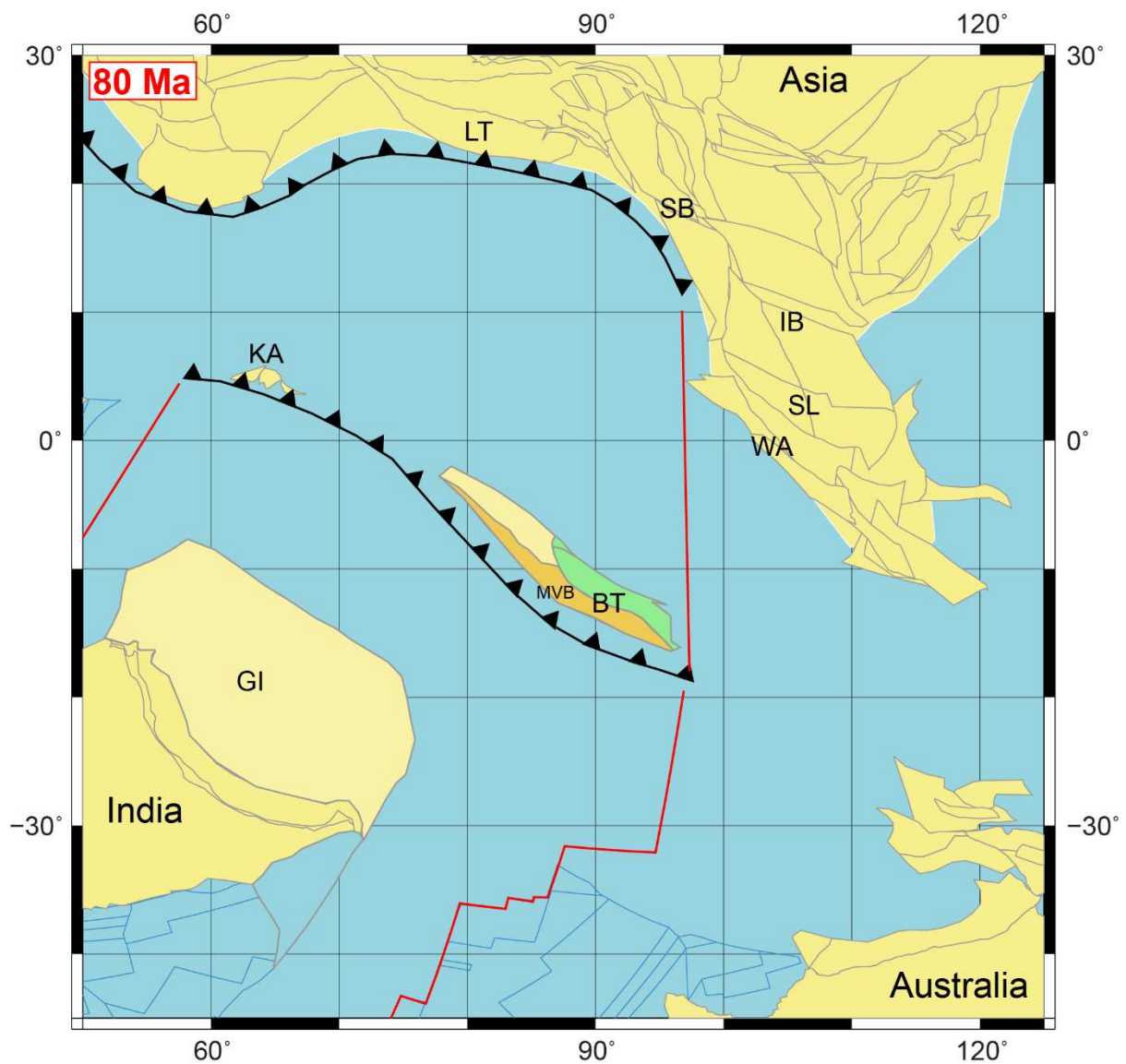


Figure 6.9: Reconstruction of the Burma Terrane and Asia at 80 Ma. See figure 6.8 caption for abbreviations, legend and references.

Our proposed Trans-Tethyan subduction system setting for the BT has the advantage to potentially reconcile apparent discrepancies regarding the pre-Cretaceous origin of the BT, where contradicting pieces of evidence indicate either Gondwanan, Sibumasu or Cathaysian origins (Barber & Crow, 2009; Metcalfe, 2013; Sevastjanova et al., 2016; Ueno et al., 2016; Yao et al., 2017). Crustal ribbon fragments could have been amalgamated within the Trans-Tethyan subduction system, comprising either fragments of composite origin or solely of Gondwanan origin (Licht et al., 2020). The clear correlation of the Pane Chaung Formation of the Mount Victoria Block with the Langjiexue Formation of the NE Tethyan Himalayas now provides the best piece of evidence for crustal fragments of Gondwanan origin within the BT (Cai et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2020b; Yao et al., 2017), contradicting preliminary evidence for a correlation with Sibumasu (Sevastjanova et al., 2016). These

Gondwanan crustal fragments have specifically been referred to as the 'Greater Argoland' archipelago (Argoland itself referring to Gondwana-derived rocks in East Java and Sulawesi; Hall et al., 2009; Sikumbang, 1990; Wakita et al., 1998), which would have rifted at ~155 Ma from NW Australia (Hall, 2012; l'Anson et al., 2019; Morley et al., 2020; Seton et al., 2012). The Pane Chaung and Langjiexue Formations can then be interpreted as representing Greater Argoland crustal fragments incorporated along the Trans-Tethyan subduction system. A Greater Argoland origin for the entire BT would mean that the sporadic Cathaysian fragments along the Sagaing Fault were not originally part of the BT, but represent displaced slices of Sundaland instead (Metcalf, 2017). Both the Greater Argoland and composite origins for the BT can explain the potential collision of the Gondwana-derived Mount Victoria Block with the BT, which should have occurred by the mid-Cretaceous (Mitchell, 2017; Morley et al., 2020).

Beyond geodynamics, the rich Burmese record of Cretaceous fossil amber biota contains indications for both Gondwanan and endemic traits within the wide range of available species (e.g. Grimaldi et al., 2002; Liu et al., 2020a; Poinar, 2018; Rasnitsyn & Öhm-Kühnle, 2018). For these reasons, an isolated island arc origin for the BT as part of a Trans-Tethyan subduction system, which incorporated crustal fragments from Gondwana and possibly elsewhere, seems the best way to reconcile the available paleomagnetic, geological and paleontological information from the BT. This proposed origin for the BT shows that the India-Asia collision was more complex than the simple continent-continent collision proposed in traditional models.

6.2. India – Trans-Tethyan Arc collision

The latest Paleocene – middle Eocene appears to be a crucial time period for the BT, as our paleomagnetic results indicate that the coeval northward motion with India initiated at that time, potentially accompanied by a degree of CW rotation. These events could represent further proof for a Trans-Tethyan Arc setting for the BT, because convergence rates between India and Asia decreased during the same time interval. Most models with a Trans-Tethyan subduction system interpret this event to reflect the collision of (Greater) India with this system (Jagoutz et al., 2015; Zahirovic et al., 2016). This is also true for the Kohistan Arc, where collision with India is generally estimated between ~60-40 Ma (Catlos et al., 2019; Petterson, 2019). Hence, we propose that a latest Paleocene to middle Eocene collision of India with the Trans-Tethyan subduction system induced its incorporation onto the Indian Plate, impeding active subduction underneath the BT as it moved northward with India (Figs. 6.10 and 6.11).

The onset of the India – Trans-Tethyan Arc collision event within the BT could be represented by the early Paleocene unconformity in the Minbu Basin that separates the Kabaw Formation from the

Paunggyi Formation (Section 2.5.1; Cai et al., 2019; United Nations, 1978a). Another suggestion for this collision event could be the roughly coeval emplacement of the Western Belt Ophiolite onto the Indian passive margin in the northern IBR (Naga Hills; Aitchison et al., 2019). However, an early Paleogene collision event along the BT is seemingly contradicted by ongoing deposition of deep-water turbidites along the central and southern IBR during this time (Allen et al., 2008; Gough et al., 2020; Mitchell, 2017; Najman et al., 2020). Moreover, a younger late Eocene coupling of the BT with India has been inferred based on the onset of molasse deposition and uplift in the IBR (Bannert et al., 2012; Ghose et al., 2014; Morley et al., 2020; Najman et al., 2020). These apparent discrepancies can be reconciled by extending the BT farther northward as part of the Trans-Tethyan Arc, and letting India initially collide only with this Greater Burma region (Fig. 6.10). This is compatible with uplift in the BT recorded by the Paunggyi Formation unconformity and emplacement of the Western Belt Ophiolite in the northern IBR, while no collision was recorded in the central and southern IBR. The subsequent middle to late Eocene collision of the conjoint India/Trans-Tethyan Arc system, including the Greater Burma region, with the Asian margin in the Eastern Himalayas could then represent an alternative explanation for the onset of molasse deposition along the IBR (Fig. 6.12; Westerweel et al., 2020). This is further supported by coeval late Eocene onset of high temperature metamorphism in the northern MMB (Searle et al., 2007, 2017, 2020) and significant thrusting in the Eastern Himalayan collision zone north of the IBR (Haproff et al., 2020), which have both been attributed to the India-Asia collision.

These collision events could explain the significant populations of ~80-50 Ma and pre-Cretaceous detrital zircon ages in Eocene sediments within the CMB. In past sedimentary provenance studies, these populations were viewed as coming from respectively the WPA and Sibumasu (Licht et al., 2013, 2019; Wang et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2019b). However, our plate reconstructions show an Eocene position for the BT distant from Sibumasu, and the incorporation of the BT onto the Indian Plate likely impeded significant subduction underneath the Burmese margin that likely largely shut down volcanic activity along the WPA (Figs. 6.10-6.12). Indeed only ~110-90 Ma and sporadic ~42-36 Ma volcanic ages are present in the Wuntho Ranges volcanic complex (Licht et al., 2020; Lin et al., 2019). Furthermore, seismic lines show that the vast areas of the WPA delineating the CMB farther south were already buried by the Eocene (Zhang et al., 2017a), although sporadic volcanic activity at ~65 Ma is suggested by the volcanic rocks, tuffs and volcanic clasts of the Paunggyi Formation in the Minbu Basin (Cai et al., 2019).

To this end, the Gangdese Arc of the Lhasa Terrane and exhumed rocks from the northern extension of the WPA in the Greater Burma region could have been important source regions for the CMB since the Eocene, when the conjoint India/Trans-Tethyan Arc system collided with Asia. They could

contain ~80-50 Ma magmatic rocks and reworked sediments exhumed due to collision. Similarly, the significant population of pre-Cretaceous zircons in the Paleogene sediments in the CMB could have been sourced by exhuming basement rocks in the Greater Burma region during collision. The Eocene Phokphur conglomerates in the northern IBR (Aitchison et al., 2019) and uppermost Cretaceous to Paleogene sediments in the CMB have coinciding pre-Cretaceous age peaks (Arboit et al., 2020; Cai et al., 2019; Westerweel et al., 2020) as Gondwanan basement rocks exposed in the collision zone such as the Triassic Pane Chaung and Langjiexue Formations (Section 6.1; Cai et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2016; Yao et al., 2017).

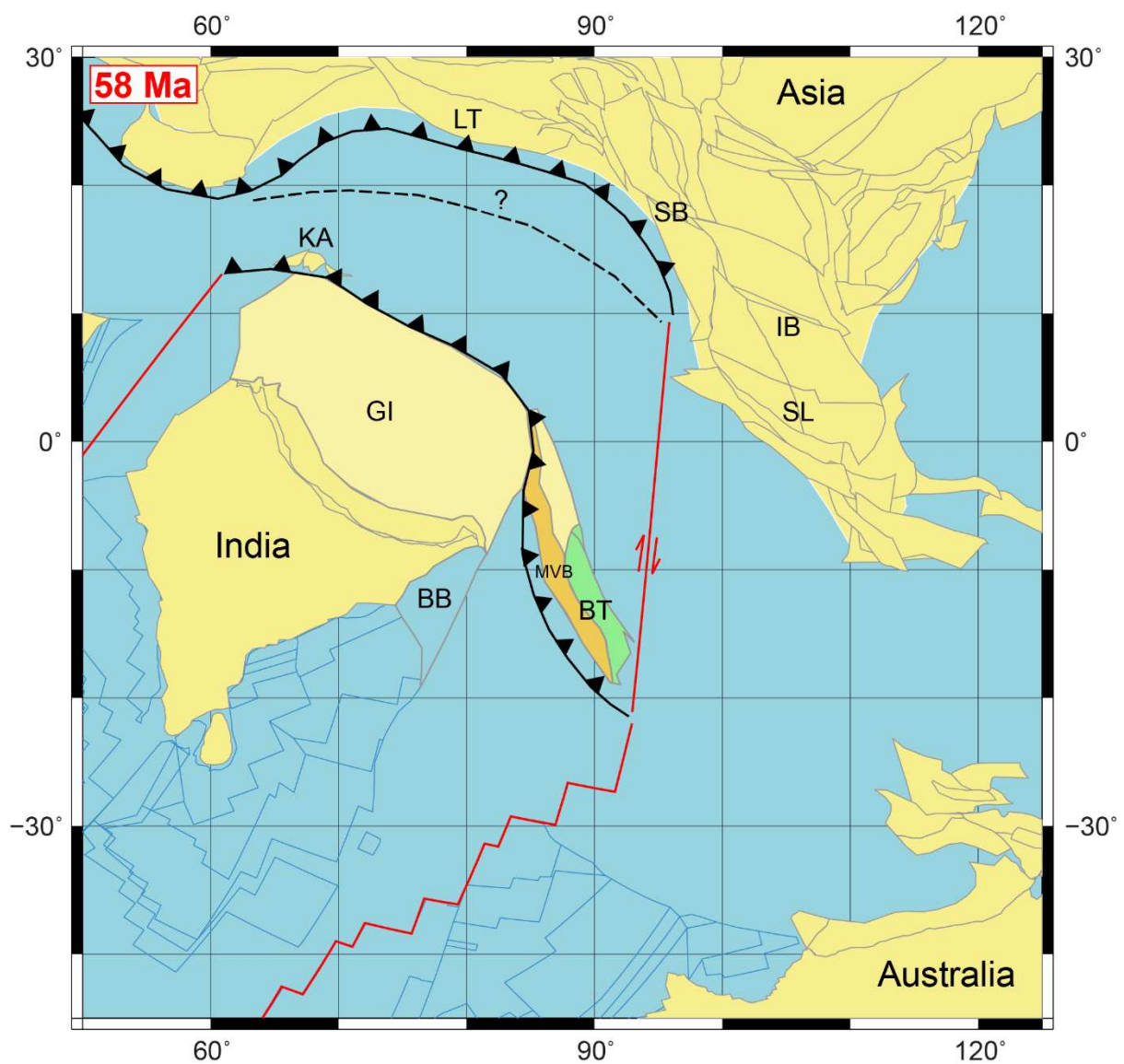


Figure 6.10: Reconstruction of the Burma Terrane and Asia at 80 Ma. See figure 6.8 caption for abbreviations, legend and references.

Exhumation and prolonged transport of magmatic rocks, basement rocks and reworked sediments from the collision zone towards the south provides an explanation for the overall low magnetite

content and paramagnetic phases in our sampled lithologies (Section 4.1). Deviations in magnetite content, discerned for example by the low bulk magnetic susceptibilities of the Natma Formation in contrast to the Pondaung Formation of similar lithology and the Letkat Formation of similar age, could then be the result of different exhumation phases, variable importance of source lithologies or sporadic volcanic activity along the WPA.

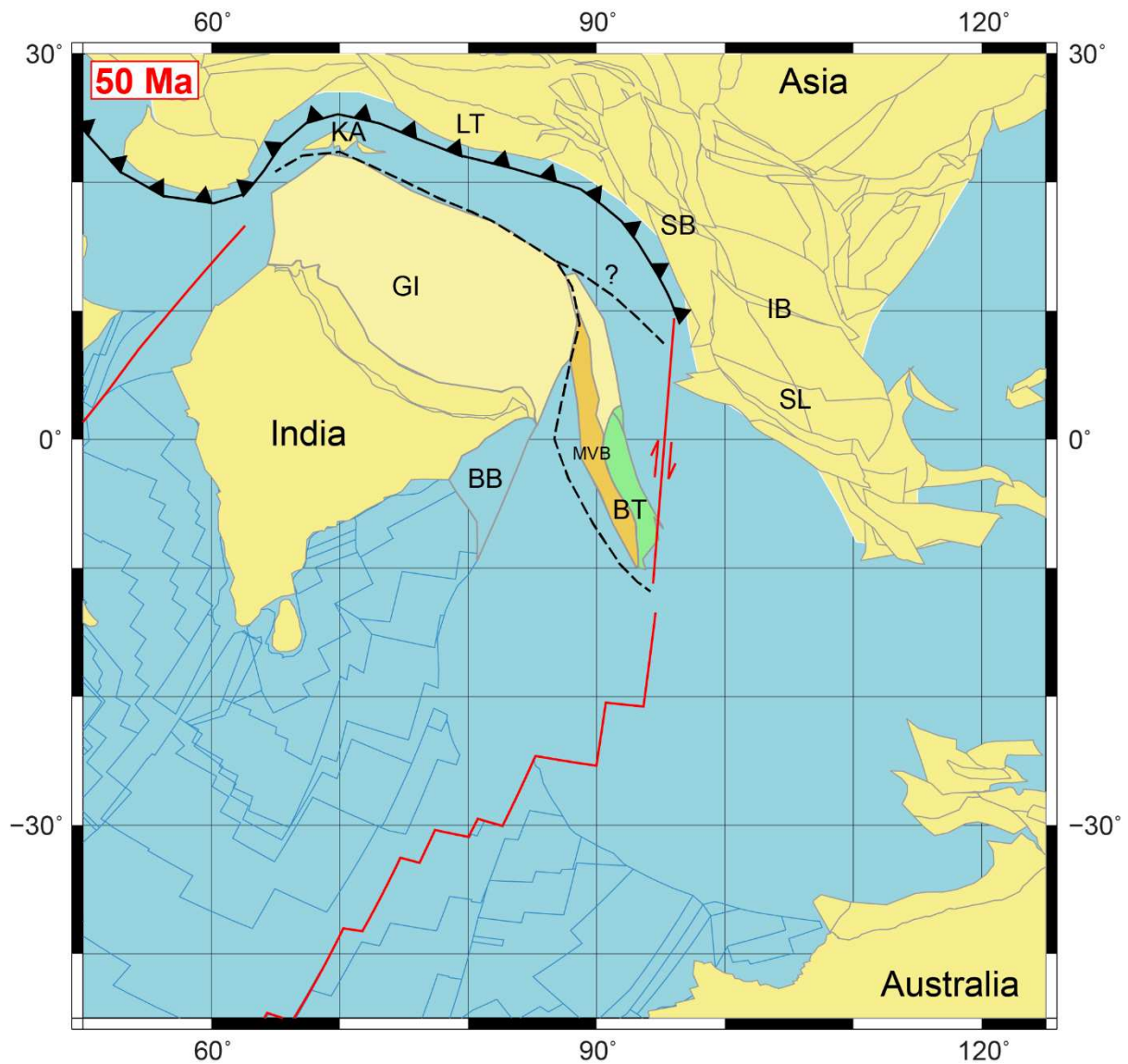


Figure 6.11: Reconstruction of the Burma Terrane and Asia at 80 Ma. See figure 6.8 caption for abbreviations, legend and references.

However, much of the Greater Burma region would have been subducted or underthrust underneath the Asian margin, but potential remainders are the Lohit and Sodon Batholiths that have been correlated to both the WPA and Gangdese Arc (Lin et al., 2019). There are currently no direct paleomagnetic constraints on the Lohit and Sodon Batholiths to distinguish between these two volcanic arcs in the Eastern Himalayan collision zone. Roperch et al. (In prep.) in Appendix 5 further

discusses potential source regions for the CMB in the collision zone, including the Greater Burma region and the Gangdese Arc.

6.3. Burma Terrane – Sibumasu collision

After it was incorporated onto the Indian Plate in the latest Paleocene – middle Eocene, the BT started its rapid northward motion alongside India. Our paleomagnetic results show that the position of the BT with respect to India remained constant from this time onwards (Figs 6.6 and 6.7), indicating little relative motion between them. Therefore, deformation accommodating the northward translation of the BT should have been concentrated to its east, most straightforwardly by the India-Australia Transform that formed the eastern boundary of the Indian Plate (Hall, 2012; Morley et al., 2020; Figs 6.10-6.12).

There are differing constraints on the timing of when the BT/India collided with Sibumasu in the Eastern Himalayan collision zone. Based on our initial early Late Cretaceous and late Eocene paleomagnetic constraints, we first interpreted the BT as being already accreted to Sibumasu by the late Eocene and then forming forearc sliver coupling with the motion of India since that time (Westerweel et al., 2019). Others have similarly argued for a late Eocene collision of (Greater) India with Sibumasu based on metamorphism and deformation along the Eastern Himalayan collision zone, MMMB and Eastern Andaman Basins (Haproff et al., 2020; Sautter et al., 2019). However, there are several important issues with this hypothesis. First of all, there is a lack of evidence for a suture between the BT and Sibumasu, in the form of an ophiolite belt or an accretionary prism (Morley et al., 2020), although it is possible that posterior strike-slip deformation along the Sagaing Fault has obscured this suture. It should be noted that dismembered ophiolite fragments of the Jade Belt and Central Ophiolite Belt lie along the trace of the Sagaing Fault (Htay et al., 2017). The second issue is that geological observations indicate that the Eastern Andaman Basins along the margin of Sibumasu experienced E-W extension instead of shortening during the late Eocene - Oligocene (Morley, 2017a; Morley & Alvey, 2015), such that a major collision and underthrusting event could not take place there. Finally, significant deformation and uplift within the BT is only observed in the late Oligocene – early Miocene on seismic lines and exhumation ages, with only incipient or no uplift before during the late Eocene (Gough et al., 2020; Licht et al., 2019, 2020; Najman et al., 2020; Westerweel et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2017, 2019b).

By contrast, our updated paleomagnetic dataset shows a prolonged coeval motion of the BT with India long before the late Eocene and continuing afterwards (Figs. 6.7, 6.10-6.12). Based on this, we propose that the BT and Sibumasu were still separated by a transform fault throughout the late Eocene and Oligocene, resulting in a later collision event of the BT with northern Sibumasu in the

late Oligocene – early Miocene similar to the model of Morley et al. (2020). This interpretation fits with an earlier collision between Asia and the Greater Burma region, while there is no record of collision within the BT itself (Figs. 6.11 and 6.12; Westerweel et al., 2020). Furthermore, the late Eocene - Oligocene E-W extension in the Eastern Andaman Basins can then be explained by slab rollback due to ongoing subduction underneath Sibumasu (Fig. 6.12; Morley, 2017a).

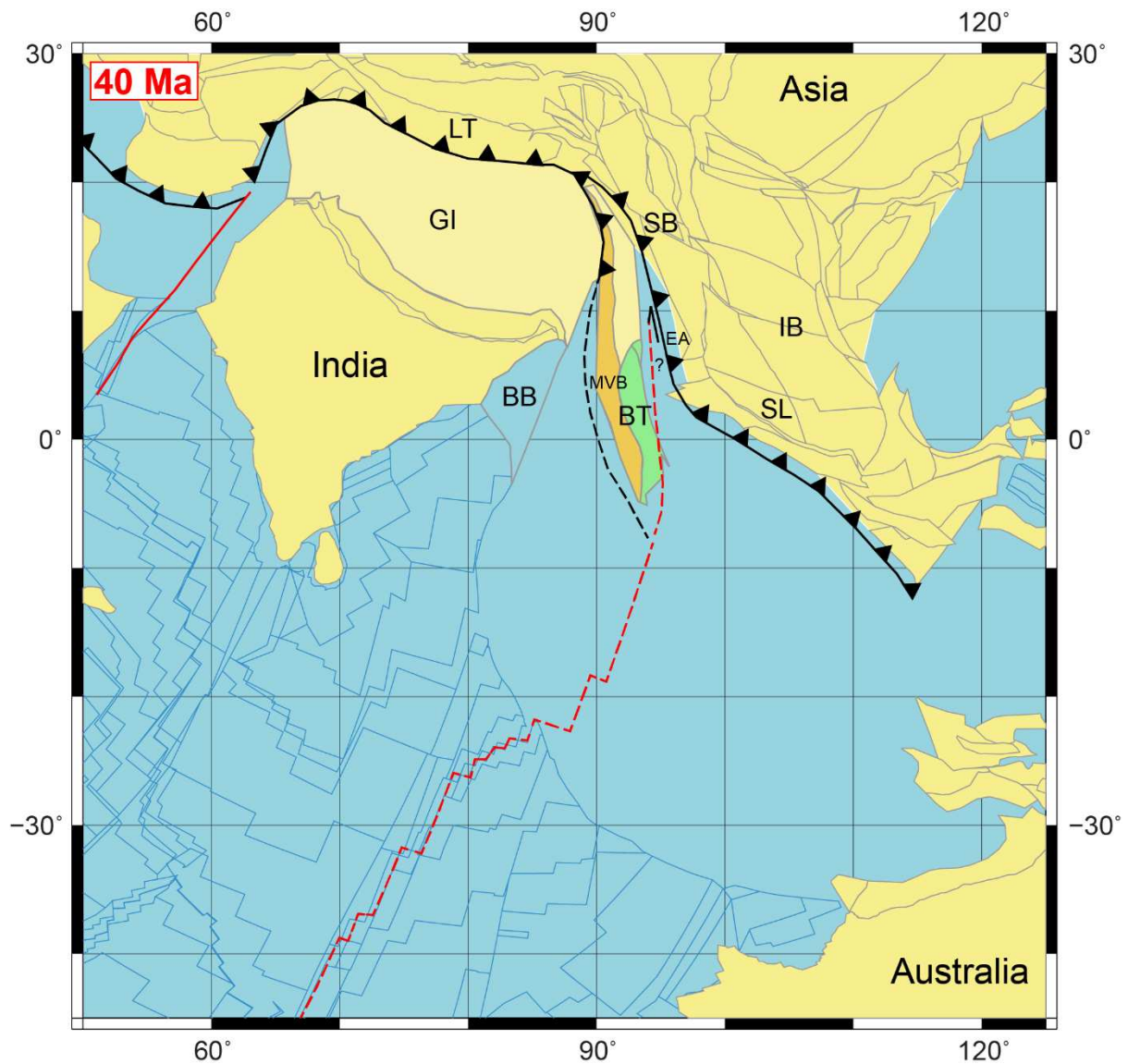


Figure 6.12: Reconstruction of the Burma Terrane and Asia at 80 Ma. See figure 6.8 caption for abbreviations, legend and references.

One issue with this later late Oligocene – early Miocene collision event is that the distance between the BT and Sibumasu would require the India-Australia Transform to remain active during the Oligocene (Morley et al., 2020). This is ambiguous, because the motions of the Indian and Australian Plates coupled around 40 Ma such that the India-Australia Transform should have become inactive starting at that time (Hall, 2012; Matthews et al., 2016; Ridd & Watkinson, 2013). Possibly, ongoing

subduction underneath Sibumasu accommodated the BT northward motion instead (Fig. 6.12), until dextral motion resumed after the late Oligocene – early Miocene collision event. The exact nature of the plate margin between the Indian Plate and Sibumasu east of the BT remains a major uncertainty in our model, but it is clear that the western boundary of Sibumasu during the Cenozoic was not a classic Andean-type margin as in most previous models (e.g. Li et al., 2020; Searle et al., 2017; Sevastjanova et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2019a).

The near-equatorial and isolated position of the BT throughout the Eocene and Oligocene has far-reaching implications for reconstructions of Asian paleoclimate and paleoenvironment. The shared history of India and the BT throughout the Paleogene shown by our updated paleogeography suggests that the Eocene pollen assemblages of Myanmar (Huang et al., 2020) would have more in common with India than with SE Asia. Furthermore, it is necessary to reconcile the geological evidence for a strongly monsoonal climate in Myanmar during the Eocene (Licht et al., 2014a) with the near-equatorial tropical latitudes inferred by our paleomagnetic constraints, which together suggest a massive seasonal migration of the Intertropical Convergence Zone. There are indications for monsoonal conditions at near-equatorial latitudes elsewhere in SE Asia during the Eocene (Evans et al., 2013). Recent climate modelling has shown that a near-equatorial late Eocene position for the BT corresponds to an ever-wet context rather than strong seasonality (Tardif et al., 2020). This study proposed that the region of strong seasonality might have expanded over the BT due to orbital forcing to explain the geological indications for a monsoonal climate in Myanmar (Licht et al., 2014a). More detailed regional climate models incorporating our updated paleogeography and additional paleoclimatic data from Myanmar are required to confirm this.

6.4. Set-up modern of the Eastern Himalayan collision zone

Following its collision with northern Sibumasu, our plate reconstructions show that the BT entered the Eastern Himalayan collision zone in the late Oligocene – early Miocene after the Greater Burma region was largely subducted or underthrust under the Asian margin (Figs. 6.12 and 6.13). This timing is in agreement with our middle Miocene paleolatitude (Figs. 6.6 and 6.7), as well as sedimentological, geochronological and structural observations from the CMB and IBR (Najman et al., 2020; Westerweel et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2017a) and the onset of major transtension in the Andaman Sea south of the BT (Morley, 2017a; Srisuriyon & Morley, 2014). From the middle Miocene, the collision between the BT and Asia would have slowed down the relative northward motion of the BT with respect to Sibumasu, and further caused a relative dextral motion of the BT with respect to India leading to the development of the Burmese mobile belt with more expressed dextral strike-slip deformation in the IBR (Rangin, 2018; Rangin et al., 2013). It is also a likely cause

for major exhumation and deformation in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis (Godin et al., 2006; Kellett et al., 2013; Najman et al., 2019), leading to south-eastward extrusion of the MMMB (Bertrand et al., 2001; Bertrand & Rangin, 2003; Li et al., 2018; Tong et al., 2013) and the set-up of the modern eastern Himalayan drainage system (Bracciali et al., 2015).

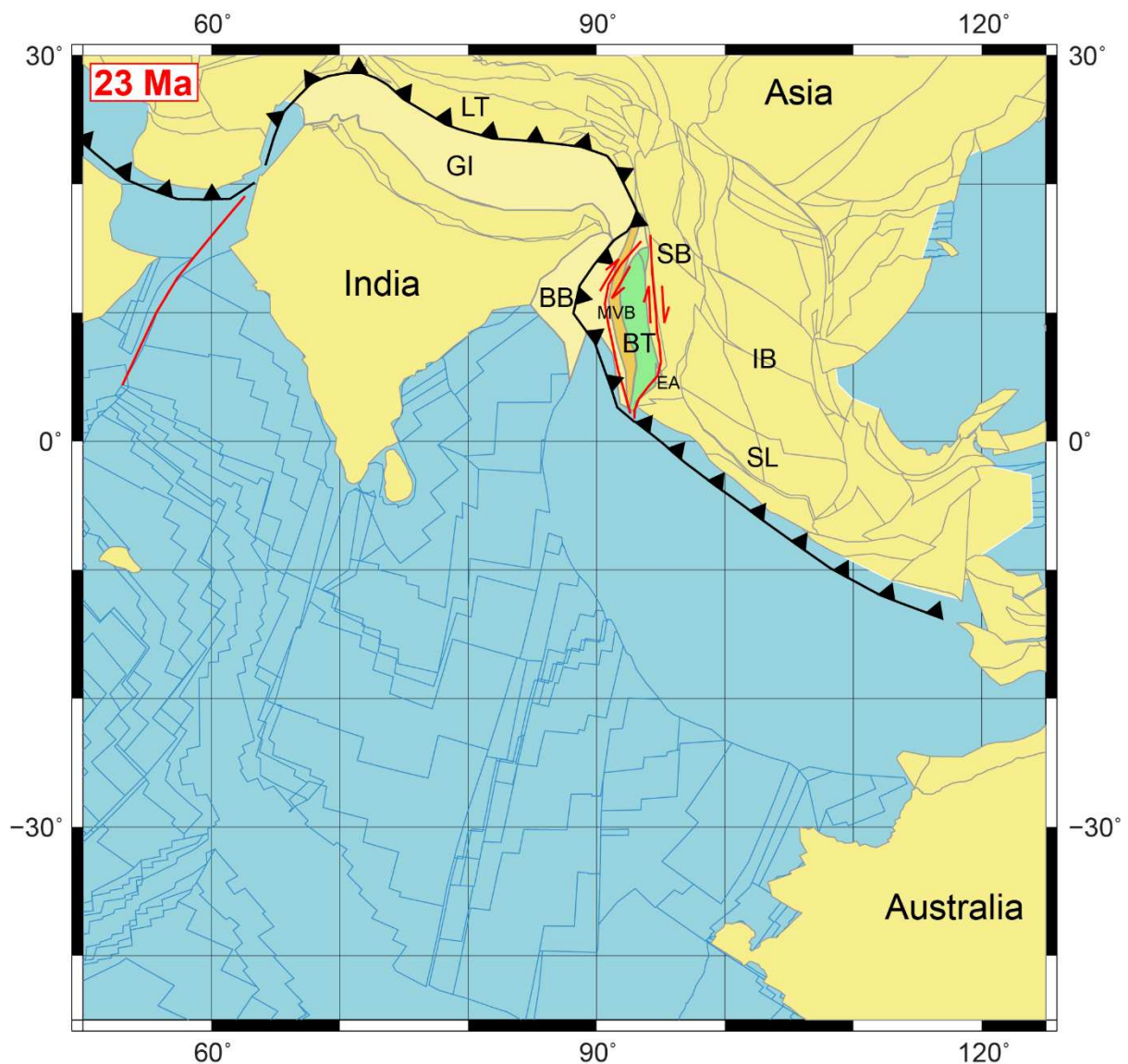


Figure 6.13: Reconstruction of the Burma Terrane and Asia at 80 Ma. See figure 6.8 caption for abbreviations, legend and references.

7. Conclusions

This study presents a complete paleomagnetic dataset for the BT of Myanmar to constrain its paleolatitudinal motion, by combining new Campanian - Maastrichtian, latest Paleocene – middle Eocene, late Eocene, middle Oligocene and middle Miocene data from the Burmese forearc (Chindwin and Minbu Basins) with previously published early Late Cretaceous and late Eocene

results. Together they reveal an astonishing tectonic history for the BT. The four key implications from our dataset are that (1) the BT remained in a southern hemisphere position distant from the southern Asian margin throughout the Late Cretaceous and early Paleogene, (2) the BT was incorporated onto the Indian Plate in the latest Paleocene – middle Eocene, and (3) it subsequently moved northward with only minor convergence relative to India along a dextral strike-slip system to its east, until (4) a late Oligocene – early Miocene collision with northern Sibumasu in the Eastern Himalayan collision zone. These constraints on the tectonic history of the BT and Eastern Himalayan orogen provide important new perspectives on the puzzle of the India-Asia collision, because they support collision models involving a Trans-Tethyan subduction colliding with the northward moving Indian continent. This updated paleogeography model of the India-Asia collision has important implications for understanding the interplay between Asian tectonics and climate, as well as the origin and dispersion of the prolific Burmese pollen and fossil record. However, while our collision model is supported by the available geological data, it is also evident that it contains important uncertainties mainly due to the shortage of tectonic constraints from the extremely deformed eastern end of the Himalayan collision zone. Therefore, the collision model presented here opens up new frontiers for further research across the Himalayan orogen to elucidate these uncertainties.

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Supplementary figures

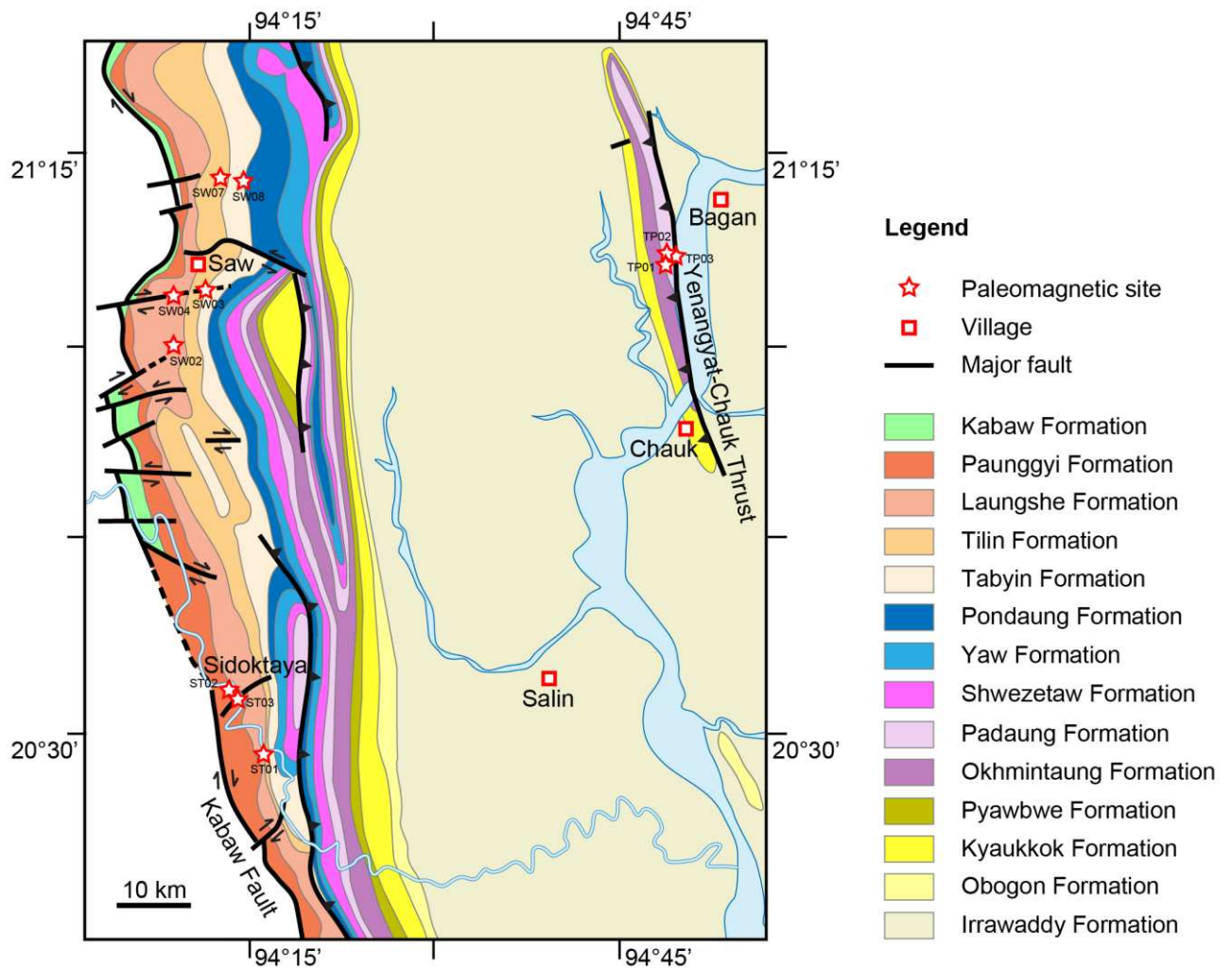
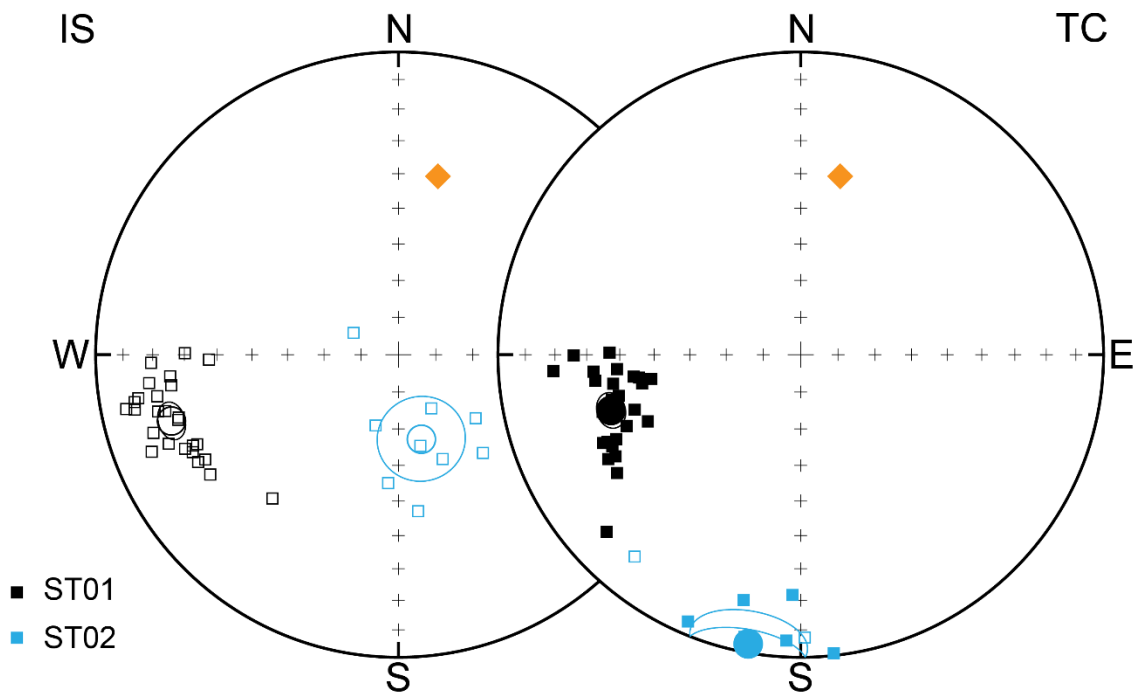


Figure 6.S1: Geological map of part of the paleomagnetic sampling area from this study in the Minbu Basin that highlights the regional tectonic complexities around Sidoktaya, Saw and the Tantkyitaung Pagoda (after Pivnik et al., 1998).

a) Sidoktaya



b) Saw

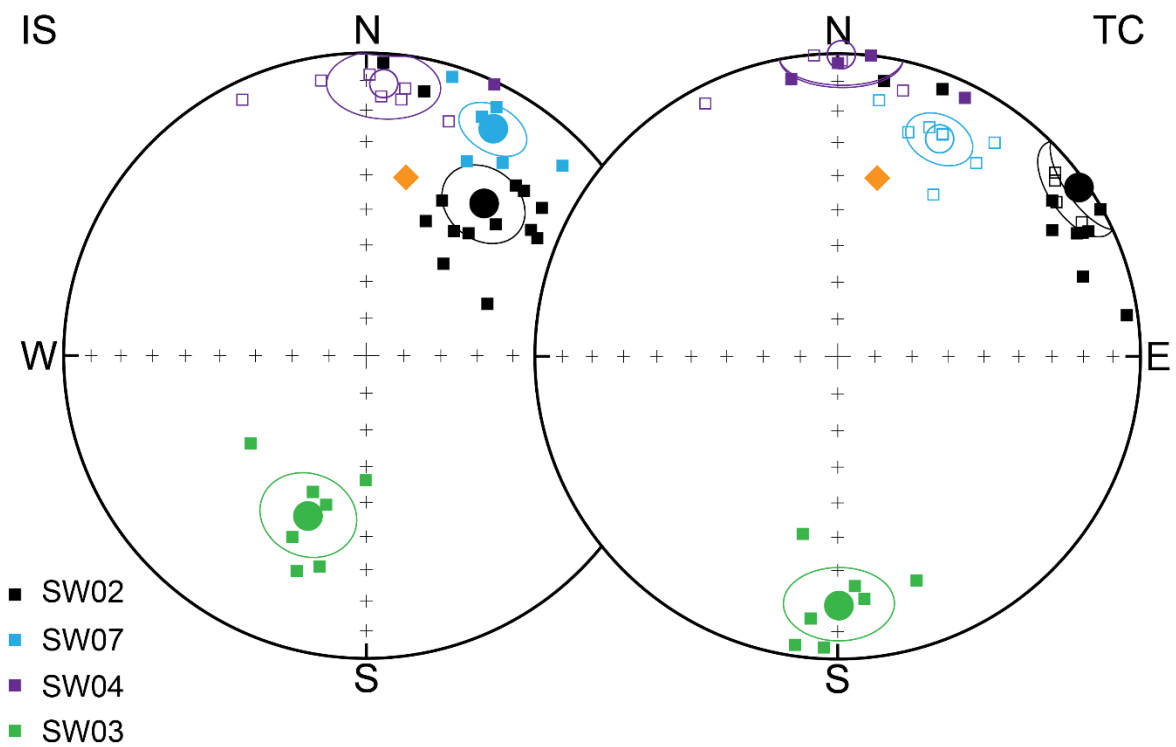


Figure 6.S2: Equal-area projections of interpreted ChRM directions (squares) from the latest Paleocene – middle Eocene sites around Sidoktaya and Saw. Mean directions are shown as well (circles).

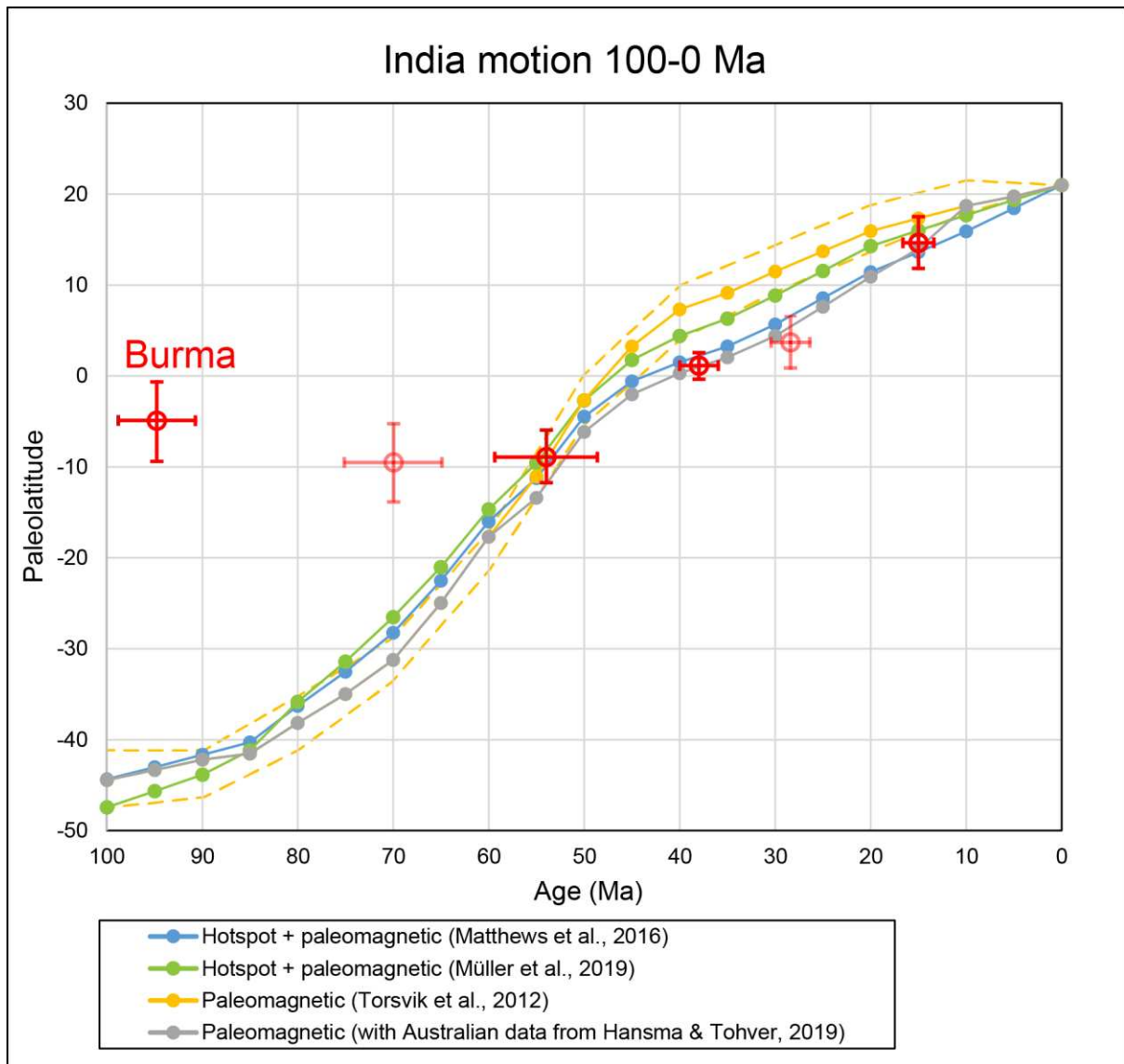


Figure 6.S3: Absolute plate motion of India from 100-0 Ma using different reference frames, illustrating the large differences in paleolatitudes during the time period of 50-20 Ma crucial for the India-Asia collision (References: Hansma & Tohver, 2019; Matthews et al., 2016; Müller et al., 2019; Torsvik et al., 2012).

Chapter 7: Other paleomagnetic sampling



*Fossil shells in the Shwezetaw Formation, Minbu Basin.
(Salin, Myanmar, Fieldwork January 2019)*

1. Introduction

In addition to the paleomagnetic results provided in Chapters 4-6 of this thesis, more sites were sampled in other key locations in Myanmar (Fig. 3.3, Table 7.1). Unfortunately, these remaining sites were unusable for publication due to either bad demagnetization quality, age uncertainties, weathering or deformation. The following sections will describe the importance of sampling each of the unused localities, and then the difficulties in interpreting their results (For paleomagnetic methodology, see Chapter 3).

| Name | Coordinates (Lat/Lon) | Formation | Age | Lithology | Bedding (Strike/Dip) | N |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----|
| Kawlin (Wuntho Ranges) | | | | | | |
| MY54 | 23.05050°/95.83250° | Shwedaung Formation | Triassic? | metasediments, metavolcanics | ??/? | 11 |
| Kalay (Indo-Burman Ranges) | | | | | | |
| PC01 | 23.19694°/93.93750° | Pane Chaung Formation | Triassic | metasandstones | 312/57 | 3 |
| PC02 | 23.19870°/93.93512° | Falam Formation | Upper Cretaceous | turbidites | 325/35 | 10 |
| PC03 | 23.21744°/93.81111° | Falam Formation | Upper Cretaceous | turbidites | 336/36 | 10 |
| PC04 | 23.22091°/93.81833° | Falam Formation | Upper Cretaceous | turbidites | 205/18 | 10 |
| PC05 | 23.22850°/93.82176° | Falam Formation | Upper Cretaceous | turbidites | 229/39 | 14 |
| PC06 | 23.22321°/93.82116° | Falam Formation | Upper Cretaceous | turbidites | 158/39 | 16 |
| PC07 | 23.19728°/93.80051° | Falam Formation | Upper Cretaceous | turbidites | 283/29 | 12 |
| PC08 | 23.21754°/93.87026° | Falam Formation | Upper Cretaceous | turbidites | 354/34 | 7 |
| PC09 | 22.98148°/93.96958° | Falam Formation | Upper Cretaceous | turbidites | 320/78 | 14 |
| PC10 | 23.05050°/95.83250° | Western Belt Ophiolite | Upper Cretaceous | ophiolitic mafic volcanics | ??/? | 12 |
| PC11 | 23.05050°/95.83250° | Western Belt Ophiolite | Upper Cretaceous | ophiolitic mafic volcanics | ??/? | 3 |
| Ngape (Indo-Burman Ranges) | | | | | | |
| OP01 | 23.19694°/93.93750° | Western Belt Ophiolite | Upper Cretaceous | serpentinized ophiolitic rocks | ??/? | 9 |
| OP02 | 23.19694°/93.93750° | Western Belt Ophiolite | Upper Cretaceous | serpentinized ophiolitic rocks | ??/? | 9 |
| OP03 | 23.19694°/93.93750° | Western Belt Ophiolite | Upper Cretaceous | serpentinized ophiolitic rocks | ??/? | 10 |
| OP04 | 23.19694°/93.93750° | Western Belt Ophiolite | Upper Cretaceous | serpentinized ophiolitic rocks | ??/? | 9 |
| Datkon (Minbu Basin) | | | | | | |
| DK01 | 19.96313°/94.57194° | Yaw Formation | Late Eocene | limestones | 353/11 | 10 |
| DK02 | 20.10408°/94.41917° | Paunggyi Formation | Paleocene | sandstones | 330/60 | 12 |
| DK03 | 20.10000°/94.42389° | Paunggyi Formation | Paleocene | tuffs, volcanoclastics, sandstones | 332/60 | 15 |
| DK04 | 20.09975°/94.42350° | Paunggyi Formation | Paleocene | mudstones | 332/60 | 8 |
| DK05 | 20.09975°/94.42265° | Paunggyi Formation | Paleocene | sandstones | 324/54 | 9 |
| DK06 | 20.12387°/94.38710° | Paunggyi Formation | Paleocene | sandstones | 353/35 | 11 |
| DK07 | 20.26703°/94.32644° | Paunggyi Formation | Paleocene | tuffs | 000/40 | 10 |
| Sidoktaya (Minbu Basin) | | | | | | |
| ST03 | 20.47892°/94.24972° | Paunggyi Formation | Paleocene – lower Eocene | tuffs | 252/113 | 7 |
| Saw (Minbu Basin) | | | | | | |
| SW01 | 21.14497°/94.16137° | Tilin Formation | Middle Eocene | greyish siltstones | 005/57 | 36 |
| SW05 | 21.14465°/94.16077° | Tilin Formation | Middle Eocene | greyish siltstones | 335/40 | 10 |
| Shwezetaw Pagoda (Minbu Basin) | | | | | | |
| SP00 | 20.04186°/94.58561° | Shwezetaw Formation | lower Oligocene | mudstones, siltstones, sandstones | 331/40 | 63 |
| YP00 | 20.04186°/94.58561° | Yaw Formation | upper Eocene | mudstones | 331/40 | 19 |

Table 7.1: Paleomagnetic sampling of all sites discussed in this chapter. Abbreviations: N = number of samples per site.

2. Results

2.1. Burma Terrane basement and Indo-Burman Ranges

In previous chapters (Chapter 2: Sections 2.2 and 3.3, Chapter 6), the ongoing debate on the origin of the Burma Terrane (BT) was already described in detail. Briefly, earlier studies advocated a Sibumasu / Cathaysia origin (e.g. Barber & Crow, 2009; Sevastjanova et al., 2016), while more recent studies propose a Gondwana / Argoland origin instead (e.g. Morley et al., 2020; Yao et al., 2017). Both arguments are based mainly on provenance results from detrital U-Pb zircon dating. Moreover, there is a possibility that the Indo-Burman Ranges (IBR) constituted a separate block (Mount Victoria Block or Mawgyi Nappe) that was accreted to the BT either in the Early Cretaceous (Barber & Crow, 2009; Zhang et al., 2017) or in the Late Cretaceous to Paleogene (Acharyya, 2007; Gibbons et al., 2015; Rangin et al., 2013; Searle et al., 2017). Paleomagnetic results will provide first-order constraints on the origin of these blocks and their position with respect to each other, making high quality paleomagnetic results potentially extremely useful in solving this debate.

To this end, one site in the Triassic Shwedaung Formation metavolcaniclastics of the Wuntho Ranges basement (MY54) was acquired near the township of Kawlin. In addition, three oriented hand samples in the Triassic Pane Chaung Formation metasandstones of the IBR (PC01), and eight sites in the Upper Cretaceous Falam Formation turbidites of the IBR were acquired (PC02-PC09), respectively on the road from Kalay to Falam (Table 7.1, Fig. 7.1).

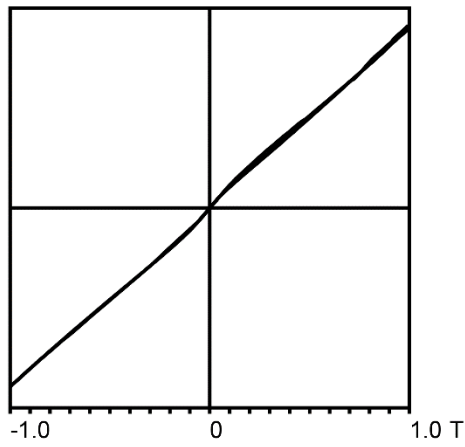
The magnetic properties on hysteresis plots from all samples show strongly paramagnetic behaviour (Fig. 7.2), suggesting a relatively low concentration of ferromagnetic minerals such as magnetite. This could correspond to intense chemical weathering of the sources of these lithologies, potentially enhanced by sediment reworking, or initial low magnetite content of the source units (Roberts, 2015). Yet, individual samples often exhibit stable demagnetizations as visualized in orthogonal demagnetization plots (Fig. 7.3a-c), although occasionally with multiple components. However, there are significant differences in Characteristic Remanent Magnetization (ChRM) directions between different samples or even between two specimens from the same sample, as exemplified by two specimens of sample PC0712 from the Falam Formation (Fig. 7.3b-c). Many samples also show overprint of the present-day field. These characteristics suggest that the magnetic properties of these samples was strongly influenced by (chemical) alteration. In the case of MY54 (Shwedaung Formation), there is no clear bedding constraint either. For these reasons, interpretation of these paleomagnetic directions becomes problematic.

Furthermore, the ages of the all three formations discussed here are not well-determined. The Triassic age of the Pane Chaung Formation is based on the rare occurrence of *Halobia* fossils (United

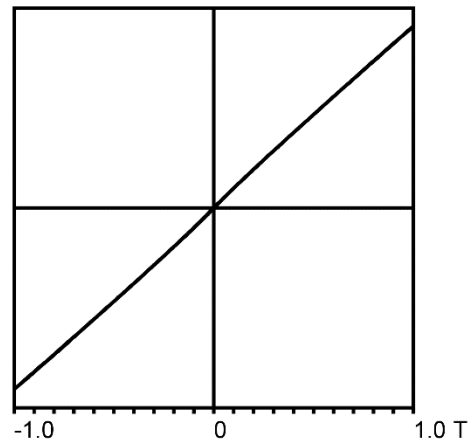
Nations, 1978a; Bannert et al., 2011; Mitchell, 2017), as well as on Late Triassic to Early Jurassic detrital zircon ages (Sevastjanova et al., 2016; Yao et al., 2017). However, the majority of this formation was identified based on lithological correlation (Morley et al., 2020). The Shwedaung Formation is even more poorly investigated; its Triassic age is based only on a tentative correlation with the distant Pane Chaung Formation (United Nations, 1978a; Mitchell, 2017). Finally, the Upper Cretaceous (Campanian – Maastrichtian; Mitchell, 2017) age of the Falam Formation flysch is also based on rare fossils, but it is entirely possible this formation is as old as the Lower Jurassic without a depositional gap with the underlying Pane Chaung Formation (Morley et al., 2020). Interestingly, several sites of the Falam Formation exhibit similar paleomagnetic directions with low inclinations as the Eocene results from the Central Myanmar Basins (CMB) (Chapters 4 and 6). It is possible that these sites were remagnetized during the postulated early late Eocene uplift event in the IBR (Chapter 5; Licht et al., 2019; Morley et al., 2020; Najman et al., 2020).



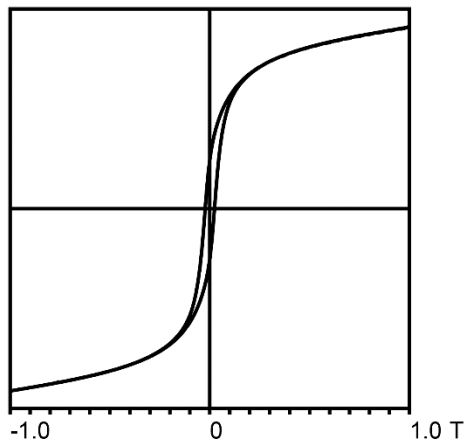
Figure 7.1: Representative field pictures of localities discussed in this chapter.



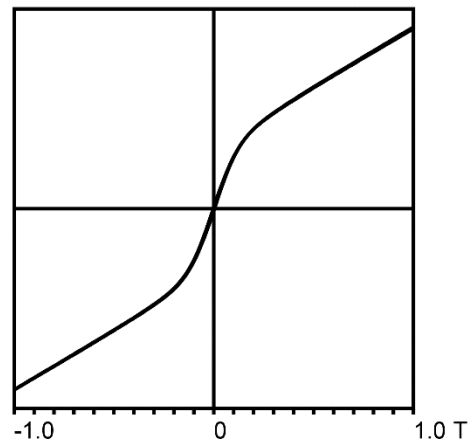
MY5411 (*Shwedaung Fm. - metavolcaniclastic*)



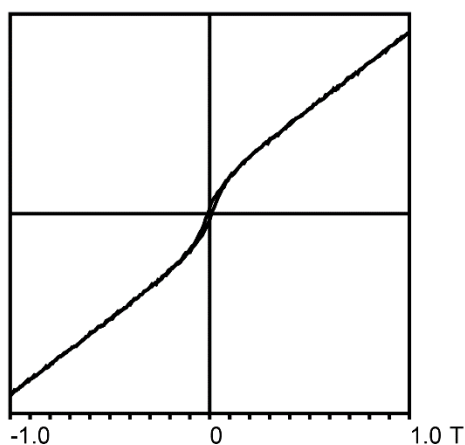
PC0702 (*Falam Fm. - sandstone*)



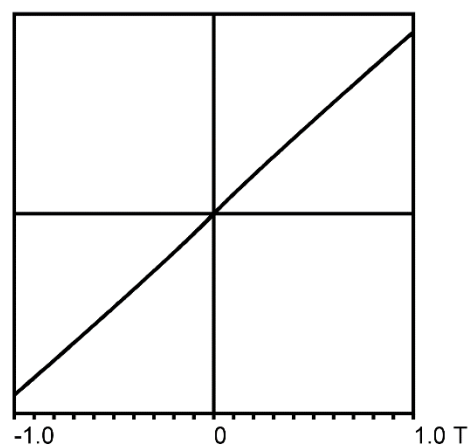
OP0204 (*Western Belt Ophiolite - peridotite*)



SP0004 (*Shwezetau Fm. - sandstone*)



DK0301 (*Paunggyi Fm. - tuff*)



DK0502 (*Paunggyi Fm. - sandstone*)

Figure 7.2: Representative hysteresis plots from sites discussed in this chapter.

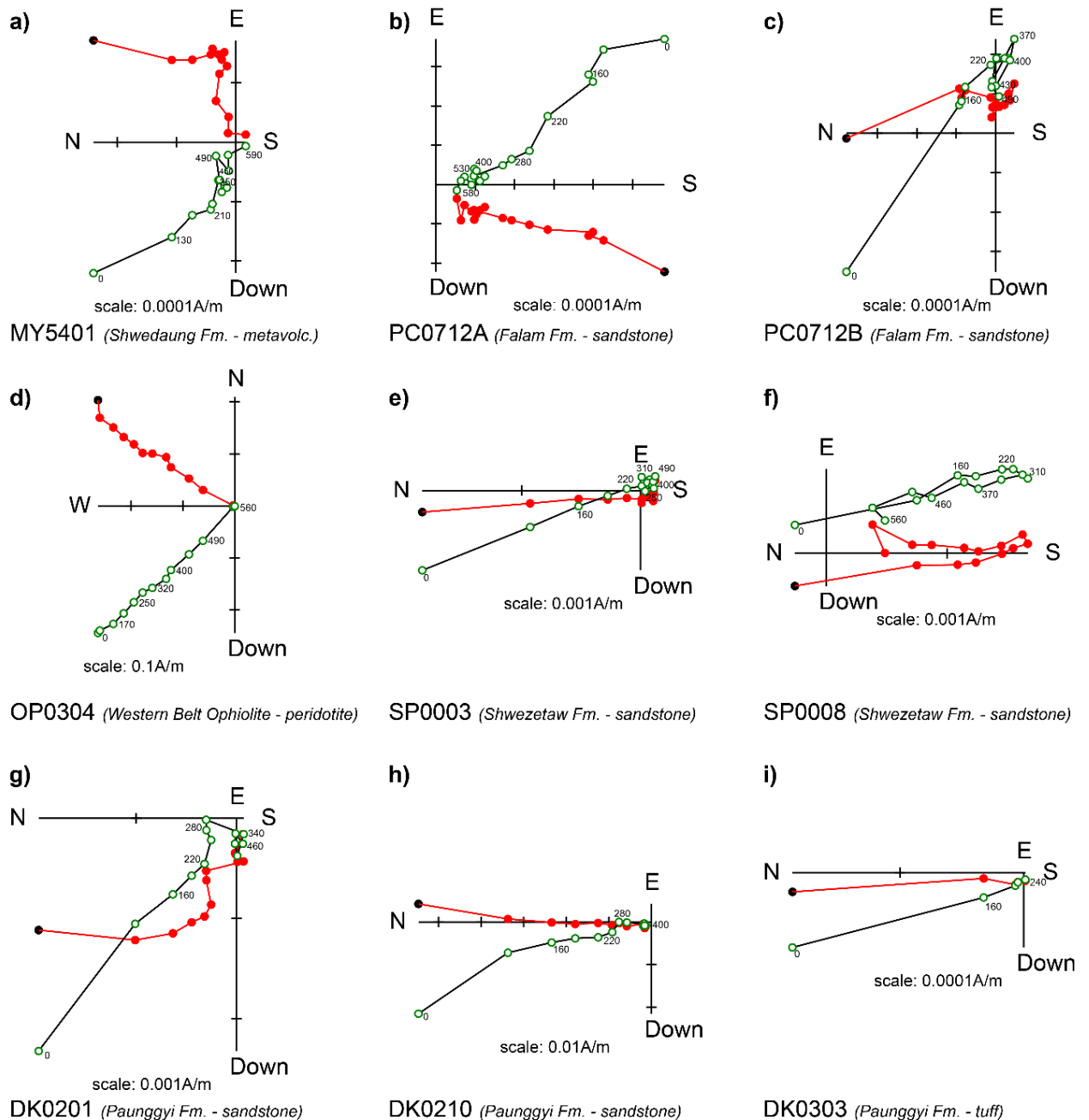


Figure 7.3: Representative orthogonal demagnetization plots from sites discussed in this chapter.

2.2. Western Belt Ophiolite

The Western Belt Ophiolite (WBO) forms the western limit of the BT. However, its origin, manner and timing of emplacement are subject to debate, as it either represents slices of accretionary material or a suture with the postulated Mount Victoria Block (see also Chapter 2: Section 3, Chapter 7: Section 2.1; Morley et al., 2020). The best age constraint comes from its metamorphic sole with an early Late Cretaceous age (Liu et al., 2016). Therefore, paleomagnetic constraints on the WBO could provide information on the location of its emplacement, which has important implications for the tectonic history of both the BT and the hypothetical Mount Victoria Block.

We drilled four sites (OP) in a small valley crosscutting the WBO in the IBR near the township of Ngape (Fig. 7.1; Table 7.1). A full ophiolitic sequence was not preserved here, field observations and images from thin sections under an optical microscope show that the sampled lithologies represent emplaced slices of serpentinized ophiolitic rocks (Fig. 7.4). Hysteresis plots, high NRM values of ~ 0.1 - 1.0 A/m, and promising stable demagnetizations up to 580°C (Figs. 7.2 and 7.3) show that magnetizations were predominantly carried by pseudo-single domain magnetite (Tauxe, 2010). Unfortunately, there are no constraints on bedding in this highly deformed part of the IBR. It is likely that the ophiolitic slices were tilted during thrusting. The closest bedding constraint comes from sedimentary site DK06 (Table 7.1, Section 2.3), $\sim 500\text{m}$ east of site OP01 at the bottom of the section. The transition between DK06 and OP01 is obscured by soil and Quaternary conglomerates, therefore possibly covering a faulted or folded contact. In addition, thin sections (Fig. 7.4) show an abundance of hydrothermal veining. This can be either related to serpentinization during the formation of oceanic lithosphere or younger chemical alteration due to tectonic deformation. High NRM and susceptibility values as well as pseudo-domain magnetite are indicative of serpentinization (Oufi et al., 2002). However, many ChRM directions are close to the present-day field (Fig. 7.5a) even after correcting with the DK06 sedimentary bedding (Fig. 7.5b), suggesting that the magnetic signal from this lithology might have been overprinted by the intense posterior Oligocene-recent exhumation and deformation events in the IBR (Allen et al., 2008; Najman et al., 2020; Maurin & Rangin, 2009).

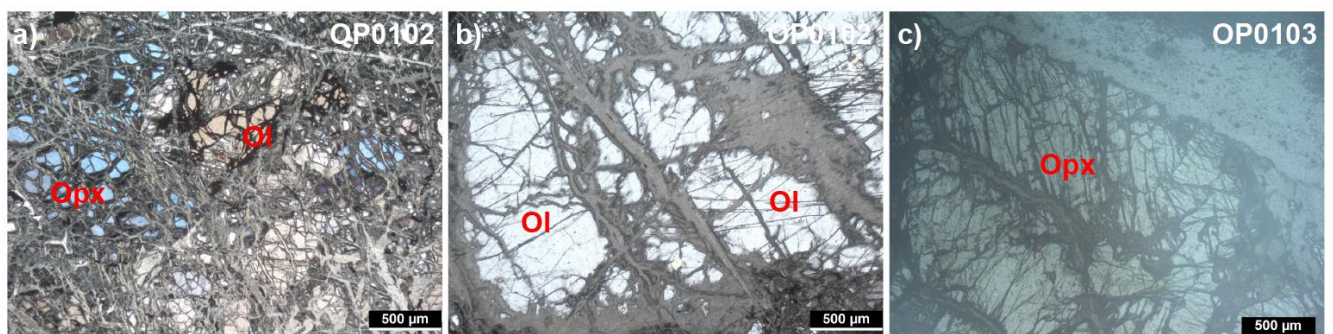


Figure 7.4: Representative optical microscope images of thin sections from the Western Belt Ophiolite (sites OP).

In addition, two sites (PC10 and PC11) were obtained in the ophiolitic *mélange* that is exposed at the spillway area of the Yazagyo Dam (Fig. 7.1, Table 7.1). These sites were extremely altered and deformed. Furthermore, their demagnetizations were generally unstable resulting in scattering ChRM directions, although several plot close to the OP sites.

The Western Belt Ophiolite is an important component for obtaining a clear understanding of the tectonics that governed the BT. More paleomagnetic, structural, petrological and geochronological

research to gain more insight into the origin of the magnetic record presented here is therefore definitely beneficial.

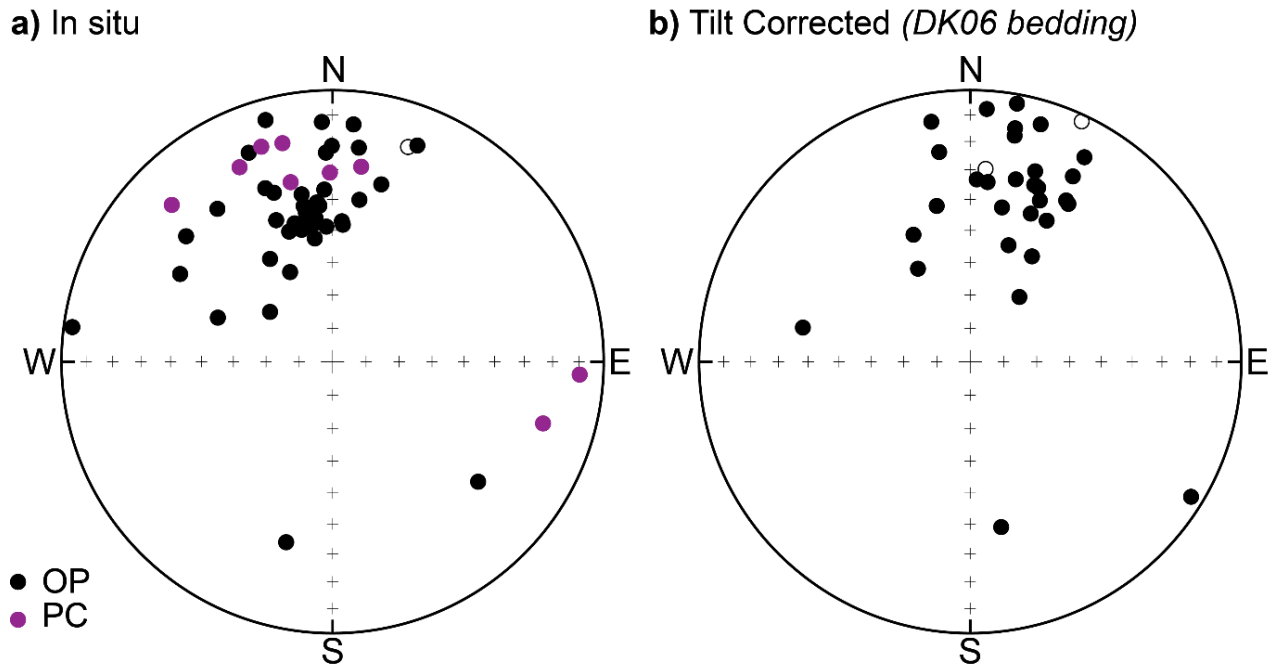


Figure 7.5: Stable ChRM directions of (a) OP and PC10/PC11 sites at 530-590°C in in-situ coordinates, and (b) OP sites at 530-590°C corrected for the bedding of proximal site DK06 (Table 7.1; Section 2.4).

2.3. Paunggyi and Tilin Formations

The time period in between the early Late Cretaceous and late Eocene is important for the tectonic history of the BT, because it should provide a record of rotation of the BT, as well as records of potential collisions between India and the Trans-Tethyan Arc and between the BT and the margin of Sibumasu (more details in Chapters 4 and 6). The Paunggyi Formation (or Paunggyi conglomerates) span the Paleocene part of the CMB sedimentary sequence, as constrained by foraminifera (United Nations, 1978a), ~65 Ma dated tuffs and ~70-62 Ma maximum depositional ages from detrital zircons (Cai et al., 2019). The Tilin formation is of probable middle Eocene age (Chapter 6; Cai et al., 2019).

In the Minbu Basin, we obtained six Paunggyi Formation sites near the township of Datkon (DK), two Paunggyi Formation sites near the township of Sidoktaya (ST02 and ST03), and two Tilin Formation sites near the township of Saw (SW01 and SW05; Table 7.1). The Paunggyi Formation sites contained tuffs and sandstones, and were often locally faulted and folded (Fig. 7.1). In addition, two sites were acquired in greyish siltstones of Tilin Formation near the Saw Township (SW01 and SW05). ChRMs in ST02 were well-determined, and these results were hence discussed in Chapter 6. It was impossible to determine stable ChRM vectors in all other Paunggyi Formation sites. Demagnetizations were

often characterized by persistent overprint of the present-day field (Fig. 7.6a), high degree of scatter (Fig. 7.6b), local rotation or low intensity of magnetite (Figs. 7.2 and 7.3g-i). Therefore, these samples were likely affected by strong weathering conditions. The same is true for the siltstones of sites SW01 and SW05 in the Tilin Formation, which were probably affected more by weathering than the finer-grained mudstones of the other sites near the Saw Township (Chapter 6).

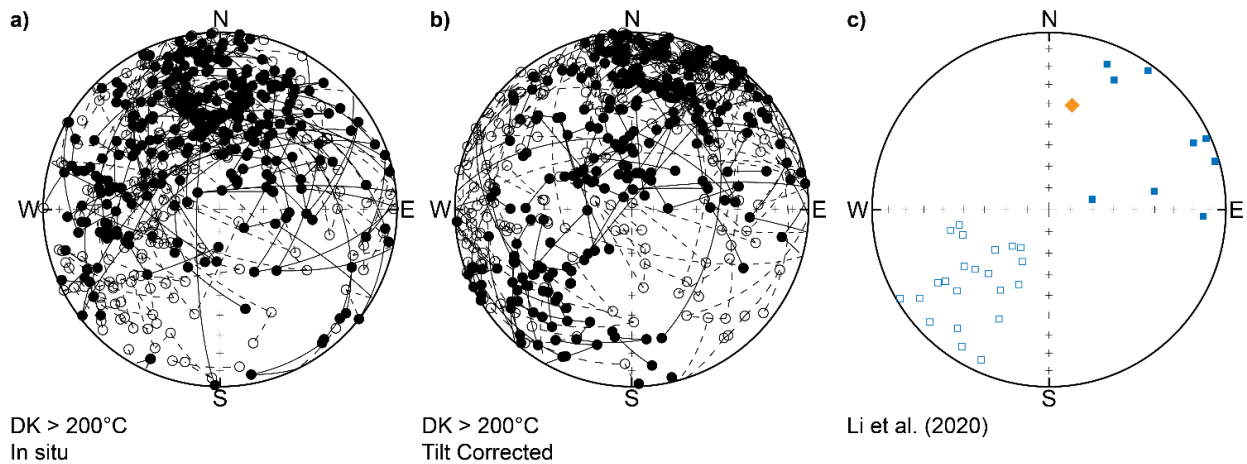
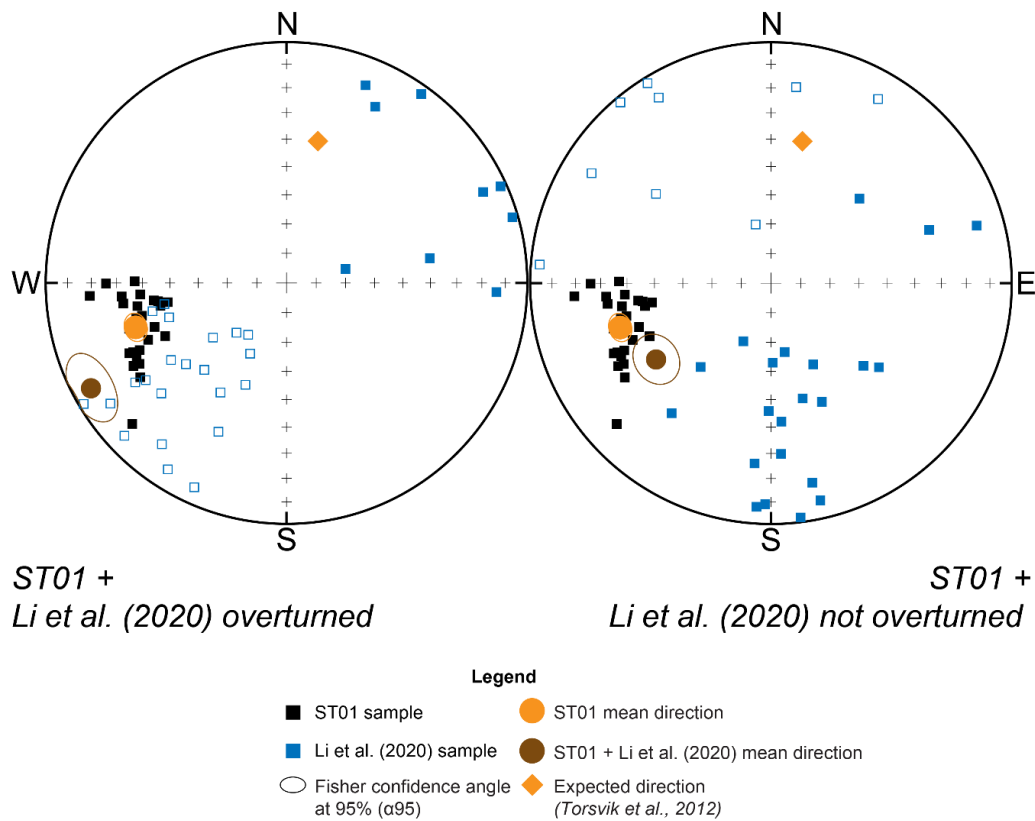


Figure 7.6: Demagnetizations of sites near Datkon (DK) at temperatures higher than 200°C, showing the persistent overprint of the present-day field in in-situ coordinates (a) and the high degree of scatter after tilt correction (b). The results of Li et al. (2020) are shown for comparison (c).

Despite the impossibility of determining stable ChRM vectors in sites DK02 and DK03 (Fig. 7.6), there are already published paleomagnetic results from the Paunggyi Formation from the same locations (Li et al., 2020). The mean direction of this study ($D = 50.8 \pm 11.0^\circ / I = 33.1 \pm 9.2^\circ / \alpha_{95} = 9.2^\circ$) is characterized by a huge degree of scatter ($k = 8.9$; Fig. 7.6c). This mean direction strongly contradicts our reliable site ST01 from the lower to middle Eocene Laung She Formation, which follows the same trend as the rest of the Minbu Basin and has a low degree of scatter with a k-value of 44.2 (Chapter 6). Moreover, bedding was considered as overturned by Li et al. (2020) contrary to our own observations (Table 7.1) and contrary to the younging direction observed in the radiometric data from Cai et al. (2019) at the same locations. Even if we combine the results of Li et al. (2020) with ST01, both overturned and not overturned, we obtain a mean direction for ST01 similar as before (Fig. 7.7). However, it is more likely that the results of Li et al. (2020) were not obtained from stable ChRM vectors in agreement with our own observations in the Datkon sites (Fig. 7.6), and therefore the data and conclusions of this study are discarded.

Figure 7.7: Paleomagnetic results from site ST01 in the Laung She Formation (black; Chapter 6) plotted alongside published results (blue) from the same location as sites DK02 and DK03 in the Paunggyi Formation (Li et al., 2020), both overturned and not overturned. The mean direction from

ST01 (orange) is almost the same as a combined mean from ST01 and Li et al. (2020) (brown) due to the large degree of scatter in the latter.



2.4. Shwezetaw and Yaw Formations, Minbu Basin

As discussed in Chapter 1, another goal of this PhD thesis was to investigate paleoclimate conditions in Myanmar and their relationship with the onset of Asian monsoons (Licht et al., 2014). An important component in this regard was to provide magnetostratigraphic dating of the Eocene-Oligocene Transition (EOT) preserved in the thick sedimentary sequence of the CMB. As discussed in Chapter 5, the late Eocene sediments of the Chindwin Basin (Yaw, Tonhe and Letkat Formations) are characterized by two major depositional hiatuses. Hence, the EOT is not preserved there. By contrast, sedimentation in the Minbu Basin to the south was continuous during this time span (Pivnik et al., 1998; Gough et al., 2020; Licht et al. 2019), hence providing a better possibility to sample the EOT.

To this end, we obtained a magnetostratigraphic section consisting of 19 samples in the late Eocene Yaw Formation (YP) and 63 samples in the early Oligocene Shwezetaw Formation (SP) of the Minbu Basin exposed in a stream near the Shwezetaw Pagoda (Table 7.1). Unfortunately, strong weathering of the sediments in this section alongside an abundance of sandy lithologies resulted in a magnetic overprint with low to intermediate unblocking temperatures (Fig. 7.3e). Furthermore, hysteresis

plots showing strong paramagnetism again indicate an overall lack of ferromagnetic magnetite in these lithologies (Fig. 7.2).

Low temperature overprints are generally accepted as being viscous magnetizations acquired in the present-day field or during the normal field of the current normal Brunhes chron. However, our data from the Shwezetao Formation provide evidence that their overprint was acquired specifically during the last few centuries (Fig. 7.8). Most samples from the SP section have lower inclinations than expected by the present-day field or the normal dipole field. The global secular variation of the earth's magnetic field is well established for the last four centuries (GUFM model; Jackson et al., 2000), showing that the inclination over Myanmar was low during this time. Therefore, the low temperature component of the SP samples is likely the result of a weathering process lasting over four to five centuries. This illustrates the importance of recognizing such secondary magnetizations.

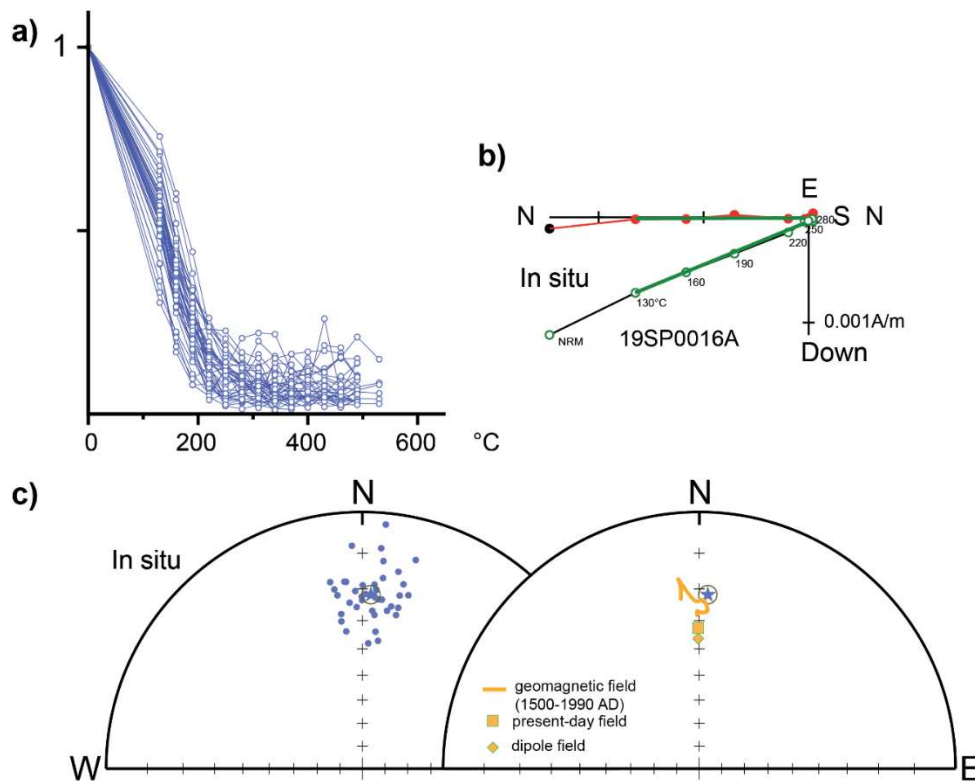


Figure 7.8: Intensity of the natural remanent magnetization during thermal demagnetization for samples from the SP section carrying large secondary overprint with low unblocking temperatures (a). A representative orthogonal demagnetization plot from the SP section highlights the stability of this overprint in the temperature range 130-250°C (b). Sample directions and resulting mean direction (blue star) at the site level are shown in equal-area stereonets (c). The low temperature

components in the Shwezetaw Formation compares better with the secular variation during the last four centuries (calculated from model GUFM; Jackson et al., 2000).

A very sporadic amount of samples showed well-determined directions of reverse polarity (Fig. 7.3f), but this was insufficient to construct a reliable magnetostratigraphic correlation for this sedimentary section (Fig. 7.9). Forams at ~150 meter in the section indicate a lower Rupelian age (~33.9-30 Ma) (Licht & Renema, personal communication), tentatively suggesting that the medium quality normal polarity sample in the section could correspond to the Rupelian normal chron amidst the generally reversed polarities around the EOT (Ogg et al., 2016). However, this is a lot of confidence to place in only one medium quality sample. Resampling of this section or sampling a less weathered section is undoubtedly needed to constrain the EOT in the Minbu Basin with magnetostratigraphy.

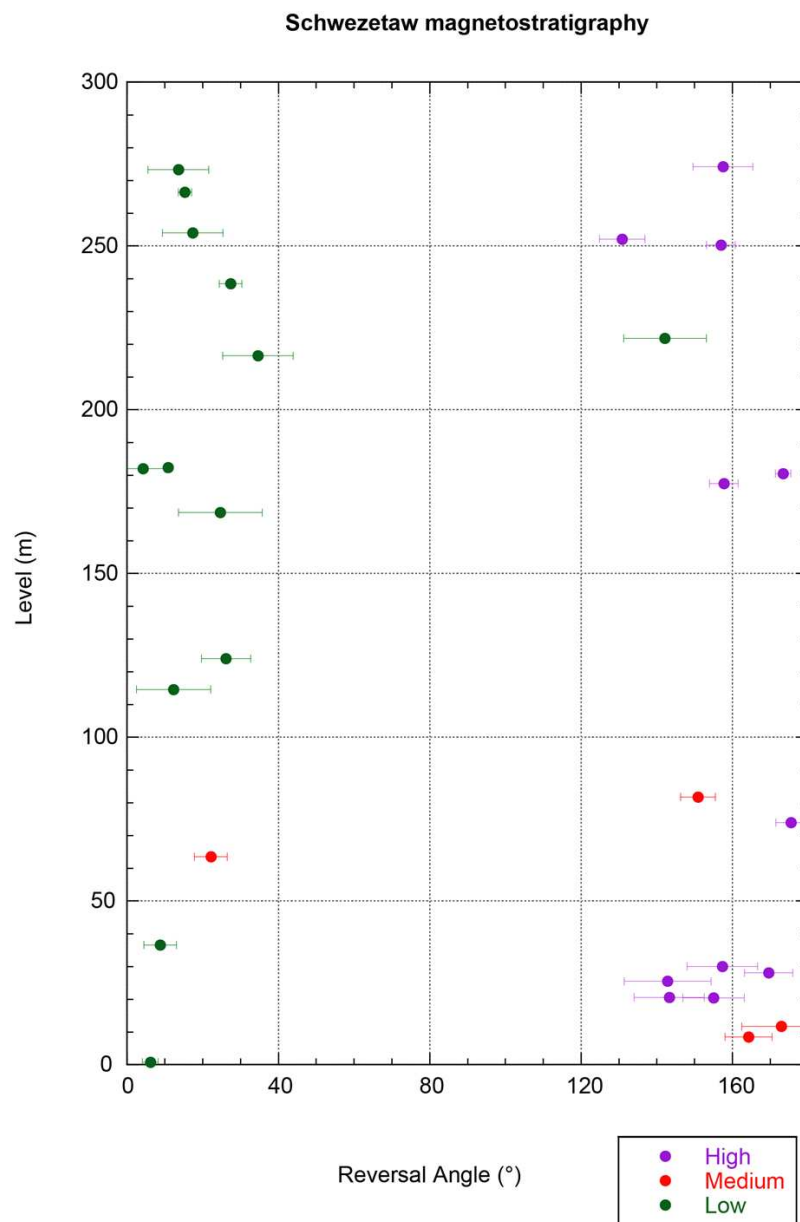


Figure 7.9: Magnetostratigraphy of the SP and YP sections in the Minbu Basin, plotted as stratigraphic level (m) versus reversal angle (the angular distance between the observed direction in an individual sample and the mean paleomagnetic direction in normal polarity). High confidence results (purple) are of reliable direction and reliable polarity, medium confidence results (red) have reliable polarity but unreliable directions, and low confidence results (green) have neither.

3. Discussion & Conclusions

It is clear from the difficulties in interpreting the results presented in this chapter that paleomagnetic research in Myanmar is challenging because of a variety of reasons. Overprint of the primary magnetic signal by the present-day field and overall low concentration of magnetite are perhaps the most significant challenges, especially in coarser grained sandstones and siltstones. As a result, paramagnetic minerals contribute significantly to the bulk magnetic properties in many sedimentary samples (Fig. 7.2) and this explains the wider scatter in NRM intensity than in bulk magnetic susceptibility (Fig. 7.10).

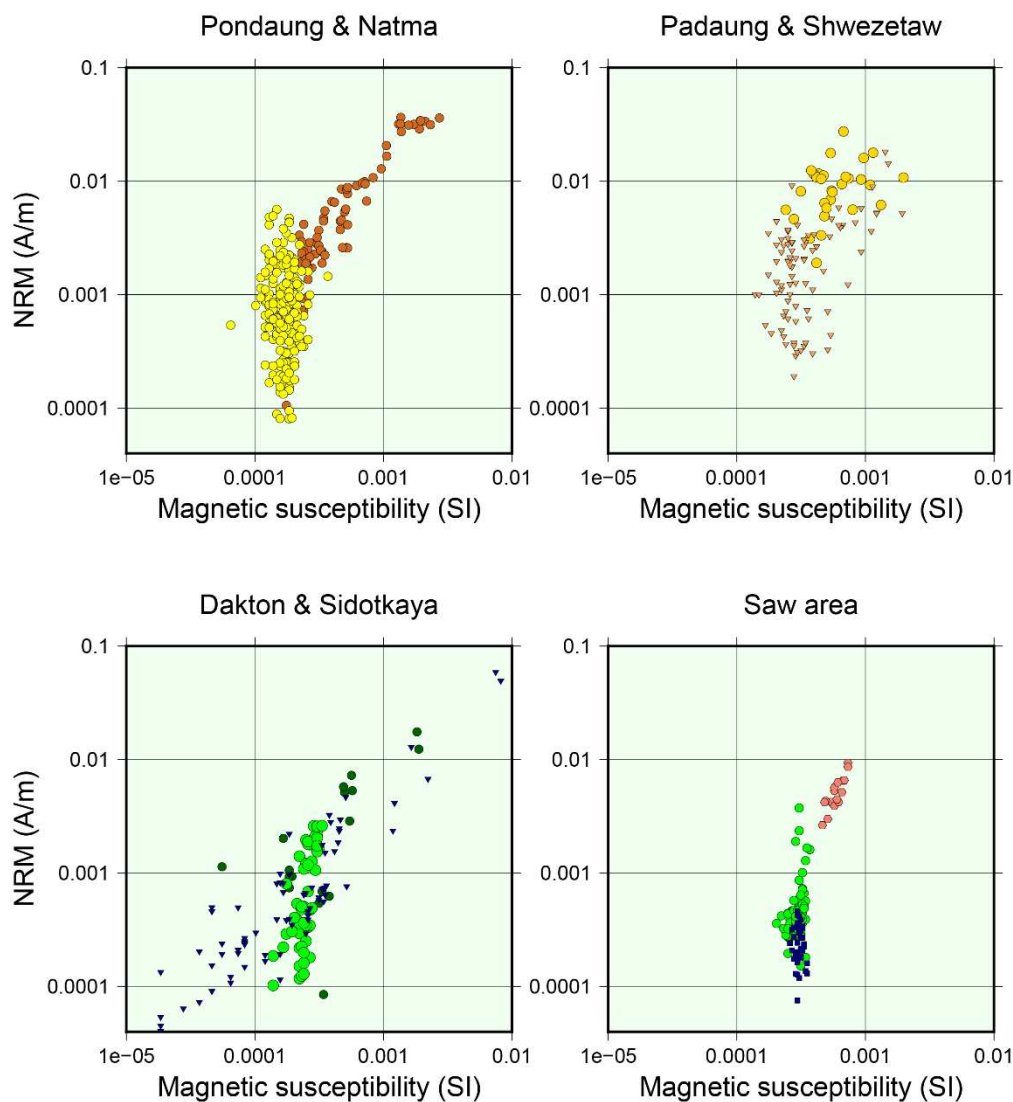


Figure 7.10: Plots of NRM versus bulk magnetic susceptibility for sediments sampled for paleomagnetism throughout this study (Chapters 4 to 7).

The aforementioned challenges in obtaining reliable paleomagnetic data in Myanmar could be related to initial low magnetite content of the source lithologies or intense chemical weathering of the sedimentary source, potentially enhanced by sediment reworking, prolonged sediment transport and the tropical climate of Myanmar (Roberts, 2015). A comparison of all bulk magnetic susceptibilities measured during this study (Chapters 4 to 7) further illustrates this, showing that the bulk magnetic susceptibility is on average two orders of magnitude lower in the sediments of the Burmese forearc basins than in the magmatic rocks of the Wuntho Ranges (Fig. 7.11).

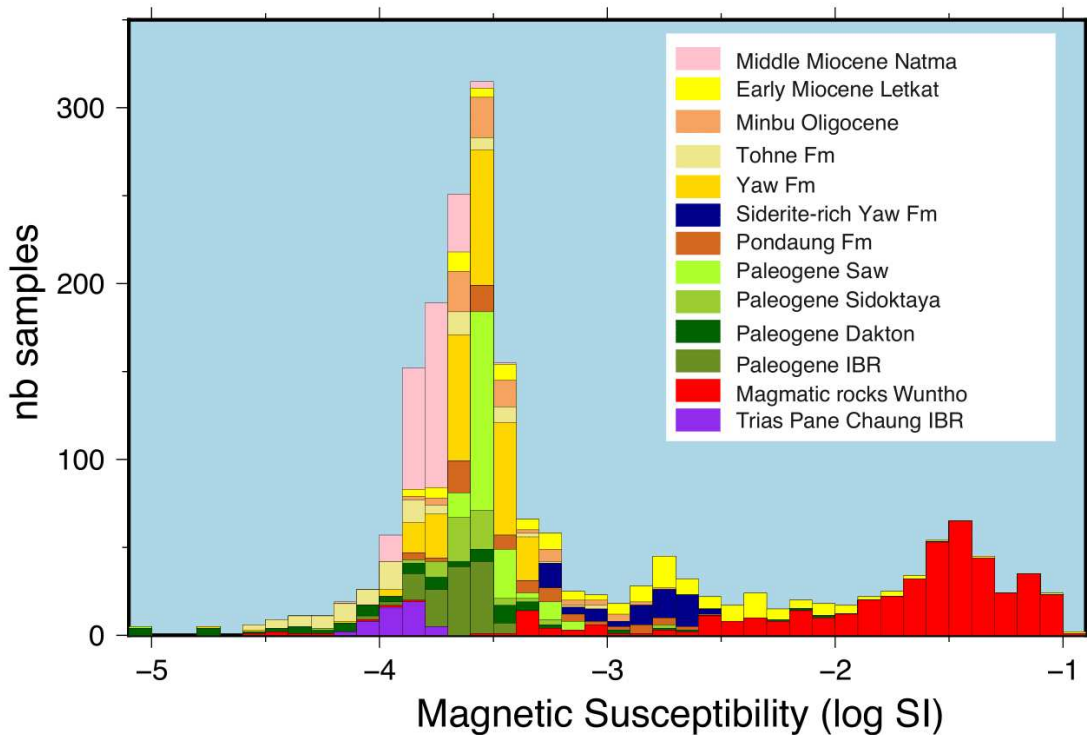


Figure 7.11: Histograms of volume magnetic susceptibilities (in log and SI unit) observed in the various lithological units investigated during this study (Chapters 4 to 7).

Even many publishable results are affected by this intense chemical weathering, shown by the low yield of samples with stable ChRM directions in many sedimentary sites (e.g. paleosols of the Natma and Pondaung Formations, sandstones of the Yaw Formation; see Chapters 4-6).

Apart from the low magnetite contents, vegetation covers much of the exposure, making the determination of spatio-temporal relationships and clear bedding constraints difficult during paleomagnetic sampling, especially in igneous lithologies (e.g. site MY54 of the Shwedaung Formation, and sites OP of the WBO). Finally, many regions underwent extreme polyphase deformation, in particular close to the IBR (e.g. Paunggyi, Falam, Pane Chaung Formations, WBO) and older lithologies in the Wuntho Ranges (e.g. Shwedaung Formation), resulting in local rotations and potential secondary magnetizations that are difficult to interpret because of the lack of outcrops. Fortunately, there are also many sampling localities (Chapters 4 to 6) that did provide reliable paleomagnetic constraints for the BT, especially those from fresh exposures along road cuts or in quarries. More detailed mapping, extensive paleomagnetic sampling or even deep drill cores will likely be required to overcome these challenges during future paleomagnetic sampling in Myanmar.

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Chapter 8: Conclusions and Perspectives



*View on the Minbu Basin from the Indo-Burman Ranges.
(Kanpetlet, Myanmar, Fieldwork January 2020)*

Conclusions

The findings from this thesis have shown that Myanmar is a crucial yet poorly-investigated region for understanding the complex India-Asia collision, a subject which is still intensely debated in the geoscience community. Beyond tectonics, Myanmar contains important paleoclimate, paleontology and palynology records of unclear affinities. The paleomagnetic constraints from this thesis have provided surprising new insights into these topics alongside the other sedimentological, geochronological and mineralogical results. They invite a critical re-evaluation of many aspects of the regional geological history, including correlations of magmatic and ophiolitic belts, the origin of the Burma Terrane, important sedimentary sources in the Eastern Himalayas, and the chronology of tectonic events in SE Asia and the Himalayas. Furthermore, these constraints can be used for further research into the evolution of the India-Asia collision and Asian paleoclimatic reconstructions.

The key conclusions described in this report are listed below in chronological order:

- The tectonic history of the Burma Terrane was distinct from Asia from at least the early Late Cretaceous until the Eocene, as shown by consistently southern hemisphere to near-equatorial paleolatitudes during throughout that time period. Alongside magmatism and ophiolite emplacement related to Late Cretaceous subduction, this is best explained by an island arc origin for the Burma Terrane as part of a Trans-Tethyan subduction system. Crustal fragments of Gondwanan and possibly Sibumasu and Cathaysian origin could have amalgamated into the Burma Terrane during the development of this subduction system. Furthermore, this tectonic setting suggests that the prolific Burmese fossil amber biota should contain species with Gondwanan and endemic traits.
- Since the latest Paleocene – middle Eocene the Burma Terrane was incorporated onto the Indian Plate due to the collision of India with the Trans-Tethyan subduction system. In addition, this collision event could have induced clockwise rotation of the Burma Terrane, although the exact magnitude of rotation is difficult to estimate from the paleomagnetic dataset due to variations in declinations likely related to local deformation.
- The Burma Terrane subsequently started a ~3000 km northward motion alongside India and with little rotation towards its present-day position. The continuously coeval latitudes with India suggests that little Burmese subduction and corresponding arc volcanism took place throughout this time. Furthermore, it indicates that the northward motion of the Burma Terrane was likely accommodated by dextral strike-slip deformation to its east. This dextral strike-slip system was likely the India-Australia Transform. After the late Oligocene – early Miocene collision of the Burma Terrane with Sibumasu, this strike-slip system transitioned

into the (Proto-) Sagaing Fault that still accommodates the northward transcurrent motion of the Burma Terrane at present.

- The paleomagnetic data from the Burma Terrane show that its position remained coeval with India throughout the late Paleogene until the Neogene. However, the Burmese forearc basins record major changes during this time period. Notably, the late Eocene Yaw Formation, late Oligocene Tonhe Formation and early Miocene Letkat Formation of the Chindwin Basin the northern Burmese forearc show large shifts in sedimentary facies, magnetic properties and provenance with two large depositional hiatuses in between them. When comparing these shifts with regional geological data, they are best explained as representing a two-stage interaction of the Burma Terrane with the Asian margin. The first late Eocene – middle Oligocene unconformity records overfilling of the Chindwin Basin following rapid subsidence, which is interpreted to correspond to incipient uplift of the Burma Terrane due to the onset of the joint India/Trans-Tethyan Arc collision with Asia to the north. This collision event then propagated southward as the Burma Terrane moved northward towards the Eastern Himalayan collision zone. The second late Oligocene – early Miocene unconformity and the overlying Letkat Formation record the ensuing major regional deformation, uplift and exhumation caused by the Burma Terrane finally entering the collision zone, resulting in the set-up of the modern tectonic regime and drainage system of the Burma Terrane and Eastern Himalayas.

Perspectives

As Myanmar only recently opened to international geoscience research, many things remain to be investigated. The most immediate goals in the context of this thesis are listed below.

- The main paleomagnetic results from Myanmar presented in this thesis covered the majority of the Burmese forearc basins (Chindwin and Minbu Basins), the Wuntho Ranges volcanic complex, and part of the IBR. Paleomagnetic sampling in Myanmar is challenging, but there are several key locations left:
 - Perhaps the most important is the region north of the Wuntho Ranges, largely located in the Kachin State which is currently restricted for foreigners. The geology of this region with respect to the rest of the Burma Terrane, its relationship with the nearby Jade Belt Ophiolite and Eastern Belt Ophiolite (Myitkyina), and the transition of the Burma Terrane into the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis are poorly understood. Moreover, the Cretaceous amber mines are located here as well, whose relationship

with the Burma Terrane has important paleontological, paleoclimatic and tectonic implications (Chapter 4).

- The Jade Belt Ophiolite has been correlated with dismembered ophiolitic fragments on the trace of the Sagaing Fault as part of the Central Belt Ophiolite. The petrological, metamorphic, structural and (paleo)magnetic properties of this proposed Central Belt Ophiolite requires further understanding, as it could potentially represent (fragments of) the Burma Terrane – Sibumasu suture.
- The paleomagnetic and provenance record of the Burmese back-arc (Shwebo and Pegu Basins) should be compared with that of the Burmese forearc and with magmatic ages in the Wuntho Ranges and Eastern Himalayas. Throughout the Cenozoic, there was likely a significant contribution of sediments coming from the India-Asia collision zone to the north (Chapters 5 and 6). The Burmese back-arc is a place where this sedimentary drainage route could have been funnelled.
- Paleomagnetism in combination with structural geology could potentially provide rotational patterns of sediments deposited in the basins and splays surrounding the Sagaing Fault. This information can be used to better determine its deformation phases prior to the Neogene. Hopefully, this will provide constraints on the characteristics of the postulated 'Proto-Sagaing Fault' (Chapters 4 and 6).
- When better age constraints are available, more extensive paleomagnetic sampling of the Indo-Burman Ranges could be attempted to try and answer key questions regarding tectonic history of the Burma Terrane with respect to the hypothetical Mount Victoria Block, as well as the collision history with India.
- Perhaps there are certain outcrops of the Triassic Burma Terrane basement (Panaung or Shwedaung Formations) whose primary magnetic signal has been preserved in contrast to sites discussed in Chapter 7. Paleolatitude constraints from these localities are probably the best way to decisively solve the debate regarding the origin of the Burma Terrane (Cathaysian, Gondwanan, intra-oceanic or composite).
- Between the late Eocene and late Oligocene – early Miocene, the exact nature of the plate margin between the Indian Plate and Sibumasu east of the BT remains perhaps the most critical uncertainty in our model. Northward motion until the late Oligocene – early Miocene collision of the BT with Sibumasu was possibly accommodated by a Proto-Sagaing Fault extending into the Andaman Sea or an India-Australia Transform. Unfortunately, the geological evidence for a Proto-Sagaing Fault is poor and the India-Australia Transform is

believed to be inactive since the coupling of the Indian and Australian Plates at ~40 Ma. Alternatively, the BT northward motion was accommodated by ongoing subduction underneath Sibumasu during this time period (Chapter 6). More evidence from structural geology, placed in the context of our paleomagnetic dataset, is required to further characterize this complex plate boundary.

- More detailed investigation of the mantle structure (e.g. with tomography) beneath Myanmar could be done to check whether the extraordinary tectonic history of the Burma Terrane with ~2000 km northward motion and collision events with India and the Asian margin are preserved there in the form of detached slabs. An interesting possibility is that the Neo-Tethyan slab dangling beneath the Burma Terrane could have been sheared and dragged during the large northward strike-slip translation during the Cenozoic.
- High quality seismic imaging of the Central Myanmar Basins, especially at the contact with the Wuntho-Popa Arc, Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis and Mogok Belt is required to better understand the relationship between the basin infill and regional phases of deformation, uplift and exhumation.

Notably, it is unclear if the Wuntho Ranges were buried by Paleogene sediments and subsequently exhumed during the regional late Oligocene – early Miocene deformation phase, similar to the southern Wuntho-Popa Arc. This has important implications for the interpretation of provenance in the Central Myanmar Basins, as burial of the Wuntho Ranges necessitates an additional sedimentary source of the same signature as the Wuntho-Popa Arc to the north (e.g. the Trans-Tethyan Arc or Gangdese Arc; Chapters 5 and 6). Further insight on this topic could come from mass-balancing between the Wuntho-Popa Arc and the Central Myanmar Basins using these high quality seismic images. Moreover, the original burial depth of the Wuntho Ranges volcanics could be determined by comparing new geological and petrological results with similar volcanic arcs elsewhere (e.g. the Kohistan Arc).

Furthermore, the eastward extent of the Central Myanmar Basins and their relationship with the dextral Sagaing and Shan Faults at the eastern edge of the Burma Terrane is poorly imaged on seismics. This is an important issue, because it could provide insight into the age of the dextral strike-slip faulting, basin development, as well as the eastern extent of the Burma Terrane and its collision with Sibumasu.

- Outside of Myanmar, more robust paleomagnetic studies are necessary in the Central Himalayan orogen, as paleomagnetic datasets from the Tethyan Himalaya, YTSZ and Lhasa Terrane currently focus on small areas with contradicting results, mostly due to poorly

constrained remagnetization events. Larger regional datasets from these areas could resolve these contradictions and thus yield further proof for the Trans-Tethyan collision model or other collision models, as well as for the paleolatitude of the Asian margin.

- Furthermore, other paleomagnetic evidence for the Trans-Tethyan Arc collision model (Chapter 4) can be obtained in understudied areas east and west of the Central Himalayan orogen. Immediate targets are Cretaceous I-type volcanics preserved in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis (Sodon and Lohit Batholiths) that have no paleomagnetic constraints at present, and the Kohistan Arc in the Western Himalayas with possibly outdated and incomplete paleomagnetic constraints.
- For the Sodon and Lohit Batholiths, additional geochronological, geochemical and structural data is essential as well. These volcanic complexes in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis could either correlate to the Gangdese Arc of the Lhasa Terrane, or to the Wuntho-Popa Arc of the Burma Terrane as remnants of the Trans-Tethyan subduction system. Moreover, they could represent source regions for the Central Myanmar Basins, notably providing ~80-50 Ma zircons found in Paleogene sediments (Chapter 5). Putting this together, the margin of Asia was potentially farther south if these batholiths belong to the Gangdese Arc, because an earlier collision with the Burma Terrane is required in that context in order to provide the ~80-50 Ma zircons to early to middle Eocene units in the Central Myanmar Basins exhibiting southern hemisphere paleolatitudes (e.g. certain Tilin Formation sites of Chapter 6). Paradoxically, an earlier collision with the Burma Terrane could mean that Gangdese Arc volcanism ceased earlier as well, as collision would impede active subduction shutting down Andean type volcanism. The same is true for Wuntho-Popa Arc volcanism after the collision of India with the Trans-Tethyan Arc. This shows that integrated regional models incorporating paleolatitudes from paleomagnetic data, magmatic activity, sedimentary provenance and deformation phases are imperative in truly solving the India-Asia collision debate.
- Most findings during this thesis are related to the tectonic history of Myanmar, which is partly due to the unconformable sedimentary record of the Chindwin Basin (Chapter 5) and the profound influence of weathering on the paleomagnetic results (Chapter 7). However, investigating the paleoclimate and monsoonal history of Myanmar was another goal in the context of ERC project MAGIC. Hopefully, the continuous sedimentary records of the Minbu, Shwebo and Pegu Basins of the Burma Terrane will provide more insight into this topic.

Appendices



*Fold in the Paunggyi Formation, Minbu Basin.
(Sidoktaya, Myanmar, Fieldwork January 2019)*

Appendix 1: Data tables Chapter 4

Reference: *Westerweel, J., Roperch, P., Licht, A., Dupont-Nivet, G., Win, Z., Poblete, F., ... Aung, D. W. (2019). Burma Terrane part of the Trans-Tethyan arc during collision with India according to palaeomagnetic data. Nature Geoscience. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-019-0443-2>*

Supplementary Data 1

Paleomagnetic results per used site and per locality before and after tilt correction (TC).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|------|-----|---|
| MY46* | Kanza Chaung Batholith | Granodiorite | 24.440472°/95.809454° | 13/14 | 55.9 | -3.4 | 8.5 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| MY47 | Kanza Chaung Batholith | 2-mica granite | 24.435280°/95.772020° | -/16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| MY48* | Kanza Chaung Batholith | Diorite | 24.424850°/95.757696° | 9/10 | 117.4 | -18.8 | 8.2 | 43 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | | | | 5 sites | 79.7 | -20.4 | 25.2 | 10.2 | | | | | | |
| Kawlin (Late Cretaceous) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MY06 | Mawgyi Andesite | Brecc. andesite | 23.920450°/95.710610° | -/8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| MY07 | Mawgyi Andesite | Andesite | 23.970720°/95.761430° | 12/12 | 67.2 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 65 | 000/00 | 67.2 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 65 | 100.9±0.2 (⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar) |
| MY08 | Mawgyi Andesite | Andesite | 23.927640°/95.709470° | 7/7 | 103.4 | 33.2 | 9.3 | 43 | 000/00 | 103.4 | 33.2 | 9.3 | 43 | |
| MY09 | Kondan Chaung Group | Sandstone | 23.877040°/95.703170° | -/10 | - | - | - | - | 000/00 | - | - | - | - | |
| MY10 | Mawgyi Andesite | Andesite | 23.860780°/95.603970° | 7/9 | 91.8 | 46.7 | 11.4 | 29 | 040/51 | 104.7 | 2.1 | 11.4 | 29 | - |
| MY11 | Mawgyi Andesite | Andesite | 23.863960°/95.606060° | 8/8 | 102.8 | 41.4 | 5.2 | 115 | 040/41 | 109.8 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 115 | |
| MY12 | Mawgyi volcanics? | Granodiorite | 23.840420°/95.549490° | 6/6 | 61.9 | 43.6 | 7.6 | 78 | 000/00 | 61.9 | 43.6 | 7.6 | 78 | |
| MY14 | Mawgyi Andesite | Andesite | 23.850230°/95.573000° | -/6 | - | - | - | - | 000/00 | - | - | - | - | |
| MY15 | Mawgyi Andesite | Andesite | 23.853420°/95.586300° | 7/8 | 97.3 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 29 | 000/00 | 97.3 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 29 | |
| MY34* | Kondan Chaung Group | Sandstone | 23.878841°/95.703966° | 11/13 | 81.2 | -29.4 | 8.9 | 27 | 020/82 | 337.9 | -55.5 | 8.9 | 27 | |
| MY35 | Mawgyi Andesite | Brecc. andesite | 23.922660°/95.712390° | -/11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MY36 | Mawgyi Andesite | Andesite | 23.864950°/95.595260° | -/12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| MY37 | Mawgyi Andesite | Andesite | 23.851902°/95.590906° | 20/20 | 101.8 | 37.5 | 5.5 | 38 | 000/00 | 101.8 | 37.5 | 5.5 | 38 | |
| MY38 | Mawgyi Andesite | Andesite | 23.853420°/95.586300° | -/11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | | | | 8 sites | 88.3 | 24.1 | 22.1 | 7.2 | | | | | | |
| Kyaung Le (Late Cretaceous) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MY22 | Kondan Chaung Group | Undef. extrusive | 24.522140°/95.691800° | 8/8 | 38.1 | -45.2 | 6.7 | 71 | 115/65 | 34.5 | 18.7 | 6.7 | 71 | 85.0±0.2 (⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar) |
| MY23 | Kondan Chaung Group | Limestone | 24.514070°/95.663900° | 10/10 | 48.6 | -31.7 | 2.4 | 395 | 210/97 | 60.6 | 20 | 2.4 | 395 | |
| MY24 | Kondan Chaung Group | Sandstone | 24.510480°/95.665540° | 12/12 | 26 | -46.4 | 4 | 118 | 207/113 | 70.5 | 16.2 | 4 | 118 | |
| MY25* | Kondan Chaung Group | Breccia | 24.539590°/95.676960° | 10/10 | 53.7 | -17.1 | 5.3 | 84 | 098/18 | 51.3 | -4.3 | 5.3 | 84 | |
| MY41 | Kondan Chaung Group | Sandstone | 24.509810°/95.664831° | 11/14 | 27.2 | -48.6 | 3.4 | 184 | 213/114 | 79.5 | 14.5 | 3.4 | 184 | |
| MY42 | Kondan Chaung Group | Limestone | 24.513537°/95.664268° | 10/11 | 36.1 | -41.5 | 2.8 | 300 | 210/97 | 70.5 | 9.6 | 2.8 | 300 | |
| MY43* | Kondan Chaung Group | Rhyodacite | 24.546611°/95.669812° | 13/13 | 54.6 | -18.0 | 2.9 | 205 | 035/27 | 44.1 | -25.1 | 2.9 | 205 | 91.2±0.2 (⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| MY44 | Kondan Chaung Group | Breccia | 24.547150°/95.668550° | -/11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MY45* | Kondan Chaung Group | Sst/Pyroclastic | 24.544280°/95.667524° | 14/17 | 53.8 | -23.1 | 3.8 | 118 | 040/40 | 34.4 | -26.6 | 3.8 | 118 | - |
| | | | | 8 sites | 43.8 | -34.5 | 11.3 | 24.8 | | 56.4 | 3.1 | 18.2 | 10.2 | |
| Wuntho Arc (Late Cretaceous) - all | | | | 28 sites | 69.0 | -6.4 | 12.8 | 5.5 | | - | - | - | - | |
| Wuntho Arc (Late Cretaceous) - * | | | | 16 sites | 69.2 | -9.8 | 10.1 | 14.2 | | - | - | - | - | |
| Kalewa (Late Eocene) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MA | Yaw Formation | Mst/sst/siderite | 23.245770°/94.266630° | 78/277 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 15 | 011/37 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 4.3 | 15 | |
| MB | Yaw Formation | Mst/sst/siderite | 23.239167°/94.262500° | 36/116 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 18 | 011/40 | 12.9 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 18 | 38.0±0.7 (U/Pb) (Licht et al., 2019) |
| MC | Yaw Formation | Mst/sst/siderite | 23.241633°/94.259417° | 25/49 | 199.5 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 22 | 013/40 | 195.1 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 22 | |
| MD | Yaw Formation | Mst/sst/siderite | 23.245600°/94.258483° | 11/35 | 23.8 | 0.2 | 11.3 | 17 | 013/38 | 21.5 | -6.8 | 11.3 | 17 | |
| MY32 | Yaw Formation | Mst/sst/siderite | 23.220730°/94.251770° | 6/20 | 21.8 | 16.0 | 9.8 | 48 | 007/43 | 28.4 | 1.6 | 9.8 | 48 | |
| MY33 | Yaw Formation | Mst/sst/siderite | 23.233960°/94.256950° | 12/23 | 8.6 | 5.0 | 8 | 31 | 005/42 | 10.9 | 1 | 8 | 31 | |
| | | | | 168 samples | 8.9 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 15.1 | | 12.4 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 15.2 | |

*Notes: N/n = number of samples used for mean direction/total samples; D = mean declination; I = mean inclination; α_{95} = Fisher cone of 95% confidence; k = dispersion parameter; Age (Ma) = age results from this or previous studies with reference; Wuntho Arc (Late Cretaceous) - all = total Wuntho Range mean calculated from all site mean directions of Pinlebu, Shinpa, Banmauk, Kawlin and Kyaung Le; Wuntho Arc (Late Cretaceous) - * = total Wuntho Range mean calculated only from selected site mean directions indicated by "**", as discussed in the text and Supplementary information; Kalewa (Late Eocene) = total mean calculated from the 168 most stable samples. MA-MD represent successive parts of one composite sedimentary section (Licht et al., 2019), while MY32 and MY33 are two extra sampled sites from the same area.*

Supplementary Data 2

| sample | Line or Plane | anchored | Demag type | nb points | step min | step max | Dec IS | inc IS | Dec TC | inc TC | mad value |
|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Site MY03 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY0301B | L | y | F | 4 | 18 | 25 | 62.4 | 2.2 | 62.4 | 2.2 | 8.1 |
| 16MY0302B | L | y | F | 5 | 13 | 25 | 88.8 | -10.5 | 88.8 | -10.5 | 12.5 |
| 16MY0303B | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 62.1 | -20.3 | 62.1 | -20.3 | 7.4 |
| 17MY4009A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 75.4 | 17.4 | 75.4 | 17.4 | 1.6 |
| 17MY4010A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 62.3 | 19.2 | 62.3 | 19.2 | 1.5 |
| 17MY4011A | L | y | D | 7 | 320 | 560 | 51.7 | 21.5 | 51.7 | 21.5 | 2.5 |
| Site MY04 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY0406A | L | y | F | 4 | 18 | 25 | 57.1 | 9.2 | 57.1 | 9.2 | 6.9 |
| 16MY0403A | L | y | F | 12 | 15 | 60 | 62.7 | -2.4 | 62.7 | -2.4 | 4.1 |
| 16MY0403B | L | y | D | 8 | 330 | 590 | 60.6 | -4.1 | 60.6 | -4.1 | 2.3 |
| 16MY0406B | f | n | D | 4 | 380 | 490 | 48.5 | 2.9 | 48.5 | 2.9 | 19.5 |
| 17MY0402A | L | y | F | 8 | 35 | 80 | 68 | 14 | 68 | 14 | 2.9 |
| 17MY0405A | L | y | F | 9 | 35 | 100 | 71 | 1.9 | 71 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| 17MY0406A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 71.2 | 8.5 | 71.2 | 8.5 | 2.6 |
| 17MY0411A | L | n | D | 6 | 450 | 620 | 79.4 | 10 | 79.4 | 10 | 6.9 |
| 17MY0403A | P | y | D | 10 | 130 | 490 | 327.2 | -29.1 | 327.2 | -29.1 | 8.2 |
| 17MY0404A | P | y | D | 6 | 130 | 320 | 340.5 | -35.8 | 340.5 | -35.8 | 12.6 |
| Site MY05 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY0501B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 600 | 61.2 | 4.1 | 61.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| 16MY0503A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 54.2 | 12.7 | 54.2 | 12.7 | 6.6 |
| 16MY0504B | L | y | F | 7 | 20 | 45 | 54.8 | 5.7 | 54.8 | 5.7 | 4 |
| 16MY0506B | L | y | F | 6 | 10 | 30 | 70.3 | -2.3 | 70.3 | -2.3 | 1.3 |
| 16MY0507A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 65.3 | 6.4 | 65.3 | 6.4 | 12.9 |
| 16MY0508B | L | y | F | 5 | 25 | 45 | 52.3 | 3.3 | 52.3 | 3.3 | 6.7 |
| Site MY39 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY3903A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 34.7 | 4.4 | 34.7 | 4.4 | 2.2 |
| 17MY3904A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 62.6 | 7.2 | 62.6 | 7.2 | 2.4 |
| 17MY3901B | f | n | F | 8 | 18 | 35 | 61 | 9.5 | 61 | 9.5 | 5.7 |
| 17MY3905B | f | n | F | 8 | 18 | 35 | 40.4 | -0.2 | 40.4 | -0.2 | 11 |
| 17MY3910A | f | n | F | 7 | 18 | 35 | 71.3 | 15.1 | 71.3 | 15.1 | 8.5 |
| 17MY3912B | f | n | F | 6 | 15 | 28 | 52.3 | 6.2 | 52.3 | 6.2 | 16.6 |
| Site MY17 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY1701B | L | y | D | 10 | 360 | 660 | 75.3 | -15.7 | 75.3 | -15.7 | 2.6 |
| 16MY1703B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 73.4 | -8.9 | 73.4 | -8.9 | 1.9 |
| 16MY1704B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 81.3 | -25.3 | 81.3 | -25.3 | 4.1 |
| 16MY1706B | L | y | D | 8 | 360 | 620 | 66.4 | -20.8 | 66.4 | -20.8 | 4.9 |
| 16MY1708B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 70.9 | -17.5 | 70.9 | -17.5 | 5.4 |
| 16MY1710B | L | y | F | 7 | 18 | 40 | 71.8 | -21.5 | 71.8 | -21.5 | 3.3 |
| 16MY1711A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 80.6 | -0.5 | 80.6 | -0.5 | 3.8 |
| 16MY1702A | L | y | F | 8 | 30 | 100 | 66.9 | -17.1 | 66.9 | -17.1 | 7.6 |
| 16MY1705A | L | y | F | 10 | 20 | 100 | 78.6 | -18.5 | 78.6 | -18.5 | 2.6 |
| 16MY1707B | L | y | F | 10 | 20 | 100 | 71.8 | -22.2 | 71.8 | -22.2 | 4.3 |
| 16MY1709A | L | y | F | 10 | 20 | 100 | 71.1 | -10.5 | 71.1 | -10.5 | 5.5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Site MY18 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY1807A | L | y | F | 9 | 15 | 60 | 87.9 | -4.4 | 87.9 | -4.4 | 10.4 |
| 16MY1802A | L | y | D | 3 | 400 | 490 | 77.8 | -22.9 | 77.8 | -22.9 | 1.1 |
| 16MY1803B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 62 | -38.7 | 62 | -38.7 | 3.6 |
| 16MY1805A | L | y | F | 7 | 40 | 120 | 86 | -22.3 | 86 | -22.3 | 3.1 |
| 16MY1808B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 85.5 | 0.5 | 85.5 | 0.5 | 5.4 |
| 16MY1801A | f | n | F | 8 | 25 | 60 | 84.6 | -9.8 | 84.6 | -9.8 | 17 |
| 16MY1803A | f | n | F | 5 | 30 | 50 | 68.5 | -22.3 | 68.5 | -22.3 | 7.6 |
| 16MY1806A | f | n | F | 7 | 20 | 40 | 85.1 | -4.9 | 85.1 | -4.9 | 14.2 |
| 16MY1809A | f | n | F | 7 | 20 | 45 | 92 | -12 | 92 | -12 | 11.8 |
| 16MY1802A | P | y | D | 9 | 170 | 490 | 134.5 | 52.8 | 134.5 | 52.8 | 5.8 |
| Site MY19 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY1901A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 79.2 | -41.8 | 79.2 | -41.8 | 6.6 |
| 16MY1903A | L | y | D | 4 | 450 | 560 | 69.7 | -50 | 69.7 | -50 | 13.6 |
| 16MY1903B | L | y | F | 10 | 28 | 90 | 77.4 | -35.6 | 77.4 | -35.6 | 6.7 |
| 16MY1904A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 78.7 | -45.9 | 78.7 | -45.9 | 11.2 |
| 16MY1906A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 69 | -38.5 | 69 | -38.5 | 4 |
| 16MY1906B | L | y | F | 4 | 18 | 25 | 63.4 | -40.1 | 63.4 | -40.1 | 2 |
| 16MY1902B | L | y | F | 9 | 25 | 65 | 69.5 | -40.3 | 69.5 | -40.3 | 3.3 |
| 16MY1905A | L | y | F | 11 | 23 | 70 | 69.6 | -39.9 | 69.6 | -39.9 | 4 |
| Site MY46 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY2601A | L | y | D | 6 | 560 | 680 | 72.6 | -0.6 | 72.6 | -0.6 | 5.7 |
| 16MY2602B | f | n | F | 6 | 13 | 25 | 66.2 | 8.1 | 66.2 | 8.1 | 11.3 |
| 16MY2702B | P | y | F | 9 | 5 | 25 | 140.3 | 38.7 | 140.3 | 38.7 | 11 |
| 16MY2701B | L | y | F | 7 | 40 | 70 | 52.1 | 13.9 | 52.1 | 13.9 | 6.8 |
| 16MY2704A | L | y | D | 3 | 360 | 450 | 44.8 | 5.3 | 44.8 | 5.3 | 14.5 |
| 16MY2705B | P | y | F | 6 | 8 | 30 | 136.9 | 16.5 | 136.9 | 16.5 | 10.8 |
| 16MY2707A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 332.8 | -29.4 | 332.8 | -29.4 | 9.9 |
| 17MY4606A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 54.9 | -19.2 | 54.9 | -19.2 | 8.6 |
| 17MY4607A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 50.9 | 8.7 | 50.9 | 8.7 | 6.3 |
| 17MY4608A | P | y | D | 9 | 210 | 490 | 175.5 | -78.4 | 175.5 | -78.4 | 18.3 |
| 17MY4606A | P | y | D | 11 | 130 | 560 | 97.9 | 64.1 | 97.9 | 64.1 | 13.2 |
| 17MY4613A | P | y | D | 5 | 130 | 290 | 149.7 | -15 | 149.7 | -15 | 13.4 |
| 17MY4613B | P | y | F | 8 | 3 | 20 | 71.4 | 67.5 | 71.4 | 67.5 | 22.5 |
| Site MY48 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY4801A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 115 | -32.5 | 115 | -32.5 | 5.8 |
| 17MY4803A | L | y | D | 7 | 320 | 560 | 104.8 | -9.8 | 104.8 | -9.8 | 5.3 |
| 17MY4805A | L | y | D | 4 | 350 | 490 | 120.7 | -3.3 | 120.7 | -3.3 | 14.1 |
| 17MY4806A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 115.7 | -25.4 | 115.7 | -25.4 | 3.6 |
| 17MY4807A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 112.4 | -21 | 112.4 | -21 | 4.3 |
| 17MY4809A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 124.6 | -25.8 | 124.6 | -25.8 | 8.4 |
| 17MY4810A | P | y | D | 11 | 130 | 530 | 22.5 | -9.1 | 22.5 | -9.1 | 8.4 |
| 17MY4802A | P | y | F | 11 | 10 | 40 | 204.4 | 47 | 204.4 | 47 | 13.5 |
| 17MY4808A | P | y | F | 15 | 8 | 60 | 220.4 | -20.4 | 220.4 | -20.4 | 13.8 |
| Site MY07 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY0701A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 62.3 | -14.4 | 62.3 | -14.4 | 2.6 |
| 16MY0701B | L | y | F | 8 | 20 | 50 | 61 | -6.4 | 61 | -6.4 | 2.5 |
| 16MY0702A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 59.8 | -1.3 | 59.8 | -1.3 | 3.3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 16MY0703A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 67.3 | 1.2 | 67.3 | 1.2 | 3 |
| 16MY0704A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 65.7 | 8.7 | 65.7 | 8.7 | 5.8 |
| 16MY0704B | L | y | F | 8 | 20 | 55 | 65.1 | 16.2 | 65.1 | 16.2 | 9.5 |
| 16MY0705A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 68.7 | 12.2 | 68.7 | 12.2 | 0.9 |
| 16MY0707A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 64.7 | 2.3 | 64.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| 16MY0706A | L | y | F | 9 | 30 | 70 | 70.1 | 2.3 | 70.1 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| 17MY0701A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 73.5 | -5.4 | 73.5 | -5.4 | 1.2 |
| 17MY0702A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 74.9 | 7.8 | 74.9 | 7.8 | 2.5 |
| 17MY0703A | P | y | D | 11 | 130 | 530 | 343.3 | -6.2 | 343.3 | -6.2 | 13.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY08 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY0801B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 123.1 | 35.8 | 123.1 | 35.8 | 0.6 |
| 16MY0802B | L | y | D | 6 | 410 | 600 | 93.9 | 40.9 | 93.9 | 40.9 | 2.7 |
| 16MY0803B | L | y | D | 3 | 530 | 590 | 95.8 | 28.3 | 95.8 | 28.3 | 1.8 |
| 16MY0804B | L | y | F | 3 | 18 | 25 | 106.5 | 30.9 | 106.5 | 30.9 | 0.7 |
| 16MY0805B | L | y | D | 3 | 530 | 590 | 88.4 | 28.4 | 88.4 | 28.4 | 1.2 |
| 16MY0806B | L | y | F | 8 | 20 | 50 | 100.8 | 24.3 | 100.8 | 24.3 | 5.5 |
| 16MY0807A | L | y | F | 9 | 20 | 70 | 117.6 | 40.3 | 117.6 | 40.3 | 0.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY1001B | L | y | F | 7 | 15 | 45 | 108.8 | 56.7 | 118.2 | 7.3 | 6.6 |
| 16MY1002B | L | y | F | 13 | 10 | 70 | 99.8 | 62.5 | 115.8 | 14.2 | 1.3 |
| 16MY1003B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 590 | 88.7 | 20.1 | 88.9 | -19.7 | 1.7 |
| 16MY1004B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 590 | 83.4 | 42.9 | 97.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| 16MY1005B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 590 | 81 | 43.8 | 96.7 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| 16MY1007B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 590 | 88 | 47.1 | 102.6 | 3.7 | 4.5 |
| 16MY1008B | L | y | F | 8 | 15 | 70 | 102.1 | 50.6 | 112.5 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY1101A | L | y | F | 4 | 15 | 25 | 98.6 | 54 | 111.1 | 16.3 | 0.4 |
| 16MY1102B | L | y | D | 4 | 450 | 560 | 112.6 | 36.9 | 116.1 | -2.8 | 1.5 |
| 16MY1103B | L | y | D | 3 | 530 | 600 | 103.2 | 38.1 | 109.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 16MY1104B | L | y | F | 5 | 15 | 30 | 101.1 | 38.6 | 107.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| 16MY1105B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 108.7 | 44.7 | 114.8 | 5.4 | 1.1 |
| 16MY1107A | L | n | F | 10 | 13 | 40 | 82.3 | 40.8 | 95.3 | 9 | 3.8 |
| 16MY1107B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 94.3 | 39.7 | 103.1 | 4 | 2.4 |
| 16MY1108B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 95.3 | 40.4 | 104 | 4.4 | 1.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY1201A | L | y | D | 11 | 360 | 680 | 64.2 | 50.3 | 64.2 | 50.3 | 1.8 |
| 16MY1202A | L | y | F | 3 | 40 | 50 | 53.2 | 47.7 | 53.2 | 47.7 | 1.5 |
| 16MY1203A | L | y | D | 11 | 360 | 680 | 73.7 | 40.7 | 73.7 | 40.7 | 1.7 |
| 16MY1204A | L | y | F | 3 | 80 | 120 | 70.4 | 47.2 | 70.4 | 47.2 | 0.3 |
| 16MY1205A | L | y | D | 11 | 360 | 680 | 59.3 | 41 | 59.3 | 41 | 1.4 |
| 16MY1206A | L | y | F | 4 | 60 | 120 | 52 | 32.7 | 52 | 32.7 | 0.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY15 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY1502B | L | y | F | 9 | 13 | 45 | 88.4 | 28.8 | 88.4 | 28.8 | 1.8 |
| 16MY1504B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 105 | 28.8 | 105 | 28.8 | 2.4 |
| 16MY1505B | L | y | F | 11 | 15 | 55 | 96.6 | 15.3 | 96.6 | 15.3 | 1.3 |
| 16MY1506A | L | y | D | 10 | 360 | 490 | 104.8 | -7.4 | 104.8 | -7.4 | 1.3 |
| 16MY1506B | L | y | F | 6 | 13 | 25 | 108.8 | -4.6 | 108.8 | -4.6 | 0.2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 16MY1508B | L | y | D | 13 | 400 | 590 | 110 | -5.8 | 110 | -5.8 | 0.5 |
| 16MY1503B | P | y | D | 12 | 170 | 570 | 355.5 | -34.9 | 355.5 | -34.9 | 8.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY34 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY3401A | L | n | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 98.1 | -9.8 | 9.5 | -78.7 | 8.8 |
| 17MY3402A | L | n | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 76.4 | -41.7 | 324.8 | -45.4 | 8.2 |
| 17MY3404A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 80.5 | -23.4 | 346.9 | -58.3 | 7.2 |
| 17MY3406A | L | n | D | 3 | 290 | 350 | 79.3 | -14.1 | 5 | -59.9 | 8.7 |
| 17MY3407A | L | n | D | 6 | 320 | 530 | 62.1 | -34.3 | 341.1 | -39.3 | 10.5 |
| 17MY3408A | L | n | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 109.7 | -34.1 | 288.8 | -63.9 | 9.6 |
| 17MY3409A | L | n | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 81.3 | -44 | 318.9 | -46.5 | 4 |
| 17MY3410A | L | n | D | 3 | 290 | 350 | 79.8 | -33.7 | 331.9 | -52.5 | 6.2 |
| 17MY3411A | L | n | D | 3 | 290 | 350 | 80.1 | -32.8 | 332.9 | -53.2 | 2.6 |
| 17MY3412A | L | n | D | 3 | 290 | 350 | 73.4 | -18.9 | 358.3 | -53.4 | 11.6 |
| 17MY3413A | L | n | D | 3 | 290 | 350 | 71.9 | -30.6 | 341.4 | -48.4 | 1.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY35 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY3501A | L | y | F | 8 | 30 | 80 | 147.2 | 37.7 | 147.2 | 37.7 | 0.7 |
| 17MY3502A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 155.1 | 11.4 | 155.1 | 11.4 | 7.6 |
| 17MY3504A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 126.2 | -60.5 | 126.2 | -60.5 | 2.3 |
| 17MY3505A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 249.9 | 61.3 | 249.9 | 61.3 | 2.2 |
| 17MY3506A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 50.2 | 12.3 | 50.2 | 12.3 | 5.1 |
| 17MY3507A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 257.8 | -20 | 257.8 | -20 | 3 |
| 17MY3508B | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 118.6 | 26.6 | 118.6 | 26.6 | 1.6 |
| 17MY3509A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 67.3 | 33.1 | 67.3 | 33.1 | 5.9 |
| 17MY3510A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 342 | -13.9 | 342 | -13.9 | 1.5 |
| 17MY3511A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 83.2 | 18.3 | 83.2 | 18.3 | 4.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY37 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY3701A | P | y | D | 13 | 130 | 590 | 26.5 | -34.3 | 82.7 | -24.5 | 8 |
| 17MY3702A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 24.4 | -36.3 | 85.1 | -26 | 12 |
| 17MY3704A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 208.7 | 34.5 | 262.7 | 22.6 | 18.4 |
| 17MY3705A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 212.5 | 13.3 | 240.2 | 18.6 | 5.2 |
| 17MY3706A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 206.1 | 27.5 | 255.2 | 25.2 | 5.2 |
| 17MY3708A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 100.2 | 48.1 | 352.7 | 39.7 | 2.8 |
| 17MY3709A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 108.7 | 38.9 | 357.8 | 50.2 | 0.8 |
| 17MY3713A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 118.1 | 30.2 | 0.8 | 61.7 | 1.3 |
| 17MY3703A | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 90.4 | 34.6 | 12.5 | 39.1 | 1.6 |
| 17MY3707A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 258.9 | 50.5 | 285.1 | -10.1 | 8.4 |
| 17MY3710A | P | y | D | 11 | 130 | 530 | 57 | -53.3 | 103 | -3.5 | 8.9 |
| 17MY3711A | P | y | D | 13 | 130 | 590 | 197 | -6 | 216.2 | 30.4 | 13.4 |
| 17MY3712A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 196.5 | -2 | 220.7 | 31.9 | 4.9 |
| 17MY3714A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 186.4 | -16.2 | 200.5 | 36.6 | 8.3 |
| 17MY3703B | L | y | F | 10 | 20 | 50 | 87.4 | 32.3 | 16.2 | 37.2 | 0.6 |
| 17MY3707B | L | y | F | 7 | 20 | 40 | 89.7 | 44.9 | 0.7 | 35 | 5.6 |
| 17MY3710B | P | y | F | 11 | 3 | 28 | 46.7 | -43.7 | 92.4 | -8.8 | 6.3 |
| 17MY3711B | P | y | F | 10 | 3 | 25 | 238.7 | 15.2 | 246.1 | -6.2 | 4.8 |
| 17MY3712B | P | y | F | 10 | 3 | 25 | 230.2 | 28.5 | 257.7 | 4 | 3.2 |
| 17MY3714B | P | y | F | 9 | 3 | 23 | 236 | 37.1 | 267 | 0.8 | 5.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY38 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY3801A | L | y | F | 6 | 20 | 35 | 90.2 | -0.1 | 90.2 | -0.1 | 4.9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 17MY3804A | P | y | D | 9 | 250 | 560 | 355.3 | -44.8 | 355.3 | -44.8 | 6 |
| 17MY3805A | P | y | D | 11 | 170 | 560 | 6.9 | -38.8 | 6.9 | -38.8 | 7 |
| 17MY3808A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 97.7 | 10.3 | 97.7 | 10.3 | 3 |
| 17MY3809A | P | y | D | 10 | 210 | 560 | 356 | -51 | 356 | -51 | 7.6 |
| 17MY3810A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 96.6 | 0.6 | 96.6 | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| 17MY3811A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 104.6 | -1.3 | 104.6 | -1.3 | 1.4 |
| 17MY3802A | P | y | D | 12 | 170 | 590 | 23.1 | -42.5 | 23.1 | -42.5 | 5.4 |
| 17MY3807A | P | y | D | 10 | 210 | 560 | 153.4 | -66.1 | 153.4 | -66.1 | 8.1 |
| 17MY3802B | P | y | F | 9 | 3 | 23 | 17.4 | -42.1 | 17.4 | -42.1 | 3.9 |
| 17MY3807B | P | y | F | 9 | 3 | 23 | 358.1 | -42.8 | 358.1 | -42.8 | 9.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY22 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY2201A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 32.5 | -51.7 | 29.5 | 13 | 2.3 |
| 16MY2202A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 41.7 | -52.8 | 34.9 | 10.7 | 2 |
| 16MY2203A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 25.2 | -33.2 | 25.2 | 31.8 | 5.5 |
| 16MY2205B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 39.4 | -41.3 | 36.6 | 22.3 | 1.9 |
| 16MY2206B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 38.4 | -38.4 | 36.5 | 25.2 | 3.6 |
| 16MY2207B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 590 | 50.1 | -53 | 39.7 | 8.8 | 1.3 |
| 16MY2204A | P | y | F | 9 | 20 | 50 | 120.9 | 11.1 | 127.2 | -1.2 | 5.9 |
| 16MY2208A | P | y | F | 13 | 10 | 50 | 116.6 | 12.4 | 126.5 | 3.2 | 6.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY23 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY2301B | L | y | D | 9 | 290 | 570 | 50.7 | -34.3 | 63.6 | 21.5 | 2.5 |
| 16MY2303A | L | y | D | 10 | 250 | 570 | 53.5 | -28.1 | 57.1 | 24.5 | 4.9 |
| 16MY2304A | L | y | D | 9 | 250 | 560 | 45.7 | -37.1 | 66.2 | 17.2 | 2.2 |
| 16MY2305A | L | n | D | 10 | 250 | 590 | 43 | -32.9 | 61.7 | 15.2 | 2.8 |
| 16MY2308A | L | y | F | 13 | 30 | 120 | 48.6 | -31.8 | 60.8 | 20 | 0.5 |
| 16MY2309B | L | y | D | 9 | 290 | 590 | 50.9 | -29.5 | 58.4 | 22.2 | 3.5 |
| 16MY2310B | L | y | D | 9 | 290 | 570 | 48.6 | -34.6 | 63.7 | 19.8 | 1.6 |
| 16MY2302A | L | y | F | 4 | 50 | 80 | 47.5 | -27.3 | 55.9 | 19.3 | 2.1 |
| 16MY2306A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 120 | 49.3 | -32.4 | 61.5 | 20.5 | 0.6 |
| 16MY2307A | L | y | F | 7 | 35 | 110 | 48.1 | -28.5 | 57.3 | 19.7 | 1.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY24 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY2405A | L | y | F | 5 | 15 | 65 | 22.2 | -50.6 | 75.4 | 15 | 0.7 |
| 16MY2408A | L | y | F | 6 | 20 | 90 | 23.9 | -45.4 | 70 | 14.5 | 0.9 |
| 16MY2410A | L | y | F | 7 | 15 | 80 | 27.1 | -47.7 | 71.6 | 17.3 | 0.1 |
| 16MY2401A | L | y | D | 3 | 450 | 530 | 9.7 | -39.7 | 68.9 | 2.7 | 7.7 |
| 16MY2402A | L | y | D | 4 | 360 | 490 | 18.6 | -47.2 | 72.9 | 11.7 | 5.2 |
| 16MY2403A | L | y | D | 9 | 250 | 530 | 44.9 | -52.5 | 75 | 29.2 | 2.7 |
| 16MY2403B | L | y | F | 5 | 20 | 40 | 42.6 | -44.6 | 66.2 | 27.2 | 3.5 |
| 16MY2404A | L | y | D | 4 | 400 | 530 | 29.3 | -43.5 | 66.9 | 17.6 | 3.9 |
| 16MY2407A | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 27.8 | -48.5 | 72.2 | 17.9 | 2.8 |
| 16MY2409A | L | y | D | 10 | 360 | 660 | 24.4 | -45.6 | 70 | 14.9 | 0.7 |
| 16MY2409B | L | y | F | 12 | 20 | 140 | 22.5 | -43.7 | 68.7 | 13 | 1.2 |
| 16MY2406A | L | y | D | 4 | 410 | 530 | 23.2 | -42.9 | 67.7 | 13.2 | 2.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY25 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MY2502A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 49.6 | -14.8 | 47.9 | -1.3 | 2 |
| 16MY2503B | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 56.7 | -16.3 | 54.3 | -4.2 | 3.6 |
| 16MY2505A | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 51.4 | -26.1 | 47.2 | -12.7 | 4 |
| 16MY2506A | L | y | N | 8 | 350 | 650 | 61.8 | -15.8 | 59.2 | -4.9 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 16MY2508A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 65.5 | -21.5 | 61 | -11.4 | 1.2 |
| 16MY2510A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 52.3 | -25.1 | 48.2 | -11.8 | 2.8 |
| 16MY2501A | L | y | F | 10 | 15 | 50 | 46.7 | -12 | 45.7 | 2.1 | 9.8 |
| 16MY2504A | L | y | F | 10 | 15 | 70 | 52.3 | -10.4 | 51.4 | 2.5 | 5 |
| 16MY2507A | L | y | F | 9 | 20 | 80 | 59.6 | -17 | 56.8 | -5.6 | 1.7 |
| 16MY2509B | L | y | F | 5 | 15 | 30 | 42 | -10.7 | 41.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY41 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY4101A | L | y | D | 4 | 400 | 530 | 29.4 | -53.9 | 84.3 | 17.5 | 5.9 |
| 17MY4103A | L | y | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 28.3 | -50.6 | 81.3 | 15.8 | 3.1 |
| 17MY4104A | L | y | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 25.6 | -52 | 83.2 | 14.7 | 5.5 |
| 17MY4105A | L | y | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 25.7 | -44.7 | 76.2 | 12.2 | 3.9 |
| 17MY4106A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 33.2 | -44.9 | 74.6 | 17.2 | 4.7 |
| 17MY4107A | L | y | D | 4 | 320 | 450 | 36.9 | -47.8 | 76.8 | 20.5 | 7 |
| 17MY4109A | L | y | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 21.7 | -42.9 | 75.7 | 8.8 | 5.7 |
| 17MY4110A | L | y | D | 4 | 320 | 450 | 13.9 | -54.2 | 88.2 | 9.2 | 12.9 |
| 17MY4111A | L | y | D | 3 | 400 | 490 | 18.3 | -48.8 | 82.1 | 9.2 | 8.7 |
| 17MY4112A | L | y | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 34.6 | -46.5 | 75.9 | 18.6 | 8.2 |
| 17MY4114A | L | y | D | 7 | 320 | 560 | 29.1 | -45.6 | 76.1 | 14.7 | 7.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY42 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY4201A | L | n | D | 7 | 290 | 530 | 36.2 | -38 | 66.8 | 9.6 | 4.7 |
| 17MY4202A | L | n | D | 7 | 290 | 530 | 37.6 | -39 | 67.8 | 10.7 | 3.3 |
| 17MY4204A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 37.7 | -42.7 | 71.6 | 10.8 | 6.7 |
| 17MY4205A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 31.6 | -42.4 | 71.5 | 6.3 | 2.7 |
| 17MY4207A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 31.4 | -43.5 | 72.6 | 6.2 | 4.2 |
| 17MY4208A | L | n | D | 7 | 290 | 530 | 35.7 | -41.9 | 70.8 | 9.4 | 2.6 |
| 17MY4209A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 31.8 | -42.5 | 71.6 | 6.5 | 5 |
| 17MY4210A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 50.1 | -44.9 | 74.7 | 19.6 | 4.6 |
| 17MY4211A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 31.8 | -39 | 68 | 6.3 | 4 |
| 17MY4203A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 37.7 | -40.4 | 69.3 | 10.8 | 3.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY43 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY4301A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 54.1 | -17 | 44.1 | -24 | 1.1 |
| 17MY4302A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 54.6 | -14.3 | 46 | -21.8 | 1.5 |
| 17MY4303A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 53.8 | -15.1 | 44.8 | -22.2 | 1.1 |
| 17MY4304A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 58.4 | -9.2 | 52 | -18.9 | 0.8 |
| 17MY4305A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 51.8 | -14.7 | 43.1 | -20.9 | 1.2 |
| 17MY4306A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 60.5 | -18.7 | 49.3 | -28.4 | 1.9 |
| 17MY4307A | L | y | F | 9 | 35 | 100 | 48.4 | -18.1 | 38.4 | -22.5 | 1.1 |
| 17MY4308A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 51.4 | -18.7 | 40.8 | -24.3 | 1.6 |
| 17MY4309A | L | y | F | 9 | 35 | 100 | 56.1 | -28.6 | 39.5 | -35 | 1.2 |
| 17MY4310A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 59.5 | -20.1 | 47.6 | -29.1 | 1 |
| 17MY4311A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 52.4 | -16.7 | 42.8 | -23 | 2.1 |
| 17MY4312A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 54.1 | -23.4 | 40.7 | -29.6 | 2.5 |
| 17MY4313A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 54.4 | -18.9 | 43.4 | -25.8 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY44 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY4401A | L | y | F | 9 | 35 | 100 | 24.3 | -18.7 | 26.2 | -27.7 | 1.4 |
| 17MY4402A | L | n | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 50 | -26.7 | 54.5 | -32.8 | 8.2 |
| 17MY4403B | L | y | F | 12 | 35 | 120 | 202.9 | 6.8 | 203.7 | 15.9 | 0.9 |
| 17MY4404A | L | n | D | 7 | 400 | 620 | 128.7 | 41.6 | 120.7 | 47.4 | 6.3 |

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|--------------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 17MY4404B | L | n | F | 7 | 35 | 80 | 17.5 | -6.3 | 18.1 | -15.7 | 7 |
| 17MY4404C | L | n | F | 7 | 35 | 80 | 100.5 | 74.1 | 66.2 | 73 | 7 |
| 17MY4405A | L | n | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 57.8 | -31.5 | 63.8 | -36.3 | 7.7 |
| 17MY4407A | L | n | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 50.7 | -47.2 | 60.7 | -52.8 | 6 |
| 17MY4408A | L | n | D | 4 | 400 | 530 | 40 | -4.9 | 41 | -12.4 | 2.1 |
| 17MY4409A | L | n | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 75.4 | -5 | 76.5 | -7.3 | 10 |
| 17MY4410A | L | n | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 62.6 | -5.6 | 63.8 | -10.1 | 4.2 |
| 17MY4411A | L | n | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 33.8 | -14.9 | 35.9 | -23.1 | 3.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY45 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17MY4501A | P | y | D | 10 | 130 | 490 | 128.9 | 25.8 | 129 | -14.2 | 7.5 |
| 17MY4502A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 48.2 | -21.3 | 31.7 | -21.7 | 6.5 |
| 17MY4504A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 53.4 | -22.2 | 34.9 | -25.7 | 5.1 |
| 17MY4505A | P | y | D | 8 | 130 | 400 | 128.4 | 29.8 | 128.5 | -10.2 | 14.9 |
| 17MY4506A | P | y | D | 10 | 130 | 490 | 128.5 | 34.2 | 128.6 | -5.8 | 8.1 |
| 17MY4508A | L | y | D | 4 | 250 | 350 | 56.5 | -11.5 | 45 | -19.8 | 3.9 |
| 17MY4509A | L | y | D | 10 | 250 | 590 | 62.3 | -30.9 | 34 | -37.5 | 9.5 |
| 17MY4510A | L | y | D | 4 | 350 | 490 | 55.9 | -24.6 | 34.9 | -29 | 5.7 |
| 17MY4511A | L | y | D | 3 | 350 | 450 | 53.2 | -26 | 31.8 | -28.3 | 2.9 |
| 17MY4512A | P | y | D | 9 | 130 | 450 | 137 | 37.2 | 135.5 | -2.5 | 15 |
| 17MY4513A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 320.6 | 8.9 | 326 | 47.8 | 10.8 |
| 17MY4514A | L | y | D | 4 | 250 | 350 | 59.6 | -23.2 | 38.7 | -30.3 | 5.1 |
| 17MY4515A | P | y | D | 8 | 130 | 400 | 294.9 | -38 | 298 | 1.1 | 8.6 |
| 17MY4516A | P | y | D | 8 | 130 | 400 | 129.2 | 17.6 | 129.2 | -22.4 | 14.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MY51 Mafic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19MY5101A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 78.9 | -3.4 | 78.9 | -3.4 | 4.7 |
| 19MY5102A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 560 | 69.1 | 8.6 | 69.1 | 8.6 | 2 |
| 19MY5104A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 560 | 70.6 | 12.2 | 70.6 | 12.2 | 3.5 |
| 19MY5105A | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 530 | 87.3 | 1.3 | 87.3 | 1.3 | 6.2 |
| 19MY5111A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 82.2 | -0.6 | 82.2 | -0.6 | 3.1 |
| 19MY5113A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 81.5 | 1 | 81.5 | 1 | 2.2 |
| 19MY5114A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 82.4 | -4 | 82.4 | -4 | 2 |
| 19MY5117A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 83.5 | -5.6 | 83.5 | -5.6 | 2.9 |
| 19MY5107A | L | y | F | 4 | 20 | 40 | 72.4 | 0.6 | 72.4 | 0.6 | 5.9 |
| 19MY5109A | L | y | F | 5 | 15 | 40 | 76.2 | -4 | 76.2 | -4 | 6.5 |
| Granodiorite | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19MY5103A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 74.7 | -2.8 | 74.7 | -2.8 | 2.3 |
| 19MY5106A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 74.1 | -1.1 | 74.1 | -1.1 | 2.6 |
| 19MY5112A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 66.9 | 5 | 66.9 | 5 | 2.1 |
| 19MY5108A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 75.7 | 2.9 | 75.7 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| 19MY5110A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 76.8 | -6 | 76.8 | -6 | 2.8 |
| 19MY5115A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 75.9 | -2.6 | 75.9 | -2.6 | 2.8 |
| 19MY5116A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 67.6 | 5.6 | 67.6 | 5.6 | 2.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY53 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19MY5301A | L | y | F | 5 | 30 | 25 | 69.4 | 10.8 | 69.4 | 10.8 | 1.6 |
| 19MY5302A | P | y | D | 13 | 190 | 560 | 11.9 | -50.4 | 11.9 | -50.4 | 7.1 |
| 19MY5304A | L | y | D | 4 | 460 | 560 | 76.9 | 7.7 | 76.9 | 7.7 | 2.3 |
| 19MY5305A | P | y | D | 13 | 190 | 560 | 193.6 | 65.2 | 193.6 | 65.2 | 8.4 |
| 19MY5308A | P | y | D | 13 | 190 | 560 | 172.7 | 61.9 | 172.7 | 61.9 | 13.2 |

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|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 19MY5310A | P | y | D | 11 | 190 | 490 | 186.1 | 86.6 | 186.1 | 86.6 | 17.3 |
| 19MY5313A | P | y | D | 11 | 190 | 490 | 351.4 | -65.6 | 351.4 | -65.6 | 10.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site MY09 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19MY0901A | L | n | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 40.7 | -43.9 | 332.6 | -24.4 | 13.3 |
| 19MY0903A | L | n | D | 3 | 280 | 370 | 51.3 | -48.1 | 325.8 | -30.4 | 3.7 |
| 19MY0904A | L | n | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 63.1 | -31.7 | 341.4 | -44.6 | 7.3 |
| 19MY0905A | L | n | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 73.2 | -40.1 | 325.1 | -47.9 | 9.6 |
| 19MY0906A | L | n | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 85.8 | -37.2 | 317.5 | -57.1 | 6.9 |
| 19MY0907A | L | n | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 62.2 | -28 | 346.6 | -44.9 | 8.6 |
| 19MY0908A | L | n | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 65.1 | -30.8 | 341.8 | -46.4 | 4.2 |
| 19MY0910A | L | n | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 61.7 | -29.8 | 344.3 | -43.9 | 3.2 |
| 19MY0911A | L | n | D | 3 | 150 | 370 | 63.3 | -33.2 | 339.3 | -44.2 | 0.5 |
| 19MY0912A | L | n | D | 4 | 280 | 370 | 58 | -34.6 | 339.3 | -39.5 | 4.3 |
| 16MY0904B | L | n | D | 4 | 250 | 350 | 50.8 | -18.8 | 0.4 | -35.6 | 1.9 |
| 16MY0909B | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 450 | 69.6 | -47.5 | 319 | -41.4 | 12.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16MA0004A | L | y | D | 4 | 260 | 340 | 159.5 | 17.6 | 155.5 | -3.4 | 9.9 |
| 16MA0005A | L | y | D | 5 | 210 | 310 | 181.9 | 18.4 | 172.8 | 9.3 | 6.1 |
| 16MA0006A | L | y | D | 5 | 220 | 340 | 190.6 | -2.7 | 192.4 | -2.4 | 5.1 |
| 16MA0009A | L | y | D | 5 | 220 | 340 | 191.5 | -12.2 | 198.8 | -9.4 | 11.2 |
| 16MA0016A | L | y | D | 5 | 210 | 310 | 354.6 | 37.8 | 25.1 | 38.6 | 3.1 |
| 16MA0020A | L | y | D | 6 | 210 | 340 | 341.9 | 25.8 | 4.6 | 37.6 | 4 |
| 16MA0021A | L | y | D | 4 | 220 | 310 | 9.6 | 9 | 15.3 | 8.1 | 1.5 |
| 16MA0023A | L | y | D | 6 | 210 | 340 | 12.6 | 16.7 | 22.5 | 12.3 | 2.7 |
| 16MA0024A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 5.3 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 2.7 |
| 16MA0026A | L | y | D | 6 | 210 | 340 | 348.2 | 25.9 | 9.9 | 34 | 4.2 |
| 16MA0027A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 440 | 3.7 | 6 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 3.3 |
| 16MA0028A | L | y | D | 7 | 235 | 405 | 357.7 | -6.2 | 356.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| 16MA0030A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 425 | 358.4 | 14.7 | 10 | 19.3 | 2.1 |
| 16MA0031A | L | y | D | 9 | 210 | 440 | 2.5 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 2.3 |
| 16MA0032A | L | y | D | 6 | 235 | 370 | 14.2 | 5.6 | 16.9 | 2.6 | 4.5 |
| 16MA0038A | L | y | D | 7 | 210 | 370 | 27.7 | 14.8 | 33.1 | 2.1 | 6.9 |
| 16MA0046A | L | y | D | 8 | 235 | 500 | 14.7 | 5.8 | 17.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| 16MA0047A | L | y | D | 9 | 210 | 475 | 24.8 | 31.4 | 40.8 | 17.1 | 3.6 |
| 16MA0048A | L | y | D | 11 | 220 | 500 | 18.5 | 26.8 | 33.4 | 16.8 | 5.2 |
| 16MA0049A | L | y | D | 8 | 210 | 410 | 8.9 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 21.5 | 3.6 |
| 16MA0051A | L | y | D | 5 | 220 | 340 | 10.8 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 16.4 | 7.8 |
| 16MA0052A | L | y | D | 7 | 210 | 370 | 2.6 | 24.5 | 20.1 | 24.3 | 4.3 |
| 16MA0054A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 425 | 3.2 | -21.4 | 351.9 | -12.4 | 5.4 |
| 16MA0061A | L | y | D | 9 | 210 | 440 | 15.4 | -8.6 | 9.3 | -9.5 | 6.1 |
| 16MA0062A | L | y | D | 4 | 235 | 310 | 6.3 | -8.2 | 2.3 | -3.8 | 3 |
| 16MA0069A | L | y | F | 7 | 24 | 30 | 20.1 | 8.3 | 23.2 | 1.2 | 4.3 |
| 16MA0070A | L | y | F | 5 | 24 | 25 | 2.5 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 3.5 |
| 16MA0072A | L | y | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 338.9 | -1.4 | 343.6 | 17.5 | 7.3 |
| 16MA0075A | L | y | F | 7 | 24 | 30 | 347.1 | 15.5 | 1.3 | 26.6 | 5.9 |
| 16MA0080A | L | y | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 3.9 | -2.6 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 9.6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 16MA0084A | L | y | D | 8 | 240 | 440 | 333.9 | -9.5 | 334.9 | 13.1 | 2.3 |
| 16MA0086A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 425 | 347.8 | -36.3 | 331.5 | -16.4 | 3.9 |
| 16MA0088A | L | y | D | 7 | 210 | 370 | 16.6 | -2.1 | 14.2 | -5.1 | 6.4 |
| 16MA0094A | L | y | D | 9 | 210 | 440 | 15.7 | -19.9 | 2.3 | -18.6 | 4.1 |
| 16MA0095A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 425 | 8.7 | -12.8 | 1.4 | -8.8 | 5.6 |
| 16MA0096A | L | y | D | 5 | 0 | 210 | 25 | 18.1 | 40.5 | 15 | 4.9 |
| 16MA0111A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 14.5 | 32.7 | 34.6 | 23.7 | 4.1 |
| 16MA0112A | L | y | D | 7 | 260 | 500 | 31.4 | 18.2 | 37.9 | 2.9 | 7.4 |
| 16MA0114A | L | y | D | 9 | 235 | 475 | 42.4 | 3.2 | 38.8 | -15.6 | 4.5 |
| 16MA0116A | L | y | D | 13 | 250 | 560 | 21.1 | 22 | 32.3 | 11.6 | 5.1 |
| 16MA0117A | L | y | D | 9 | 235 | 475 | 2.6 | 35.2 | 28.2 | 32.2 | 6.3 |
| 16MA0120A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 37.8 | 21.2 | 44.6 | 2 | 3 |
| 16MA0125A | L | y | D | 9 | 235 | 475 | 7.5 | -1.5 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 3 |
| 16MA0126A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 7 |
| 16MA0127A | L | y | D | 4 | 285 | 370 | 20.6 | -14.1 | 9.9 | -17 | 5.7 |
| 16MA0130A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 425 | 8.1 | 12.1 | 16 | 11.4 | 4.8 |
| 16MA0132A | L | y | D | 7 | 235 | 410 | 345 | 25.1 | 6.6 | 35.3 | 7.4 |
| 16MA0134A | L | y | F | 7 | 24 | 30 | 355.1 | -1 | 357.6 | 8.6 | 5.1 |
| 16MA0136A | L | y | F | 8 | 25 | 30 | 353.2 | 4.9 | 359.5 | 14.6 | 8.1 |
| 16MA0138A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 355.4 | 25.6 | 15.3 | 29.4 | 9.1 |
| 16MA0148A | L | y | D | 12 | 210 | 530 | 344.6 | -1.8 | 348.4 | 14 | 5.2 |
| 16MA0156A | L | y | D | 11 | 240 | 560 | 163.4 | -24.7 | 185.1 | -36 | 2.2 |
| 16MA0159A | L | y | D | 7 | 240 | 440 | 9.4 | -16.7 | 359.6 | -12.3 | 10.1 |
| 16MA0169A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 337.5 | -0.3 | 343 | 19.2 | 7.2 |
| 16MA0170A | L | y | D | 13 | 210 | 560 | 11.9 | 5.8 | 15.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| 16MA0171A | L | y | D | 12 | 210 | 560 | 356.5 | 16.9 | 10 | 22.1 | 3 |
| 16MA0172A | L | y | D | 11 | 235 | 560 | 348.9 | 16 | 3.1 | 26 | 4.4 |
| 16MA0173A | L | y | D | 13 | 210 | 560 | 358.1 | 15.6 | 10.4 | 20.2 | 3.1 |
| 16MA0174A | L | y | D | 12 | 210 | 560 | 351.8 | 19.2 | 7.8 | 26.7 | 3.3 |
| 16MA0178A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 343.3 | 3 | 350 | 18.8 | 7 |
| 16MA0179A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 11.7 | 3.6 |
| 16MA0195A | L | y | D | 11 | 240 | 560 | 198.1 | 3.9 | 194.3 | 7.4 | 4.9 |
| 16MA0196A | L | y | D | 14 | 235 | 210 | 183.6 | -6.6 | 189.1 | -9.7 | 3.5 |
| 16MA0197A | L | y | D | 13 | 210 | 560 | 177.4 | -0.2 | 180.2 | -8.3 | 1.8 |
| 16MA0198A | L | y | D | 6 | 265 | 410 | 190.4 | 3.7 | 188.3 | 2.6 | 2 |
| 16MA0199A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 180.4 | -10.5 | 188.9 | -14.7 | 3 |
| 16MA0200A | L | y | D | 13 | 210 | 560 | 176.7 | -16.7 | 190.1 | -21.8 | 3.9 |
| 16MA0207A | L | y | D | 13 | 240 | 560 | 157.6 | -18.2 | 174.8 | -34.4 | 3.1 |
| 16MA0224A | L | y | D | 8 | 235 | 490 | 186.4 | 8.3 | 182.3 | 3.9 | 9.9 |
| 16MA0225M | L | y | D | 9 | 235 | 475 | 158.4 | -2.3 | 165.2 | -20.9 | 5.5 |
| 16MA0229A | L | y | D | 13 | 210 | 560 | 355.5 | 14.3 | 7.4 | 20.6 | 3.5 |
| 16MA0240A | L | y | D | 8 | 235 | 440 | 2.4 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 13.9 | 4.5 |
| 16MA0250A | L | y | D | 7 | 235 | 370 | 5.3 | -2.5 | 5 | 1.4 | 10.4 |
| 16MA0251A | L | y | D | 11 | 235 | 560 | 1.4 | -15.4 | 354.1 | -6.6 | 2.9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 16MA0252A | L | y | D | 11 | 235 | 560 | 10.9 | -7.1 | 6.7 | -5.6 | 1.9 |
| 16MA0254A | L | y | D | 10 | 235 | 530 | 353.9 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 33.2 | 7.5 |
| 16MA0257A | L | y | D | 11 | 235 | 560 | 328.8 | 9.6 | 340.6 | 32.1 | 6.7 |
| 16MA0275A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 348.2 | -10.6 | 346.4 | 4.7 | 2.4 |
| 16MB0002A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 192.1 | 5.1 | 188.4 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| 16MB0004A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 199.1 | -9.6 | 203.3 | -1.9 | 4 |
| 16MB0005A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 197 | 0.6 | 195.1 | 4.6 | 2.9 |
| 16MB0009A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 168.1 | -4.8 | 176.1 | -17.9 | 4 |
| 16MB0010A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 182.9 | -4.5 | 187.6 | -8.3 | 5.7 |
| 16MB0012A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 173.3 | -4.9 | 180.3 | -14.8 | 2.1 |
| 16MB0016A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 193.5 | 0.7 | 192.4 | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| 16MB0018A | L | y | F | 4 | 25 | 40 | 201.3 | 18.4 | 186.4 | 20.9 | 4.5 |
| 16MB0019A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 221.6 | -29.8 | 232.2 | -5.3 | 2.8 |
| 16MB0025A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 347.2 | -11.1 | 345.5 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| 16MB0027A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 18.5 | 11.1 | 23.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| 16MB0029A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 3.4 |
| 16MB0030A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 9.3 | 28 | 28.5 | 21.8 | 3.1 |
| 16MB0031A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 28.1 | 8.4 | 29.4 | -4.6 | 6.3 |
| 16MB0032A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 354.9 | 22.5 | 14.1 | 26.9 | 7.9 |
| 16MB0036A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 0.6 | 20 | 16.4 | 21.5 | 7.1 |
| 16MB0037A | L | y | D | 6 | 220 | 370 | 1.2 | 13.2 | 12 | 16 | 10.4 |
| 16MB0038A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 4.1 | 10.3 | 12.2 | 12 | 6.1 |
| 16MB0040A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 19.2 | 19.8 | 29.9 | 9.7 | 6 |
| 16MB0041A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 20 | 23.5 | 32.9 | 12 | 4.4 |
| 16MB0042A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 7.7 | 10.3 | 15.1 | 9.7 | 4.4 |
| 16MB0044A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 4 | -22.8 | 350.8 | -13.3 | 3.9 |
| 16MB0045A | L | y | D | 8 | 250 | 460 | 341.6 | 13.6 | 356.7 | 28.8 | 4 |
| 16MB0047A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 7.1 | 19 | 20.5 | 16.6 | 7.2 |
| 16MB0050A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 27.1 | 9.3 | 7.3 |
| 16MB0058A | L | y | F | 5 | 20 | 40 | 201.6 | 10.7 | 192 | 15.3 | 2.9 |
| 16MB0059A | L | y | F | 6 | 20 | 45 | 173.5 | -6.1 | 181.3 | -15.5 | 1.1 |
| 16MB0060A | L | y | F | 6 | 20 | 45 | 215.9 | -7.1 | 214.8 | 10.3 | 7.7 |
| 16MB0061A | L | y | F | 5 | 20 | 45 | 213.2 | 6.6 | 204 | 19.5 | 5 |
| 16MB0064A | L | y | F | 5 | 20 | 40 | 171 | 17.3 | 164.7 | 1.3 | 7.1 |
| 16MB0082A | L | y | D | 10 | 130 | 400 | 353.4 | 17.1 | 8.9 | 23.9 | 0.9 |
| 16MB0085A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 354.1 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 16.8 | 8.5 |
| 16MB0088A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 12.3 | -11.1 | 4.7 | -9.6 | 5.9 |
| 16MB0091A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 4.5 |
| 16MB0092A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 345.6 | 0 | 350.9 | 15.7 | 9.1 |
| 16MB0098A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 22.1 | 6.4 | 23.5 | -2.5 | 3.9 |
| 17MC0001A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 204.3 | -0.6 | 202 | 7 | 4.6 |
| 17MC0004A | L | y | F | 7 | 34 | 15 | 194.3 | 5.5 | 190.3 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| 17MC0004A | L | y | D | 5 | 310 | 430 | 195.2 | 7.7 | 189.6 | 7.6 | 2.7 |
| 17MC0005A | L | y | F | 12 | 22 | 20 | 207.7 | -0.3 | 204.4 | 9.5 | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 17MC0006A | L | y | F | 20 | 22 | 30 | 189.3 | -8.9 | 195.8 | -8.9 | 4.9 |
| 17MC0007A | L | y | F | 9 | 31 | 15 | 208.7 | 18.6 | 192.3 | 24.5 | 4.7 |
| 17MC0011A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 205.2 | -0.8 | 202.8 | 7.5 | 4.2 |
| 17MC0012A | L | y | D | 5 | 310 | 430 | 202.8 | 8.7 | 194.7 | 13.3 | 9.8 |
| 17MC0013A | L | y | F | 10 | 20 | 50 | 202.4 | 12.8 | 191.7 | 16.1 | 0.9 |
| 17MC0015A | L | y | F | 9 | 34 | 20 | 213.6 | 10.2 | 202.2 | 21.3 | 5.5 |
| 17MC0018A | L | y | F | 11 | 22 | 15 | 196.5 | 23.3 | 179.8 | 20.1 | 8.5 |
| 17MC0020A | L | y | D | 6 | 220 | 370 | 215.4 | 1.4 | 209.6 | 15.6 | 7 |
| 17MC0021A | L | y | D | 5 | 340 | 460 | 180 | -10.6 | 189.8 | -16.1 | 7.4 |
| 17MC0027A | L | y | F | 11 | 25 | 20 | 192.9 | 17.5 | 181.3 | 13.6 | 2.3 |
| 17MC0028A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 206.1 | 26.8 | 184.1 | 28.7 | 1.7 |
| 17MC0029A | L | y | F | 11 | 22 | 15 | 211.6 | 9.5 | 201.1 | 19.5 | 4.2 |
| 17MC0030A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 183.6 | -13.9 | 194.8 | -16.3 | 11.8 |
| 17MC0031A | L | y | F | 9 | 20 | 50 | 178 | -29.1 | 202.3 | -30.9 | 0.6 |
| 17MC0032A | L | y | F | 7 | 34 | 15 | 175.4 | 14.4 | 170.3 | 0.4 | 3.8 |
| 17MC0034A | L | y | F | 9 | 20 | 50 | 209.1 | 4.6 | 202.4 | 14.1 | 0.8 |
| 17MC0036A | L | y | F | 13 | 22 | 20 | 197.2 | -6.7 | 200.4 | -2.1 | 2.1 |
| 17MC0042A | L | y | F | 11 | 22 | 15 | 200.1 | -3.9 | 200.9 | 1.9 | 5 |
| 17MC0043A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 198 | 22.1 | 181.8 | 20.3 | 9.5 |
| 17MC0044A | L | y | F | 19 | 25 | 30 | 219.1 | 9.9 | 207 | 24.5 | 1.9 |
| 17MC0046A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 197.3 | -12.7 | 204.4 | -6.7 | 4.3 |
| 17MD0001A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 25.7 | 15.6 | 32.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| 17MD0003A | L | y | F | 9 | 20 | 50 | 43.1 | -10.1 | 31.2 | -26.6 | 5.1 |
| 17MD0007A | L | y | D | 4 | 340 | 430 | 13.8 | 4.9 | 16.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 |
| 17MD0009A | L | y | D | 7 | 130 | 310 | 39.1 | 16.9 | 43.6 | -2 | 3.8 |
| 17MD0014A | L | y | D | 6 | 160 | 310 | 211 | 29.9 | 186.3 | 34.2 | 5.2 |
| 17MD0015A | L | y | F | 12 | 22 | 15 | 193.4 | 4.8 | 190.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| 17MD0016A | L | y | F | 9 | 28 | 15 | 187.4 | -0.8 | 189 | -3.7 | 4 |
| 17MD0017A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 198 | -3.9 | 199.2 | 0.3 | 3.4 |
| 17MD0019A | L | y | D | 5 | 280 | 400 | 198.1 | 4 | 194.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| 17MD0021A | L | y | F | 12 | 22 | 20 | 189.9 | -19 | 202.6 | -16.4 | 3.2 |
| 17MD0026A | L | y | F | 11 | 20 | 70 | 223.9 | 11.1 | 211.2 | 27.8 | 3.1 |
| 16MY3206A | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 13.5 | 25.9 | 29.5 | 14.2 | 2.4 |
| 16MY3210A | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 14.8 | 31.5 | 34.4 | 17.3 | 2.5 |
| 16MY3212A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 25.1 | 11.7 | 28 | -3.7 | 1.2 |
| 16MY3213A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 24 | 11.7 | 27.3 | -3.1 | 2.1 |
| 16MY3214A | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 23.6 | 4.9 | 22.4 | -7.9 | 2.8 |
| 16MY3215A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 28 | 10 | 29.1 | -6.8 | 1.2 |
| 16MY3307A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 5.8 | 26.3 | 23.7 | 18.4 | 0.8 |
| 16MY3308B | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 26.6 | 21.6 | 35 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| 16MY3309B | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 17.5 | 15.7 | 24.6 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| 16MY3310A | L | y | D | 4 | 170 | 290 | 176 | -9.1 | 184.4 | -12.4 | 0.9 |
| 16MY3315A | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 250 | 188.6 | 8.8 | 181.5 | 9.3 | 1.4 |
| 16MY3316A | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 180 | 5.7 | 177.3 | 1.2 | 2.2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|-------|------|-------|------|-----|
| 16MY3318B | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 192.9 | 4.5 | 187.7 | 8.9 | 1.4 |
| 16MY3319A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 185.8 | 13.4 | 176.3 | 10.8 | 1.7 |
| 16MY3320B | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 183.2 | -9.5 | 190 | -7.9 | 2.3 |
| 16MY3321B | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 185.3 | -8.2 | 190.6 | -5.5 | 1.4 |
| 16MY3322A | L | y | D | 4 | 170 | 290 | 193.3 | 1.8 | 189.8 | 7.2 | 2.4 |
| 16MY3323A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 189.5 | -3.2 | 190.3 | 0.9 | 2.7 |

Supplementary Data 3

| | | | J parameter | error J | | | Mass Discrimination (1+e) | Err Discrimination | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|
| | MY0705 Whole Rock | | 6.52E-03 | 2.21E-05 | | | 1.009619 | 1.32E-03 | | | | | | | | |
| laser power | 40Ar | Error 40Ar | 39Ar | Error 39Ar | 38Ar | Error 38Ar | 37Ar | Error 37Ar | 36Ar | Error 36Ar | 40Ar*/39Ar K | Error 40Ar*/39ArK | Apparent age (My) | Error Age (My) | Delay to irradiation (day) | |
| 300 | 1061.40231 | 1.13719 | 30.173656 | 0.06303 | 1E-06 | 0.018267 | 11.12973 | 0.100744 | 3.511375 | 0.031846 | 1.873167 | 0.356965 | 21.954071 | 4.159444 | 62.163889 | |
| 360 | 297.810372 | 2.35238 | 26.912735 | 0.05477 | 1E-06 | 0.01919 | 15.120314 | 0.077592 | 0.793901 | 0.01854 | 2.797366 | 0.223967 | 32.688526 | 2.5972 | 62.184028 | |
| 430 | 1652.1849 | 0.88989 | 209.51469 | 0.40399 | 1E-06 | 0.022403 | 127.92607 | 0.217949 | 3.339972 | 0.031941 | 3.536994 | 0.053099 | 41.233545 | 0.635467 | 62.204167 | |
| 480 | 1099.64554 | 0.87681 | 128.26012 | 0.17666 | 0.01974 | 0.016004 | 58.638505 | 0.179896 | 0.715575 | 0.014006 | 7.191382 | 0.03812 | 82.870376 | 0.54847 | 62.804167 | |
| 520 | 640.117013 | 0.50837 | 72.18622 | 0.09688 | 1E-06 | 0.013304 | 23.810319 | 0.08921 | 0.243989 | 0.008731 | 8.082605 | 0.040453 | 92.880868 | 0.592536 | 62.823611 | |
| 600 | 1633.80648 | 1.26429 | 179.91613 | 0.27596 | 1E-06 | 0.016089 | 85.823222 | 0.151341 | 0.778672 | 0.027286 | 8.074338 | 0.049182 | 92.788265 | 0.67009 | 62.84375 | |
| 650 | 2296.32761 | 0.85947 | 248.59017 | 0.21199 | 1E-06 | 0.011995 | 68.206509 | 0.178787 | 0.545437 | 0.008779 | 8.780981 | 0.019606 | 100.68669 | 0.467608 | 62.863889 | |
| 690 | 2523.58322 | 1.34276 | 276.3236 | 0.25962 | 0.00353 | 0.012944 | 59.482919 | 0.144595 | 0.417947 | 0.020994 | 8.852346 | 0.027672 | 101.48246 | 0.518331 | 62.89375 | |
| 730 | 1242.61298 | 1.82788 | 138.35499 | 0.30379 | 0.00049 | 0.01186 | 30.611052 | 0.135541 | 0.163054 | 0.018866 | 8.798552 | 0.04783 | 100.88265 | 0.675276 | 62.923611 | |
| 800 | 1791.55994 | 2.37089 | 200.3587 | 0.24911 | 1E-06 | 0.010658 | 47.212666 | 0.083569 | 0.224974 | 0.017253 | 8.779823 | 0.032464 | 100.67378 | 0.549446 | 62.94375 | |
| 900 | 4435.40799 | 5.82703 | 485.81659 | 0.7123 | 1E-06 | 0.022936 | 129.54576 | 0.203231 | 0.793548 | 0.014781 | 8.83249 | 0.024116 | 101.26109 | 0.495035 | 62.963889 | |
| 1000 | 3792.44032 | 4.61896 | 418.98565 | 0.70741 | 1E-06 | 0.020664 | 138.46355 | 0.277754 | 0.691119 | 0.021822 | 8.771244 | 0.027524 | 100.57809 | 0.514511 | 63.004167 | |
| 1200 | 6109.55906 | 5.77111 | 698.37155 | 2.6681 | 0.00379 | 0.036289 | 264.90587 | 0.510944 | 1.154863 | 0.016134 | 8.480986 | 0.036604 | 97.33775 | 0.571961 | 63.023611 | |
| 1450 | 1291.74891 | 0.98393 | 153.99221 | 0.27944 | 1E-06 | 0.024966 | 90.587148 | 0.25908 | 0.495046 | 0.021002 | 7.737286 | 0.044879 | 89.008718 | 0.622781 | 63.04375 | |
| Fusion | 3042.77629 | 3.49165 | 330.78638 | 0.54788 | 0.00793 | 0.023625 | 892.92729 | 1.810377 | 3.666478 | 0.029623 | 7.004583 | 0.038255 | 80.765149 | 0.544792 | 63.063889 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | J parameter | error J | | | Mass Discrimination (1+e) | Err Discrimination | | | | | | | | |
| | MY0413 Whole Rock | | 6.51E-03 | 2.21E-05 | | | 1.009619 | 1.32E-03 | | | | | | | | |
| laser power | 40Ar | Error 40Ar | 39Ar | Error 39Ar | 38Ar | Error 38Ar | 37Ar | Error 37Ar | 36Ar | Error 36Ar | 40Ar*/39Ar K | Error 40Ar*/39ArK | Apparent age (My) | Error Age (My) | Delay to irradiation (day) | |
| 300 | 2047.60562 | 1.53763 | 5.501733 | 0.03889 | 1E-06 | 0.020241 | 0.378565 | 0.031059 | 6.993512 | 0.029858 | 7.007316 | 2.516764 | 80.708818 | 28.352037 | 67.913889 | |
| 360 | 243.954688 | 0.36602 | 6.845175 | 0.02348 | 1E-06 | 0.019176 | 0.405742 | 0.028028 | 0.682246 | 0.023007 | 7.085447 | 0.989742 | 81.588712 | 11.148595 | 67.94375 | |
| 440 | 162.242714 | 0.19993 | 10.339587 | 0.05573 | 1E-06 | 0.020583 | 1.953609 | 0.037981 | 0.28775 | 0.012299 | 7.83658 | 0.352153 | 90.026019 | 3.963773 | 67.963889 | |
| 540 | 244.476526 | 0.45157 | 23.113411 | 0.12953 | 1E-06 | 0.018515 | 12.184431 | 0.089701 | 0.253842 | 0.017131 | 7.69095 | 0.221974 | 88.393265 | 2.516239 | 67.984028 | |
| 650 | 76.881444 | 0.13973 | 7.962511 | 0.05777 | 0.00357 | 0.017179 | 3.376835 | 0.017865 | 0.067133 | 0.01683 | 7.460712 | 0.616721 | 85.808898 | 6.936484 | 68.023611 | |
| 900 | 557.140814 | 0.41697 | 63.510411 | 0.07667 | 1E-06 | 0.019527 | 17.569402 | 0.060592 | 0.30571 | 0.02168 | 7.56208 | 0.101127 | 86.947178 | 1.190269 | 68.034028 | |
| 1150 | 500.056518 | 0.37526 | 59.017129 | 0.06959 | 1E-06 | 0.02348 | 12.497956 | 0.055508 | 0.217596 | 0.024593 | 7.561748 | 0.122365 | 86.943459 | 1.419465 | 68.063889 | |
| 1500 | 2692.5756 | 1.80281 | 229.39845 | 0.13637 | 1E-06 | 0.023647 | 69.65546 | 0.117938 | 3.475759 | 0.037099 | 7.567069 | 0.057861 | 87.003187 | 0.741645 | 68.084028 | |
| Fusion | 574.330052 | 0.47604 | 49.313446 | 0.07159 | 1E-06 | 0.018674 | 21.008664 | 0.073188 | 0.713624 | 0.020587 | 7.719917 | 0.126139 | 88.718149 | 1.460931 | 68.113889 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | J parameter | error J | | | Mass Discrimination (1+e) | Err Discrimination | | | | | | | | |
| | MY4301 Whole Rock | | 6.58E-03 | 2.23E-05 | | | 1.009619 | 1.32E-03 | | | | | | | | |
| laser power | 40Ar | Error 40Ar | 39Ar | Error 39Ar | 38Ar | Error 38Ar | 37Ar | Error 37Ar | 36Ar | Error 36Ar | 40Ar*/39Ar K | Error 40Ar*/39ArK | Apparent age (My) | Error Age (My) | Delay to irradiation (day) | |
| 300 | 321.303468 | 0.32944 | 56.227606 | 0.093 | 0.0008 | 0.021911 | 0.177671 | 0.014612 | 0.540775 | 0.012762 | 2.977696 | 0.068806 | 35.065357 | 0.815562 | 68.154167 | |
| 360 | 827.252594 | 1.02569 | 119.5413 | 0.31144 | 1E-06 | 0.020381 | 0.240951 | 0.019888 | 0.265315 | 0.012487 | 6.339506 | 0.037441 | 73.853542 | 0.524841 | 68.184028 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 420 | 2867.79555 | 2.88205 | 374.89763 | 0.23895 | 0.01541 | 0.02561 | 0.729289 | 0.028466 | 0.310698 | 0.022055 | 7.478751 | 0.022283 | 86.811475 | 0.437499 | 68.19375 |
| 460 | 7277.16645 | 4.98323 | 923.98213 | 0.95559 | 1E-06 | 0.01994 | 2.466129 | 0.044309 | 0.291449 | 0.018888 | 7.856263 | 0.015719 | 91.084949 | 0.414579 | 68.813889 |
| 520 | 356.861618 | 0.33182 | 45.161236 | 0.03134 | 1E-06 | 0.026673 | 0.663675 | 0.045307 | 0.019752 | 0.017124 | 7.851923 | 0.110886 | 91.035881 | 1.308481 | 68.84375 |
| 640 | 2306.25848 | 1.28199 | 295.39342 | 0.26551 | 1E-06 | 0.025233 | 5.715048 | 0.055846 | 0.022136 | 0.016642 | 7.863445 | 0.02108 | 91.166151 | 0.444225 | 68.863889 |
| 800 | 2347.27048 | 2.70413 | 295.71181 | 0.23376 | 0.01015 | 0.021133 | 3.970271 | 0.042027 | 0.160406 | 0.017262 | 7.85704 | 0.023106 | 91.093732 | 0.456691 | 68.904167 |
| 1000 | 2061.6526 | 2.23498 | 256.29498 | 0.32528 | 0.00732 | 0.025877 | 0.725055 | 0.025383 | 0.196657 | 0.023903 | 7.895017 | 0.03228 | 91.52308 | 0.524177 | 68.923611 |
| 1300 | 1828.77672 | 1.65628 | 223.35073 | 0.25842 | 1E-06 | 0.023108 | 0.595739 | 0.024379 | 0.281136 | 0.018384 | 7.897625 | 0.029322 | 91.552557 | 0.501566 | 68.94375 |
| 1800 | 1954.98233 | 2.31562 | 232.68305 | 0.29749 | 0.02324 | 0.02196 | 0.951087 | 0.015519 | 0.747905 | 0.022489 | 7.54708 | 0.034613 | 87.58572 | 0.53257 | 68.973611 |
| 2400 | 876.916888 | 0.71244 | 68.666481 | 0.13455 | 0.00097 | 0.02398 | 1.256959 | 0.034357 | 1.669013 | 0.018804 | 5.845232 | 0.092399 | 68.202584 | 1.094868 | 69.004167 |
| 3333 | 1160.02464 | 0.56541 | 80.999243 | 0.17079 | 1E-06 | 0.020862 | 1.642767 | 0.041679 | 2.334907 | 0.024349 | 6.100226 | 0.102466 | 71.1201 | 1.207623 | 69.023611 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | J parameter | error J | | | Mass Discrimination (1+e) | Err Discrimination | | | | | | | |
| | MY0405 Whole Rock | | 6.51E-03 | 2.21E-05 | | | 1.009619 | 1.33E-03 | | | | | | | |
| laser power | 40Ar | Error 40Ar | 39Ar | Error 39Ar | 38Ar | Error 38Ar | 37Ar | Error 37Ar | 36Ar | Error 36Ar | 40Ar*/39Ar K | Error 40Ar*/39ArK | Apparent age (My) | Error Age (My) | Delay to irradiation (day) |
| 300 | 275.19507 | 0.39638 | 2.372065 | 0.02849 | 1E-06 | 0.01179 | 2.107611 | 0.02578 | 0.875599 | 0.017072 | 10.399325 | 2.180683 | 118.45906 | 24.048845 | 69.79375 |
| 360 | 86.880858 | 0.23415 | 1.520644 | 0.02415 | 0.00161 | 0.018966 | 1.421921 | 0.027203 | 0.281758 | 0.019869 | 4.290161 | 3.81449 | 49.813301 | 43.686173 | 69.804167 |
| 450 | 147.698869 | 0.14106 | 5.780395 | 0.02699 | 0.00565 | 0.014278 | 5.46729 | 0.073422 | 0.421182 | 0.013539 | 5.025156 | 0.691899 | 58.211348 | 7.890975 | 69.823611 |
| 580 | 185.755928 | 0.19355 | 18.292394 | 0.06067 | 0.00869 | 0.01712 | 21.4126 | 0.093842 | 0.401903 | 0.008339 | 4.330378 | 0.139064 | 50.273829 | 1.605793 | 69.84375 |
| 750 | 191.61473 | 0.30786 | 27.220197 | 0.0595 | 0.01635 | 0.022206 | 71.817468 | 0.112653 | 0.281427 | 0.020022 | 5.1371 | 0.216471 | 59.487002 | 2.478159 | 69.873611 |
| 1000 | 222.878485 | 0.39842 | 27.477148 | 0.04621 | 1E-06 | 0.022078 | 112.54651 | 0.203171 | 0.232427 | 0.017227 | 7.363501 | 0.185964 | 84.672696 | 2.117974 | 69.904167 |
| 1300 | 649.327986 | 1.00388 | 76.595198 | 0.12787 | 1E-06 | 0.025158 | 351.43316 | 0.557202 | 0.585843 | 0.016713 | 8.175756 | 0.069111 | 93.774512 | 0.863299 | 69.913889 |
| 1600 | 790.222685 | 1.10115 | 89.194662 | 0.10882 | 0.00239 | 0.034714 | 439.5163 | 0.608046 | 0.751264 | 0.028052 | 8.478389 | 0.095776 | 97.154017 | 1.140628 | 69.934028 |
| 2000 | 991.495952 | 1.11496 | 110.75649 | 0.25701 | 0.00134 | 0.032222 | 579.25201 | 0.843602 | 0.994582 | 0.027859 | 8.534751 | 0.079739 | 97.782707 | 0.975782 | 69.984028 |
| Fusion | 1090.92861 | 1.35271 | 116.88559 | 0.24264 | 0.04284 | 0.0321 | 797.56138 | 0.649038 | 1.492136 | 0.029517 | 8.462979 | 0.081017 | 96.982083 | 0.987847 | 70.004167 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | J parameter | error J | | | Mass Discrimination (1+e) | Err Discrimination | | | | | | | |
| | MY0101 Biotite | | 6.51E-03 | 2.21E-05 | | | 1.009619 | 1.32E-03 | | | | | | | |
| laser power | 40Ar | Error 40Ar | 39Ar | Error 39Ar | 38Ar | Error 38Ar | 37Ar | Error 37Ar | 36Ar | Error 36Ar | 40Ar*/39Ar K | Error 40Ar*/39ArK | Apparent age (My) | Error Age (My) | Delay to irradiation (day) |
| 290 | 7.723008 | 0.07174 | 0.099388 | 0.01917 | 1E-06 | 0.01906 | 0.000001 | 0.019584 | 0.000001 | 0.011267 | 78.412163 | 36.18859 | 745.43895 | 281.943807 | 70.034028 |
| 360 | 4.002483 | 0.06727 | 0.110476 | 0.02092 | 1E-06 | 0.020206 | 0.000001 | 0.02833 | 0.000001 | 0.014128 | 36.556883 | 37.72785 | 385.86227 | 358.599193 | 70.054167 |
| 410 | 24.463712 | 0.07905 | 2.067019 | 0.01554 | 1E-06 | 0.024014 | 0.000001 | 0.024468 | 0.035192 | 0.01174 | 7.005305 | 1.648642 | 80.601159 | 18.555195 | 70.084028 |
| 530 | 354.874747 | 0.27775 | 18.851047 | 0.04564 | 1E-06 | 0.019645 | 0.009777 | 0.026516 | 0.762043 | 0.019023 | 7.274351 | 0.301996 | 83.626212 | 3.410117 | 70.104167 |
| 600 | 222.964457 | 0.19225 | 22.763929 | 0.04251 | 1E-06 | 0.018998 | 0.000001 | 0.029815 | 0.157215 | 0.00752 | 7.880283 | 0.099491 | 90.420605 | 1.173963 | 70.134028 |
| 660 | 250.259459 | 0.55328 | 28.177143 | 0.06874 | 0.00015 | 0.019231 | 0.010793 | 0.032212 | 0.063453 | 0.014319 | 8.308736 | 0.150745 | 95.209531 | 1.727564 | 70.154167 |
| 740 | 471.741641 | 0.4102 | 54.442708 | 0.11885 | 1E-06 | 0.014967 | 0.01799 | 0.02128 | 0.09892 | 0.012616 | 8.216132 | 0.071258 | 94.175553 | 0.884993 | 70.173611 |
| 790 | 558.953927 | 0.66951 | 65.998122 | 0.14643 | 1E-06 | 0.019257 | 0.052631 | 0.023998 | 0.067223 | 0.010585 | 8.250363 | 0.052493 | 94.557834 | 0.703268 | 70.19375 |
| 830 | 418.776378 | 0.51185 | 49.331702 | 0.07732 | 1E-06 | 0.015821 | 0.049053 | 0.020136 | 0.025159 | 0.011758 | 8.417701 | 0.072111 | 96.425451 | 0.896644 | 72.79375 |
| 900 | 494.041104 | 0.61266 | 57.924216 | 0.10179 | 1E-06 | 0.011157 | 0.071377 | 0.015689 | 0.007613 | 0.011775 | 8.568043 | 0.062816 | 98.101727 | 0.807727 | 72.823611 |
| 1050 | 1169.27221 | 1.62732 | 137.28745 | 0.23491 | 1E-06 | 0.01777 | 0.112271 | 0.024759 | 0.019052 | 0.013392 | 8.553494 | 0.035888 | 97.93958 | 0.567273 | 72.84375 |
| 1200 | 567.120031 | 0.67304 | 66.635051 | 0.18125 | 1E-06 | 0.011645 | 0.088421 | 0.023517 | 0.00397 | 0.014507 | 8.570491 | 0.068997 | 98.129014 | 0.868147 | 72.863889 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Fusion | 8107.42752 | 6.18553 | 958.82368 | 0.92217 | 0.00075 | 0.008473 | 11.645126 | 0.059764 | 0.191101 | 0.015773 | 8.478842 | 0.016182 | 97.10734 | 0.4378 | 72.884028 |
| | | | J parameter | error J | | | Mass Discrimination (1+e) | Err Discrimination | | | | | | | |
| | MY1707 Biotite | | 6.53E-03 | 2.22E-05 | | | 1.009619 | 1.32E-03 | | | | | | | |
| laser power | 40Ar | Error 40Ar | 39Ar | Error 39Ar | 38Ar | Error 38Ar | 37Ar | Error 37Ar | 36Ar | Error 36Ar | 40Ar*/39Ar K | Error 40Ar*/39ArK | Apparent age (My) | Error Age (My) | Delay to irradiation (day) |
| 300 | 110.649198 | 0.1436 | 8.422218 | 0.0252 | 0.00943 | 0.020474 | 0.009622 | 0.02503 | 0.209673 | 0.018134 | 6.038122 | 0.626497 | 69.909511 | 7.121 | 72.923611 |
| 380 | 107.488908 | 0.24164 | 10.45886 | 0.0628 | 0.01154 | 0.024201 | 0.053214 | 0.0227 | 0.135865 | 0.013398 | 6.605195 | 0.375367 | 76.338331 | 4.259573 | 72.94375 |
| 450 | 275.858323 | 0.5083 | 28.967599 | 0.06286 | 1E-06 | 0.022834 | 0.047973 | 0.017751 | 0.23963 | 0.012397 | 7.210593 | 0.128231 | 83.176512 | 1.485701 | 72.963889 |
| 451 | 182.824896 | 0.32421 | 20.983204 | 0.06991 | 1E-06 | 0.020369 | 0.000001 | 0.016979 | 0.08781 | 0.017352 | 7.577675 | 0.242167 | 87.310262 | 2.747551 | 72.984028 |
| 452 | 56.718629 | 0.17557 | 6.68887 | 0.04452 | 0.00591 | 0.012919 | 0.021748 | 0.021153 | 0.017841 | 0.010546 | 7.783625 | 0.46108 | 89.625359 | 5.192807 | 73.034028 |
| 520 | 134.901325 | 0.18854 | 16.458974 | 0.04974 | 1E-06 | 0.020001 | 0.000001 | 0.020359 | 0.032819 | 0.009651 | 7.691511 | 0.172497 | 88.59026 | 1.972868 | 73.04375 |
| 580 | 128.492449 | 0.19532 | 16.037011 | 0.06779 | 1E-06 | 0.019256 | 0.000001 | 0.016372 | 0.010669 | 0.017037 | 7.891139 | 0.310302 | 90.832753 | 3.503531 | 73.063889 |
| 670 | 405.386806 | 0.44367 | 50.945104 | 0.09664 | 0.02059 | 0.019493 | 0.071129 | 0.016558 | 0.077765 | 0.008229 | 7.586618 | 0.051271 | 87.410857 | 0.679651 | 73.084028 |
| 780 | 250.317437 | 0.41579 | 32.236414 | 0.0913 | 1E-06 | 0.016324 | 0.051835 | 0.025467 | 0.03538 | 0.012096 | 7.517036 | 0.112221 | 86.628052 | 1.312122 | 73.113889 |
| 930 | 349.916074 | 0.37359 | 44.952632 | 0.06962 | 1E-06 | 0.017169 | 0.053999 | 0.017523 | 0.040896 | 0.011012 | 7.590534 | 0.073368 | 87.454898 | 0.900251 | 73.14375 |
| 1200 | 1120.68285 | 0.70462 | 143.72971 | 0.17278 | 1E-06 | 0.012893 | 0.185896 | 0.016399 | 0.129933 | 0.014088 | 7.605407 | 0.032322 | 87.622172 | 0.511976 | 73.163889 |
| 1400 | 903.870134 | 0.81768 | 117.31048 | 0.18758 | 0.01262 | 0.014323 | 0.120846 | 0.018785 | 0.083242 | 0.00928 | 7.568617 | 0.02904 | 87.208376 | 0.48527 | 73.173611 |
| Fusion | 521.037691 | 0.57094 | 67.777567 | 0.11694 | 1E-06 | 0.018526 | 0.112202 | 0.025563 | 0.042099 | 0.010277 | 7.576893 | 0.047904 | 87.301462 | 0.647605 | 73.19375 |
| | | | J parameter | error J | | | Mass Discrimination (1+e) | Err Discrimination | | | | | | | |
| | MY1906 Biotite | | 6.54E-03 | 2.22E-05 | | | 1.009619 | 1.33E-03 | | | | | | | |
| laser power | 40Ar | Error 40Ar | 39Ar | Error 39Ar | 38Ar | Error 38Ar | 37Ar | Error 37Ar | 36Ar | Error 36Ar | 40Ar*/39Ar K | Error 40Ar*/39ArK | Apparent age (My) | Error Age (My) | Delay to irradiation (day) |
| 300 | 31.141484 | 0.06291 | 1.240528 | 0.02723 | 0.00046 | 0.017292 | 0.044382 | 0.028995 | 0.080899 | 0.0122 | 6.436813 | 2.858098 | 74.512483 | 32.414271 | 73.79375 |
| 400 | 291.875589 | 0.46514 | 29.393752 | 0.08065 | 0.02668 | 0.013726 | 0.183258 | 0.023653 | 0.34583 | 0.010694 | 6.610252 | 0.111445 | 76.478334 | 1.301272 | 73.813889 |
| 450 | 494.366662 | 0.42025 | 59.137962 | 0.1042 | 0.00413 | 0.011525 | 0.108964 | 0.024953 | 0.132998 | 0.014702 | 7.783157 | 0.074983 | 89.716845 | 0.920441 | 73.834028 |
| 480 | 263.417194 | 0.47717 | 32.657498 | 0.1243 | 0.00759 | 0.017221 | 0.044092 | 0.03041 | 0.041751 | 0.011544 | 7.768189 | 0.108378 | 89.548515 | 1.273335 | 73.84375 |
| 550 | 936.403805 | 0.74122 | 117.09283 | 0.15134 | 1E-06 | 0.017517 | 0.189194 | 0.02563 | 0.105844 | 0.015594 | 7.807311 | 0.042062 | 89.988459 | 0.600552 | 73.884028 |
| 620 | 238.991969 | 0.32383 | 30.045293 | 0.06319 | 1E-06 | 0.008426 | 0.027332 | 0.018678 | 0.031921 | 0.013902 | 7.71794 | 0.136093 | 88.983284 | 1.574233 | 73.904167 |
| 750 | 1157.68797 | 1.06064 | 143.89524 | 0.09635 | 1E-06 | 0.017643 | 0.374147 | 0.019469 | 0.131104 | 0.016633 | 7.854342 | 0.036654 | 90.517195 | 0.555274 | 73.923611 |
| 850 | 792.417623 | 1.0997 | 99.658203 | 0.15125 | 1E-06 | 0.026669 | 0.207228 | 0.022173 | 0.047135 | 0.016446 | 7.886304 | 0.051767 | 90.876444 | 0.69147 | 73.94375 |
| 1000 | 2318.06426 | 2.6152 | 291.39766 | 0.43896 | 1E-06 | 0.022286 | 1.040507 | 0.03938 | 0.12462 | 0.013535 | 7.903752 | 0.022954 | 91.072516 | 0.454733 | 73.973611 |
| 1200 | 2048.35732 | 2.43632 | 258.69092 | 0.26627 | 1E-06 | 0.022563 | 2.277933 | 0.046269 | 0.104007 | 0.011056 | 7.876291 | 0.020726 | 90.763902 | 0.439976 | 73.99375 |
| 1500 | 1173.45678 | 0.59493 | 148.66725 | 0.20033 | 1E-06 | 0.024777 | 4.249001 | 0.06205 | 0.053332 | 0.012358 | 7.872215 | 0.028768 | 90.71809 | 0.493685 | 74.013889 |
| Fusion | 317.09217 | 0.35174 | 40.371974 | 0.05229 | 1E-06 | 0.020607 | 1.535001 | 0.041025 | 0.022036 | 0.010981 | 7.782789 | 0.080757 | 89.712715 | 0.980269 | 74.034028 |
| | | | J parameter | error J | | | Mass Discrimination (1+e) | Err Discrimination | | | | | | | |
| | MY2701 Biotite | | 6.55E-03 | 2.22E-05 | | | 1.009619 | 1.32E-03 | | | | | | | |
| laser power | 40Ar | Error 40Ar | 39Ar | Error 39Ar | 38Ar | Error 38Ar | 37Ar | Error 37Ar | 36Ar | Error 36Ar | 40Ar*/39Ar K | Error 40Ar*/39ArK | Apparent age (My) | Error Age (My) | Delay to irradiation (day) |
| 300 | 104.787339 | 0.1956 | 3.987123 | 0.01674 | 1E-06 | 0.014088 | 0.087714 | 0.024858 | 0.319567 | 0.01132 | 3.288472 | 0.834479 | 38.557173 | 9.681952 | 74.063889 |
| 400 | 678.967059 | 0.50339 | 68.120241 | 0.10537 | 0.01675 | 0.017861 | 0.258799 | 0.030952 | 0.618036 | 0.020713 | 7.427648 | 0.092279 | 85.948401 | 1.101181 | 74.084028 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 460 | 1729.03322 | 1.32915 | 191.80967 | 0.13913 | 1E-06 | 0.020287 | 0.322612 | 0.02421 | 0.839739 | 0.013803 | 7.826469 | 0.028337 | 90.449746 | 0.49031 | 74.104167 |
| 460 | 1157.06417 | 1.34806 | 139.55057 | 0.16076 | 1E-06 | 0.006087 | 0.21385 | 0.028623 | 0.238173 | 0.005289 | 7.871425 | 0.021564 | 90.956441 | 0.446041 | 74.123611 |
| 570 | 1599.95687 | 1.21479 | 195.06714 | 0.22431 | 1E-06 | 0.010477 | 0.491277 | 0.016837 | 0.300052 | 0.01595 | 7.830623 | 0.029012 | 90.496571 | 0.495442 | 74.163889 |
| 650 | 3285.92711 | 2.99156 | 410.60634 | 0.26406 | 1E-06 | 0.015793 | 0.582943 | 0.025608 | 0.300456 | 0.013643 | 7.862708 | 0.017409 | 90.858211 | 0.422016 | 74.184028 |
| 750 | 1385.64431 | 1.07259 | 173.57107 | 0.12427 | 1E-06 | 0.014951 | 0.224188 | 0.013747 | 0.117038 | 0.02039 | 7.859661 | 0.03687 | 90.823869 | 0.558721 | 74.204167 |
| 900 | 1026.01239 | 1.3286 | 127.76827 | 0.20861 | 0.02532 | 0.024276 | 0.325387 | 0.023567 | 0.119644 | 0.021822 | 7.831726 | 0.053507 | 90.509008 | 0.708755 | 74.804167 |
| 1200 | 4781.77757 | 2.23162 | 597.01242 | 0.32651 | 1E-06 | 0.020561 | 1.419993 | 0.021436 | 0.446496 | 0.011949 | 7.865372 | 0.01406 | 90.888226 | 0.405953 | 74.823611 |
| 1600 | 4837.43791 | 1.15136 | 614.81901 | 0.5206 | 0.04059 | 0.02683 | 1.232196 | 0.01699 | 0.203722 | 0.018743 | 7.843255 | 0.015567 | 90.638956 | 0.41198 | 74.84375 |
| Fusion | 1682.09276 | 0.51271 | 214.78659 | 0.22171 | 1E-06 | 0.021448 | 0.485629 | 0.021139 | 0.077674 | 0.01946 | 7.797643 | 0.029614 | 90.124773 | 0.498869 | 74.863889 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | J parameter | error J | | | Mass Discrimination (1+e) | Err Discrimination | | | | | | | |
| | MY1707 Amphibole | | 6.53E-03 | 2.22E-05 | | | 1.009619 | 1.32E-03 | | | | | | | |
| laser power | 40Ar | Error 40Ar | 39Ar | Error 39Ar | 38Ar | Error 38Ar | 37Ar | Error 37Ar | 36Ar | Error 36Ar | 40Ar*/39Ar K | Error 40Ar*/39ArK | Apparent age (My) | Error Age (My) | Delay to irradiation (day) |
| 500 | 533.21365 | 0.26573 | 25.91326 | 0.05673 | 1E-06 | 0.022458 | 5.360549 | 0.047879 | 1.184063 | 0.021425 | 7.604891 | 0.253404 | 87.616366 | 2.872578 | 74.904167 |
| 650 | 454.941361 | 0.22409 | 54.853371 | 0.0279 | 1E-06 | 0.013253 | 3.827733 | 0.038772 | 0.185462 | 0.012333 | 7.418369 | 0.067095 | 85.517457 | 0.833434 | 74.923611 |
| 780 | 292.803711 | 0.43733 | 36.367782 | 0.08423 | 1E-06 | 0.011962 | 4.391717 | 0.026219 | 0.046846 | 0.01208 | 7.80306 | 0.099512 | 89.843673 | 1.177266 | 74.94375 |
| 840 | 187.703115 | 0.28255 | 23.231837 | 0.05532 | 1E-06 | 0.018614 | 6.909615 | 0.039119 | 0.03312 | 0.015941 | 7.869975 | 0.200787 | 90.595139 | 2.284978 | 74.963889 |
| 880 | 221.286359 | 0.3405 | 26.754415 | 0.09976 | 0.01589 | 0.037833 | 15.850329 | 0.035939 | 0.041285 | 0.017389 | 8.160305 | 0.192105 | 93.851981 | 2.187323 | 74.99375 |
| 950 | 211.325076 | 0.31772 | 25.214753 | 0.08612 | 1E-06 | 0.031718 | 15.479469 | 0.044998 | 0.05716 | 0.015145 | 8.070827 | 0.177645 | 92.848864 | 2.028326 | 75.013889 |
| 1050 | 2875.69918 | 2.95959 | 332.97499 | 0.34705 | 1E-06 | 0.034174 | 505.3655 | 0.418807 | 1.129815 | 0.018517 | 8.404698 | 0.024825 | 96.588977 | 0.484378 | 75.04375 |
| 1100 | 869.114431 | 0.6494 | 103.21936 | 0.08488 | 1E-06 | 0.030269 | 145.4638 | 0.150714 | 0.30308 | 0.014962 | 8.270256 | 0.045238 | 95.083858 | 0.63982 | 75.063889 |
| 1250 | 390.450216 | 0.54594 | 47.868241 | 0.13939 | 1E-06 | 0.016429 | 48.667767 | 0.133362 | 0.091608 | 0.015624 | 8.126472 | 0.099312 | 93.472755 | 1.177714 | 75.104167 |
| 1500 | 414.079195 | 0.69952 | 51.379399 | 0.09611 | 1E-06 | 0.020348 | 45.228797 | 0.136361 | 0.072198 | 0.020446 | 8.115042 | 0.118108 | 93.344624 | 1.378553 | 75.123611 |
| Fusion | 1756.21689 | 0.77715 | 203.34426 | 0.17826 | 1E-06 | 0.024729 | 321.95541 | 0.3161 | 0.704474 | 0.013019 | 8.414898 | 0.024781 | 96.703113 | 0.484465 | 75.14375 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | J parameter | error J | | | Mass Discrimination (1+e) | Err Discrimination | | | | | | | |
| | MY1906 Amphibole | | 6.54E-03 | 2.22E-05 | | | 1.009619 | 1.33E-03 | | | | | | | |
| laser power | 40Ar | Error 40Ar | 39Ar | Error 39Ar | 38Ar | Error 38Ar | 37Ar | Error 37Ar | 36Ar | Error 36Ar | 40Ar*/39Ar K | Error 40Ar*/39ArK | Apparent age (My) | Error Age (My) | Delay to irradiation (day) |
| 500 | 398.848193 | 0.53963 | 88.14188 | 0.13875 | 1E-06 | 0.019334 | 6.921945 | 0.029683 | 0.929533 | 0.022482 | 1.540634 | 0.076418 | 18.115909 | 0.897272 | 75.79375 |
| 700 | 543.999266 | 0.95488 | 52.436453 | 0.1672 | 1E-06 | 0.027172 | 2.313966 | 0.033553 | 0.469432 | 0.019836 | 7.8916 | 0.116528 | 90.935955 | 1.361901 | 75.813889 |
| 850 | 517.155447 | 0.87135 | 48.091031 | 0.13501 | 1E-06 | 0.021946 | 2.656723 | 0.026044 | 0.407127 | 0.017937 | 8.420497 | 0.114732 | 96.870033 | 1.34535 | 75.834028 |
| 900 | 47.042255 | 0.44667 | 4.953239 | 0.03812 | 0.01809 | 0.019598 | 0.482904 | 0.018262 | 0.01099 | 0.017142 | 8.98349 | 1.010444 | 103.16532 | 11.286907 | 75.863889 |
| 1000 | 101.283644 | 0.13595 | 10.456954 | 0.027 | 0.01242 | 0.017792 | 1.384088 | 0.015636 | 0.063039 | 0.013513 | 8.084389 | 0.3762 | 93.101248 | 4.240036 | 75.89375 |
| 1100 | 290.951918 | 0.36011 | 27.937605 | 0.05477 | 1E-06 | 0.019346 | 6.16245 | 0.043077 | 0.131429 | 0.013486 | 9.244207 | 0.143106 | 106.07321 | 1.653099 | 75.923611 |
| 1180 | 478.124221 | 0.58778 | 45.956399 | 0.08321 | 1E-06 | 0.016956 | 21.409549 | 0.126437 | 0.197031 | 0.015662 | 9.466644 | 0.102921 | 108.55044 | 1.228833 | 75.934028 |
| 1240 | 273.797113 | 0.24957 | 27.121592 | 0.04906 | 0.00639 | 0.017231 | 17.320916 | 0.027888 | 0.101355 | 0.014194 | 9.393481 | 0.154267 | 107.73602 | 1.773527 | 75.954167 |
| 1350 | 2268.49737 | 1.4095 | 239.49433 | 0.25142 | 1E-06 | 0.018927 | 262.34828 | 0.371502 | 0.709474 | 0.035577 | 9.197276 | 0.047145 | 105.55011 | 0.680902 | 75.99375 |
| 1400 | 647.036027 | 0.48577 | 70.432546 | 0.11886 | 1E-06 | 0.015847 | 54.376423 | 0.099675 | 0.165715 | 0.018724 | 8.938043 | 0.080323 | 102.65795 | 0.99086 | 76.013889 |
| 1630 | 2145.54211 | 1.48505 | 240.53957 | 0.26211 | 1E-06 | 0.01419 | 276.58181 | 0.447055 | 0.520642 | 0.019967 | 8.895394 | 0.029897 | 102.1817 | 0.536052 | 76.04375 |
| 1630 | 776.247752 | 0.76066 | 89.489361 | 0.20813 | 1E-06 | 0.018664 | 61.457838 | 0.181593 | 0.147621 | 0.019827 | 8.585525 | 0.069168 | 98.71762 | 0.873719 | 76.063889 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|----------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | (39Ar/37Ar)C a | 0.00079 | 4 | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (38Ar/37Ar)C a | 2.6E-05 | 100 | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (40Ar/37Ar)C a | 0.0006 | 100 | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (40Ar/39Ar)K | 0.00085 | 4 | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (38Ar/39Ar)K | 0.011 | 91 | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [3] | (36Cl/38Cl) | 316 | 5 | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [1] and [1'] | (40Ar/36Ar) Atm | 298.56 | 0.104 | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [1] and [1'] | (38Ar/36Ar) Atm | 0.1885 | 0.159 | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [2] | Lambda 40 | 5.53E-10 | 1.35E-12 | y-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lambda 39 | 2.58E-03 | | y-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lambda 37 | 1.98E-02 | | d-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lambda 36Cl | 2.26E-06 | | y-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| References: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [1] | Lee, JY, Marti, K, Severinghaus, JP, Kawamura, K, Yoo, HS, Lee, JB, Kim, JS (2006). A redetermination of the isotopic abundances of atmospheric Ar. <i>Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta</i> , 70, 4507-4512. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [1'] | Mark, DF, Stuart, FM, De Podesta, M (2011). New high-precision measurements of the isotopic composition of atmospheric argon. <i>Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta</i> , 75, 7494-7501. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [2] | Renne, PR, Balco, G, Ludwig, RL, Mundil, R, Min, K, . (2011). Response to the comment by W.H. Schwarz et al. on "Joint determination of (40)K decay constants and (40)Ar*/(40)K for the Fish Canyon sanidine standard, and improved accuracy for (40)Ar/(39)Ar geochronology" by PR Renne et al. (2010). <i>Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta</i> , 75, 5097-5100. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [3] | York, D, Personal Communication - McMaster reactor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regression method | York, D. (1969). Least-squares fitting of a straight line with correlated errors. <i>Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.</i> 5, 320-4. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age and error of TCRs monitor refers to: | Rennes, PR, Balco, G, Ludwig, Mundil, R, Min, K, . (2011). Response to the comment by W.H. Schwarz et al. on "Joint determination of (40)K decay constants and (40)Ar*/(40)K for the Fish Canyon sanidine standard, and improved accuracy for (40)Ar/(39)Ar geochronology" by PR Renne et al. (2010). <i>Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta</i> , 75, 5097-5100. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix 2: Data tables Chapter 5

Reference: *Westerweel, J., Licht, A., Cogné, N., Roperch, P., Dupont-Nivet, G., Kai, M. T., ... Aung, D. W (2020). Eocene to Miocene northward motion of the Burma Terrane and its indentation in the Eastern Himalayas. Tectonics. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020TC006413>*

Supplementary Table 1

a) All samples used for magnetostratigraphy, sorted by depth; b) All bulk magnetic susceptibility data, sorted by depth.

| Depth (m) | Sample | Line, Plane or Fisher | Anchored | Demag type | nb points | step min | step max | Bedding (az./dip) | Dec TC | inc TC | mad value | Category (Quality) | Formation |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1426 | 17LA0099A | L | y | Th | 6 | 280 | 430 | 005/35 | 5.5 | 35.4 | 3 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1419.4 | 17LA0098A | L | y | Th | 6 | 280 | 430 | 005/35 | 157.7 | 34.1 | 6.1 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1410.9 | 17LA0095A | L | y | Th | 6 | 280 | 430 | 005/35 | 215.5 | 29.5 | 6.7 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1409.4 | 17LA0094A | L | y | Th | 10 | 340 | 660 | 005/35 | 161.8 | 20.9 | 3 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1403.5 | 17LA0091A | L | y | Th | 7 | 280 | 460 | 005/35 | 170.7 | 12.8 | 4.9 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1375 | 17LA0077A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 005/35 | 13 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1346.5 | 17LA0084A | L | y | Th | 5 | 280 | 400 | 005/35 | 183.2 | 12.8 | 4.8 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1343 | 17LA0083A | L | y | Th | 7 | 280 | 460 | 005/35 | 179.6 | -0.2 | 2.1 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1338 | 17LA0081A | L | y | Th | 7 | 280 | 460 | 005/35 | 184.8 | 19.1 | 2.6 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1336.7 | 17LA0080A | L | y | Th | 7 | 280 | 460 | 005/35 | 172.9 | -7.3 | 4.4 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1329 | 17LA0079A | L | y | AF | 12 | 175 | 700 | 005/35 | 178.2 | 11.4 | 7.1 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1301.4 | 17LA0063A | f | n | Th | 7 | 220 | 400 | 005/35 | 172 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1277.1 | 17LA0056A | L | y | Th | 3 | 370 | 430 | 005/35 | 185.9 | 9.3 | 14.7 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1276 | 17LA0054A | L | y | Th | 7 | 280 | 460 | 005/35 | 151.6 | 43.5 | 2.5 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1264.3 | 17LA0051A | L | y | Th | 8 | 250 | 460 | 005/35 | 153.5 | 30.7 | 2.7 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1232.5 | 17LA0049A | L | y | AF | 5 | 175 | 275 | 005/35 | 185.1 | -35.7 | 6.9 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1230.3 | 17LA0048A | L | y | Th | 6 | 250 | 400 | 005/35 | 181.1 | 27.6 | 5.3 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1227.1 | 17LA0047A | L | y | Th | 5 | 250 | 370 | 005/35 | 177.2 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1221.6 | 17LA0045A | L | y | Th | 4 | 370 | 460 | 005/35 | 202.6 | -49 | 12.5 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1211 | 17LA0043A | L | y | Th | 6 | 250 | 400 | 005/35 | 169.2 | 29.5 | 3.3 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1132.6 | 17LA0029A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 005/35 | 13.6 | 28.1 | 5.1 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1124.5 | 17LA0027A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 005/35 | 5.3 | 19.1 | 5.2 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1121.2 | 17LA0026A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 005/35 | -3.7 | -11.2 | 4.3 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1117.9 | 17LA0024A | L | y | Th | 5 | 280 | 400 | 005/35 | 18 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1115.6 | 17LA0023A | L | y | Th | 4 | 340 | 430 | 005/35 | -10.6 | 24.2 | 8.8 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1105.5 | 17LA0022A | L | y | Th | 5 | 310 | 430 | 005/35 | 145.8 | -6.8 | 3.9 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 1103.8 | 17LA0021A | L | y | Th | 3 | 250 | 310 | 005/35 | 180.1 | -7.6 | 3.9 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 1004.5 | 16MA0275A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 011/37 | -14.1 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 961.2 | 17LA0008A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 005/35 | 17.4 | 29.4 | 5.8 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 959.6 | 17LA0007A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 005/35 | -0.2 | 27.5 | 4.3 | 1 | Letkat Formation |
| 953.2 | 17LA0005A | L | y | Th | 6 | 280 | 430 | 005/35 | -28 | 29.3 | 4.2 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 942.6 | 17LA0001A | L | y | Th | 4 | 370 | 460 | 005/35 | 218.3 | -32.3 | 5.4 | 2 | Letkat Formation |
| 934 | 16MA0263A | f | n | Th | 8 | 210 | 410 | 011/37 | 165.1 | -28.2 | 4.9 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 930 | 16MA0259A | f | n | Th | 11 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | 3.3 | 22.2 | 7.6 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 927.5 | 16MA0258A | L | y | Th | 11 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | 28.2 | 37.6 | 7 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 923.8 | 16MA0257A | L | y | Th | 11 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | -19.4 | 32.1 | 6.7 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 923 | 16MA0255A | L | y | Th | 9 | 235 | 530 | 011/37 | -18.7 | 37.6 | 10 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 922.6 | 16MA0254A | L | y | Th | 10 | 235 | 530 | 011/37 | 17.4 | 33.2 | 7.5 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 922.2 | 16MA0253A | f | n | Th | 9 | 235 | 475 | 011/37 | 12.1 | 5.1 | 14.3 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 914.9 | 16MA0252A | L | y | Th | 11 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | 6.7 | -5.6 | 1.9 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 913.7 | 16MA0251A | L | y | Th | 11 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | -5.9 | -6.6 | 2.9 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 913.6 | 16MA0250A | L | y | Th | 7 | 235 | 370 | 011/37 | 5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 911 | 16MA0248A | f | n | Th | 11 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | -1.6 | 32.9 | 8.5 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 906.2 | 16MA0246A | L | y | Th | 12 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | 23.7 | 25 | 9.2 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 903.9 | 16MA0243A | f | n | Th | 12 | 210 | 560 | 011/37 | -10.1 | 36.2 | 8.2 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 892.9 | 16MA0240A | L | y | Th | 8 | 235 | 440 | 011/37 | 10.8 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 892.4 | 16MA0239A | f | n | Th | 5 | 210 | 310 | 011/37 | -2.8 | 10.6 | 19.1 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 890 | 16MA0238A | L | y | Th | 6 | 210 | 370 | 011/37 | 14.5 | 35.5 | 8.5 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 888.9 | 16MA0237A | L | y | Th | 9 | 235 | 475 | 011/37 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 12.7 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 866.3 | 16MA0229A | L | y | Th | 13 | 210 | 560 | 011/37 | 7.4 | 20.6 | 3.5 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 849.3 | 16MA0224A | L | y | Th | 8 | 235 | 490 | 011/37 | 182.3 | 3.9 | 9.9 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 832.6 | 16MA0221A | f | n | Th | 8 | 210 | 405 | 011/37 | 119.2 | -41 | 15.7 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 831.8 | 16MA0220A | L | y | Th | 5 | 210 | 310 | 011/37 | 8.8 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 830.6 | 16MA0219A | L | y | Th | 8 | 240 | 410 | 011/37 | -6.3 | -10 | 7.8 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 821.1 | 16MA0213A | f | n | Th | 6 | 240 | 340 | 011/37 | 153.9 | -20.5 | 17.6 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 812.2 | 16MA0212A | f | n | Th | 4 | 235 | 310 | 011/37 | 179.2 | -7.8 | 44.4 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 803.6 | 16MA0210A | f | n | Th | 6 | 265 | 370 | 011/37 | 154.4 | 24.2 | 10.5 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 799.7 | 16MA0208A | f | n | Th | 9 | 235 | 475 | 011/37 | 176 | -4 | 16 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 798.2 | 16MA0207A | L | y | Th | 13 | 240 | 560 | 011/37 | 174.8 | 34.4 | 3.1 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 797 | 16MA0206A | f | n | Th | 8 | 340 | 560 | 011/37 | 193.8 | -3.5 | 4.7 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 791.5 | 16MA0202A | f | n | Th | 12 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | 211.2 | -88.3 | 4.2 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 785.5 | 16MA0200A | L | y | Th | 13 | 210 | 560 | 011/37 | 190.1 | 21.8 | 3.9 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 784.1 | 16MA0199A | L | y | Th | 12 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | 188.9 | 14.7 | 3 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 783.5 | 16MA0198A | L | y | Th | 6 | 265 | 410 | 011/37 | 188.3 | 2.6 | 2 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 782 | 16MA0197A | L | y | Th | 13 | 210 | 560 | 011/37 | 180.2 | -8.3 | 1.8 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 781 | 16MA0196A | L | y | Th | 14 | 235 | 210 | 011/37 | 189.1 | -9.7 | 3.5 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 780.4 | 16MA0195A | L | y | Th | 11 | 240 | 560 | 011/37 | 194.3 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 779.1 | 16MA0194A | f | n | Th | 9 | 235 | 475 | 011/37 | 250.1 | -42.4 | 12.7 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 778.1 | 16MA0193A | f | n | Th | 7 | 285 | 475 | 011/37 | 131.8 | -23.9 | 16.5 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 776.8 | 16MA0192A | f | n | AF | 4 | 290 | 300 | 011/37 | 190.5 | -42.7 | 24.1 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 775.8 | 16MA0191A | f | n | Th | 6 | 210 | 340 | 011/37 | 167.3 | -2.8 | 26.3 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 773.7 | 16MA0190A | f | n | Th | 6 | 210 | 340 | 011/37 | 146.8 | 21.1 | 14.8 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 765.8 | 16MA0186A | f | n | Th | 10 | 240 | 500 | 011/37 | 190.2 | -43.5 | 7.4 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 765.8 | 16MA0285A | L | y | Th | 9 | 210 | 410 | 011/37 | 192.3 | -41 | 6.5 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 757 | 16MA0184A | f | n | Th | 9 | 235 | 470 | 011/37 | -2.9 | 16.6 | 13.7 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 755 | 16MA0182A | f | n | Th | 10 | 210 | 475 | 011/37 | 197.9 | -36.9 | 8.5 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 753 | 16MA0179A | L | y | Th | 12 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | 6.6 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 751.7 | 16MA0178A | L | y | Th | 12 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | -10 | 18.8 | 7 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 748 | 16MA0175A | L | y | Th | 8 | 100 | 310 | 011/37 | -2.2 | 35.9 | 1.8 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 747.2 | 16MA0174A | L | y | Th | 12 | 210 | 560 | 011/37 | 7.8 | 26.7 | 3.3 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 746.4 | 16MA0173A | L | y | Th | 13 | 210 | 560 | 011/37 | 10.4 | 20.2 | 3.1 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 745 | 16MA0172A | L | y | Th | 11 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | 3.1 | 26 | 4.4 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 744 | 16MA0171A | L | y | Th | 12 | 210 | 560 | 011/37 | 10 | 22.1 | 3 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 742.9 | 16MA0170A | L | y | Th | 13 | 210 | 560 | 011/37 | 15.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 741.4 | 16MA0169A | L | y | Th | 12 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | -17 | 19.2 | 7.2 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 740 | 16MA0168A | L | y | Th | 7 | 240 | 410 | 011/37 | 28 | 22.1 | 10.3 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 733.2 | 16MA0164A | f | n | Th | 10 | 235 | 500 | 011/37 | 214.3 | -13.6 | 4.7 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 726.4 | 16MA0159A | L | y | Th | 7 | 240 | 440 | 011/37 | -0.4 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 724 | 16MA0157A | f | n | Th | 6 | 235 | 500 | 011/37 | 33.8 | -18.6 | 8.6 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 714.2 | 16MA0156A | L | y | Th | 11 | 240 | 560 | 011/37 | 185.1 | 36 | 2.2 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 713.3 | 16MA0155A | f | n | Th | 8 | 235 | 440 | 011/37 | 199.8 | -27.7 | 13.2 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 704.9 | 16MA0153A | f | n | Th | 7 | 240 | 410 | 011/37 | 135.9 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 685.6 | 16MA0148A | L | y | Th | 12 | 210 | 530 | 011/37 | -11.6 | 14 | 5.2 | 1 | Tonhe Formation |
| 683.3 | 16MA0146A | L | y | Th | 4 | 235 | 310 | 011/37 | 38 | 5.5 | 3 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 680.5 | 16MA0144A | L | y | AF | 6 | 235 | 300 | 011/37 | 53.9 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 680.4 | 16MA0143A | L | y | Th | 4 | 235 | 310 | 011/37 | 34.6 | 6.9 | 7 | 2 | Tonhe Formation |
| 671.7 | 16MA0138A | L | y | Th | 12 | 235 | 560 | 011/37 | 15.3 | 29.4 | 9.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 670.2 | 16MA0136A | L | y | AF | 8 | 250 | 300 | 011/37 | -0.5 | 14.6 | 8.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 668 | 16MA0134A | L | y | AF | 7 | 235 | 300 | 011/37 | -2.4 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 667.8 | 16MA0133A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 425 | 011/37 | 10.4 | 20.6 | 7.9 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 667 | 16MA0132A | L | y | Th | 7 | 235 | 410 | 011/37 | 6.6 | 35.3 | 7.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 656 | 16MA0131A | L | y | Th | 7 | 235 | 410 | 011/37 | 1.3 | 27.1 | 7.6 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 653.5 | 16MA0130A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 425 | 011/37 | 16 | 11.4 | 4.8 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 651.4 | 16MA0129A | L | y | Th | 5 | 210 | 310 | 011/37 | -5.3 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 650.4 | 16MA0128A | L | y | Th | 5 | 210 | 310 | 011/37 | 20.4 | -10. | | | |

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|-------|-----------|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|--------|-------|-------|------|---|---------------|
| 630.8 | 16MA0110A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 425 | 011/37 | 28.5 | 34.8 | 13.7 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 628.3 | 16MA0108A | L | y | Th | 9 | 235 | 475 | 011/37 | 39.6 | 22.1 | 6 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 627.2 | 16MA0107A | L | y | Th | 6 | 250 | 400 | 011/37 | 6 | 34.7 | 9.5 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 623.2 | 16MA0103A | L | y | Th | 9 | 240 | 470 | 011/37 | 22.2 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 622.2 | 16MA0102A | L | y | Th | 7 | 220 | 400 | 011/37 | 38.1 | 13.2 | 7.8 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 618.8 | 16MA0101A | L | y | Th | 5 | 210 | 310 | 011/37 | 19.8 | 33.5 | 11 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 617.6 | 16MA0100A | L | y | Th | 11 | 240 | 530 | 011/37 | 17.8 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 609.1 | 16MA0087A | L | y | AF | 7 | 240 | 150 | 011/37 | 33.1 | 28.7 | 4.8 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 608.8 | 16MA0096A | L | y | Th | 7 | 240 | 410 | 011/37 | 32.8 | -4.4 | 3.8 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 608 | 16MA0095A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 425 | 011/37 | 1.4 | -8.8 | 5.6 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 606.2 | 16MA0094A | L | y | Th | 9 | 210 | 440 | 011/37 | 2.3 | 18.6 | 4.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 606.1 | 16MA0086A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 425 | 011/37 | -28.5 | 16.4 | 3.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 605.5 | 16MA0093A | L | y | Th | 3 | 240 | 290 | 011/37 | 21 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 605.1 | 16MA0092A | L | y | Th | 8 | 235 | 440 | 011/37 | -34.2 | 13.8 | 2.2 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 605 | 16MA0084A | L | y | Th | 9 | 240 | 440 | 011/37 | -25.1 | 13.1 | 2.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 603 | 16MA0081A | L | y | Th | 8 | 210 | 410 | 011/37 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 4.8 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 603 | 16MA0092A | f | n | Th | 5 | 220 | 340 | 011/37 | 7 | -13.9 | 12.1 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 602.2 | 16MA0080A | L | y | Th | 5 | 250 | 370 | 011/37 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 602.2 | 16MA0079A | L | y | Th | 5 | 240 | 340 | 011/37 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 13.5 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 601.1 | 16MA0077A | L | y | Th | 5 | 210 | 310 | 011/37 | -12.4 | -4.7 | 8.4 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 600.4 | 16MA0076A | L | y | Th | 5 | 240 | 340 | 011/37 | -9.2 | 25.1 | 8.8 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 599.9 | 16MA0075A | L | y | AF | 7 | 235 | 300 | 011/37 | 1.3 | 26.6 | 5.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 599 | 16MA0088A | L | y | Th | 7 | 210 | 370 | 011/37 | 14.2 | -5.1 | 6.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 598.9 | 16MA0074A | L | y | AF | 6 | 240 | 300 | 011/37 | 19.7 | 27.6 | 7.9 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 594.8 | 16MA0070A | L | y | AF | 5 | 240 | 250 | 011/37 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 3.5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 594.8 | 16MA0072A | L | y | Th | 5 | 250 | 370 | 011/37 | -16.4 | 17.5 | 7.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 594 | 16MA0069A | L | y | AF | 7 | 235 | 300 | 011/37 | 23.2 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 592 | 16MA0067A | L | y | Th | 7 | 210 | 340 | 011/37 | 33.3 | 23.4 | 8 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 587.5 | 16MA0062A | L | y | Th | 4 | 235 | 310 | 011/37 | 2.3 | -3.8 | 3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 586.5 | 16MA0061A | L | y | Th | 9 | 210 | 440 | 011/37 | 9.3 | -9.5 | 6.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 576 | 16MA0055A | L | y | Th | 8 | 235 | 440 | 011/37 | 10.9 | 6 | 10.5 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 575.1 | 16MA0054A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 425 | 011/37 | -8.1 | 12.4 | 5.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 574.3 | 16MA0053A | L | y | Th | 8 | 235 | 440 | 011/37 | 25.9 | -15.4 | 7.4 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 570.8 | 16MA0052A | L | y | Th | 7 | 210 | 370 | 011/37 | 20.1 | 24.3 | 4.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 569.7 | 16MA0051A | L | y | Th | 5 | 220 | 340 | 011/37 | 23.5 | 16.4 | 7.8 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 568.9 | 16MA0050A | L | y | Th | 7 | 235 | 410 | 011/37 | 34.1 | 18.3 | 7.3 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 567.9 | 16MA0049A | L | y | Th | 8 | 210 | 410 | 011/37 | 25.6 | 21.5 | 3.6 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 567 | 16MA0048A | L | y | Th | 11 | 220 | 500 | 011/37 | 33.4 | 16.8 | 5.2 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 566 | 16MA0046A | L | y | Th | 8 | 235 | 500 | 011/37 | 17.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 566 | 16MA0047A | L | y | Th | 9 | 210 | 475 | 011/37 | 40.8 | 17.1 | 3.6 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 564 | 16MA0043A | L | y | Th | 8 | 235 | 475 | 011/37 | 35 | 30.3 | 12.3 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 562.4 | 16MA0041A | L | y | Th | 5 | 210 | 310 | 011/37 | 3.7 | 46.2 | 11.9 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 561.9 | 16MA0039A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 425 | 011/37 | 18 | 30.2 | 10.8 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 561.2 | 16MA0038A | L | y | Th | 7 | 210 | 370 | 011/37 | 33.1 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 557.9 | 16MA0033A | L | n | Th | 4 | 100 | 220 | 011/37 | 42.6 | 19.2 | 9.3 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 556 | 16MA0032A | L | y | Th | 6 | 235 | 370 | 011/37 | 16.9 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 555 | 16MA0031A | L | y | Th | 9 | 210 | 440 | 011/37 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 2.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 554 | 16MA0030A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 425 | 011/37 | 10 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 552 | 16MA0028A | L | y | Th | 7 | 235 | 405 | 011/37 | -3.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 551 | 16MA0027A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 440 | 011/37 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 550 | 16MA0026A | L | y | Th | 6 | 210 | 340 | 011/37 | 9.9 | 34 | 4.2 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 547.8 | 16MA0024A | L | y | Th | 7 | 220 | 400 | 011/37 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 2.7 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 547.3 | 16MA0023A | L | y | Th | 6 | 210 | 340 | 011/37 | 22.5 | 12.3 | 2.7 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 545 | 16MA0021A | L | y | Th | 4 | 220 | 310 | 011/37 | 15.3 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 544.1 | 16MA0020A | L | y | Th | 6 | 210 | 340 | 011/37 | 4.6 | 37.6 | 4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 543.3 | 16MA0018A | L | y | Th | 5 | 220 | 340 | 011/37 | -35.4 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 542.1 | 16MB0116A | f | n | AF | 4 | 250 | 400 | 011/37 | 22.2 | -10.5 | 9.3 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 541.1 | 16MA0016A | L | y | Th | 5 | 210 | 310 | 011/37 | 25.1 | 38.6 | 3.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 535.8 | 16MA0011A | L | y | Th | 3 | 260 | 310 | 011/37 | 213.7 | -22.2 | 13.5 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 535 | 16MA0010A | f | n | AF | 5 | 210 | 250 | 011/37 | 177.6 | 9.7 | 14 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 533.6 | 16MA0009A | L | y | Th | 5 | 220 | 340 | 011/37 | 198.8 | -9.4 | 11.2 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 532.7 | 16MA0008A | f | n | Th | 4 | 210 | 285 | 011/37 | 163.8 | 32 | 9.3 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 531.8 | 16MA0007A | L | y | Th | 5 | 210 | 310 | 011/37 | 200 | -3.8 | 9.6 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 530.8 | 16MA0006A | L | y | Th | 5 | 220 | 340 | 011/37 | 192.4 | -2.4 | 5.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 529.7 | 16MA0005A | L | y | Th | 5 | 210 | 310 | 011/37 | 172.8 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 528.3 | 16MA0004A | L | y | Th | 4 | 260 | 340 | 011/37 | 155.5 | -3.4 | 9.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 481.5 | 16MB0092A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 011/40 | -9.1 | 15.7 | 9.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 477.6 | 16MB0091A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 4.5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 471 | 16MB0089A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 42.6 | 20.8 | 3.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 454.7 | 16MB0101A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 18.1 | -3.9 | 7.9 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 453.6 | 16MB0100A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 430 | 011/40 | 24.5 | 14.9 | 5.1 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 447 | 16MB0098A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 23.5 | -2.5 | 3.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 444 | 16MB0097A | L | y | AF | 5 | 200 | 400 | 011/40 | -18.1 | 28 | 10.6 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 439.6 | 16MB0096A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 72 | 23 | 4.1 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 435.5 | 16MB0088A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 430 | 011/40 | 4.7 | -9.6 | 5.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 429 | 16MB0085A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 430 | 011/40 | 3.1 | 16.8 | 8.5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 423.6 | 16MB0082A | L | y | Th | 10 | 130 | 400 | 011/40 | 8.9 | 23.9 | 0.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 419 | 16MB0080A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 430 | 011/40 | 41.1 | 12.2 | 5.8 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 414 | 16MB0079A | L | y | Th | 8 | 250 | 460 | 011/40 | 49.4 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 407 | 16MB0076A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 2.8 | -3.8 | 6.5 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 405 | 16MB0075A | f | n | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 40 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 404.3 | 16MB0074A | L | y | Th | 6 | 250 | 400 | 011/40 | 10.6 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 380.2 | 16MB0065A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 430 | 011/40 | 149.5 | 11.3 | 6.5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 375 | 16MB0064A | L | y | AF | 5 | 200 | 400 | 011/40 | 164.7 | 1.3 | 7.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 364.8 | 16MB0061A | L | y | AF | 5 | 200 | 450 | 011/40 | 204 | 19.5 | 5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 360 | 16MB0060A | L | y | AF | 6 | 200 | 450 | 011/40 | 214.8 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 352.9 | 16MB0059A | L | y | AF | 6 | 200 | 450 | 011/40 | 181.3 | 15.5 | 1.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 350.2 | 16MB0058A | L | y | AF | 5 | 200 | 400 | 011/40 | 192 | 15.3 | 2.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 323.3 | 16MB0052A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 16.6 | 33.2 | 4.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 320.4 | 16MB0050A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 27.1 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 313.1 | 16MB0048A | L | y | Th | 8 | 250 | 460 | 011/40 | 22.6 | 21.5 | 8.3 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 313.1 | 16MB0048B | L | y | AF | 6 | 200 | 450 | 011/40 | 15.8 | 2.2 | 6 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 311.1 | 16MB0047A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 011/40 | 20.5 | 16.6 | 7.2 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 299 | 16MB0045A | L | y | Th | 8 | 250 | 460 | 011/40 | -3.3 | 28.8 | 4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 297.5 | 16MB0044A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 011/40 | -9.2 | 13.3 | 3.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 294.2 | 16MB0042A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 15.1 | 9.7 | 4.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 290.8 | 16MB0041A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 011/40 | 32.9 | 12 | 4.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 286.5 | 16MB0039A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 39.9 | -1.4 | 10 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 286.4 | 16MB0040A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 29.9 | 9.7 | 6 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 283.9 | 16MB0038A | L | y | Th | 7 | 220 | 400 | 011/40 | 12.2 | 12 | 6.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 278.6 | 16MB0037A | L | y | Th | 6 | 220 | 370 | 011/40 | 12 | 16 | 0.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 276.4 | 16MB0036A | L | y | Th | 7 | 220 | 400 | 011/40 | 16.4 | 21.5 | 7.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 262.3 | 16MB0032A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 430 | 011/40 | 14.1 | 26.9 | 7.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 258.4 | 16MB0031A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 29.4 | -4.6 | 6.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 255.4 | 16MB0030A | L | y | Th | 9 | 220 | 460 | 011/40 | 28.5 | 21.8 | 3.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 251.5 | 16MB0029A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 245.2 | 16MB0027A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 23.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 240.3 | 16MB0025A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | -14.5 | 5.8 | | | |

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| 172.5 | 16M80002A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 011/40 | 188.4 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 172.5 | 17MC0047A | L | y | AF | 13 | 220 | 200 | 013/40 | 238.8 | -2.9 | 2.7 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 171 | 17MC0046A | L | y | Th | 7 | 220 | 400 | 013/40 | 204.4 | -6.7 | 4.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 168 | 17MC0045A | f | n | AF | 8 | 200 | 450 | 013/40 | 164.5 | 30.1 | 3 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 166.5 | 17MC0044A | L | y | AF | 19 | 250 | 300 | 013/40 | 207 | 24.5 | 1.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 161.5 | 17MC0043A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 013/40 | 181.8 | 20.3 | 9.5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 157.5 | 17MC0042A | L | y | AF | 11 | 220 | 150 | 013/40 | 200.9 | 1.9 | 5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 123.6 | 17MC0036A | L | y | AF | 13 | 220 | 200 | 013/40 | 200.4 | -2.1 | 2.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 122.4 | 17MC0035A | f | n | Th | 7 | 160 | 340 | 013/40 | 192.7 | 23 | 4.6 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 119 | 17MC0034A | L | y | AF | 9 | 200 | 500 | 013/40 | 202.4 | 14.1 | 0.8 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 114.5 | 17MC0033A | f | n | Th | 4 | 160 | 250 | 013/40 | 201.6 | -9.9 | 6.3 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 113 | 17MC0032A | L | y | AF | 7 | 340 | 150 | 013/40 | 170.3 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 111 | 17MC0031A | L | y | AF | 9 | 200 | 500 | 013/40 | 202.3 | 30.9 | 0.6 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 109.2 | 17MC0030A | L | y | Th | 7 | 220 | 400 | 013/40 | 194.8 | 16.3 | 1.8 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 106 | 17MC0029A | L | y | AF | 11 | 220 | 150 | 013/40 | 201.1 | 19.5 | 4.2 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 103 | 17MC0028A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 430 | 013/40 | 184.1 | 28.7 | 1.7 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 101.6 | 17MC0027A | L | y | AF | 11 | 250 | 200 | 013/40 | 181.3 | 13.6 | 2.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 91 | 17MC0026A | f | n | Th | 5 | 310 | 430 | 013/40 | 178.5 | -11.5 | 16.1 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 85.5 | 17MC0024A | f | n | Th | 3 | 370 | 430 | 013/40 | 174.1 | 2.3 | 19.4 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 81 | 17MC0022A | f | n | Th | 3 | 250 | 310 | 013/40 | 178.1 | 1 | 26 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 68 | 17MC0021A | L | y | Th | 5 | 340 | 460 | 013/40 | 189.8 | 16.1 | 7.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 66.4 | 17MC0020A | L | y | Th | 6 | 220 | 370 | 013/40 | 209.6 | 15.6 | 7 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 65 | 17MC0019A | f | n | Th | 7 | 190 | 370 | 013/40 | 168.9 | -3 | 11.6 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 63 | 17MC0018A | L | y | AF | 11 | 220 | 150 | 013/40 | 179.8 | 20.1 | 8.5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 60.8 | 17MC0017A | L | y | Th | 6 | 280 | 430 | 013/40 | 221 | 38.1 | 4.2 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 58.5 | 17MD0029A | f | n | Th | 3 | 370 | 430 | 013/40 | 184 | 50.5 | 17.5 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 58.2 | 17MC0016A | f | n | Th | 6 | 190 | 340 | 013/40 | 172.8 | -17.2 | 7.4 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 56.7 | 17MC0015A | L | y | AF | 9 | 340 | 200 | 013/40 | 202.2 | 21.3 | 5.5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 55.5 | 17MC0014A | L | y | AF | 11 | 280 | 200 | 013/40 | 213.3 | 38.8 | 3.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 55.4 | 17MD0028A | L | y | AF | 10 | 200 | 600 | 013/40 | 257.2 | 30.8 | 1.6 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 52 | 17MC0012A | L | y | Th | 5 | 310 | 430 | 013/40 | 194.7 | 13.3 | 9.8 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 51.2 | 17MC0013A | L | y | AF | 10 | 200 | 500 | 013/40 | 191.7 | 16.1 | 0.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 51.2 | 17MD0026A | L | y | AF | 11 | 200 | 700 | 013/38 | 211.2 | 27.8 | 3.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 50.5 | 17MC0011A | L | y | Th | 7 | 250 | 430 | 013/40 | 202.8 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 41 | 17MC0007A | L | y | AF | 9 | 310 | 150 | 013/40 | 192.3 | 24.5 | 4.7 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 40.5 | 17MD0024A | f | n | Th | 5 | 280 | 400 | 013/38 | 203.4 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 38.5 | 17MC0006A | L | y | AF | 20 | 220 | 300 | 013/40 | 195.8 | -8.9 | 4.9 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 37.5 | 17MC0005A | L | y | AF | 12 | 220 | 200 | 013/40 | 204.4 | 9.5 | 5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 37 | 17MD0022A | f | n | Th | 5 | 280 | 400 | 013/38 | 217.8 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 36.5 | 17MC0004A | L | y | AF | 7 | 340 | 150 | 013/40 | 190.3 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 35.3 | 17MD0021A | L | y | AF | 12 | 220 | 200 | 013/38 | 202.6 | 16.4 | 3.2 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 34.5 | 17MC0003A | f | n | Th | 6 | 250 | 400 | 013/40 | 150.5 | 59.6 | 7 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 32.8 | 17MC0002A | f | n | Th | 6 | 280 | 430 | 013/40 | 209.9 | 31.2 | 20.5 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 31.5 | 17MD0019A | L | y | Th | 5 | 280 | 400 | 013/38 | 194.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 30 | 17MC0001A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 013/40 | 202 | 7 | 4.6 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 28.7 | 17MD0018A | f | n | Th | 6 | 280 | 430 | 013/38 | 152.9 | 0 | 15.7 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 27.1 | 17MD0017A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 013/38 | 199.2 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 25.1 | 17MD0016A | L | y | AF | 9 | 280 | 150 | 013/38 | 189 | -3.7 | 4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 23.7 | 17MD0015A | L | y | AF | 12 | 220 | 150 | 013/38 | 190.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 21 | 17MD0014A | L | y | Th | 6 | 160 | 310 | 013/38 | 186.3 | 34.2 | 5.2 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 19.5 | 17MD0013A | f | n | Th | 4 | 280 | 370 | 013/38 | 216.3 | -9.8 | 15.2 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 18.3 | 17MD0012A | f | n | Th | 4 | 310 | 400 | 013/38 | 199.5 | 16.1 | 34.9 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 15 | 17MD0010A | L | y | AF | 9 | 25 | 225 | 013/38 | 18.8 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 13.5 | 17MD0009A | L | y | Th | 7 | 130 | 310 | 013/38 | 43.6 | -2 | 3.8 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 12 | 17MD0008A | L | y | Th | 4 | 340 | 430 | 013/38 | 26.1 | 21 | 9.9 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 9.6 | 17MD00031A | f | n | Th | 4 | 310 | 400 | 013/38 | 10.2 | 37 | 21.1 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 9 | 17MD0007A | L | y | Th | 4 | 340 | 430 | 013/38 | 16.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 9 | 17MD0006A | L | y | Th | 5 | 310 | 430 | 013/38 | 16.4 | 24.3 | 12 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 8.6 | 17MD00030A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 013/38 | 34.6 | 22.7 | 9.1 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 8.6 | 17MD00032A | f | n | Th | 5 | 310 | 430 | 013/38 | 55 | 31.9 | 9.5 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 8 | 17MD0004A | L | y | AF | 16 | 340 | 300 | 013/38 | 35.8 | 17.1 | 4.7 | 2 | Yaw Formation |
| 6.5 | 17MD0003A | L | y | AF | 9 | 200 | 500 | 013/38 | 31.2 | 26.6 | 5.1 | 1 | Yaw Formation |
| 0 | 17MD0001A | L | y | Th | 8 | 220 | 430 | 013/38 | 32.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 1 | Yaw Formation |

Yaw Formation paleomagnetic data originally published in:

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| Depth (m) | Sample | Bulk magnetic susceptibility (SI) | Formation |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1923.2 | 19LAP064 | 0.001963003 | Letkat Formation |
| 1921.2 | 19LAP063 | 0.000164431 | Letkat Formation |
| 1921.2 | 19LAP062 | 0.000237095 | Letkat Formation |
| 1899.9 | 19LAP061 | 0.001875379 | Letkat Formation |
| 1895.7 | 19LAP060 | 0.005618839 | Letkat Formation |
| 1889.6 | 19LAP059 | 0.004335816 | Letkat Formation |
| 1885.7 | 19LAP058 | 0.004094472 | Letkat Formation |
| 1770.1 | 19LAP057 | 0.001774959 | Letkat Formation |
| 1757.4 | 19LAP056 | 0.004005654 | Letkat Formation |
| 1695.4 | 19LAP055 | 0.002146239 | Letkat Formation |
| 1681.9 | 19LAP054 | 0.002077094 | Letkat Formation |
| 1608 | 19LAP053 | 0.001673938 | Letkat Formation |
| 1585.4 | 19LAP052 | 0.006750805 | Letkat Formation |
| 1571.3 | 19LAP051 | 0.013730266 | Letkat Formation |
| 1565.6 | 19LAP050 | 0.008777381 | Letkat Formation |
| 1525.9 | 19LAP049 | 0.000962906 | Letkat Formation |
| 1500 | 19LAP048 | 0.001663262 | Letkat Formation |
| 1452.5 | 17LA0105 | 0.001741 | Letkat Formation |
| 1452 | 19LAP047 | 0.002056999 | Letkat Formation |
| 1449.1 | 17LA0104 | 0.001139 | Letkat Formation |
| 1444.1 | 17LA0103 | 0.006972 | Letkat Formation |
| 1442 | 19LAP046 | 0.005799574 | Letkat Formation |
| 1439 | 19LAP045 | 0.11169043 | Letkat Formation |
| 1438.8 | 17LA0102 | 0.008231 | Letkat Formation |
| 1436.7 | 17LA0101 | 0.00825 | Letkat Formation |
| 1428.1 | 17LA0100 | 0.0001667 | Letkat Formation |
| 1426 | 17LA0099 | 0.0002778 | Letkat Formation |
| 1419.4 | 17LA0098 | 0.0008796 | Letkat Formation |
| 1416.7 | 17LA0097 | 0.000537 | Letkat Formation |
| 1414 | 17LA0096 | 0.00187 | Letkat Formation |
| 1410.9 | 17LA0095 | 0.0003519 | Letkat Formation |
| 1409.4 | 17LA0094 | 0.0004167 | Letkat Formation |
| 1409 | 17LA0093 | 0.0001759 | Letkat Formation |
| 1406.2 | 17LA0092 | 0.0001389 | Letkat Formation |
| 1403.5 | 17LA0091 | 0.0002037 | Letkat Formation |
| 1400.9 | 17LA0090 | 0.0001944 | Letkat Formation |
| 1398.4 | 17LA0089 | 0.0001481 | Letkat Formation |
| 1396.5 | 17LA0088 | 0.001278 | Letkat Formation |
| 1394.6 | 17LA0087 | 0.006343 | Letkat Formation |
| 1392 | 19LAP044 | 0.001966445 | Letkat Formation |
| 1390.8 | 17LA0086 | 0.004759 | Letkat Formation |
| 1387 | 17LA0085 | 0.006111 | Letkat Formation |
| 1379.2 | 17LA0078 | 0.03007 | Letkat Formation |
| 1375 | 17LA0077 | 0.0004167 | Letkat Formation |
| 1368.8 | 17LA0076 | 0.00837 | Letkat Formation |
| 1364.8 | 17LA0075 | 0.01059 | Letkat Formation |

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| 1362.5 | 17LA0074 | 0.002676 | Letkat Formation |
| 1360.5 | 17LA0073 | 0.03991 | Letkat Formation |
| 1352 | 19LAP043 | 0.000367664 | Letkat Formation |
| 1346.5 | 17LA0084 | 0.0009907 | Letkat Formation |
| 1346.5 | 17LA0084 | 0.0004907 | Letkat Formation |
| 1346.3 | 17LA0072 | 0.004333 | Letkat Formation |
| 1345 | 19LAP042 | 0.004711561 | Letkat Formation |
| 1343 | 17LA0083 | 0.001574 | Letkat Formation |
| 1340 | 17LA0082 | 0.0002407 | Letkat Formation |
| 1338 | 17LA0081 | 0.0005741 | Letkat Formation |
| 1336.7 | 17LA0080 | 0.0007037 | Letkat Formation |
| 1328.1 | 17LA0071 | 0.001778 | Letkat Formation |
| 1328.1 | 17LA0071 | 0.00262 | Letkat Formation |
| 1324.6 | 17LA0070 | 0.002574 | Letkat Formation |
| 1323.4 | 17LA0069 | 0.003759 | Letkat Formation |
| 1317.5 | 17LA0068 | 0.001046 | Letkat Formation |
| 1316.5 | 17LA0067 | 0.001889 | Letkat Formation |
| 1312.1 | 17LA0066 | 0.006417 | Letkat Formation |
| 1306.3 | 17LA0065 | 0.000213 | Letkat Formation |
| 1303.2 | 17LA0064 | 0.0002593 | Letkat Formation |
| 1301.4 | 17LA0063 | 0.0003426 | Letkat Formation |
| 1301 | 19LAP041 | 0.002312945 | Letkat Formation |
| 1298.5 | 17LA0062 | 0.00187 | Letkat Formation |
| 1298 | 19LAP040 | 0.000566713 | Letkat Formation |
| 1294.2 | 17LA0061 | 0.001741 | Letkat Formation |
| 1289.4 | 17LA0060 | 0.0004352 | Letkat Formation |
| 1285.4 | 17LA0059 | 0.002954 | Letkat Formation |
| 1280.5 | 17LA0058 | 0.002167 | Letkat Formation |
| 1278.6 | 17LA0057 | 0.004056 | Letkat Formation |
| 1277.1 | 17LA0056 | 0.004972 | Letkat Formation |
| 1276 | 17LA0055 | 0.0006944 | Letkat Formation |
| 1276 | 17LA0054 | 0.002333 | Letkat Formation |
| 1270 | 19LAP039 | 0.00384708 | Letkat Formation |
| 1267.2 | 17LA0052 | 0.00175 | Letkat Formation |
| 1265 | 19LAP038 | 0.001880909 | Letkat Formation |
| 1264.3 | 17LA0051 | 0.0003519 | Letkat Formation |
| 1257 | 19LAP037 | 0.000370215 | Letkat Formation |
| 1233.4 | 17LA0050 | 0.005083 | Letkat Formation |
| 1232.5 | 17LA0049 | 0.002426 | Letkat Formation |
| 1230.3 | 17LA0048 | 0.002333 | Letkat Formation |
| 1227.1 | 17LA0047 | 0.004333 | Letkat Formation |
| 1226 | 19LAP036 | 0.000239704 | Letkat Formation |
| 1225.5 | 19LAP035 | 0.003495553 | Letkat Formation |
| 1224.1 | 17LA0046 | 0.004343 | Letkat Formation |
| 1221.6 | 17LA0045 | 0.003583 | Letkat Formation |
| 1219.3 | 17LA0044 | 0.00363 | Letkat Formation |
| 1211 | 17LA0043 | 0.0003981 | Letkat Formation |

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| 1209.4 17LA0042 | 0.001778 Letkat Formation |
| 1207 19LAP034 | 0.001642667 Letkat Formation |
| 1204.6 17LA0041 | 0.002556 Letkat Formation |
| 1199.2 17LA0040 | 0.0006204 Letkat Formation |
| 1194.8 17LA0039 | 0.01596 Letkat Formation |
| 1192 17LA0038 | 0.009583 Letkat Formation |
| 1186.3 17LA0037 | 0.001296 Letkat Formation |
| 1174 17LA0036 | 0.004824 Letkat Formation |
| 1174 17LA0036 | 0.08296 Letkat Formation |
| 1171.5 17LA0035 | 0.01562 Letkat Formation |
| 1170 19LAP033 | 0.023600945 Letkat Formation |
| 1169.9 17LA0034 | 0.01591 Letkat Formation |
| 1166 19LAP032 | 0.000563627 Letkat Formation |
| 1165.4 17LA0033 | 0.01014 Letkat Formation |
| 1163.5 17LA0032 | 0.001389 Letkat Formation |
| 1161 19LAP031 | 0.012217458 Letkat Formation |
| 1160.1 17LA0031 | 0.001685 Letkat Formation |
| 1156.5 19LAP030 | 0.01173124 Letkat Formation |
| 1156 19LAP029 | 0.000198636 Letkat Formation |
| 1136.2 17LA0030 | 0.0025 Letkat Formation |
| 1135 19LAP028 | 0.001207194 Letkat Formation |
| 1132.6 17LA0029 | 0.003759 Letkat Formation |
| 1129 17LA0028 | 0.005259 Letkat Formation |
| 1124.5 17LA0027 | 0.000287 Letkat Formation |
| 1124 19LAP027 | 0.000240968 Letkat Formation |
| 1123 19LAP026 | 0.000274718 Letkat Formation |
| 1121.2 17LA0026 | 0.0005185 Letkat Formation |
| 1120 19LAP025 | 0.000499692 Letkat Formation |
| 1119.5 17LA0025 | 0.001139 Letkat Formation |
| 1117.9 17LA0024 | 0.0005556 Letkat Formation |
| 1115.6 17LA0023 | 0.0006019 Letkat Formation |
| 1106 19LAP024 | 0.0002753 Letkat Formation |
| 1105.5 17LA0022 | 0.0006759 Letkat Formation |
| 1103.8 17LA0021 | 0.001833 Letkat Formation |
| 1102.5 17LA0020 | 0.009296 Letkat Formation |
| 1100.2 17LA0019 | 0.008861 Letkat Formation |
| 1091 17LA0018 | 0.004074 Letkat Formation |
| 1088.7 17LA0017 | 0.004204 Letkat Formation |
| 1048.7 17LA0016 | 0.0007222 Letkat Formation |
| 1044.1 17LA0015 | 0.004093 Letkat Formation |
| 1028.4 17LA0014 | 0.00312 Letkat Formation |
| 1021.8 17LA0013 | 0.001565 Letkat Formation |
| 1017.9 17LA0012 | 0.01777 Letkat Formation |
| 1012.7 17LA0011 | 0.002593 Letkat Formation |
| 1012 19LAP023 | 0.00143175 Letkat Formation |
| 1009.7 16MA0277 | 0.0001389 Letkat Formation |
| 1009 19LAP022 | 0.000215671 Letkat Formation |

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| 1008.5 | 17LA0010 | 0.0002222 | Letkat Formation |
| 1008.5 | 17LA0009 | 0.0002315 | Letkat Formation |
| 1004.5 | 16MA0275 | 0.00325 | Letkat Formation |
| 995.7 | 16MA0274 | 0.001194 | Letkat Formation |
| 995.5 | 16MA0273 | 0.001269 | Letkat Formation |
| 978 | 16MA0272 | 0.005921 | Letkat Formation |
| 978 | 16MA0272 | 0.001139 | Letkat Formation |
| 972.5 | 16MA0271 | 0.003185 | Letkat Formation |
| 961.2 | 17LA0008 | 0.0002407 | Letkat Formation |
| 960.5 | 16MA0270 | 0.0117 | Letkat Formation |
| 960.5 | 16MA0270 | 0.001306 | Letkat Formation |
| 959.6 | 17LA0007 | 0.0002037 | Letkat Formation |
| 958.5 | 17LA0006 | 0.0003333 | Letkat Formation |
| 958.2 | 16MA0269 | 0.003653 | Letkat Formation |
| 958.2 | 16MA0269 | 0.0001852 | Letkat Formation |
| 955.3 | 16MA0268 | 0.0003519 | Letkat Formation |
| 953.2 | 17LA0005 | 0.0004722 | Letkat Formation |
| 953.2 | 17LA0004 | 0.0003519 | Letkat Formation |
| 951 | 16MA0267 | 0.0005093 | Letkat Formation |
| 950.7 | 17LA0003 | 0.02107 | Letkat Formation |
| 950 | 16MA0266 | 0.0001574 | Letkat Formation |
| 947.6 | 17LA0002 | 0.001398 | Letkat Formation |
| 947.6 | 17LA0002 | 0.0006574 | Letkat Formation |
| 942.6 | 17LA0001 | 0.006963 | Letkat Formation |
| 942 | 19LAP021 | 3.94E-05 | Tonhe Formation |
| 934 | 16MA0263 | 0.0001204 | Tonhe Formation |
| 933.5 | 16MA0261 | 0.00008333 | Tonhe Formation |
| 930.7 | 16MA0260 | 0.00009259 | Tonhe Formation |
| 930 | 16MA0259 | 0.0001481 | Tonhe Formation |
| 927.5 | 16MA0258 | 0.00009259 | Tonhe Formation |
| 927 | 19LAP020 | 5.02E-05 | Tonhe Formation |
| 923.8 | 16MA0257 | 0.0002037 | Tonhe Formation |
| 923.8 | 16MA0256 | 0.0001204 | Tonhe Formation |
| 923 | 16MA0255 | 0.00006481 | Tonhe Formation |
| 922.6 | 16MA0254 | 0.0001204 | Tonhe Formation |
| 922.2 | 16MA0253 | 0.00006481 | Tonhe Formation |
| 914.9 | 16MA0252 | 0.0002407 | Tonhe Formation |
| 913.7 | 16MA0251 | 0.0001852 | Tonhe Formation |
| 913.6 | 16MA0250 | 0.00007407 | Tonhe Formation |
| 913.3 | 16MA0249 | 0.0000463 | Tonhe Formation |
| 911 | 16MA0248 | 0.0000463 | Tonhe Formation |
| 910.2 | 16MA0247 | 0.00005556 | Tonhe Formation |
| 906.2 | 16MA0246 | 0.00009259 | Tonhe Formation |
| 905.6 | 16MA0245 | 0.0001111 | Tonhe Formation |
| 905.2 | 16MA0244 | 0.00009259 | Tonhe Formation |
| 905 | 19LAP019 | 7.41E-05 | Tonhe Formation |
| 903.9 | 16MA0243 | 0.0001389 | Tonhe Formation |

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| 897 16MA0241 | 0.00003704 | Tonhe Formation |
| 892.9 16MA0240 | 0.00005556 | Tonhe Formation |
| 892.4 16MA0239 | 0.00006481 | Tonhe Formation |
| 890 16MA0238 | 0.0001204 | Tonhe Formation |
| 888.9 16MA0237 | 0.00008333 | Tonhe Formation |
| 887 16MA0236 | 0.0001111 | Tonhe Formation |
| 878.5 16MA0235 | 0.0001389 | Tonhe Formation |
| 877.4 16MA0234 | 0.00003704 | Tonhe Formation |
| 875.5 16MA0233 | 0.00006481 | Tonhe Formation |
| 875 19LAP018 | 3.92E-05 | Tonhe Formation |
| 874.5 16MA0232 | 0.0001481 | Tonhe Formation |
| 871.7 16MA0231 | 0.0000463 | Tonhe Formation |
| 870 16MA0230 | 0.00005556 | Tonhe Formation |
| 870 19LAP017 | 3.26E-05 | Tonhe Formation |
| 868 19LAP016 | 1.60E-05 | Tonhe Formation |
| 866.3 16MA0229 | 0.0001019 | Tonhe Formation |
| 864.3 16MA0228 | 0.00008333 | Tonhe Formation |
| 864 19LAP015 | 0.000191924 | Tonhe Formation |
| 863 19LAP014 | 9.18E-05 | Tonhe Formation |
| 860.2 16MA0227 | 0.00003704 | Tonhe Formation |
| 858 19LAP013 | 3.56E-05 | Tonhe Formation |
| 854.1 16MA0226 | 0.00006481 | Tonhe Formation |
| 849.7 16MA0225 | 0.00002778 | Tonhe Formation |
| 849.7 16MA0225 | 0.00002778 | Tonhe Formation |
| 849.3 16MA0224 | 0.00007407 | Tonhe Formation |
| 846.4 16MA0223 | 0.00002778 | Tonhe Formation |
| 832.6 16MA0221 | 0.00008333 | Tonhe Formation |
| 831.8 16MA0220 | 0.0001389 | Tonhe Formation |
| 829.5 16MA0218 | 0.0001111 | Tonhe Formation |
| 828.5 16MA0217 | 0.00006481 | Tonhe Formation |
| 825 16MA0215 | 0.00006481 | Tonhe Formation |
| 823 16MA0214 | 0.0001667 | Tonhe Formation |
| 815 19LAP011 | 1.04E-05 | Tonhe Formation |
| 812.2 16MA0212 | 0.00006481 | Tonhe Formation |
| 811.8 16MA0211 | 0.0000463 | Tonhe Formation |
| 801.3 16MA0209 | 0.00005556 | Tonhe Formation |
| 799.7 16MA0208 | 0.0001852 | Tonhe Formation |
| 797 16MA0206 | 0.0002222 | Tonhe Formation |
| 795.8 16MA0205 | 0.0003704 | Tonhe Formation |
| 793.4 16MA0203 | 0.00005556 | Tonhe Formation |
| 791.5 16MA0202 | 0.0001204 | Tonhe Formation |
| 790.5 16MA0201 | 0.0001019 | Tonhe Formation |
| 785.5 16MA0200 | 0.00025 | Tonhe Formation |
| 785 19LAP010 | 0.000100978 | Tonhe Formation |
| 784.1 16MA0199 | 0.0003519 | Tonhe Formation |
| 783.5 16MA0198 | 0.000287 | Tonhe Formation |
| 782 16MA0197 | 0.0007315 | Tonhe Formation |

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| 781 16MA0196 | 0.0008148 Tonhe Formation |
| 780.4 16MA0195 | 0.0005185 Tonhe Formation |
| 779.1 16MA0194 | 0.0003704 Tonhe Formation |
| 778.1 16MA0193 | 0.0003981 Tonhe Formation |
| 776.8 16MA0192 | 0.0003889 Tonhe Formation |
| 775.8 16MA0191 | 0.0001019 Tonhe Formation |
| 773.7 16MA0190 | 0.00005556 Tonhe Formation |
| 771.1 16MA0189 | 0.0001019 Tonhe Formation |
| 771 16MA0188 | 0.00008333 Tonhe Formation |
| 770 19LAP009 | 4.06E-05 Tonhe Formation |
| 769.5 16MA0187 | 0.00003704 Tonhe Formation |
| 765.8 16MA0186 | 0.0000463 Tonhe Formation |
| 765.8 16MA0285 | 0.0001667 Tonhe Formation |
| 764.4 16MA0284 | 0.00003704 Tonhe Formation |
| 759.5 16MA0185 | 0.0002037 Tonhe Formation |
| 757 16MA0184 | 0.0002315 Tonhe Formation |
| 755.8 16MA0183 | 0.0001389 Tonhe Formation |
| 755 16MA0182 | 0.0001574 Tonhe Formation |
| 754 16MA0181 | 0.0001296 Tonhe Formation |
| 753.1 16MA0180 | 0.00005556 Tonhe Formation |
| 753 16MA0179 | 0.0001111 Tonhe Formation |
| 751.7 16MA0178 | 0.0001389 Tonhe Formation |
| 750 16MA0177 | 0.0002037 Tonhe Formation |
| 749 16MA0176 | 0.0001296 Tonhe Formation |
| 748 16MA0175 | 0.0002593 Tonhe Formation |
| 747.2 16MA0174 | 0.0003148 Tonhe Formation |
| 746.4 16MA0173 | 0.0003333 Tonhe Formation |
| 745 16MA0172 | 0.0003333 Tonhe Formation |
| 744 16MA0171 | 0.0004907 Tonhe Formation |
| 742.9 16MA0170 | 0.0003148 Tonhe Formation |
| 741.4 16MA0169 | 0.0004352 Tonhe Formation |
| 740 16MA0168 | 0.0002407 Tonhe Formation |
| 739 16MA0167 | 0.0003241 Tonhe Formation |
| 737 16MA0166 | 0.0001574 Tonhe Formation |
| 735.6 16MA0165 | 0.0002407 Tonhe Formation |
| 733.2 16MA0164 | 0.000287 Tonhe Formation |
| 733.2 16MA0163 | 0.0003426 Tonhe Formation |
| 733 16MA0162 | 0.0009907 Tonhe Formation |
| 730 19LAP008 | 8.55E-05 Tonhe Formation |
| 729.4 16MA0161 | 0.0001389 Tonhe Formation |
| 727.8 16MA0160 | 0.0001296 Tonhe Formation |
| 726.4 16MA0159 | 0.0001204 Tonhe Formation |
| 725.4 16MA0158 | 0.0002963 Tonhe Formation |
| 724 16MA0157 | 0.0001204 Tonhe Formation |
| 722 19LAP007 | 0.000128935 Tonhe Formation |
| 714.2 16MA0156 | 0.0001667 Tonhe Formation |
| 713.3 16MA0155 | 0.0001204 Tonhe Formation |

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| 713 19LAP006 | 1.99E-05 Tonhe Formation |
| 704.9 16MA0153 | 0.0002222 Tonhe Formation |
| 704 16MA0152 | 0.0002407 Tonhe Formation |
| 703.1 16MA0151 | 0.00025 Tonhe Formation |
| 702 19LAP005 | 0.00031291 Tonhe Formation |
| 700 19LAP004 | 0.000275591 Tonhe Formation |
| 686.9 16MA0150 | 0.0003148 Tonhe Formation |
| 686.3 16MA0149 | 0.0003704 Tonhe Formation |
| 685.6 16MA0148 | 0.0002963 Tonhe Formation |
| 684.5 16MA0147 | 0.0002315 Tonhe Formation |
| 683.3 16MA0146 | 0.0001574 Tonhe Formation |
| 682.5 16MA0145 | 0.0002685 Tonhe Formation |
| 680.5 16MA0144 | 0.00025 Tonhe Formation |
| 680.4 16MA0143 | 0.0002685 Tonhe Formation |
| 680 19LAP003 | 0.002717299 Tonhe Formation |
| 679.2 16MA0142 | 0.0001759 Tonhe Formation |
| 677 19LAP002 | 0.00019561 Tonhe Formation |
| 672.5 16MA0139 | 0.0002407 Yaw Formation |
| 671.7 16MA0138 | 0.0001852 Yaw Formation |
| 671.2 16MA0137 | 0.0001389 Yaw Formation |
| 670 19LAP001 | 0.000265342 Yaw Formation |
| 668.9 16MA0135 | 0.0002037 Yaw Formation |
| 668 16MA0134 | 0.0001852 Yaw Formation |
| 667.8 16MA0133 | 0.0002222 Yaw Formation |
| 667 16MA0132 | 0.0002778 Yaw Formation |
| 656 16MA0131 | 0.000213 Yaw Formation |
| 653.5 16MA0130 | 0.0002222 Yaw Formation |
| 651.4 16MA0129 | 0.0001574 Yaw Formation |
| 650.4 16MA0128 | 0.0003796 Yaw Formation |
| 649 16MA0127 | 0.0003611 Yaw Formation |
| 648 16MA0126 | 0.000287 Yaw Formation |
| 647 16MA0125 | 0.0002593 Yaw Formation |
| 643.9 16MA0123 | 0.0001296 Yaw Formation |
| 643.5 16MA0121 | 0.0001389 Yaw Formation |
| 642.5 16MA0120 | 0.0002222 Yaw Formation |
| 641.9 16MA0119 | 0.00025 Yaw Formation |
| 640.9 16MA0118 | 0.0001296 Yaw Formation |
| 637.1 16MA0117 | 0.0001944 Yaw Formation |
| 636.5 16MA0116 | 0.0002037 Yaw Formation |
| 635.4 16MA0115 | 0.0003704 Yaw Formation |
| 634.3 16MA0114 | 0.000287 Yaw Formation |
| 633.9 16MA0113 | 0.0004167 Yaw Formation |
| 633.5 16MA0112 | 0.00025 Yaw Formation |
| 631.6 16MA0111 | 0.0003241 Yaw Formation |
| 630.8 16MA0110 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 629.6 16MA0109 | 0.0002963 Yaw Formation |
| 628.3 16MA0108 | 0.0002037 Yaw Formation |

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| 627.2 16MA0107 | 0.0003981 Yaw Formation |
| 623.2 16MA0103 | 0.00025 Yaw Formation |
| 622.2 16MA0102 | 0.0002407 Yaw Formation |
| 618.8 16MA0101 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 617.6 16MA0100 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 612.6 16MA0099 | 0.0003148 Yaw Formation |
| 609.6 16MA0098 | 0.0001852 Yaw Formation |
| 609.1 16MA0087 | 0.00025 Yaw Formation |
| 608.8 16MA0096 | 0.0002685 Yaw Formation |
| 608 16MA0095 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 606.2 16MA0094 | 0.0002222 Yaw Formation |
| 606.1 16MA0086 | 0.0001667 Yaw Formation |
| 605.5 16MA0093 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 605.1 16MA0085 | 0.0002222 Yaw Formation |
| 605 16MA0084 | 0.0003148 Yaw Formation |
| 604 16MA0083 | 0.0001852 Yaw Formation |
| 603.6 16MA0082 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 603 16MA0092 | 0.000287 Yaw Formation |
| 603 16MA0081 | 0.0001852 Yaw Formation |
| 602.2 16MA0079 | 0.0001574 Yaw Formation |
| 602.2 16MA0091 | 0.0002037 Yaw Formation |
| 602.2 16MA0080 | 0.0001481 Yaw Formation |
| 601.8 16MA0078 | 0.0001019 Yaw Formation |
| 601.1 16MA0077 | 0.0001759 Yaw Formation |
| 601 16MA0090 | 0.0002778 Yaw Formation |
| 600.4 16MA0076 | 0.0001574 Yaw Formation |
| 600 16MA0059 | 0.0003241 Yaw Formation |
| 599.9 16MA0075 | 0.0002222 Yaw Formation |
| 599.9 16MA0089 | 0.0001944 Yaw Formation |
| 599 16MA0088 | 0.000287 Yaw Formation |
| 598.9 16MA0074 | 0.0002222 Yaw Formation |
| 594.8 16MA0070 | 0.0001574 Yaw Formation |
| 594.8 16MA0072 | 0.0006759 Yaw Formation |
| 594 16MA0069 | 0.0002407 Yaw Formation |
| 592.7 16MA0068 | 0.0003611 Yaw Formation |
| 592 16MA0067 | 0.0002685 Yaw Formation |
| 591 16MA0066 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 590.2 16MA0065 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 589 16MA0064 | 0.0001574 Yaw Formation |
| 588.2 16MA0063 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 587.5 16MA0062 | 0.0002407 Yaw Formation |
| 586.5 16MA0061 | 0.0002685 Yaw Formation |
| 583 16MA0060 | 0.0002778 Yaw Formation |
| 581 16MA0058 | 0.0003148 Yaw Formation |
| 577.8 16MA0057 | 0.0002685 Yaw Formation |
| 576.9 16MA0056 | 0.0001759 Yaw Formation |
| 576 16MA0055 | 0.0002593 Yaw Formation |

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| 575.1 16MA0054 | 0.0003889 Yaw Formation |
| 574.3 16MA0053 | 0.00025 Yaw Formation |
| 570.8 16MA0052 | 0.0008241 Yaw Formation |
| 569.7 16MA0051 | 0.0002963 Yaw Formation |
| 568.9 16MA0050 | 0.0003056 Yaw Formation |
| 567.9 16MA0049 | 0.00025 Yaw Formation |
| 567 16MA0048 | 0.0003241 Yaw Formation |
| 566 16MA0047 | 0.000213 Yaw Formation |
| 566 16MA0046 | 0.0001296 Yaw Formation |
| 565.8 16MA0045 | 0.001167 Yaw Formation |
| 564 16MA0043 | 0.000213 Yaw Formation |
| 563 16MA0042 | 0.000287 Yaw Formation |
| 562.4 16MA0041 | 0.0003981 Yaw Formation |
| 561.9 16MA0039 | 0.0003241 Yaw Formation |
| 561.6 16MA0040 | 0.0003056 Yaw Formation |
| 561.2 16MA0038 | 0.0005093 Yaw Formation |
| 560.8 16MA0037 | 0.0003519 Yaw Formation |
| 559.9 16MA0036 | 0.0003241 Yaw Formation |
| 558.6 16MA0035 | 0.0003611 Yaw Formation |
| 558.2 16MA0034 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 557.9 16MA0033 | 0.0003241 Yaw Formation |
| 556 16MA0032 | 0.0002778 Yaw Formation |
| 555 16MA0031 | 0.0005741 Yaw Formation |
| 554 16MA0030 | 0.0002222 Yaw Formation |
| 553.2 16MA0029 | 0.0002222 Yaw Formation |
| 552 16MA0028 | 0.0002778 Yaw Formation |
| 551 16MA0027 | 0.0008981 Yaw Formation |
| 550 16MA0026 | 0.0001667 Yaw Formation |
| 547.8 16MA0024 | 0.001407 Yaw Formation |
| 547.3 16MA0023 | 0.002167 Yaw Formation |
| 546.1 16MA0022 | 0.0003056 Yaw Formation |
| 545 16MA0021 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 544.1 16MA0020 | 0.001204 Yaw Formation |
| 543.3 16MA0018 | 0.002491 Yaw Formation |
| 542.1 16MB0116 | 0.001343 Yaw Formation |
| 542 16MA0017 | 0.0002593 Yaw Formation |
| 541.1 16MA0016 | 0.001917 Yaw Formation |
| 540 16MA0015 | 0.002019 Yaw Formation |
| 538.8 16MA0014 | 0.001806 Yaw Formation |
| 537.8 16MA0013 | 0.002315 Yaw Formation |
| 537.3 16MA0012 | 0.001426 Yaw Formation |
| 535.8 16MA0011 | 0.000213 Yaw Formation |
| 535 16MA0010 | 0.0007315 Yaw Formation |
| 533.6 16MA0009 | 0.002102 Yaw Formation |
| 532.7 16MA0008 | 0.001731 Yaw Formation |
| 531.8 16MA0007 | 0.001778 Yaw Formation |
| 530.8 16MA0006 | 0.001537 Yaw Formation |

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| 529.7 | 16MA0005 | 0.002157 | Yaw Formation |
| 528.3 | 16MA0004 | 0.0007778 | Yaw Formation |
| 527.4 | 16MA0003 | 0.000213 | Yaw Formation |
| 527.2 | 16MA0002 | 0.00002778 | Yaw Formation |
| 526.2 | 16MA0001 | 0.00007407 | Yaw Formation |
| 521.8 | 16MB0113 | 0.000213 | Yaw Formation |
| 520.7 | 16MB0112 | 0.0001852 | Yaw Formation |
| 519.1 | 16MB0111 | 0.0002222 | Yaw Formation |
| 517.5 | 16MB0109 | 0.00025 | Yaw Formation |
| 516 | 16MB0108 | 0.0002593 | Yaw Formation |
| 511 | 16MB0107 | 0.001435 | Yaw Formation |
| 505 | 16MB0106 | 0.0002407 | Yaw Formation |
| 504.7 | 16MB0105 | 0.0002222 | Yaw Formation |
| 503.5 | 16MB0104 | 0.0001852 | Yaw Formation |
| 500.5 | 16MB0103 | 0.00025 | Yaw Formation |
| 500.5 | 16MB0102 | 0.0001204 | Yaw Formation |
| 485 | 16MB0094 | 0.0002685 | Yaw Formation |
| 483.9 | 16MB0093 | 0.0002037 | Yaw Formation |
| 481.5 | 16MB0092 | 0.000213 | Yaw Formation |
| 477.6 | 16MB0091 | 0.0003426 | Yaw Formation |
| 474.9 | 16MB0090 | 0.0002685 | Yaw Formation |
| 471 | 16MB0089 | 0.00025 | Yaw Formation |
| 454.7 | 16MB0101 | 0.000213 | Yaw Formation |
| 453.6 | 16MB0100 | 0.0002037 | Yaw Formation |
| 450.5 | 16MB0099 | 0.0001667 | Yaw Formation |
| 447 | 16MB0098 | 0.0001111 | Yaw Formation |
| 444 | 16MB0097 | 0.0002407 | Yaw Formation |
| 439.6 | 16MB0096 | 0.00025 | Yaw Formation |
| 438.5 | 16MB0095 | 0.000287 | Yaw Formation |
| 435.5 | 16MB0088 | 0.0001852 | Yaw Formation |
| 434.5 | 16MB0087 | 0.001259 | Yaw Formation |
| 429 | 16MB0085 | 0.0001852 | Yaw Formation |
| 427 | 16MB0083 | 0.001704 | Yaw Formation |
| 423.6 | 16MB0082 | 0.002194 | Yaw Formation |
| 422.4 | 16MB0081 | 0.002519 | Yaw Formation |
| 419 | 16MB0080 | 0.000287 | Yaw Formation |
| 414 | 16MB0079 | 0.0002685 | Yaw Formation |
| 409 | 16MB0078 | 0.00001852 | Yaw Formation |
| 407 | 16MB0076 | 0.0001389 | Yaw Formation |
| 405 | 16MB0075 | 0.0003704 | Yaw Formation |
| 404.3 | 16MB0074 | 0.000213 | Yaw Formation |
| 399 | 16MB0073 | 0.0001944 | Yaw Formation |
| 395.3 | 16MB0070 | 0.0001759 | Yaw Formation |
| 395 | 16MB0071 | 0.0001481 | Yaw Formation |
| 388 | 16MB0069 | 0.0002315 | Yaw Formation |
| 387 | 16MB0068 | 0.0003056 | Yaw Formation |
| 384 | 16MB0067 | 0.0002685 | Yaw Formation |

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| 382 16MB0066 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 380.2 16MB0065 | 0.0003333 Yaw Formation |
| 375 16MB0064 | 0.0003333 Yaw Formation |
| 373.6 16MB0063 | 0.000287 Yaw Formation |
| 366 16MB0062 | 0.0002407 Yaw Formation |
| 364.8 16MB0061 | 0.0002407 Yaw Formation |
| 360 16MB0060 | 0.0002963 Yaw Formation |
| 352.9 16MB0059 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 350.2 16MB0058 | 0.0002593 Yaw Formation |
| 347.1 16MB0057 | 0.0006111 Yaw Formation |
| 338.2 16MB0056 | 0.003009 Yaw Formation |
| 330.8 16MB0055 | 0.0001759 Yaw Formation |
| 327 16MB0054 | 0.0002593 Yaw Formation |
| 326.5 16MB0053 | 0.0001759 Yaw Formation |
| 323.3 16MB0052 | 0.000213 Yaw Formation |
| 320.5 16MB0051 | 0.0004537 Yaw Formation |
| 320.4 16MB0050 | 0.0002593 Yaw Formation |
| 315.2 16MB0049 | 0.000463 Yaw Formation |
| 313.1 16MB0048 | 0.0005278 Yaw Formation |
| 311.1 16MB0047 | 0.002324 Yaw Formation |
| 307.5 16MB0046 | 0.002204 Yaw Formation |
| 299 16MB0045 | 0.0002037 Yaw Formation |
| 297.5 16MB0044 | 0.0003611 Yaw Formation |
| 294.2 16MB0042 | 0.0002778 Yaw Formation |
| 290.8 16MB0041 | 0.0003056 Yaw Formation |
| 286.5 16MB0039 | 0.0001296 Yaw Formation |
| 286.4 16MB0040 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 283.9 16MB0038 | 0.0001389 Yaw Formation |
| 278.6 16MB0037 | 0.001352 Yaw Formation |
| 276.4 16MB0036 | 0.0003148 Yaw Formation |
| 272.6 16MB0035 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 270.1 16MB0034 | 0.0002778 Yaw Formation |
| 266.4 16MB0033 | 0.00025 Yaw Formation |
| 262.3 16MB0032 | 0.0002963 Yaw Formation |
| 258.4 16MB0031 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 255.4 16MB0030 | 0.0002685 Yaw Formation |
| 251.5 16MB0029 | 0.0002963 Yaw Formation |
| 247.9 16MB0028 | 0.00025 Yaw Formation |
| 245.2 16MB0027 | 0.0002593 Yaw Formation |
| 243 16MB0026 | 0.0002037 Yaw Formation |
| 240.3 16MB0025 | 0.0002037 Yaw Formation |
| 236.7 16MB0024 | 0.0002593 Yaw Formation |
| 232.4 16MB0023 | 0.0003519 Yaw Formation |
| 229.2 16MB0022 | 0.0004907 Yaw Formation |
| 227.5 16MB0021 | 0.002833 Yaw Formation |
| 225.9 16MB0020 | 0.0004722 Yaw Formation |
| 222.9 16MB0019 | 0.0003796 Yaw Formation |

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| 219.8 16MB0018 | 0.000287 Yaw Formation |
| 215.2 16MB0016 | 0.000213 Yaw Formation |
| 211.6 16MB0015 | 0.0001944 Yaw Formation |
| 209.7 16MB0014 | 0.0002963 Yaw Formation |
| 207.8 16MB0013 | 0.0004259 Yaw Formation |
| 206.3 16MB0012 | 0.0003519 Yaw Formation |
| 204.2 16MB0011 | 0.0002778 Yaw Formation |
| 200.8 16MB0010 | 0.0001667 Yaw Formation |
| 196 16MB0009 | 0.0002593 Yaw Formation |
| 191 16MB0008 | 0.0003333 Yaw Formation |
| 188.5 16MB0007 | 0.0003056 Yaw Formation |
| 184.9 16MB0006 | 0.0004815 Yaw Formation |
| 181.1 16MB0005 | 0.0004074 Yaw Formation |
| 178.3 16MB0004 | 0.0004167 Yaw Formation |
| 177 17MC0049 | 0.0007778 Yaw Formation |
| 174.9 16MB0003 | 0.0002685 Yaw Formation |
| 174.5 17MC0048 | 0.001361 Yaw Formation |
| 172.5 16MB0002 | 0.0004537 Yaw Formation |
| 172.5 17MC0047 | 0.0004352 Yaw Formation |
| 171 17MC0046 | 0.0003611 Yaw Formation |
| 168 17MC0045 | 0.0004259 Yaw Formation |
| 166.5 17MC0044 | 0.0004259 Yaw Formation |
| 161.5 17MC0043 | 0.0002407 Yaw Formation |
| 157.5 17MC0042 | 0.0004444 Yaw Formation |
| 151.9 17MC0041 | 0.0005278 Yaw Formation |
| 149.5 17MC0040 | 0.0004722 Yaw Formation |
| 145.5 17MC0039 | 0.0004167 Yaw Formation |
| 142.5 17MC0038 | 0.0003981 Yaw Formation |
| 138 17MC0037 | 0.0008519 Yaw Formation |
| 123.6 17MC0036 | 0.0003056 Yaw Formation |
| 122.4 17MC0035 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 119 17MC0034 | 0.0003333 Yaw Formation |
| 114.5 17MC0033 | 0.0003519 Yaw Formation |
| 113 17MC0032 | 0.0004352 Yaw Formation |
| 111 17MC0031 | 0.0002963 Yaw Formation |
| 109.2 17MC0030 | 0.001509 Yaw Formation |
| 106 17MC0029 | 0.0003704 Yaw Formation |
| 103 17MC0028 | 0.0003611 Yaw Formation |
| 101.6 17MC0027 | 0.0003611 Yaw Formation |
| 91 17MC0026 | 0.0004907 Yaw Formation |
| 86.7 17MC0025 | 0.000463 Yaw Formation |
| 85.5 17MC0024 | 0.0004259 Yaw Formation |
| 81 17MC0022 | 0.0008333 Yaw Formation |
| 81 17MC0023 | 0.0005926 Yaw Formation |
| 68 17MC0021 | 0.0003889 Yaw Formation |
| 66.4 17MC0020 | 0.0004167 Yaw Formation |
| 65 17MC0019 | 0.0003333 Yaw Formation |

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| 63 17MC0018 | 0.0003981 Yaw Formation |
| 60.8 17MC0017 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 58.5 17MD0029 | 0.0003704 Yaw Formation |
| 58.2 17MC0016 | 0.0005463 Yaw Formation |
| 56.7 17MC0015 | 0.0005463 Yaw Formation |
| 55.5 17MC0014 | 0.0003981 Yaw Formation |
| 55.4 17MD0028 | 0.0005648 Yaw Formation |
| 52 17MC0012 | 0.0006204 Yaw Formation |
| 51.2 17MD0026 | 0.0001852 Yaw Formation |
| 51.2 17MC0013 | 0.0003333 Yaw Formation |
| 50.5 17MC0011 | 0.0001204 Yaw Formation |
| 46.5 17MC0010 | 0.0001574 Yaw Formation |
| 43.3 17MC0009 | 0.00212 Yaw Formation |
| 41 17MC0007 | 0.00025 Yaw Formation |
| 40.5 17MD0024 | 0.0002315 Yaw Formation |
| 38.5 17MC0006 | 0.0003519 Yaw Formation |
| 37.8 17MD0023 | 0.0003056 Yaw Formation |
| 37.5 17MC0005 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 37 17MD0022 | 0.0003333 Yaw Formation |
| 36.5 17MC0004 | 0.0002963 Yaw Formation |
| 35.3 17MD0021 | 0.0003241 Yaw Formation |
| 34.5 17MC0003 | 0.00025 Yaw Formation |
| 33 17MD0020 | 0.0005093 Yaw Formation |
| 32.8 17MC0002 | 0.0003333 Yaw Formation |
| 31.5 17MD0019 | 0.000287 Yaw Formation |
| 30 17MC0001 | 0.000537 Yaw Formation |
| 28.7 17MD0018 | 0.000287 Yaw Formation |
| 27.1 17MD0017 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 25.6 17MD0035 | 0.0003056 Yaw Formation |
| 25.5 17MD0034 | 0.0004167 Yaw Formation |
| 25.1 17MD0016 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 23.7 17MD0015 | 0.0003981 Yaw Formation |
| 21 17MD0014 | 0.0003519 Yaw Formation |
| 19.5 17MD0013 | 0.000287 Yaw Formation |
| 18.3 17MD0012 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 16.5 17MD0011 | 0.0003241 Yaw Formation |
| 15 17MD0010 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 13.5 17MD0009 | 0.0003148 Yaw Formation |
| 12 17MD0008 | 0.0003611 Yaw Formation |
| 10.8 17MD0033 | 0.0003148 Yaw Formation |
| 9.6 17MD0031 | 0.0001944 Yaw Formation |
| 9 17MD0007 | 0.0004167 Yaw Formation |
| 9 17MD0006 | 0.0003148 Yaw Formation |
| 9 17MD0005 | 0.0003426 Yaw Formation |
| 8.6 17MD0032 | 0.0006019 Yaw Formation |
| 8.6 17MD0030 | 0.0003704 Yaw Formation |
| 8 17MD0004 | 0.0002963 Yaw Formation |

6.5 17MD0003
0.4 17MD0002
0 17MD0001

0.0003056 Yaw Formation
0.000287 Yaw Formation
0.0005093 Yaw Formation

Supplementary Table 2

All zircon U-Pb data from this study and Licht et al. (2019).

| Sample name | Note | lat | long | Source |
|-------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| <u>Yaw Formation</u> | | | | |
| 16MBV01 | Tuff layer, level 332 in MB section (508 m composite section) | 23°14'23.3"N | 94°15'48.3"E | Licht et al., 2019 |
| 16YADZ01 | Very base Yaw Fm | 23°13'06.6"N | 94°14'52.2"E | Licht et al., 2019 |
| 16YADZ04 | very top Yaw Fm, Level 85, MA section (613 m composite section) | 23°13'42.6"N | 94°15'58.7"E | Licht et al., 2019 |
| <u>Tonhe Formation</u> | | | | |
| 16YADZ02 | Base Tonhe Fm, Level 181, MA section (709 m composite section) | 23°13'42.6"N | 94°15'58.7"E | Licht et al., 2019 |
| 16YADZ03 | Middle Tonhe Fm, Level 271, MA section (799 m composite section) | 23°13'42.6"N | 94°15'58.7"E | Licht et al., 2019 |
| <u>Letkat Formation</u> | | | | |
| 17letkat08 | Base Letkat Fm (~960 m composite section) | 23°19'10.7"N | 94°17'54.3"E | Licht et al., 2019 |
| 16letkat | Middle Letkat Fm, level 476m LA section (1425 m composite section) | 23°11'32.1"N | 94°16'07.4"E | Licht et al., 2019 |
| 17letkat07 | middle top Letkat, Level 386 LB section (1862 m composite section) | 23°19'01.1"N | 94°18'22.9"E | This study |

1. Measured ratios corrected for downhole fraction and instrument bias.
2. All uncertainties include only measurement uncertainties and are given in 2 s.
3. additional systematic uncertainty during the sessions: ~2.67% for 206Pb/238U ratio, ~1.17% for 206Pb/207Pb ratio (2s) over two years (for calculation of igneous ages).
4. Accuracy: observed offset for the ages of our secondary standards (FC1 and GHB) during the sessions is in most of cases < 2%.
5. Ages are given uncorrected for common lead, and corrected following Andersen's method. We recommend the use of uncorrected ages (Andersen's method sometimes fails to accurately reproduce the age of international standards with our set up).
6. Best age for detrital zircon studies is determined from 206Pb/238U age for analyses with 206Pb/238U age <1400 Ma and from 206Pb/207Pb age for analyses with 206Pb/238U age > 1400 Ma.
7. Discordant ages are included but identified as discordant following the procedure below:
 - 7a. Are noted as discordant grains with 206Pb/238U age > 1300 Ma and with >20% discordance (<80% concordance) or with >5% reverse discordance (<105% concordance) following the ratio of 206Pb/238U and 206Pb/207Pb ages
 - 7b. Are noted as discordant grains with 206Pb/238U age between 300 and 1300 Ma and with >20% discordance (<80% concordance) or with >5% reverse discordance (<105% concordance) following the ratio of 207Pb/235U and 206Pb/238U ages
 - 7c. grains with 206Pb/238U age below 300 Ma are not screened for discordance
8. Laser spot diameter 25 microns for all samples

| 16MBV01 (tuff) | | | | | Isotopic Ratios + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|------|----------------------|-------------|--|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|---|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sample | U (ppm) | U/Th | U/Th uncertainty 2SE | 207Pb (cps) | Data for Tera-Wasserburg plot | | | | | Data for Wetherill plot | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | U238/Pb 206 | U238/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | Pb207/Pb 206 | Pb207/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | Pb207/U 235 | Pb207/U 235 uncertainty (2s) | Pb206/U 238 | Pb206/U 238 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Discordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/U 235 (%) | Discordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/Pb 206 (%) | Best age | Best age measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Common Lead fraction | Common Lead fraction uncertainty (2s) |
| ZB01 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 39.3 | 182.15 | 5.47 | 0.0506 | 0.0074 | 0.045 | 0.0387 | 0.0043 | 0.0055 | 0.0002 | 0.133 | 35.3 | 1.1 | 38.3 | 4.2 | 150.0 | 211.6 | 8 | 76 | 35.3 | 1.1 | 35.1 | 1.1 | 35.1 | 1.0 | 35.3 | 53.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB02 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 108 | 170.94 | 4.92 | 0.0555 | 0.0067 | 0.263 | 0.0432 | 0.0040 | 0.0059 | 0.0002 | -0.036 | 37.6 | 1.1 | 42.8 | 3.9 | 290.0 | 189.6 | 12 | 87 | 37.6 | 1.1 | 37.2 | 1.2 | 37.2 | 1.0 | 37.6 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB04 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 118 | 163.67 | 4.93 | 0.0860 | 0.0106 | -0.269 | 0.0750 | 0.0095 | 0.0061 | 0.0002 | 0.443 | 39.2 | 1.2 | 73.0 | 8.7 | 1050.0 | 236.3 | 46 | 96 | 39.2 | 1.2 | 37.1 | 1.2 | 37.1 | 1.0 | 39.2 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ZB09 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 169 | 165.56 | 5.20 | 0.0572 | 0.0058 | 0.063 | 0.0477 | 0.0047 | 0.0060 | 0.0002 | 0.332 | 38.8 | 1.2 | 47.2 | 4.6 | 440.0 | 189.3 | 18 | 91 | 38.8 | 1.2 | 38.3 | 1.2 | 38.3 | 1.0 | 38.8 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB10 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 44 | 171.23 | 4.76 | 0.0489 | 0.0071 | 0.276 | 0.0395 | 0.0045 | 0.0058 | 0.0002 | -0.064 | 37.6 | 1.0 | 39.2 | 4.3 | 70.0 | 231.7 | 4 | 46 | 37.6 | 1.0 | 37.7 | 1.2 | 37.7 | 1.0 | 37.4 | 122.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB11 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 44.3 | 176.68 | 5.20 | 0.0533 | 0.0070 | 0.355 | 0.0414 | 0.0039 | 0.0057 | 0.0002 | -0.066 | 36.4 | 1.1 | 41.1 | 3.8 | 240.0 | 175.8 | 11 | 85 | 36.4 | 1.1 | 36.1 | 1.1 | 36.1 | 1.0 | 36.4 | 29.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB12 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 31.2 | 165.56 | 5.56 | 0.0444 | 0.0084 | 0.132 | 0.0369 | 0.0058 | 0.0060 | 0.0002 | -0.006 | 38.8 | 1.3 | 36.4 | 5.7 | 110.0 | 265.8 | -7 | 65 | 38.8 | 1.3 | 39.0 | 1.4 | 39.0 | 1.3 | 38.8 | 56.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB14 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 37.5 | 167.79 | 5.13 | 0.0457 | 0.0069 | 0.344 | 0.0372 | 0.0041 | 0.0060 | 0.0002 | -0.121 | 38.3 | 1.2 | 37.0 | 4.0 | 30.0 | 216.3 | -4 | -28 | 38.3 | 1.2 | 38.4 | 1.2 | 38.4 | 1.0 | 38.3 | 89.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB15 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 175 | 167.53 | 3.57 | 0.0475 | 0.0036 | 0.068 | 0.0394 | 0.0021 | 0.0060 | 0.0001 | 0.121 | 38.4 | 0.8 | 39.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1051.4 | 2 | 62 | 38.4 | 0.8 | 38.3 | 0.8 | 38.3 | 0.5 | 38.5 | 1045.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB17 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 252 | 170.27 | 3.48 | 0.0424 | 0.0026 | 0.049 | 0.0350 | 0.0017 | 0.0059 | 0.0001 | 0.271 | 37.8 | 0.8 | 34.9 | 1.7 | 120.0 | 79.8 | -8 | 69 | 37.8 | 0.8 | 37.9 | 0.8 | 37.9 | 0.4 | 38.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB19 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 53.9 | 174.52 | 5.29 | 0.0521 | 0.0066 | 0.276 | 0.0411 | 0.0040 | 0.0057 | 0.0002 | -0.060 | 36.8 | 1.1 | 40.8 | 3.9 | 220.0 | 184.3 | 10 | 83 | 36.8 | 1.1 | 36.6 | 1.2 | 36.6 | 1.0 | 36.8 | 34.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB22 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 47 | 166.11 | 5.41 | 0.0540 | 0.0105 | 0.117 | 0.0443 | 0.0078 | 0.0060 | 0.0002 | 0.027 | 38.7 | 1.3 | 43.7 | 7.6 | 220.0 | 308.4 | 11 | 82 | 38.7 | 1.3 | 38.4 | 1.4 | 38.4 | 1.2 | 38.7 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB25 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 137 | 173.01 | 4.48 | 0.0544 | 0.0049 | 0.020 | 0.0429 | 0.0032 | 0.0058 | 0.0001 | 0.292 | 37.1 | 1.0 | 42.6 | 3.1 | 320.0 | 142.6 | 13 | 88 | 37.1 | 1.0 | 36.7 | 1.0 | 36.7 | 0.7 | 37.1 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB27 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 33.7 | 171.53 | 5.52 | 0.0462 | 0.0066 | 0.101 | 0.0376 | 0.0039 | 0.0058 | 0.0002 | 0.120 | 37.5 | 1.2 | 37.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 222.6 | -1 | #NAME? | 37.5 | 1.2 | 37.5 | 1.2 | 37.5 | 1.0 | 37.3 | 129.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB28 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 171 | 169.49 | 5.22 | 0.0670 | 0.0092 | -0.429 | 0.0550 | 0.0079 | 0.0059 | 0.0002 | 0.620 | 37.9 | 1.2 | 53.8 | 7.5 | 700.0 | 220.6 | 30 | 95 | 37.9 | 1.2 | 36.7 | 1.0 | 36.7 | 0.8 | 37.9 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB29 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 222 | 160.26 | 3.99 | 0.0467 | 0.0027 | -0.112 | 0.0409 | 0.0019 | 0.0062 | 0.0002 | 0.444 | 40.1 | 1.0 | 40.7 | 1.9 | 51.0 | 116.5 | 2 | 21 | 40.1 | 1.0 | 40.0 | 1.0 | 40.0 | 0.7 | 39.9 | 86.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB30 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 208 | 164.74 | 3.86 | 0.0647 | 0.0071 | -0.515 | 0.0573 | 0.0066 | 0.0061 | 0.0001 | 0.749 | 39.0 | 0.9 | 56.2 | 6.2 | 690.0 | 204.8 | 31 | 94 | 39.0 | 0.9 | 38.0 | 0.9 | 38.1 | 0.7 | 39.3 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ZB32 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 92 | 158.73 | 4.22 | 0.0474 | 0.0046 | -0.009 | 0.0405 | 0.0029 | 0.0063 | 0.0002 | 0.287 | 40.5 | 1.1 | 40.3 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 479.8 | 0 | 60 | 40.5 | 1.1 | 40.3 | 1.1 | 40.3 | 0.8 | 40.3 | 458.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| 16YAD201 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Isotopic Ratios + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|----------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|-----------------|--|----------------|---|-----------------|--|--|--|----------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|-----------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Data for Tera-Wasserburg plot | | | | | Data for Wetherill plot | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sample | U (ppm) | U/Th | U/Th uncertainty 2SE | 207Pb (cps) | U238/Pb | | | | | Pb207/Pb | | | | | ρ | Age Pb206/U238 | | | | | Age Pb207/Pb206 | | | | | Discordance | | | | | Concordance | | | | | Best age | Best age measurement uncertainty | | | | | Age Pb206/U238 | | | | | Age Pb207/Pb206 | | | | | Common Lead fraction | Common Lead fraction uncertainty (2s) |
| | | | | | U238/Pb206 | U238/Pb206 uncertainty (2s) | Pb207/Pb206 | Pb207/Pb206 uncertainty (2s) | Pb207/Pb206 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | Pb207/U235 | Pb207/U235 uncertainty (2s) | Pb206/U238 | Pb206/U238 uncertainty (2s) | | ρ | Age Pb206/U238 | Age Pb206/U238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb206 | Age Pb207/Pb206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/U238 | Age Pb206/U238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Discordance Pb206/U238 vs Pb207/Pb206 (%) | Concordance Pb206/U238 vs Pb207/Pb206 (%) | Best age measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/U238 | Age Pb206/U238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb206 | Age Pb207/Pb206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/U238 | Age Pb206/U238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb206 | Age Pb207/Pb206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z001 | 940 | 6.48 | 0.48 | 2360 | 10.76426 | 0.167953 | 0.0591 | 0.001218 | 0.36355 | 0.754 | 0.001473 | 0.0929 | 0.00145 | -0.16457 | 572.7 | 8.593259 | 570 | 7.840307 | 561 | 45.85583 | -0.47368 | -2.08556 | 572.7 | 8.593259 | 571.2 | 8.77063 | 552.6 | 4.803145 | 488 | 30.31794 | 0.0029 | 0.0013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z002 | 439 | 2.198 | 0.077 | 71 | 128.2051 | 3.994074 | 0.0472 | 0.004453 | 0.33239 | 0.057 | 0.007874 | 0.0078 | 0.002043 | -0.09876 | 50.1 | 1.560765 | 55.5 | 7.480307 | 120 | 214.9383 | 9.72973 | 58.25 | 50.1 | 1.560765 | 49.9 | 1.632602 | 50 | 1.496061 | 50.1 | 115.7691 | 0.0036 | 0.0085 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z003 | 383 | 1.602 | 0.064 | 630 | 16.71682 | 0.299722 | 0.0591 | 0.002391 | 0.43153 | 0.484 | 0.014173 | 0.05982 | 0.001073 | -0.16457 | 374.5 | 6.493317 | 400 | 9.448809 | 539 | 97.55543 | 6.375 | 30.51948 | 374.5 | 6.493317 | 371.9 | 6.879518 | 366.5 | 4.881885 | 334 | 63.361 | 0.0073 | 0.003 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z004 | 841 | 1.82 | 0.14 | 923 | 21.92982 | 0.428613 | 0.0534 | 0.002315 | 0.53819 | 0.34 | 0.012598 | 0.0456 | 0.000891 | -0.16097 | 287.4 | 5.50713 | 297 | 9.448809 | 320 | 93.99444 | 3.232323 | 10.1875 | 287.4 | 5.50713 | 286.5 | 5.805814 | 283.5 | 4.803145 | 245 | 41.8578 | 0.0036 | 0.0036 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z005 | 174 | 2.929 | 0.091 | 905 | 6.289308 | 0.113362 | 0.0754 | 0.003008 | 0.2756 | 1.688 | 0.055905 | 0.159 | 0.002866 | 0.20259 | 951 | 15.99177 | 1002 | 20.47242 | 1063 | 78.27641 | 5.08982 | 10.53622 | 951 | 15.99177 | 944 | 17.11539 | 941 | 11.81101 | 913 | 39.42964 | 0.0085 | 0.004 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z006 | 52 | 0.651 | 0.013 | 1191 | 2.562788 | 0.049372 | 0.1312 | 0.004306 | 0.24271 | 7.16 | 0.220472 | 0.3902 | 0.007517 | 0.27621 | 2123 | 34.59339 | 2127 | 38.34643 | 2122 | 51.8041 | 0.188058 | -0.04713 | 2122 | 51.8041 | 2112 | 36.95054 | 2086 | 26.77163 | 2054 | 37.03455 | 0.0063 | 0.0041 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z007 | 790 | 2.252 | 0.095 | 142 | 125.9446 | 2.993638 | 0.0542 | 0.004407 | -0.01793 | 0.0612 | 0.005039 | 0.00794 | 0.001819 | 0.23483 | 51 | 1.220794 | 60.1 | 4.803145 | 350 | 158.1284 | 15.14143 | 85.42857 | 51 | 1.220794 | 50.4 | 1.287532 | 50.5 | 1.023621 | 50.9 | 14.34021 | 0.0095 | 0.0065 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z008 | 329.7 | 1.876 | 0.054 | 2470 | 4.962779 | 0.088548 | 0.0806 | 0.001438 | 0.15711 | 2.229 | 0.048819 | 0.2015 | 0.003595 | 0.64585 | 1183 | 19.48736 | 1188 | 15.74802 | 1206 | 35.88533 | 0.420875 | 1.907131 | 1183 | 19.48736 | 1180 | 19.48736 | 1166 | 14.96061 | 1139 | 24.97472 | 0.0026 | 0.0013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z009 | 121.1 | 1.66 | 0.044 | 379 | 9.67118 | 0.178118 | 0.0661 | 0.003187 | 0.30023 | 0.938 | 0.040157 | 0.1034 | 0.001904 | -0.07267 | 634.3 | 10.94373 | 668 | 20.47242 | 760 | 101.0956 | 5.04491 | 16.53947 | 634.3 | 10.94373 | 629 | 11.73226 | 612 | 9.448809 | 566 | 59.45002 | 0.0081 | 0.0038 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z010 | 840 | 3.04 | 0.69 | 108 | 153.8462 | 3.446248 | 0.0428 | 0.004642 | 0.40261 | 0.0383 | 0.003158 | 0.0065 | 0.00146 | -0.24917 | 41.79 | 0.92573 | 38.1 | 3.700784 | 100 | 173.6996 | -9.68504 | 58.21 | 41.79 | 0.92573 | 42 | 1.023536 | 42 | 0.866141 | 41.79 | 12.81068 | -0.0047 | 0.0072 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z011 | 6800 | 6.56 | 0.2 | 1590 | 82.10181 | 4.431679 | 0.0453 | 0.001494 | 0.65885 | 0.0767 | 0.002598 | 0.01218 | 0.000657 | 0.74644 | 78 | 4.142326 | 75.1 | 2.440942 | 15 | 59.89199 | -3.86522 | -4.20 | 78 | 4.142326 | 78.2 | 4.295167 | 78.3 | 4.173224 | 73.4 | 11.47566 | -0.0019 | 0.0025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z012 | 355 | 1.906 | 0.044 | 156 | 49.26108 | 0.863148 | 0.0477 | 0.003222 | 0.2774 | 0.133 | 0.007874 | 0.0203 | 0.003056 | -0.09967 | 129.5 | 2.497117 | 126.1 | 0.006607 | 90 | 128.5774 | -2.69627 | -43.8889 | 129.5 | 2.497117 | 129.7 | 2.357378 | 129.5 | 1.653542 | 127.6 | 50.89034 | -0.0103 | 0.0048 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z014 | 44.9 | 1.062 | 0.018 | 75 | 119.0476 | 3.196313 | 0.0451 | 0.00476 | 0.41734 | 0.0526 | 0.004803 | 0.0084 | 0.000226 | -0.10161 | 53.9 | 1.44293 | 51.9 | 6.465665 | 30 | 176.2438 | -3.83556 | -16.95 | 53.9 | 1.44293 | 54.1 | 1.582292 | 54 | 1.338581 | 53.8 | 32.49128 | -0.0016 | 0.0074 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z015 | 43.9 | 2.246 | 0.041 | 46.1 | 24.03846 | 0.670099 | 0.0521 | 0.00737 | 0.44105 | 0.32 | 0.038583 | 0.0416 | 0.00116 | -0.22781 | 262.5 | 7.214813 | 21.9 | 29.13383 | 330 | 325.6174 | 4.19708 | 20.45455 | 262.5 | 7.214813 | 261 | 8.349319 | 260.6 | 7.041567 | 257.7 | 231.6246 | 0.007 | 0.012 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z016 | 78.7 | 0.745 | 0.013 | 552 | 5.141388 | 0.131031 | 0.0804 | 0.003786 | -0.00344 | 2.19 | 0.112036 | 0.1945 | 0.004957 | 0.52587 | 1145 | 26.65521 | 1171 | 35.43304 | 1180 | 93.0116 | 2.220325 | 2.966102 | 1145 | 26.65521 | 1138 | 27.33277 | 1119 | 29.13383 | 1074 | 56.67564 | 0.0057 | 0.0035 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z017 | 274 | 1.572 | 0.097 | 42.5 | 126.2626 | 3.771361 | 0.0443 | 0.005667 | 0.018984 | 0.0487 | 0.005748 | 0.00792 | 0.00237 | 0.17686 | 50.8 | 1.494031 | 48.1 | 5.511806 | 60 | 199.3834 | -5.61331 | 15.33333 | 50.8 | 1.494031 | 51.1 | 1.564969 | 50.9 | 56.3171 | -0.0029 | 0.0086 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z018 | 217.8 | 1.173 | 0.028 | 309 | 138.5042 | 4.189532 | 0.0436 | 0.006364 | 0.28682 | 0.0425 | 0.005433 | 0.00722 | 0.000218 | -0.07995 | 46.4 | 1.397727 | 42.1 | 3.534255 | 1221 | 164.5258 | -0.2138 | 53.6 | 46.4 | 1.397727 | 46.6 | 1.541182 | 46.6 | 1.417321 | 46.5 | 28.71255 | -0.0044 | 0.0095 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z019 | 104 | 1.002 | 0.034 | 870 | 4.255319 | 0.091625 | 0.0815 | 0.002752 | 0.26983 | 2.069 | 0.07559 | 0.235 | 0.00506 | 0.13848 | 1361 | 26.64948 | 1324 | 21.25982 | 1200 | 66.32087 | -2.79456 | -11.466 | 1361 | 26.64948 | 1357 | 27.28176 | 1304 | 18.11022 | 1184 | 54.16085 | 0.0109 | 0.0019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z020 | 103.7 | 0.86 | 0.051 | 198 | 76.92308 | 1.640182 | 0.328 | 0.038745 | -0.76452 | 0.64 | 0.102362 | 0.1013 | 0.001038 | 0.89275 | 83 | 6.391751 | 46.8 | 62.99206 | 3300 | 251.9833 | 82.26496 | 97.48485 | 83 | 6.391751 | 51.7 | 3.108421 | 51.6 | 5.039365 | 270 | 133.8665 | 0.042 | 0.054 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z021 | 64.7 | 1.092 | 0.088 | 467 | 4.97265 | 0.097125 | 0.0801 | 0.004188 | 0.2076 | 2.6 | 0.102362 | 0.2011 | 0.003928 | 0.061165 | 1181 | 21.164 | 1194 | 33.07083 | 1170 | 100.9527 | 1.088777 | -0.94017 | 1181 | 21.164 | 1174 | 21.75626 | 1174 | 21.25982 | 1059 | 73.10559 | 0.3502 | 0.003 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z022 | 335 | 1.307 | 0.025 | 4200 | 3.58557 | 0.063488 | 0.0991 | 0.00157 | 0.35508 | 3.917 | 0.069291 | 0.2826 | 0.00507 | 0.50627 | 1604 | 25.42225 | 1616 | 14.17321 | 1605 | 30.34835 | 0.742574 | 0.062305 | 1605 | 30.34835 | 1600 | 29.56319 | 1595 | 16.53542 | 1573 | 21.48493 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z023 | 545 | 4.33 | 0.47 | 6970 | 3.570154 | 0.074671 | 0.1015 | 0.003649 | -0.30946 | 3.9 | 0.11811 | 0.2801 | 0.005858 | 0.80794 | 1591 | 29.37452 | 1629 | 24.47021 | 1649 | 30.17563 | 3.327219 | 3.517283 | 1649 | 30.17563 | 1584 | 29.37452 | 1588 | 22.04722 | 1579 | 21.54457 | 0.0056 | 0.0026 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z024 | 801 | 2.92 | 0.21 | 1990 | 11.26126 | 0.203239 | 0.0589 | 0.001165 | 0.18171 | 0.732 | 0.017323 | 0.0088 | 0.001603 | 0.62885 | 548.4 | 9.548993 | 557 | 10.23621 | 578 | 43.25908 | 1.543986 | 1.72043 | 548.4 | 9.548993 | 547.1 | 9.658741 | 539 | 8.740008 | 493 | 29.39633 | 0.0025 | 0.0013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z025 | 3340 | 12.3 | 1.7 | 550 | 146.1988 | 3.727368 | 0.0525 | 0.003649 | 0.48991 | 0.959 | 0.030701 | 0.00684 | 0.001074 | -0.16665 | 43.9 | 1.10541 | 49 | 2.913383 | 250 | 126.2718 | 10.40816 | 83.74074 | 43.9 | 1.10541 | 43.6 | 1.173428 | 43.6 | 8.579996 | 0.0078 | 0.006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z027 | 879 | 4.78 | 0.1 | 2608 | 9.29368 | 0.146577 | 0.061 | 0.001215 | 0.099703 | 0.903 | 0.016535 | 0.1076 | 0.001697 | 0.29948 | 658.5 | 9.927176 | 653 | 8.661409 | 629 | 43.84739 | -0.84227 | -1.68999 | 658.5 | 9.927176 | 657.4 | 10.06254 | 643.4 | 6.534247 | 577 | 33.6905 | 0.0051 | 0.00806 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z028 | 885 | 3.084 | 0.099 | 5830 | 5.265929 | 0.127301 | 0.0779 | 0.001194 | 0.3812 | 2.075 | 0.047244 | 0.1899 | 0.005491 | 0.82671 | 1120 | 24.51038 | 1139 | 15.74802 | 1141 | 29.29582 | 1.66813 | 1.840941 | 1120 | 24.51038 | 1118 | 25.84025 | 1120 | 21.25982 | 1086 | 24.36196 | 0.0256 | 0.017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z029 | 102 | 1.42 | 0.19 | 1610 | 3.072197 | 0.062875 | 0.1083 | 0.002976 | 0.2593 | 4.89 | 0.149606 | 0.3255 | 0.006662 | 0.45372 | 1816 | 32.6333 | 1797 | 25.19683 | 1760 | 51.52776 | -1.05732 | -3.18182 | 1760 | 51.52776 | 1810 | 33.86403 | 1769 | 27.55903 | 1706 | 44.2799 | 0.0032 | 0.0022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z030 | 130 | 1.281 | 0.065 | 554 | 8.084074 | 0.200129 | 0.0788 | 0.003649 | 0.62689 | 1.327 | 0.040945 | 0.1237 | 0.003562 | -0.30398 | 751 | 17.61365 | 85.1 | 18.11022 | 1130 | 101.9973 | 12.16374 | 33.53982 | 751 | 17.61365 | 739 | 19.96947 | 734 | 14.96061 | 723 | 55.38295 | 0.0178 | 0.05 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z031 | 1650 | 12.8 | 1.6 | 23800 | 3.297066 | 0.065804 | 0.1062 | 0.001153 | 0.42856 | 4.51 | 0.076378 | 0.3033 | 0.006053 | 0.63426 | 1707 | 30.12707 | 1732 | 14.17321 | 1734 | 19.79582 | 1.443418 | 1.557093 | 1734 | 19.79582 | 1702 | 31.33752 | 1704 | 21.25982 | 1683 | 20.54883 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z032 | 153.1 | 1.611 | 0.03 | 45 | 121.2121 | 3.74631 | 0.081 | 0.002318 | -0.37636 | 0.98 | 0.031496 | 0.00825 | 0.005 | 0.49944 | 52.9 | 3.224512 | 9.1 | 25.98423 | 190 | 409.5055 | 4.186813 | 33.93333 | 52.9 | 3.224512 | 49.4 | 2.994207 | 49.5 | 2.913383 | 52.9 | 7.52675 | 0.043 | 0.036 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z033 | 114.5 | 1.97 | 0.1 | 338 | 21.85792 | 0.469784 | 0.0542 | 0.00394 | -0.24332 | 0.35 | 0.025984 | 0.04575 | 0.000983 | 0.50299 | 288.4 | 6.059649 | 303 | 19.68502 | 340 | 155.5416 | 4.818482 | 15.17647 | 288.4 | 6.059649 | 287 | 5.874176 | 286.1 | 4.803145 | 276 | 65.29868 | 0.0045 | 0.0059 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z034 | 3130 | 0.899 | 0.023 | 2370 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|------------|------|----------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------|---------|
| Z084 | 488 | 1.242 | 0.044 | 16600 | 2.189621 | 0.04304 | 0.1674 | 0.002367 | 0.16822 | 10.53 | 0.188976 | 0.4567 | 0.008977 | 0.40464 | 2424 | 39.95312 | 2480 | 16.53542 | 2529 | 23.71196 | 2.258065 | 4.151839 | 2529 | 23.71196 | 2395 | 43.60381 | 2395 | 25.19683 | 2411 | 25.23207 | 0.0146 | 0.0049 |
| Z085 | 773 | 8.69 | 0.16 | 5000 | 5.109862 | 0.089642 | 0.0758 | 0.001348 | 0.072873 | 2.078 | 0.037008 | 0.1957 | 0.003433 | 0.50971 | 1152 | 18.70178 | 1141 | 12.59841 | 1084 | 35.97691 | -0.96407 | -6.27306 | 1152 | 18.70178 | 1151 | 18.70178 | 1133 | 11.02361 | 1066 | 29.4054 | 0.0066 | 0.00067 |
| Z086 | 158 | 1.21 | 0.35 | 333 | 12.10654 | 0.234777 | 0.0576 | 0.002369 | 0.43886 | 0.653 | 0.02126 | 0.0826 | 0.001602 | -0.00304 | 511.6 | 9.577829 | 509 | 13.38581 | 490 | 90.99853 | -0.51081 | -4.40816 | 511.6 | 9.577829 | 508.5 | 9.461903 | 496.9 | 7.637788 | 456 | 51.3686 | 0.0028 | 0.0026 |
| Z087 | 510 | 1.035 | 0.067 | 111 | 113.3787 | 2.510787 | 0.0549 | 0.005364 | 0.4005 | 0.0663 | 0.005906 | 0.00882 | 0.000195 | -0.29201 | 56.6 | 1.262108 | 64.9 | 5.669286 | 320 | 181.8748 | 12.78891 | 82.3125 | 56.6 | 1.262108 | 56 | 1.39288 | 56 | 1.181101 | 56.4 | 16.77779 | 0.0102 | 0.0084 |
| Z088 | 66.2 | 0.918 | 0.016 | 501 | 4.743833 | 0.080638 | 0.0806 | 0.003019 | 0.36951 | 2.337 | 0.07559 | 0.2108 | 0.003583 | 0.019041 | 1233 | 18.85895 | 1219 | 23.62202 | 1185 | 77.02208 | -1.14848 | -4.05063 | 1233 | 18.85895 | 1228 | 19.36182 | 1185 | 18.11022 | 1113 | 54.83266 | 0.0045 | 0.0024 |
| Z090 | 56.3 | 15.1 | 0.43 | 137 | 10.79914 | 0.217564 | 0.0593 | 0.00412 | 0.55831 | 0.75 | 0.04252 | 0.0926 | 0.001866 | -0.35827 | 571 | 10.6407 | 563 | 25.19683 | 510 | 149.6918 | -1.42096 | -11.9608 | 571 | 10.6407 | 569 | 11.85346 | 555 | 10.23621 | 501 | 74.37652 | 0.0028 | 0.0059 |
| Z091 | 110.5 | 2.146 | 0.019 | 17.5 | 132.9787 | 4.784075 | 0.05 | 0.009444 | 0.33242 | 0.05 | 0.008661 | 0.00752 | 0.000271 | -0.16894 | 48.3 | 1.696258 | 49 | 7.874008 | 30 | 298.9332 | 1.428571 | -61 | 48.3 | 1.696258 | 48.3 | 1.992107 | 48.3 | 1.889762 | 48.3 | 94.92919 | 0.004 | 0.014 |
| Z092 | 346 | 1.515 | 0.047 | 66.1 | 122.399 | 2.755817 | 0.053 | 0.006092 | 0.13004 | 0.0594 | 0.006378 | 0.00817 | 0.000184 | 0.040793 | 52.5 | 1.166676 | 58.3 | 6.062986 | 240 | 198.4841 | 9.948542 | 78.125 | 52.5 | 1.166676 | 52.1 | 1.297511 | 52.1 | 1.102361 | 52.5 | 25.433 | 0.0076 | 0.0092 |
| Z093 | 608 | 1.069 | 0.03 | 958 | 15.70598 | 0.259008 | 0.0558 | 0.001454 | 0.1241 | 2.49 | 0.111024 | 0.06367 | 0.00105 | 0.35773 | 397.9 | 6.35915 | 404.7 | 7.716528 | 432 | 60.45377 | 1.680257 | 7.893519 | 397.9 | 6.35915 | 396.8 | 6.455911 | 390.2 | 5.669286 | 342 | 39.91439 | 0.0034 | 0.0013 |
| Z094 | 61.2 | 2.165 | 0.061 | 495 | 4.712535 | 0.089427 | 0.0846 | 0.003194 | 0.25637 | 2.47 | 0.07874 | 0.2122 | 0.004027 | 0.1602 | 1240 | 21.03224 | 1258 | 22.83462 | 1283 | 73.44934 | 1.430843 | 3.35152 | 1240 | 21.03224 | 1232 | 22.18006 | 1197 | 13.38581 | 1168 | 42.68191 | 0.0068 | 0.0031 |
| Z095 | 412 | 2.584 | 0.028 | 90 | 96.7118 | 2.11526 | 0.048 | 0.004028 | 0.19823 | 0.0665 | 0.004488 | 0.01034 | 0.000226 | 0.04654 | 66.3 | 1.400764 | 65.2 | 4.251964 | 90 | 210.9113 | -1.68712 | 26.33333 | 66.3 | 1.400764 | 66.3 | 1.527789 | 66.2 | 1.259841 | 66.4 | 162.9938 | 0.0009 | 0.0059 |
| Z096 | 302 | 2.09 | 0.044 | 70 | 105.4852 | 3.443568 | 0.0549 | 0.006467 | -0.18303 | 0.073 | 0.008661 | 0.00948 | 0.000309 | 0.43763 | 60.8 | 1.97705 | 71 | 8.661409 | 310 | 213.8106 | 14.3662 | 80.3871 | 60.8 | 1.97705 | 60.1 | 1.905184 | 60.1 | 1.732282 | 60.8 | 22.80923 | 0.011 | 0.01 |
| Z097 | 134 | 0.919 | 0.03 | 316 | 11.46789 | 0.188531 | 0.0625 | 0.002307 | 0.22262 | 0.75 | 0.020472 | 0.0872 | 0.001434 | 0.093215 | 539 | 8.537212 | 567 | 11.81101 | 668 | 88.30068 | 4.938272 | 19.31138 | 539 | 8.537212 | 535.5 | 8.732514 | 527.2 | 5.669286 | 486 | 64.01148 | 0.0068 | 0.0023 |
| Z098 | 85.6 | 1.288 | 0.05 | 1060 | 3.559986 | 0.072786 | 0.0992 | 0.002666 | 0.33958 | 3.84 | 0.102362 | 0.2809 | 0.005743 | 0.44856 | 1595 | 28.79317 | 1596 | 22.04722 | 1597 | 50.58312 | 0.062657 | 0.125235 | 1597 | 50.58312 | 1588 | 30.01611 | 1560 | 21.25982 | 1518 | 33.76525 | 0.0044 | 0.0024 |
| Z099 | 730 | 9.72 | 0.83 | 990 | 16.68892 | 0.26714 | 0.0519 | 0.001566 | 0.13384 | 0.43 | 0.11811 | 0.05992 | 0.000959 | 0.18013 | 375.1 | 5.852819 | 363 | 8.661409 | 270 | 63.67994 | -3.33333 | -38.9259 | 375.1 | 5.852819 | 375.4 | 5.898719 | 367.9 | 3.858264 | 303 | 33.55048 | -0.0006 | 0.0022 |
| Z100 | 63.1 | 2.03 | 0.12 | 11.6 | 111.6071 | 9.237858 | 0.058 | 0.015848 | -0.43043 | 0.082 | 0.033071 | 0.00896 | 0.000742 | 0.8852 | 57.5 | 4.705805 | 73 | 25.98423 | 150 | 402.9277 | 21.23288 | 61.66667 | 57.5 | 4.705805 | 56.4 | 3.779524 | 56.1 | 33.32168 | 57.5 | 33.32168 | 0.014 | 0.024 |
| Z102 | 31.2 | 0.2326 | 0.0055 | 212 | 5.107252 | 0.115768 | 0.0816 | 0.005957 | 0.17954 | 2.19 | 0.149606 | 0.1958 | 0.004438 | 0.093433 | 1152 | 24.05618 | 1158 | 48.81885 | 1130 | 158.3984 | 0.518135 | -1.9469 | 1152 | 24.05618 | 1142 | 26.0246 | 1096 | 23.62202 | 1017 | 71.8945 | 0.0102 | 0.0076 |
| Z103 | 640 | 1.29 | 0.044 | 1200 | 13.55014 | 0.402666 | 0.0607 | 0.002619 | 0.49599 | 0.622 | 0.023622 | 0.0738 | 0.002193 | 0.4988 | 459 | 13.16 | 489 | 14.17321 | 620 | 101.3024 | 6.134969 | 25.96774 | 459 | 13.16 | 455 | 13.87104 | 444 | 8.661409 | 405 | 43.93166 | 0.008 | 0.003 |
| Z104 | 1129 | 2.021 | 0.035 | 905 | 28.74389 | 0.485054 | 0.0528 | 0.001654 | 0.047187 | 0.2537 | 0.007559 | 0.03479 | 0.000587 | 0.29056 | 220.5 | 3.643501 | 229.2 | 6.141726 | 303 | 80.52671 | 3.795812 | 27.22772 | 220.5 | 3.643501 | 219.6 | 3.693359 | 218 | 2.283462 | 188 | 52.86124 | 0.0032 | 0.0021 |
| Z105 | 620 | 1.412 | 0.02 | 1284 | 12.34568 | 0.201393 | 0.0573 | 0.001216 | 0.12281 | 0.641 | 0.014173 | 0.081 | 0.001321 | 0.39457 | 501.8 | 7.944214 | 503 | 8.661409 | 495 | 46.75026 | 0.238569 | -1.37374 | 501.8 | 7.944214 | 500.6 | 8.040406 | 488.3 | 6.850387 | 432 | 34.54833 | 0.0025 | 0.0012 |
| Z106 | 1558 | 2.143 | 0.037 | 192 | 164.7446 | 3.037218 | 0.0462 | 0.002728 | -0.13434 | 0.0386 | 0.002047 | 0.00607 | 0.000112 | 0.37309 | 39 | 0.716623 | 38.5 | 2.047242 | 30 | 100.7137 | -1.2987 | -30 | 39 | 0.716623 | 39.04 | 0.716623 | 39.09 | 0.527559 | 38.97 | 34.86421 | -0.001 | 0.0038 |
| Z107 | 1350 | 2.98 | 0.2 | 2900 | 12.09629 | 0.193906 | 0.0584 | 0.000916 | 0.14997 | 0.666 | 0.012598 | 0.08267 | 0.001325 | 0.48499 | 512 | 7.856439 | 517.6 | 7.637788 | 539 | 36.52051 | 1.081917 | 5.009276 | 512 | 7.856439 | 510.8 | 7.947454 | 504 | 5.826766 | 476 | 24.28472 | 0.0024 | 0.0011 |
| Z108 | 433 | 1.374 | 0.023 | 58.5 | 141.844 | 3.272003 | 0.0437 | 0.00453 | 0.21315 | 0.0424 | 0.00378 | 0.00705 | 0.000163 | -0.0265 | 45.3 | 1.048669 | 42 | 3.700784 | 80 | 159.0021 | -7.85714 | 43.375 | 45.3 | 1.048669 | 45.5 | 1.114588 | 45.5 | 0.944881 | 45.3 | 21.96385 | -0.004 | 0.0067 |
| Z109 | 151 | 1.072 | 0.015 | 52.3 | 72.15007 | 2.219751 | 0.0598 | 0.007468 | 0.1647 | 0.11 | 0.11024 | 0.01386 | 0.000426 | 0.12547 | 22.7 | 2.700176 | 106 | 10.23621 | 470 | 222.0909 | 16.32075 | 81.12766 | 88.7 | 2.700176 | 87.1 | 2.915468 | 87.2 | 2.677163 | 88.7 | 26.88335 | 0.015 | 0.011 |
| Z110 | 768 | 1.083 | 0.068 | 20300 | 2.39521 | 0.036903 | 0.1439 | 0.001575 | 0.43418 | 8.32 | 0.11811 | 0.4175 | 0.006432 | 0.57399 | 2249 | 29.43894 | 2265 | 13.38581 | 2273 | 19.05197 | 0.706402 | 1.055873 | 2273 | 19.05197 | 2243 | 30.31058 | 2245 | 17.32282 | 2234 | 18.30513 | 0.0026 | 0.0017 |
| Z111 | 212 | 1.519 | 0.016 | 7890 | 2.067825 | 0.029958 | 0.1755 | 0.002167 | 0.38351 | 11.7 | 0.133858 | 0.4836 | 0.007006 | 0.004237 | 2543 | 30.60908 | 2579 | 10.23621 | 2609 | 20.80848 | 1.39589 | 2.529705 | 2609 | 20.80848 | 2530 | 32.52408 | 2547 | 14.17321 | 2561 | 18.68938 | 0.005 | 0.0033 |
| Z112 | 392 | 1.83 | 0.17 | 578 | 16.79825 | 0.291441 | 0.0614 | 0.004061 | -0.36912 | 0.494 | 0.029921 | 0.05953 | 0.001033 | 0.53296 | 372.7 | 6.267163 | 410 | 21.25982 | 570 | 148.9823 | 9.097561 | 34.61404 | 372.7 | 6.267163 | 369.2 | 6.06608 | 367.2 | 4.173224 | 350 | 92.16134 | 0.0095 | 0.0056 |
| Z113 | 858 | 12.12 | 0.68 | 133 | 137.5516 | 2.988117 | 0.0488 | 0.003212 | 0.21091 | 0.0484 | 0.002835 | 0.00727 | 0.000158 | 0.20909 | 46.7 | 0.99574 | 47.9 | 2.677163 | 130 | 138.9794 | 2.505219 | 64.07692 | 46.7 | 0.99574 | 46.6 | 1.059102 | 46.6 | 0.866141 | 46.5 | 84.6134 | 0.0024 | 0.0046 |
| Z114 | 190 | 2.705 | 0.034 | 441 | 11.06195 | 0.179534 | 0.0584 | 0.002309 | 0.22036 | 0.736 | 0.027559 | 0.0904 | 0.001467 | 0.007725 | 558.2 | 8.672469 | 558 | 15.74802 | 540 | 87.93678 | -0.03584 | -3.37037 | 558.2 | 8.672469 | 556 | 8.910483 | 534.3 | 7.086607 | 437 | 52.27999 | 0.0032 | 0.0024 |
| Z115 | 146 | 0.845 | 0.088 | 28.7 | 118.9061 | 3.584633 | 0.0521 | 0.008338 | 0.17536 | 0.06 | 0.008661 | 0.00841 | 0.000254 | -0.01038 | 54 | 1.653547 | 58 | 8.661409 | 150 | 256.2037 | 6.896552 | 64 | 54 | 1.653547 | 53.7 | 1.79728 | 53.7 | 1.653542 | 54.1 | 46.4174 | 0.007 | 0.013 |
| Z116 | 331 | 1.283 | 0.064 | 2580 | 4.599816 | 0.118148 | 0.0823 | 0.001866 | 0.31448 | 2.505 | 0.071653 | 0.2174 | 0.005584 | 0.72102 | 1268 | 30.04333 | 1271 | 5.029982 | 1246 | 43.36147 | 0.236035 | -1.76565 | 1268 | 30.04333 | 1264 | 30.72689 | 1246 | 23.62202 | 1186 | 30.70468 | 0.0033 | 0.0022 |
| Z117 | 328 | 1.093 | 0.025 | 64.2 | 127.8772 | 3.402453 | 0.0563 | 0.005368 | 0.27407 | 0.0621 | 0.005276 | 0.00782 | 0.000208 | 0.023206 | 50.2 | 1.350691 | 60.9 | 5.039365 | 420 | 166.0642 | 17.56979 | 88.04762 | 50.2 | 1.350691 | 49.6 | 1.420058 | 49.6 | 1.259841 | 50.2 | 15.38557 | 0.0121 | 0.0077 |
| Z118 | 198 | 0.72 | 0.062 | 1380 | 5.053057 | 0.089553 | 0.0787 | 0.00194 | 0.28212 | 2.144 | 0.047244 | 0.1979 | 0.003507 | 0.084286 | 1164 | 18.79784 | 1166 | 14.17321 | 1152 | 52.10919 | 0.171527 | -1.04167 | 1164 | 18.79784 | 1160 | 19.33439 | 1133 | 11.81101 | 1096 | 34.03745 | 0.0042 | 0.0016 |
| Z119 | 308 | 1.603 | 0.017 | 2040 | 5.175983 | 0.087211 | 0.0779 | 0.001593 | 0.23106 | 2.082 | 0.040945 | 0.1932 | 0.003255 | 0.2234 | 1138 | 17.56382 | 1141 | 13.38581</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 16YAD204 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Isotopic Ratios + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|----------|--------|---|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|--|---|----------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Sample | U (ppm) | U/Th | U/Th uncertainty 2SE | 207Pb (cps) | Data for Tera-Wasserburg plot | | | | | Data for Wetherill plot | | | | | ρ | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | U238/Pb 206 | U238/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | Pb207/Pb 206 | Pb207/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | Pb207/U 235 | Pb207/U 235 uncertainty (2s) | Pb206/U 238 | Pb206/U 238 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/Pb 206 | Age Pb206/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Discordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/U 235 (%) | Concordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/U 235 (%) | Best age | Best age measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/Pb 206 | Age Pb206/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Common Lead fraction | Common Lead fraction uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | |
| Z001 | 927 | 1.581 | 0.093 | 906 | 65.18905 | 0.936921 | 0.049 | 0.001634 | 0.29274 | 0.1024 | 0.003071 | 0.01534 | 0.00022 | 0.17733 | 98.1 | 1.417321 | 98.9 | 2.834643 | 147 | 85.64589 | 0.808898 | 33.26531 | 98.1 | 1.417321 | 98.1 | 1.496061 | 98 | 1.417321 | 97.7 | 59.70886 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z002 | 128.8 | 1.839 | 0.055 | 107 | 72.3589 | 1.566619 | 0.0476 | 0.003898 | 0.23846 | 0.0899 | 0.006378 | 0.01382 | 0.000299 | 0.11851 | 88.5 | 1.889762 | 86.9 | 5.905506 | 60 | 152.4523 | -1.8412 | -47.5 | 88.5 | 2.047242 | 88.6 | 2.047242 | 88.5 | 2.047242 | 89.3 | 72.99463 | -0.0006 | 0.0058 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z003 | 52.6 | 1.444 | 0.067 | 50.9 | 63.97953 | 1.74049 | 0.0493 | 0.006791 | -0.03322 | 0.106 | 0.014173 | 0.01563 | 0.000425 | 0.20022 | 100 | 2.677163 | 100 | 12.9844 | 40 | 339.4741 | 0 | -150 | 100 | 2.677163 | 99.9 | 2.834643 | 99.9 | 2.834643 | 100 | 264.6731 | 0.001 | 0.01 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z004 | 159.7 | 1.039 | 0.04 | 151 | 66.26905 | 1.314017 | 0.0482 | 0.003239 | 0.28164 | 0.0988 | 0.005591 | 0.01509 | 0.000299 | 0.04883 | 96.6 | 1.889762 | 95.3 | 5.196845 | 120 | 141.7506 | -1.36411 | 19.5 | 96.6 | 1.889762 | 96.5 | 2.047242 | 96.4 | 2.047242 | 96.6 | 78.40344 | 0 | 0.0048 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z005 | 213.3 | 2.113 | 0.097 | 201 | 75.70023 | 1.714643 | 0.0551 | 0.003602 | 0.092743 | 0.0993 | 0.005984 | 0.01321 | 0.000299 | 0.27788 | 84.6 | 1.889762 | 95.7 | 5.511806 | 350 | 120.4533 | 11.59875 | 75.82857 | 84.6 | 1.889762 | 83.8 | 1.968502 | 83.8 | 1.968502 | 83.9 | 23.17848 | 0.0091 | 0.0053 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z006 | 175.2 | 2.32 | 0.53 | 2060 | 7.911392 | 0.211919 | 0.0696 | 0.002073 | -0.53377 | 1.221 | 0.054331 | 0.1264 | 0.003386 | 0.86329 | 767 | 19.68502 | 802 | 26.77163 | 889 | 63.93791 | 4.36409 | 13.72328 | 767 | 19.68502 | 761 | 18.89762 | 752 | 20.47242 | 723 | 38.07829 | 0.0072 | 0.0019 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z007 | 438 | 4.5 | 0.36 | 1770 | 17.48252 | 0.288792 | 0.0545 | 0.001229 | 0.25164 | 0.427 | 0.009449 | 0.0572 | 0.000945 | 0.49195 | 358.4 | 5.826766 | 360.7 | 7.007867 | 378 | 51.75045 | 0.637649 | 5.185185 | 358.4 | 5.826766 | 357.4 | 5.905506 | 348.3 | 5.433065 | 290 | 31.30381 | 0.0028 | 0.0012 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z008 | 192 | 4.34 | 0.32 | 5400 | 4.144219 | 0.054093 | 0.0905 | 0.001522 | 0.27702 | 2.966 | 0.051968 | 0.2413 | 0.00315 | 0.48575 | 1393 | 16.53542 | 1404 | 13.38581 | 1428 | 32.20282 | 0.783476 | 2.45098 | 1393 | 16.53542 | 1387 | 17.32282 | 1367 | 13.38581 | 1343 | 21.01955 | 0.0049 | 0.002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z009 | 603 | 6.65 | 0.19 | 127600 | 1.675042 | 0.026511 | 0.2715 | 0.003021 | 0.45163 | 22.25 | 0.330708 | 0.597 | 0.009449 | 0.75466 | 3015 | 38.58264 | 3192 | 14.17321 | 3312 | 17.50112 | 5.545113 | 8.967391 | 3312 | 17.50112 | 2891 | 54.33065 | 2956 | 41.73224 | 3005 | 33.9498 | 0.0527 | 0.0095 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z010 | 199.7 | 1.633 | 0.038 | 1184 | 13.0039 | 0.173096 | 0.0586 | 0.001651 | -0.2257 | 0.619 | 0.01811 | 0.0769 | 0.001024 | 0.4639 | 477.7 | 6.299206 | 487 | 11.81101 | 547 | 68.30475 | 1.909651 | 12.6691 | 477.7 | 6.299206 | 474.2 | 6.141726 | 461 | 6.929127 | 394 | 39.09398 | 0.0505 | 0.0018 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z011 | 58 | 1.652 | 0.039 | 706 | 6.973501 | 0.107215 | 0.0656 | 0.002129 | 0.023223 | 1.293 | 0.040945 | 0.1434 | 0.002205 | 0.45544 | 864 | 12.59841 | 839 | 18.11022 | 76 | 68.10042 | -2.97974 | -13.5348 | 864 | 12.59841 | 861 | 12.59841 | 814 | 14.17321 | 683 | 54.3244 | 0.0026 | 0.0013 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z012 | 176.3 | 1.496 | 0.057 | 316 | 36.12717 | 0.544678 | 0.0492 | 0.00244 | -0.15709 | 0.877 | 0.008661 | 0.02768 | 0.000417 | 0.12375 | 176 | 2.677163 | 173.5 | 7.165347 | 150 | 97.57526 | -1.44092 | -17.3333 | 176 | 2.677163 | 176.1 | 2.834643 | 175.5 | 2.834643 | 176.2 | 45.01695 | -0.0003 | 0.0036 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z013 | 227.7 | 1.446 | 0.052 | 7480 | 3.759398 | 0.044514 | 0.0959 | 0.001285 | 0.25701 | 3.511 | 0.053453 | 0.266 | 0.00315 | 0.581 | 1520 | 15.74802 | 1528 | 11.81101 | 1541 | 25.65755 | 0.52356 | 1.362751 | 1541 | 25.65755 | 1515 | 17.32282 | 1497 | 14.17321 | 1478 | 18.00361 | 0.0035 | 0.0016 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z014 | 385 | 1.593 | 0.034 | 2500 | 11.99041 | 0.24905 | 0.0865 | 0.001581 | 0.1885 | 0.677 | 0.02126 | 0.0834 | 0.001732 | 0.62819 | 516 | 10.23621 | 523 | 12.59841 | 532 | 27.64411 | 1.338432 | 3.007519 | 516 | 10.23621 | 514 | 10.23621 | 498 | 10.23621 | 423 | 36.1134 | 0.0036 | 0.0015 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z015 | 793 | 2.97 | 0.22 | 26700 | 4.025765 | 0.076567 | 0.103 | 0.001222 | 0.26376 | 3.526 | 0.065354 | 0.2484 | 0.004724 | 0.82212 | 1430 | 24.40942 | 1531 | 14.96061 | 1676 | 22.1647 | 6.596995 | 14.6778 | 1676 | 22.1647 | 1411 | 25.98423 | 1418 | 25.98423 | 1435 | 25.20147 | 0.0153 | 0.0028 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z016 | 262 | 1.535 | 0.029 | 236 | 71.07321 | 1.272793 | 0.0474 | 0.003057 | 0.18148 | 0.394 | 0.050433 | 0.01407 | 0.000252 | 0.088371 | 90 | 1.574802 | 88.5 | 5.039365 | 90 | 119.6321 | -1.69492 | 0 | 90 | 1.574802 | 89.9 | 1.635442 | 89.9 | 1.635442 | 89.3 | 46.50939 | -0.0005 | 0.0046 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z017 | 534 | 1.656 | 0.037 | 508 | 66.3131 | 0.831006 | 0.0484 | 0.001782 | 0.91958 | 1.009 | 0.003622 | 0.01508 | 0.000189 | 1.9067 | 96.5 | 1.81101 | 97.5 | 3.307083 | 122 | 83.94735 | 1.025641 | 20.90164 | 96.5 | 1.81101 | 96.4 | 1.81101 | 96.2 | 1.81101 | 93.4 | 51.76088 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z018 | 246 | 1.402 | 0.029 | 286 | 54.40696 | 0.862396 | 0.0483 | 0.002811 | 0.33015 | 0.1204 | 0.005921 | 0.01838 | 0.000291 | -0.19637 | 117.4 | 1.811022 | 116.6 | 5.433065 | 120 | 114.144 | -0.68611 | 12.66677 | 117.4 | 1.811022 | 117.3 | 1.968502 | 117.2 | 1.968502 | 115.7 | 50.55407 | 0.0002 | 0.0042 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z019 | 1310 | 1.997 | 0.039 | 21750 | 6.013229 | 0.07972 | 0.0762 | 0.000978 | 0.52151 | 1.755 | 0.024409 | 0.1663 | 0.002205 | 0.62383 | 991 | 12.59841 | 1028 | 8.661409 | 1096 | 26.20822 | 3.599222 | 9.580292 | 991 | 12.59841 | 986 | 13.38581 | 981 | 11.81101 | 959 | 14.51596 | 0.006 | 0.0014 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z020 | 336 | 1.907 | 0.062 | 465 | 61.38735 | 1.483623 | 0.0628 | 0.003123 | 0.018188 | 1.393 | 0.007008 | 0.01629 | 0.000299 | 0.41559 | 104.1 | 2.440942 | 133.5 | 6.614167 | 640 | 26.20822 | 2.02247 | 83.73438 | 104.1 | 2.440942 | 102.2 | 2.519683 | 102.1 | 2.519683 | 103.2 | 10.91918 | 0.0191 | 0.0048 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z022 | 729 | 3.579 | 0.077 | 9480 | 7.390893 | 0.107533 | 0.0742 | 0.000864 | 0.2611 | 1.381 | 0.020472 | 0.1353 | 0.001969 | 0.74981 | 81.8 | 11.02361 | 88.2 | 9.448809 | 1043 | 24.46539 | 7.256236 | 21.57239 | 81.8 | 11.02361 | 810 | 11.81101 | 812 | 11.81101 | 818 | 16.91376 | 0.0099 | 0.0015 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z023 | 726 | 1.828 | 0.04 | 461 | 92.67841 | 1.555539 | 0.0452 | 0.001773 | 0.08189 | 0.0675 | 0.002598 | 0.01079 | 0.000181 | 0.35641 | 69.2 | 1.81101 | 66.2 | 2.519683 | 10 | 68.11748 | -4.53172 | -9.2 | 69.2 | 1.81101 | 69.3 | 1.81101 | 69.3 | 1.81101 | 69.3 | 16.32993 | -0.0026 | 0.0026 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z024 | 341 | 2.1 | 0.14 | 660 | 93.02326 | 2.998 | 0.138 | 0.01511 | -0.75456 | 0.215 | 0.032283 | 0.01075 | 0.000346 | 0.87201 | 68.9 | 2.204722 | 192 | 24.40942 | 2020 | 188.9843 | 64.11458 | 96.58911 | 68.9 | 2.204722 | 59.9 | 1.02361 | 60.1 | 1.02361 | 68.9 | 2.81519 | 0.017 | 0.025 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z025 | 519 | 2.026 | 0.064 | 526 | 63.5324 | 0.889907 | 0.0481 | 0.002204 | 0.044526 | 0.1053 | 0.004803 | 0.01574 | 0.00022 | 0.48705 | 100.6 | 1.811022 | 116.6 | 5.433065 | 120 | 95.88648 | 0.788955 | 8.545455 | 100.6 | 1.811022 | 100.6 | 1.968502 | 100.5 | 1.968502 | 99.4 | 41.20891 | 0.0004 | 0.0034 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z027 | 124.3 | 1.257 | 0.028 | 185 | 72.04611 | 0.202687 | 0.0809 | 0.007638 | -0.45899 | 0.154 | 0.015748 | 0.01388 | 0.000368 | 0.68392 | 88.8 | 2.440942 | 143 | 13.38581 | 1070 | 181.2277 | 37.9021 | 91.70093 | 88.8 | 2.440942 | 84.7 | 2.204722 | 84.9 | 2.204722 | 88.8 | 7.173125 | 0.0049 | 0.012 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z028 | 356 | 1.66 | 0.14 | 224 | 94.16196 | 3.700179 | 0.0478 | 0.00411 | 0.19674 | 0.706 | 0.005827 | 0.01062 | 0.000417 | 0.21971 | 68.1 | 2.677163 | 68.9 | 5.511806 | 80 | 163.9262 | 1.61103 | 14.875 | 68.1 | 2.677163 | 87.8 | 2.75903 | 68.8 | 2.75903 | 67.2 | 82.41525 | 0.003 | 0.006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z029 | 285.5 | 0.987 | 0.043 | 462 | 63.1331 | 1.161147 | 0.0768 | 0.005377 | 0.002985 | 1.666 | 0.011024 | 0.01584 | 0.000291 | 0.24525 | 101.3 | 1.811022 | 195 | 8.448809 | 980 | 133.9847 | 34.22078 | 89.66327 | 101.3 | 1.811022 | 97.6 | 1.889762 | 97.7 | 1.889762 | 101.3 | 6.06539 | 0.0375 | 0.0086 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z030 | 477.1 | 2.171 | 0.036 | 7510 | 6.281407 | 0.059029 | 0.0754 | 0.002807 | 0.17543 | 1.666 | 0.022047 | 0.1592 | 0.001496 | 0.56144 | 95.2 | 8.661409 | 99.5 | 8.661409 | 1075 | 25.02815 | 4.321608 | 14.41486 | 95.2 | 8.661409 | 947 | 8.661409 | 947 | 8.661409 | 945.1 | 14.10332 | 0.0065 | 0.0014 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z031 | 171 | 1.841 | 0.04 | 663 | 18.11594 | 0.284256 | 0.0543 | 0.002065 | 0.26799 | 4.415 | 0.014173 | 0.0552 | 0.000866 | 0.22316 | 346.2 | 5.433065 | 353 | 9.448809 | 354 | 81.81844 | 1.926346 | 2.20339 | 346.2 | 5.433065 | 345.2 | 5.669286 | 338.9 | 5.511806 | 289 | 42.46995 | 0.0036 | 0.0027 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z032 | 651 | 1.797 | 0.044 | 27500 | 3.729952 | 0.048201 | 0.1204 | 0.001311 | 0.39493 | 4.485 | 0.059055 | 0.2681 | 0.003465 | 0.67473 | 1531 | 17.32282 | 1727 | 11.81101 | 1959 | 19.18971 | 11.34916 | 21.84788 | 1531 | 17.32282 | 1488 | 16.8502 | 1506 | 18.89762 | 1531 | 18.44844 | 0.0314 | 0.0028 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z033 | 88 | 1.434 | 0.035 | 54.1 | 1.21952 | 0.578049 | 0.0585 | 0.007951 | 0.31816 | 0.647 | 0.007717 | 0.0082 | 0.000368 | 0.23251 | 52.6 | 2.519683 | 63 | 7.322827 | 360 | 236.6060 | 16.50794 | 85.38889 | 52.6 | 2.519683 | 51.8 | 2.598423 | 51.2 | 2.598423 | 51.2 | 14.67706 | 0.015 | 0.012 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z034 | 355 | 1.63 | 0.16 | 11640 | 4.045307 | 0.067004 | 0.1089 | 0.001409 | 0.29889 | 3.067 | 0.06063 | 0.2472 | 0.004094 | 0.70381 | 1423</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------|---------|
| Z084 | 307 | 1.825 | 0.08 | 2800 | 8.818342 | 0.128585 | 0.0614 | 0.001356 | 0.33026 | 0.959 | 0.020472 | 0.1134 | 0.001654 | 0.35381 | 692 | 9.448809 | 681 | 10.23621 | 650 | 44.95833 | -1.61527 | -6.46154 | 692 | 9.448809 | 691 | 10.23621 | 668 | 8.661409 | 588 | 33.59243 | 0.00229 | 0.00094 |
| Z085 | 149 | 1.147 | 0.026 | 101 | 97.18173 | 2.007839 | 0.9505 | 0.005341 | 0.1689 | 0.0712 | 0.007087 | 0.01029 | 0.000213 | 0.076361 | 66 | 1.338581 | 69.3 | 6.692907 | 150 | 187.1835 | 4.761905 | 56 | 66 | 1.338581 | 65.7 | 1.496061 | 65.7 | 1.496061 | 65.6 | 70.93244 | 0.0041 | 0.0082 |
| Z086 | 286 | 1.904 | 0.055 | 2520 | 9.466997 | 0.120037 | 0.0642 | 0.001374 | 0.18151 | 0.926 | 0.018898 | 0.1056 | 0.001339 | 0.40957 | 647 | 7.874008 | 664 | 9.448809 | 733 | 46.54363 | 2.560241 | 11.73261 | 647 | 7.874008 | 644 | 7.874008 | 632.1 | 7.480307 | 603 | 25.46663 | 0.0051 | 0.0015 |
| Z087 | 90.8 | 2.842 | 0.094 | 1442 | 6.146281 | 0.095185 | 0.0747 | 0.003025 | -0.0984 | 1.653 | 0.066142 | 0.1627 | 0.000252 | 0.46757 | 972 | 13.38581 | 996 | 27.55903 | 1031 | 79.917 | 2.409639 | 5.722599 | 972 | 13.38581 | 963 | 14.17321 | 933 | 15.74802 | 883 | 36.83297 | 0.0066 | 0.0028 |
| Z088 | 224 | 1.115 | 0.064 | 4880 | 4.526935 | 0.08875 | 0.0786 | 0.001284 | 0.048246 | 2.389 | 0.059055 | 0.2209 | 0.000344 | 0.77198 | 1286 | 22.83462 | 1236 | 17.32282 | 1164 | 30.73114 | -4.04531 | -10.4811 | 1286 | 22.83462 | 1285 | 22.83462 | 1230 | 17.32282 | 1146 | 26.4364 | 0.0058 | 0.00047 |
| Z089 | 340 | 1.572 | 0.033 | 377 | 69.01311 | 1.312584 | 0.0576 | 0.002834 | 0.068808 | 0.1144 | 0.005433 | 0.01449 | 0.000276 | 0.32908 | 92.7 | 1.732282 | 109.7 | 4.881885 | 460 | 95.66548 | 15.49681 | 79.84783 | 92.7 | 1.732282 | 91.6 | 1.732282 | 91.6 | 1.732282 | 92.5 | 15.07198 | 0.0122 | 0.0042 |
| Z090 | 285 | 2.029 | 0.042 | 11820 | 3.31785 | 0.041605 | 0.1045 | 0.001413 | 0.61357 | 4.317 | 0.048819 | 0.3014 | 0.00378 | 0.42703 | 1698 | 18.89762 | 1696 | 9.448809 | 1701 | 24.19911 | -0.11792 | 0.176367 | 1701 | 24.19911 | 1691 | 19.68502 | 1667 | 13.38581 | 1634 | 19.08552 | 0.004 | 0.0017 |
| Z091 | 40.9 | 0.727 | 0.024 | 893 | 5.181347 | 0.109922 | 0.0859 | 0.002701 | -0.02222 | 2.27 | 0.07874 | 0.193 | 0.004094 | 0.61086 | 1137 | 22.04722 | 1197 | 25.19683 | 1325 | 60.4327 | 5.012531 | 14.18868 | 1137 | 22.04722 | 1125 | 22.83462 | 1110 | 22.04722 | 1096 | 39.29519 | 0.0119 | 0.0032 |
| Z092 | 251 | 1.087 | 0.041 | 575 | 53.10674 | 0.755047 | 0.0955 | 0.007256 | 0.007279 | 2.42 | 0.01811 | 0.01883 | 0.000268 | 0.18775 | 120.2 | 1.732282 | 222 | 14.96061 | 1440 | 126.0739 | 4.855866 | 91.65278 | 120.2 | 1.732282 | 113.3 | 1.889762 | 113.6 | 1.889762 | 120.2 | 5.062765 | 0.06 | 0.011 |
| Z093 | 315 | 1.363 | 0.036 | 214 | 92.67841 | 1.555539 | 0.0494 | 0.003241 | 0.20203 | 0.073 | 0.004252 | 0.01079 | 0.000181 | 0.603408 | 69.2 | 1.811011 | 71.3 | 4.015744 | 140 | 150.5295 | 2.945302 | 50.57143 | 69.2 | 1.811011 | 69 | 1.259841 | 69 | 1.259841 | 69.6 | 179.3669 | 0.0022 | 0.0048 |
| Z094 | 190.4 | 1.867 | 0.044 | 171 | 72.86821 | 1.296729 | 0.0499 | 0.003732 | 0.044716 | 0.024 | 0.006457 | 0.01372 | 0.000244 | 0.28621 | 87.8 | 1.574802 | 89.3 | 5.984246 | 160 | 724.9032 | 1.679731 | 45.125 | 87.8 | 1.574802 | 88 | 1.732282 | 87.9 | 1.732282 | 88 | 713.8739 | 0.0024 | 0.0056 |
| Z095 | 329 | 1.266 | 0.036 | 330 | 74.46016 | 1.484304 | 0.0556 | 0.002917 | -0.09498 | 0.1024 | 0.005433 | 0.01343 | 0.000268 | 0.43289 | 86 | 1.732282 | 98.7 | 4.960625 | 380 | 103.9518 | 12.86727 | 77.36842 | 86 | 1.732282 | 85.2 | 1.732282 | 85.2 | 1.732282 | 86 | 18.19278 | 0.0097 | 0.0044 |
| Z096 | 587 | 7.24 | 0.56 | 489 | 78.36991 | 1.209023 | 0.0491 | 0.001726 | 0.2171 | 0.0855 | 0.002677 | 0.01276 | 0.000197 | 0.26025 | 81.7 | 1.259841 | 83.2 | 2.519683 | 149 | 232.0152 | 1.802885 | 45.16779 | 81.7 | 1.259841 | 81.6 | 1.259841 | 81.5 | 1.259841 | 81.2 | 223.3039 | 0.0015 | 0.0025 |
| Z097 | 193 | 2.024 | 0.045 | 1129 | 13.1406 | 0.176754 | 0.0576 | 0.001796 | 0.26439 | 0.599 | 0.016535 | 0.0761 | 0.001024 | 0.18627 | 472.4 | 6.220466 | 475 | 10.23621 | 489 | 68.56287 | 0.547368 | 3.394683 | 472.4 | 6.220466 | 470.9 | 6.535427 | 456.3 | 6.850387 | 389 | 39.34676 | 0.0036 | 0.0021 |
| Z099 | 167.5 | 1.224 | 0.028 | 145 | 75.41478 | 1.209129 | 0.0491 | 0.003333 | 0.026816 | 0.089 | 0.005512 | 0.01326 | 0.000213 | 0.273557 | 84.9 | 1.338581 | 86.2 | 5.118105 | 130 | 300.5964 | 1.508121 | 34.69231 | 84.9 | 1.338581 | 84.9 | 1.417321 | 84.7 | 1.417321 | 83.2 | 279.6623 | 0.0013 | 0.0049 |
| Z100 | 96 | 1.514 | 0.052 | 104 | 92.67841 | 2.434756 | 0.0729 | 0.006858 | 0.26183 | 0.106 | 0.008661 | 0.01079 | 0.000283 | 0.030653 | 69.2 | 1.811022 | 101 | 7.874008 | 900 | 173.4014 | 31.48515 | 92.31111 | 69.2 | 1.811022 | 66.9 | 1.968502 | 67 | 1.968502 | 69.2 | 7.957865 | 0.032 | 0.01 |
| Z101 | 343 | 1.603 | 0.054 | 324 | 76.98229 | 1.539896 | 0.0544 | 0.003499 | 0.059405 | 0.0963 | 0.006622 | 0.01299 | 0.000226 | 0.19808 | 83.2 | 1.653542 | 92.9 | 5.669286 | 340 | 119.9655 | 10.44133 | 75.52941 | 83.2 | 1.653542 | 82.5 | 1.732282 | 82.3 | 1.732282 | 80.8 | 21.16745 | 0.008 | 0.0053 |
| Z102 | 440 | 2.094 | 0.096 | 405 | 72.93946 | 1.21484 | 0.051 | 0.002195 | 0.15973 | 0.0951 | 0.00378 | 0.01371 | 0.000228 | 0.23906 | 87.8 | 1.417321 | 92.1 | 5.343304 | 230 | 106.6491 | 4.668838 | 61.82609 | 87.8 | 1.417321 | 87.5 | 1.496061 | 87.4 | 1.496061 | 87.8 | 71.94636 | 0.0035 | 0.0032 |
| Z103 | 323 | 1.604 | 0.083 | 259 | 94.16196 | 2.727773 | 0.0532 | 0.004051 | -0.10004 | 0.0755 | 0.006622 | 0.01062 | 0.000307 | 0.47336 | 68.1 | 1.968502 | 75.4 | 5.826766 | 260 | 135.4234 | 9.681698 | 73.80769 | 68.1 | 1.968502 | 67.6 | 1.889762 | 67.5 | 1.889762 | 67.2 | 20.64827 | 0.0069 | 0.0063 |
| Z104 | 290 | 0.962 | 0.021 | 279 | 66.0066 | 1.029181 | 0.0486 | 0.002745 | 0.07279 | 1.004 | 0.005344 | 0.01515 | 0.000236 | 0.21781 | 97 | 1.496061 | 96.9 | 4.960625 | 130 | 127.3837 | -0.1032 | 25.38462 | 97 | 1.496061 | 96.9 | 1.574802 | 96.8 | 1.574802 | 97 | 75.83435 | 0.0003 | 0.0041 |
| Z105 | 401 | 1.858 | 0.056 | 11480 | 4.399472 | 0.05639 | 0.0947 | 0.001782 | 0.27362 | 2.906 | 0.054331 | 0.2273 | 0.002913 | 0.39224 | 1320 | 14.96061 | 1389 | 14.17321 | 1514 | 34.32014 | 4.967603 | 12.81374 | 1320 | 14.96061 | 1307 | 16.53542 | 1305 | 14.17321 | 1309 | 16.88408 | 0.0113 | 0.0028 |
| Z106 | 107.4 | 2.3 | 0.094 | 95.9 | 70.27407 | 1.905382 | 0.0477 | 0.003863 | 0.14212 | 0.093 | 0.007008 | 0.01423 | 0.000386 | 0.27771 | 91.1 | 2.440942 | 89.8 | 6.456686 | 80 | 155.1855 | -1.44766 | -18.375 | 91.1 | 2.440942 | 91.2 | 2.519683 | 91.1 | 2.519683 | 90 | 78.56291 | -0.0007 | 0.0055 |
| Z109 | 563 | 0.996 | 0.029 | 345 | 103.0928 | 2.343206 | 0.0492 | 0.002786 | 0.15577 | 0.0638 | 0.003315 | 0.0097 | 0.00022 | 0.31042 | 62.2 | 1.417321 | 62.7 | 2.992123 | 140 | 148.9497 | 0.797448 | 55.57143 | 62.2 | 1.417321 | 62.1 | 1.496061 | 62.1 | 1.496061 | 62.1 | 108.2129 | 0.0019 | 0.0042 |
| Z110 | 154 | 1.389 | 0.027 | 408 | 26.28121 | 0.46228 | 0.0527 | 0.002421 | 0.24596 | 0.272 | 0.011024 | 0.03805 | 0.000669 | 1.4933 | 240.7 | 4.094484 | 244 | 8.661409 | 280 | 105.3646 | 1.352459 | 14.03571 | 240.7 | 4.094484 | 240.3 | 4.330704 | 237.3 | 4.015744 | 233.4 | 60.30306 | 0.0021 | 0.0036 |
| Z111 | 99.5 | 3.87 | 0.11 | 192 | 34.84321 | 0.959543 | 0.0501 | 0.003856 | 0.40256 | 0.199 | 0.013386 | 0.0287 | 0.000787 | 0.1172 | 182.6 | 5.039365 | 182 | 11.02361 | 190 | 149.6831 | -0.32967 | 3.894737 | 182.6 | 5.039365 | 182.6 | 5.354325 | 183 | 5.590546 | 177.2 | 67.32675 | 0.0003 | 0.0058 |
| Z112 | 172 | 1.5 | 0.11 | 509 | 62.73526 | 1.89038 | 0.143 | 0.012837 | -0.34422 | 0.317 | 0.031496 | 0.01594 | 0.000048 | 0.59235 | 101.9 | 3.070863 | 275 | 24.40942 | 2110 | 173.254 | 62.94545 | 95.17062 | 101.9 | 3.070863 | 89.4 | 2.677163 | 89.9 | 2.677163 | 101.9 | 4.285173 | 0.121 | 0.02 |
| Z113 | 350 | 2.469 | 0.097 | 1185 | 21.17298 | 0.264741 | 0.0546 | 0.001704 | 0.062732 | 0.353 | 0.010236 | 0.04723 | 0.000591 | 0.31952 | 297.5 | 3.622044 | 305.9 | 7.795268 | 372 | 70.68179 | 2.745995 | 20.02688 | 297.5 | 3.622044 | 296.4 | 3.700784 | 291.6 | 3.858264 | 270 | 38.98174 | 0.0026 | 0.0023 |
| Z114 | 77.9 | 3.05 | 0.12 | 183 | 32.72251 | 0.733514 | 0.0588 | 0.004391 | 0.25538 | 3.244 | 0.015748 | 0.03056 | 0.000685 | 0.082345 | 194 | 4.251964 | 219 | 12.59841 | 450 | 173.5329 | 1.415553 | 56.88889 | 194 | 4.251964 | 192.1 | 4.569225 | 191.4 | 4.409444 | 189.6 | 100.259 | 0.011 | 0.0065 |
| Z115 | 63.8 | 1.42 | 0.07 | 2080 | 3.94011 | 0.057453 | 0.0959 | 0.002305 | 0.31483 | 3.266 | 0.07559 | 0.2538 | 0.003701 | 0.31472 | 1457 | 18.89762 | 1487 | 18.89762 | 1542 | 48.41573 | 2.017485 | 5.12322 | 1542 | 48.41573 | 1446 | 21.25982 | 1424 | 18.89762 | 1398 | 31.05773 | 0.008 | 0.003 |
| Z116 | 200 | 1.344 | 0.036 | 167 | 73.26007 | 1.563624 | 0.0465 | 0.00341 | 0.26187 | 0.0867 | 0.005512 | 0.01365 | 0.000291 | 0.081765 | 87.4 | 1.889762 | 84.1 | 5.118105 | 30 | 124.3265 | -3.9239 | -59.1333 | 87.4 | 1.889762 | 87.6 | 1.968502 | 87.5 | 1.968502 | 87.5 | 38.88808 | -0.0019 | 0.0051 |
| Z117 | 256 | 1.494 | 0.065 | 1810 | 13.71742 | 0.237061 | 0.073 | 0.001804 | 0.085776 | 0.727 | 0.019685 | 0.0729 | 0.00126 | 0.47574 | 453.4 | 7.480307 | 553 | 11.02361 | 996 | 226.3299 | 18.01085 | 54.47791 | 453.4 | 7.480307 | 444 | 7.599048 | 445.2 | 7.480307 | 452.6 | 22.61317 | 0.0209 | 0.0027 |
| Z118 | 146.1 | 1.803 | 0.06 | 133 | 73.36757 | 1.313911 | 0.0505 | 0.004092 | 0.48743 | 0.0929 | 0.006378 | 0.01363 | 0.000244 | -0.24091 | 87.3 | 1.574802 | 89.8 | 5.905506 | 170 | 226.8344 | 2.783964 | 48.64706 | 87.3 | 1.574802 | 87.1 | 1.811022 | 87.1 | 1.811022 | 87.2 | 13.1348 | 0.0032 | 0.0062 |
| Z119 | 302 | 1.681 | 0.085 | 1777 | 12.90323 | 0.183536 | 0.0582 | 0.001605 | 0.20183 | 0.615 | 0.016535 | 0.0775 | 0.001102 | 0.39236 | 481.2 | 6.692907 | 486 | 10.23621 | 514 | 60.17988 | 0.987654 | 6.381323 | 481.2 | 6.692907 | 477.6 | 7.322827 | 464.1 | 7.165347 | 400 | 33.78784 | 0.004 | 0.0019 |
| Z120 | 143 | 2.414 | 0.098 | 126 | 70.42254 | 1.327694 | 0.0457 | 0.003757 | 0.40719 | 0.896 | 0.006772 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 16YAD202 | | | | | | | | | | Isotopic Ratios + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|--|---|----------|--|---|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Sample | U (ppm) | U/Th | U/Th uncertainty 2SE | 207Pb (cps) | Data for Tera-Wasserburg plot | | | | Data for Wetherill plot | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | U238/Pb 206 | U238/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | Pb207/Pb 206 | Pb207/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | Pb207/U 235 | Pb207/U 235 uncertainty (2s) | Pb206/U 238 | Pb206/U 238 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Discordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/U 235 (%) | Concordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/Pb 206 (%) | Best age | Best age measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Common Lead fraction | Common Lead fraction uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | |
| Z001 | 591 | 7.1 | 0.26 | 1954 | 10.32418 | 0.139387 | 0.0625 | 0.001998 | 0.15719 | 0.832 | 0.029654 | 0.09686 | 0.001308 | 0.27359 | 595.9 | 7.704424 | 614 | 16.40003 | 682 | 74.78349 | 2.947883 | 12.62463 | 595.9 | 7.704424 | 593.4 | 7.798804 | 585.6 | 14.75716 | 557 | 65.21787 | 0.0045 | 0.0014 | | | | | | | |
| Z002 | 257 | 6.21 | 0.16 | 777 | 10.30928 | 0.140109 | 0.0596 | 0.002834 | 0.40559 | 0.794 | 0.031529 | 0.097 | 0.001318 | -0.14687 | 597.1 | 7.757904 | 592 | 17.48461 | 569 | 102.143 | -0.86149 | -4.93849 | 597.1 | 7.757904 | 595.6 | 7.950514 | 576.6 | 14.76966 | 512 | 87.75446 | 0.0026 | 0.0014 | | | | | | | |
| Z003 | 682 | 1.41 | 0.12 | 213 | 78.30854 | 1.518103 | 0.0486 | 0.00441 | 0.054886 | 0.085 | 0.005938 | 0.01277 | 0.000248 | 0.19967 | 81.8 | 1.60523 | 82.7 | 5.582671 | 130 | 366.3726 | 1.088271 | 37.07692 | 81.8 | 1.60523 | 81.8 | 1.60523 | 81.7 | 2.750057 | 81.9 | 346.8151 | 0.0009 | 0.0047 | | | | | | | |
| Z004 | 308 | 1.342 | 0.035 | 858 | 10.81081 | 0.167923 | 0.0601 | 0.002636 | 0.26469 | 0.774 | 0.030559 | 0.0925 | 0.001437 | 0.23385 | 570.5 | 8.438319 | 581 | 17.33546 | 609 | 100.3771 | 1.807229 | 6.321839 | 570.5 | 8.438319 | 568.2 | 8.664527 | 556.1 | 15.36676 | 498 | 88.54641 | 0.0035 | 0.0016 | | | | | | | |
| Z005 | 349 | 2.045 | 0.037 | 2110 | 5.980861 | 0.098045 | 0.074 | 0.002279 | 0.39248 | 1.699 | 0.058243 | 0.1672 | 0.002741 | 0.27824 | 996 | 15.5182 | 1007 | 21.84926 | 1035 | 62.90822 | 1.092354 | 3.768116 | 996 | 15.5182 | 993 | 15.5182 | 993 | 21.15727 | 950 | 54.79073 | 0.0035 | 0.0015 | | | | | | | |
| Z006 | 364 | 1.438 | 0.052 | 1770 | 7.137759 | 0.136638 | 0.0729 | 0.002836 | 0.27722 | 1.396 | 0.056098 | 0.1401 | 0.002682 | 0.30397 | 845 | 15.27336 | 886 | 23.61609 | 1001 | 83.77509 | 4.62754 | 15.58442 | 845 | 15.27336 | 839 | 15.92908 | 878 | 21.41742 | 820 | 65.87766 | 0.0066 | 0.0023 | | | | | | | |
| Z007 | 641 | 1.237 | 0.041 | 10630 | 3.415301 | 0.059832 | 0.1151 | 0.001791 | 0.1902 | 4.635 | 0.159459 | 0.2928 | 0.00513 | -0.77803 | 1655 | 25.31326 | 1754 | 28.55465 | 1880 | 29.56775 | 5.644242 | 11.96809 | 1880 | 29.56775 | 1634 | 27.19083 | 1646 | 33.50027 | 1661 | 32.56151 | 0.015 | 0.0028 | | | | | | | |
| Z008 | 1013 | 2.247 | 0.031 | 4590 | 8.510638 | 0.151492 | 0.0758 | 0.002515 | 0.81791 | 1.216 | 0.042433 | 0.1175 | 0.002092 | -0.442 | 716 | 11.99436 | 807 | 19.29819 | 1075 | 79.18097 | 11.27633 | 33.39535 | 716 | 11.99436 | 706 | 13.27044 | 708 | 20.11616 | 714 | 57.76164 | 0.0152 | 0.0036 | | | | | | | |
| Z009 | 878 | 5.19 | 0.35 | 3320 | 12.34568 | 0.328827 | 0.087 | 0.002375 | 0.35132 | 0.968 | 0.038954 | 0.081 | 0.002157 | 0.6755 | 502 | 12.93139 | 686 | 19.65239 | 1354 | 288.5686 | 26.82216 | 62.92467 | Discordant | Discordant | 484 | 12.93139 | 487 | 19.15715 | 502 | 286.6284 | 0.0371 | 0.0027 | | | | | | | |
| Z010 | 589 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 14330 | 3.388682 | 0.085271 | 0.1455 | 0.002394 | 0.087418 | 5.9 | 0.232659 | 0.2951 | 0.007426 | 0.86159 | 1665 | 36.74266 | 1957 | 33.75635 | 2291 | 31.76977 | 14.9208 | 27.32431 | Discordant | Discordant | 1592 | 38.88242 | 1623 | 43.44918 | 1665 | 40.21092 | 0.0507 | 0.0042 | | | | | | | |
| Z011 | 126 | 3.308 | 0.097 | 357 | 11.65501 | 0.196373 | 0.0599 | 0.004213 | 0.24784 | 0.704 | 0.03735 | 0.0858 | 0.001446 | 0.10076 | 530.8 | 8.515759 | 539 | 22.10162 | 570 | 162.1479 | 1.521336 | 6.877193 | 530.8 | 8.515759 | 528.3 | 8.79311 | 511 | 15.80449 | 438 | 137.7554 | 0.0049 | 0.0035 | | | | | | | |
| Z012 | 520 | 13.4 | 2.6 | 1750 | 10.77586 | 0.265158 | 0.0601 | 0.00201 | -0.20946 | 0.768 | 0.033105 | 0.0928 | 0.002284 | 0.78995 | 572 | 13.2327 | 577 | 18.84177 | 597 | 74.82794 | 0.866551 | 4.187605 | 572 | 13.2327 | 570 | 13.2327 | 559 | 17.80258 | 525 | 64.64364 | 0.0025 | 0.0011 | | | | | | | |
| Z013 | 68.8 | 2.247 | 0.068 | 558 | 5.747126 | 0.096058 | 0.0818 | 0.005256 | -0.30382 | 1.95 | 0.111337 | 0.174 | 0.002908 | 0.49933 | 1034 | 15.7466 | 1090 | 38.11935 | 1200 | 138.6195 | 5.137615 | 13.83333 | 1034 | 15.7466 | 1019 | 15.16494 | 999 | 25.66836 | 968 | 109.0871 | 0.0129 | 0.0045 | | | | | | | |
| Z014 | 167.9 | 2.068 | 0.048 | 427 | 11.37656 | 0.295483 | 0.0516 | 0.009291 | 0.42192 | 0.602 | 0.008094 | 0.00879 | 0.000226 | -0.3001 | 56.4 | 1.400734 | 60.9 | 7.691544 | 200 | 29.28417 | 7.389163 | 7.18 | 56.4 | 1.400734 | 56.1 | 1.689632 | 56.1 | 2.384293 | 56.4 | 183.3463 | 0.004 | 0.01 | | | | | | | |
| Z015 | 313 | 0.962 | 0.028 | 15150 | 2.136752 | 0.032739 | 0.191 | 0.002981 | 0.39826 | 12.29 | 0.406325 | 0.468 | 0.007171 | 0.48167 | 2474 | 31.43053 | 2625 | 31.02986 | 2748 | 26.78513 | 5.752381 | 9.970888 | 2748 | 26.78513 | 2410 | 37.37751 | 2450 | 39.54279 | 245 | 31.70368 | 0.0317 | 0.0059 | | | | | | | |
| Z016 | 129 | 1.45 | 0.29 | 175 | 24.09058 | 0.457565 | 0.0728 | 0.008122 | 0.17294 | 0.424 | 0.036093 | 0.04151 | 0.007088 | 0.057703 | 262.1 | 4.895809 | 347 | 26.00822 | 860 | 214.6227 | 24.46686 | 69.52326 | 262.1 | 4.895809 | 256.6 | 5.025788 | 254.7 | 10.10889 | 258.2 | 137.0118 | 0.0273 | 0.0099 | | | | | | | |
| Z017 | 1170 | 2.241 | 0.065 | 6570 | 6.60066 | 0.086055 | 0.0712 | 0.001383 | 0.001704 | 1.484 | 0.048949 | 0.1515 | 0.001985 | 0.48883 | 909.6 | 11.05552 | 923 | 19.94023 | 960 | 40.05637 | 1.451788 | 5.25 | 909.6 | 11.05552 | 907.1 | 11.18681 | 901.8 | 19.34701 | 893 | 33.93071 | 0.0029 | 0.0011 | | | | | | | |
| Z019 | 614 | 2.11 | 0.064 | 4250 | 5.970149 | 0.085938 | 0.0744 | 0.001754 | 0.37808 | 1.718 | 0.057339 | 0.1675 | 0.002411 | 0.3106 | 998 | 13.29083 | 1014 | 23.08499 | 1046 | 49.69401 | 1.577909 | 4.58991 | 998 | 13.29083 | 995 | 13.29083 | 981.8 | 15.62599 | 963 | 42.49087 | 0.0037 | 0.0014 | | | | | | | |
| Z020 | 172 | 1.307 | 0.039 | 64 | 78.61635 | 2.171516 | 0.0531 | 0.008241 | 0.24356 | 0.892 | 0.009096 | 0.01272 | 0.000351 | -0.27378 | 81.4 | 2.229373 | 89 | 9.038489 | 250 | 245.965 | 8.539326 | 67.44 | 81.4 | 2.229373 | 81.1 | 2.374806 | 80.9 | 3.96333 | 81.1 | 146.8746 | 0.0069 | 0.0091 | | | | | | | |
| Z021 | 94.5 | 0.912 | 0.032 | 329 | 9.891197 | 0.19441 | 0.0539 | 0.005091 | 0.82069 | 0.012 | 0.054632 | 0.1011 | 0.000987 | -0.58265 | 62.1 | 12.09973 | 613 | 35.81214 | 520 | 181.9532 | -1.30506 | -19.4231 | 62.1 | 12.09973 | 62.1 | 13.45821 | 606 | 19.18357 | 552 | 119.0182 | 0.0 | 0.0062 | | | | | | | |
| Z022 | 523 | 1.221 | 0.098 | 136 | 99.60159 | 1.967114 | 0.0464 | 0.004556 | -0.12614 | 0.064 | 0.004039 | 0.01004 | 0.000298 | 0.34937 | 64.4 | 1.2921 | 63.1 | 3.85243 | 40 | 149.143 | -2.06022 | -61 | 64.4 | 1.2921 | 64.2 | 1.175007 | 64.1 | 2.077242 | 64.5 | 115.3979 | -0.0012 | 0.0039 | | | | | | | |
| Z023 | 145.8 | 1.513 | 0.067 | 43.1 | 91.74312 | 2.225536 | 0.0473 | 0.008465 | 0.16151 | 0.074 | 0.00808 | 0.0109 | 0.000264 | 0.194167 | 69.9 | 1.676967 | 68.6 | 7.595478 | 30 | 358.2033 | -1.89504 | -133 | 69.9 | 1.676967 | 70 | 1.818851 | 69.9 | 2.077066 | 69.9 | 299.3011 | -0.0003 | 0.0089 | | | | | | | |
| Z024 | 317 | 1.49 | 0.1 | 808 | 13.29787 | 0.338888 | 0.0595 | 0.002754 | 0.20869 | 0.615 | 0.026497 | 0.0752 | 0.001916 | 0.54222 | 467 | 11.35481 | 485 | 16.60896 | 569 | 119.0946 | 3.71134 | 17.92619 | 467 | 11.35481 | 465 | 11.35481 | 453 | 15.02123 | 401 | 106.9464 | 0.0059 | 0.0019 | | | | | | | |
| Z026 | 149 | 1.676 | 0.021 | 55.3 | 101.626 | 2.828244 | 0.069 | 0.013913 | -0.20847 | 0.095 | 0.016782 | 0.00984 | 0.002274 | 0.36358 | 63.1 | 1.717203 | 91 | 14.42074 | 620 | 284.8336 | 30.65994 | 89.82258 | 63.1 | 1.717203 | 61.6 | 2.009972 | 61.5 | 3.263267 | 63.5 | 27.95976 | 62.8 | 27.95976 | 0.028 | 0.0119 | | | | | |
| Z027 | 290 | 2.692 | 0.038 | 905 | 10.53075 | 0.138131 | 0.0597 | 0.002625 | 0.10983 | 0.779 | 0.031186 | 0.09496 | 0.001246 | 0.18203 | 584.8 | 7.341595 | 584 | 17.8296 | 573 | 97.7869 | -0.13699 | -0.50934 | 584.8 | 7.341595 | 582.8 | 7.341595 | 562.4 | 15.3706 | 479 | 88.36102 | 0.0034 | 0.0012 | | | | | | | |
| Z028 | 304 | 5.203 | 0.095 | 899 | 10.84599 | 0.150186 | 0.0586 | 0.00251 | 0.12933 | 0.743 | 0.028347 | 0.0922 | 0.001277 | 0.27625 | 568.7 | 6.822488 | 563 | 16.6026 | 538 | 92.11432 | -0.10243 | -7.00623 | 568.7 | 6.822488 | 567.3 | 7.732525 | 548.2 | 14.79457 | 469 | 84.21347 | 0.0024 | 0.0011 | | | | | | | |
| Z029 | 209 | 1.203 | 0.017 | 52.9 | 111.9821 | 2.578256 | 0.0498 | 0.008279 | 0.20302 | 0.061 | 0.00679 | 0.00893 | 0.000206 | -0.40452 | 57.3 | 1.334835 | 59.8 | 6.465474 | 120 | 330.4082 | 4.180602 | 32.25 | 57.3 | 1.334835 | 57.1 | 1.404896 | 57.1 | 2.166877 | 57.3 | 265.3695 | 0.0032 | 0.0089 | | | | | | | |
| Z030 | 394 | 2.785 | 0.069 | 1343 | 10.30928 | 0.162339 | 0.0608 | 0.002281 | 0.13091 | 0.861 | 0.031422 | 0.097 | 0.002157 | 0.35258 | 596.8 | 8.960562 | 602 | 17.60945 | 620 | 84.29067 | 0.863787 | 3.741935 | 596.8 | 8.960562 | 594.8 | 9.017465 | 579.7 | 15.52576 | 530 | 73.18823 | 0.0036 | 0.0011 | | | | | | | |
| Z031 | 310 | 2.082 | 0.098 | 120 | 69.90134 | 1.218798 | 0.0448 | 0.004937 | 0.32057 | 0.1011 | 0.0075 | 0.01642 | 0.000329 | -0.24588 | 105 | 2.071066 | 97.4 | 6.899801 | 20 | 20.47483 | -7.80287 | -425 | 105 | 2.071066 | 105.4 | 2.273327 | 105.3 | 3.43544 | 104.3 | 77.4126 | -0.0043 | 0.0051 | | | | | | | |
| Z032 | 203.1 | 1.96 | 0.1 | 56.8 | 95.41985 | 2.158912 | 0.0458 | 0.006682 | -0.1948 | 0.063 | 0.006535 | 0.01048 | 0.000277 | 0.44644 | 67.2 | 1.630784 | 0 | 20.02624 | 0 | 200.2662 | -3.88028 | HNAME? | 67.2 | 1.630784 | 67.4 | 1.735245 | 67.4 | 1.735245 | 67.3 | 4.72916 | 67.3 | 132.7819 | -0.0024 | 0.0064 | | | | | |
| Z033 | 456 | 1.506 | 0.039 | 1166 | 13.15789 | 0.217556 | 0.0576 | 0.00249 | 0.34166 | 0.652 | 0.024053 | 0.076 | 0.001257 | 0.11163 | 472.4 | 7.71405 | 477 | 15.41307 | 496 | 939.31502 | 4.964361 | 4.758065 | 472.4 | 7.71405 | 471.2 | 8.019449 | 462.2 | 13.56926 | 433 | 79.07334 | 0.0029 | 0.0013 | | | | | | | |
| Z035 | 258 | 1.426 | 0.062 | 66.7 | 102.6694 | 2.212839 | 0.0486 | 0.007626 | 0.17293 | 0.6051 | 0.007203 | 0.00974 | 0.000201 | 0.045809 | 62.5 | 1.294062 | 63.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------|----------|--------|--------|
| Z084 | 3830 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 2090 | 50.83884 | 1.194562 | 0.0488 | 0.001594 | 0.24184 | 0.1329 | 0.005302 | 0.01967 | 0.000462 | 0.58807 | 125.5 | 2.930716 | 126.6 | 4.729734 | 152 | 79.96762 | 0.868878 | 17.43421 | 125.5 | 2.930716 | 125.5 | 3.000749 | 125.2 | 4.437565 | 122.5 | 64.6087 | 0.0004 | 0.0016 | | |
| Z085 | 193 | 1.026 | 0.014 | 74 | 73.80074 | 1.409929 | 0.05 | 0.007134 | 0.005031 | 0.093 | 0.009105 | 0.01355 | 0.000259 | 0.17931 | 86.8 | 1.635306 | 90 | 8.29504 | 150 | 1534.232 | 3.555556 | 42.13333 | 86.8 | 1.635306 | 86.5 | 1.766529 | 86.4 | 2.969256 | 85.8 | 1525.296 | 0.003 | 0.0075 | | |
| Z086 | 177 | 1.053 | 0.015 | 624 | 10 | 0.134466 | 0.0608 | 0.003398 | 0.14525 | 0.834 | 0.039111 | 0.1 | 0.001345 | 0.12092 | 614.2 | 7.992141 | 613 | 21.63029 | 600 | 120.8812 | -0.19576 | -2.36667 | 614.2 | 7.992141 | 611.5 | 8.234763 | 585 | 16.41553 | 489 | 101.3277 | 0.0052 | 0.0023 | | |
| Z087 | 668 | 9.83 | 0.15 | 28100 | 2.547771 | 0.040995 | 0.1836 | 0.002272 | 0.014832 | 9.93 | 0.335132 | 0.3925 | 0.006316 | 0.79756 | 2134 | 29.05588 | 2426 | 31.25709 | 2684 | 21.75622 | 12.03627 | 20.4918 | Discordant | Discordant | 2027 | 31.4338 | 2080 | 36.02146 | 2134 | 26.02524 | 0.0588 | 0.0035 | | |
| Z088 | 47.1 | 1.738 | 0.034 | 2570 | 2.014504 | 0.02979 | 0.1871 | 0.005359 | 0.29925 | 12.79 | 0.444751 | 0.4964 | 0.007341 | 0.25111 | 2598 | 31.54841 | 2662 | 32.50975 | 2712 | 47.78913 | 2.404207 | 4.20354 | 2712 | 47.78913 | 2564 | 36.09463 | 2575 | 35.50865 | 2586 | 43.58211 | 0.016 | 0.0055 | | |
| Z089 | 590 | 1.28 | 0.1 | 1830 | 11.91895 | 0.249095 | 0.0623 | 0.002031 | -0.05849 | 0.726 | 0.029997 | 0.0839 | 0.001753 | 0.64359 | 520 | 10.22754 | 553 | 17.48903 | 674 | 85.81258 | 5.96745 | 22.84866 | 520 | 10.22754 | 516 | 10.22754 | 514 | 15.53661 | 510 | 77.04103 | 0.0061 | 0.0015 | | |
| Z090 | 257 | 1.132 | 0.023 | 272 | 30.15682 | 0.52967 | 0.0555 | 0.004276 | 0.41609 | 0.252 | 0.013395 | 0.03316 | 0.000582 | -0.15607 | 210.3 | 3.622331 | 228 | 10.63555 | 390 | 1773.86 | 7.763158 | 46.07692 | 210.3 | 3.622331 | 208.9 | 3.938056 | 208 | 6.929274 | 206.2 | 1770.911 | 0.0069 | 0.0042 | | |
| Z091 | 305 | 1.317 | 0.031 | 69.4 | 125.1564 | 2.818885 | 0.0464 | 0.006593 | 0.26575 | 0.0521 | 0.00498 | 0.00799 | 0.00018 | -0.06225 | 51.3 | 1.165341 | 51.4 | 4.738108 | 50 | 225.4878 | 0.194553 | -2.6 | 51.3 | 1.165341 | 51.3 | 1.235079 | 51.2 | 1.876452 | 51.1 | 161.3866 | -0.0009 | 0.0066 | | |
| Z093 | 122.5 | 1.323 | 0.03 | 47.4 | 75.64297 | 2.105475 | 0.0508 | 0.009079 | 0.35379 | 0.091 | 0.010599 | 0.01322 | 0.000368 | -0.12385 | 84.7 | 2.315235 | 88 | 9.788869 | 140 | 539.4592 | 3.75 | 39.5 | 84.7 | 2.315235 | 84.4 | 2.607434 | 84.3 | 3.481659 | 83.1 | 499.111 | 0.004 | 0.01 | | |
| Z094 | 278 | 1.54 | 0.23 | 712 | 12.8041 | 0.328074 | 0.0582 | 0.002862 | -0.3107 | 0.629 | 0.032826 | 0.0781 | 0.002001 | 0.74717 | 485 | 12.14209 | 493 | 20.33753 | 515 | 114.8559 | 1.622718 | 5.825243 | 485 | 12.14209 | 483 | 11.43199 | 472 | 16.17761 | 421 | 99.78646 | 0.0037 | 0.0022 | | |
| Z095 | 70.3 | 1.99 | 0.35 | 212 | 10.91703 | 0.206624 | 0.0577 | 0.004762 | 0.18407 | 0.739 | 0.043893 | 0.0916 | 0.001734 | 0.10696 | 565 | 9.836965 | 558 | 24.93572 | 500 | 173.2585 | -1.25448 | -13 | 565 | 9.836965 | 563 | 10.47788 | 544 | 16.09627 | 460 | 145.0143 | 0.0017 | 0.0039 | | |
| Z096 | 1190 | 2.599 | 0.085 | 247 | 132.626 | 5.058503 | 0.0527 | 0.005422 | -0.69592 | 0.0554 | 0.007128 | 0.00754 | 0.000288 | 0.88042 | 48.4 | 1.885818 | 54.4 | 6.501611 | 250 | 123.5528 | 11.02941 | 80.64 | 48.4 | 1.885818 | 47.8 | 1.585783 | 47.8 | 2.197533 | 47.9 | 36.3203 | 0.0073 | 0.007 | | |
| Z097 | 187 | 1.418 | 0.064 | 74 | 69.06077 | 1.781665 | 0.0503 | 0.007637 | 0.18532 | 0.099 | 0.010664 | 0.01448 | 0.000374 | 0.002285 | 92.7 | 2.350673 | 95 | 9.844309 | 140 | 1515.549 | 2.421053 | 33.78571 | 92.7 | 2.350673 | 92.4 | 2.566294 | 92.4 | 3.634615 | 92.7 | 1503.723 | 0.0031 | 0.0088 | | |
| Z098 | 40.2 | 3.106 | 0.058 | 255 | 5.737235 | 0.101814 | 0.0723 | 0.00549 | 0.45616 | 1.728 | 0.085492 | 0.1743 | 0.030093 | -0.16378 | 1036 | 16.96921 | 1013 | 32.44176 | 950 | 156.0594 | -2.27048 | -0.95263 | 1036 | 16.96921 | 1031 | 17.597 | 979 | 26.02629 | 858 | 138.2119 | 0.006 | 0.0025 | | |
| Z099 | 593 | 5.584 | 0.066 | 1420 | 11.77856 | 0.168572 | 0.0578 | 0.002127 | 0.3146 | 0.676 | 0.024853 | 0.0849 | 0.001215 | 0.13553 | 525.1 | 7.353154 | 523 | 15.09949 | 510 | 81.46961 | -0.40153 | -2.96078 | 525.1 | 7.353154 | 524 | 7.512062 | 510.1 | 13.73993 | 458 | 68.5415 | 0.0028 | 0.0013 | | |
| Z100 | 959 | 1.025 | 0.019 | 301 | 74.6826 | 1.297288 | 0.0487 | 0.003753 | 0.31848 | 0.0895 | 0.004972 | 0.01339 | 0.000233 | -0.0714 | 85.7 | 1.441243 | 86.9 | 4.673916 | 130 | 303.1847 | 1.380898 | 34.07692 | 85.7 | 1.441243 | 85.6 | 1.564986 | 85.2 | 2.816504 | 80.8 | 288.1059 | 0.0014 | 0.004 | | |
| Z101 | 1020 | 8.8 | 3 | 195 | 127.7139 | 2.809356 | 0.0475 | 0.004398 | 0.18486 | 0.051 | 0.003435 | 0.00783 | 0.000172 | 0.096008 | 50.3 | 1.091245 | 50.5 | 3.3417 | 80 | 324.8452 | 0.39604 | 37.125 | 50.3 | 1.091245 | 50.2 | 1.160093 | 50.2 | 1.806089 | 50.3 | 305.5704 | 0.0006 | 0.0046 | | |
| Z102 | 243 | 0.863 | 0.027 | 34.3 | 171.2329 | 4.980385 | 0.0498 | 0.009988 | 0.21915 | 0.0394 | 0.004948 | 0.00584 | 0.00017 | -0.12103 | 37.5 | 1.019296 | 39 | 4.8653 | 100 | 263.0316 | 3.846154 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 1.019296 | 37.4 | 1.175432 | 37.4 | 1.60198 | 37.4 | 130.5553 | 0.004 | 0.011 | | |
| Z103 | 320 | 1.748 | 0.064 | 1120 | 9.242144 | 0.129083 | 0.0638 | 0.002932 | -0.0415 | 0.952 | 0.04323 | 0.1082 | 0.001511 | 0.29385 | 662.4 | 8.849872 | 677 | 22.29529 | 711 | 102.0152 | 2.156573 | 6.835443 | 662.4 | 8.849872 | 658.6 | 8.950186 | 638.2 | 16.82868 | 567 | 83.15803 | 0.0059 | 0.0024 | | |
| Z104 | 97.4 | 0.941 | 0.016 | 1798 | 2.994012 | 0.084222 | 0.11 | 0.003822 | -0.01364 | 5.03 | 0.230398 | 0.334 | 0.009395 | 0.77271 | 1855 | 46.74406 | 1818 | 38.18137 | 1792 | 62.40004 | -2.0352 | -3.51563 | 1792 | 62.40004 | 1849 | 47.47449 | 1790 | 40.57459 | 1734 | 58.09324 | 0.0033 | 0.002 | | |
| Z106 | 52.5 | 1.433 | 0.023 | 423 | 5.51572 | 0.097421 | 0.0745 | 0.004523 | 0.36837 | 1.856 | 0.08142 | 0.1813 | 0.003202 | 0.017881 | 1074 | 17.80943 | 1062 | 29.13919 | 1027 | 122.2799 | -1.12994 | -4.57644 | 1074 | 17.80943 | 1069 | 18.44223 | 1023 | 25.39906 | 943 | 107.7778 | 0.0046 | 0.0023 | | |
| Z107 | 37 | 1 | 0.11 | 117 | 10.6383 | 0.2996 | 0.0581 | 0.00737 | 0.2663 | 0.745 | 0.071356 | 0.094 | 0.002647 | 0.011076 | 579 | 15.40555 | 557 | 42.98689 | 470 | 267.7763 | -3.94973 | -23.1915 | 579 | 15.40555 | 580 | 16.86568 | 577 | 21.09661 | 565 | 182.7734 | -0.0014 | 0.0086 | | |
| Z108 | 189 | 1.237 | 0.031 | 586 | 11.38952 | 0.197197 | 0.0576 | 0.003196 | 0.096945 | 0.697 | 0.03344 | 0.0878 | 0.00152 | 0.35705 | 542.7 | 9.138214 | 535 | 19.55624 | 486 | 116.965 | -1.43925 | -11.6667 | 542.7 | 9.138214 | 541 | 9.138214 | 515 | 15.2855 | 399 | 100.2285 | 0.0039 | 0.002 | | |
| Z109 | 158 | 1.127 | 0.014 | 1891 | 4.340278 | 0.063941 | 0.0852 | 0.002728 | 0.54887 | 2.167 | 0.089517 | 0.2304 | 0.003394 | 0.004428 | 1336 | 17.68123 | 1327 | 24.91859 | 1312 | 61.93947 | -0.67822 | -1.82927 | 1336 | 17.68123 | 1333 | 18.12663 | 1305 | 24.91859 | 1260 | 55.86052 | 0.0029 | 0.0017 | | |
| Z110 | 147 | 2.744 | 0.071 | 703 | 8.169935 | 0.228313 | 0.0687 | 0.003542 | 0.028619 | 1.16 | 0.05945 | 0.1224 | 0.003421 | 0.60244 | 744 | 19.66459 | 777 | 27.51864 | 865 | 117.2777 | 4.247104 | 13.98844 | 744 | 19.66459 | 739 | 19.66459 | 727 | 25.06622 | 696 | 101.0944 | 0.0069 | 0.0027 | | |
| Z111 | 681 | 4.211 | 0.055 | 2510 | 9.386146 | 0.120951 | 0.0599 | 0.001675 | 0.35624 | 0.882 | 0.029466 | 0.10654 | 0.001373 | 0.21255 | 652.6 | 7.990567 | 641.5 | 15.95423 | 594 | 57.77059 | -1.73032 | -9.86532 | 652.6 | 7.990567 | 651.8 | 8.075467 | 633.1 | 15.4488 | 567 | 51.74109 | 0.0008 | 0.00055 | | |
| Z113 | 383 | 0.915 | 0.075 | 73.6 | 136.0544 | 3.013705 | 0.0464 | 0.006591 | 0.19395 | 0.0482 | 0.004868 | 0.00735 | 0.000163 | 0.1001 | 47.2 | 1.07501 | 47.6 | 4.704475 | 60 | 235.8823 | 0.840336 | 21.33333 | 47.2 | 1.07501 | 47.2 | 1.144835 | 47.2 | 1.742438 | 47.2 | 160.1042 | -0.0007 | 0.0069 | | |
| Z114 | 457 | 2.02 | 0.21 | 98 | 106.6223 | 2.759749 | 0.0492 | 0.006241 | 0.34514 | 0.0531 | 0.004471 | 0.00791 | 0.001368 | -0.11882 | 50.8 | 1.094024 | 52.4 | 4.303126 | 130 | 272.9032 | 3.053435 | 60.92308 | 50.8 | 1.094024 | 50.7 | 1.232594 | 50.7 | 1.898918 | 50.8 | 29.91159 | 770 | 182.8975 | 0.0104 | 0.0058 |
| Z115 | 427 | 0.89 | 0.21 | 107 | 106.6098 | 3.340872 | 0.0484 | 0.005598 | 0.026891 | 0.0624 | 0.005086 | 0.00938 | 0.000294 | 0.35355 | 60.2 | 1.925141 | 61.3 | 4.836083 | 120 | 2856.197 | 1.794454 | 49.83333 | 60.2 | 1.925141 | 60.1 | 1.925141 | 60.1 | 2.554152 | 60.3 | 283.059 | 0.0017 | 0.0056 | | |
| Z116 | 479 | 1.926 | 0.034 | 1490 | 10.29866 | 0.145053 | 0.0595 | 0.002138 | 0.40764 | 0.796 | 0.028738 | 0.0971 | 0.001368 | 0.001721 | 597.6 | 8.05422 | 594 | 16.1161 | 574 | 76.45699 | -0.60606 | -4.1115 | 597.6 | 8.05422 | 596.2 | 8.206355 | 577.3 | 14.6659 | 505 | 66.82942 | 0.0023 | 0.0012 | | |
| Z117 | 26.6 | 3.63 | 0.12 | 153 | 6.738544 | 0.196584 | 0.0731 | 0.007156 | 0.084098 | 1.49 | 0.104656 | 0.1484 | 0.004329 | 0.31216 | 891 | 24.57369 | 914 | 41.30718 | 940 | 213.3682 | 2.516411 | 5.212766 | 891 | 24.57369 | 883 | 25.30704 | 848 | 29.91159 | 770 | 182.8975 | 0.0104 | 0.0058 | | |
| Z118 | 534 | 0.788 | 0.01 | 1194 | 12.93661 | 0.191209 | 0.0569 | 0.00226 | 0.47295 | 0.605 | 0.022193 | 0.0773 | 0.001143 | -0.0806 | 480 | 6.855813 | 480 | 13.98601 | 473 | 88.36576 | 0 | -1.47992 | 480 | 6.855813 | 478.8 | 7.018032 | 464.9 | 12.45756 | 397 | 76.59822 | 0.0028 | 0.0012 | | |
| Z119 | 208 | 0.774 | 0.024 | 35.3 | 137.5516 | 4.153519 | 0.0488 | 0.009347 | 0.1062 | 0.0489 | 0.005858 | 0.00727 | 0.00022 | 0.10581 | 46.7 | 1.431432 | 48.2 | 5.694184 | 100 | 461.5328 | 3.112033 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 1.431432 | 46.6 | 1.505323 | 46.6 | 2.013089 | 46.7 | 409.6548 | 0.0024 | 0.0095 | | |
| Z120 | 577 | 1.026 | 0.092 | 493 | 27.43484 | 0.525927 | 0.0502 | 0.002933 | 0.28378 | 0.251 | 0.01151 | 0.03645 | 0.000699 | 0.18674 | 230.8 | 4.384705 | 227.3 | 9.207678 | 196 | 121.2392 | -1.53982 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 16YAD203 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Isotopic Ratios + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|-------|---|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Sample | U (ppm) | U/Th | U/Th uncertainty 2SE | 207Pb (cps) | Data for Tera-Wasserburg plot | | | | | Data for Wetherill plot | | | | | ρ | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | U238/Pb 206 | U238/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | Pb207/Pb 206 | Pb207/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | Pb207/U 235 | Pb207/U 235 uncertainty (2s) | Pb206/U 238 | Pb206/U 238 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Discordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/U 235 (%) | Concordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/Pb 206 (%) | Best age | Best age measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Common Lead fraction | Common Lead fraction uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z001 | 667 | 2.05 | 0.068 | 405 | 44.5236 | 0.876217 | 0.0503 | 0.002126 | 0.33044 | 0.1551 | 0.00705 | 0.02246 | 0.000442 | -0.13629 | 143.2 | 2.801227 | 146.2 | 6.218832 | 200 | 86.61409 | 2.051984 | 28.4 | 143.2 | 2.802127 | 142.9 | 2.906392 | 142.7 | 3.684599 | 142.1 | 1.968502 | 0.0019 | 0.0035 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z002 | 26.2 | 4.61 | 0.12 | 21.6 | 34.96503 | 1.270105 | 0.0542 | 0.006535 | 0.48587 | 0.211 | 0.024124 | 0.0286 | 0.001039 | -0.07898 | 181.5 | 6.424684 | 191 | 20.10837 | 300 | 228.3462 | 4.973822 | 39.5 | 181.5 | 6.424684 | 180.5 | 6.928461 | 180.5 | 7.518418 | 179.4 | 6.614167 | 0.006 | 0.01 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z003 | 356 | 1.489 | 0.036 | 135 | 120.6273 | 3.203447 | 0.079 | 0.011811 | -0.72426 | 0.091 | 0.015109 | 0.00829 | 0.00022 | 0.87834 | 53.2 | 1.426714 | 87 | 13.52925 | 990 | 275.5903 | 38.85057 | 94.62626 | 53.2 | 1.426714 | 51.2 | 1.362246 | 51.2 | 2.252982 | 53.2 | 1.181101 | 0.04 | 0.018 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z004 | 827 | 1.059 | 0.061 | 168 | 125.6281 | 2.573992 | 0.0469 | 0.002441 | 0.19058 | 0.0513 | 0.002787 | 0.00796 | 0.000163 | -0.03115 | 51.12 | 1.034915 | 50.8 | 2.698064 | 80 | 102.3621 | -0.62992 | 36.1 | 51.12 | 1.034915 | 51.08 | 1.083642 | 51.03 | 1.36718 | 51.08 | 0.645669 | -0.0004 | 0.004 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z005 | 190 | 0.835 | 0.031 | 61.2 | 94.87666 | 2.447669 | 0.058 | 0.005591 | -0.12052 | 0.085 | 0.008883 | 0.01054 | 0.000272 | 0.28573 | 67.6 | 1.743438 | 82 | 8.087383 | 460 | 188.9762 | 17.56609 | 85.30435 | 67.6 | 1.743438 | 66.5 | 1.743438 | 66.5 | 2.326921 | 67.6 | 1.417321 | 0.0113 | 0.008 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z006 | 1280 | 1.551 | 0.034 | 268 | 138.1215 | 3.073046 | 0.0566 | 0.007559 | -0.18802 | 0.0552 | 0.0079 | 0.00724 | 0.000161 | 0.31929 | 46.53 | 1.024258 | 54.3 | 7.348156 | 430 | 244.0942 | 14.30939 | 89.17907 | 46.53 | 1.024258 | 45.7 | 1.134443 | 45.7 | 1.506255 | 46.52 | 0.748031 | 0.011 | 0.012 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z007 | 183 | 1.535 | 0.086 | 43.1 | 126.5823 | 4.35321 | 0.0621 | 0.007795 | 0.18183 | 0.067 | 0.0088 | 0.0079 | 0.000272 | 0.029484 | 50.8 | 1.74989 | 68 | 8.786811 | 530 | 244.0942 | 25.29412 | 90.41509 | 50.8 | 1.74989 | 49.1 | 2.11188 | 49.1 | 2.462325 | 49.6 | 2.125982 | 0.02 | 0.013 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z008 | 237 | 0.822 | 0.026 | 712 | 10.77586 | 0.196251 | 0.0609 | 0.002047 | 0.23391 | 0.779 | 0.031651 | 0.0928 | 0.001069 | 0.078219 | 572.3 | 9.891773 | 583 | 18.17207 | 609 | 70.86027 | 1.835334 | 6.026273 | 572.3 | 9.891773 | 569.6 | 10.06821 | 553.3 | 12.78841 | 494 | 30.70863 | 0.005 | 0.0026 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z009 | 166.6 | 1.788 | 0.022 | 62.2 | 74.46016 | 1.897056 | 0.0521 | 0.005276 | 0.39654 | 0.095 | 0.008937 | 0.01343 | 0.000342 | -0.20511 | 86 | 2.159816 | 91 | 8.134919 | 200 | 181.1022 | 5.494505 | 57 | 86 | 2.159816 | 85.6 | 2.353059 | 85.6 | 2.837588 | 85.6 | 1.732282 | 0.0054 | 0.0084 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z010 | 481 | 1.495 | 0.092 | 190 | 62.93266 | 1.906523 | 0.0493 | 0.003386 | 0.072512 | 0.1075 | 0.008035 | 0.01589 | 0.000481 | 0.27892 | 101.6 | 3.079832 | 103.3 | 7.296654 | 140 | 125.9841 | 1.645692 | 27.42857 | 101.6 | 3.079832 | 101.5 | 3.148518 | 101.5 | 3.520732 | 101.2 | 2.519683 | 0.0016 | 0.0057 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z011 | 142 | 1.296 | 0.018 | 29.6 | 120.1923 | 3.469956 | 0.0501 | 0.007244 | 0.19241 | 0.057 | 0.007984 | 0.00832 | 0.00024 | -0.03491 | 53.4 | 1.494095 | 55.6 | 7.665047 | 80 | 228.3462 | 3.956835 | 33.25 | 53.4 | 1.494095 | 53.2 | 1.698034 | 53.2 | 1.903299 | 53.4 | 1.259841 | 0.001 | 0.011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z012 | 903 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 519 | 59.52381 | 1.347796 | 0.064 | 0.003543 | -0.17158 | 0.149 | 0.01061 | 0.0168 | 0.00028 | 0.4469 | 107.4 | 2.422076 | 140 | 4.645819 | 680 | 110.2361 | 23.28571 | 54.20588 | 107.4 | 2.422076 | 105.2 | 2.363779 | 105.2 | 3.55219 | 107.6 | 1.811022 | 0.0205 | 0.006 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z013 | 1275 | 2.616 | 0.085 | 823 | 41.8235 | 0.694619 | 0.0504 | 0.001024 | 0.21175 | 0.1661 | 0.00513 | 0.02391 | 0.000397 | 0.11369 | 152.3 | 2.49292 | 156 | 4.442748 | 209 | 43.30704 | 2.371975 | 27.12919 | 152.3 | 2.49292 | 152.1 | 2.526272 | 151.7 | 3.557259 | 149.8 | 2.677163 | 0.019 | 0.0017 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z014 | 211 | 1.092 | 0.019 | 53 | 93.28358 | 2.43565 | 0.0437 | 0.004252 | 0.18365 | 0.0663 | 0.006494 | 0.01072 | 0.00028 | 0.059389 | 68.7 | 1.817719 | 64.8 | 6.60739 | 40 | 173.2282 | -0.61852 | -71.75 | 68.7 | 1.817719 | 69 | 1.883057 | 69 | 2.150669 | 68.7 | 1.496061 | -0.048 | 0.007 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z015 | 74.9 | 1.571 | 0.057 | 18.9 | 103.9501 | 4.534515 | 0.049 | 0.007874 | -0.05714 | 0.166 | 0.01129 | 0.00962 | 0.00042 | 0.2539 | 61.7 | 2.684967 | 64 | 10.33959 | 40 | 267.7163 | 3.59375 | -54.25 | 61.7 | 2.684967 | 61.5 | 2.758994 | 61.5 | 2.979766 | 60.7 | 2.759033 | 0.003 | 0.013 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z016 | 877 | 1.477 | 0.034 | 40400 | 2.091613 | 0.03683 | 0.1808 | 0.001417 | 0.20495 | 11.91 | 0.037028 | 0.4781 | 0.000419 | 0.6497 | 2518 | 36.72131 | 2600 | 23.69742 | 2659 | 13.38581 | 3.153846 | 5.302745 | 2659 | 13.38581 | 245.2 | 36.8192 | 254.6 | 24.40942 | 0.0128 | 0.0044 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z017 | 152 | 1.585 | 0.073 | 383 | 12.06273 | 0.266675 | 0.0579 | 0.002756 | 0.083012 | 0.65 | 0.03492 | 0.0829 | 0.001833 | 1.95651 | 514 | 10.8411 | 506 | 21.76277 | 490 | 102.3621 | -1.58103 | -4.89796 | 514 | 10.8411 | 512 | 11.42582 | 495 | 13.81659 | 433 | 33.8523 | 0.0022 | 0.004 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z018 | 710 | 8.84 | 0.14 | 2010 | 10.97574 | 0.189561 | 0.0509 | 0.000866 | 0.16141 | 0.745 | 0.021788 | 0.09111 | 0.001574 | 0.4411 | 562.1 | 9.323299 | 562 | 12.74853 | 563 | 33.07083 | -0.01779 | 0.159858 | 562.1 | 9.323299 | 561 | 9.323299 | 550.3 | 11.84082 | 521 | 14.17321 | 0.0019 | 0.00095 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z019 | 396 | 1.047 | 0.068 | 1013 | 12.22494 | 0.225459 | 0.0491 | 0.00189 | -0.3169 | 0.652 | 0.02739 | 0.0818 | 0.001509 | 0.52267 | 506.7 | 8.920241 | 508 | 16.95049 | 497 | 66.92907 | 0.25906 | -1.95171 | 506.7 | 8.920241 | 505.1 | 8.83231 | 489.6 | 11.40993 | 410 | 27.59033 | 0.0026 | 0.0019 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z020 | 189 | 1.495 | 0.081 | 78.1 | 65.31679 | 1.721447 | 0.0578 | 0.00378 | -0.09603 | 0.104 | 0.008991 | 0.01531 | 0.00043 | 0.3109 | 98 | 2.583464 | 100 | 8.180741 | 170 | 157.4802 | 2 | 42.35294 | 98 | 2.583464 | 97.6 | 2.583464 | 97.7 | 3.073162 | 98.3 | 2.04742 | 0.012 | 0.0061 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z021 | 120 | 0.754 | 0.033 | 115.9 | 28.40909 | 0.68482 | 0.0514 | 0.003386 | -0.01355 | 0.249 | 0.017515 | 0.0352 | 0.000849 | 0.23809 | 223 | 5.264995 | 224 | 14.18574 | 210 | 125.9841 | 0.446429 | -6.19048 | 223 | 5.264995 | 222.6 | 5.32646 | 219.6 | 5.930795 | 194 | 14.17321 | 0.0018 | 0.0054 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z022 | 200 | 1.085 | 0.035 | 206 | 26.08242 | 0.488655 | 0.0504 | 0.002756 | 0.13511 | 0.265 | 0.015449 | 0.03834 | 0.000718 | 0.094262 | 242.5 | 4.435132 | 237 | 12.07778 | 200 | 110.2361 | -2.32068 | -21.25 | 242.5 | 4.435132 | 242.7 | 4.57732 | 242.7 | 4.57732 | 224 | 10.23621 | -0.001 | 0.0045 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z024 | 130 | 1.275 | 0.021 | 51.6 | 69.58942 | 2.077515 | 0.053 | 0.006299 | 0.34549 | 0.07 | 0.013614 | 0.01437 | 0.000429 | -0.23483 | 91.9 | 2.735245 | 102 | 12.02849 | 280 | 220.4722 | 9.901961 | 67.18757 | 91.9 | 2.735245 | 90.3 | 2.872345 | 90.4 | 3.38807 | 91.9 | 2.36202 | 0.007 | 0.011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z025 | 186 | 1.743 | 0.018 | 1244 | 5.773672 | 0.101768 | 0.0723 | 0.001339 | 0.30454 | 1.736 | 0.052113 | 0.1732 | 0.000353 | 0.2858 | 1029 | 16.77887 | 1021 | 19.9502 | 990 | 37.00784 | -0.78353 | -3.003 | 1029 | 16.77887 | 1027 | 16.77887 | 1004 | 17.68805 | 957 | 22.8462 | 0.0021 | 0.011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z026 | 301 | 0.997 | 0.028 | 49.8 | 144.7178 | 3.820006 | 0.0454 | 0.00378 | 0.42363 | 0.249 | 0.003838 | 0.00691 | 0.00182 | -0.18291 | 44.4 | 1.517617 | 43.6 | 3.679185 | 30 | 157.8802 | -1.83486 | -48 | 44.4 | 1.517617 | 44.4 | 1.288967 | 44.4 | 1.482094 | 43.3 | 1.81101 | -0.018 | 0.0063 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z027 | 118.6 | 0.9 | 0.028 | 1039 | 4.914005 | 0.089161 | 0.0799 | 0.00189 | 0.18547 | 0.3431 | 0.079273 | 0.2035 | 0.003692 | 0.20807 | 1194 | 19.80888 | 1191 | 24.94864 | 1181 | 47.24405 | -0.25189 | -1.10076 | 1194 | 19.80888 | 1189 | 20.25861 | 1157 | 21.80203 | 1113 | 25.98423 | 0.0046 | 0.0023 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z028 | 380 | 0.755 | 0.087 | 129 | 129.199 | 3.873927 | 0.088 | 0.022047 | -0.63572 | 0.1 | 0.032367 | 0.00774 | 0.000502 | 0.83401 | 49.7 | 3.273121 | 94 | 28.42721 | 90 | 48.61362 | 14.26647 | 90 | 48.61362 | 920 | 45.19664 | 47.7 | 1.29626 | 45.8 | 2.191047 | 53.9 | 1.609394 | 54.2 | 0.976631 | 0.001 | 0.0067 | | | | | | | | |
| Z029 | 568 | 1.484 | 0.018 | 133 | 118.0638 | 2.502424 | 0.0525 | 0.004016 | 0.21375 | 0.0611 | 0.004857 | 0.00847 | 0.000518 | -0.05121 | 54.37 | 1.129626 | 60.1 | 4.613266 | 260 | 149.6061 | 9.53411 | 79.08846 | 54.37 | 1.129626 | 54.8 | 1.29626 | 54.8 | 1.91047 | 53.9 | 1.609394 | 54.2 | 0.976631 | 0.001 | 0.0067 | | | | | | | | | |
| Z030 | 1640 | 1.207 | 0.078 | 360 | 103.9501 | 2.643539 | 0.0445 | 0.00189 | 0.20035 | 0.0581 | 0.002997 | 0.00962 | 0.000245 | 0.43038 | 91.7 | 1.564433 | 57.3 | 2.832305 | 40 | 78.74008 | -7.67888 | -54.25 | 91.7 | 1.564433 | 62 | 1.628512 | 61.7 | 1.918841 | 60.7 | 2.28462 | 0.004 | 0.0031 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z031 | 151 | 0.943 | 0.033 | 78.6 | 69.15629 | 1.926815 | 0.072 | 0.007874 | -0.11917 | 0.145 | 0.019195 | 0.01446 | 0.000403 | 0.24064 | 92.6 | 2.604979 | 135 | 16.02808 | 820 | 204.7242 | 31.40741 | 88.70732 | 92.6 | 2.604979 | 89.8 | 2.739547 | 89.8 | 3.79547 | 89.8 | 2.440942 | 0.031 | 0.014 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z032 | 181 | 1.552 | 0.055 | 529 | 10.4712 | 0.227835 | 0.0573 | 0.001496 | 0.10736 | 0.356 | 0.026958 | 0.0955 | 0.002078 | 0.34479 | 588 | 12.12545 | 571 | 15.56779 | 490 | 56.69286 | -2.97723 | -19.2698 | 588 | 12.12545 | 587 | 12.12545 | 559 | 13.86132 | 468 | 37.00784 | 0.0016 | 0.0014 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z033 | 290 | 4.74 | 0.41 | 398 | 21.34472 | 0.422153 | 0.0475 | 0.002205 | 0.32874 | 0.75 | 0.015656 | 0.04685 | 0.000927 | 0.1005 | 295.1 | 5.716062 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|--------|----------|------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|
| Z081 | 429 | 0.989 | 0.026 | 75.3 | 136.2398 | 3.225722 | 0.0453 | 0.003386 | -0.01873 | 0.0459 | 0.003775 | 0.00734 | 0.000174 | 0.26469 | 47.1 | 1.119496 | 45.5 | 3.691038 | 0 | 133.8581 | -3.51648 | #NAME? | 47.1 | 1.119496 | 47.2 | 1.119496 | 47.2 | 1.119496 | 47.2 | 1.348689 | 47.1 | 0.866141 | -0.0021 | 0.0057 |
| Z082 | 328 | 0.811 | 0.049 | 73 | 125.7862 | 2.844858 | 0.0541 | 0.007244 | 0.17319 | 0.0563 | 0.007593 | 0.00795 | 0.00018 | 0.001017 | 51.1 | 1.157432 | 55.1 | 7.196975 | 220 | 228.3462 | 7.259528 | 76.77273 | 51.1 | 1.157432 | 50.6 | 1.27955 | 50.7 | 1.619951 | 50.9 | 0.866141 | 0.009 | 0.012 | | |
| Z083 | 413 | 1.251 | 0.021 | 118 | 91.65903 | 2.008397 | 0.0503 | 0.003386 | 0.27164 | 0.0752 | 0.005184 | 0.01091 | 0.000239 | -0.01545 | 70 | 1.522763 | 73.4 | 4.85503 | 170 | 125.9841 | 4.632153 | 58.82353 | 70 | 1.522763 | 69.7 | 1.640368 | 69.7 | 2.027195 | 70 | 1.102361 | 0.0036 | 0.0055 | | |
| Z086 | 210.3 | 0.957 | 0.023 | 1562 | 5.611672 | 0.119531 | 0.0787 | 0.001811 | -0.26131 | 1.912 | 0.070751 | 0.1782 | 0.003796 | 0.6523 | 1057 | 20.4361 | 1083 | 24.42043 | 1154 | 45.66925 | 2.400739 | 8.405546 | 1057 | 20.4361 | 1052 | 20.98986 | 1043 | 21.51877 | 1039 | 19.68502 | 0.0052 | 0.0019 | | |
| Z087 | 383 | 1.053 | 0.012 | 132.3 | 78.86435 | 1.707953 | 0.0522 | 0.003465 | 0.12079 | 0.0913 | 0.00687 | 0.01268 | 0.000275 | 0.15775 | 81.2 | 1.752923 | 88.4 | 6.30042 | 240 | 125.9841 | 8.144796 | 66.16667 | 81.2 | 1.752923 | 80.8 | 1.810343 | 80.7 | 2.382412 | 81.2 | 1.338581 | 0.006 | 0.006 | | |
| Z088 | 552 | 3.38 | 0.34 | 3800 | 5.640158 | 0.100101 | 0.0724 | 0.000787 | 0.36203 | 1.761 | 0.046056 | 0.1773 | 0.003147 | 0.40424 | 1052 | 17.44072 | 1033 | 17.34263 | 993 | 22.83462 | -1.8393 | -5.94159 | 1052 | 17.44072 | 1051 | 17.44072 | 1026.3 | 16.9267 | 975 | 18.11022 | 0.0048 | 0.00044 | | |
| Z089 | 95.5 | 2.145 | 0.033 | 26.1 | 87.10801 | 2.675727 | 0.047 | 0.008661 | 0.24599 | 0.073 | 0.013493 | 0.01148 | 0.000353 | -0.20277 | 73.6 | 2.257335 | 70 | 12.69994 | 60 | 267.7163 | -5.14286 | -22.6667 | 73.6 | 2.257335 | 73 | 2.466042 | 73.6 | 2.85456 | 73 | 2.362202 | 0 | 0.014 | | |
| Z090 | 441 | 1.184 | 0.038 | 231 | 75.87253 | 4.237327 | 0.089 | 0.025984 | -0.838 | 0.152 | 0.054445 | 0.01318 | 0.000736 | 0.91359 | 84.4 | 4.663392 | 155 | 50.48941 | 820 | 377.9524 | 45.54839 | 89.70732 | 84.4 | 4.663392 | 78.9 | 2.209801 | 78.7 | 3.637597 | 82.2 | 6.062986 | 0.051 | 0.042 | | |
| Z091 | 192 | 0.931 | 0.016 | 68.8 | 75.3012 | 1.689888 | 0.0508 | 0.004331 | 0.28645 | 0.0923 | 0.007932 | 0.01328 | 0.000298 | -0.10131 | 85.1 | 1.906915 | 89.2 | 7.360868 | 180 | 157.4802 | 4.596413 | 52.72222 | 85.1 | 1.906915 | 84.7 | 2.026703 | 84.5 | 2.538183 | 83 | 2.519683 | 0.004 | 0.0071 | | |
| Z092 | 165 | 1.137 | 0.025 | 44.6 | 92.25092 | 2.557045 | 0.0464 | 0.005591 | 0.38598 | 0.0678 | 0.007721 | 0.01084 | 0.0003 | -0.13634 | 69.5 | 1.955465 | 66.2 | 7.319799 | 10 | 196.8502 | -4.98489 | -595 | 69.5 | 1.955465 | 69.6 | 2.090321 | 69.6 | 2.348841 | 69 | 1.496061 | -0.0014 | 0.0091 | | |
| Z093 | 205 | 0.85 | 0.026 | 90.1 | 69.30007 | 1.747182 | 0.0596 | 0.005118 | 0.00414 | 0.115 | 0.009818 | 0.01443 | 0.000364 | 0.25668 | 92.4 | 2.342744 | 110 | 8.995728 | 470 | 165.3542 | 16 | 80.34043 | 92.4 | 2.342744 | 90.9 | 2.406709 | 90.8 | 3.126999 | 90.5 | 2.440942 | 0.0155 | 0.0086 | | |
| Z095 | 67.2 | 1.584 | 0.051 | 22.7 | 74.40476 | 2.37493 | 0.0464 | 0.00685 | -0.24764 | 0.087 | 0.013537 | 0.01344 | 0.000429 | 0.39854 | 86.1 | 2.761277 | 83 | 12.73871 | 40 | 236.2202 | -3.73494 | -115.25 | 86.1 | 2.761277 | 86.2 | 2.691923 | 86.2 | 3.022383 | 86.1 | 2.440942 | -0.002 | 0.011 | | |
| Z096 | 630 | 0.86 | 0.019 | 130 | 126.7427 | 3.377283 | 0.0494 | 0.003071 | 0.22102 | 0.0534 | 0.003458 | 0.00789 | 0.00021 | 0.12754 | 50.7 | 1.340095 | 52.8 | 3.294881 | 150 | 110.2361 | 3.977273 | 66.2 | 50.7 | 1.340095 | 50.2 | 1.340095 | 50.1 | 1.625189 | 50.7 | 1.811101 | 0.0031 | 0.0049 | | |
| Z097 | 480 | 1.009 | 0.068 | 214 | 66.0066 | 1.780311 | 0.0618 | 0.005906 | -0.22613 | 0.131 | 0.014495 | 0.01515 | 0.000409 | 0.46892 | 97 | 2.574908 | 124 | 12.89049 | 510 | 165.3542 | 21.77419 | 80.98039 | 97 | 2.574908 | 95.1 | 2.510289 | 95 | 3.411159 | 95.4 | 3.307083 | 0.018 | 0.01 | | |
| Z098 | 635 | 1.201 | 0.092 | 200 | 126.2626 | 3.152467 | 0.074 | 0.009449 | -0.08911 | 0.082 | 0.011187 | 0.00792 | 0.000198 | 0.35526 | 50.8 | 1.277828 | 79 | 10.39073 | 760 | 236.2202 | 35.6962 | 93.31579 | 50.8 | 1.277828 | 49.5 | 1.40714 | 49.5 | 2.140607 | 50.8 | 1.023621 | 0.035 | 0.015 | | |
| Z099 | 389 | 2.845 | 0.058 | 1103 | 11.42857 | 0.21216 | 0.0616 | 0.001732 | -0.10356 | 0.745 | 0.031208 | 0.0875 | 0.001624 | 0.45684 | 540.9 | 9.622618 | 563 | 18.02687 | 639 | 59.84246 | 3.9254 | 15.35211 | 540.9 | 9.622618 | 537.7 | 9.622618 | 527 | 12.77294 | 503 | 20.47242 | 0.0062 | 0.0025 | | |
| Z101 | 820 | 0.881 | 0.039 | 691 | 114.8106 | 3.207454 | 0.205 | 0.01811 | -0.36114 | 0.248 | 0.025078 | 0.00871 | 0.000243 | 0.48113 | 55.9 | 1.514487 | 222 | 21.0008 | 2740 | 173.2282 | 74.81982 | 97.95985 | 55.9 | 1.514487 | 44.5 | 1.580592 | 44.7 | 4.8688 | 55.9 | 1.259841 | 0.202 | 0.03 | | |
| Z103 | 3850 | 4.14 | 0.2 | 2590 | 38.77472 | 0.691007 | 0.04895 | 0.000764 | 0.21208 | 0.1742 | 0.005124 | 0.02579 | 0.00046 | 0.3439 | 164.1 | 2.910206 | 163 | 4.450699 | 143 | 34.64563 | -0.67485 | -14.7552 | 164.1 | 2.910206 | 164.1 | 2.910206 | 162.2 | 3.900579 | 131 | 11.81101 | 0.0007 | 0.0012 | | |
| Z104 | 402 | 1.257 | 0.076 | 89.9 | 119.0476 | 2.865771 | 0.0502 | 0.004567 | 0.45831 | 0.0573 | 0.004984 | 0.0084 | 0.000202 | -0.24931 | 53.9 | 1.305864 | 56.4 | 4.817889 | 30 | 165.3542 | 4.432624 | 64.06667 | 53.9 | 1.305864 | 53.8 | 1.432648 | 53.8 | 1.739211 | 53.9 | 1.023621 | 0.004 | 0.0074 | | |
| Z105 | 176 | 1.837 | 0.089 | 45.8 | 100.4016 | 2.958015 | 0.0473 | 0.005433 | 0.41466 | 0.0633 | 0.006775 | 0.00996 | 0.000293 | -0.24057 | 63.9 | 1.844319 | 62 | 6.530304 | 30 | 196.8502 | -3.06452 | -113 | 63.9 | 1.844319 | 64 | 2.04971 | 63.9 | 2.290517 | 63.4 | 1.574802 | -0.0001 | 0.0089 | | |
| Z106 | 1080 | 0.877 | 0.022 | 212 | 130.3781 | 3.216059 | 0.0492 | 0.002362 | -0.04012 | 0.0522 | 0.003155 | 0.00767 | 0.000189 | 0.40365 | 49.3 | 1.200735 | 51.6 | 3.066101 | 150 | 94.48809 | 4.457364 | 67.13333 | 49.3 | 1.200735 | 49.1 | 1.200735 | 49.1 | 1.502857 | 49.1 | 0.944881 | 0.003 | 0.004 | | |
| Z107 | 175.6 | 1.363 | 0.02 | 1338 | 5.24109 | 0.100983 | 0.0763 | 0.001654 | 0.4881 | 1.977 | 0.060962 | 0.1908 | 0.003676 | 0.019082 | 1125 | 20.04942 | 1107 | 20.58913 | 1095 | 43.30704 | -1.62602 | -2.73973 | 1125 | 20.04942 | 1123 | 20.04942 | 1090 | 19.13772 | 1044 | 31.49603 | 0.0021 | 0.0013 | | |
| Z108 | 553 | 1.42 | 0.081 | 4690 | 4.854369 | 0.090931 | 0.0793 | 0.000945 | 0.27583 | 2.24 | 0.06616 | 0.206 | 0.003859 | 0.58912 | 1207 | 20.86094 | 1192 | 20.59033 | 1178 | 22.83462 | -1.25839 | -2.4618 | 1207 | 20.86094 | 1206 | 20.86094 | 1182 | 20.59033 | 1145 | 17.32282 | 0.0086 | 0.00057 | | |
| Z109 | 380 | 0.934 | 0.036 | 132.7 | 73.6377 | 1.512101 | 0.0491 | 0.002598 | -0.03702 | 0.0923 | 0.005767 | 0.01358 | 0.000279 | 0.29865 | 86.9 | 1.759511 | 89.4 | 5.345107 | 150 | 102.3621 | 2.796421 | 42.06667 | 86.9 | 1.759511 | 86.8 | 1.813306 | 86.8 | 2.355753 | 86.3 | 1.338581 | 0.002 | 0.0045 | | |
| Z110 | 311 | 1.433 | 0.039 | 318 | 26.4131 | 0.531672 | 0.0509 | 0.002441 | -0.03501 | 0.266 | 0.01474 | 0.03786 | 0.000762 | 0.30161 | 239.6 | 4.746452 | 238 | 12.08379 | 210 | 94.48809 | -0.67227 | -14.0952 | 239.6 | 4.746452 | 238 | 4.746452 | 238 | 5.909336 | 230 | 7.716528 | 0.0003 | 0.0039 | | |
| Z111 | 1198 | 4.544 | 0.078 | 3570 | 10.5042 | 0.18518 | 0.0588 | 0.000787 | 0.30473 | 0.775 | 0.022895 | 0.0952 | 0.001678 | 0.42601 | 586 | 9.888838 | 582 | 12.95336 | 566 | 32.28343 | -0.68729 | -3.53557 | 586 | 9.888838 | 585.1 | 9.92982 | 571.1 | 12.02014 | 518 | 19.68502 | 0.0048 | 0.00077 | | |
| Z112 | 240 | 1.259 | 0.031 | 84 | 70.97232 | 1.601332 | 0.0461 | 0.003307 | 0.16578 | 0.0891 | 0.00663 | 0.01409 | 0.000318 | 0.043201 | 90.2 | 2.016778 | 86.4 | 6.137208 | 10 | 125.9841 | -4.39815 | -802 | 90.2 | 2.016778 | 90.4 | 2.13621 | 90.4 | 2.539354 | 89.6 | 1.732282 | -0.0021 | 0.0054 | | |
| Z113 | 263 | 1.143 | 0.018 | 93.1 | 72.20217 | 1.614222 | 0.0485 | 0.003307 | 0.33062 | 0.0918 | 0.006278 | 0.01385 | 0.00031 | -0.11385 | 88.7 | 1.943462 | 88.9 | 5.78285 | 110 | 125.9841 | 0.224972 | 19.36364 | 88.7 | 1.943462 | 88.6 | 2.061127 | 88.4 | 2.530445 | 87 | 1.338581 | 0.0172 | 0.007 | | |
| Z114 | 1029 | 1.301 | 0.05 | 260 | 125.1564 | 2.915557 | 0.0604 | 0.004252 | 0.10882 | 0.0663 | 0.005118 | 0.00799 | 0.000186 | 0.13654 | 51.3 | 1.219897 | 65 | 4.796059 | 530 | 141.7321 | 21.07692 | 90.32075 | 51.3 | 1.219897 | 50.4 | 1.219897 | 50.4 | 1.743037 | 51.2 | 0.944881 | 0.0162 | 0.0095 | | |
| Z115 | 352 | 0.99 | 0.12 | 65 | 182.1449 | 3.328163 | 0.0608 | 0.006299 | 0.14192 | 0.0442 | 0.004297 | 0.00549 | 0.000221 | 0.20007 | 35.3 | 1.440234 | 43.7 | 4.214154 | 480 | 196.8502 | 19.22197 | 92.64583 | 35.3 | 1.440234 | 34.7 | 1.440234 | 34.7 | 1.669158 | 35.3 | 1.338581 | 0.0162 | 0.0095 | | |
| Z116 | 106.5 | 0.913 | 0.023 | 38.2 | 117.7856 | 3.728708 | 0.081 | 0.011024 | 0.31343 | 0.0494 | 0.012011 | 0.00849 | 0.000269 | -0.12525 | 54.5 | 1.705792 | 90 | 11.2079 | 910 | 283.4643 | 39.44444 | 94.01099 | 54.5 | 1.705792 | 52.2 | 1.987794 | 52.2 | 2.716011 | 54.5 | 1.496061 | 0.045 | 0.018 | | |
| Z117 | 1020 | 0.695 | 0.048 | 180 | 135.6852 | 4.037598 | 0.0466 | 0.00252 | -0.31434 | 0.0475 | 0.003263 | 0.00737 | 0.000219 | 0.53258 | 47.3 | 1.447191 | 47.1 | 3.177086 | 50 | 102.3621 | -0.42463 | 5.4 | 47.3 | 1.447191 | 47.3 | 1.379189 | 47.3 | 1.592507 | 47.4 | 1.259841 | -0.0004 | 0.0041 | | |
| Z118 | 488 | 2.009 | 0.039 | 486 | 27.83964 | 0.523056 | 0.0519 | 0.001969 | 0.084568 | 0.257 | 0.011846 | 0.03592 | 0.000675 | 0.2526 | 227.5 | 4.212016 | 232 | 9.230221 | 270 | 78.74008 | 1.939655 | 15.74074 | 227.5 | 4.212016 | 227 | 4.259586 | 225 | 5.51037 | 209 | 11.81101 | 0.0022 | 0.0031 | | |
| Z119 | 1273 | 2.43 | 0.14 | 1237 | 28.68617 | 0.49825 | 0.052 | 0.001339 | 0.29172 | 0.2487 | 0.008718 | 0.03486 | 0.000605 | 0.098386 | 220.9 | 3.74588 | 225.3 | 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 176kAt08 | | | | | | | | | | Isotopic Ratios + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--|----------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|------------------|---|--|---|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | Data for Tera-Wasserburg plot | | | | | Data for Wetherill plot | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | |
| Sample | U (ppm) | U/Th | U/Th uncertainty 2SE | 207Pb (cps) | U238/Pb 206 | | U238/Pb 207 | | Pb207/Pb 206 | | ρ | Pb207/U 235 | | Pb206/U 238 | | ρ | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Discordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/U 235 (%) | Concordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/Pb 206 (%) | Best age | Best age measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Common Lead fraction | Common Lead fraction uncertainty (2s) | | | | | |
| | | | | | U238/Pb 206 | U238/Pb 207 | Pb207/Pb 206 | Pb207/U 235 | Pb206/U 238 | Pb206/U 238 | | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb206/U 238 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | | | |
| Z001 | 88 | 47.31.2 | 0.043 | 56 | 64.30868 | 3.58891 | 0.0447 | 0.006496 | 0.16524 | 0.096 | 0.012782 | 0.01555 | 0.000861 | 0.10286 | 99.5 | 5.455199 | 92 | 11.86228 | 60 | 210.5593 | -8.2 | -65.8 | 99.5 | 5.5 | 100 | 5.595056 | 100 | 6.530480 | 99.5 | 74.76919 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Z002 | 354 | 41.45.6 | 0.031 | 130 | 115.3403 | 6.122597 | 0.0446 | 0.003856 | 0.33841 | 0.053 | 0.004815 | 0.00867 | 0.00046 | -0.04849 | 55.7 | 2.937686 | 52.3 | 4.667461 | 30 | 117.7328 | -6.5 | -85.7 | 55.7 | 2.9 | 55.9 | 2.96395 | 55.8 | 3.593465 | 55.4 | 41.35301 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Z003 | 56.2 | 12.00.0 | 0.023 | 30.9 | 61.01281 | 3.395426 | 0.0391 | 0.006992 | 0.10003 | 0.088 | 0.013925 | 0.01639 | 0.000912 | 0.093818 | 104.8 | 5.794902 | 84 | 13.04377 | 280 | 201.651 | -24.8 | 62.6 | 104.8 | 5.8 | 106.1 | 5.901448 | 106 | 6.148747 | 104.8 | 43.81202 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Z004 | 281 | 16.48.0 | 0.41 | 55.3 | 194.9318 | 15.92707 | 0.0461 | 0.005966 | -0.0554 | 0.0331 | 0.004525 | 0.00513 | 0.000419 | 0.39613 | 33 | 2.692162 | 33 | 4.369514 | 0 | 196.1885 | 0.0 | NNAME? | 33.0 | 2.7 | 32.9 | 2.692162 | 32.9 | 3.05412 | 32.8 | 105.6051 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Z005 | 418 | 25.55.2 | 0.025 | 164 | 147.2754 | 8.898899 | 0.063 | 0.011517 | -0.55618 | 0.059 | 0.013211 | 0.00679 | 0.00041 | 0.84952 | 43.6 | 2.620321 | 58 | 11.66437 | 500 | 362.3415 | 24.8 | 92.7 | 43.6 | 2.6 | 42.8 | 2.562088 | 42.9 | 4.040961 | 43.6 | 10.06823 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Z006 | 44.9 | 09.07.2 | 0.06 | 63 | 52.54861 | 3.013458 | 0.07 | 0.012381 | -0.1806 | 0.187 | 0.035391 | 0.01903 | 0.001091 | 0.39572 | 121.5 | 6.888992 | 166 | 28.86107 | 670 | 28.86107 | 24.8 | 87.7 | 121.5 | 6.9 | 118.3 | 7.045609 | 118.4 | 11.37369 | 121.8 | 41.35138 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Z007 | 136.7 | 51.50.4 | 0.091 | 56.2 | 110.011 | 6.133362 | 0.0485 | 0.006748 | 0.12373 | 0.0504 | 0.007834 | 0.00909 | 0.000507 | 0.072523 | 58.4 | 3.241405 | 59.1 | 7.407798 | 50 | 3182.525 | 1.2 | -16.8 | 58.4 | 3.2 | 58.3 | 3.276599 | 58.3 | 4.175364 | 58.3 | 31.7368 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Z008 | 810 | 12.00.0 | 0.13 | 306 | 115.0748 | 6.107022 | 0.0471 | 0.002734 | 0.17054 | 0.0657 | 0.004354 | 0.00869 | 0.000461 | 0.31186 | 55.8 | 2.94371 | 55 | 4.190196 | 60 | 121.073 | -1.5 | 7.0 | 55.8 | 2.9 | 55.8 | 2.969921 | 55.8 | 3.753097 | 55.7 | 91.97675 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Z009 | 269 | 1.758 | 0.039 | 3560 | 5.149331 | 0.266476 | 0.0734 | 0.001494 | 0.023867 | 1.964 | 0.136635 | 0.1942 | 0.01005 | 0.96073 | 1144 | 54.30097 | 1102 | 46.86036 | 1019 | 39.51155 | -3.8 | -12.3 | 1144.0 | 54.3 | 1143 | 54.30097 | 1096 | 46.66812 | 1004 | 36.26052 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Z010 | 84.1 | 1.323 | 0.039 | 50 | 81.63265 | 4.703571 | 0.0538 | 0.008556 | 0.20855 | 0.067 | 0.011797 | 0.01225 | 0.000706 | 0.03728 | 78.5 | 4.494196 | 84 | 10.92166 | 108 | 238.1183 | 6.547619 | 56.38889 | 77.9 | 4.614672 | 77.9 | 4.614672 | 77.9 | 5.996733 | 77.8 | 89.98445 | 0.008 | 0.012 | | | | | | | |
| Z011 | 99 | 2.21 | 0.16 | 58 | 83.8223 | 6.776006 | 0.067 | 0.013785 | 0.36123 | 0.105 | 0.019444 | 0.01193 | 0.000694 | 0.15164 | 76.4 | 6.13397 | 99 | 17.0789 | 90 | 308.1705 | 22.8288 | 80.41026 | 76.4 | 6.13397 | 74.8 | 6.320648 | 74.8 | 8.220778 | 75.6 | 26.39314 | 0.025 | 0.021 | | | | | | | |
| Z012 | 132.8 | 1.779 | 0.045 | 59 | 102.459 | 6.347537 | 0.0489 | 0.006406 | 0.14456 | 0.0656 | 0.008353 | 0.00976 | 0.000605 | 0.97312 | 62.6 | 3.872724 | 64.1 | 7.908541 | 90 | 923.6845 | 2.340094 | 30.44444 | 62.6 | 3.872724 | 62.5 | 3.919667 | 62.5 | 4.801116 | 62.3 | 90.72986 | 0.013 | 0.0085 | | | | | | | |
| Z013 | 69 | 3.612 | 0.089 | 122 | 36.49635 | 2.165096 | 0.069 | 0.010324 | -0.16842 | 0.31 | 0.081465 | 0.0274 | 0.001625 | 0.57222 | 173.9 | 10.28293 | 251 | 46.2361 | 620 | 212.5898 | 30.71713 | 71.95161 | 173.9 | 10.28293 | 193 | 45.7041 | 184 | 33.3252 | 171.3 | 57.389 | 0.022 | 0.018 | | | | | | | |
| Z014 | 105 | 1.356 | 0.032 | 54 | 105.5966 | 6.407708 | 0.056 | 0.009235 | 0.038386 | 0.072 | 0.011328 | 0.00947 | 0.000575 | 0.49449 | 60.8 | 3.661626 | 70 | 10.50751 | 280 | 263.1356 | 13.14286 | 78.28571 | 60.8 | 3.661626 | 60.1 | 3.798751 | 60.1 | 5.097905 | 60.6 | 41.55578 | 0.012 | 0.013 | | | | | | | |
| Z015 | 740 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 455 | 59.45303 | 3.774101 | 0.047 | 0.002294 | 0.10274 | 0.1074 | 0.009195 | 0.01682 | 0.001068 | 0.62653 | 107.5 | 6.787583 | 103.3 | 8.429743 | 60 | 84.97285 | -4.06583 | -79.1667 | 107.5 | 6.787583 | 107.7 | 6.836277 | 107.5 | 7.882422 | 103.4 | 52.69436 | -0.0012 | 0.0026 | | | | | | | |
| Z016 | 921 | 2.71 | 1.7 | 395 | 107.5269 | 5.56791 | 0.0477 | 0.002496 | 0.067749 | 0.0612 | 0.004753 | 0.0093 | 0.000482 | 0.28434 | 59.65 | 3.08007 | 60.2 | 4.520835 | 93 | 157.7938 | 0.913621 | 35.86022 | 59.65 | 3.08007 | 59.6 | 3.084053 | 59.6 | 4.024568 | 59.6 | 139.3599 | 0.007 | 0.0029 | | | | | | | |
| Z017 | 502 | 2.217 | 0.026 | 34300 | 2.101282 | 0.109001 | 0.1543 | 0.001484 | 0.17954 | 0.133 | 0.697318 | 0.4759 | 0.024687 | 0.82783 | 2508 | 107.9251 | 2445 | 63.71004 | 2393 | 15.83725 | -2.57669 | -4.80568 | 2393 | 15.83725 | 2506 | 108.1289 | 2438 | 6.244788 | 2382 | 16.50813 | 0.0022 | 0.00044 | | | | | | | |
| Z018 | 1112 | 0.728 | 0.08 | 260 | 199.2032 | 10.57417 | 0.0494 | 0.003185 | -0.02162 | 0.103 | 0.002889 | 0.00502 | 0.000266 | 0.42274 | 32.28 | 11.72945 | 34.3 | 2.808024 | 150 | 100.5719 | 5.89923 | 78.48 | 32.28 | 11.72945 | 32.17 | 11.78222 | 32.16 | 2.343142 | 32.28 | 34.45571 | 0.0035 | 0.0039 | | | | | | | |
| Z019 | 226 | 1.038 | 0.075 | 880 | 12.51564 | 0.66235 | 0.0544 | 0.001868 | 0.201 | 0.605 | 0.044304 | 0.0799 | 0.004228 | 0.49448 | 496 | 25.20485 | 479 | 28.05366 | 372 | 69.31175 | -3.54906 | -33.3333 | 496 | 25.20485 | 495 | 25.46183 | 474 | 27.21228 | 366 | 56.23745 | 0.0005 | 0.0017 | | | | | | | |
| Z020 | 216 | 2.219 | 0.061 | 131 | 96.43202 | 5.774719 | 0.042 | 0.011067 | -0.15653 | 0.109 | 0.020275 | 0.01037 | 0.000621 | 0.73083 | 66.5 | 3.986534 | 102 | 17.85139 | 650 | 24.4305 | 34.80392 | 89.76923 | 66.5 | 3.986534 | 63.6 | 3.642781 | 63.7 | 6.890797 | 66.6 | 13.00432 | 0.032 | 0.017 | | | | | | | |
| Z021 | 4420 | 6.24 | 2.6 | 950 | 187.9699 | 10.8158 | 0.0472 | 0.00183 | 0.17871 | 0.0348 | 0.002701 | 0.00532 | 0.000306 | 0.58581 | 34.2 | 1.958733 | 34.7 | 2.662469 | 67 | 198.7911 | 1.440922 | 48.95222 | 34.2 | 1.958733 | 34.2 | 1.995104 | 34.2 | 2.518877 | 34.1 | 189.5728 | 0.0006 | 0.0023 | | | | | | | |
| Z022 | 4.1 | 9.1 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 81.96721 | 30.43387 | 0.031 | 0.189171 | 0.88859 | 0.049 | 0.24417 | 0.0122 | 0.00403 | 0.45574 | 78 | 28.61352 | -30 | 259.307 | 8200 | 5511.933 | 360 | 99.04878 | 78 | 28.61352 | 59 | 20.84067 | 65 | 21.99798 | 380 | 215.8679 | -0.13 | 0.29 | | | | | | | |
| Z023 | 527 | 1.523 | 0.063 | 188 | 121.5067 | 6.376927 | 0.0461 | 0.003529 | 0.009287 | 0.0529 | 0.00481 | 0.00823 | 0.000432 | 0.31205 | 52.8 | 2.756428 | 52.3 | 4.662907 | 20 | 219.2185 | -0.95602 | -16.4 | 52.8 | 2.756428 | 53.2 | 2.805475 | 52.9 | 3.545829 | 53.4 | 61.12362 | -0.0012 | 0.0044 | | | | | | | |
| Z024 | 67.8 | 1.591 | 0.083 | 35.1 | 92.85051 | 5.171471 | 0.0461 | 0.008317 | 0.077639 | 0.0629 | 0.011243 | 0.01077 | 0.0006 | 1.39055 | 69.1 | 3.82412 | 67 | 11.14867 | 20 | 283.0608 | -3.13433 | -24.5 | 69.1 | 3.82412 | 69.2 | 4.774173 | 69 | 143.3223 | -0.011 | 0.011 | | | | | | | | | |
| Z025 | 69.4 | 2.279 | 0.057 | 25.4 | 12.64223 | 7.198769 | 0.0498 | 0.008567 | -0.03552 | 0.046 | 0.007846 | 0.00791 | 0.000305 | 0.28784 | 50.8 | 2.908385 | 53.5 | 5.729296 | 150 | 289.2189 | 5.046729 | 62.10333 | 50.8 | 2.908385 | 50.5 | 2.908385 | 50.5 | 3.816151 | 50.8 | 187.194 | 0.004 | 0.01 | | | | | | | |
| Z026 | 51.1 | 2.688 | 0.044 | 149 | 154.0832 | 8.053712 | 0.0485 | 0.004015 | 0.20603 | 0.0542 | 0.003903 | 0.00649 | 0.000349 | 0.46121 | 41.7 | 2.172984 | 42.9 | 7.792174 | 110 | 190.4013 | 2.797203 | 66.93091 | 41.7 | 2.172984 | 41.62 | 2.179894 | 41.62 | 2.179894 | 41.72 | 149.342 | 0.0021 | 0.0049 | | | | | | | |
| Z027 | 2190 | 9.6 | 1.7 | 470 | 215.9827 | 13.52243 | 0.0474 | 0.002124 | 0.20051 | 0.302 | 0.002315 | 0.00463 | 0.00029 | 0.6843 | 29.8 | 1.854899 | 30.2 | 2.289117 | 60 | 302.1055 | 1.324503 | 52.69841 | 29.8 | 1.854899 | 29.7 | 1.854899 | 29.7 | 2.289117 | 29.8 | 295.1272 | 0.011 | 0.0023 | | | | | | | |
| Z028 | 73 | 1.686 | 0.06 | 930 | 5.274262 | 0.28252 | 0.0733 | 0.004527 | 0.00525 | 0.0397 | 0.008553 | 0.012 | 0.000627 | 0.32393 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.4 | 3.913643 | 30 | 167.6939 | -0.50761 | -32 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.6 | 139.1337 | 0.0001 | 0.0055 | | | | | | | |
| Z029 | 330 | 1.34 | 0.18 | 93 | 162.3337 | 9.340916 | 0.0467 | 0.004638 | 0.10131 | 0.0397 | 0.004014 | 0.00616 | 0.000354 | 0.32393 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.4 | 3.913643 | 30 | 151.5824 | 8.886256 | 69.24 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.6 | 139.1337 | 0.0004 | 0.0055 | | | | | | | |
| Z030 | 282 | 1.673 | 0.024 | 159 | 83.33333 | 4.325864 | 0.0525 | 0.004527 | -0.06952 | 0.0733 | 0.008553 | 0.012 | 0.000627 | 0.32393 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.4 | 3.913643 | 250 | 151.5824 | 8.886256 | 69.24 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.6 | 2.267644 | 39.6 | 139.1337 | 0.0004 | 0.0055 | | | | | | | |
| Z031 | 1160 | 1.869 | 0.049 | 205 | 243.9024 | 13.67455 | 0.0475 | 0.003888 | 0.28844 | 0.026 | 0.002356 | 0.0041 | 0.000303 | 0.91749 | 26.35 | 1.474168 | 26.9 | 4.851751 | 60 | 193.837 | -1.34615 | 56.08333 | 26.35 | 1.474168 | 26.33 | 1.495712 | 26.33 | 1.870503 | 26.16 | 153.6989 | 0.013 | 0.0052 | | | | | | | |
| Z034 | 1190 | 0.6304 | 0.009 | 565 | 91.24088 | 7.79826 | 0.0466 | 0.001962 | 0.29313 | 0.0704 | 0.005137 | 0.01096 | 0.000568 | 0.5132 | 70.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-----|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Z079 | 531 | 2.037 | 0.021 | 440 | 59.03188 | 3.671593 | 0.057 | 0.00888 | -0.85212 | 0.164 | 0.050823 | 0.01694 | 0.001054 | 0.97457 | 108.3 | 6.675249 | 126 | 23.34425 | 250 | 161.7816 | 14.04762 | 56.68 | 108.3 | 6.675249 | 105.3 | 5.738811 | 105.2 | 9.841187 | 102.2 | 37.51332 | 0.011 | 0.014 |
| Z080 | 88 | 0.857 | 0.045 | 477 | 9.852217 | 0.517665 | 0.0584 | 0.002651 | -0.06691 | 0.818 | 0.062357 | 0.1015 | 0.005333 | 0.52378 | 623 | 31.28091 | 604 | 34.58608 | 517 | 93.57414 | -3.1457 | -20.5029 | 623 | 31.28091 | 622 | 31.28091 | 595 | 32.98025 | 482 | 75.92918 | 0.002 | 0.015 |
| Z081 | 657 | 1.9 | 0.11 | 104 | 272.5538 | 14.78966 | 0.0463 | 0.004402 | 0.21365 | 0.0231 | 0.002159 | 0.003669 | 0.000199 | 0.61473 | 23.61 | 1.276775 | 23.2 | 1.150775 | 50 | 163.9388 | -1.76724 | 52.78 | 23.61 | 1.276775 | 23.59 | 1.285848 | 23.59 | 1.625295 | 23.62 | 10.9007 | 0.0002 | 0.052 |
| Z082 | 114 | 1.501 | 0.018 | 39.5 | 126.7427 | 7.221096 | 0.0475 | 0.007003 | 0.4037 | 0.0503 | 0.006212 | 0.00789 | 0.00045 | -0.11737 | 50.7 | 2.865202 | 49.8 | 6.018203 | 40 | 458.9769 | -1.80723 | -26.75 | 50.7 | 2.865202 | 50.7 | 2.942071 | 50.7 | 3.614106 | 50.7 | 418.2697 | 0.0006 | 0.0085 |
| Z083 | 850 | 1.507 | 0.076 | 142 | 274.3484 | 14.7478 | 0.0502 | 0.004177 | -0.03058 | 0.0253 | 0.002375 | 0.003645 | 0.000196 | 0.32308 | 23.45 | 1.258057 | 25.3 | 1.258057 | 180 | 119.977 | 7.312253 | 86.97222 | 23.45 | 1.258057 | 23.34 | 1.258057 | 23.34 | 1.747351 | 23.45 | 21.08726 | 0.0049 | 0.005 |
| Z084 | 55.3 | 2.505 | 0.041 | 40.5 | 62.1504 | 3.431841 | 0.048 | 0.007359 | 0.30691 | 0.108 | 0.01321 | 0.01609 | 0.000888 | -0.09607 | 102.9 | 5.642678 | 103 | 12.21977 | 70 | 307.001 | 0.097087 | -47 | 102.9 | 5.642678 | 102.9 | 5.78161 | 102.9 | 7.187902 | 102.9 | 221.4886 | -0.0001 | 0.0092 |
| Z085 | 1070 | 2.53 | 0.091 | 484 | 99.50249 | 5.583339 | 0.0453 | 0.002286 | -0.16483 | 0.0621 | 0.005238 | 0.01005 | 0.000564 | 0.37304 | 64.4 | 3.61968 | 61.1 | 5.043977 | 18 | 76.30874 | -5.40098 | -257.778 | 64.4 | 3.61968 | 64.6 | 3.61968 | 64.5 | 3.29663 | 62.3 | 30.28561 | -0.0025 | 0.0029 |
| Z086 | 110.6 | 1.055 | 0.015 | 72.6 | 68.21282 | 3.696489 | 0.0474 | 0.005563 | 0.34149 | 0.095 | 0.010419 | 0.01466 | 0.000794 | -0.12043 | 93.8 | 5.043038 | 91.3 | 9.612097 | 60 | 212.2158 | -2.73823 | -56.3333 | 93.8 | 5.043038 | 94 | 5.136228 | 93.9 | 3.606584 | 94 | 142.2643 | -0.0005 | 0.007 |
| Z087 | 120 | 1.333 | 0.024 | 52.3 | 100 | 5.548009 | 0.0473 | 0.006517 | 0.01937 | 0.069 | 0.009831 | 0.01 | 0.00555 | 0.22771 | 64.2 | 3.536127 | 67 | 9.028451 | 100 | 284.6035 | 4.179104 | 30.33 | 64.2 | 3.536127 | 64 | 3.570154 | 63.9 | 6.806862 | 64.1 | 20.552 | 0.0001 | 0.0083 |
| Z088 | 206 | 3.99 | 0.22 | 49.7 | 192.6782 | 10.74393 | 0.0509 | 0.006847 | 0.062024 | 0.0356 | 0.004279 | 0.00519 | 0.000289 | 1.88804 | 33.4 | 1.847102 | 36.4 | 4.451912 | 150 | 178.8477 | 8.241758 | 77.73333 | 33.4 | 1.847102 | 33.2 | 1.847102 | 33.2 | 2.48087 | 33.4 | 44.48735 | 0.0005 | 0.0084 |
| Z089 | 355 | 7.81 | 0.13 | 122 | 117.2333 | 8.142555 | 0.0451 | 0.003871 | 0.31914 | 0.052 | 0.00504 | 0.00885 | 0.000592 | 0.56429 | 54.7 | 3.774019 | 51.3 | 4.842168 | 20 | 120.8114 | -6.21638 | -173.5 | 54.7 | 3.774019 | 54.9 | 3.828658 | 54.9 | 4.314 | 53.6 | 49.51656 | -0.0025 | 0.0046 |
| Z090 | 640 | 2.69 | 0.79 | 490 | 43.47826 | 3.017656 | 0.0456 | 0.002471 | 0.18427 | 0.143 | 0.012958 | 0.023 | 0.001596 | 0.65963 | 146.4 | 9.939359 | 135.5 | 11.3178 | 0 | 86.77083 | -0.04428 | HNAME? | 146.4 | 9.939359 | 147.1 | 10.04731 | 146.5 | 11.01463 | 137 | 37.66241 | -0.004 | 0.0034 |
| Z091 | 126 | 1.654 | 0.044 | 37.8 | 140.4494 | 9.096037 | 0.0466 | 0.0073 | 0.36781 | 0.0442 | 0.005922 | 0.00712 | 0.000461 | 0.030407 | 45.7 | 2.967371 | 43.7 | 5.744531 | 10 | 262.4934 | -4.57666 | -357 | 45.7 | 2.967371 | 45.8 | 3.070064 | 45.8 | 3.547257 | 45.5 | 173.6567 | -0.0003 | 0.0092 |
| Z092 | 2140 | 1.409 | 0.042 | 762 | 116.144 | 6.135896 | 0.045 | 0.001694 | 0.26219 | 0.0533 | 0.003891 | 0.00861 | 0.000455 | 3.4582 | 55.2 | 2.895097 | 52.7 | 3.772434 | 25 | 55.50762 | -4.74383 | -120.8 | 55.2 | 2.895097 | 55.4 | 2.919621 | 55.3 | 3.589687 | 51.4 | 21.623 | -0.0026 | 0.002 |
| Z093 | 86 | 1.29 | 0.035 | 32.9 | 112.8668 | 6.828704 | 0.0506 | 0.00892 | 0.03838 | 0.062 | 0.009617 | 0.00886 | 0.000536 | 2.34049 | 56.9 | 3.412944 | 60 | 8.829665 | 90 | 277.1031 | 5.166667 | 36.77778 | 56.9 | 3.412944 | 56.6 | 3.457165 | 56.6 | 4.453985 | 56.9 | 144.8782 | 0.005 | 0.012 |
| Z094 | 149 | 3.163 | 0.07 | 990 | 8.467401 | 0.464097 | 0.0614 | 0.001942 | -0.14294 | 1.002 | 0.074518 | 0.1181 | 0.006473 | 0.77503 | 719 | 37.31213 | 702 | 37.69934 | 64 | 64.10857 | -2.42165 | -12.1685 | 719 | 37.31213 | 718 | 37.31213 | 690 | 37.06913 | 596 | 56.96497 | 0.0126 | 0.00082 |
| Z095 | 201 | 2.24 | 0.45 | 102 | 90.09009 | 0.5045421 | 0.0484 | 0.004686 | 0.31633 | 0.0733 | 0.007285 | 0.0111 | 0.000622 | 0.26565 | 71.2 | 3.987609 | 71.5 | 6.931065 | 110 | 439.2015 | 0.41958 | 35.27273 | 71.2 | 3.987609 | 71.1 | 3.987609 | 71.1 | 5.012431 | 69.8 | 418.3162 | 0.0014 | 0.0057 |
| Z096 | 387 | 1.13 | 0.13 | 154 | 101.3171 | 5.566921 | 0.0427 | 0.003851 | 0.18592 | 0.0578 | 0.005709 | 0.00987 | 0.000542 | 0.2474 | 63.3 | 3.465861 | 56.9 | 5.487267 | 110 | 128.7013 | -11.2478 | 42.45455 | 63.3 | 3.465861 | 63.7 | 3.498798 | 63.6 | 4.027666 | 63.2 | 26.34466 | -0.0058 | 0.0051 |
| Z097 | 670 | 15.6 | 1.7 | 357 | 75.58579 | 4.736001 | 0.0476 | 0.002341 | -0.30805 | 0.0822 | 0.006843 | 0.01323 | 0.000829 | 0.78856 | 84.7 | 5.270151 | 80.1 | 6.426992 | 22 | 80.35277 | -5.74282 | -285 | 84.7 | 5.270151 | 84.8 | 5.270151 | 84.8 | 6.077945 | 83.7 | 44.60519 | -0.0021 | 0.0026 |
| Z098 | 1010 | 2.17 | 0.4 | 541 | 91.40768 | 4.792145 | 0.052 | 0.003339 | -0.47698 | 0.0789 | 0.007272 | 0.01094 | 0.000574 | 0.65003 | 70.2 | 3.648517 | 76.9 | 6.7753 | 230 | 109.8257 | 8.712614 | 69.47826 | 70.2 | 3.648517 | 69.8 | 3.648517 | 69.6 | 5.093201 | 67.8 | 39.86096 | 0.0061 | 0.0047 |
| Z099 | 1230 | 3.44 | 0.49 | 385 | 145.7726 | 7.792107 | 0.052 | 0.004227 | -0.26523 | 0.0484 | 0.004933 | 0.00686 | 0.000367 | 0.51697 | 44.1 | 2.341221 | 47.8 | 4.747312 | 240 | 135.4648 | 7.740586 | 81.625 | 44.1 | 2.341221 | 44 | 2.368864 | 43.9 | 2.375999 | 44.1 | 20.8272 | 0.0066 | 0.0062 |
| Z100 | 45.3 | 2.012 | 0.054 | 27.8 | 63.0517 | 3.503732 | 0.041 | 0.009183 | -0.00034 | 0.09 | 0.019099 | 0.01586 | 0.000088 | 0.06567 | 101.4 | 5.611077 | 84 | 17.47429 | 260 | 289.5002 | -20.7143 | 61 | 101.4 | 5.611077 | 102.3 | 5.717795 | 102.2 | 6.25285 | 101.2 | 56.60345 | -0.0049 | 0.013 |
| Z101 | 514 | 1.848 | 0.025 | 81.7 | 252.7167 | 13.27893 | 0.0431 | 0.004474 | -0.16773 | 0.0236 | 0.00247 | 0.003957 | 0.000208 | 0.33834 | 25.46 | 1.334857 | 23.6 | 2.461885 | 100 | 127.6521 | -7.88136 | 74.54 | 25.46 | 1.334857 | 25.56 | 1.334857 | 25.56 | 1.626246 | 25.37 | 20.37318 | -0.0045 | 0.0053 |
| Z102 | 548 | 0.39 | 0.023 | 237 | 100.2004 | 0.464215 | 0.0454 | 0.002839 | 0.048456 | 0.0625 | 0.005122 | 0.00998 | 0.000544 | 0.356 | 64 | 3.46658 | 61.5 | 4.923558 | 0 | 89.51916 | -4.06504 | HNAME? | 64 | 3.46658 | 64.2 | 3.497739 | 64.1 | 4.267906 | 63.1 | 42.62254 | -0.0023 | 0.0032 |
| Z103 | 118.9 | 0.7551 | 0.0085 | 63.4 | 104.26694 | 0.536617 | 0.0569 | 0.002239 | 0.32292 | 0.0768 | 0.005959 | 0.0974 | 0.000519 | 0.19515 | 59.9 | 29.99963 | 57.7 | 31.98854 | 481 | 82.83592 | -3.81282 | -24.5322 | 59.9 | 29.99963 | 59.8 | 29.99963 | 59.8 | 30.96428 | 45.2 | 65.9832 | 0.001 | 0.0019 |
| Z104 | 317 | 1.592 | 0.03 | 198 | 70.12623 | 3.800714 | 0.0481 | 0.003113 | -0.03624 | 0.0948 | 0.007854 | 0.01426 | 0.000773 | 0.457 | 91.3 | 4.896985 | 91.7 | 7.248003 | 110 | 157.7344 | 0.436205 | 17 | 91.3 | 4.896985 | 91.2 | 4.926648 | 91.1 | 6.220044 | 91.9 | 31.8398 | 0.0005 | 0.0034 |
| Z105 | 77.5 | 1.594 | 0.025 | 36.3 | 101.3171 | 5.534554 | 0.0514 | 0.008519 | 0.19828 | 0.069 | 0.009831 | 0.00987 | 0.000539 | 0.005142 | 63.3 | 3.465861 | 67 | 9.028451 | 130 | 254.9286 | 5.523288 | 51.30769 | 63.3 | 3.465861 | 63 | 3.465861 | 63 | 4.689662 | 63.3 | 127.9945 | 0.005 | 0.011 |
| Z106 | 77 | 1.53 | 0.07 | 800 | 6.02047 | 0.308681 | 0.0704 | 0.002542 | 0.035204 | 1.614 | 0.116798 | 0.1661 | 0.008516 | 0.39453 | 99.1 | 47.05367 | 97.3 | 45.37603 | 936 | 70.87487 | -1.84995 | -8.57607 | 99.1 | 47.05367 | 98.8 | 47.05367 | 97.5 | 46.37018 | 87.4 | 61.32114 | 0.0025 | 0.0013 |
| Z107 | 3920 | 1.6 | 0.35 | 775 | 230.9469 | 13.84037 | 0.0495 | 0.002309 | 0.21858 | 0.03 | 0.002563 | 0.00433 | 0.000239 | 3.7693 | 27.9 | 1.64218 | 30 | 2.492221 | 198 | 78.07443 | 7 | 82.34177 | 27.9 | 1.64218 | 27.7 | 1.685039 | 27.7 | 2.205916 | 27.7 | 16.21071 | 0.0038 | 0.0031 |
| Z108 | 3620 | 25.2 | 6.2 | 850 | 182.0853 | 9.484484 | 0.0449 | 0.001709 | 0.16146 | 0.034 | 0.002479 | 0.005492 | 0.000286 | 0.36944 | 35.31 | 1.833737 | 33.9 | 2.440662 | 29 | 54.51324 | -4.15929 | -21.7586 | 35.31 | 1.833737 | 35.39 | 1.837992 | 35.37 | 2.307809 | 34.95 | 16.47862 | -0.0022 | 0.002 |
| Z109 | 253 | 0.6 | 0.026 | 207 | 55.55856 | 2.937813 | 0.0479 | 0.003463 | 0.26989 | 0.1178 | 0.00971 | 0.018 | 0.000592 | 0.20684 | 115 | 6.025969 | 112.8 | 8.843732 | 90 | 134.4478 | -1.95035 | -27.7778 | 115 | 6.025969 | 115.1 | 6.077195 | 114.8 | 7.476069 | 114.5 | 95.70895 | -0.0004 | 0.0042 |
| Z110 | 3210 | 186.4 | 3.8 | 1506 | 89.3655 | 4.916782 | 0.0448 | 0.001194 | 0.020369 | 0.0692 | 0.005094 | 0.01119 | 0.000616 | 0.76562 | 71.7 | 3.912809 | 67.9 | 4.815607 | 36 | 39.04227 | -5.59647 | -99.1667 | 71.7 | 3.912809 | 72 | 3.912809 | 71.9 | 4.700943 | 70.5 | 16.48635 | -0.0033 | 0.0014 |
| Z111 | 1300 | 51.9 | 8.2 | 13200 | 5.685048 | 0.331146 | 0.0668 | 0.001008 | 0.36088 | 1.621 | 0.118722 | 0.1759 | 0.010246 | 0.90519 | 104.4 | 56.09685 | 97.6 | 45.73356 | 829 | 30.16845 | -6.96721 | -25.9349 | Discordant | 104.4 | 56.09685 | 97.6 | 45.73356 | 828 | 29.47194 | 0 | 1 | |
| Z112 | 148 | 1.1048 | 0.009 | 121 | 112.3596 | 8.72775 | 0.098 | 0.025119 | -0.04566 | 0.129 | 0.031159 | 0.0089 | 0.000691 | 0.52127 | 57.1 | 4.428683 | 117 | 25.61330 | 900 | 346.5311 | 51.19658 | 93.65556 | 57.1 | 4.428683 | 53.9 | 5 | | | | | | |

| 16Ietkat | | | | Isotopic Ratios + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|--|---|------------|--|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sample | U (ppm) | U/Th | U/Th uncertainty 2SE | 207Pb (cps) | Data for Tera-Wasserburg plot | | | | | Data for Wetherill plot | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | U238/Pb 206 | U238/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | Pb207/Pb 206 | Pb207/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | Pb207/U 235 | Pb207/U 235 uncertainty (2s) | Pb206/U 238 | Pb206/U 238 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Discordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/U 235 (%) | Concordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/Pb 206 (%) | Best age | Best age measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/Pb 206 | Age Pb207/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Common Lead fraction | Common Lead fraction uncertainty (2s) |
| Z001 | 103 | 2.17 | 0.32 | 76 | 121.8027 | 8.326335 | 0.096 | 0.016786 | 0.026458 | 0.132 | 0.027573 | 0.000561 | 0.31019 | 52.7 | 3.630743 | 121 | 22.82821 | 1320 | 322.9546 | 56.44628 | 96.00758 | 52.7 | 3.630743 | 47.9 | 3.748776 | 49.6 | 6.669147 | 55.7 | 9.819781 | 0.072 | 0.029 | |
| Z002 | 1240 | 0.523 | 0.036 | 565 | 122.1001 | 5.577022 | 0.0705 | 0.050405 | -0.25497 | 0.0808 | 0.007755 | 0.00819 | 0.00374 | 50.844 | 52.6 | 2.39641 | 78.5 | 7.086383 | 820 | 141.8483 | 32.99363 | 93.58537 | 52.6 | 2.39641 | 51 | 2.306769 | 51 | 3.999102 | 52.6 | 5.911311 | 0.0298 | 0.0078 |
| Z003 | 1950 | 0.558 | 0.053 | 576 | 124.6883 | 5.887006 | 0.05 | 0.00268 | 0.0537 | 0.0555 | 0.003967 | 0.00802 | 0.000379 | 0.56917 | 51.5 | 2.412465 | 54.7 | 3.836846 | 180 | 98.61875 | 5.850091 | 71.38889 | 51.5 | 2.412465 | 51.3 | 2.412465 | 51.3 | 3.060161 | 51.9 | 47.18747 | 0.0035 | 0.0035 |
| Z004 | 180.3 | 1.91 | 0.14 | 68.7 | 118.0638 | 7.006825 | 0.0631 | 0.008248 | -0.0303 | 0.0706 | 0.007988 | 0.00847 | 0.000503 | 0.36044 | 54.4 | 3.215625 | 68.9 | 7.483561 | 520 | 190.0472 | 21.04499 | 89.53846 | 54.4 | 3.215625 | 52.1 | 3.03408 | 52.1 | 4.052516 | 54.2 | 20.30449 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Z006 | 283 | 0.844 | 0.033 | 148 | 66.09385 | 3.107793 | 0.0473 | 0.004274 | 0.31708 | 0.0952 | 0.007403 | 0.01513 | 0.000711 | 0.10363 | 96.8 | 4.490508 | 93.8 | 7.309352 | 90 | 164.1973 | -3.19829 | -7.55556 | 96.8 | 4.490508 | 96.8 | 4.588841 | 95.8 | 5.161649 | 95.6 | 105.3526 | -0.0009 | 0.0052 |
| Z007 | 1500 | 7.86 | 0.29 | 89100 | 2.457002 | 0.107115 | 0.1961 | 0.004621 | 0.52752 | 10.98 | 0.610797 | 0.407 | 0.017743 | 0.62146 | 2196 | 82.15261 | 25.16 | 81.83227 | 2783 | 39.15183 | 12.7186 | 21.09235 | Discordant | Discordant | 2076 | 88.65715 | 2148 | 70.9369 | 2206 | 46.15112 | 0.065 | 0.011 |
| Z008 | 5930 | 3.07 | 0.17 | 1732 | 127.0648 | 5.459505 | 0.0499 | 0.001868 | 0.44612 | 0.0536 | 0.003069 | 0.00787 | 0.000338 | 0.18881 | 50.6 | 2.159927 | 53 | 2.946116 | 181 | 73.10819 | 4.528302 | 72.0442 | 50.6 | 2.159927 | 50.4 | 2.201155 | 50.4 | 2.840035 | 50.1 | 29.43982 | 0.0035 | 0.0026 |
| Z009 | 172 | 2.14 | 0.086 | 104 | 65.74622 | 3.521632 | 0.0536 | 0.005406 | -0.05217 | 0.1089 | 0.009509 | 0.01521 | 0.000815 | 0.47812 | 97.3 | 5.19478 | 104.4 | 8.729288 | 290 | 182.1842 | 6.800766 | 66.44828 | 97.3 | 5.19478 | 94.9 | 4.808652 | 94.8 | 5.939736 | 96 | 114.5477 | 0.007 | 0.0064 |
| Z010 | 249 | 2.13 | 0.17 | 97 | 90.7441 | 4.441319 | 0.0466 | 0.00552 | 0.20944 | 0.0716 | 0.00794 | 0.01102 | 0.000539 | 0.079035 | 70.6 | 3.454958 | 69.8 | 7.433314 | 60 | 196.7367 | -1.14613 | -17.6667 | 70.6 | 3.454958 | 70.7 | 3.507496 | 70.7 | 4.133637 | 70.6 | 106.6235 | -0.0012 | 0.0072 |
| Z011 | 655 | 5 | 0.73 | 96 | 239.2344 | 14.67029 | 0.0482 | 0.006704 | 0.47225 | 0.0267 | 0.003133 | 0.00418 | 0.000256 | 0.033765 | 26.9 | 1.665003 | 26.7 | 3.055839 | 130 | 230.1023 | -0.74906 | 79.30769 | 26.9 | 1.665003 | 26.8 | 2.616503 | 26.8 | 1.72894 | 26.8 | 88.0389 | 0.0108 | 0.0094 |
| Z012 | 107 | 1.39 | 0.11 | 119 | 59.70149 | 3.027591 | 0.096 | 0.013365 | -0.57974 | 0.228 | 0.034237 | 0.01675 | 0.000849 | 0.72268 | 107.1 | 5.390013 | 202 | 27.64115 | 1240 | 244.6405 | 46.9802 | 91.3629 | 107.1 | 5.390013 | 99.3 | 4.790766 | 99.6 | 9.820802 | 106.9 | 16.75294 | 0.06 | 0.019 |
| Z013 | 488 | 4.32 | 0.45 | 250 | 65.78947 | 2.871484 | 0.0477 | 0.003146 | 0.42532 | 0.0987 | 0.006514 | 0.0152 | 0.000663 | 0.14082 | 97.2 | 4.18871 | 95.5 | 6.402998 | 90 | 130.784 | -1.7801 | -8 | 97.2 | 4.18871 | 97.3 | 4.273698 | 97.2 | 5.132605 | 94.7 | 98.0309 | -0.0005 | 0.0036 |
| Z015 | 492 | 1.926 | 0.068 | 204 | 10.74114 | 0.466105 | 0.0602 | 0.004825 | 0.3072 | 0.75 | 0.055522 | 0.0931 | 0.000404 | 0.089023 | 57.3 | 23.85745 | 56.9 | 33.29113 | 520 | 172.1378 | -0.70299 | -8.11321 | 57.3 | 23.85745 | 57.2 | 24.28246 | 55.9 | 25.54603 | 47.9 | 122.7654 | 0.004 | 0.0057 |
| Z016 | 65.0 | 1.8 | 0.15 | 173.5 | 145.5604 | 8.696973 | 0.0513 | 0.004478 | -0.12478 | 0.0489 | 0.004837 | 0.00687 | 0.000401 | 0.64591 | 44.1 | 2.612555 | 48.3 | 4.729364 | 230 | 139.0154 | 8.695655 | 79.95455 | 44.1 | 2.612555 | 43.9 | 2.612555 | 43.9 | 3.129422 | 44.1 | 77.56967 | 0.0055 | 0.0056 |
| Z017 | 737 | 1.446 | 0.056 | 61 | 41.27115 | 1.840037 | 0.0497 | 0.002434 | 0.40897 | 0.647 | 0.01032 | 0.02423 | 0.00108 | 0.2395 | 154.3 | 6.778744 | 154.5 | 8.956302 | 174 | 115.0645 | 0.12945 | 11.32184 | 154.3 | 6.778744 | 154.1 | 6.193231 | 153.6 | 8.187901 | 149.9 | 85.48935 | 0.0007 | 0.0031 |
| Z018 | 146 | 1.415 | 0.053 | 71 | 97.56098 | 4.544175 | 0.058 | 0.009919 | -0.00926 | 0.1862 | 0.011761 | 0.01025 | 0.000477 | 0.065329 | 65.7 | 3.065285 | 79.1 | 3.905245 | 300 | 246.7012 | 16.83544 | 78.1 | 65.7 | 3.065285 | 64.8 | 3.164803 | 65.9 | 4.591965 | 66.7 | 35.84744 | 0.013 | 0.013 |
| Z019 | 646 | 2.384 | 0.091 | 200 | 111.2347 | 4.676391 | 0.0476 | 0.003528 | 0.29026 | 0.0585 | 0.004128 | 0.00899 | 0.000378 | 0.12305 | 57.7 | 2.426304 | 57.6 | 3.988485 | 80 | 215.4428 | -0.17361 | 27.875 | 57.7 | 2.426304 | 57.7 | 2.465939 | 57.7 | 3.075137 | 57.7 | 189.5759 | 0.0004 | 0.0041 |
| Z020 | 9500 | 30.52 | 0.84 | 7210 | 47.75549 | 1.985952 | 0.0485 | 0.001149 | 0.32592 | 0.139 | 0.007697 | 0.02094 | 0.000871 | 0.49804 | 133.6 | 5.491117 | 132.1 | 8.846503 | 121 | 50.6724 | -1.3355 | -10.4132 | 133.6 | 5.491117 | 133.7 | 5.527691 | 133.1 | 6.075127 | 127.4 | 24.05017 | -0.0003 | 0.0017 |
| Z021 | 79.2 | 1.502 | 0.078 | 41 | 91.91176 | 5.237481 | 0.063 | 0.017055 | -0.13712 | 0.093 | 0.023303 | 0.01088 | 0.00062 | 0.13596 | 69.7 | 3.937947 | 87 | 8.16829 | 250 | 285.5702 | 19.88506 | 72.12 | 69.7 | 3.937947 | 66.5 | 4.696235 | 66.5 | 5.840706 | 71 | 34.91717 | 0.009 | 0.014 |
| Z022 | 150.2 | 2.05 | 0.17 | 102.1 | 55.24862 | 3.525221 | 0.0503 | 0.004873 | 0.31205 | 0.124 | 0.010022 | 0.0181 | 0.000827 | 0.001955 | 115.7 | 5.272953 | 117.8 | 9.094609 | 190 | 65.3359 | 1.782683 | 39.15226 | 115.7 | 5.272953 | 115.5 | 5.368504 | 115.4 | 6.504746 | 115.6 | 64.3198 | 0.0024 | 0.0055 |
| Z023 | 437 | 1.41 | 0.15 | 83 | 220.2643 | 9.331422 | 0.0532 | 0.006594 | 0.011529 | 0.0333 | 0.003844 | 0.00454 | 0.000192 | 0.25789 | 29.21 | 1.246016 | 33.2 | 3.760415 | 280 | 182.2403 | 12.01807 | 89.56786 | 29.21 | 1.246016 | 28.87 | 1.24054 | 28.87 | 1.750389 | 29.5 | 20.34659 | 0.0082 | 0.0084 |
| Z024 | 263 | 1.588 | 0.082 | 78 | 122.2494 | 5.801449 | 0.0507 | 0.005763 | 0.47608 | 0.0549 | 0.005127 | 0.00818 | 0.000328 | -0.91899 | 52.5 | 2.490972 | 54.1 | 4.939319 | 180 | 179.8068 | 2.957486 | 70.83333 | 52.5 | 2.490972 | 51.9 | 2.646647 | 51.9 | 3.023259 | 52.5 | 86.79215 | 0.0044 | 0.0068 |
| Z025 | 103 | 1.03 | 0.05 | 76 | 65.83278 | 3.383136 | 0.065 | 0.010763 | 0.17818 | 0.137 | 0.020101 | 0.01519 | 0.000781 | 0.14004 | 97.1 | 4.967017 | 128 | 17.63069 | 550 | 262.4592 | 24.14063 | 82.34545 | 97.1 | 4.967017 | 94.3 | 4.520506 | 94.3 | 7.361128 | 97.1 | 37.13301 | 0.019 | 0.015 |
| Z026 | 89.8 | 2.133 | 0.035 | 58 | 59.70149 | 2.706143 | 0.066 | 0.021304 | -0.01798 | 0.149 | 0.046273 | 0.01675 | 0.000759 | 0.03078 | 107.1 | 4.83649 | 114 | 16.34516 | 180 | 217.3874 | 0.052632 | 40.5 | 107.1 | 4.83649 | 105.1 | 5.444376 | 106.1 | 7.918242 | 107.1 | 45.4728 | 0.021 | 0.028 |
| Z027 | 99 | 1.133 | 0.059 | 64 | 60.38647 | 3.059166 | 0.053 | 0.006661 | 0.032556 | 0.121 | 0.01327 | 0.01656 | 0.000839 | 0.16752 | 105.8 | 5.304228 | 115 | 3.21058 | 280 | 281.9127 | 8 | 62.21429 | 105.8 | 5.304228 | 104.9 | 5.412988 | 104.8 | 6.656957 | 107.3 | 21.0915 | 0.006 | 0.0079 |
| Z028 | 84.8 | 0.566 | 0.025 | 594 | 7.199424 | 0.313965 | 0.0683 | 0.003114 | 0.43288 | 1.294 | 0.057737 | 0.1389 | 0.000657 | 0.23912 | 838 | 34.1996 | 845 | 33.06883 | 870 | 94.01089 | 0.828402 | 3.678161 | 838 | 34.1996 | 834 | 34.623 | 804 | 3.21018 | 717 | 77.96812 | 0.067 | 0.023 |
| Z029 | 352 | 0.936 | 0.058 | 1285 | 12.04819 | 0.522397 | 0.0578 | 0.002309 | 0.17288 | 0.643 | 0.037698 | 0.083 | 0.003599 | 0.26007 | 514 | 21.30409 | 507 | 23.9573 | 494 | 46.02364 | -1.38067 | -0.40858 | 514 | 21.30409 | 512 | 21.72198 | 494 | 23.11433 | 411 | 62.0829 | 0.0032 | 0.0024 |
| Z030 | 94.3 | 1.409 | 0.065 | 57.4 | 68.25939 | 2.896801 | 0.0547 | 0.007799 | 0.27961 | 0.109 | 0.013008 | 0.01465 | 0.000622 | -0.12258 | 93.8 | 3.958651 | 104 | 12.10039 | 270 | 230.8007 | 9.807697 | 65.25926 | 93.8 | 3.958651 | 93 | 4.081265 | 93 | 5.455259 | 93.6 | 106.5872 | 0.0085 | 0.0099 |
| Z031 | 1480 | 2.14 | 0.25 | 547 | 97.46589 | 4.320192 | 0.0486 | 0.002469 | 0.31408 | 0.0681 | 0.004331 | 0.01026 | 0.000655 | 0.22134 | 65.8 | 2.927496 | 66.8 | 4.102024 | 150 | 793.0292 | 1.497006 | 56.13333 | 65.8 | 2.927496 | 65.7 | 2.927496 | 65.6 | 3.634832 | 63.2 | 788.2893 | 0.0051 | 0.0031 |
| Z032 | 539 | 0.793 | 0.062 | 141 | 147.929 | 6.115279 | 0.0541 | 0.004999 | 0.3609 | 0.0503 | 0.004218 | 0.00676 | 0.000279 | -0.08866 | 43.5 | 1.780763 | 49.8 | 4.014516 | 310 | 143.6608 | 12.6506 | 85.96774 | 43.5 | 1.780763 | 43.3 | 1.897082 | 43.3 | 2.608535 | 43.2 | 23.48689 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 |
| Z033 | 84.1 | 1.45 | 0.062 | 60 | 61.7284 | 3.057896 | 0.0592 | 0.009114 | -0.16392 | 0.131 | 0.01852 | 0.0162 | 0.000803 | 0.30145 | 103.6 | 5.038686 | 122 | 16.07481 | 220 | 230.7035 | 15.08197 | 72 | 103.6 | 5.038686 | 100.8 | 5.298666 | 100.8 | 6.865448 | 99.5 | 68.05938 | 0.014 | 0.012 |
| Z034 | 57.3 | 0.769 | 0.098 | 7900 | 5.238345 | 0.263673 | 0.0911 | 0.00269 | -0.03322 | 0.239 | 0.015748 | 0.1909 | 0.000969 | 0.83475 | 1124 | 52.05241 | 1239 | 49.81424 | 1479 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Z079 | 546 | 2.16 | 0.28 | 467 | 42.37288 | 2.01585 | 0.0502 | 0.002665 | -0.01371 | 0.163 | 0.011332 | 0.0236 | 0.001123 | 0.56581 | 150.3 | 7.086752 | 152.6 | 9.931953 | 190 | 146.9155 | 1.507208 | 20.89474 | 150.3 | 7.086752 | 150.1 | 7.086752 | 149.7 | 8.41277 | 145.5 | 124.1888 | 0.0015 | 0.0033 | | |
| Z080 | 65.8 | 0.764 | 0.016 | 735 | 5.29661 | 0.216348 | 0.0784 | 0.003027 | -0.12543 | 2.023 | 0.121288 | 0.1888 | 0.007712 | 0.65974 | 1114 | 41.8945 | 1118 | 40.93545 | 1142 | 77.15361 | 0.357782 | 2.451839 | 1114 | 41.8945 | 1109 | 41.8945 | 1085 | 38.13622 | 1046 | 65.46847 | 0.0052 | 0.0021 | | |
| Z081 | 226 | 1.676 | 0.051 | 792 | 104.712 | 4.749971 | 0.0499 | 0.005532 | -0.07684 | 0.065 | 0.006399 | 0.00955 | 0.000433 | 0.34134 | 61.2 | 2.792414 | 63.7 | 6.050491 | 150 | 238.8624 | 3.924647 | 59.2 | 61.2 | 2.792414 | 61 | 2.792414 | 61 | 3.512185 | 61 | 186.2148 | 0.0033 | 0.0064 | | |
| Z082 | 123 | 1.06 | 0.11 | 79 | 70.52186 | 3.55901 | 0.0605 | 0.007497 | 0.35148 | 0.119 | 0.013933 | 0.01418 | 0.000716 | 0.3462 | 90.8 | 4.58055 | 113 | 12.27476 | 500 | 201.6636 | 19.64602 | 81.84 | 90.8 | 4.58055 | 89.4 | 4.690228 | 89.4 | 6.331387 | 88.4 | 43.98824 | 0.016 | 0.0094 | | |
| Z083 | 444 | 2.17 | 0.14 | 11090 | 3.242542 | 0.144563 | 0.1084 | 0.002053 | 0.25635 | 4.58 | 0.257665 | 0.3084 | 0.013749 | 0.76296 | 1731 | 67.61767 | 1741 | 47.14372 | 1776 | 32.80421 | 0.574383 | 2.533784 | 1776 | 32.80421 | 1721 | 68.96585 | 1690 | 51.30039 | 1661 | 32.80421 | 0.0065 | 0.0027 | | |
| Z084 | 309 | 1.547 | 0.062 | 2160 | 7.651109 | 0.361554 | 0.0772 | 0.005157 | -0.14891 | 1.41 | 0.137551 | 0.1307 | 0.006176 | 0.46871 | 791 | 35.24374 | 875 | 51.22358 | 1100 | 136.322 | 9.6 | 28.09091 | 791 | 35.24374 | 774 | 34.7566 | 755 | 34.78872 | 726 | 58.19678 | 0.0178 | 0.0071 | | |
| Z085 | 114.8 | 1.216 | 0.052 | 60.8 | 93.72071 | 4.385807 | 0.0684 | 0.008976 | 0.097815 | 0.1 | 0.011392 | 0.01067 | 0.000499 | 1.9323 | 68.4 | 3.190871 | 95 | 10.51578 | 690 | 198.1121 | 28 | 90.08696 | 68.4 | 3.190871 | 66.6 | 3.24004 | 66.6 | 5.04905 | 66.6 | 22.41138 | 0.027 | 0.011 | | |
| Z086 | 776 | 4.04 | 0.11 | 7490 | 6.042296 | 0.240111 | 0.0782 | 0.001317 | 0.25887 | 1.776 | 0.09396 | 0.1655 | 0.006577 | 0.72826 | 98.7 | 36.33338 | 1035 | 34.30024 | 1148 | 34.68844 | 4.637681 | 14.02439 | 98.7 | 36.33338 | 980 | 36.63078 | 982 | 35.4382 | 986 | 27.73604 | 0.0073 | 0.0018 | | |
| Z087 | 1113 | 3.96 | 0.12 | 272 | 140.056 | 7.151051 | 0.0465 | 0.003166 | 0.34748 | 0.044 | 0.003129 | 0.00714 | 0.000365 | 0.45811 | 45.9 | 2.307346 | 44.1 | 3.029546 | 40 | 118.9853 | -4.08163 | -14.75 | 45.9 | 2.307346 | 46 | 2.361788 | 45.9 | 27.18924 | 45.8 | 72.32425 | -0.0008 | 0.0039 | | |
| Z088 | 519 | 1.67 | 0.17 | 9440 | 4.019293 | 0.177735 | 0.0985 | 0.002471 | 0.2819 | 3.32 | 0.187238 | 0.2488 | 0.011002 | 0.57108 | 1431 | 56.90317 | 1483 | 43.70159 | 1582 | 47.38732 | 3.506406 | 9.54488 | 1582 | 47.38732 | 1415 | 57.78971 | 1395 | 64.44576 | 1371 | 30.46405 | 0.012 | 0.003 | | |
| Z089 | 134.4 | 2.201 | 0.09 | 71.6 | 69.8324 | 3.48228 | 0.0498 | 0.006166 | 0.30164 | 0.096 | 0.009903 | 0.01432 | 0.000714 | 0.050275 | 91.6 | 4.550607 | 93 | 9.042965 | 170 | 4647.243 | 1.505376 | 46.11765 | 91.6 | 4.550607 | 91.4 | 4.713239 | 91.3 | 5.945217 | 91.9 | 4644.014 | 0.0024 | 0.0076 | | |
| Z090 | 1940 | 2.413 | 0.065 | 1780 | 38.94081 | 1.556001 | 0.0512 | 0.001501 | 0.03355 | 0.1805 | 0.010261 | 0.02568 | 0.001026 | 0.58104 | 163.4 | 6.466709 | 168.4 | 8.813333 | 238 | 100.9833 | 2.969121 | 31.34454 | 163.4 | 6.466709 | 163 | 6.466709 | 162 | 8.186015 | 151.8 | 89.11133 | 0.0026 | 0.0018 | | |
| Z091 | 150 | 1.154 | 0.056 | 31.7 | 180.1802 | 10.14968 | 0.05 | 0.010434 | 0.15227 | 0.0369 | 0.006262 | 0.00555 | 0.000313 | 0.039554 | 35.7 | 1.990458 | 36.5 | 6.025281 | 100 | 295.926 | 2.191781 | 64.3 | 35.7 | 1.990458 | 35.4 | 2.173597 | 35.4 | 2.503001 | 35.7 | 84.98495 | 0.004 | 0.014 | | |
| Z093 | 1900 | 1.247 | 0.078 | 1170 | 59.4884 | 2.599946 | 0.0499 | 0.002235 | 0.28743 | 0.1157 | 0.007419 | 0.01681 | 0.000735 | 0.28127 | 107.4 | 4.670506 | 111 | 6.718216 | 175 | 212.0528 | 3.243243 | 38.62857 | 107.4 | 4.670506 | 107.1 | 4.713451 | 106.6 | 5.836731 | 103.7 | 198.1647 | 0.0023 | 0.0031 | | |
| Z094 | 89.3 | 1.024 | 0.045 | 49.3 | 66.75567 | 3.195259 | 0.055 | 0.007404 | 0.05516 | 0.108 | 0.010883 | 0.01498 | 0.000717 | 0.25784 | 95.9 | 4.562139 | 104 | 9.975411 | 320 | 213.1903 | 7.788462 | 70.03125 | 95.9 | 4.562139 | 95.1 | 4.61282 | 95 | 5.782873 | 95.8 | 112.5213 | 0.0085 | 0.0084 | | |
| Z095 | 51.1 | 2.39 | 0.16 | 37.2 | 60.24096 | 3.849801 | 0.0581 | 0.008583 | 0.053571 | 0.13 | 0.015593 | 0.0166 | 0.001061 | 0.17057 | 106.3 | 6.872254 | 123 | 13.88646 | 430 | 227.0112 | 13.57724 | 75.27907 | 106.3 | 6.872254 | 104.2 | 7.200478 | 104.2 | 8.418644 | 106.3 | 98.25585 | -0.0121 | 0.0094 | | |
| Z096 | 132.1 | 1.074 | 0.053 | 58.1 | 75.18797 | 3.501825 | 0.0467 | 0.006661 | 0.31077 | 0.084 | 0.01034 | 0.0133 | 0.000619 | -0.13055 | 85.2 | 3.963107 | 81 | 9.513016 | 10 | 231.0114 | -5.18519 | -752 | 85.2 | 3.963107 | 85.3 | 4.112811 | 85.2 | 4.758641 | 84.5 | 132.8962 | -0.0015 | 0.0085 | | |
| Z097 | 390 | 1.95 | 0.26 | 3010 | 6.161429 | 0.272084 | 0.071 | 0.002266 | 0.13705 | 1.58 | 0.09678 | 0.1623 | 0.007167 | 0.56031 | 969 | 39.8669 | 958 | 37.66486 | 937 | 64.41226 | -1.14823 | -3.41515 | 969 | 39.8669 | 965 | 39.8669 | 925 | 35.98113 | 837 | 48.32639 | 0.0005 | 0.0019 | | |
| Z099 | 640 | 3.94 | 0.24 | 1350 | 17.66784 | 0.879207 | 0.0522 | 0.002291 | 0.43216 | 0.407 | 0.026221 | 0.0566 | 0.002817 | 0.52309 | 355 | 17.37435 | 346 | 18.8461 | 280 | 90.32217 | -2.60116 | -26.7857 | 355 | 17.37435 | 355 | 17.37435 | 346 | 18.36288 | 301 | 54.31476 | -0.0045 | 0.0033 | | |
| Z100 | 44.2 | 1.48 | 0.12 | 37.4 | 91.74312 | 5.85062 | 0.112 | 0.030829 | 0.1447 | 0.169 | 0.04567 | 0.0109 | 0.000695 | -0.03696 | 69.9 | 4.438207 | 152 | 37.72863 | 1480 | 567.1098 | 54.01316 | 95.27703 | 69.9 | 4.438207 | 64.6 | 4.96565 | 64.7 | 8.443072 | 70 | 14.82622 | 0.082 | 0.045 | | |
| Z101 | 1392 | 11.6 | 3.1 | 323 | 149.0313 | 6.517332 | 0.0468 | 0.002955 | 0.20275 | 0.0429 | 0.00302 | 0.00671 | 0.000293 | 0.27336 | 43.1 | 1.887212 | 42.7 | 2.924488 | 50 | 124.9118 | -0.93677 | 13.8 | 43.1 | 1.887212 | 43.1 | 1.887212 | 43.1 | 2.325776 | 43.1 | 90.01114 | -0.0003 | 0.0035 | | |
| Z102 | 654 | 5.26 | 0.19 | 4300 | 8.097166 | 0.366161 | 0.0721 | 0.002483 | 0.33198 | 1.225 | 0.073241 | 0.1235 | 0.005585 | 0.4493 | 750 | 31.8072 | 809 | 33.3057 | 962 | 75.27353 | 7.292954 | 22.03742 | 750 | 31.8072 | 742 | 32.26202 | 733 | 32.62729 | 703 | 44.81188 | 0.0115 | 0.0031 | | |
| Z103 | 1100 | 1.67 | 0.092 | 385 | 97.84736 | 4.954246 | 0.0477 | 0.003005 | 0.18036 | 0.0664 | 0.004856 | 0.01022 | 0.000517 | 0.34253 | 65.5 | 3.31742 | 65.2 | 4.574909 | 120 | 162.0862 | -0.46012 | 45.41667 | 65.5 | 3.31742 | 65.5 | 3.31742 | 65.5 | 3.31742 | 65.5 | 3.31742 | 65.5 | 3.31742 | 0.0004 | 0.0039 |
| Z104 | 232 | 2.87 | 0.11 | 1067 | 9.596929 | 0.391442 | 0.0598 | 0.002056 | 0.23014 | 0.854 | 0.048056 | 0.1042 | 0.004425 | 0.46603 | 639 | 25.00804 | 626 | 25.63223 | 580 | 73.41468 | -2.24 | -10.1724 | 639 | 25.00804 | 637 | 25.00804 | 613 | 25.52773 | 530 | 56.93343 | 0.003 | 0.0014 | | |
| Z105 | 168 | 1.078 | 0.028 | 51.4 | 119.4743 | 5.41661 | 0.0494 | 0.006573 | -0.01156 | 0.057 | 0.006275 | 0.00837 | 0.000379 | 0.27318 | 53.7 | 2.430499 | 56 | 6.013675 | 160 | 287.732 | 4.107143 | 66.4375 | 53.7 | 2.430499 | 53.5 | 2.430499 | 53.5 | 3.082902 | 53.7 | 223.5927 | 0.0027 | 0.0076 | | |
| Z106 | 51.3 | 1.514 | 0.071 | 30 | 59.70149 | 3.247138 | 0.0463 | 0.007368 | 0.37149 | 0.104 | 0.011481 | 0.01675 | 0.000911 | 0.036099 | 107 | 5.782355 | 102 | 11.29837 | 50 | 242.6712 | -4.90196 | -114 | 107 | 5.782355 | 107.3 | 6.017743 | 107.2 | 6.612872 | 106.4 | 152.296 | -0.0026 | 0.008 | | |
| Z107 | 356 | 4.87 | 0.47 | 363 | 112.3596 | 6.472567 | 0.171 | 0.018622 | 0.024374 | 0.2 | 0.020688 | 0.0089 | 0.000513 | 0.67848 | 57.1 | 3.279031 | 184 | 17.18771 | 2530 | 189.006 | 68.96739 | 97.74308 | 57.1 | 3.279031 | 47.7 | 3.59041 | 49 | 8.923711 | 60.4 | 6.929981 | 0.158 | 0.028 | | |
| Z108 | 299 | 1.322 | 0.088 | 190 | 56.7215 | 2.742354 | 0.0481 | 0.004496 | 0.40449 | 0.114 | 0.009721 | 0.01763 | 0.000853 | -0.02345 | 112.6 | 5.388382 | 109 | 8.806755 | 120 | 183.1186 | -3.30275 | 6.166667 | 112.6 | 5.388382 | 112.7 | 5.59176 | 112.5 | 6.424722 | 112.6 | 116.0041 | -0.0003 | 0.0061 | | |
| Z109 | 264 | 1.943 | 0.077 | 106 | 122.399 | 5.459484 | 0.071 | 0.010628 | -0.32057 | 0.087 | 0.014826 | 0.00817 | 0.000364 | 0.50499 | 52.5 | 2.302849 | 83 | 13.27479 | 690 | 244.3764 | 36.74699 | 92.3913 | 52.5 | 2.302849 | 50 | 2.346852 | 50.1 | 4.278203 | 52.5 | 11.80739 | 0.031 | 0.016 | | |
| Z110 | 50 | 0.464 | 0.012 | 561 | 5.299417 | 0.23756 | 0.0807 | 0.003722 | 0.26558 | 2.082 | 0.128189 | 0.1887 | 0.008459 | 0.4831 | 1113 | 45.83752 | 1137 | 42.09585 | 1186 | 94.12568 | 2.110818 | 64.52555 | 1113 | 45.83752 | 1104 | 46.74824 | 1070 | 41.20267 | 1006 | 76.05145 | 0.0085 | 0.0031 | | |
| Z111 | 239 | 1.06 | 0.036 | 1223 | 12.7551 | 0.562183 | 0.0905 | 0.005108 | 0.45177 | 0.963 | 0.065824 | 0.0784 | 0.003455 | -0.03763 | 486 | 20.5081 | 680 | 33.78956 | 1370 | 194.597 | 28.52941 | 64.52555 | Discordant | Discordant | 467 | 21.39585 | 469 | 27.56473 | 481 | 165.9201 | 0.0422 | 0.0077 | | |
| Z112 | 91.6 | 1.28 | 0.086 | 89 | 71.63324 | 4.627259 | 0.091 | 0.014285 | -0.12967 | 0.199 | 0.039083 | 0.01396 | 0.000902 | 0.65597 | 89.3 | 5.683988 | 175 | 29.57231 | 1130 | 260.3276 | 48.97143 | 92.09735 | 89.3 | 5.683988 | 83.4 | 5.425997 | 83.6 | 9.473992 | 88.7 | 16.6456 | 0.054 | 0.02 | | |
| Z113 | 118.7 | 1.109 | 0.065 | 64 | 71.37759 | 3.541056 | 0.0535 | 0.008303 | 0.32851 | 0.101 | 0.013573 | 0.01401 | 0.000695 | -0.11415 | 89.7 | 4.444572 | 97 | 12.69608 | 260 | 279.3604 | 7.525773 | 65.5 | 89.7 | 4.444572 | 89.2 | 4.662427 | 89.1 | 5.712024 | 88 | 120.6953 | 0.007 | 0.011 | | |
| Z114 | 812 | 1.198 | 0.044 | 135 | 217.6129 | 9.00574 | 0.0481 | 0.004157 | 0.15747 | 0.0303 | 0.002422 | 0.0046 | 0.000191 | 0.13879 | 29.62 | 1.217188 | 30.3 | 2.347135 | 100 | 156.9779 | 2.244224 | 70.38 | 29.62 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Sample | | Isotopic Ratios + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--|-------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|---|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|--|--|------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--|------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | | Data for Tera-Wasserburg plot | | | | | | | Data for Wetherill plot | | | | | | | Ages uncorrected for common lead + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | | | Ages corrected for common lead (Andersen routine) + measurement uncertainty (2s) | | | | | | | | |
| | | U (ppm) | U/Th | U/Th uncertainty 2SE | 207Pb (cps) | U238/Pb 206 | U238/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | Pb207/Pb 206 | Pb207/Pb 206 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | Pb207/U 235 | Pb207/U 235 uncertainty (2s) | Pb206/U 238 | Pb206/U 238 uncertainty (2s) | ρ | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/Pb 206 | Age Pb206/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Discordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/U 235 (%) | Concordance Pb206/U 238 vs Pb207/U 235 (%) | Best age | Best age measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/U 238 | Age Pb206/U 238 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb207/U 235 | Age Pb207/U 235 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Age Pb206/Pb 206 | Age Pb206/Pb 206 measurement uncertainty (2s) | Common Lead fraction | Common Lead fraction uncertainty (2s) | |
| Z001 | 503 | 1.094 | 0.049 | 143 | 134.4086 | 2.716054 | 0.0478 | 0.00413 | 0.28825 | 0.049 | 0.003124 | 0.00744 | 0.00015 | -0.00513 | 47.8 | 0.970583 | 48.5 | 3.037306 | 90 | 819.2897 | 1.443299 | 46.88889 | 47.8 | 0.970583 | 47.7 | 1.041556 | 47.7 | 1.4432 | 47.8 | 810.732 | 0.0015 | 0.0049 | | |
| Z002 | 935 | 1.145 | 0.055 | 3300 | 13.15789 | 0.192718 | 0.05725 | 0.001076 | 0.16885 | 0.603 | 0.016351 | 0.076 | 0.00113 | 0.58895 | 47.2 | 6.1381 | 47.8 | 10.3293 | 497 | 43.04161 | 1.399624 | 5.030181 | 47.2 | 6.1381 | 47.9 | 6.736414 | 465.9 | 10.3293 | 440 | 36.84019 | 0.00235 | 0.00094 | | |
| Z003 | 3141 | 0.837 | 0.019 | 3959 | 32.15434 | 0.477229 | 0.04953 | 0.000965 | 0.11027 | 0.2134 | 0.005963 | 0.0311 | 0.000462 | 0.498 | 197.4 | 2.9007 | 196.3 | 4.990438 | 169 | 42.15178 | -0.56037 | -16.8047 | 197.4 | 2.9007 | 197.3 | 2.9007 | 194.4 | 4.661553 | 150 | 31.8266 | 0.0007 | 0.001 | | |
| Z004 | 2250 | 20.17 | 0.6 | 49200 | 3.760812 | 0.063677 | 0.10125 | 0.000828 | -0.05967 | 3.733 | 0.107902 | 0.2659 | 0.004502 | 0.90542 | 1519 | 23.2956 | 1577 | 23.24135 | 1650 | 14.84284 | 3.677869 | 7.939394 | 1650 | 14.84284 | 1509 | 23.96466 | 1519 | 28.12935 | 1526 | 22.35911 | 0.0077 | 0.0019 | | |
| Z005 | 717 | 1.639 | 0.046 | 294 | 97.75171 | 1.75304 | 0.0488 | 0.003173 | 0.055099 | 0.0693 | 0.003742 | 0.01023 | 0.000183 | 2.4058 | 65.6 | 1.186794 | 67.9 | 3.565526 | 130 | 2199.545 | 3.387334 | 49.53846 | 65.6 | 1.186794 | 65.5 | 1.186794 | 65.4 | 1.827177 | 64.3 | 2197.515 | 0.0025 | 0.004 | | |
| Z006 | 899 | 5.11 | 0.13 | 410 | 90.09009 | 7.078485 | 0.055 | 0.00357 | 0.23097 | 0.0809 | 0.006493 | 0.0111 | 0.000872 | 0.82374 | 71 | 5.31561 | 78.6 | 6.007913 | 360 | 105.6255 | 9.669211 | 80.27778 | 71 | 5.31561 | 70.3 | 5.31561 | 70.4 | 5.632407 | 69 | 26.7313 | 0.01 | 0.0047 | | |
| Z007 | 797 | 1.413 | 0.029 | 257 | 121.2121 | 1.966409 | 0.0499 | 0.003528 | -0.32441 | 0.0569 | 0.003484 | 0.00825 | 0.000134 | 0.51445 | 52.97 | 0.852407 | 56.1 | 3.31828 | 170 | 120.5683 | 5.579323 | 68.84118 | 52.97 | 0.852407 | 52.74 | 0.852407 | 52.74 | 1.439404 | 52.8 | 74.89836 | 0.0039 | 0.0043 | | |
| Z008 | 469 | 0.974 | 0.026 | 1438 | 15.15152 | 0.370658 | 0.058 | 0.001724 | 0.25272 | 0.0529 | 0.018679 | 0.066 | 0.001615 | 0.80339 | 412 | 9.407602 | 430 | 12.43241 | 517 | 76.97893 | 4.186047 | 20.30948 | 412 | 9.407602 | 410 | 10.13721 | 407 | 11.84503 | 382 | 64.49322 | 0.0053 | 0.0016 | | |
| Z009 | 438 | 4.35 | 0.32 | 1700 | 12.2399 | 0.209739 | 0.0588 | 0.001672 | 0.36764 | 0.664 | 0.020835 | 0.0817 | 0.0014 | 0.3978 | 506.1 | 8.450287 | 516 | 12.72262 | 548 | 65.22411 | 1.918605 | 7.645985 | 506.1 | 8.450287 | 504.2 | 8.651494 | 493.2 | 11.85196 | 454 | 51.93616 | 0.0041 | 0.0014 | | |
| Z010 | 242 | 2.394 | 0.035 | 189 | 53.93743 | 1.206343 | 0.0532 | 0.003769 | 0.31309 | 0.1353 | 0.006885 | 0.01854 | 0.000445 | 0.098483 | 118.4 | 2.597191 | 128.5 | 6.174643 | 310 | 207.3347 | 8.59922 | 61.80645 | 118.4 | 2.597191 | 117.7 | 2.741204 | 117.7 | 7.754333 | 118.2 | 180.321 | 0.0063 | 0.0042 | | |
| Z012 | 269 | 1.875 | 0.08 | 111 | 98.71668 | 1.777408 | 0.049 | 0.004758 | 0.19043 | 0.0685 | 0.00498 | 0.01013 | 0.000183 | 0.046375 | 65 | 1.183864 | 67 | 4.731315 | 130 | 77.21227 | 2.985075 | 50 | 65 | 1.183864 | 65.2 | 1.323297 | 65.1 | 1.906973 | 67.4 | 763.5699 | 0.0023 | 0.0056 | | |
| Z014 | 288 | 2.37 | 0.31 | 217 | 55.80357 | 1.351802 | 0.0532 | 0.004169 | 0.24547 | 0.131 | 0.008431 | 0.01792 | 0.000434 | 0.10247 | 114.5 | 2.727432 | 124.9 | 7.658929 | 190 | 109.7693 | 8.326661 | 60.51724 | 114.5 | 2.727432 | 113.7 | 2.800337 | 113.7 | 3.75084 | 113.6 | 149.8395 | 0.0064 | 0.0052 | | |
| Z015 | 242 | 1.408 | 0.02 | 81 | 10.8647 | 3.168797 | 0.047 | 0.006644 | 0.04239 | 0.0582 | 0.006748 | 0.00902 | 0.000258 | 1.2809 | 57.9 | 1.661649 | 57.9 | 4.628824 | 310 | 251.5051 | -1.57895 | -479 | 57.9 | 1.661649 | 57.9 | 1.736455 | 57.9 | 2.093796 | 57.9 | 156.548 | -0.0002 | 0.0092 | | |
| Z016 | 48.5 | 2.83 | 0.1 | 65.2 | 34.31709 | 0.927071 | 0.0556 | 0.006814 | 0.22472 | 0.027 | 0.021128 | 0.02914 | 0.000787 | 0.17924 | 185.1 | 4.939854 | 205 | 17.09506 | 330 | 1024.616 | 9.707317 | 43.90909 | 185.1 | 4.939854 | 183.7 | 5.311794 | 183.4 | 6.57837 | 184.6 | 61.01196 | 0.0073 | 0.0081 | | |
| Z017 | 621 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 41200 | 2.239642 | 0.038719 | 0.1852 | 0.001561 | -0.18154 | 11.43 | 0.338096 | 0.4465 | 0.007719 | 0.9008 | 237.8 | 34.40805 | 255.6 | 28.0919 | 2699 | 14.07017 | 6.940066 | 11.89329 | 2699 | 14.07017 | 2307 | 39.18487 | 2349 | 40.09433 | 2385 | 33.44652 | 0.0362 | 0.0045 | | |
| Z019 | 119.5 | 3.39 | 0.17 | 82.1 | 63.69427 | 1.671373 | 0.0528 | 0.006078 | -0.10051 | 11.43 | 0.10567 | 0.0157 | 0.000412 | 0.34245 | 100.4 | 2.67411 | 109.9 | 7.476361 | 280 | 241.8277 | 8.789908 | 64.14286 | 260.4 | 2.67411 | 99.6 | 2.67411 | 99.4 | 3.416033 | 99.7 | 176.4795 | 0.0062 | 0.0074 | | |
| Z020 | 267 | 2.19 | 0.13 | 121 | 90.66183 | 1.763081 | 0.0503 | 0.004452 | -0.03182 | 0.0767 | 0.005191 | 0.01103 | 0.000214 | 2.4597 | 70.7 | 1.346712 | 74.9 | 4.860503 | 180 | 216.0993 | 5.607477 | 80.72222 | 70.7 | 1.346712 | 70.3 | 1.416275 | 70.3 | 2.086836 | 70.1 | 180.9742 | 0.0036 | 0.0036 | | |
| Z021 | 842 | 2.65 | 0.13 | 263 | 136.612 | 2.537407 | 0.0511 | 0.003207 | 0.12088 | 0.052 | 0.002718 | 0.00732 | 0.000136 | 0.25732 | 46.99 | 0.876981 | 51.5 | 2.629177 | 250 | 101.2002 | 8.757282 | 81.204 | 46.99 | 0.876981 | 46.7 | 0.876929 | 46.7 | 3.197345 | 46.87 | 36.25034 | 0.0052 | 0.005 | | |
| Z022 | 735 | 2.4 | 0.43 | 237 | 230.4147 | 12.30706 | 0.0474 | 0.015372 | -0.82945 | 0.062 | 0.022879 | 0.00434 | 0.000232 | 0.93173 | 27.9 | 1.440305 | 57 | 18.94674 | 640 | 259.8696 | 51.05263 | 65.04603 | Discordant | Discordant | 26.39 | 0.775832 | 26.7 | 1.652623 | 28.6 | 4.180847 | 0.034 | 0.024 | | |
| Z023 | 115 | 2.19 | 0.14 | 70 | 58.20722 | 1.387996 | 0.054 | 0.006456 | 0.054621 | 0.107 | 0.012837 | 0.01718 | 0.00041 | 0.053933 | 109.8 | 2.565809 | 102 | 11.25236 | 30 | 209.4363 | -7.64706 | -266 | 109.8 | 2.565809 | 109.5 | 2.932298 | 109.5 | 6.162374 | 109.6 | 90.31697 | -0.0034 | 0.0087 | | |
| Z024 | 168.9 | 0.872 | 0.04 | 72.3 | 165.0165 | 7.236656 | 0.091 | 0.011332 | 0.16689 | 0.0743 | 0.007366 | 0.00606 | 0.000266 | 0.21639 | 39 | 1.691691 | 72.5 | 9.6161 | 1290 | 196.9676 | 46.2069 | 96.97674 | Discordant | Discordant | 36.9 | 1.768733 | 36.9 | 2.368641 | 36.9 | 6.997353 | 0.055 | 0.015 | | |
| Z026 | 929 | 1.76 | 0.12 | 1260 | 36.32401 | 0.915117 | 0.0615 | 0.003451 | 1 | 0.225 | 0.012178 | 0.02753 | 0.000694 | 0.28975 | 175 | 4.318686 | 206 | 9.665381 | 590 | 102.3173 | 15.04854 | 70.33898 | 175 | 4.318686 | 172.4 | 4.245568 | 172.4 | 5.823236 | 174.1 | 39.51823 | 0.015 | 0.015 | | |
| Z027 | 552 | 0.566 | 0.028 | 35 | 88.18342 | 2.696626 | 0.074 | 0.009901 | -0.266 | 0.112 | 0.015181 | 0.01134 | 0.000347 | 0.4548 | 72.7 | 2.22756 | 107 | 13.59091 | 950 | 244.2684 | 32.05607 | 92.34737 | 72.7 | 2.22756 | 69.8 | 2.07793 | 69.7 | 3.017277 | 71.6 | 9.500847 | 0.032 | 0.015 | | |
| Z028 | 280 | 1.424 | 0.043 | 165 | 70.72136 | 1.777408 | 0.0504 | 0.004286 | -0.10207 | 0.0989 | 0.007218 | 0.01414 | 0.000345 | 0.35649 | 90.5 | 2.811355 | 95.4 | 6.565962 | 180 | 506.1835 | 5.136268 | 49.72222 | 90.5 | 2.811355 | 90.2 | 2.207935 | 90.2 | 2.989558 | 87.3 | 492.2302 | 0.0032 | 0.005 | | |
| Z029 | 1158 | 0.255 | 0.017 | 224 | 202.061 | 3.358348 | 0.0476 | 0.003049 | 0.34948 | 0.0322 | 0.001461 | 0.000499 | 8.23E-05 | -0.06553 | 31.82 | 0.528899 | 32.2 | 1.455322 | 90 | 282.4888 | 1.810124 | 64.64444 | 31.82 | 0.528899 | 31.8 | 0.55543 | 31.79 | 0.86831 | 31.78 | 271.2934 | 0.001 | 0.0032 | | |
| Z030 | 316 | 4.93 | 0.57 | 95 | 159.2357 | 9.300159 | 0.0665 | 0.008524 | -0.31711 | 0.0599 | 0.008767 | 0.00628 | 0.000367 | 0.60231 | 40.4 | 7.825451 | 730 | 19.78521 | 190 | 197.132 | 29.61762 | 94.64675 | 40.4 | 7.825451 | 38.9 | 2.313264 | 38.9 | 2.080431 | 38.9 | 2.425713 | 40.4 | 10.78233 | 0.025 | 0.111 |
| Z031 | 505 | 0.991 | 0.019 | 13800 | 3.286231 | 0.050794 | 0.1092 | 0.001233 | -0.06336 | 4.568 | 0.121698 | 0.3043 | 0.004703 | 0.79746 | 1712 | 22.79106 | 1742 | 22.10446 | 1785 | 21.19489 | 1.722158 | 4.089636 | 1785 | 21.19489 | 1704 | 24.06143 | 1704 | 25.82958 | 1712 | 22.92342 | 0.0052 | 0.0018 | | |
| Z032 | 1165 | 2.553 | 0.077 | 16490 | 4.692633 | 0.098406 | 0.08101 | 0.000979 | -0.05426 | 2.367 | 0.008392 | 0.00732 | 0.000433 | 0.66195 | 109.0 | 12.65394 | 1088.1 | 25.89517 | 1085 | 24.69992 | -0.317215 | -0.46083 | 1090 | 12.65394 | 1089 | 12.65394 | 1076 | 17.26189 | 1061 | 21.58959 | 0.0107 | 0.00067 | | |
| Z033 | 116 | 1.096 | 0.046 | 181 | 62.69592 | 1.478959 | 0.126 | 0.014999 | -0.06414 | 0.284 | 0.031377 | 0.01595 | 0.000376 | 0.094537 | 102 | 2.39327 | 245 | 24.9829 | 1720 | 244.3013 | 58.36735 | 94.06977 | Discordant | Discordant | 91.5 | 2.465997 | 91.9 | 5.564087 | 102 | 10.29497 | 0.1 | 0.022 | | |
| Z034 | 1200 | 17.71 | 0.61 | 7360 | 10.94092 | 0.667417 | 0.0769 | 0.001132 | 0.02382 | 0.968 | 0.036818 | 0.0914 | 0.000576 | 0.9869 | 562 | 33.44171 | 675 | 34.2581 | 1117 | 73.80694 | 1.764074 | 49.68666 | 562 | 33.44171 | 551 | 33.44171 | 551 | 33.9011 | 562 | 78.24337 | 0.0221 | 0.021 | | |
| Z035 | 6790 | 10.5 | 0.21 | 2104 | 135.5014 | 2.627677 | 0.0517 | 0.001906 | -0.03149 | 0.922 | 0.002373 | 0.00738 | 0.000413 | 0.4979 | 47.4 | 0.899318 | 51.7 | 2.284148 | 252 | 68.09992 | 0.317215 | 81.19048 | 47.4 | 0.899318 | 47.12 | 0.892432 | 47.1 | 1.400833 | 46.6 | 12.58956 | 0.006 | 0.0029 | | |
| Z036 | 869 | 3.85 | 0.1 | 9920 | 5.428882 | 0.068182 | 0.07568 | 0.000933 | 0.074945 | 1.052 | 0.048391 | 0.1842 | 0.002133 | 0.66195 | 109.0 | 12.65394</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------|----------|--------|--------|
| Z089 | 5650 | 1.643 | 0.067 | 1880 | 122.1001 | 2.188512 | 0.0482 | 0.001269 | 0.023741 | 0.054 | 0.001661 | 0.00819 | 0.000147 | 0.56964 | 52.6 | 0.923098 | 53.4 | 1.626899 | 108 | 2192.615 | 1.498127 | 51.2963 | 52.6 | 0.923098 | 52.5 | 0.923098 | 52.4 | 1.432341 | 52.5 | 2192.29 | 0.0013 | 0.0014 | | |
| Z090 | 221 | 1.314 | 0.041 | 144 | 62.53909 | 1.221821 | 0.05 | 0.004271 | 0.008677 | 0.1101 | 0.00723 | 0.01599 | 0.000312 | 0.17389 | 102.3 | 2.037406 | 105.7 | 6.563974 | 190 | 901.0334 | 3.216651 | 46.15789 | 102.3 | 2.037406 | 102.5 | 2.249883 | 102.4 | 3.091303 | 101.9 | 893.2607 | 0.0022 | 0.0049 | | |
| Z091 | 117 | 0.29 | 0.017 | 23.7 | 204.0816 | 10.01596 | 0.051 | 0.010324 | 0.083761 | 0.0337 | 0.005254 | 0.0049 | 0.00024 | 0.18117 | 31.5 | 1.601134 | 33.4 | 0.906555 | 70 | 274.0632 | 5.688623 | 55 | 31.5 | 1.601134 | 31.4 | 1.601134 | 31.4 | 1.749193 | 31.5 | 58.66086 | 0.005 | 0.013 | | |
| Z092 | 3560 | 2.6 | 0.33 | 1200 | 139.8601 | 5.243077 | 0.0674 | 0.006571 | -0.2898 | 0.0667 | 0.007559 | 0.00715 | 0.000268 | 0.58634 | 45.9 | 1.706303 | 65 | 7.081332 | 60 | 157.528 | 29.38462 | 93.04545 | 45.9 | 1.706303 | 44.3 | 1.554178 | 44.3 | 2.090614 | 45.6 | 4.25037 | 0.026 | 0.11 | | |
| Z093 | 410 | 2.27 | 0.13 | 175 | 99.10803 | 2.783209 | 0.0494 | 0.003864 | 0.1597 | 0.0685 | 0.004095 | 0.01009 | 0.000283 | 0.30087 | 64.7 | 1.830785 | 67.1 | 3.919279 | 160 | 211.569 | 3.576751 | 59.5625 | 64.7 | 1.830785 | 64.5 | 1.905459 | 64.5 | 2.349754 | 64.2 | 185.1683 | 0.029 | 0.0045 | | |
| Z094 | 147 | 6.06 | 0.7 | 72.9 | 67.06908 | 2.554982 | 0.071 | 0.009039 | 0.049333 | 0.145 | 0.017641 | 0.01491 | 0.000568 | -0.20753 | 95.4 | 3.527439 | 136 | 14.47849 | 740 | 205.9174 | 28.85294 | 87.10811 | 95.4 | 3.527439 | 92.7 | 3.87865 | 92.8 | 4.737344 | 98.4 | 22.88969 | 0.028 | 0.013 | | |
| Z095 | 114.7 | 1.204 | 0.021 | 75.9 | 64.02049 | 1.217014 | 0.0484 | 0.005706 | 0.30255 | 0.106 | 0.009578 | 0.01562 | 0.00297 | -0.10418 | 99.9 | 1.888433 | 102 | 8.945935 | 130 | 274.4558 | 2.058824 | 23.15385 | 99.9 | 1.888433 | 100.3 | 1.957748 | 100.2 | 2.830293 | 99.7 | 224.0506 | 0.004 | 0.0069 | | |
| Z097 | 632 | 1.398 | 0.019 | 328 | 75.75758 | 1.214161 | 0.0473 | 0.002948 | 0.2277 | 0.0856 | 0.004402 | 0.0132 | 0.000212 | 0.068078 | 84.5 | 1.346177 | 83.3 | 4.133614 | 80 | 117.2941 | -1.44058 | -5.625 | 84.5 | 1.346177 | 84.6 | 1.41138 | 84.5 | 2.187685 | 84 | 79.1099 | 0.0006 | 0.0036 | | |
| Z098 | 1040 | 2.61 | 0.51 | 575 | 76.04563 | 1.908704 | 0.0478 | 0.002152 | 0.2681 | 0.0853 | 0.003319 | 0.01315 | 0.00023 | 0.38475 | 84.2 | 1.113655 | 83 | 3.117355 | 97 | 102.2268 | -1.44578 | 13.19588 | 84.2 | 1.113655 | 84.2 | 2.113655 | 84.2 | 2.113655 | 81.8 | 80.57578 | 0.0003 | 0.0025 | | |
| Z099 | 3910 | 3.13 | 0.35 | 1300 | 118.0638 | 3.053889 | 0.0477 | 0.0016 | 0.17437 | 0.056 | 0.002352 | 0.00847 | 0.000219 | 0.55284 | 54.4 | 1.428256 | 55.2 | 2.259421 | 92 | 123.2675 | 1.449275 | 40.86957 | 54.4 | 1.428256 | 53.9 | 1.354738 | 53.9 | 1.766633 | 53.7 | 111.7852 | 0.007 | 0.002 | | |
| Z100 | 525 | 1.99 | 0.12 | 187 | 137.5516 | 6.092072 | 0.104 | 0.014903 | -0.39454 | 0.109 | 0.020625 | 0.00727 | 0.000322 | 0.63123 | 46.7 | 2.091513 | 102 | 17.47923 | 1430 | 220.5086 | 54.21569 | 96.97342 | Discordant | Discordant | 42.4 | 1.63194 | 42.4 | 1.786353 | 46.7 | 4.498801 | 0.071 | 0.022 | | |
| Z101 | 780 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 390 | 83.8223 | 3.300168 | 0.0565 | 0.005269 | -0.12294 | 0.094 | 0.008927 | 0.01193 | 0.00047 | 0.41986 | 76.4 | 2.996109 | 91 | 8.890814 | 420 | 167.1458 | 16.04396 | 81.80952 | 76.4 | 2.996109 | 75.2 | 2.919601 | 75.2 | 3.473008 | 77.5 | 24.61959 | 0.013 | 0.0078 | | |
| Z102 | 990 | 3.24 | 0.56 | 441 | 100.5025 | 2.933214 | 0.078 | 0.011382 | -0.71511 | 0.114 | 0.01985 | 0.00995 | 0.00026 | 0.82202 | 63.8 | 1.828167 | 104 | 17.47923 | 230 | 236.3109 | 38.65385 | 91.26027 | 63.8 | 1.828167 | 61.1 | 1.317724 | 61 | 2.651677 | 63.5 | 6.906171 | 0.039 | 0.019 | | |
| Z103 | 188 | 3.8 | 0.37 | 1000 | 9.615385 | 0.176628 | 0.0621 | 0.002018 | 0.23549 | 0.887 | 0.028902 | 0.104 | 0.00191 | 0.53999 | 63.8 | 10.97695 | 64.3 | 15.57278 | 679 | 68.907 | 0.777605 | 0.638292 | 63.8 | 10.97695 | 63.6 | 11.66162 | 62.0 | 14.48409 | 57.6 | 59.89603 | 0.0036 | 0.0013 | | |
| Z104 | 2020 | 2.625 | 0.407 | 638 | 133.8688 | 2.327987 | 0.0486 | 0.002065 | -0.05283 | 0.0502 | 0.002017 | 0.00747 | 0.00013 | 0.54792 | 47.99 | 0.834008 | 49.7 | 1.93033 | 132 | 135.7259 | 34.40644 | 63.64394 | 47.99 | 0.834008 | 47.9 | 0.834008 | 47.9 | 0.840709 | 47.8 | 1.326498 | 48 | 122.2091 | 0.019 | 0.0022 |
| Z105 | 347 | 1.59 | 0.16 | 206 | 105.3741 | 1.999365 | 0.0719 | 0.005907 | -0.02019 | 0.0937 | 0.00636 | 0.00949 | 0.00018 | 0.22327 | 60.9 | 1.165608 | 90.6 | 5.937787 | 910 | 142.0888 | 32.78146 | 93.30769 | 60.9 | 1.165608 | 58.8 | 1.165608 | 58.8 | 2.247424 | 60.6 | 10.10493 | 0.012 | 0.0072 | | |
| Z106 | 138.7 | 1.565 | 0.027 | 101.5 | 72.46377 | 1.51859 | 0.0614 | 0.005956 | 0.15202 | 0.1159 | 0.008164 | 0.0138 | 0.000289 | 0.86999 | 88.4 | 1.840089 | 112.6 | 8.013691 | 590 | 153.6443 | 21.70062 | 85.01695 | 88.4 | 1.840089 | 86.7 | 1.911159 | 86.8 | 2.980645 | 88.4 | 35.03313 | 0.072 | 0.0068 | | |
| Z107 | 1065 | 1.033 | 0.045 | 2550 | 20.87683 | 0.581714 | 0.05649 | 0.001196 | 0.11211 | 0.37 | 0.012142 | 0.0479 | 0.001335 | 0.85825 | 301.7 | 1.878879 | 319.5 | 9.026073 | 467 | 77.88244 | 5.571203 | 35.39615 | 301.7 | 1.878879 | 300.2 | 8.253209 | 299.5 | 9.905402 | 300 | 72.94998 | 0.049 | 0.001 | | |
| Z108 | 325 | 1.459 | 0.024 | 232 | 60.86427 | 1.088482 | 0.0504 | 0.003279 | -0.0972 | 0.1123 | 0.005593 | 0.01643 | 0.000294 | 0.41474 | 105.1 | 1.843647 | 107.8 | 5.139673 | 200 | 2697.92 | 5.204638 | 47.45 | 105.1 | 1.843647 | 104.8 | 1.843647 | 104.7 | 2.835391 | 104.7 | 2696.53 | 0.027 | 0.0036 | | |
| Z110 | 249 | 1.732 | 0.075 | 145 | 72.04611 | 1.613766 | 0.0509 | 0.004416 | 0.072856 | 0.0975 | 0.006538 | 0.01388 | 0.000311 | 0.27924 | 88.9 | 1.984692 | 94.1 | 6.036899 | 900 | 284.8792 | 5.526036 | 55.55 | 88.9 | 1.984692 | 88.5 | 2.056794 | 89 | 2.85997 | 88 | 255.5165 | 0.0039 | 0.0054 | | |
| Z111 | 5176 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 2640 | 81.90008 | 2.442998 | 0.0477 | 0.001173 | 0.21178 | 0.08 | 0.003249 | 0.01221 | 0.000364 | 0.38286 | 78.2 | 2.317887 | 78.1 | 3.036627 | 92 | 57.05707 | -0.12804 | 15 | 78.2 | 2.317887 | 78.2 | 2.317887 | 78.2 | 2.802391 | 72.8 | 42.21835 | 0.001 | 0.0013 | | |
| Z112 | 227 | 1.926 | 0.054 | 77 | 115.3403 | 2.442331 | 0.0449 | 0.005156 | -0.26102 | 0.0539 | 0.004961 | 0.00867 | 0.000184 | 0.45846 | 55.6 | 1.143533 | 53.1 | 4.720527 | 40 | 154.0436 | -4.7081 | 39 | 55.6 | 1.143533 | 55.8 | 1.143533 | 55.7 | 1.573014 | 54.7 | 60.35909 | -0.0031 | 0.0061 | | |
| Z113 | 203 | 1.306 | 0.018 | 142 | 64.26735 | 1.168767 | 0.0614 | 0.004287 | -0.02518 | 0.1093 | 0.006491 | 0.01556 | 0.000283 | 0.22576 | 99.5 | 1.818517 | 104.9 | 6.337973 | 240 | 314.6423 | 5.14776 | 58.54167 | 99.5 | 1.818517 | 99 | 1.886769 | 99 | 2.833567 | 99.8 | 291.6372 | 0.004 | 0.0049 | | |
| Z114 | 307 | 1.616 | 0.072 | 170 | 150.6024 | 2.551974 | 0.0489 | 0.003692 | -0.02234 | 0.0446 | 0.002575 | 0.00664 | 0.000113 | 0.26105 | 42.64 | 0.72818 | 44.2 | 2.491671 | 140 | 146.8632 | 3.529412 | 69.54286 | 42.64 | 0.72818 | 42.54 | 0.741511 | 42.54 | 1.179418 | 42.64 | 105.3147 | 0.0023 | 0.004 | | |
| Z115 | 626 | 1.996 | 0.099 | 302 | 110.8647 | 4.003286 | 0.113 | 0.018748 | -0.58634 | 0.151 | 0.03247 | 0.00902 | 0.00026 | 0.74367 | 57.9 | 2.114776 | 136 | 25.38241 | 1560 | 244.1373 | 57.42647 | 96.28846 | Discordant | Discordant | 51.3 | 1.736455 | 51.4 | 1.841526 | 58 | 5.021648 | 0.084 | 0.03 | | |
| Z116 | 1340 | 1.606 | 0.093 | 642 | 101.9368 | 2.250232 | 0.0562 | 0.002993 | -0.1032 | 0.0744 | 0.004006 | 0.00981 | 0.000217 | 0.62991 | 62.9 | 1.385333 | 73.7 | 4.038706 | 710 | 87.94614 | 14.654 | 64.65854 | 62.9 | 1.385333 | 62.6 | 1.174627 | 62.6 | 1.913935 | 61.8 | 13.32984 | 0.013 | 0.0039 | | |
| Z117 | 232 | 2.96 | 0.23 | 112 | 109.1703 | 3.704798 | 0.0626 | 0.007935 | -0.07031 | 0.088 | 0.00813 | 0.00916 | 0.00013 | 0.38136 | 58.8 | 1.96494 | 84.7 | 7.175114 | 470 | 181.6073 | 30.57851 | 92.6364 | 58.8 | 1.96494 | 56.7 | 1.589965 | 56.8 | 1.589965 | 58.7 | 13.67633 | 0.029 | 0.011 | | |
| Z118 | 242 | 1.165 | 0.077 | 152 | 94.87666 | 2.039107 | 0.066 | 0.009469 | -0.3424 | 0.103 | 0.015925 | 0.01054 | 0.000227 | 0.46878 | 67.6 | 1.403509 | 97 | 13.40011 | 570 | 221.5046 | 30.30928 | 88.14035 | 67.6 | 1.403509 | 65.6 | 2.518656 | 65.6 | 1.084646 | 67.6 | 16.08464 | 0.025 | 0.015 | | |
| Z119 | 1030 | 15.5 | 2.6 | 720 | 60.93845 | 1.192631 | 0.047 | 0.002152 | 0.15637 | 0.1044 | 0.004215 | 0.01641 | 0.000231 | 0.29475 | 104.9 | 2.048569 | 100.7 | 3.911004 | 63 | 82.33161 | -4.1708 | -66.5709 | 104.9 | 2.048569 | 104.5 | 1.910768 | 104.2 | 2.758252 | 102.6 | 45.74801 | -0.014 | 0.001 | | |
| Z120 | 215 | 3.83 | 0.33 | 1010 | 10.79914 | 0.200777 | 0.0614 | 0.002326 | 0.27383 | 0.78 | 0.029439 | 0.0926 | 0.000122 | 0.32726 | 57.1 | 10.01422 | 58.4 | 16.84958 | 630 | 86.31861 | 2.26027 | 9.365079 | 57.1 | 10.01422 | 56.8 | 10.01422 | 56.8 | 10.01422 | 55.2 | 13.40703 | 49.6 | 66.40041 | 0.0058 | 0.0019 |
| Z121 | 71.9 | 49.7 | 5.9 | 150 | 58.47953 | 3.010541 | 0.162 | 0.03591 | -0.39267 | 0.39 | 0.094913 | 0.0171 | 0.00088 | 0.6032 | 109.2 | 5.678768 | 316 | 66.46544 | 1900 | 464.6806 | 65.44304 | 94.25263 | Discordant | Discordant | 92.7 | 5.368986 | 93.3 | 8.363167 | 109.2 | 11.71786 | 14.4 | 0.056 | | |
| Z122 | 553 | 17.5 | 6.3 | 309 | 76.4526 | 2.187239 | 0.0493 | 0.002874 | 0.23847 | 0.0881 | 0.004219 | 0.01308 | 0.000374 | 0.34514 | 83.8 | 2.408428 | 85.6 | 3.946979 | 160 | 823.8861 | 2.102804 | 47.625 | 83.8 | 2.408428 | 83.6 | 2.483209 | 83.6 | 2.964733 | 82.8 | 820.1179 | 0.02 | 0.0033 | | |
| Z125 | 207 | 8.1 | 3.3 | 609 | 91.99632 | 2.860338 | 0.256 | 0.037084 | 0.30443 | 0.368 | 0.049547 | 0.01087 | 0.000338 | 0.03989 | 69.7 | 2.144273 | 305 | 6.716122 | 2680 | 322.847 | 77.14574 | 97.39929 | Discordant | Discordant | 52.7 | 3.677758 | 52.7 | 2.51665 | 103 | 5.204702 | 0.254 | 0.053 | | |
| Z126 | 586 | 2.97 | 0.21 | 523 | 69.44444 | 3.66354 | 0.0693 | 0.005271 | -0.28018 | 0.131 | 0.01067 | 0.01548 | 0.00076 | 0.65495 | 92.1 | 4.798832 | 124 | 9.073974 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Supplementary Table 3

All apatite data from this study.

U-Pb data

| Grain Number | Pb207/U | | Pb206/U | | U238/Pb | | Pb207/P | | Approx U | | | 207corrA | | |
|--------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|
| | 235 | error (2s) | 238 | error (2s) | 206 | error (2s) | b206 | error (2s) | (ppm) | Th (ppm) | Pb (ppm) | U/Th | ge error (2s, Ma) | |
| L7G2 | 16.08 | 0.67 | 0.162 | 0.013 | 6.165 | 0.494 | 0.822 | 0.036 | 8.78 | 21.84 | 4.61 | 0.37 | 19.7 | 48.7 |
| L7G4 | 12.1 | 0.53 | 0.128 | 0.012 | 7.819 | 0.734 | 0.802 | 0.054 | 5.93 | 3.09 | 2.34 | 1.78 | 37.4 | 56.7 |
| L7G6 | 24.57 | 0.85 | 0.253 | 0.021 | 3.953 | 0.328 | 0.816 | 0.037 | 7.42 | 0.20 | 6.13 | 42.10 | 46.4 | 77.7 |
| L7G9 | 8.89 | 0.51 | 0.096 | 0.008 | 10.471 | 0.910 | 0.786 | 0.031 | 17.41 | 3.61 | 5.26 | 4.51 | 40.5 | 25.0 |
| L7G10 | 14.91 | 0.65 | 0.152 | 0.013 | 6.562 | 0.560 | 0.835 | 0.045 | 6.32 | 0.40 | 3.10 | 18.20 | 0.8 | 56.9 |
| L7G14 | 3.04 | 0.15 | 0.032 | 0.003 | 31.348 | 2.752 | 0.751 | 0.035 | 36.43 | 11.99 | 3.83 | 2.87 | 22.3 | 9.5 |
| L7G16 | 5.62 | 0.24 | 0.059 | 0.005 | 16.949 | 1.465 | 0.764 | 0.044 | 15.60 | 12.56 | 3.12 | 1.18 | 35.4 | 21.6 |
| L7G23 | 1.508 | 0.058 | 0.015 | 0.001 | 66.845 | 5.809 | 0.709 | 0.042 | 74.00 | 111.80 | 4.48 | 0.68 | 15.6 | 5.4 |
| L7G24 | 0.407 | 0.017 | 0.006 | 0.000 | 162.602 | 12.426 | 0.466 | 0.020 | 251.90 | 1983.00 | 7.82 | 0.13 | 18.6 | 1.7 |
| L7G27 | 2.933 | 0.098 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 36.819 | 2.982 | 0.768 | 0.027 | 71.30 | 98.70 | 8.07 | 0.75 | 15.2 | 6.3 |
| L7G28 | 2.114 | 0.089 | 0.020 | 0.002 | 48.876 | 4.061 | 0.729 | 0.030 | 72.20 | 98.30 | 5.85 | 0.77 | 18.0 | 5.3 |
| L7G33 | 11.38 | 0.6 | 0.110 | 0.009 | 9.074 | 0.774 | 0.795 | 0.047 | 6.65 | 0.40 | 2.84 | 17.80 | 38.6 | 42.7 |
| L7G34 | 2.358 | 0.074 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 41.051 | 3.370 | 0.756 | 0.031 | 82.60 | 125.10 | 7.26 | 0.67 | 16.0 | 6.5 |
| L7G35 | 2.86 | 0.1 | 0.030 | 0.003 | 33.670 | 2.834 | 0.736 | 0.041 | 42.10 | 11.85 | 4.46 | 3.57 | 24.5 | 10.3 |
| L7G36 | 9.94 | 0.46 | 0.101 | 0.009 | 9.881 | 0.908 | 0.783 | 0.051 | 8.03 | 0.88 | 2.62 | 9.65 | 45.6 | 42.5 |
| L7G37 | 1.887 | 0.083 | 0.020 | 0.002 | 49.628 | 4.187 | 0.717 | 0.031 | 57.63 | 4.42 | 3.73 | 13.02 | 19.7 | 5.5 |
| L7G39 | 2.77 | 0.12 | 0.031 | 0.003 | 32.258 | 2.810 | 0.695 | 0.038 | 42.09 | 11.96 | 4.36 | 3.52 | 36.0 | 10.2 |
| L7G43 | 7.29 | 0.27 | 0.065 | 0.005 | 15.361 | 1.251 | 0.772 | 0.032 | 22.16 | 7.50 | 5.89 | 2.96 | 34.8 | 17.6 |
| L7G44 | 1.193 | 0.038 | 0.013 | 0.001 | 75.075 | 6.200 | 0.649 | 0.023 | 114.20 | 74.00 | 5.41 | 1.57 | 20.4 | 3.1 |
| L7G45 | 35.8 | 4.7 | 0.348 | 0.063 | 2.874 | 0.520 | 0.825 | 0.061 | 2.38 | 6.05 | 2.68 | 0.44 | 36.8 | 173.8 |
| L7G46 | 2.6 | 0.14 | 0.025 | 0.002 | 39.841 | 3.492 | 0.724 | 0.029 | 57.50 | 27.50 | 5.74 | 2.09 | 23.1 | 6.4 |
| L7G47 | 2.59 | 0.11 | 0.026 | 0.002 | 39.093 | 3.209 | 0.737 | 0.035 | 46.50 | 20.01 | 4.33 | 2.33 | 20.8 | 7.6 |
| L7G48 | 3.52 | 0.19 | 0.034 | 0.003 | 29.412 | 2.855 | 0.775 | 0.035 | 41.40 | 99.00 | 5.79 | 0.42 | 17.1 | 10.1 |
| L7G51 | 2.01 | 0.11 | 0.021 | 0.002 | 48.077 | 4.623 | 0.742 | 0.042 | 51.10 | 55.60 | 3.95 | 0.95 | 16.0 | 7.4 |
| L7G52 | 6.96 | 0.18 | 0.066 | 0.005 | 15.106 | 1.209 | 0.816 | 0.031 | 39.43 | 79.90 | 11.62 | 0.48 | 11.0 | 17.3 |
| L7G53 | 7.69 | 0.36 | 0.078 | 0.007 | 12.870 | 1.126 | 0.794 | 0.048 | 9.12 | 6.06 | 2.72 | 1.45 | 27.4 | 30.8 |
| L7G56 | 0.264 | 0.013 | 0.006 | 0.000 | 177.620 | 14.197 | 0.371 | 0.021 | 206.00 | 197.20 | 2.52 | 1.00 | 21.4 | 2.0 |
| L7G57 | 10.44 | 0.54 | 0.106 | 0.009 | 9.443 | 0.803 | 0.802 | 0.041 | 9.24 | 30.57 | 3.89 | 0.29 | 30.6 | 36.0 |
| L7G60 | 3.12 | 0.1 | 0.033 | 0.003 | 30.120 | 2.540 | 0.756 | 0.042 | 28.91 | 47.90 | 3.74 | 0.57 | 21.9 | 11.7 |
| L7G62 | 6.91 | 0.3 | 0.056 | 0.005 | 17.953 | 1.515 | 0.814 | 0.039 | 19.51 | 12.61 | 4.24 | 1.66 | 10.1 | 18.1 |
| L7G65 | 2.224 | 0.09 | 0.021 | 0.002 | 48.239 | 4.189 | 0.722 | 0.041 | 34.53 | 125.10 | 2.81 | 0.31 | 19.4 | 7.2 |
| L7G69 | 10.62 | 0.57 | 0.087 | 0.008 | 11.534 | 1.051 | 0.806 | 0.056 | 6.42 | 13.16 | 2.10 | 0.55 | 21.9 | 39.9 |
| L7G71 | 2.89 | 0.12 | 0.025 | 0.002 | 40.000 | 3.360 | 0.772 | 0.037 | 33.66 | 38.71 | 3.01 | 0.96 | 13.1 | 7.8 |
| L7G74 | 5.69 | 0.25 | 0.050 | 0.005 | 19.841 | 1.772 | 0.815 | 0.054 | 13.92 | 0.17 | 2.45 | 117.00 | 8.7 | 22.4 |
| L7G80 | 3.35 | 0.1 | 0.032 | 0.003 | 31.348 | 2.555 | 0.761 | 0.033 | 50.70 | 4.52 | 5.44 | 12.25 | 19.7 | 8.9 |
| L7G82 | 2.619 | 0.089 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 41.102 | 3.379 | 0.652 | 0.025 | 55.13 | 17.78 | 5.24 | 2.98 | 36.8 | 5.9 |
| L7G83 | 1.693 | 0.061 | 0.015 | 0.001 | 68.259 | 5.591 | 0.710 | 0.027 | 97.70 | 134.10 | 5.69 | 0.69 | 15.1 | 3.5 |
| L7G86 | 10.3 | 0.62 | 0.079 | 0.007 | 12.610 | 1.177 | 0.816 | 0.054 | 7.09 | 0.16 | 2.57 | 53.80 | 13.2 | 35.3 |
| L7G87 | 23.5 | 2.2 | 0.165 | 0.021 | 6.061 | 0.771 | 0.835 | 0.038 | 4.72 | 0.08 | 3.39 | 56.19 | 0.9 | 52.4 |
| L7G89 | 1.91 | 0.12 | 0.017 | 0.002 | 57.870 | 5.023 | 0.668 | 0.028 | 57.00 | 45.00 | 3.89 | 1.23 | 23.8 | 4.5 |
| L7G92 | 6.2 | 0.52 | 0.049 | 0.006 | 20.534 | 2.319 | 0.829 | 0.071 | 9.23 | 6.98 | 1.93 | 1.28 | 2.7 | 28.4 |
| L7G93 | 1.584 | 0.054 | 0.014 | 0.001 | 69.832 | 5.852 | 0.673 | 0.029 | 98.50 | 83.80 | 5.62 | 1.11 | 19.1 | 3.8 |
| L7G95 | 2.95 | 0.11 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 40.917 | 3.348 | 0.737 | 0.029 | 53.80 | 0.52 | 5.51 | 107.90 | 19.9 | 6.2 |
| L7G97 | 12.6 | 0.45 | 0.101 | 0.008 | 9.911 | 0.825 | 0.802 | 0.034 | 16.58 | 12.38 | 7.23 | 1.28 | 29.1 | 28.7 |
| L7G98 | 4.53 | 0.19 | 0.035 | 0.003 | 28.329 | 2.488 | 0.816 | 0.049 | 19.78 | 7.18 | 3.00 | 2.66 | 5.8 | 14.3 |
| L7G99 | 1.704 | 0.074 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 58.651 | 4.816 | 0.642 | 0.030 | 69.98 | 11.13 | 4.03 | 6.09 | 27.1 | 4.8 |
| L7G101 | 0.523 | 0.023 | 0.008 | 0.001 | 123.609 | 10.390 | 0.517 | 0.029 | 165.60 | 103.30 | 3.17 | 1.63 | 21.1 | 2.6 |
| L7G103 | 0.221 | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 191.939 | 15.841 | 0.323 | 0.019 | 247.20 | 150.70 | 2.12 | 1.66 | 21.8 | 2.0 |
| L7G106 | 1.588 | 0.051 | 0.018 | 0.002 | 55.310 | 4.589 | 0.720 | 0.033 | 78.10 | 30.33 | 4.62 | 2.60 | 17.2 | 5.2 |
| L7G107 | 2.738 | 0.099 | 0.031 | 0.003 | 32.362 | 2.618 | 0.733 | 0.034 | 41.00 | 43.50 | 4.20 | 0.95 | 26.2 | 9.0 |
| L7G108 | 2.37 | 0.1 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 36.900 | 3.132 | 0.715 | 0.037 | 53.27 | 77.00 | 4.89 | 0.69 | 27.0 | 8.6 |
| L7G112 | 5.88 | 0.3 | 0.064 | 0.007 | 15.528 | 1.615 | 0.817 | 0.066 | 8.49 | 0.63 | 1.73 | 13.22 | 10.1 | 34.9 |
| L7G113 | 8.49 | 0.78 | 0.096 | 0.012 | 10.373 | 1.291 | 0.790 | 0.110 | 2.00 | 3.94 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 37.6 | 86.3 |
| L7G114 | 1.995 | 0.067 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 41.169 | 3.390 | 0.701 | 0.030 | 78.00 | 37.64 | 5.94 | 2.05 | 26.9 | 6.5 |
| L7G115 | 7.33 | 0.19 | 0.076 | 0.006 | 13.089 | 1.045 | 0.806 | 0.033 | 28.67 | 97.10 | 7.52 | 0.29 | 19.2 | 21.2 |

AFT data

| #grains | Ns | ΣpiQi | 2σΣpiQi | eta (yr cm ² 2 sig abs | χ ² | P(χ ²) | Pooled age | 2σ Ma | |
|---------|------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-------|-----|
| 113 | 1213 | 4.45E-05 | 3.75E-07 | 6.92E-01 | 1.10E-02 | 145.54 | 0.01 | 18.8 | 1.1 |

| Ns | Area (cm ²) | ²³⁸ U/ ²³⁵ Ca | 2σ | FT Age | 2σ |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|------|
| 4 | 4.47E-05 | 3.11E-03 | 1.92E-04 | 19.9 | 19.9 |
| 3 | 3.03E-05 | 1.96E-03 | 1.25E-04 | 34.9 | 40.4 |
| 1 | 2.42E-05 | 2.84E-03 | 1.59E-04 | 10.1 | 20.1 |
| 4 | 5.96E-05 | 6.30E-03 | 3.94E-04 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| 1 | 4.15E-05 | 2.58E-03 | 1.68E-04 | 6.5 | 12.9 |
| 17 | 3.71E-05 | 1.79E-02 | 1.20E-03 | 17.7 | 8.7 |
| 11 | 4.70E-05 | 6.79E-03 | 4.02E-04 | 23.8 | 14.4 |
| 17 | 1.51E-05 | 3.07E-02 | 1.84E-03 | 25.4 | 12.4 |
| 24 | 1.01E-05 | 1.07E-01 | 6.41E-03 | 15.4 | 6.3 |
| 21 | 2.90E-05 | 2.92E-02 | 1.80E-03 | 17.1 | 7.5 |
| 34 | 2.78E-05 | 3.35E-02 | 1.93E-03 | 25.2 | 8.8 |
| 2 | 5.60E-05 | 2.71E-03 | 1.79E-04 | 9.1 | 12.9 |
| 18 | 2.15E-05 | 3.70E-02 | 2.16E-03 | 15.7 | 7.4 |
| 6 | 1.53E-05 | 1.84E-02 | 1.08E-03 | 14.7 | 12.1 |
| 4 | 5.89E-05 | 4.50E-03 | 2.96E-04 | 10.4 | 10.5 |
| 29 | 4.37E-05 | 1.95E-02 | 1.13E-03 | 23.6 | 8.9 |
| 17 | 2.72E-05 | 2.08E-02 | 1.30E-03 | 20.8 | 10.2 |
| 12 | 3.28E-05 | 1.05E-02 | 6.32E-04 | 23.9 | 13.9 |
| 35 | 2.06E-05 | 5.71E-02 | 3.54E-03 | 20.5 | 7.1 |
| 1 | 5.06E-05 | 6.03E-04 | 1.04E-04 | 22.6 | 45.4 |
| 16 | 1.82E-05 | 3.58E-02 | 2.59E-03 | 16.9 | 8.5 |
| 16 | 2.88E-05 | 2.21E-02 | 1.35E-03 | 17.3 | 8.7 |
| 6 | 2.13E-05 | 1.50E-02 | 1.72E-03 | 13.0 | 10.7 |
| 10 | 1.70E-05 | 2.07E-02 | 2.22E-03 | 19.6 | 12.6 |
| 8 | 2.00E-05 | 1.78E-02 | 1.18E-03 | 15.6 | 11.1 |
| 2 | 2.88E-05 | 4.30E-03 | 2.70E-04 | 11.2 | 15.8 |
| 40 | 1.68E-05 | 8.45E-02 | 5.01E-03 | 19.5 | 6.3 |
| 2 | 2.31E-05 | 3.85E-03 | 2.35E-04 | 15.5 | 22.0 |
| 13 | 2.54E-05 | 1.31E-02 | 7.60E-04 | 27.0 | 15.1 |
| 7 | 2.00E-05 | 8.27E-03 | 6.13E-04 | 29.3 | 22.2 |
| 6 | 4.03E-05 | 1.37E-02 | 8.88E-04 | 7.5 | 6.2 |
| 2 | 4.30E-05 | 2.91E-03 | 1.57E-04 | 11.1 | 15.7 |
| 7 | 2.94E-05 | 1.76E-02 | 1.06E-03 | 9.3 | 7.1 |
| 7 | 3.55E-05 | 6.68E-03 | 3.96E-04 | 20.4 | 15.5 |
| 13 | 2.01E-05 | 2.03E-02 | 1.19E-03 | 22.0 | 12.3 |
| 15 | 2.30E-05 | 2.14E-02 | 1.43E-03 | 21.0 | 11.0 |
| 20 | 1.95E-05 | 3.74E-02 | 2.16E-03 | 19.0 | 8.6 |
| 2 | 2.25E-05 | 3.33E-03 | 2.08E-04 | 18.4 | 26.1 |
| 2 | 3.33E-05 | 1.24E-03 | 2.54E-04 | 33.3 | 47.6 |
| 15 | 3.37E-05 | 2.02E-02 | 2.67E-03 | 15.2 | 8.1 |
| 2 | 3.57E-05 | 5.30E-03 | 4.04E-04 | 7.3 | 10.3 |
| 23 | 2.08E-05 | 4.22E-02 | 2.49E-03 | 18.1 | 7.6 |
| 14 | 1.95E-05 | 2.45E-02 | 1.44E-03 | 20.2 | 10.9 |
| 7 | 5.94E-05 | 6.65E-03 | 4.08E-04 | 12.2 | 9.3 |
| 8 | 2.37E-05 | 7.33E-03 | 5.42E-04 | 31.8 | 22.6 |
| 14 | 3.09E-05 | 2.90E-02 | 1.75E-03 | 10.8 | 5.8 |
| 39 | 2.32E-05 | 6.92E-02 | 4.12E-03 | 16.8 | 5.5 |
| 36 | 1.64E-05 | 1.26E-01 | 8.41E-03 | 12.0 | 4.1 |
| 18 | 2.34E-05 | 3.15E-02 | 1.89E-03 | 16.9 | 8.0 |
| 9 | 3.15E-05 | 1.36E-02 | 1.06E-03 | 14.5 | 9.7 |
| 16 | 2. | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|----|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| L7G116 | 2.64 | 0.15 | 0.029 | 0.003 | 35.088 | 3.324 | 0.765 | 0.034 | 43.60 | 19.20 | 4.32 | 2.27 | 16.6 | 8.2 | 11 | 2.34E-05 | 2.22E-02 | 1.69E-03 | 14.6 | 8.9 |
| L7G120 | 5.63 | 0.26 | 0.062 | 0.005 | 16.181 | 1.335 | 0.780 | 0.047 | 16.59 | 67.50 | 3.81 | 0.24 | 28.9 | 24.0 | 12 | 4.82E-05 | 6.94E-03 | 4.10E-04 | 24.7 | 14.4 |
| L7G3 | 16.2 | 1.1 | 0.159 | 0.015 | 6.289 | 0.593 | 0.862 | 0.047 | 4.76 | 16.21 | 2.63 | 0.27 | -37.5 | 62.6 | 3 | 3.35E-05 | 1.95E-03 | 1.30E-04 | 31.7 | 36.6 |
| L7G5 | 22.5 | 1.2 | 0.227 | 0.021 | 4.405 | 0.408 | 0.850 | 0.048 | 4.90 | 7.45 | 3.52 | 0.63 | -30.3 | 90.9 | 5 | 7.72E-05 | 2.01E-03 | 1.31E-04 | 22.3 | 20.0 |
| L7G29 | 14.63 | 0.71 | 0.129 | 0.011 | 7.764 | 0.663 | 0.848 | 0.054 | 5.98 | 23.25 | 3.13 | 0.26 | -14.0 | 57.6 | 3 | 5.21E-05 | 2.58E-03 | 1.63E-04 | 15.4 | 17.8 |
| L7G30 | 64.2 | 1.5 | 0.537 | 0.042 | 1.862 | 0.146 | 0.874 | 0.026 | 6.63 | 2.72 | 15.69 | 2.53 | -239.2 | 127.3 | 4 | 5.19E-05 | 2.85E-03 | 1.83E-04 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| L7G40 | 11.24 | 0.55 | 0.106 | 0.010 | 9.479 | 0.854 | 0.840 | 0.061 | 7.03 | 2.88 | 2.67 | 2.50 | -4.0 | 53.1 | 4 | 5.52E-05 | 3.45E-03 | 2.22E-04 | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| L7G49 | 21.99 | 0.95 | 0.195 | 0.017 | 5.136 | 0.448 | 0.848 | 0.052 | 5.29 | 14.22 | 4.72 | 0.37 | -22.0 | 84.1 | 3 | 4.74E-05 | 2.99E-03 | 1.82E-04 | 14.6 | 16.9 |
| L7G63 | 46.9 | 1.9 | 0.358 | 0.030 | 2.793 | 0.234 | 0.852 | 0.046 | 2.05 | 1.60 | 3.11 | 1.43 | -59.1 | 138.4 | 1 | 6.38E-05 | 7.82E-04 | 5.09E-05 | 13.8 | 27.7 |
| L7G68 | 10.92 | 0.59 | 0.089 | 0.010 | 11.198 | 1.241 | 0.836 | 0.073 | 3.59 | 2.73 | 1.18 | 1.48 | -0.3 | 53.6 | 4 | 2.65E-05 | 1.38E-03 | 1.32E-04 | 75.3 | 75.7 |
| L7G70 | 182 | 7.8 | 1.464 | 0.130 | 0.683 | 0.061 | 0.856 | 0.030 | 1.62 | 0.05 | 9.99 | 31.15 | -619.3 | 419.4 | 2 | 4.80E-05 | 5.62E-04 | 5.49E-05 | 51.1 | 72.5 |
| L7G73 | 41.3 | 1.9 | 0.330 | 0.031 | 3.030 | 0.285 | 0.877 | 0.061 | 1.84 | 1.67 | 2.26 | 1.25 | -137.0 | 170.9 | 0 | 5.02E-05 | 1.12E-03 | 7.41E-05 | 6.2 | 17.4 |
| L7G76 | 22.67 | 0.83 | 0.193 | 0.016 | 5.176 | 0.429 | 0.840 | 0.041 | 5.67 | 9.85 | 4.33 | 0.63 | -7.7 | 66.1 | 5 | 4.83E-05 | 2.44E-03 | 1.33E-04 | 29.3 | 26.2 |
| L7G81 | 121.6 | 9.9 | 0.885 | 0.086 | 1.130 | 0.110 | 0.857 | 0.062 | 0.68 | 0.04 | 2.92 | 16.24 | -274.8 | 476.3 | 0 | 3.85E-05 | 2.41E-04 | 2.58E-05 | 36.9 | 104.4 |
| L7G90 | 18.37 | 0.97 | 0.134 | 0.012 | 7.485 | 0.672 | 0.837 | 0.056 | 4.71 | 0.87 | 3.18 | 5.44 | -1.6 | 61.8 | 6 | 3.78E-05 | 2.34E-03 | 1.30E-04 | 46.8 | 38.3 |
| L7G100 | 10.56 | 0.43 | 0.080 | 0.007 | 12.516 | 1.049 | 0.843 | 0.041 | 11.59 | 8.19 | 4.07 | 1.37 | -5.0 | 27.3 | 2 | 3.15E-05 | 5.08E-03 | 3.01E-04 | 8.6 | 12.2 |
| L7G109 | 133 | 12 | 1.255 | 0.130 | 0.797 | 0.083 | 0.911 | 0.081 | 0.34 | 1.00 | 1.58 | 0.35 | -2413.0 | 1351.2 | 0 | 1.73E-05 | 1.34E-04 | 1.20E-05 | 147.1 | 416.1 |
| L7G111 | 17.68 | 0.79 | 0.174 | 0.014 | 5.750 | 0.463 | 0.846 | 0.040 | 6.97 | 35.44 | 4.54 | 0.19 | -16.2 | 58.2 | 3 | 3.67E-05 | 3.11E-03 | 1.89E-04 | 18.2 | 21.0 |
| L7G117 | 41.8 | 2.1 | 0.418 | 0.037 | 2.392 | 0.212 | 0.859 | 0.054 | 1.80 | 0.40 | 2.66 | 4.63 | -103.0 | 190.5 | 2 | 5.38E-05 | 6.97E-04 | 4.97E-05 | 36.8 | 52.1 |
| L7G118 | 8.67 | 0.67 | 0.088 | 0.010 | 11.390 | 1.245 | 0.846 | 0.038 | 20.00 | 12.39 | 5.93 | 1.56 | -7.8 | 28.0 | 3 | 2.56E-05 | 5.68E-03 | 1.04E-03 | 14.3 | 16.7 |

**Populati
on 2**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| L7G1 | 30.3 | 1.8 | 0.312 | 0.029 | 3.205 | 0.298 | 0.814 | 0.056 | 2.07 | 2.98 | 2.17 | 0.66 | 65.2 | 142.5 | 1 | 6.07E-05 | 7.50E-04 | 5.22E-05 | 15.2 | 30.3 |
| L7G11 | 1.14 | 0.046 | 0.019 | 0.002 | 51.546 | 3.986 | 0.476 | 0.022 | 98.50 | 41.08 | 3.78 | 2.23 | 57.1 | 5.6 | 29 | 1.48E-05 | 4.39E-02 | 2.56E-03 | 30.9 | 11.6 |
| L7G12 | 17.28 | 0.69 | 0.178 | 0.015 | 5.618 | 0.473 | 0.802 | 0.044 | 5.60 | 0.61 | 3.54 | 8.86 | 53.5 | 64.5 | 6 | 4.35E-05 | 2.26E-03 | 1.57E-04 | 42.1 | 34.5 |
| L7G19 | 3.27 | 0.16 | 0.041 | 0.003 | 24.691 | 2.012 | 0.628 | 0.036 | 18.53 | 8.12 | 2.22 | 2.15 | 69.5 | 13.2 | 6 | 4.22E-05 | 7.78E-03 | 4.47E-04 | 12.6 | 10.3 |
| L7G21 | 2.073 | 0.096 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 37.313 | 3.063 | 0.544 | 0.025 | 30.48 | 37.07 | 2.70 | 0.87 | 64.2 | 7.6 | 9 | 2.43E-05 | 1.35E-02 | 7.79E-04 | 19.0 | 12.7 |
| L7G25 | 3.42 | 0.19 | 0.038 | 0.003 | 26.247 | 2.342 | 0.648 | 0.043 | 14.24 | 17.44 | 1.90 | 0.84 | 59.1 | 14.4 | 5 | 2.09E-05 | 6.98E-03 | 4.26E-04 | 23.7 | 21.2 |
| L7G26 | 1.049 | 0.066 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 59.559 | 4.966 | 0.454 | 0.026 | 82.90 | 55.40 | 3.02 | 1.56 | 52.4 | 5.6 | 31 | 2.26E-05 | 3.40E-02 | 2.65E-03 | 27.8 | 10.2 |
| L7G31 | 10.2 | 0.53 | 0.103 | 0.009 | 9.728 | 0.861 | 0.777 | 0.049 | 5.69 | 4.49 | 2.18 | 1.62 | 51.6 | 41.5 | 3 | 3.46E-05 | 2.54E-03 | 1.75E-04 | 23.6 | 27.3 |
| L7G32 | 1.189 | 0.058 | 0.019 | 0.002 | 51.760 | 4.287 | 0.464 | 0.024 | 63.70 | 80.60 | 2.94 | 0.83 | 58.7 | 6.2 | 21 | 2.14E-05 | 2.63E-02 | 1.84E-03 | 25.8 | 11.4 |
| L7G50 | 4.99 | 0.38 | 0.053 | 0.005 | 18.762 | 1.760 | 0.676 | 0.039 | 17.84 | 0.27 | 3.29 | 74.90 | 70.8 | 18.2 | 13 | 3.69E-05 | 1.27E-02 | 9.88E-04 | 19.2 | 10.8 |
| L7G58 | 1.459 | 0.07 | 0.021 | 0.002 | 48.544 | 4.242 | 0.578 | 0.035 | 51.80 | 25.77 | 3.13 | 1.89 | 43.5 | 7.0 | 11 | 2.36E-05 | 2.10E-02 | 1.24E-03 | 15.4 | 9.3 |
| L7G64 | 25.6 | 1.2 | 0.209 | 0.018 | 4.776 | 0.411 | 0.804 | 0.046 | 4.19 | 8.80 | 3.70 | 0.53 | 60.2 | 79.1 | 2 | 2.79E-05 | 1.64E-03 | 1.12E-04 | 30.1 | 42.7 |
| L7G66 | 7.1 | 0.27 | 0.063 | 0.006 | 15.773 | 1.368 | 0.732 | 0.037 | 13.87 | 2.42 | 3.04 | 6.40 | 55.1 | 19.9 | 9 | 4.18E-05 | 6.17E-03 | 3.57E-04 | 24.1 | 16.1 |
| L7G67 | 1.768 | 0.076 | 0.022 | 0.002 | 46.490 | 3.890 | 0.544 | 0.029 | 53.74 | 8.90 | 2.98 | 6.74 | 51.4 | 6.7 | 33 | 4.28E-05 | 2.54E-02 | 1.38E-03 | 21.0 | 7.4 |
| L7G75 | 0.835 | 0.038 | 0.015 | 0.001 | 66.313 | 5.277 | 0.403 | 0.020 | 98.10 | 46.94 | 2.53 | 2.29 | 53.3 | 4.9 | 36 | 2.53E-05 | 4.52E-02 | 2.65E-03 | 21.8 | 7.4 |
| L7G78 | 16.79 | 0.81 | 0.151 | 0.014 | 6.609 | 0.612 | 0.799 | 0.054 | 4.44 | 3.90 | 2.48 | 1.23 | 48.8 | 67.0 | 2 | 2.72E-05 | 1.77E-03 | 1.08E-04 | 28.7 | 40.7 |
| L7G84 | 1.048 | 0.065 | 0.015 | 0.001 | 66.800 | 5.355 | 0.430 | 0.025 | 67.80 | 89.60 | 3.00 | 0.72 | 49.6 | 5.0 | 10 | 1.87E-05 | 3.17E-02 | 2.43E-03 | 11.6 | 7.4 |
| L7G85 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.036 | 0.003 | 27.778 | 2.315 | 0.613 | 0.037 | 22.59 | 46.85 | 3.26 | 0.46 | 66.1 | 12.2 | 6 | 2.20E-05 | 9.45E-03 | 5.57E-04 | 19.9 | 16.3 |
| L7G88 | 3.58 | 0.17 | 0.034 | 0.003 | 29.412 | 2.682 | 0.647 | 0.034 | 24.20 | 61.60 | 3.33 | 0.38 | 52.9 | 10.7 | 9 | 3.97E-05 | 7.63E-03 | 9.21E-04 | 20.5 | 13.9 |
| L7G96 | 25 | 1.2 | 0.194 | 0.017 | 5.157 | 0.452 | 0.800 | 0.041 | 3.25 | 0.42 | 2.67 | 9.10 | 62.2 | 65.6 | 4 | 3.58E-05 | 1.68E-03 | 1.26E-04 | 45.7 | 45.9 |
| L7G102 | 2.113 | 0.089 | 0.029 | 0.002 | 34.483 | 2.854 | 0.580 | 0.027 | 38.95 | 25.10 | 3.17 | 1.59 | 60.9 | 8.2 | 9 | 2.81E-05 | 1.67E-02 | 1.04E-03 | 13.2 | 8.9 |
| L7G119 | 0.786 | 0.029 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 58.617 | 4.810 | 0.391 | 0.018 | 122.80 | 82.30 | 3.87 | 1.47 | 62.0 | 5.7 | 17 | 2.07E-05 | 4.60E-02 | 3.49E-03 | 12.4 | 6.1 |

**Populati
on 3**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| L7G8 | 5.49 | 0.24 | 0.067 | 0.006 | 14.993 | 1.281 | 0.684 | 0.028 | 13.43 | 0.31 | 2.61 | 44.50 | 84.6 | 17.0 | 5 | 6.14E-05 | 4.80E-03 | 3.26E-04 | 11.7 | 10.5 |
| L7G15 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.049 | 0.004 | 20.408 | 1.833 | 0.595 | 0.045 | 12.87 | 13.53 | 1.72 | 0.90 | 97.5 | 19.8 | 8 | 1.80E-05 | 5.16E-03 | 3.08E-04 | 59.2 | 42.0 |
| L7G18 | 6.8 | 0.59 | 0.075 | 0.008 | 13.316 | 1.383 | 0.710 | 0.073 | 5.17 | 6.07 | 1.28 | 0.84 | 79.3 | 45.1 | 6 | 3.85E-05 | 2.37E-03 | 1.60E-04 | 45.3 | 37.1 |
| L7G20 | 6.9 | 0.32 | 0.076 | 0.007 | 13.210 | 1.152 | 0.694 | 0.035 | 13.42 | 16.22 | 3.53 | 0.79 | 90.0 | 23.0 | 6 | 5.03E-05 | 6.02E-03 | 3.72E-04 | 13.7 | 11.2 |
| L7G22 | 1.076 | 0.045 | 0.022 | 0.002 | 45.977 | 3.594 | 0.339 | 0.016 | 80.60 | 35.40 | 3.00 | 2.39 | 88.1 | 7.4 | 14 | 1.83E-05 | 3.23E-02 | 1.95E-03 | 16.4 | 8.8 |
| L7G38 | 2.041 | 0.095 | 0.032 | 0.003 | 30.960 | 2.588 | 0.498 | 0.027 | 41.95 | 111.40 | 3.69 | 0.38 | 89.5 | 10.3 | 20 | 1.92E-05 | 1.99E-02 | 1.21E-03 | 36.0 | 16.3 |
| L7G41 | 1.649 | 0.078 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 37.244 | 3.052 | 0.436 | 0.026 | 52.65 | 134.40 | 4.06 | 0.41 | 87.8 | 9.1 | 12 | 2.10E-05 | 2.42E-02 | 1.51E-03 | 16.3 | 9.5 |
| L7G54 | 1.41 | 0.066 | 0.029 | 0.002 | 35.051 | 2.826 | 0.393 | 0.020 | 58.90 | 118.40 | 4.27 | 0.48 | 103.2 | 9.5 | 18 | 2.94E-05 | 2.41E-02 | 1.49E-03 | 17.5 | 8.3 |
| L7G55 | 49.6 | 2.2 | 0.503 | 0.045 | 1.988 | 0.178 | 0.807 | 0.041 | 1.89 | 0.04 | 3.91 | 43.95 | 156.4 | 167.2 | 1 | 3.13E-05 | 7.51E-04 | 5.29E-05 | 29.4 | 58.8 |
| L7G59 | 3.03 | 0.15 | 0.043 | 0.004 | 23.256 | 1.947 | 0.553 | 0.025 | 25.12 | 48.31 | 3.24 | 0.49 | 100.1 | 12.1 | 13 | 3.00E-05 | 1.12E-02 | 6.60E-04 | 26.6 | 14.9 |
| L7G77 | 31.3 | 1.3 | 0.292 | 0.026 | 3.425 | 0.305 | 0.799 | 0.042 | 3.80 | 0.12 | 3.91 | 42.20 | 101.6 | 100.4 | 4 | 4.01E-05 | 1.28E-03 | 1.27E-04 | 53.6 | 53.9 |
| L7G79 | 4.32 | 0.21 | 0.051 | 0.005 | 19.569 | 1.838 | 0.619 | 0.035 | 16.57 | 3.74 | 2.37 | 4.65 | 91.7 | 16.9 | 11 | 2.80E-05 | 7.57E-03 | 4.51E-04 | 35.8 | 21.7 |
| L7G104 | 1.864 | 0.074 | 0.029 | 0.003 | 34.843 | 3.035 | 0.517 | 0.027 | 49.24 | 99.10 | 4.02 | 0.51 | 75.0 | 9.1 | 14 | 2.54E-05 | 1.88E-02 | 1.24E-03 | 20.3 | 10.9 |
| L7G105 | 0.765 | 0.036 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 42.409 | 3.237 | 0.266 | 0.014 | 129.60 | 363.00 | 6.88 | 0.36 | 109.4 | 8.7 | 36 | 1.92E-05 | 5.94E-02 | 3.46E-03 | 21.9 | 7.4 |
| L7G7 | 4.11 | 0.13 | 0.070 | 0.006 | 14.306 | 1.126 | 0.491 | 0.018 | 37.44 | 12.45 | 5.11 | 2.85 | 198.7 | 18.6 | 11 | 2.65E-05 | 1.33E-02 | 7.82E-04 | 21.6 | 13.1 |
| L7G17 | 123 | 6.8 | 1.260 | 0.120 | 0.794 | 0.076 | 0.768 | 0.041 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 3.07 | 1. | | | | | | | | |

U-Pb data

| Grain Number | Pb207/U | | Pb206/U | | U238/Pb | | Pb207/P | | Approx U Th (ppm) | Approx Pb (ppm) | U/Th | 207corrA | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|------|------|
| | 235 error (2s) | 238 error (2s) | 235 error (2s) | 238 error (2s) | 206 error (2s) | b206 error (2s) | ppm | ge (Ma) | | | | error (2s, Ma) | | |
| L8G1 | 4.42 | 0.31 | 0.042 | 0.003 | 23.753 | 1.636 | 0.770 | 0.027 | 50.30 | 117.10 | 8.39 | 0.42 | 23.0 | 9.7 |
| L8G2 | 1.499 | 0.11 | 0.016 | 0.001 | 64.226 | 4.537 | 0.708 | 0.031 | 100.90 | 91.30 | 5.41 | 1.12 | 16.3 | 4.2 |
| L8G6 | 2.15 | 0.24 | 0.023 | 0.003 | 44.248 | 4.895 | 0.681 | 0.044 | 37.20 | 30.30 | 2.48 | 1.67 | 28.8 | 8.8 |
| L8G7 | 3.48 | 0.24 | 0.035 | 0.003 | 28.409 | 2.018 | 0.740 | 0.034 | 39.23 | 26.06 | 5.03 | 1.46 | 27.9 | 10.1 |
| L8G8 | 8.58 | 0.65 | 0.079 | 0.006 | 12.642 | 0.975 | 0.786 | 0.041 | 8.58 | 0.24 | 2.42 | 47.50 | 33.3 | 26.9 |
| L8G9 | 2.84 | 0.22 | 0.032 | 0.003 | 31.447 | 2.472 | 0.670 | 0.031 | 36.50 | 14.39 | 3.54 | 2.50 | 43.5 | 8.8 |
| L8G11 | 5.54 | 0.44 | 0.053 | 0.004 | 18.868 | 1.531 | 0.781 | 0.036 | 25.80 | 39.80 | 5.03 | 0.64 | 24.2 | 16.0 |
| L8G12 | 1.629 | 0.12 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 59.172 | 4.202 | 0.699 | 0.029 | 116.20 | 174.30 | 6.90 | 0.66 | 19.0 | 4.3 |
| L8G14 | 7.39 | 0.52 | 0.069 | 0.005 | 14.556 | 1.038 | 0.789 | 0.039 | 18.13 | 17.15 | 4.74 | 1.06 | 27.0 | 22.3 |
| L8G15 | 0.693 | 0.069 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 96.525 | 8.199 | 0.504 | 0.056 | 41.00 | 11.41 | 0.94 | 3.51 | 28.1 | 5.3 |
| L8G16 | 2.47 | 0.37 | 0.024 | 0.003 | 41.152 | 5.589 | 0.714 | 0.043 | 78.00 | 78.00 | 4.43 | 1.06 | 24.4 | 9.2 |
| L8G18 | 10.94 | 0.73 | 0.102 | 0.007 | 9.852 | 0.689 | 0.781 | 0.031 | 26.83 | 0.71 | 10.06 | 40.10 | 47.5 | 26.5 |
| L8G19 | 6.51 | 0.46 | 0.057 | 0.004 | 17.513 | 1.319 | 0.808 | 0.046 | 17.80 | 8.13 | 4.16 | 2.23 | 13.2 | 21.7 |
| L8G21 | 13.11 | 1.2 | 0.114 | 0.010 | 8.795 | 0.774 | 0.821 | 0.038 | 13.80 | 4.28 | 6.35 | 3.62 | 14.4 | 36.0 |
| L8G25 | 7.58 | 0.53 | 0.069 | 0.005 | 14.556 | 1.017 | 0.808 | 0.033 | 18.43 | 6.26 | 5.35 | 3.04 | 16.0 | 19.0 |
| L8G26 | 1.331 | 0.089 | 0.015 | 0.001 | 66.711 | 4.895 | 0.650 | 0.031 | 123.70 | 33.57 | 6.32 | 3.75 | 22.8 | 4.2 |
| L8G27 | 1.297 | 0.093 | 0.015 | 0.001 | 67.385 | 4.995 | 0.654 | 0.031 | 95.30 | 43.60 | 4.84 | 2.27 | 22.1 | 4.2 |
| L8G29 | 6.34 | 0.44 | 0.058 | 0.004 | 17.271 | 1.163 | 0.794 | 0.039 | 25.42 | 5.84 | 5.72 | 4.50 | 20.2 | 18.8 |
| L8G31 | 3.072 | 0.2 | 0.030 | 0.002 | 33.113 | 2.303 | 0.733 | 0.031 | 81.10 | 0.50 | 9.59 | 179.00 | 25.6 | 8.0 |
| L8G32 | 9 | 0.6 | 0.085 | 0.006 | 11.834 | 0.854 | 0.800 | 0.036 | 18.34 | 15.77 | 6.51 | 1.21 | 25.6 | 25.4 |
| L8G33 | 2.483 | 0.18 | 0.025 | 0.002 | 40.816 | 2.999 | 0.740 | 0.034 | 49.79 | 13.46 | 4.69 | 3.98 | 19.3 | 7.1 |
| L8G34 | 6.67 | 0.44 | 0.061 | 0.004 | 16.420 | 1.105 | 0.787 | 0.030 | 19.69 | 41.50 | 5.43 | 0.49 | 24.9 | 15.4 |
| L8G35 | 3.27 | 0.22 | 0.033 | 0.002 | 30.395 | 2.125 | 0.734 | 0.032 | 42.80 | 29.30 | 5.28 | 1.51 | 27.7 | 9.0 |
| L8G36 | 11.72 | 0.75 | 0.109 | 0.007 | 9.217 | 0.620 | 0.791 | 0.031 | 17.03 | 8.21 | 7.73 | 2.17 | 41.7 | 28.3 |
| L8G37 | 0.454 | 0.03 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 151.057 | 10.040 | 0.491 | 0.019 | 315.00 | 670.00 | 6.68 | 0.49 | 18.6 | 1.6 |
| L8G39 | 2.29 | 0.17 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 41.824 | 2.974 | 0.693 | 0.025 | 76.20 | 30.10 | 7.29 | 2.71 | 28.1 | 5.4 |
| L8G40 | 2.93 | 0.2 | 0.029 | 0.002 | 34.602 | 2.634 | 0.747 | 0.038 | 44.50 | 3.99 | 4.79 | 11.92 | 21.2 | 9.2 |
| L8G42 | 0.862 | 0.057 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 95.785 | 6.331 | 0.602 | 0.019 | 258.60 | 8.52 | 7.88 | 30.20 | 20.0 | 2.1 |
| L8G43 | 5.33 | 0.42 | 0.051 | 0.004 | 19.608 | 1.653 | 0.765 | 0.046 | 16.17 | 0.45 | 2.79 | 57.00 | 30.1 | 19.5 |
| L8G44 | 6.25 | 0.48 | 0.059 | 0.005 | 17.094 | 1.315 | 0.793 | 0.039 | 27.57 | 69.30 | 6.55 | 0.39 | 20.9 | 19.0 |
| L8G46 | 12.28 | 0.85 | 0.114 | 0.009 | 8.764 | 0.653 | 0.792 | 0.040 | 8.28 | 11.72 | 3.68 | 0.69 | 43.0 | 37.8 |
| L8G48 | 9.22 | 0.69 | 0.087 | 0.007 | 11.455 | 0.918 | 0.805 | 0.058 | 7.06 | 4.88 | 2.19 | 1.41 | 22.8 | 41.6 |
| L8G50 | 5.78 | 0.5 | 0.053 | 0.005 | 18.832 | 1.667 | 0.760 | 0.059 | 9.33 | 2.35 | 1.80 | 3.92 | 33.6 | 25.8 |
| L8G53 | 0.907 | 0.064 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 95.511 | 6.659 | 0.631 | 0.029 | 144.70 | 249.80 | 4.81 | 0.58 | 17.5 | 2.8 |
| L8G54 | 2.191 | 0.15 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 42.355 | 3.050 | 0.683 | 0.037 | 46.80 | 41.00 | 3.50 | 1.11 | 29.7 | 7.5 |
| L8G55 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 0.040 | 0.003 | 25.063 | 1.759 | 0.816 | 0.040 | 34.60 | 7.07 | 5.15 | 4.92 | 6.5 | 13.3 |
| L8G56 | 0.86 | 0.056 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 97.182 | 6.517 | 0.600 | 0.023 | 189.70 | 255.70 | 5.78 | 0.75 | 19.8 | 2.4 |
| L8G58 | 4.15 | 0.31 | 0.041 | 0.003 | 24.450 | 1.793 | 0.740 | 0.045 | 23.33 | 2.83 | 3.11 | 8.19 | 32.5 | 15.3 |
| L8G59 | 1.451 | 0.099 | 0.015 | 0.001 | 66.845 | 4.915 | 0.710 | 0.036 | 95.80 | 57.70 | 4.80 | 1.65 | 15.4 | 4.6 |
| L8G62 | 1.293 | 0.088 | 0.014 | 0.001 | 72.516 | 5.259 | 0.711 | 0.037 | 105.60 | 429.80 | 6.42 | 0.23 | 14.1 | 4.4 |
| L8G63 | 2.186 | 0.15 | 0.023 | 0.002 | 44.405 | 3.155 | 0.707 | 0.034 | 46.10 | 35.60 | 4.48 | 1.23 | 23.9 | 6.6 |
| L8G64 | 4.25 | 0.29 | 0.041 | 0.003 | 24.450 | 1.734 | 0.773 | 0.038 | 40.74 | 3.54 | 7.32 | 10.83 | 21.3 | 13.0 |
| L8G65 | 4.17 | 0.27 | 0.040 | 0.003 | 24.938 | 1.679 | 0.759 | 0.024 | 50.08 | 29.55 | 9.00 | 1.59 | 25.5 | 8.4 |
| L8G66 | 4.77 | 0.38 | 0.047 | 0.004 | 21.368 | 1.644 | 0.763 | 0.051 | 16.60 | 20.93 | 3.41 | 0.75 | 28.3 | 19.7 |
| L8G68 | 3.47 | 0.26 | 0.037 | 0.003 | 27.174 | 2.068 | 0.702 | 0.044 | 18.04 | 7.13 | 2.38 | 2.36 | 40.7 | 13.6 |
| L8G69 | 3.31 | 0.23 | 0.034 | 0.002 | 29.851 | 2.139 | 0.732 | 0.031 | 45.87 | 18.21 | 6.55 | 2.38 | 28.7 | 8.9 |
| L8G70 | 3.29 | 0.22 | 0.031 | 0.002 | 32.258 | 2.289 | 0.764 | 0.034 | 52.20 | 40.00 | 7.01 | 1.22 | 18.4 | 8.9 |
| L8G71 | 0.212 | 0.022 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 198.413 | 16.141 | 0.317 | 0.032 | 117.20 | 61.60 | 1.25 | 1.77 | 21.3 | 2.2 |
| L8G73 | 4.11 | 0.27 | 0.037 | 0.003 | 27.027 | 1.899 | 0.803 | 0.036 | 37.72 | 18.85 | 6.45 | 1.86 | 10.0 | 11.1 |
| L8G76 | 1.703 | 0.11 | 0.018 | 0.001 | 55.586 | 3.708 | 0.675 | 0.019 | 179.40 | 57.90 | 13.05 | 2.95 | 23.7 | 3.3 |
| L8G77 | 2.036 | 0.13 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 46.838 | 3.071 | 0.706 | 0.023 | 100.80 | 20.15 | 8.49 | 4.68 | 22.8 | 4.4 |
| L8G78 | 3.33 | 0.22 | 0.031 | 0.002 | 31.949 | 2.246 | 0.774 | 0.031 | 60.90 | 13.63 | 8.34 | 4.29 | 16.0 | 8.2 |
| L8G79 | 0.875 | 0.06 | 0.011 | 0.001 | 92.421 | 6.492 | 0.582 | 0.023 | 199.60 | 76.60 | 6.77 | 2.47 | 22.5 | 2.6 |
| L8G80 | 3.297 | 0.21 | 0.031 | 0.002 | 32.154 | 2.275 | 0.794 | 0.036 | 56.40 | 16.85 | 8.03 | 3.17 | 10.7 | 9.4 |
| L8G81 | 2.444 | 0.16 | 0.025 | 0.002 | 39.494 | 2.808 | 0.709 | 0.023 | 119.60 | 20.18 | 9.87 | 6.15 | 26.4 | 5.3 |

AFT data

| #grains | Ns | ΣpiQi | 2σΣpiQi | eta (yr cm ² 2 sig abs | χ ² | P(χ ²) | Pooled age | 2σ Ma | |
|---------|------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-------|-----|
| 118 | 1049 | 4.11E-05 | 4.58E-07 | 6.92E-01 | 1.10E-02 | 160.23 | 0.00 | 17.6 | 1.1 |

| Ns | Area (cm ²) | ²³⁸ U/ ²³⁵ Ca | 2σ | FT Age | 2σ |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|------|
| 7 | 2.10E-05 | 1.94E-02 | 1.40E-03 | 11.9 | 9.0 |
| 10 | 2.49E-05 | 3.33E-02 | 2.74E-03 | 8.3 | 5.3 |
| 9 | 3.08E-05 | 1.01E-02 | 2.02E-04 | 20.0 | 13.3 |
| 11 | 2.78E-05 | 1.65E-02 | 1.12E-04 | 16.5 | 10.0 |
| 5 | 4.12E-05 | 3.46E-03 | 1.15E-04 | 24.2 | 21.7 |
| 15 | 2.64E-05 | 1.48E-02 | 1.99E-03 | 26.6 | 14.2 |
| 5 | 3.69E-05 | 1.15E-02 | 1.21E-03 | 8.1 | 7.3 |
| 17 | 2.01E-05 | 4.19E-02 | 2.65E-04 | 13.9 | 6.8 |
| 4 | 3.05E-05 | 6.28E-03 | 1.07E-03 | 14.4 | 14.6 |
| 11 | 2.26E-05 | 1.64E-02 | 4.90E-05 | 20.4 | 12.3 |
| 6 | 1.22E-05 | 1.34E-02 | 9.09E-04 | 25.4 | 20.8 |
| 15 | 3.57E-05 | 1.12E-02 | 3.33E-03 | 26.0 | 15.5 |
| 8 | 2.62E-05 | 7.40E-03 | 5.91E-05 | 28.5 | 20.2 |
| 6 | 2.59E-05 | 6.20E-03 | 5.07E-04 | 25.8 | 21.2 |
| 5 | 2.66E-05 | 6.43E-03 | 1.21E-03 | 20.2 | 18.4 |
| 22 | 2.38E-05 | 4.00E-02 | 5.70E-03 | 16.0 | 7.2 |
| 23 | 2.90E-05 | 3.23E-02 | 3.50E-04 | 17.0 | 7.1 |
| 10 | 2.83E-05 | 8.14E-03 | 8.00E-04 | 29.9 | 19.2 |
| 12 | 1.47E-05 | 2.84E-02 | 6.20E-04 | 19.8 | 11.5 |
| 3 | 3.99E-05 | 5.97E-03 | 1.29E-03 | 8.7 | 10.2 |
| 16 | 1.89E-05 | 2.06E-02 | 5.29E-04 | 28.4 | 14.2 |
| 3 | 1.87E-05 | 6.36E-03 | 1.52E-03 | 17.4 | 20.5 |
| 13 | 2.68E-05 | 1.31E-02 | 7.76E-04 | 25.6 | 14.3 |
| 3 | 4.59E-05 | 5.39E-03 | 5.26E-05 | 8.4 | 9.7 |
| 33 | 1.33E-05 | 1.10E-01 | 4.79E-04 | 15.6 | 5.4 |
| 10 | 1.62E-05 | 3.12E-02 | 2.83E-03 | 13.7 | 8.7 |
| 13 | 2.69E-05 | 1.42E-02 | 2.32E-03 | 23.4 | 13.5 |
| 25 | 1.45E-05 | 7.02E-02 | 1.02E-06 | 17.0 | 6.8 |
| 9 | 5.08E-05 | 5.29E-03 | 5.45E-04 | 23.1 | 15.6 |
| 4 | 1.99E-05 | 7.02E-03 | 1.57E-03 | 19.8 | 20.3 |
| 4 | 3.50E-05 | 2.47E-03 | 2.14E-03 | 31.9 | 42.1 |
| 1 | 2.50E-05 | 2.33E-03 | 4.39E-04 | 11.9 | 23.8 |
| 6 | 3.47E-05 | 3.14E-03 | 1.30E-03 | 38.0 | 34.8 |
| 28 | 3.14E-05 | 4.96E-02 | 4.27E-04 | 12.4 | 4.7 |
| 6 | 3.15E-05 | 1.59E-02 | 8.66E-04 | 8.3 | 6.8 |
| 7 | 2.51E-05 | 1.11E-02 | 4.26E-04 | 17.4 | 13.2 |
| 28 | 2.21E-05 | 5.66E-02 | 7.22E-03 | 15.5 | 6.2 |
| 10 | 3.72E-05 | 7.42E-03 | 2.16E-03 | 25.0 | 17.4 |
| 14 | 2.21E-05 | 3.08E-02 | 1.10E-03 | 14.2 | 7.6 |
| 14 | 1.85E-05 | 2.61E-02 | 1.07E-03 | 20.1 | 10.8 |
| 5 | 1.67E-05 | 1.43E-02 | 5.49E-03 | 14.4 | 14.0 |
| 6 | 1.93E-05 | 9.99E-03 | 4.10E-04 | 21.5 | 17.6 |
| 6 | 1.81E-05 | 1.22E-02 | 7.46E-04 | 18.7 | 15.3 |
| 2 | 2.02E-05 | 4.18E-03 | 1.61E-03 | 16.4 | 24.0 |
| 3 | 4.35E-05 | 4.99E-03 | 1.91E-04 | 9.6 | 11.0 |
| 2 | 2.97E-05 | 1.28E-02 | 2.17E-04 | 3.6 | 5.1 |
| 7 | 2.88E-05 | 1.48E-02 | 1.75E-04 | 11.3 | 8.6 |
| 16 | 2.45E-05 | 3.20E-02 | 6.63E-05 | 14.1 | 7.1 |
| 5 | 1.97E-05 | 9.75E-03 | 2.59E-04 | 18.0 | 16.1 |
| 27 | 1.75E-05 | 5.35E-02 | 1.22E-03 | 19.9 | 7.7 |
| 1 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|-------|
| L8G84 | 9.42 | 0.67 | 0.085 | 0.006 | 11.710 | 0.864 | 0.803 | 0.037 | 13.41 | 34.00 | 4.14 | 0.41 | 23.7 | 26.3 | 4 | 2.12E-05 | 4.54E-03 | 4.53E-04 | 28.6 | 28.8 |
| L8G85 | 3.19 | 0.22 | 0.032 | 0.002 | 31.447 | 2.274 | 0.751 | 0.035 | 26.75 | 15.15 | 3.05 | 1.86 | 22.3 | 9.4 | 1 | 1.44E-05 | 9.05E-03 | 4.80E-04 | 5.3 | 10.6 |
| L8G86 | 9.71 | 0.66 | 0.091 | 0.006 | 11.013 | 0.776 | 0.789 | 0.035 | 13.49 | 0.61 | 4.16 | 24.90 | 36.1 | 26.5 | 5 | 2.48E-05 | 4.55E-03 | 1.99E-03 | 30.6 | 30.5 |
| L8G87 | 2.805 | 0.18 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 36.900 | 2.587 | 0.746 | 0.034 | 48.51 | 11.50 | 4.55 | 4.46 | 20.1 | 7.8 | 4 | 1.66E-05 | 1.64E-02 | 3.09E-04 | 10.1 | 10.1 |
| L8G90 | 6.74 | 0.44 | 0.061 | 0.004 | 16.340 | 1.121 | 0.793 | 0.035 | 27.25 | 17.64 | 5.83 | 1.67 | 21.9 | 17.9 | 10 | 2.87E-05 | 8.72E-03 | 3.10E-04 | 27.6 | 17.5 |
| L8G92 | 12.38 | 0.8 | 0.112 | 0.008 | 8.921 | 0.668 | 0.800 | 0.035 | 10.35 | 68.40 | 4.26 | 0.17 | 34.5 | 32.7 | 6 | 4.86E-05 | 3.48E-03 | 1.70E-03 | 24.5 | 23.3 |
| L8G93 | 1.573 | 0.11 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 58.411 | 4.094 | 0.666 | 0.032 | 77.90 | 39.43 | 3.95 | 2.14 | 23.8 | 4.8 | 15 | 2.79E-05 | 2.57E-02 | 1.04E-03 | 14.4 | 7.5 |
| L8G95 | 20 | 1.6 | 0.184 | 0.017 | 5.435 | 0.502 | 0.833 | 0.065 | 2.04 | 5.06 | 1.29 | 0.43 | 4.4 | 98.4 | 4 | 4.50E-05 | 6.42E-04 | 8.06E-04 | 95.1 | 152.6 |
| L8G97 | 16.11 | 1 | 0.141 | 0.009 | 7.097 | 0.458 | 0.829 | 0.026 | 27.59 | 2.11 | 14.68 | 14.41 | 8.2 | 31.3 | 8 | 3.40E-05 | 8.91E-03 | 8.53E-04 | 18.2 | 13.0 |
| L8G98 | 3.032 | 0.2 | 0.029 | 0.002 | 34.002 | 2.312 | 0.750 | 0.027 | 82.30 | 49.57 | 8.54 | 1.78 | 20.8 | 6.8 | 8 | 2.43E-05 | 2.58E-02 | 3.09E-04 | 8.8 | 6.2 |
| L8G99 | 2.77 | 0.21 | 0.030 | 0.002 | 33.113 | 2.412 | 0.674 | 0.028 | 42.80 | 13.80 | 3.71 | 7.00 | 40.3 | 7.6 | 6 | 1.69E-05 | 1.45E-02 | 1.57E-03 | 16.9 | 13.9 |
| L8G101 | 1.579 | 0.11 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 57.803 | 4.009 | 0.664 | 0.027 | 104.40 | 42.15 | 6.57 | 2.29 | 24.4 | 4.3 | 15 | 2.93E-05 | 2.87E-02 | 3.45E-04 | 12.3 | 6.4 |
| L8G102 | 8.04 | 0.52 | 0.072 | 0.005 | 13.947 | 0.953 | 0.820 | 0.029 | 21.64 | 2.60 | 6.60 | 7.84 | 9.5 | 17.6 | 6 | 3.26E-05 | 5.46E-03 | 1.03E-03 | 23.3 | 19.5 |
| L8G103 | 20.9 | 1.6 | 0.189 | 0.016 | 5.291 | 0.448 | 0.835 | 0.067 | 2.94 | 7.12 | 2.68 | 0.39 | 1.1 | 104.2 | 1 | 3.03E-05 | 7.88E-04 | 9.87E-04 | 28.9 | 68.2 |
| L8G104 | 7.04 | 0.48 | 0.064 | 0.005 | 15.674 | 1.155 | 0.795 | 0.052 | 16.91 | 30.34 | 4.80 | 5.51 | 21.8 | 27.3 | 4 | 3.51E-05 | 4.35E-03 | 2.06E-03 | 18.1 | 20.0 |
| L8G106 | 2.816 | 0.18 | 0.026 | 0.002 | 38.110 | 2.614 | 0.784 | 0.031 | 85.50 | 67.80 | 9.17 | 1.15 | 11.2 | 6.9 | 11 | 2.92E-05 | 2.23E-02 | 9.99E-06 | 11.7 | 7.1 |
| L8G108 | 5.93 | 0.42 | 0.054 | 0.004 | 18.553 | 1.342 | 0.797 | 0.039 | 24.29 | 34.10 | 5.71 | 0.63 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 12 | 3.57E-05 | 6.33E-03 | 6.30E-04 | 36.6 | 21.5 |
| L8G109 | 1.375 | 0.089 | 0.015 | 0.001 | 65.317 | 4.266 | 0.654 | 0.022 | 208.00 | 1.54 | 10.76 | 119.10 | 22.8 | 3.2 | 46 | 3.13E-05 | 5.27E-02 | 9.90E-04 | 19.3 | 5.7 |
| L8G110 | 12.33 | 0.88 | 0.107 | 0.009 | 9.355 | 0.753 | 0.830 | 0.037 | 18.22 | 46.00 | 9.04 | 0.35 | 5.2 | 33.1 | 2 | 2.11E-05 | 5.21E-03 | 4.46E-04 | 12.6 | 17.8 |
| L8G111 | 3.272 | 0.21 | 0.034 | 0.002 | 29.326 | 2.064 | 0.688 | 0.033 | 47.90 | 43.61 | 6.25 | 0.98 | 41.6 | 9.8 | 14 | 2.45E-05 | 1.21E-02 | 3.60E-03 | 32.6 | 19.9 |
| L8G113 | 1.898 | 0.13 | 0.019 | 0.001 | 52.165 | 3.538 | 0.720 | 0.035 | 74.23 | 5.80 | 5.34 | 11.48 | 18.2 | 5.7 | 14 | 3.10E-05 | 1.88E-02 | 1.77E-03 | 16.6 | 9.0 |
| L8G115 | 3.95 | 0.28 | 0.035 | 0.003 | 28.986 | 2.184 | 0.815 | 0.049 | 22.59 | 5.79 | 3.29 | 3.60 | 5.9 | 14.0 | 2 | 1.75E-05 | 5.31E-03 | 1.26E-03 | 14.9 | 21.3 |
| L8G118 | 6.5 | 0.42 | 0.061 | 0.004 | 16.340 | 1.148 | 0.774 | 0.033 | 28.79 | 21.67 | 6.85 | 1.19 | 31.7 | 17.0 | 3 | 2.79E-05 | 8.41E-03 | 4.06E-03 | 8.8 | 11.1 |
| L8G119 | 1.985 | 0.14 | 0.021 | 0.002 | 47.371 | 3.366 | 0.685 | 0.032 | 82.80 | 28.83 | 6.05 | 2.59 | 26.2 | 5.9 | 8 | 2.76E-05 | 2.33E-02 | 1.12E-03 | 8.6 | 6.1 |
| L8G120 | 0.689 | 0.046 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 113.895 | 8.302 | 0.577 | 0.025 | 184.80 | 302.70 | 5.30 | 0.56 | 18.6 | 2.3 | 22 | 2.39E-05 | 4.56E-02 | 2.69E-03 | 13.9 | 6.0 |
| L8G3 | 19.98 | 1.3 | 0.169 | 0.011 | 5.921 | 0.386 | 0.850 | 0.035 | 7.85 | 22.19 | 5.37 | 0.35 | -21.8 | 49.9 | 2 | 3.11E-05 | 3.04E-03 | 2.69E-03 | 14.6 | 24.4 |
| L8G4 | 12.51 | 0.96 | 0.109 | 0.008 | 9.217 | 0.688 | 0.844 | 0.056 | 4.46 | 8.45 | 1.83 | 0.51 | -7.9 | 50.2 | 1 | 1.88E-05 | 1.57E-03 | 6.14E-04 | 23.4 | 47.8 |
| L8G5 | 13.23 | 1.1 | 0.116 | 0.011 | 8.651 | 0.823 | 0.850 | 0.065 | 3.78 | 0.21 | 1.62 | 23.90 | -14.5 | 62.1 | 3 | 3.85E-05 | 1.48E-03 | 5.16E-05 | 36.3 | 42.0 |
| L8G10 | 83.7 | 6.1 | 0.701 | 0.051 | 1.427 | 0.104 | 0.857 | 0.033 | 1.50 | 1.06 | 4.45 | 1.44 | -191.4 | 202.7 | 2 | 4.31E-05 | 7.43E-04 | 3.43E-04 | 43.1 | 64.1 |
| L8G49 | 42.2 | 3.3 | 0.365 | 0.030 | 2.740 | 0.225 | 0.838 | 0.053 | 2.29 | 4.53 | 3.37 | 0.51 | -8.6 | 160.2 | 7 | 4.62E-05 | 6.01E-03 | 3.00E-04 | 17.4 | 13.2 |
| L8G75 | 7.87 | 0.58 | 0.069 | 0.005 | 14.577 | 1.147 | 0.841 | 0.038 | 23.35 | 37.70 | 7.98 | 0.59 | -3.1 | 21.8 | 1 | 6.66E-05 | 6.39E-04 | 1.17E-03 | 16.2 | 44.0 |
| L8G89 | 78.8 | 5.1 | 0.665 | 0.045 | 1.504 | 0.102 | 0.846 | 0.021 | 9.38 | 0.81 | 24.99 | 13.06 | -83.2 | 124.9 | 3 | 5.48E-05 | 1.15E-03 | 8.84E-05 | 33.0 | 38.1 |
| L8G94 | 24.6 | 1.9 | 0.222 | 0.019 | 4.505 | 0.386 | 0.837 | 0.055 | 1.89 | 5.32 | 1.40 | 0.39 | -2.8 | 100.9 | 0 | 4.88E-05 | 8.08E-04 | 2.37E-04 | 8.4 | 23.9 |
| L8G107 | 31.8 | 2.1 | 0.272 | 0.021 | 3.676 | 0.284 | 0.848 | 0.041 | 4.54 | 18.77 | 5.83 | 0.22 | -32.1 | 93.6 | 7 | 3.36E-05 | 3.49E-03 | 2.37E-04 | 41.1 | 31.2 |
| L8G112 | 48.5 | 3.4 | 0.412 | 0.029 | 2.427 | 0.171 | 0.855 | 0.033 | 3.28 | 80.90 | 6.16 | 0.04 | -83.6 | 116.6 | 1 | 3.86E-05 | 6.20E-04 | 5.98E-04 | 28.8 | 64.1 |

Population 2

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|------|------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| L8G17 | 12.65 | 0.85 | 0.118 | 0.008 | 8.467 | 0.581 | 0.775 | 0.036 | 11.74 | 14.01 | 5.15 | 0.84 | 61.8 | 35.3 | 4 | 4.03E-05 | 4.72E-03 | 2.43E-04 | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| L8G20 | 2.78 | 0.19 | 0.033 | 0.002 | 30.581 | 2.151 | 0.625 | 0.027 | 38.54 | 6.69 | 3.65 | 5.88 | 56.8 | 8.3 | 19 | 2.76E-05 | 1.54E-02 | 1.83E-03 | 30.9 | 14.7 |
| L8G23 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 0.076 | 0.010 | 13.106 | 1.718 | 0.733 | 0.047 | 14.40 | 9.95 | 3.56 | 1.41 | 66.0 | 30.5 | 2 | 3.05E-05 | 3.25E-03 | 4.42E-05 | 14.0 | 19.7 |
| L8G38 | 3.38 | 0.23 | 0.039 | 0.003 | 25.381 | 1.804 | 0.634 | 0.029 | 30.10 | 47.00 | 4.31 | 0.67 | 65.6 | 10.5 | 12 | 3.10E-05 | 1.01E-02 | 4.91E-05 | 26.4 | 15.2 |
| L8G41 | 2.18 | 0.15 | 0.026 | 0.002 | 39.032 | 2.742 | 0.607 | 0.033 | 51.50 | 101.50 | 4.34 | 0.50 | 48.2 | 7.7 | 14 | 2.55E-05 | 1.53E-02 | 1.24E-04 | 24.8 | 13.2 |
| L8G45 | 1.92 | 0.18 | 0.026 | 0.002 | 37.879 | 3.013 | 0.536 | 0.030 | 52.10 | 21.31 | 3.40 | 2.42 | 64.9 | 8.3 | 3 | 1.09E-05 | 1.27E-02 | 5.73E-04 | 15.0 | 17.3 |
| L8G47 | 11.78 | 0.79 | 0.113 | 0.008 | 8.873 | 0.630 | 0.765 | 0.033 | 9.54 | 4.63 | 4.14 | 2.05 | 68.4 | 31.1 | 3 | 3.29E-05 | 3.15E-03 | 1.75E-03 | 27.5 | 35.2 |
| L8G57 | 4.09 | 0.31 | 0.044 | 0.004 | 22.883 | 1.833 | 0.684 | 0.039 | 19.60 | 35.70 | 2.68 | 0.56 | 54.9 | 14.6 | 3 | 3.45E-05 | 6.71E-03 | 7.46E-04 | 9.0 | 10.4 |
| L8G60 | 8.81 | 0.66 | 0.086 | 0.007 | 11.641 | 0.894 | 0.750 | 0.043 | 12.91 | 9.39 | 3.72 | 1.40 | 62.3 | 30.6 | 2 | 1.92E-05 | 4.56E-03 | 1.02E-03 | 15.8 | 22.6 |
| L8G82 | 3.55 | 0.24 | 0.041 | 0.003 | 24.450 | 1.734 | 0.649 | 0.035 | 28.33 | 9.55 | 3.30 | 3.09 | 63.1 | 12.6 | 8 | 2.05E-05 | 9.54E-03 | 2.42E-04 | 28.2 | 20.0 |
| L8G96 | 16.97 | 1.2 | 0.158 | 0.011 | 6.333 | 0.441 | 0.793 | 0.041 | 5.83 | 14.91 | 3.19 | 0.42 | 59.4 | 53.4 | 3 | 3.58E-05 | 1.93E-03 | 1.84E-03 | 29.9 | 44.9 |
| L8G100 | 9.54 | 0.7 | 0.091 | 0.007 | 10.989 | 0.821 | 0.761 | 0.039 | 10.68 | 0.81 | 3.30 | 14.70 | 57.7 | 29.5 | 3 | 4.61E-05 | 3.68E-03 | 3.79E-04 | 12.2 | 14.2 |

Population 3

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| L8G13 | 319 | 22 | 2.800 | 0.200 | 0.357 | 0.026 | 0.829 | 0.023 | 2.16 | 0.11 | 24.16 | 20.56 | 150.1 | 550.4 | 2 | 3.24E-05 | 8.21E-04 | 5.80E-05 | 51.8 | 73.4 |
| L8G22 | 2.446 | 0.16 | 0.037 | 0.003 | 27.174 | 1.846 | 0.485 | 0.018 | 54.50 | 31.17 | 4.98 | 1.78 | 105.9 | 9.0 | 19 | 1.87E-05 | 2.11E-02 | 2.96E-04 | 33.2 | 15.3 |
| L8G24 | 42.5 | 3.2 | 0.401 | 0.030 | 2.494 | 0.187 | 0.773 | 0.042 | 1.95 | 0.27 | 3.29 | 9.20 | 250.6 | 134.7 | 1 | 4.08E-05 | 6.36E-04 | 1.25E-03 | 26.6 | 74.7 |
| L8G30 | 3.51 | 0.43 | 0.042 | 0.005 | 23.697 | 2.527 | 0.587 | 0.037 | 32.10 | 76.60 | 4.01 | 0.41 | 86.6 | 15.7 | 6 | 1.14E-05 | 1.49E-02 | 1.54E-03 | 24.4 | 20.1 |
| L8G52 | 7.79 | 0.6 | 0.081 | 0.007 | 12.315 | 1.092 | 0.706 | 0.053 | 7.21 | 2.52 | 1.90 | 2.88 | 88.7 | 35.7 | 1 | 4.33E-05 | 2.39E-03 | 8.75E-05 | 6.7 | 13.4 |
| L8G61 | 8.96 | 0.6 | 0.091 | 0.007 | 11.001 | 0.787 | 0.714 | 0.029 | 17.88 | 21.43 | 6.61 | 0.78 | 93.6 | 22.8 | 6 | 3.61E-05 | 4.73E-03 | 4.18E-04 | 24.2 | 19.9 |
| L8G67 | 1.417 | 0.1 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 36.523 | 2.401 | 0.380 | 0.018 | 96.50 | 190.10 | 7.81 | 0.47 | 101.9 | 7.8 | 10 | 1.24E-05 | 2.46E-02 | 3.71E-03 | 22.6 | 14.7 |
| L8G74 | 1.709 | 0.12 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 36.900 | 2.587 | 0.451 | 0.021 | 57.90 | 98.10 | 5.12 | 0.55 | 85.3 | 7.6 | 7 | 1.90E-05 | 1.52E-02 | 3.89E-04 | 16.8 | 12.7 |
| L8G88 | 27.1 | 1.9 | 0.247 | 0.019 | 4.049 | 0.311 | 0.783 | 0.041 | 3.58 | 6.57 | 3.08 | 0.57 | 119.8 | 82.8 | 3 | 6.17E-05 | 1.25E-03 | 8.32E-04 | 26.9 | 35.8 |
| L8G91 | 3.66 | 0.31 | 0.045 | 0.004 | 22.422 | 1.910 | 0.592 | 0.045 | 12.73 | 9.15 | 1.44 | 1.49 | 89.7 | 17.9 | 7 | 2.06E-05 | 5.23E-03 | 5.51E-05 | 44.8 | 33.9 |
| L8G105 | 1.23 | 0.096 | 0.026 | 0.002 | 38.580 | 2.679 | 0.343 | 0.017 | 82.70 | 129.30 | 5.34 | 0.58 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|--------|-------|---|----------|----------|----------|-----|------|
| L8G51 | 5.63 | 0.37 | 0.074 | 0.005 | 13.441 | 0.957 | 0.547 | 0.018 | 39.30 | 8.23 | 7.32 | 4.75 | 178.1 | 16.7 | 2 | 1.22E-05 | 1.27E-02 | 6.84E-04 | 8.9 | 12.7 |
| L8G72 | 276 | 25 | 2.390 | 0.210 | 0.418 | 0.037 | 0.831 | 0.056 | 0.36 | 2.07 | 4.03 | 0.16 | 2476.7 | 964.8 | 0 | 3.86E-05 | 1.08E-04 | 6.05E-04 | 5.0 | 15.7 |

U-Pb data

| AFT data | #grains | Ns | $\Sigma \rho \text{I} \text{O} \text{I}$ | $2\sigma \Sigma \rho \text{I} \text{O} \text{I}$ | Σeta (yr cm ²) | 2 sig abs | χ^2 | P(χ^2) | Pooled age | 2 σ Ma |
|----------|---------|------|--|--|---|-----------|----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | 114 | 1194 | 4.08E-05 | 5.40E-07 | 6.92E-01 | 1.10E-02 | 243.91 | 0.00 | 20.2 | 1.2 |

| Grain Number | Pb207/U235 | | Pb206/U238 | | U238/Pb206 | | Pb207/Pb206 | | Approx U | Approx Th | Approx Pb | U/Th | 207corrAge | 207corrAge | Area | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|------------|----------------|------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Pb207/U235 | error (2s) | Pb206/U238 | error (2s) | U238/Pb206 | error (2s) | Pb207/Pb206 | error (2s) | (ppm) | (ppm) | (ppm) | | (Ma) | error (2s, Ma) | Ns | (cm ²) | ²³⁸ U/ ²³⁵ Ca | 2 σ | FT Age | 2 σ |
| Population 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L1663 | 2.05 | 0.15 | 0.020 | 0.001 | 50.000 | 3.500 | 0.696 | 0.028 | 91.50 | 46.80 | 5.76 | 1.81 | 23.0 | 5.0 | 11 | 2.16E-05 | 3.03E-02 | 1.57E-04 | 11.6 | 7.0 |
| L1665 | 33.53 | 0.84 | 0.285 | 0.013 | 3.515 | 0.161 | 0.835 | 0.026 | 9.32 | 1.51 | 10.71 | 5.49 | 1.7 | 63.4 | 2 | 2.08E-05 | 2.64E-03 | 1.23E-04 | 25.1 | 35.6 |
| L1666 | 3.29 | 0.11 | 0.030 | 0.001 | 33.322 | 1.555 | 0.779 | 0.030 | 68.70 | 28.74 | 7.70 | 2.05 | 14.1 | 7.6 | 10 | 1.97E-05 | 1.93E-02 | 2.34E-03 | 18.1 | 11.7 |
| L1668 | 0.732 | 0.032 | 0.009 | 0.001 | 105.932 | 6.284 | 0.563 | 0.035 | 105.20 | 7.12 | 2.73 | 12.88 | 21.1 | 3.0 | 22 | 3.08E-05 | 2.97E-02 | 7.00E-05 | 16.6 | 7.1 |
| L16610 | 14.85 | 0.56 | 0.125 | 0.007 | 8.013 | 0.475 | 0.825 | 0.046 | 8.00 | 22.07 | 4.33 | 0.32 | 11.6 | 47.5 | 6 | 4.26E-05 | 2.36E-03 | 1.46E-04 | 41.2 | 33.8 |
| L16612 | 0.463 | 0.022 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 141.443 | 7.602 | 0.464 | 0.029 | 152.80 | 1673.00 | 6.74 | 0.08 | 21.5 | 2.0 | 21 | 2.42E-05 | 4.75E-02 | 1.19E-03 | 12.6 | 5.5 |
| L16613 | 2.694 | 0.087 | 0.026 | 0.001 | 38.595 | 1.788 | 0.712 | 0.026 | 89.50 | 43.95 | 9.21 | 1.82 | 26.4 | 5.8 | 23 | 3.07E-05 | 2.65E-02 | 3.57E-04 | 19.6 | 8.2 |
| L16614 | 3.21 | 0.14 | 0.028 | 0.002 | 35.714 | 2.296 | 0.797 | 0.056 | 19.14 | 17.99 | 2.32 | 0.96 | 8.9 | 12.9 | 9 | 3.46E-05 | 5.28E-03 | 1.85E-03 | 34.0 | 25.6 |
| L16616 | 2.087 | 0.071 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 48.473 | 2.350 | 0.695 | 0.030 | 104.30 | 58.90 | 8.54 | 1.63 | 23.9 | 5.3 | 14 | 1.42E-05 | 3.57E-02 | 1.06E-04 | 19.1 | 10.2 |
| L16617 | 2.922 | 0.098 | 0.028 | 0.002 | 36.232 | 1.969 | 0.739 | 0.034 | 40.15 | 18.44 | 4.70 | 2.04 | 22.0 | 7.9 | 8 | 4.75E-05 | 1.23E-02 | 1.35E-04 | 9.4 | 6.7 |
| L16618 | 3.76 | 0.14 | 0.036 | 0.002 | 27.624 | 1.374 | 0.728 | 0.034 | 22.36 | 156.80 | 3.73 | 0.14 | 32.3 | 10.3 | 7 | 3.16E-05 | 6.57E-03 | 7.43E-04 | 23.3 | 17.8 |
| L16619 | 7.64 | 0.41 | 0.072 | 0.005 | 13.850 | 0.940 | 0.760 | 0.051 | 8.53 | 3.82 | 2.46 | 2.10 | 46.0 | 30.3 | 4 | 2.47E-05 | 5.23E-03 | 2.39E-03 | 21.4 | 23.5 |
| L16621 | 2.239 | 0.051 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 47.281 | 1.967 | 0.730 | 0.022 | 104.30 | 75.40 | 7.08 | 1.35 | 18.4 | 4.1 | 25 | 3.00E-05 | 3.25E-02 | 1.41E-03 | 17.7 | 7.1 |
| L16622 | 5.63 | 0.22 | 0.051 | 0.003 | 19.685 | 1.201 | 0.777 | 0.041 | 18.47 | 99.10 | 3.45 | 0.18 | 24.9 | 17.3 | 2 | 2.31E-05 | 5.74E-03 | 3.40E-04 | 10.4 | 14.7 |
| L16623 | 3.68 | 0.15 | 0.038 | 0.002 | 26.247 | 1.447 | 0.706 | 0.035 | 34.36 | 3.63 | 7.70 | 9.39 | 11.2 | 20.9 | 9 | 2.14E-05 | 8.94E-03 | 2.47E-04 | 32.5 | 21.7 |
| L16624 | 0.831 | 0.028 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 100.705 | 4.766 | 0.594 | 0.021 | 285.10 | 148.90 | 6.78 | 1.82 | 19.6 | 2.0 | 25 | 1.42E-05 | 7.48E-02 | 1.95E-03 | 16.3 | 6.5 |
| L16628 | 5.62 | 0.25 | 0.049 | 0.003 | 20.492 | 1.218 | 0.827 | 0.042 | 20.78 | 2.83 | 3.24 | 6.88 | 3.5 | 17.0 | 5 | 3.29E-05 | 5.38E-03 | 7.30E-04 | 19.5 | 17.6 |
| L16629 | 5.43 | 0.17 | 0.047 | 0.002 | 21.231 | 1.037 | 0.795 | 0.024 | 39.34 | 20.33 | 5.91 | 1.76 | 16.0 | 9.7 | 11 | 2.49E-05 | 1.16E-02 | 4.03E-04 | 26.3 | 15.9 |
| L16634 | 0.878 | 0.046 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 97.466 | 4.940 | 0.584 | 0.016 | 235.00 | 61.10 | 5.40 | 3.38 | 21.1 | 1.8 | 30 | 2.13E-05 | 7.65E-02 | 2.99E-04 | 12.7 | 4.6 |
| L16639 | 0.837 | 0.032 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 97.847 | 4.883 | 0.560 | 0.027 | 135.60 | 130.10 | 3.72 | 0.59 | 23.0 | 2.6 | 24 | 2.89E-05 | 4.17E-02 | 1.07E-04 | 13.7 | 5.6 |
| L16642 | 10.94 | 0.2 | 0.097 | 0.004 | 10.363 | 0.440 | 0.792 | 0.024 | 35.63 | 2.10 | 15.42 | 30.00 | 36.0 | 19.8 | 14 | 3.19E-05 | 1.30E-02 | 1.70E-03 | 23.3 | 12.8 |
| L16643 | 2.295 | 0.081 | 0.023 | 0.001 | 43.497 | 2.081 | 0.702 | 0.031 | 40.04 | 164.10 | 4.00 | 0.27 | 25.3 | 6.1 | 22 | 3.30E-05 | 1.68E-02 | 3.05E-04 | 27.4 | 11.7 |
| L16645 | 21.81 | 0.81 | 0.185 | 0.010 | 5.420 | 0.285 | 0.829 | 0.041 | 5.22 | 4.52 | 1.29 | 11.0 | 62.9 | 20.1 | 29 | 2.19E-05 | 3.14E-03 | 9.02E-04 | 20.1 | 29.0 |
| L16646 | 5.9 | 0.25 | 0.053 | 0.003 | 19.048 | 1.052 | 0.780 | 0.034 | 22.99 | 7.78 | 5.60 | 3.32 | 24.4 | 14.9 | 9 | 4.05E-05 | 1.08E-02 | 6.65E-03 | 14.2 | 12.9 |
| L16647 | 7.44 | 0.34 | 0.066 | 0.004 | 15.175 | 0.875 | 0.795 | 0.049 | 12.12 | 19.21 | 3.75 | 0.71 | 22.6 | 26.6 | 7 | 3.05E-05 | 4.43E-03 | 1.81E-03 | 35.7 | 30.7 |
| L16650 | 3.41 | 0.28 | 0.033 | 0.003 | 29.940 | 2.331 | 0.751 | 0.034 | 34.20 | 42.80 | 4.53 | 0.91 | 23.4 | 9.6 | 14 | 2.78E-05 | 1.76E-02 | 6.42E-04 | 19.7 | 10.6 |
| L16652 | 4.96 | 0.19 | 0.045 | 0.002 | 22.222 | 1.086 | 0.781 | 0.037 | 28.14 | 32.55 | 5.51 | 0.95 | 20.5 | 13.9 | 8 | 2.28E-05 | 1.20E-02 | 5.36E-05 | 20.1 | 14.2 |
| L16654 | 32.5 | 1.1 | 0.278 | 0.014 | 3.597 | 0.181 | 0.820 | 0.031 | 8.61 | 2.14 | 11.42 | 4.49 | 41.3 | 72.2 | 4 | 3.34E-05 | 4.08E-03 | 4.78E-04 | 20.2 | 20.4 |
| L16655 | 2.84 | 0.13 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 36.765 | 2.027 | 0.731 | 0.033 | 40.97 | 0.98 | 4.65 | 47.80 | 23.5 | 7.6 | 14 | 1.61E-05 | 1.91E-02 | 5.95E-04 | 31.5 | 16.9 |
| L16657 | 6.27 | 0.32 | 0.057 | 0.004 | 17.483 | 1.161 | 0.776 | 0.041 | 17.46 | 21.70 | 3.91 | 0.87 | 28.6 | 19.5 | 5 | 3.11E-05 | 5.46E-03 | 5.75E-04 | 20.3 | 18.3 |
| L16658 | 2.356 | 0.09 | 0.024 | 0.001 | 42.052 | 1.945 | 0.693 | 0.034 | 53.62 | 14.94 | 4.84 | 3.86 | 27.9 | 6.8 | 16 | 2.35E-05 | 2.20E-02 | 6.38E-04 | 21.3 | 10.7 |
| L16660 | 0.984 | 0.034 | 0.012 | 0.001 | 86.881 | 4.152 | 0.604 | 0.031 | 123.00 | 52.70 | 4.46 | 2.51 | 21.8 | 3.1 | 29 | 2.09E-05 | 4.79E-02 | 4.31E-05 | 20.0 | 7.4 |
| L16666 | 2.631 | 0.093 | 0.026 | 0.001 | 38.580 | 1.786 | 0.695 | 0.026 | 56.60 | 77.10 | 5.50 | 0.79 | 30.0 | 5.8 | 7 | 1.90E-05 | 2.29E-02 | 5.44E-04 | 11.1 | 8.4 |
| L16667 | 65.4 | 0.98 | 0.551 | 0.022 | 1.815 | 0.072 | 0.834 | 0.015 | 15.93 | 1.60 | 38.40 | 11.06 | 11.5 | 77.0 | 4 | 2.76E-05 | 7.24E-03 | 4.83E-03 | 13.8 | 16.6 |
| L16668 | 3.91 | 0.14 | 0.038 | 0.002 | 26.110 | 1.227 | 0.729 | 0.033 | 30.56 | 31.07 | 4.70 | 1.07 | 33.9 | 10.6 | 15 | 2.39E-05 | 1.31E-02 | 9.53E-04 | 33.0 | 17.2 |
| L16669 | 7.97 | 0.23 | 0.070 | 0.003 | 14.306 | 0.675 | 0.806 | 0.030 | 31.73 | 12.62 | 9.02 | 2.76 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 12 | 2.28E-05 | 1.45E-02 | 8.51E-04 | 25.0 | 14.5 |
| L16670 | 40.6 | 1.9 | 0.342 | 0.019 | 2.924 | 0.162 | 0.831 | 0.041 | 3.17 | 0.92 | 4.96 | 3.82 | 15.8 | 116.5 | 1 | 2.08E-05 | 1.67E-03 | 9.32E-05 | 19.9 | 39.7 |
| L16672 | 3.61 | 0.12 | 0.032 | 0.002 | 31.250 | 1.563 | 0.786 | 0.039 | 33.31 | 3.92 | 4.29 | 9.36 | 13.2 | 10.4 | 24 | 3.87E-05 | 1.67E-02 | 1.09E-04 | 25.6 | 10.4 |
| L16674 | 14.61 | 0.78 | 0.129 | 0.009 | 7.728 | 0.537 | 0.795 | 0.055 | 3.27 | 3.30 | 1.69 | 1.10 | 45.7 | 58.3 | 4 | 4.94E-05 | 1.59E-03 | 2.14E-03 | 35.1 | 59.0 |
| L16676 | 8.87 | 0.28 | 0.075 | 0.004 | 13.280 | 0.670 | 0.831 | 0.039 | 17.86 | 86.60 | 5.76 | 0.23 | 3.0 | 24.5 | 10 | 4.07E-05 | 7.44E-03 | 1.70E-05 | 22.8 | 14.4 |
| L16678 | 2.574 | 0.098 | 0.025 | 0.001 | 40.016 | 2.082 | 0.736 | 0.036 | 50.21 | 28.94 | 5.00 | 1.97 | 20.5 | 7.5 | 13 | 1.40E-05 | 2.05E-02 | 7.18E-04 | 31.3 | 17.4 |
| L16680 | 1.161 | 0.032 | 0.013 | 0.001 | 74.850 | 3.025 | 0.621 | 0.017 | 179.80 | 135.20 | 8.09 | 1.53 | 23.5 | 2.2 | 24 | 1.94E-05 | 7.68E-02 | 7.02E-04 | 11.1 | 4.6 |
| L16683 | 4.53 | 0.29 | 0.044 | 0.003 | 22.831 | 1.720 | 0.731 | 0.029 | 43.00 | 26.00 | 5.94 | 1.38 | 38.1 | 11.0 | 10 | 3.28E-05 | 1.55E-02 | 8.80E-04 | 13.5 | 8.6 |
| L16684 | 0.539 | 0.025 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 126.263 | 6.217 | 0.481 | 0.024 | 226.80 | 181.50 | 4.35 | 0.98 | 23.0 | 1.9 | 28 | 2.37E-05 | 6.05E-02 | 1.29E-03 | 13.5 | 5.1 |
| L16687 | 2.334 | 0.071 | 0.024 | 0.001 | 42.123 | 1.952 | 0.714 | 0.027 | 96.60 | 68.50 | 7.05 | 1.06 | 23.8 | 5.5 | 27 | 3.43E-05 | 2.43E-02 | 1.94E-04 | 22.4 | 8.6 |
| L16689 | 5.06 | 0.18 | 0.046 | 0.002 | 21.834 | 1.049 | 0.793 | 0.038 | 33.32 | 34.64 | 5.04 | 0.70 | 16.3 | 14.5 | 6 | 2.14E-05 | 8.55E-03 | 5.99E-04 | 22.6 | 18.6 |
| L16691 | 7.8 | 0.24 | 0.070 | 0.004 | 14.286 | 0.776 | 0.813 | 0.043 | 21.45 | 2.19 | 4.85 | 7.16 | 13.4 | 25.0 | 2 | 6.29E-05 | 4.97E-03 | 3.19E-04 | 4.4 | 6.3 |
| L16692 | 14.9 | 0.59 | 0.132 | 0.007 | 7.576 | 0.390 | 0.826 | 0.042 | 13.94 | 36.42 | 6.76 | 0.27 | 11.1 | 46.0 | 5 | 2.55E-05 | 3.73E-03 | 1.27E-03 | 36.2 | 34.7 |
| L16694 | 1.617 | 0.06 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 58.140 | 2.704 | 0.685 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| L16653 | 11.74 | 0.52 | 0.109 | 0.006 | 9.217 | 0.527 | 0.772 | 0.041 | 7.12 | 3.21 | 3.32 | 2.44 | 59.3 | 36.7 | 5 | 2.97E-05 | 3.17E-03 | 9.49E-05 | 36.6 | 32.8 |
| L16656 | 7.52 | 0.53 | 0.074 | 0.005 | 13.532 | 0.934 | 0.734 | 0.040 | 15.73 | 32.70 | 4.49 | 0.54 | 63.2 | 24.6 | 8 | 2.35E-05 | 6.57E-03 | 7.24E-04 | 35.7 | 25.6 |
| L16659 | 2.72 | 0.1 | 0.034 | 0.002 | 29.499 | 1.566 | 0.577 | 0.032 | 29.90 | 5.91 | 3.21 | 5.43 | 72.2 | 9.7 | 4 | 1.41E-05 | 1.16E-02 | 4.07E-04 | 16.9 | 17.0 |
| L16662 | 14.73 | 0.88 | 0.138 | 0.009 | 7.257 | 0.474 | 0.785 | 0.062 | 2.50 | 0.96 | 1.39 | 2.76 | 60.9 | 69.6 | 3 | 4.66E-05 | 1.01E-03 | 5.80E-04 | 43.8 | 56.4 |
| L16663 | 5.36 | 0.23 | 0.058 | 0.003 | 17.182 | 1.004 | 0.675 | 0.037 | 10.45 | 5.99 | 2.09 | 1.87 | 77.9 | 18.2 | 7 | 1.83E-05 | 4.30E-03 | 1.37E-03 | 61.2 | 50.2 |
| L16673 | 6.02 | 0.32 | 0.059 | 0.005 | 16.949 | 1.293 | 0.734 | 0.050 | 7.75 | 2.53 | 1.71 | 3.54 | 50.2 | 24.4 | 7 | 3.01E-05 | 3.41E-03 | 1.55E-04 | 46.9 | 35.6 |
| L16677 | 2.52 | 0.1 | 0.030 | 0.002 | 33.223 | 1.656 | 0.624 | 0.036 | 27.25 | 77.40 | 3.04 | 0.40 | 50.5 | 9.3 | 11 | 3.13E-05 | 1.06E-02 | 3.95E-03 | 23.0 | 16.3 |
| L16679 | 13.85 | 0.54 | 0.128 | 0.007 | 7.813 | 0.415 | 0.778 | 0.040 | 6.22 | 7.56 | 3.27 | 0.94 | 64.0 | 42.2 | 5 | 4.96E-05 | 2.84E-03 | 2.21E-04 | 24.5 | 22.0 |
| L16682 | 14.61 | 0.9 | 0.136 | 0.008 | 7.337 | 0.452 | 0.771 | 0.037 | 8.88 | 7.87 | 3.95 | 0.95 | 76.6 | 41.7 | 4 | 4.62E-05 | 3.24E-03 | 2.14E-04 | 18.4 | 18.5 |
| L16688 | 30.2 | 1.1 | 0.272 | 0.015 | 3.676 | 0.203 | 0.806 | 0.035 | 6.77 | 29.64 | 6.60 | 0.17 | 75.9 | 78.7 | 2 | 4.73E-05 | 1.63E-03 | 1.02E-03 | 17.9 | 27.7 |
| L16690 | 9.66 | 0.42 | 0.095 | 0.005 | 10.560 | 0.558 | 0.739 | 0.036 | 16.61 | 22.17 | 4.81 | 0.54 | 77.8 | 28.3 | 13 | 3.79E-05 | 4.19E-03 | 3.32E-03 | 56.4 | 54.6 |
| L16695 | 5.77 | 0.26 | 0.060 | 0.003 | 16.722 | 0.867 | 0.689 | 0.029 | 32.74 | 24.44 | 5.76 | 0.95 | 73.2 | 14.8 | 15 | 4.98E-05 | 7.90E-03 | 2.72E-04 | 26.3 | 13.6 |
| L16697 | 3.66 | 0.24 | 0.040 | 0.003 | 25.063 | 1.822 | 0.674 | 0.030 | 41.40 | 84.20 | 5.12 | 0.36 | 53.4 | 10.6 | 1 | 5.13E-05 | 6.24E-03 | 4.47E-04 | 2.2 | 4.3 |
| L16698 | 7.5 | 0.27 | 0.073 | 0.004 | 13.699 | 0.788 | 0.742 | 0.037 | 20.01 | 17.63 | 4.50 | 0.83 | 57.6 | 22.5 | 7 | 3.27E-05 | 4.68E-03 | 1.22E-03 | 31.6 | 25.2 |
| L166101 | 3.09 | 0.11 | 0.034 | 0.002 | 29.412 | 1.471 | 0.637 | 0.025 | 47.30 | 62.00 | 5.58 | 0.89 | 55.7 | 7.6 | 15 | 3.49E-05 | 1.85E-02 | 1.13E-04 | 16.1 | 8.3 |
| L166102 | 15.2 | 0.68 | 0.138 | 0.009 | 7.262 | 0.475 | 0.786 | 0.053 | 3.61 | 3.07 | 2.11 | 1.38 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 2 | 4.03E-05 | 1.28E-03 | 5.14E-04 | 26.7 | 39.2 |
| L166103 | 4.62 | 0.31 | 0.048 | 0.004 | 20.833 | 1.693 | 0.694 | 0.025 | 37.40 | 65.60 | 6.24 | 0.65 | 56.5 | 11.0 | 9 | 2.95E-05 | 2.10E-02 | 2.18E-04 | 10.0 | 6.7 |
| L166115 | 3.61 | 0.14 | 0.040 | 0.002 | 24.876 | 1.238 | 0.669 | 0.036 | 24.50 | 6.65 | 3.40 | 4.05 | 55.4 | 12.2 | 10 | 2.73E-05 | 1.05E-02 | 2.80E-04 | 24.0 | 15.2 |

Population 3

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|-------|
| L1661 | 9.94 | 0.43 | 0.096 | 0.006 | 10.438 | 0.599 | 0.735 | 0.038 | 8.79 | 17.52 | 3.08 | 0.43 | 81.9 | 30.2 | 5 | 5.50E-05 | 2.62E-03 | 2.04E-04 | 23.9 | 21.5 |
| L1662 | 10.97 | 0.47 | 0.110 | 0.006 | 9.058 | 0.468 | 0.721 | 0.041 | 8.14 | 25.01 | 3.06 | 0.28 | 108.0 | 37.2 | 4 | 3.44E-05 | 2.22E-03 | 2.16E-04 | 36.1 | 36.3 |
| L1664 | 28.9 | 1.3 | 0.258 | 0.013 | 3.876 | 0.195 | 0.800 | 0.044 | 4.59 | 9.55 | 4.64 | 0.41 | 85.7 | 92.8 | 3 | 4.13E-05 | 1.18E-03 | 1.54E-03 | 42.5 | 74.1 |
| L1669 | 15.31 | 0.61 | 0.143 | 0.008 | 6.998 | 0.382 | 0.765 | 0.037 | 6.41 | 16.97 | 3.93 | 0.33 | 88.0 | 43.6 | 3 | 2.34E-05 | 1.91E-03 | 5.43E-04 | 46.2 | 54.9 |
| L16611 | 2.104 | 0.084 | 0.033 | 0.002 | 30.488 | 1.487 | 0.443 | 0.018 | 46.90 | 26.01 | 3.86 | 1.58 | 105.5 | 7.1 | 19 | 4.26E-05 | 1.36E-02 | 4.89E-04 | 22.6 | 10.4 |
| L16620 | 12.65 | 0.54 | 0.120 | 0.007 | 8.326 | 0.478 | 0.746 | 0.045 | 6.16 | 6.23 | 3.17 | 0.95 | 92.6 | 44.3 | 7 | 4.36E-05 | 1.98E-03 | 1.04E-03 | 56.0 | 51.6 |
| L16625 | 2.95 | 0.41 | 0.039 | 0.005 | 25.445 | 2.978 | 0.545 | 0.039 | 35.00 | 15.30 | 2.50 | 2.19 | 94.0 | 16.5 | 8 | 3.48E-05 | 4.44E-03 | 2.40E-04 | 35.7 | 25.3 |
| L16627 | 41.6 | 1.7 | 0.363 | 0.019 | 2.755 | 0.144 | 0.804 | 0.040 | 2.63 | 4.76 | 3.11 | 0.51 | 113.9 | 118.5 | 3 | 3.10E-05 | 8.73E-04 | 8.11E-03 | 76.2 | 713.0 |
| L16630 | 3.59 | 0.12 | 0.042 | 0.002 | 23.810 | 1.190 | 0.593 | 0.024 | 35.56 | 111.00 | 4.26 | 0.29 | 84.1 | 9.3 | 14 | 1.60E-05 | 1.09E-02 | 5.75E-04 | 55.5 | 29.8 |
| L16633 | 2.01 | 0.099 | 0.030 | 0.002 | 33.670 | 1.814 | 0.481 | 0.030 | 35.56 | 27.13 | 2.11 | 1.18 | 86.3 | 8.6 | 15 | 4.01E-05 | 1.04E-02 | 9.92E-04 | 24.8 | 13.0 |
| L16648 | 1.302 | 0.049 | 0.026 | 0.001 | 39.032 | 1.828 | 0.360 | 0.014 | 58.75 | 75.70 | 3.66 | 0.88 | 99.5 | 5.5 | 20 | 3.05E-05 | 2.37E-02 | 9.15E-05 | 19.1 | 8.6 |
| L16651 | 4.45 | 0.19 | 0.052 | 0.003 | 19.305 | 1.006 | 0.617 | 0.031 | 19.38 | 43.23 | 3.59 | 0.49 | 93.8 | 14.0 | 6 | 2.04E-05 | 8.61E-03 | 1.39E-03 | 23.6 | 19.6 |
| L16661 | 1.692 | 0.059 | 0.027 | 0.001 | 36.603 | 1.608 | 0.440 | 0.019 | 86.50 | 46.21 | 5.40 | 1.96 | 88.5 | 5.8 | 28 | 2.30E-05 | 3.71E-02 | 1.12E-03 | 22.7 | 8.6 |
| L16671 | 1.665 | 0.052 | 0.027 | 0.001 | 36.738 | 1.620 | 0.442 | 0.015 | 84.60 | 49.62 | 5.30 | 1.91 | 87.7 | 5.1 | 27 | 1.44E-05 | 3.66E-02 | 5.53E-04 | 35.3 | 13.6 |
| L16675 | 15.4 | 3.7 | 0.138 | 0.030 | 7.246 | 1.575 | 0.707 | 0.037 | 9.10 | 1.74 | 3.61 | 6.23 | 153.0 | 52.8 | 0 | 2.25E-05 | 2.67E-03 | 1.68E-04 | 5.7 | 16.2 |
| L16686 | 4.78 | 0.15 | 0.052 | 0.003 | 19.194 | 0.921 | 0.644 | 0.030 | 34.28 | 1.85 | 4.82 | 14.17 | 82.9 | 13.4 | 10 | 2.63E-05 | 8.31E-03 | 1.32E-04 | 31.6 | 20.0 |
| L16693 | 11.45 | 0.4 | 0.112 | 0.006 | 8.905 | 0.444 | 0.731 | 0.027 | 15.37 | 13.82 | 5.55 | 0.78 | 100.5 | 25.6 | 11 | 2.96E-05 | 3.87E-03 | 2.71E-03 | 66.1 | 61.1 |
| L166110 | 105.2 | 4.4 | 0.916 | 0.048 | 1.092 | 0.057 | 0.828 | 0.038 | 1.42 | 6.64 | 5.40 | 0.25 | 120.2 | 284.1 | 3 | 6.73E-05 | 6.00E-04 | 1.37E-04 | 51.1 | 60.2 |
| L166114 | 0.858 | 0.057 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 48.309 | 2.801 | 0.310 | 0.025 | 32.67 | 31.36 | 1.10 | 1.16 | 88.7 | 6.6 | 14 | 2.02E-05 | 1.39E-02 | 4.06E-05 | 34.4 | 18.4 |
| L166116 | 6.74 | 0.25 | 0.071 | 0.004 | 14.104 | 0.776 | 0.691 | 0.039 | 10.11 | 39.10 | 2.72 | 0.28 | 85.9 | 23.0 | 5 | 2.84E-05 | 4.16E-03 | 9.93E-04 | 29.2 | 27.0 |
| L16632 | 75.4 | 2.8 | 0.667 | 0.034 | 1.499 | 0.076 | 0.786 | 0.038 | 2.46 | 0.14 | 5.31 | 20.80 | 393.5 | 197.5 | 2 | 2.77E-05 | 7.79E-04 | 7.70E-04 | 63.8 | 110.1 |
| L166105 | 63 | 2.1 | 0.582 | 0.028 | 1.718 | 0.083 | 0.772 | 0.013 | 18.43 | 1.95 | 46.28 | 11.50 | 410.7 | 69.3 | 8 | 2.70E-05 | 9.19E-03 | 7.98E-04 | 22.2 | 15.9 |
| L166113 | 5.36 | 0.19 | 0.075 | 0.004 | 13.369 | 0.626 | 0.508 | 0.016 | 30.51 | 3.45 | 5.72 | 10.04 | 202.6 | 13.6 | 17 | 3.59E-05 | 1.32E-02 | 7.45E-04 | 24.8 | 12.1 |

U-Pb data

| AFT det# | #grains | Ns | $\Sigma p Q $ | $2\sigma \Sigma p Q $ | $\Sigma \text{eta (yr cm}^2\text{)}$ | 2 sig abs | χ^2 | $P(\chi^2)$ | ρ ooled agi | 2σ Ma |
|----------|---------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| 82 | 678 | 1.02E-05 | 1.92E-07 | 6.92E-01 | 1.10E-02 | 103.15 | 0.05 | 45.9 | 3.7 | |

| Grain Number | Pb207/U235 | | Pb206/U238 | | U238/Pb206 | | Pb207/Pb206 | | Approx U | Approx Th | Approx Pb | U/Th | 207corrAge | 207corrAge | Area (cm ²) | Ns | ²³⁸ U/ ²³⁵ Ca | 2 σ | FT Age | 2 σ |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Pb207/U235 | error (2s) | Pb206/U238 | error (2s) | U238/Pb206 | error (2s) | Pb207/Pb206 | error (2s) | (ppm) | (ppm) | (ppm) | (Ma) | error (2s, Ma) | | | | | | | |
| Population 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y1G1 | 1.244 | 0.063 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 60.496 | 2.855 | 0.543 | 0.022 | 98.00 | 14.27 | 4.50 | 6.90 | 39.6 | 3.6 | 12 | 1.28E-05 | 2.69E-02 | 2.17E-03 | 24.0 | 14.0 |
| Y1G3 | 34.08 | 1.7 | 0.300 | 0.017 | 3.333 | 0.189 | 0.823 | 0.030 | 5.98 | 37.50 | 7.66 | 0.16 | 36.5 | 75.7 | 4 | 2.27E-05 | 1.80E-03 | 1.54E-03 | 67.5 | 88.8 |
| Y1G5 | 17.21 | 0.84 | 0.160 | 0.008 | 6.238 | 0.323 | 0.788 | 0.029 | 7.50 | 23.52 | 4.76 | 0.32 | 67.4 | 39.0 | 5 | 1.90E-05 | 2.09E-03 | 1.30E-04 | 86.6 | 77.6 |
| Y1G6 | 23.42 | 1.3 | 0.211 | 0.013 | 4.739 | 0.292 | 0.819 | 0.045 | 5.00 | 18.29 | 4.28 | 0.27 | 32.0 | 78.3 | 0 | 1.86E-05 | 1.40E-03 | 7.89E-05 | 13.3 | 37.6 |
| Y1G8 | 1.872 | 0.091 | 0.023 | 0.001 | 44.385 | 2.167 | 0.595 | 0.020 | 102.60 | 95.20 | 7.35 | 1.07 | 44.5 | 4.4 | 23 | 1.83E-05 | 2.80E-02 | 1.55E-04 | 31.0 | 12.9 |
| Y1G10 | 13.02 | 0.78 | 0.117 | 0.007 | 8.584 | 0.530 | 0.821 | 0.055 | 4.68 | 12.08 | 2.19 | 0.39 | 14.8 | 52.8 | 3 | 1.66E-05 | 1.37E-03 | 1.07E-04 | 90.4 | 104.7 |
| Y1G13 | 17.1 | 1.3 | 0.160 | 0.012 | 6.250 | 0.469 | 0.799 | 0.069 | 2.56 | 6.84 | 1.59 | 0.37 | 51.8 | 89.9 | 4 | 4.02E-05 | 7.06E-04 | 1.03E-04 | 96.8 | 97.8 |
| Y1G14 | 1.1 | 0.06 | 0.016 | 0.001 | 63.412 | 3.257 | 0.492 | 0.018 | 152.50 | 71.20 | 5.84 | 2.12 | 44.3 | 3.3 | 29 | 1.33E-05 | 4.39E-02 | 2.01E-03 | 34.3 | 12.8 |
| Y1G15 | 7.02 | 0.41 | 0.072 | 0.004 | 13.966 | 0.858 | 0.735 | 0.036 | 13.83 | 30.77 | 3.70 | 0.44 | 60.6 | 21.6 | 5 | 1.97E-05 | 3.64E-03 | 2.60E-04 | 48.1 | 43.1 |
| Y1G16 | 2.707 | 0.13 | 0.029 | 0.002 | 34.722 | 1.808 | 0.672 | 0.026 | 73.90 | 3.57 | 6.71 | 20.34 | 38.9 | 6.6 | 15 | 1.28E-05 | 2.09E-02 | 1.05E-04 | 38.6 | 20.0 |
| Y1G17 | 9.98 | 0.62 | 0.088 | 0.006 | 11.325 | 0.718 | 0.813 | 0.029 | 21.63 | 67.80 | 8.01 | 0.31 | 17.1 | 21.7 | 17 | 3.01E-05 | 6.29E-03 | 7.52E-05 | 61.8 | 30.0 |
| Y1G19 | 2.5 | 0.15 | 0.029 | 0.002 | 34.843 | 2.064 | 0.644 | 0.030 | 39.72 | 2.47 | 3.72 | 16.06 | 45.3 | 7.6 | 14 | 1.51E-05 | 9.91E-03 | 3.26E-04 | 64.4 | 34.5 |
| Y1G20 | 15.76 | 1.2 | 0.145 | 0.013 | 6.897 | 0.618 | 0.800 | 0.076 | 1.95 | 5.70 | 1.09 | 0.34 | 45.3 | 89.8 | 1 | 4.59E-05 | 5.32E-04 | 5.64E-05 | 28.3 | 56.6 |
| Y1G21 | 1.67 | 0.081 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 47.483 | 2.255 | 0.577 | 0.018 | 125.70 | 285.80 | 8.58 | 0.43 | 44.7 | 3.8 | 34 | 2.11E-05 | 3.31E-02 | 3.24E-03 | 33.5 | 12.0 |
| Y1G22 | 20.6 | 1.2 | 0.183 | 0.011 | 5.453 | 0.327 | 0.815 | 0.042 | 5.76 | 15.76 | 4.30 | 0.36 | 34.0 | 63.7 | 3 | 2.55E-05 | 1.51E-03 | 2.65E-04 | 53.6 | 62.6 |
| Y1G23 | 2.147 | 0.1 | 0.024 | 0.001 | 41.999 | 1.940 | 0.644 | 0.020 | 107.50 | 186.80 | 8.87 | 0.57 | 37.5 | 4.4 | 38 | 2.20E-05 | 2.82E-02 | 1.40E-03 | 42.2 | 13.9 |
| Y1G24 | 1.92 | 0.1 | 0.022 | 0.001 | 44.803 | 2.208 | 0.619 | 0.024 | 91.60 | 71.80 | 6.17 | 1.30 | 39.7 | 4.9 | 12 | 1.33E-05 | 2.04E-02 | 4.53E-04 | 30.6 | 17.7 |
| Y1G25 | 22 | 1.5 | 0.195 | 0.015 | 5.128 | 0.394 | 0.827 | 0.044 | 4.70 | 14.17 | 3.61 | 0.33 | 15.2 | 71.1 | 5 | 4.77E-05 | 1.15E-03 | 1.32E-04 | 62.6 | 56.4 |
| Y1G30 | 9.5 | 0.56 | 0.090 | 0.006 | 11.173 | 0.687 | 0.757 | 0.046 | 5.05 | 13.43 | 1.72 | 0.37 | 59.8 | 33.9 | 4 | 2.34E-05 | 1.47E-03 | 7.63E-04 | 79.9 | 90.0 |
| Y1G31 | 10.47 | 0.52 | 0.096 | 0.006 | 10.373 | 0.635 | 0.803 | 0.036 | 11.16 | 40.80 | 4.27 | 0.27 | 26.9 | 28.9 | 8 | 3.72E-05 | 3.19E-03 | 4.28E-05 | 46.5 | 32.9 |
| Y1G32 | 1.097 | 0.057 | 0.016 | 0.001 | 61.275 | 2.891 | 0.486 | 0.018 | 145.30 | 54.83 | 5.69 | 2.59 | 46.7 | 3.3 | 17 | 9.48E-06 | 3.96E-02 | 2.28E-03 | 31.3 | 15.3 |
| Y1G33 | 10.55 | 0.55 | 0.099 | 0.006 | 10.070 | 0.588 | 0.758 | 0.039 | 8.63 | 23.61 | 3.47 | 0.36 | 65.8 | 32.0 | 4 | 3.62E-05 | 2.54E-03 | 1.03E-04 | 30.0 | 30.1 |
| Y1G34 | 25.73 | 1.3 | 0.228 | 0.013 | 4.384 | 0.250 | 0.803 | 0.037 | 7.02 | 27.55 | 6.85 | 0.25 | 68.3 | 69.7 | 4 | 2.25E-05 | 2.20E-03 | 1.99E-03 | 55.7 | 75.1 |
| Y1G35 | 11.85 | 0.97 | 0.107 | 0.009 | 9.355 | 0.805 | 0.795 | 0.047 | 7.67 | 19.43 | 3.27 | 0.38 | 37.4 | 41.4 | 7 | 4.97E-05 | 2.16E-03 | 1.97E-03 | 44.9 | 53.3 |
| Y1G38 | 5.84 | 0.39 | 0.057 | 0.005 | 17.483 | 1.406 | 0.746 | 0.068 | 6.06 | 27.08 | 1.47 | 0.22 | 42.9 | 31.9 | 1 | 1.99E-05 | 1.65E-03 | 8.88E-05 | 21.0 | 42.0 |
| Y1G39 | 59 | 3.8 | 0.517 | 0.033 | 1.934 | 0.123 | 0.831 | 0.041 | 1.36 | 3.02 | 3.04 | 0.45 | 27.5 | 175.6 | 2 | 2.61E-05 | 3.94E-04 | 6.97E-05 | 133.0 | 189.6 |
| Y1G42 | 2.655 | 0.13 | 0.031 | 0.002 | 32.331 | 1.568 | 0.629 | 0.017 | 49.51 | 23.03 | 5.29 | 2.21 | 52.7 | 5.2 | 26 | 2.71E-05 | 1.40E-02 | 6.90E-05 | 47.3 | 18.6 |
| Y1G43 | 1.623 | 0.12 | 0.020 | 0.001 | 49.900 | 2.988 | 0.574 | 0.028 | 64.10 | 23.50 | 3.75 | 2.77 | 43.0 | 5.3 | 9 | 1.22E-05 | 1.78E-02 | 5.45E-05 | 28.6 | 19.1 |
| Y1G45 | 16.03 | 0.83 | 0.146 | 0.008 | 6.835 | 0.355 | 0.799 | 0.037 | 7.15 | 21.54 | 4.48 | 0.34 | 47.1 | 44.9 | 2 | 2.04E-05 | 2.19E-03 | 7.80E-04 | 30.9 | 45.1 |
| Y1G46 | 1.996 | 0.11 | 0.023 | 0.001 | 42.918 | 2.579 | 0.625 | 0.033 | 47.30 | 19.80 | 3.47 | 2.41 | 40.3 | 6.8 | 21 | 2.15E-05 | 1.40E-02 | 1.11E-04 | 48.0 | 21.0 |
| Y1G47 | 31.38 | 1.4 | 0.275 | 0.014 | 3.631 | 0.185 | 0.829 | 0.032 | 6.27 | 5.73 | 6.92 | 1.11 | 17.4 | 74.1 | 4 | 1.81E-05 | 1.78E-03 | 2.21E-04 | 85.4 | 86.1 |
| Y1G50 | 2.072 | 0.098 | 0.024 | 0.001 | 40.933 | 2.011 | 0.628 | 0.023 | 73.70 | 10.90 | 5.76 | 6.91 | 41.7 | 5.1 | 15 | 1.47E-05 | 2.22E-02 | 2.69E-03 | 31.7 | 16.8 |
| Y1G51 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 0.067 | 0.004 | 14.970 | 0.852 | 0.781 | 0.027 | 30.50 | 43.70 | 8.11 | 0.71 | 30.7 | 15.3 | 11 | 1.45E-05 | 9.87E-03 | 1.88E-04 | 53.0 | 32.0 |
| Y1G53 | 13.37 | 0.82 | 0.123 | 0.009 | 8.157 | 0.572 | 0.809 | 0.058 | 4.15 | 14.40 | 2.04 | 0.29 | 28.4 | 58.3 | 4 | 2.62E-05 | 1.35E-03 | 1.56E-04 | 77.8 | 78.4 |
| Y1G54 | 7.1 | 0.34 | 0.067 | 0.003 | 14.881 | 0.709 | 0.746 | 0.022 | 34.91 | 48.00 | 9.63 | 0.74 | 50.6 | 12.8 | 14 | 1.44E-05 | 1.01E-02 | 1.59E-04 | 66.0 | 35.3 |
| Y1G59 | 20.01 | 1.1 | 0.181 | 0.011 | 5.519 | 0.335 | 0.823 | 0.048 | 4.93 | 14.48 | 3.54 | 0.30 | 20.6 | 71.8 | 6 | 6.19E-05 | 1.49E-03 | 9.78E-04 | 44.9 | 47.1 |
| Y1G60 | 14.2 | 1.5 | 0.129 | 0.013 | 7.752 | 0.781 | 0.813 | 0.033 | 8.04 | 30.84 | 4.29 | 0.26 | 25.5 | 35.7 | 4 | 1.73E-05 | 2.38E-03 | 2.21E-04 | 66.7 | 67.0 |
| Y1G61 | 33.8 | 2.1 | 0.298 | 0.019 | 3.356 | 0.214 | 0.833 | 0.035 | 5.35 | 15.01 | 6.63 | 0.35 | 7.6 | 87.4 | 2 | 1.56E-05 | 1.53E-03 | 1.22E-04 | 57.7 | 81.7 |
| Y1G62 | 17.35 | 0.91 | 0.158 | 0.010 | 6.349 | 0.395 | 0.795 | 0.041 | 4.20 | 13.35 | 2.89 | 0.31 | 56.5 | 53.2 | 2 | 3.21E-05 | 1.18E-03 | 3.32E-05 | 36.5 | 51.6 |
| Y1G65 | 10.97 | 0.65 | 0.103 | 0.007 | 9.709 | 0.641 | 0.759 | 0.047 | 4.75 | 12.04 | 1.74 | 0.40 | 67.5 | 39.8 | 1 | 1.94E-05 | 1.44E-03 | 1.23E-04 | 24.7 | 49.4 |
| Y1G69 | 1.233 | 0.06 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 58.893 | 2.775 | 0.524 | 0.020 | 141.70 | 274.30 | 7.72 | 0.51 | 43.3 | 3.5 | 32 | 1.22E-05 | 4.09E-02 | 1.83E-04 | 44.2 | 15.6 |
| Y1G71 | 14.7 | 0.82 | 0.130 | 0.007 | 7.716 | 0.411 | 0.831 | 0.043 | 5.64 | 12.10 | 3.04 | 0.46 | 5.2 | 46.3 | 6 | 3.78E-05 | 1.72E-03 | 1.00E-03 | 63.6 | 63.9 |
| Y1G72 | 2.199 | 0.11 | 0.025 | 0.001 | 39.604 | 2.039 | 0.628 | 0.026 | 49.90 | 3.57 | 4.09 | 14.00 | 43.1 | 5.9 | 21 | 1.61E-05 | 1.51E-02 | 1.60E-03 | 59.5 | 26.7 |
| Y1G75 | 7.88 | 0.49 | 0.079 | 0.005 | 12.739 | 0.779 | 0.749 | 0.033 | 11.14 | 29.70 | 3.50 | 0.36 | 57.4 | 21.7 | 9 | 2.48E-05 | 3.53E-03 | 1.16E-04 | 70.6 | 47.1 |
| Y1G77 | 10.83 | 0.58 | 0.099 | 0.005 | 10.132 | 0.554 | 0.799 | 0.040 | 7.58 | 19.88 | 3.17 | 0.38 | 31.0 | 32.7 | 5 | 2.33E-05 | 2.25E-03 | 1.58E-04 | 65.7 | 59.0 |
| Y1G78 | 10.29 | 0.59 | 0.097 | 0.005 | 10.267 | 0.569 | 0.768 | 0.040 | 5.24 | 11.21 | 2.03 | 0.46 | 56.2 | 32.2 | 2 | 3.60E-05 | 1.54E-03 | 1.13E-03 | 24.9 | 39.7 |
| Y1G79 | 7.19 | 0.35 | 0.068 | 0.004 | 14.620 | 0.748 | 0.763 | 0.033 | 21.66 | 47.48 | 6.24 | 0.45 | 41.8 | 18.9 | 10 | 2.25E-05 | 6.21E-03 | 1.33E-04 | 49.3 | 31.2 |
| Y1G80 | 13.23 | 0.78 | 0.122 | 0.008 | 8.190 | 0.557 | 0.810 | 0.055 | 3.50 | 12.14 | 1.91 | 0.28 | 27.2 | 55.2 | 1 | 2.58E-05 | 1.07E-03 | 1.38E-04 | 25.0 | 50.1 |
| Y1G81 | 26.89 | 1.4 | 0.238 | 0.013 | 4.196 | 0.229 | 0.808 | 0.031 | 4.05 | 10.39 | 4.19 | 0.38 | 60.9 | 61.7 | 4 | 3.03E-05 | 1.18E-03 | 4.32E-04 | 76.8 | 81.7 |
| Y1G83</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|----|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| Y1G70 | 22.77 | 1.3 | 0.208 | 0.012 | 4.810 | 0.278 | 0.775 | 0.042 | 4.32 | 14.90 | 3.58 | 0.29 | 113.6 | 71.3 | 1 | 1.76E-05 | 1.28E-03 | 2.91E-03 | 30.7 | 93.3 |
| Y1G74 | 10.28 | 0.58 | 0.101 | 0.006 | 9.872 | 0.604 | 0.741 | 0.040 | 7.29 | 19.05 | 3.08 | 0.37 | 81.7 | 33.5 | 4 | 2.78E-05 | 2.08E-03 | 1.01E-04 | 47.7 | 47.8 |
| Population 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y1G41 | 58.9 | 3.7 | 0.535 | 0.031 | 1.869 | 0.108 | 0.792 | 0.021 | 6.94 | 16.82 | 14.66 | 0.41 | 255.7 | 94.6 | 4 | 2.00E-05 | 2.24E-03 | 1.31E-04 | 61.5 | 61.6 |
| Y1G49 | 13.54 | 0.67 | 0.154 | 0.007 | 6.481 | 0.311 | 0.638 | 0.022 | 17.88 | 40.86 | 10.14 | 0.44 | 261.3 | 30.1 | 6 | 1.08E-05 | 5.27E-03 | 1.04E-03 | 72.5 | 60.9 |
| Y1G56 | 37.6 | 3 | 0.355 | 0.030 | 2.817 | 0.238 | 0.769 | 0.052 | 1.11 | 3.94 | 1.60 | 0.29 | 229.7 | 147.2 | 1 | 1.87E-05 | 3.14E-04 | 1.12E-04 | 116.8 | 237.3 |
| Y1G66 | 27.02 | 1.4 | 0.262 | 0.014 | 3.820 | 0.204 | 0.747 | 0.029 | 5.40 | 2.77 | 5.54 | 1.99 | 213.1 | 62.5 | 4 | 2.87E-05 | 1.68E-03 | 1.59E-04 | 57.1 | 57.4 |
| Y1G68 | 8.73 | 0.43 | 0.111 | 0.006 | 9.009 | 0.511 | 0.594 | 0.020 | 21.97 | 100.80 | 9.34 | 0.22 | 225.4 | 22.1 | 9 | 1.69E-05 | 5.80E-03 | 2.69E-04 | 63.2 | 42.3 |
| Y1G9 | 9.22 | 0.47 | 0.138 | 0.007 | 7.257 | 0.358 | 0.492 | 0.018 | 13.46 | 11.12 | 4.50 | 1.20 | 394.8 | 27.3 | 8 | 1.19E-05 | 3.78E-03 | 4.96E-04 | 121.7 | 87.6 |
| Y1G11 | 42.9 | 2.2 | 0.429 | 0.024 | 2.331 | 0.130 | 0.726 | 0.029 | 3.39 | 10.86 | 5.65 | 0.31 | 464.3 | 99.5 | 1 | 1.78E-05 | 9.31E-04 | 1.63E-04 | 41.6 | 83.5 |
| Y1G12 | 7.72 | 0.42 | 0.120 | 0.006 | 8.354 | 0.433 | 0.470 | 0.024 | 16.43 | 41.56 | 5.89 | 0.39 | 362.8 | 29.0 | 15 | 1.93E-05 | 4.35E-03 | 1.07E-04 | 122.4 | 63.3 |
| Y1G37 | 16.53 | 1.1 | 0.204 | 0.011 | 4.902 | 0.264 | 0.576 | 0.027 | 8.29 | 2.06 | 5.15 | 3.94 | 454.9 | 48.6 | 12 | 3.26E-05 | 2.05E-03 | 4.80E-04 | 123.1 | 76.7 |
| Y1G67 | 16.28 | 1.1 | 0.192 | 0.011 | 5.219 | 0.300 | 0.626 | 0.033 | 4.70 | 5.86 | 3.11 | 0.77 | 347.6 | 53.0 | 1 | 1.86E-05 | 1.39E-03 | 8.16E-05 | 26.7 | 53.5 |
| Y1G76 | 8.84 | 0.44 | 0.149 | 0.007 | 6.725 | 0.308 | 0.430 | 0.014 | 22.68 | 30.80 | 9.14 | 0.72 | 498.9 | 27.5 | 7 | 1.69E-05 | 6.79E-03 | 9.34E-05 | 42.0 | 31.8 |
| Y1G57 | 15.54 | 0.72 | 0.404 | 0.018 | 2.474 | 0.110 | 0.277 | 0.006 | 24.00 | 12.84 | 11.44 | 1.89 | 1827.5 | 81.5 | 7 | 1.52E-05 | 7.26E-03 | 1.01E-07 | 43.7 | 33.1 |

U-Pb data

| AFT det# | #grains | Ns | $\Sigma p_i Q_i$ | $2\sigma \Sigma p_i Q_i$ | zeta (yr cm ²) | 2 sig abs | χ^2 | P(χ^2) | pooled age | 2 σ Ma |
|----------|---------|----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 116 | 1525 | 3.95E-05 | 6.44E-07 | 6.92E-01 | 1.10E-02 | 207.64 | 0.00 | 26.7 | 1.5 | |

| Grain Number | Pb207/U235 | | Pb206/U238 | | U238/Pb206 | | Pb207/Pb206 | | Approx U | Approx Th | Approx Pb | U/Th | 207corrAge | 207corrAge | Area (cm ²) | Ns | ²³⁸ U/ ²³⁵ Ca | 2 σ | FT Age | 2 σ |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Pb207/U235 | error (2s) | Pb206/U238 | error (2s) | U238/Pb206 | error (2s) | Pb207/Pb206 | error (2s) | (ppm) | (ppm) | (ppm) | | (Ma) | error (2s, Ma) | | | | | | |
| Population 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y2G2 | 2.498 | 0.16 | 0.026 | 0.002 | 37.994 | 2.310 | 0.687 | 0.037 | 39.27 | 6.84 | 3.82 | 5.67 | 32.2 | 8.3 | 19 | 2.56E-05 | 1.64E-02 | 5.97E-04 | 31.1 | 14.3 |
| Y2G5 | 5.8 | 0.35 | 0.056 | 0.003 | 18.018 | 1.104 | 0.757 | 0.032 | 24.54 | 1.97 | 5.82 | 12.07 | 36.5 | 15.0 | 14 | 4.14E-05 | 1.07E-02 | 1.24E-03 | 21.8 | 11.9 |
| Y2G6 | 1.002 | 0.063 | 0.012 | 0.001 | 81.301 | 4.891 | 0.591 | 0.029 | 107.30 | 253.00 | 5.05 | 0.41 | 24.6 | 3.3 | 19 | 1.91E-05 | 4.53E-02 | 2.22E-03 | 15.2 | 7.0 |
| Y2G7 | 3.16 | 0.21 | 0.032 | 0.002 | 30.960 | 2.013 | 0.714 | 0.040 | 22.28 | 11.10 | 3.09 | 1.94 | 32.5 | 10.9 | 12 | 2.81E-05 | 9.86E-03 | 1.33E-03 | 29.9 | 17.7 |
| Y2G8 | 2.112 | 0.13 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 46.685 | 2.833 | 0.717 | 0.026 | 82.00 | 42.60 | 6.45 | 1.85 | 20.9 | 4.9 | 27 | 2.19E-05 | 3.55E-02 | 8.46E-04 | 24.0 | 9.3 |
| Y2G9 | 18.26 | 1.1 | 0.159 | 0.011 | 6.281 | 0.434 | 0.833 | 0.039 | 5.17 | 0.44 | 3.75 | 11.11 | 3.7 | 51.8 | 3 | 2.79E-05 | 2.86E-03 | 3.80E-03 | 25.9 | 45.7 |
| Y2G13 | 2.14 | 0.16 | 0.023 | 0.002 | 43.478 | 3.025 | 0.656 | 0.036 | 32.50 | 55.60 | 2.88 | 0.55 | 34.0 | 7.2 | 18 | 2.85E-05 | 1.71E-02 | 7.71E-04 | 25.5 | 12.1 |
| Y2G16 | 9.1 | 0.83 | 0.081 | 0.007 | 12.285 | 1.087 | 0.803 | 0.040 | 8.53 | 22.70 | 3.19 | 0.36 | 22.6 | 27.1 | 10 | 2.52E-05 | 5.28E-03 | 2.79E-03 | 51.8 | 42.7 |
| Y2G17 | 3.263 | 0.2 | 0.032 | 0.002 | 30.960 | 1.917 | 0.737 | 0.032 | 41.84 | 80.30 | 5.41 | 0.50 | 26.4 | 8.8 | 22 | 2.72E-05 | 1.86E-02 | 2.44E-04 | 30.1 | 12.8 |
| Y2G18 | 3.02 | 0.19 | 0.031 | 0.002 | 32.425 | 1.893 | 0.715 | 0.033 | 39.30 | 107.90 | 5.18 | 0.35 | 30.7 | 8.6 | 19 | 2.22E-05 | 2.06E-02 | 8.41E-04 | 28.6 | 13.2 |
| Y2G23 | 3.86 | 0.23 | 0.038 | 0.003 | 26.525 | 1.829 | 0.761 | 0.040 | 23.01 | 16.59 | 3.12 | 1.39 | 18.24 | 12.6 | 10 | 2.41E-05 | 1.28E-02 | 2.40E-04 | 22.3 | 14.1 |
| Y2G26 | 3.42 | 0.21 | 0.034 | 0.002 | 29.638 | 1.757 | 0.730 | 0.031 | 37.41 | 11.18 | 4.67 | 3.38 | 29.5 | 8.9 | 12 | 2.26E-05 | 1.69E-02 | 1.45E-04 | 21.7 | 12.5 |
| Y2G29 | 0.907 | 0.064 | 0.013 | 0.001 | 79.618 | 5.452 | 0.531 | 0.032 | 64.80 | 86.90 | 2.42 | 0.76 | 31.3 | 3.9 | 27 | 2.37E-05 | 3.88E-02 | 1.29E-03 | 20.3 | 7.8 |
| Y2G30 | 15.28 | 1.1 | 0.133 | 0.010 | 7.502 | 0.540 | 0.835 | 0.047 | 4.91 | 4.64 | 2.53 | 1.08 | 0.7 | 51.9 | 5 | 3.02E-05 | 3.25E-03 | 1.05E-04 | 35.1 | 31.4 |
| Y2G31 | 1.523 | 0.096 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 57.274 | 3.608 | 0.634 | 0.033 | 45.64 | 11.04 | 2.57 | 4.10 | 28.9 | 5.1 | 22 | 2.68E-05 | 2.34E-02 | 4.54E-04 | 24.2 | 10.3 |
| Y2G32 | 4.74 | 0.41 | 0.046 | 0.004 | 21.598 | 2.006 | 0.750 | 0.034 | 25.90 | 19.10 | 4.38 | 1.39 | 33.0 | 13.4 | 16 | 3.42E-05 | 1.04E-02 | 4.93E-04 | 31.0 | 15.6 |
| Y2G36 | 1.138 | 0.073 | 0.014 | 0.001 | 71.225 | 4.870 | 0.592 | 0.031 | 79.60 | 25.77 | 3.36 | 3.09 | 28.0 | 4.1 | 26 | 1.66E-05 | 4.12E-02 | 1.44E-03 | 26.3 | 10.4 |
| Y2G37 | 4.82 | 0.3 | 0.045 | 0.003 | 22.321 | 1.395 | 0.779 | 0.030 | 32.36 | 10.17 | 5.77 | 3.20 | 21.1 | 11.4 | 11 | 2.87E-05 | 1.71E-02 | 1.51E-03 | 15.5 | 9.5 |
| Y2G38 | 2.43 | 0.16 | 0.026 | 0.002 | 38.168 | 2.477 | 0.691 | 0.037 | 25.98 | 129.60 | 2.69 | 0.20 | 31.2 | 8.3 | 13 | 2.67E-05 | 1.23E-02 | 2.74E-04 | 27.3 | 15.2 |
| Y2G42 | 22.98 | 1.4 | 0.200 | 0.013 | 5.013 | 0.327 | 0.832 | 0.037 | 5.04 | 19.08 | 4.14 | 0.27 | 6.6 | 61.7 | 4 | 2.93E-05 | 2.34E-03 | 5.30E-05 | 40.2 | 40.2 |
| Y2G47 | 1.439 | 0.094 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 59.453 | 3.888 | 0.619 | 0.030 | 52.41 | 23.01 | 2.78 | 2.35 | 29.9 | 4.6 | 14 | 2.23E-05 | 2.91E-02 | 1.51E-04 | 14.9 | 8.0 |
| Y2G50 | 1.539 | 0.095 | 0.018 | 0.001 | 56.465 | 3.507 | 0.656 | 0.036 | 53.95 | 34.05 | 3.11 | 1.63 | 26.1 | 5.5 | 18 | 1.80E-05 | 2.78E-02 | 7.01E-04 | 24.8 | 11.7 |
| Y2G57 | 3.54 | 0.22 | 0.033 | 0.002 | 30.769 | 2.083 | 0.771 | 0.042 | 22.30 | 3.72 | 2.81 | 6.25 | 17.4 | 11.4 | 18 | 2.74E-05 | 1.37E-02 | 9.90E-04 | 33.0 | 15.8 |
| Y2G59 | 1.389 | 0.088 | 0.015 | 0.001 | 65.020 | 4.228 | 0.666 | 0.034 | 58.60 | 20.20 | 2.89 | 2.99 | 21.4 | 4.5 | 32 | 3.22E-05 | 3.08E-02 | 9.48E-04 | 22.3 | 7.9 |
| Y2G60 | 5.74 | 0.37 | 0.055 | 0.004 | 18.248 | 1.199 | 0.759 | 0.037 | 17.87 | 30.46 | 3.40 | 5.58 | 35.1 | 16.9 | 4 | 2.13E-05 | 9.35E-03 | 2.56E-06 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| Y2G61 | 1.93 | 0.18 | 0.022 | 0.002 | 46.296 | 3.858 | 0.627 | 0.033 | 43.40 | 37.50 | 2.99 | 1.22 | 37.0 | 6.6 | 15 | 2.32E-05 | 3.18E-02 | 1.23E-03 | 14.0 | 7.3 |
| Y2G63 | 2.351 | 0.15 | 0.025 | 0.002 | 40.650 | 2.809 | 0.704 | 0.041 | 38.64 | 26.10 | 3.30 | 1.48 | 26.7 | 8.5 | 15 | 2.03E-05 | 1.96E-02 | 1.48E-04 | 26.0 | 13.5 |
| Y2G65 | 24 | 1.9 | 0.214 | 0.018 | 4.673 | 0.393 | 0.822 | 0.063 | 1.71 | 2.32 | 1.50 | 0.76 | 26.7 | 110.5 | 0 | 3.03E-05 | 8.79E-04 | 1.24E-06 | 13.0 | 36.7 |
| Y2G67 | 2.208 | 0.13 | 0.024 | 0.001 | 42.499 | 2.529 | 0.685 | 0.028 | 59.20 | 148.70 | 5.14 | 0.40 | 29.2 | 5.8 | 34 | 2.33E-05 | 3.17E-02 | 3.08E-03 | 31.7 | 11.3 |
| Y2G74 | 8.42 | 0.49 | 0.073 | 0.005 | 13.661 | 0.858 | 0.828 | 0.036 | 16.92 | 70.90 | 5.22 | 0.24 | 4.7 | 22.1 | 11 | 2.41E-05 | 9.34E-03 | 2.59E-04 | 33.7 | 20.3 |
| Y2G76 | 4.26 | 0.29 | 0.043 | 0.003 | 23.529 | 1.495 | 0.742 | 0.032 | 28.20 | 110.00 | 4.76 | 0.26 | 33.1 | 11.5 | 5 | 2.07E-05 | 1.36E-02 | 1.83E-03 | 12.3 | 11.1 |
| Y2G78 | 8.06 | 0.46 | 0.076 | 0.004 | 13.123 | 0.741 | 0.783 | 0.022 | 70.60 | 441.00 | 22.38 | 0.16 | 33.9 | 14.6 | 43 | 2.35E-05 | 3.90E-02 | 1.81E-03 | 32.4 | 10.0 |
| Y2G81 | 0.275 | 0.02 | 0.006 | 0.000 | 160.772 | 9.822 | 0.323 | 0.020 | 284.90 | 557.00 | 4.32 | 0.52 | 26.0 | 1.9 | 39 | 8.02E-06 | 1.69E-01 | 3.01E-03 | 19.9 | 6.4 |
| Y2G82 | 0.9 | 0.055 | 0.012 | 0.001 | 82.919 | 5.432 | 0.531 | 0.024 | 89.30 | 12.71 | 3.15 | 7.04 | 30.1 | 3.1 | 18 | 1.31E-05 | 5.19E-02 | 1.43E-03 | 18.3 | 8.6 |
| Y2G83 | 6.14 | 0.39 | 0.059 | 0.004 | 17.094 | 1.140 | 0.772 | 0.036 | 17.90 | 36.20 | 4.43 | 0.50 | 31.2 | 17.6 | 9 | 1.37E-05 | 9.56E-03 | 9.00E-04 | 47.3 | 31.9 |
| Y2G85 | 4.38 | 0.34 | 0.044 | 0.004 | 22.779 | 1.816 | 0.723 | 0.028 | 38.80 | 23.80 | 6.51 | 1.71 | 41.1 | 10.8 | 18 | 2.34E-05 | 1.60E-02 | 3.12E-03 | 33.1 | 16.9 |
| Y2G86 | 4.13 | 0.33 | 0.043 | 0.004 | 23.474 | 2.094 | 0.746 | 0.069 | 7.10 | 0.70 | 0.95 | 10.41 | 31.7 | 24.2 | 9 | 2.92E-05 | 3.74E-03 | 1.29E-03 | 56.7 | 42.5 |
| Y2G87 | 0.399 | 0.027 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 131.579 | 7.791 | 0.388 | 0.017 | 178.70 | 48.60 | 2.98 | 3.78 | 27.8 | 2.0 | 35 | 1.40E-05 | 8.73E-02 | 9.39E-04 | 19.8 | 6.7 |
| Y2G90 | 2.92 | 0.22 | 0.030 | 0.002 | 33.113 | 2.631 | 0.682 | 0.048 | 14.57 | 5.37 | 1.54 | 2.77 | 38.3 | 12.2 | 4 | 1.83E-05 | 1.01E-02 | 1.19E-03 | 15.0 | 15.1 |
| Y2G92 | 4.76 | 0.29 | 0.047 | 0.003 | 21.322 | 1.455 | 0.736 | 0.031 | 18.92 | 108.00 | 4.12 | 0.18 | 38.9 | 12.4 | 11 | 3.56E-05 | 1.17E-02 | 5.39E-04 | 18.3 | 11.1 |
| Y2G97 | 5.88 | 0.36 | 0.058 | 0.004 | 17.241 | 1.130 | 0.759 | 0.034 | 14.99 | 2.49 | 3.31 | 5.96 | 37.2 | 16.6 | 5 | 1.89E-05 | 7.63E-03 | 5.05E-04 | 23.9 | 21.5 |
| Y2G101 | 1.127 | 0.072 | 0.013 | 0.001 | 74.184 | 5.063 | 0.602 | 0.035 | 66.20 | 78.90 | 2.77 | 0.62 | 25.8 | 4.3 | 27 | 2.68E-05 | 2.93E-02 | 1.93E-04 | 23.7 | 9.1 |
| Y2G103 | 2.217 | 0.14 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 41.477 | 2.580 | 0.680 | 0.038 | 32.66 | 17.90 | 2.74 | 1.75 | 30.9 | 7.8 | 10 | 1.56E-05 | 1.69E-02 | 9.72E-04 | 26.2 | 16.6 |
| Y2G104 | 1.013 | 0.064 | 0.014 | 0.001 | 71.480 | 4.496 | 0.522 | 0.019 | 118.20 | 124.10 | 4.86 | 0.94 | 35.9 | 3.2 | 21 | 1.55E-05 | 5.56E-02 | 1.38E-04 | 16.8 | 7.4 |
| Y2G106 | 11.66 | 0.79 | 0.109 | 0.008 | 9.166 | 0.639 | 0.806 | 0.053 | 5.78 | 12.60 | 2.54 | 0.45 | 27.9 | 47.5 | 6 | 1.77E-05 | 3.49E-03 | 2.35E-03 | 66.9 | 70.8 |
| Y2G108 | 16.36 | 1.1 | 0.145 | 0.010 | 6.906 | 0.477 | 0.815 | 0.029 | 11.05 | 24.20 | 6.78 | 0.45 | 26.3 | 35.5 | 3 | 2.50E-05 | 8.73E-03 | 1.43E-04 | 9.5 | 11.0 |
| Y2G111 | 0.957 | 0.062 | 0.013 | 0.001 | 79.936 | 5.367 | 0.564 | 0.028 | 88.90 | 21.50 | 3.29 | 4.06 | 27.8 | 3.4 | 34 | 1.62E-05 | 5.46E-02 | 2.20E-03 | 26.5 | 9.2 |
| Y2G113 | 8.76 | 0.66 | 0.083 | 0.007 | 12.048 | 1.031 | 0.835 | 0.086 | 4.21 | 1.22 | 1.32 | 3.38 | 0.4 | 58.5 | 3 | 1.93E-05 | 2.72E-03 | 4.16E-04 | 39.4 | 45.9 |
| Y2G114 | 0.786 | 0.051 | 0.011 | 0.001 | 90.744 | 5.764 | 0.516 | 0.024 | 107.50 | 45.62 | 3.19 | 2.33 | 28.8 | 2.9 | 39 | 2.00E-05 | 7.08E-02 | 2.21E-04 | | |

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|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| Y2G43 | 2.64 | 0.17 | 0.030 | 0.002 | 33.333 | 2.111 | 0.653 | 0.037 | 25.94 | 181.00 | 3.23 | 0.15 | 45.2 | 9.6 | 9 | 2.22E-05 | 1.18E-02 | 1.32E-04 | 23.8 | 15.9 |
| Y2G45 | 3.09 | 0.23 | 0.033 | 0.002 | 30.581 | 2.057 | 0.676 | 0.025 | 39.50 | 62.20 | 4.69 | 0.66 | 43.1 | 7.4 | 18 | 2.71E-05 | 1.64E-02 | 2.49E-03 | 27.9 | 13.8 |
| Y2G51 | 29.88 | 1.8 | 0.270 | 0.018 | 3.704 | 0.247 | 0.816 | 0.037 | 4.98 | 10.72 | 5.10 | 0.48 | 50.0 | 82.8 | 4 | 3.37E-05 | 2.32E-03 | 7.45E-04 | 35.3 | 37.1 |
| Y2G58 | 40.2 | 3.1 | 0.365 | 0.029 | 2.740 | 0.218 | 0.823 | 0.043 | 2.42 | 0.38 | 3.65 | 7.53 | 46.3 | 129.4 | 0 | 2.41E-05 | 1.15E-03 | 3.09E-03 | 2.7 | 8.4 |
| Y2G64 | 9.26 | 0.65 | 0.086 | 0.006 | 11.669 | 0.844 | 0.764 | 0.049 | 6.36 | 13.35 | 2.12 | 0.49 | 52.1 | 34.6 | 5 | 2.22E-05 | 3.07E-03 | 6.36E-04 | 50.5 | 46.4 |
| Y2G66 | 3.16 | 0.22 | 0.034 | 0.003 | 29.326 | 2.236 | 0.680 | 0.037 | 25.78 | 15.01 | 3.05 | 1.77 | 43.8 | 10.9 | 10 | 1.62E-05 | 1.66E-02 | 1.59E-03 | 25.7 | 16.5 |
| Y2G70 | 6.57 | 0.48 | 0.062 | 0.005 | 16.129 | 1.353 | 0.757 | 0.052 | 5.99 | 31.53 | 1.66 | 0.19 | 40.9 | 26.6 | 3 | 2.21E-05 | 3.46E-03 | 2.76E-04 | 27.0 | 31.3 |
| Y2G72 | 5.43 | 0.33 | 0.055 | 0.003 | 18.116 | 1.116 | 0.741 | 0.031 | 17.73 | 22.63 | 3.66 | 0.80 | 43.6 | 14.5 | 6 | 3.66E-05 | 8.56E-03 | 7.74E-05 | 20.5 | 16.7 |
| Y2G77 | 2.68 | 0.17 | 0.030 | 0.002 | 33.898 | 2.183 | 0.648 | 0.032 | 23.21 | 1.68 | 2.23 | 13.98 | 45.6 | 8.3 | 12 | 1.40E-05 | 1.40E-02 | 1.33E-03 | 42.2 | 24.7 |
| Y2G91 | 2.66 | 0.33 | 0.031 | 0.003 | 32.680 | 3.524 | 0.644 | 0.032 | 39.10 | 69.40 | 4.31 | 0.58 | 48.3 | 9.6 | 16 | 1.57E-05 | 2.31E-02 | 2.46E-03 | 30.4 | 15.5 |
| Y2G98 | 26.28 | 1.7 | 0.235 | 0.015 | 4.261 | 0.272 | 0.809 | 0.031 | 5.62 | 13.88 | 5.75 | 0.41 | 57.7 | 60.8 | 6 | 2.61E-05 | 3.21E-03 | 5.05E-06 | 49.4 | 40.3 |
| Y2G100 | 5.25 | 0.42 | 0.052 | 0.004 | 19.157 | 1.505 | 0.740 | 0.043 | 11.93 | 18.80 | 2.37 | 0.64 | 41.7 | 18.7 | 9 | 3.04E-05 | 5.53E-03 | 7.73E-04 | 36.9 | 25.1 |
| Y2G112 | 2.82 | 0.18 | 0.031 | 0.002 | 32.680 | 2.243 | 0.667 | 0.037 | 25.90 | 9.50 | 2.70 | 2.68 | 42.6 | 9.8 | 27 | 2.70E-05 | 1.75E-02 | 2.75E-04 | 39.5 | 15.2 |
| Y2G116 | 1.763 | 0.12 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 47.847 | 3.205 | 0.601 | 0.032 | 37.50 | 68.50 | 2.85 | 0.55 | 40.3 | 6.1 | 17 | 2.56E-05 | 2.53E-02 | 7.53E-05 | 18.1 | 8.8 |

Population 3

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|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| Y2G12 | 8.06 | 0.7 | 0.081 | 0.007 | 12.300 | 1.074 | 0.736 | 0.069 | 3.16 | 8.98 | 1.14 | 0.34 | 68.4 | 45.9 | 3 | 2.32E-05 | 1.81E-03 | 9.06E-04 | 49.3 | 62.0 |
| Y2G19 | 9.57 | 0.72 | 0.092 | 0.006 | 10.929 | 0.741 | 0.744 | 0.048 | 5.95 | 15.21 | 2.36 | 0.38 | 71.2 | 36.1 | 5 | 4.07E-05 | 3.22E-03 | 3.33E-04 | 26.3 | 23.7 |
| Y2G22 | 1.99 | 0.14 | 0.027 | 0.002 | 36.630 | 2.818 | 0.545 | 0.043 | 18.31 | 24.39 | 1.52 | 0.75 | 65.1 | 10.8 | 8 | 2.25E-05 | 9.39E-03 | 2.44E-03 | 26.1 | 19.7 |
| Y2G34 | 2.041 | 0.13 | 0.028 | 0.002 | 35.373 | 2.127 | 0.534 | 0.028 | 38.18 | 40.04 | 3.05 | 0.96 | 70.0 | 7.7 | 23 | 2.03E-05 | 1.89E-02 | 3.02E-04 | 41.4 | 17.3 |
| Y2G35 | 2.32 | 0.16 | 0.029 | 0.002 | 34.130 | 2.330 | 0.585 | 0.035 | 24.00 | 52.71 | 2.30 | 0.45 | 60.4 | 9.3 | 17 | 2.77E-05 | 1.16E-02 | 7.24E-03 | 36.4 | 28.8 |
| Y2G40 | 4.39 | 0.3 | 0.049 | 0.003 | 20.534 | 1.307 | 0.647 | 0.035 | 15.13 | 25.80 | 2.62 | 0.59 | 76.2 | 14.8 | 17 | 2.99E-05 | 7.08E-03 | 2.39E-04 | 55.3 | 26.9 |
| Y2G41 | 6.98 | 0.44 | 0.072 | 0.005 | 13.947 | 0.934 | 0.714 | 0.029 | 13.04 | 7.73 | 3.27 | 1.74 | 73.2 | 17.9 | 7 | 2.79E-05 | 6.30E-03 | 2.04E-03 | 27.5 | 22.6 |
| Y2G56 | 1.342 | 0.095 | 0.021 | 0.002 | 47.170 | 3.560 | 0.469 | 0.029 | 24.49 | 50.60 | 1.43 | 0.50 | 63.6 | 6.9 | 15 | 2.97E-05 | 1.40E-02 | 8.56E-04 | 24.9 | 12.9 |
| Y2G62 | 4.23 | 0.31 | 0.045 | 0.003 | 22.026 | 1.553 | 0.660 | 0.037 | 13.53 | 16.32 | 2.15 | 0.85 | 66.1 | 14.5 | 5 | 1.59E-05 | 6.57E-03 | 2.34E-03 | 33.0 | 31.8 |
| Y2G69 | 6.28 | 0.43 | 0.063 | 0.004 | 15.848 | 0.980 | 0.724 | 0.029 | 15.54 | 33.20 | 3.63 | 0.48 | 59.0 | 15.6 | 14 | 2.98E-05 | 9.66E-03 | 9.12E-04 | 33.5 | 18.2 |
| Y2G80 | 3.07 | 0.19 | 0.036 | 0.003 | 27.778 | 1.929 | 0.623 | 0.032 | 24.79 | 14.71 | 2.91 | 1.73 | 63.1 | 10.4 | 22 | 2.72E-05 | 1.33E-02 | 5.46E-04 | 41.9 | 17.9 |
| Y2G93 | 4.5 | 0.34 | 0.050 | 0.004 | 20.161 | 1.545 | 0.675 | 0.053 | 8.86 | 14.82 | 1.74 | 0.60 | 66.2 | 22.0 | 11 | 1.86E-05 | 6.72E-03 | 1.32E-04 | 60.6 | 36.6 |
| Y2G99 | 2.11 | 0.15 | 0.029 | 0.002 | 34.965 | 2.445 | 0.554 | 0.033 | 27.90 | 12.24 | 2.23 | 2.27 | 66.2 | 9.0 | 16 | 2.07E-05 | 1.35E-02 | 1.23E-04 | 39.4 | 19.7 |
| Y2G105 | 6.45 | 0.51 | 0.066 | 0.005 | 15.152 | 1.148 | 0.703 | 0.057 | 6.76 | 9.05 | 1.58 | 0.72 | 73.3 | 31.0 | 9 | 2.46E-05 | 4.02E-03 | 7.09E-04 | 62.6 | 43.2 |
| Y2G110 | 16.4 | 1 | 0.153 | 0.009 | 6.553 | 0.404 | 0.776 | 0.031 | 9.21 | 28.69 | 5.77 | 0.32 | 79.8 | 39.5 | 6 | 2.95E-05 | 5.85E-03 | 6.16E-04 | 24.0 | 19.8 |
| Y2G115 | 14.87 | 0.97 | 0.141 | 0.009 | 7.112 | 0.470 | 0.782 | 0.037 | 5.97 | 14.35 | 3.57 | 0.41 | 65.8 | 43.1 | 12 | 3.09E-05 | 3.48E-03 | 2.67E-04 | 76.6 | 44.7 |
| Y2G118 | 5.22 | 0.4 | 0.055 | 0.005 | 18.282 | 1.537 | 0.675 | 0.040 | 10.19 | 7.49 | 2.06 | 1.37 | 73.1 | 18.9 | 11 | 2.62E-05 | 7.00E-03 | 1.07E-03 | 41.3 | 25.7 |

Population 4

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|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|-------|
| Y2G4 | 1.373 | 0.1 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 41.425 | 2.574 | 0.427 | 0.022 | 34.39 | 15.42 | 1.98 | 2.15 | 80.7 | 6.6 | 14 | 1.35E-05 | 1.70E-02 | 6.46E-04 | 42.0 | 22.5 |
| Y2G14 | 20.4 | 1.5 | 0.194 | 0.014 | 5.152 | 0.372 | 0.779 | 0.054 | 2.72 | 3.39 | 2.21 | 0.76 | 98.5 | 85.2 | 4 | 2.20E-05 | 1.32E-03 | 2.39E-03 | 94.4 | 194.6 |
| Y2G48 | 8.04 | 0.51 | 0.083 | 0.005 | 12.121 | 0.735 | 0.710 | 0.036 | 9.69 | 0.45 | 2.83 | 23.20 | 87.4 | 24.9 | 5 | 2.64E-05 | 5.06E-03 | 1.95E-03 | 25.8 | 25.1 |
| Y2G49 | 8.97 | 0.67 | 0.093 | 0.006 | 10.718 | 0.724 | 0.723 | 0.048 | 5.36 | 23.43 | 2.14 | 0.24 | 89.1 | 36.8 | 1 | 3.22E-05 | 2.77E-03 | 1.46E-03 | 7.7 | 16.0 |
| Y2G53 | 0.633 | 0.046 | 0.018 | 0.001 | 54.975 | 3.627 | 0.248 | 0.013 | 76.60 | 153.00 | 2.72 | 0.51 | 87.1 | 6.0 | 13 | 1.49E-05 | 3.58E-02 | 4.51E-03 | 16.8 | 9.6 |
| Y2G54 | 3.04 | 0.19 | 0.040 | 0.003 | 25.000 | 1.625 | 0.559 | 0.026 | 36.47 | 59.13 | 4.39 | 0.63 | 91.1 | 10.4 | 21 | 2.08E-05 | 1.75E-02 | 3.64E-04 | 39.8 | 17.4 |
| Y2G55 | 1.01 | 0.066 | 0.020 | 0.001 | 49.407 | 3.173 | 0.359 | 0.017 | 89.70 | 181.20 | 4.54 | 0.51 | 78.8 | 5.8 | 25 | 1.81E-05 | 4.23E-02 | 3.02E-04 | 22.5 | 9.0 |
| Y2G79 | 3.04 | 0.22 | 0.037 | 0.002 | 26.738 | 1.716 | 0.576 | 0.033 | 21.10 | 8.02 | 2.22 | 2.70 | 80.0 | 11.3 | 25 | 4.23E-05 | 1.03E-02 | 1.77E-04 | 39.6 | 15.9 |
| Y2G96 | 2.58 | 0.18 | 0.036 | 0.003 | 27.624 | 1.908 | 0.525 | 0.037 | 18.15 | 23.14 | 1.95 | 0.80 | 92.4 | 12.6 | 13 | 1.55E-05 | 9.39E-03 | 7.55E-04 | 61.4 | 34.5 |
| Y2G102 | 1.535 | 0.1 | 0.026 | 0.002 | 38.640 | 2.538 | 0.433 | 0.025 | 41.70 | 7.82 | 2.27 | 5.14 | 85.3 | 7.7 | 21 | 1.38E-05 | 2.34E-02 | 1.00E-03 | 44.8 | 19.7 |
| Y2G109 | 3.33 | 0.22 | 0.044 | 0.003 | 22.523 | 1.420 | 0.556 | 0.028 | 20.22 | 13.63 | 2.69 | 1.44 | 102.3 | 12.0 | 11 | 1.56E-05 | 1.20E-02 | 4.66E-04 | 40.6 | 24.5 |

Population 5

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|-------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|-------|
| Y2G10 | 6.96 | 0.44 | 0.083 | 0.006 | 12.107 | 0.835 | 0.605 | 0.021 | 15.54 | 26.46 | 4.98 | 0.57 | 159.1 | 18.0 | 7 | 1.68E-05 | 1.03E-02 | 1.43E-03 | 27.8 | 21.4 |
| Y2G44 | 8.02 | 0.67 | 0.094 | 0.008 | 10.638 | 0.951 | 0.637 | 0.065 | 3.40 | 12.46 | 1.12 | 0.28 | 156.9 | 50.6 | 2 | 2.73E-05 | 1.68E-03 | 2.52E-04 | 30.1 | 42.8 |
| Y2G75 | 45.7 | 3.3 | 0.421 | 0.030 | 2.375 | 0.169 | 0.802 | 0.020 | 7.86 | 0.37 | 14.06 | 23.50 | 145.4 | 72.8 | 3 | 1.80E-05 | 5.04E-03 | 5.70E-03 | 22.8 | 36.9 |
| Y2G89 | 12.6 | 2.9 | 0.118 | 0.025 | 8.475 | 1.795 | 0.705 | 0.057 | 11.00 | 5.36 | 2.02 | 1.64 | 131.7 | 60.7 | 19 | 3.13E-05 | 1.40E-02 | 3.06E-04 | 29.9 | 13.7 |
| Y2G94 | 42.6 | 2.7 | 0.399 | 0.029 | 2.506 | 0.182 | 0.782 | 0.039 | 2.42 | 0.74 | 4.14 | 3.34 | 214.3 | 125.5 | 3 | 2.53E-05 | 1.48E-03 | 2.10E-03 | 55.3 | 101.5 |

U-Pb data

| AFT det# | #grains | Ns | $\Sigma pIQI$ | $2\sigma \Sigma pIQI$ | zeta (yr cm ²) | 2 sig abs | χ^2 | P(χ^2) | pooled age | 2 σ Ma |
|----------|---------|------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | 115 | 1465 | 3.26E-05 | 4.83E-07 | 6.92E-01 | 1.10E-02 | 203.34 | 0.00 | 31.0 | 1.8 |

| Grain Number | Pb207/U235 | | Pb206/U238 | | U238/Pb206 | | Pb207/Pb206 | | Approx U | Approx Th | Approx Pb | U/Th | 207corrAge | 207corrAge | Area (cm ²) | Ns | ²³⁸ U/ ²³⁵ Ca | 2 σ | FT Age | 2 σ |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|----------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Pb207/U235 | Pb207/U235 error (2s) | Pb206/U238 | Pb206/U238 error (2s) | U238/Pb206 error (2s) | Pb207/Pb206 error (2s) | Pb207/Pb206 error (2s) | (ppm) | (ppm) | (ppm) | (Ma) | | error (2s, Ma) | | | | | | | |
| Population 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y3G1 | 16.18 | 0.62 | 0.145 | 0.006 | 6.916 | 0.306 | 0.822 | 0.037 | 11.16 | 41.79 | 6.86 | 0.27 | 17.3 | 44.6 | 4 | 2.20E-05 | 3.42E-03 | 3.30E-04 | 36.7 | 36.9 |
| Y3G6 | 1.88 | 0.15 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 47.393 | 3.145 | 0.650 | 0.039 | 40.80 | 11.70 | 2.94 | 3.59 | 32.2 | 7.1 | 12 | 1.39E-05 | 1.79E-02 | 1.85E-03 | 33.3 | 19.5 |
| Y3G8 | 5.56 | 0.24 | 0.054 | 0.003 | 18.553 | 0.895 | 0.765 | 0.038 | 21.83 | 32.70 | 4.84 | 0.70 | 31.8 | 17.0 | 10 | 2.08E-05 | 7.64E-03 | 1.20E-03 | 43.4 | 28.3 |
| Y3G11 | 19.27 | 0.87 | 0.174 | 0.010 | 5.760 | 0.325 | 0.813 | 0.041 | 5.03 | 8.81 | 3.72 | 0.59 | 35.1 | 58.9 | 3 | 2.56E-05 | 1.69E-03 | 1.50E-03 | 47.9 | 69.8 |
| Y3G13 | 1.746 | 0.11 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 48.567 | 2.595 | 0.614 | 0.027 | 78.00 | 44.30 | 5.08 | 1.79 | 37.5 | 5.0 | 20 | 1.85E-05 | 2.79E-02 | 4.74E-04 | 26.7 | 12.0 |
| Y3G15 | 18.02 | 0.84 | 0.164 | 0.009 | 6.116 | 0.318 | 0.817 | 0.032 | 9.07 | 7.91 | 5.90 | 1.17 | 27.1 | 43.9 | 2 | 9.79E-06 | 3.48E-03 | 2.19E-03 | 40.5 | 62.7 |
| Y3G16 | 1.494 | 0.072 | 0.018 | 0.001 | 55.188 | 2.193 | 0.595 | 0.027 | 86.70 | 137.50 | 5.15 | 0.65 | 35.8 | 4.3 | 22 | 1.82E-05 | 2.99E-02 | 9.12E-04 | 27.9 | 11.9 |
| Y3G21 | 12.32 | 0.47 | 0.113 | 0.005 | 8.865 | 0.401 | 0.800 | 0.028 | 18.47 | 59.50 | 8.87 | 0.31 | 34.7 | 26.7 | 7 | 2.09E-05 | 6.06E-03 | 6.69E-04 | 38.1 | 29.1 |
| Y3G22 | 22.81 | 0.75 | 0.200 | 0.007 | 4.993 | 0.162 | 0.820 | 0.026 | 14.36 | 44.00 | 12.01 | 0.32 | 28.4 | 44.4 | 5 | 2.59E-05 | 4.62E-03 | 4.59E-04 | 28.8 | 26.0 |
| Y3G23 | 4.38 | 0.18 | 0.044 | 0.002 | 22.989 | 0.898 | 0.735 | 0.024 | 52.90 | 395.00 | 9.97 | 0.13 | 36.4 | 9.0 | 25 | 2.87E-05 | 1.71E-02 | 3.73E-03 | 35.0 | 16.0 |
| Y3G26 | 2.163 | 0.094 | 0.024 | 0.001 | 41.442 | 1.889 | 0.651 | 0.034 | 71.40 | 24.90 | 5.65 | 4.83 | 36.7 | 7.0 | 12 | 1.95E-05 | 2.14E-02 | 1.45E-04 | 19.8 | 11.4 |
| Y3G28 | 1.368 | 0.054 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 59.666 | 2.314 | 0.593 | 0.023 | 113.90 | 66.00 | 6.16 | 1.69 | 33.3 | 3.5 | 26 | 1.41E-05 | 3.36E-02 | 4.53E-04 | 37.9 | 14.9 |
| Y3G31 | 4.58 | 0.15 | 0.043 | 0.002 | 23.095 | 0.907 | 0.760 | 0.029 | 43.82 | 30.20 | 7.53 | 1.41 | 27.2 | 10.6 | 9 | 1.22E-05 | 1.35E-02 | 2.41E-03 | 37.5 | 25.9 |
| Y3G35 | 2.047 | 0.07 | 0.023 | 0.001 | 43.215 | 1.662 | 0.638 | 0.021 | 100.30 | 70.20 | 7.79 | 1.40 | 37.6 | 4.4 | 19 | 1.22E-05 | 3.05E-02 | 2.25E-03 | 35.3 | 16.4 |
| Y3G37 | 1.621 | 0.062 | 0.019 | 0.001 | 51.813 | 1.906 | 0.616 | 0.022 | 142.50 | 82.60 | 8.95 | 1.72 | 34.8 | 3.8 | 26 | 1.26E-05 | 4.36E-02 | 3.02E-04 | 32.6 | 12.8 |
| Y3G42 | 1.366 | 0.05 | 0.017 | 0.001 | 59.952 | 2.264 | 0.595 | 0.023 | 112.80 | 110.80 | 6.01 | 1.02 | 32.9 | 3.4 | 21 | 1.25E-05 | 3.20E-02 | 2.53E-03 | 36.3 | 16.1 |
| Y3G46 | 1.288 | 0.052 | 0.016 | 0.001 | 62.305 | 2.290 | 0.581 | 0.020 | 190.00 | 284.90 | 9.92 | 0.66 | 33.5 | 3.0 | 22 | 1.48E-05 | 5.28E-02 | 4.19E-04 | 19.4 | 8.3 |
| Y3G47 | 2.68 | 0.13 | 0.029 | 0.001 | 34.483 | 1.546 | 0.672 | 0.023 | 70.40 | 40.10 | 7.11 | 1.73 | 39.1 | 5.9 | 13 | 2.05E-05 | 1.77E-02 | 9.84E-04 | 24.8 | 13.8 |
| Y3G55 | 5.57 | 0.38 | 0.057 | 0.004 | 17.544 | 1.323 | 0.771 | 0.080 | 6.02 | 12.13 | 1.20 | 0.49 | 30.9 | 37.3 | 2 | 2.71E-05 | 1.72E-03 | 2.30E-03 | 29.5 | 57.4 |
| Y3G59 | 2.151 | 0.089 | 0.023 | 0.001 | 44.053 | 1.941 | 0.674 | 0.029 | 83.70 | 42.40 | 6.95 | 1.93 | 30.2 | 5.6 | 13 | 2.10E-05 | 2.44E-02 | 9.21E-04 | 17.5 | 9.7 |
| Y3G60 | 4.95 | 0.19 | 0.047 | 0.002 | 21.097 | 0.935 | 0.752 | 0.031 | 40.80 | 72.40 | 7.68 | 0.55 | 33.0 | 12.4 | 11 | 2.86E-05 | 1.21E-02 | 5.00E-04 | 21.9 | 13.3 |
| Y3G63 | 1.892 | 0.096 | 0.021 | 0.001 | 46.992 | 2.208 | 0.656 | 0.031 | 85.80 | 26.00 | 6.08 | 3.42 | 31.4 | 5.7 | 19 | 2.01E-05 | 2.40E-02 | 3.56E-04 | 27.2 | 12.5 |
| Y3G66 | 5.19 | 0.25 | 0.050 | 0.003 | 20.040 | 1.004 | 0.757 | 0.045 | 22.00 | 35.40 | 4.23 | 0.64 | 32.7 | 18.5 | 7 | 1.40E-05 | 6.69E-03 | 1.44E-03 | 51.5 | 40.5 |
| Y3G71 | 1.383 | 0.061 | 0.018 | 0.001 | 56.529 | 2.013 | 0.571 | 0.023 | 81.10 | 27.49 | 4.14 | 1.17 | 38.4 | 3.7 | 21 | 1.77E-05 | 2.64E-02 | 3.55E-03 | 31.0 | 14.2 |
| Y3G72 | 2.3 | 0.16 | 0.024 | 0.002 | 42.017 | 2.825 | 0.709 | 0.028 | 72.00 | 76.90 | 5.81 | 0.99 | 24.8 | 5.8 | 9 | 1.75E-05 | 1.63E-02 | 8.99E-04 | 21.8 | 14.6 |
| Y3G74 | 4.95 | 0.33 | 0.046 | 0.003 | 21.692 | 1.318 | 0.761 | 0.029 | 63.60 | 69.90 | 11.17 | 0.96 | 28.7 | 11.4 | 26 | 1.97E-05 | 2.13E-02 | 1.75E-03 | 42.8 | 17.2 |
| Y3G77 | 11.08 | 0.4 | 0.098 | 0.005 | 10.183 | 0.467 | 0.826 | 0.031 | 25.86 | 19.94 | 10.68 | 1.32 | 8.1 | 25.7 | 6 | 2.03E-05 | 7.37E-03 | 2.81E-03 | 27.7 | 24.9 |
| Y3G78 | 11.86 | 0.36 | 0.105 | 0.003 | 9.542 | 0.282 | 0.818 | 0.017 | 66.80 | 421.90 | 30.60 | 1.16 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 25 | 2.43E-05 | 1.89E-02 | 3.19E-03 | 37.6 | 16.3 |
| Y3G80 | 2.18 | 0.086 | 0.024 | 0.001 | 41.000 | 1.647 | 0.641 | 0.031 | 69.80 | 18.61 | 5.63 | 3.86 | 39.0 | 6.4 | 10 | 1.47E-05 | 2.08E-02 | 2.97E-03 | 22.6 | 14.7 |
| Y3G81 | 2.14 | 0.12 | 0.024 | 0.001 | 41.841 | 2.101 | 0.637 | 0.031 | 78.50 | 42.60 | 5.81 | 2.00 | 39.0 | 6.4 | 16 | 2.07E-05 | 1.90E-02 | 1.08E-03 | 28.0 | 14.1 |
| Y3G82 | 1.404 | 0.063 | 0.018 | 0.001 | 56.306 | 2.695 | 0.587 | 0.028 | 70.70 | 54.90 | 3.61 | 1.26 | 36.2 | 4.5 | 17 | 1.87E-05 | 2.10E-02 | 1.15E-03 | 29.9 | 14.6 |
| Y3G83 | 2.171 | 0.087 | 0.025 | 0.001 | 40.519 | 1.625 | 0.644 | 0.024 | 80.80 | 21.72 | 6.65 | 3.66 | 38.9 | 5.2 | 12 | 2.09E-05 | 2.35E-02 | 2.85E-04 | 16.9 | 9.7 |
| Y3G84 | 5.55 | 0.25 | 0.054 | 0.002 | 18.657 | 0.835 | 0.763 | 0.037 | 22.29 | 12.47 | 4.49 | 1.80 | 32.5 | 16.5 | 5 | 2.11E-05 | 6.53E-03 | 1.43E-03 | 25.1 | 23.1 |
| Y3G85 | 1.582 | 0.083 | 0.019 | 0.001 | 53.447 | 2.628 | 0.611 | 0.018 | 174.80 | 101.80 | 9.76 | 1.70 | 34.5 | 3.3 | 24 | 1.87E-05 | 4.35E-02 | 3.36E-04 | 20.3 | 8.3 |
| Y3G87 | 5.24 | 0.29 | 0.050 | 0.003 | 20.121 | 1.053 | 0.741 | 0.028 | 50.20 | 102.30 | 9.68 | 0.51 | 39.2 | 11.8 | 9 | 2.13E-05 | 1.19E-02 | 2.57E-03 | 24.5 | 17.1 |
| Y3G88 | 16.6 | 1.3 | 0.147 | 0.013 | 6.803 | 0.602 | 0.827 | 0.038 | 9.66 | 32.60 | 5.70 | 0.30 | 11.2 | 46.6 | 2 | 2.05E-05 | 2.20E-03 | 4.14E-03 | 30.6 | 72.0 |
| Y3G90 | 3.67 | 0.16 | 0.036 | 0.002 | 28.090 | 1.262 | 0.749 | 0.026 | 64.60 | 213.60 | 9.08 | 0.29 | 25.6 | 7.9 | 23 | 1.74E-05 | 1.87E-02 | 3.53E-03 | 48.6 | 22.3 |
| Y3G93 | 5.12 | 0.21 | 0.050 | 0.002 | 19.920 | 0.714 | 0.751 | 0.027 | 38.55 | 50.50 | 7.37 | 0.79 | 35.4 | 11.5 | 4 | 1.53E-05 | 1.19E-02 | 3.59E-04 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
| Y3G94 | 4.52 | 0.18 | 0.045 | 0.002 | 22.472 | 1.060 | 0.759 | 0.034 | 28.03 | 29.85 | 4.78 | 0.97 | 28.4 | 12.7 | 7 | 2.73E-05 | 8.42E-03 | 2.34E-03 | 21.0 | 16.9 |
| Y3G95 | 4.1 | 0.16 | 0.042 | 0.002 | 23.866 | 1.082 | 0.724 | 0.032 | 39.46 | 42.52 | 6.26 | 0.97 | 38.8 | 11.3 | 11 | 2.99E-05 | 1.04E-02 | 7.30E-04 | 24.5 | 14.9 |
| Y3G97 | 10.33 | 0.34 | 0.095 | 0.004 | 10.560 | 0.390 | 0.808 | 0.028 | 30.29 | 81.70 | 11.32 | 0.38 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 7 | 2.27E-05 | 8.77E-03 | 2.21E-03 | 24.3 | 19.4 |
| Y3G99 | 1.754 | 0.059 | 0.020 | 0.001 | 50.736 | 2.085 | 0.658 | 0.024 | 104.40 | 88.30 | 6.64 | 1.23 | 28.8 | 4.2 | 20 | 1.68E-05 | 3.18E-02 | 2.71E-03 | 25.8 | 11.8 |
| Y3G103 | 1.048 | 0.037 | 0.014 | 0.001 | 72.359 | 2.775 | 0.552 | 0.018 | 214.00 | 283.20 | 8.73 | 0.69 | 32.1 | 2.4 | 24 | 1.26E-05 | 5.80E-02 | 1.31E-03 | 22.7 | 9.3 |
| Y3G104 | 8.39 | 0.54 | 0.074 | 0.005 | 13.477 | 0.926 | 0.823 | 0.037 | 22.50 | 112.10 | 6.95 | 0.19 | 7.9 | 22.9 | 11 | 2.47E-05 | 7.55E-03 | 3.27E-04 | 40.7 | 24.6 |
| Y3G109 | 7 | 0.29 | 0.066 | 0.003 | 15.152 | 0.735 | 0.773 | 0.034 | 20.28 | 10.33 | 5.05 | 1.73 | 34.8 | 18.7 | 6 | 3.25E-05 | 6.23E-03 | 2.10E-04 | 20.4 | 16.7 |
| Y3G113 | 3.575 | 0.13 | 0.036 | 0.002 | 27.701 | 1.228 | 0.725 | 0.038 | 45.98 | 27.10 | 5.95 | 1.54 | 33.1 | 11.4 | 15 | 2.38E-05 | 1.31E-02 | 5.29E-03 | 33.2 | 21.8 |
| Y3G114 | 1.97 | 0.15 | 0.023 | 0.002 | 43.860 | 2.886 | 0.624 | 0.027 | 101.40 | 128.00 | 6.95 | 0.70 | 39.7 | 5.7 | 24 | 2.35E-05 | 3.37E-02 | 2.17E-03 | 20.9 | 8.7 |
| Y3G115 | 3.022 | 0.12 | 0.032 | 0.001 | 31.447 | 1.286 | 0.691 | 0.024 | 56.90 | 80.80 | 6.68 | 0.63 | 38.0 | 6.6 | 16 | 2.05E-05 | 1.69E-02 | 5.20E-04 | 31.9 | 16.0 |
| Y3G118 | 0.99 | 0.04 | 0.014 | 0.001 | 73.368 | 2.745 | 0.531 | 0.021 | 158.00 | 43.40 | 5.53 | 3.32 | 34.0 | | | | | | | |

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|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|------|------|------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| Y3G96 | 5.13 | 0.42 | 0.052 | 0.004 | 19.268 | 1.485 | 0.711 | 0.025 | 51.10 | 16.70 | 8.38 | 3.00 | 53.9 | 11.7 | 15 | 1.92E-05 | 1.81E-02 | 1.08E-02 | 29.8 | 23.6 |
| Y3G101 | 4.67 | 0.23 | 0.050 | 0.002 | 19.881 | 0.949 | 0.694 | 0.028 | 26.50 | 40.92 | 4.57 | 0.59 | 59.2 | 12.0 | 21 | 3.33E-05 | 8.65E-03 | 4.08E-04 | 50.2 | 22.1 |
| Y3G105 | 4.47 | 0.26 | 0.044 | 0.003 | 22.523 | 1.319 | 0.723 | 0.030 | 32.40 | 11.14 | 5.19 | 2.64 | 41.6 | 11.4 | 8 | 2.60E-05 | 7.75E-03 | 2.22E-03 | 27.4 | 20.9 |
| Y3G108 | 27.4 | 1.3 | 0.243 | 0.010 | 4.124 | 0.170 | 0.814 | 0.032 | 9.36 | 28.92 | 9.14 | 0.30 | 48.7 | 64.8 | 3 | 2.57E-05 | 2.83E-03 | 2.72E-03 | 28.5 | 42.7 |
| Y3G112 | 2.163 | 0.088 | 0.025 | 0.001 | 40.388 | 1.501 | 0.633 | 0.024 | 93.60 | 104.60 | 8.09 | 0.80 | 41.3 | 5.2 | 21 | 2.10E-05 | 3.10E-02 | 4.87E-03 | 22.3 | 10.3 |
| Y3G116 | 2.56 | 0.21 | 0.030 | 0.002 | 33.898 | 2.528 | 0.659 | 0.029 | 65.80 | 67.60 | 6.41 | 0.94 | 43.0 | 7.8 | 12 | 1.87E-05 | 2.04E-02 | 1.99E-03 | 21.8 | 12.7 |
| Y3G119 | 3.36 | 0.27 | 0.035 | 0.003 | 28.490 | 2.273 | 0.691 | 0.033 | 48.70 | 63.20 | 6.07 | 0.69 | 42.0 | 10.1 | 9 | 1.58E-05 | 1.83E-02 | 3.49E-03 | 21.5 | 14.9 |

Population 3

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|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|------|------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| Y3G12 | 19.66 | 0.64 | 0.177 | 0.006 | 5.650 | 0.204 | 0.795 | 0.022 | 15.82 | 96.60 | 11.93 | 0.17 | 64.1 | 33.5 | 3 | 1.55E-05 | 5.31E-03 | 1.29E-03 | 25.2 | 29.7 |
| Y3G17 | 10.73 | 0.42 | 0.105 | 0.004 | 9.569 | 0.375 | 0.751 | 0.031 | 14.76 | 56.30 | 5.99 | 0.27 | 75.6 | 27.0 | 3 | 2.31E-05 | 4.74E-03 | 6.49E-04 | 18.9 | 22.0 |
| Y3G18 | 1.8 | 0.11 | 0.025 | 0.002 | 39.526 | 2.343 | 0.522 | 0.036 | 22.55 | 43.00 | 1.83 | 0.54 | 65.1 | 8.4 | 5 | 9.39E-06 | 9.55E-03 | 1.71E-03 | 38.4 | 35.1 |
| Y3G27 | 1.659 | 0.065 | 0.025 | 0.001 | 39.293 | 1.544 | 0.484 | 0.018 | 104.90 | 178.90 | 7.82 | 0.58 | 73.3 | 4.8 | 34 | 1.56E-05 | 3.23E-02 | 4.93E-03 | 46.5 | 17.5 |
| Y3G30 | 2.879 | 0.11 | 0.034 | 0.002 | 29.155 | 1.275 | 0.603 | 0.028 | 39.31 | 113.20 | 5.14 | 0.34 | 65.7 | 8.4 | 15 | 1.61E-05 | 1.24E-02 | 1.78E-03 | 51.6 | 27.7 |
| Y3G43 | 3.14 | 0.14 | 0.038 | 0.002 | 26.525 | 1.126 | 0.603 | 0.024 | 52.80 | 38.30 | 6.05 | 1.36 | 72.3 | 8.1 | 14 | 1.51E-05 | 1.61E-02 | 2.68E-03 | 39.7 | 22.3 |
| Y3G51 | 7.19 | 0.36 | 0.074 | 0.004 | 13.532 | 0.641 | 0.729 | 0.041 | 13.88 | 9.79 | 3.70 | 1.41 | 66.3 | 25.0 | 4 | 1.82E-05 | 4.11E-03 | 1.75E-03 | 36.9 | 40.1 |
| Y3G58 | 4.62 | 0.17 | 0.050 | 0.002 | 20.040 | 0.763 | 0.681 | 0.030 | 35.60 | 54.30 | 6.60 | 0.63 | 64.1 | 12.6 | 7 | 1.58E-05 | 1.08E-02 | 1.92E-03 | 28.4 | 22.1 |
| Y3G67 | 3.72 | 0.14 | 0.044 | 0.002 | 22.936 | 0.999 | 0.615 | 0.026 | 36.54 | 79.50 | 5.60 | 0.48 | 79.5 | 10.0 | 7 | 1.63E-05 | 1.01E-02 | 6.00E-04 | 29.3 | 22.2 |
| Y3G69 | 1.29 | 0.29 | 0.020 | 0.003 | 50.761 | 6.442 | 0.397 | 0.038 | 158.00 | 106.00 | 4.79 | 1.43 | 70.6 | 10.8 | 12 | 2.12E-05 | 2.19E-02 | 5.89E-03 | 17.9 | 11.4 |
| Y3G70 | 6.32 | 0.29 | 0.066 | 0.003 | 15.152 | 0.781 | 0.694 | 0.039 | 14.49 | 18.96 | 3.48 | 0.81 | 78.2 | 21.4 | 4 | 1.52E-05 | 3.82E-03 | 5.71E-04 | 47.5 | 48.0 |
| Y3G92 | 1.042 | 0.053 | 0.019 | 0.001 | 53.022 | 2.277 | 0.400 | 0.019 | 117.00 | 54.70 | 4.69 | 2.16 | 67.1 | 4.1 | 36 | 2.17E-05 | 4.03E-02 | 1.83E-03 | 28.4 | 9.6 |
| Y3G100 | 1.189 | 0.067 | 0.020 | 0.001 | 50.100 | 2.159 | 0.427 | 0.018 | 130.80 | 58.50 | 5.74 | 2.33 | 66.7 | 4.1 | 27 | 1.79E-05 | 4.05E-02 | 4.14E-04 | 25.7 | 9.9 |
| Y3G107 | 8.37 | 0.39 | 0.081 | 0.005 | 12.285 | 0.724 | 0.744 | 0.041 | 11.63 | 26.52 | 3.76 | 0.40 | 63.0 | 27.6 | 7 | 2.35E-05 | 3.69E-03 | 5.66E-04 | 55.5 | 42.8 |
| Y3G110 | 1.76 | 0.071 | 0.025 | 0.001 | 40.437 | 1.799 | 0.521 | 0.026 | 64.10 | 78.10 | 4.27 | 0.73 | 63.8 | 6.0 | 11 | 2.13E-05 | 1.74E-02 | 1.62E-03 | 20.5 | 12.5 |
| Y3G111 | 10.91 | 0.51 | 0.103 | 0.005 | 9.671 | 0.505 | 0.765 | 0.040 | 11.66 | 13.59 | 4.68 | 9.77 | 62.5 | 34.1 | 2 | 1.78E-05 | 3.40E-03 | 2.18E-03 | 22.8 | 35.4 |
| Y3G117 | 2.31 | 0.17 | 0.030 | 0.002 | 33.445 | 2.125 | 0.563 | 0.029 | 36.80 | 15.90 | 2.90 | 2.31 | 67.0 | 8.3 | 7 | 2.50E-05 | 8.25E-03 | 3.53E-03 | 23.4 | 20.3 |
| Y3G120 | 2.07 | 0.11 | 0.028 | 0.001 | 35.336 | 1.623 | 0.526 | 0.025 | 58.50 | 119.50 | 5.11 | 0.45 | 71.9 | 6.7 | 21 | 1.52E-05 | 1.98E-02 | 1.00E-03 | 48.1 | 21.1 |

Population 4

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|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|-------|
| Y3G25 | 4.36 | 0.32 | 0.051 | 0.003 | 19.569 | 1.302 | 0.628 | 0.037 | 23.28 | 31.65 | 3.95 | 0.72 | 87.9 | 16.5 | 6 | 1.57E-05 | 5.73E-03 | 7.36E-04 | 45.9 | 38.0 |
| Y3G32 | 12.17 | 0.82 | 0.118 | 0.007 | 8.503 | 0.535 | 0.747 | 0.038 | 9.05 | 17.90 | 4.03 | 0.49 | 89.6 | 37.0 | 3 | 1.80E-05 | 3.16E-03 | 9.89E-04 | 36.4 | 43.6 |
| Y3G33 | 1.807 | 0.086 | 0.028 | 0.001 | 35.162 | 1.360 | 0.466 | 0.024 | 56.90 | 71.90 | 4.31 | 0.77 | 86.1 | 6.5 | 17 | 1.82E-05 | 1.76E-02 | 1.91E-03 | 36.6 | 18.2 |
| Y3G34 | 6.73 | 0.34 | 0.070 | 0.003 | 14.225 | 0.627 | 0.688 | 0.037 | 12.11 | 16.89 | 3.14 | 0.71 | 86.9 | 21.6 | 6 | 2.09E-05 | 3.58E-03 | 7.06E-04 | 55.2 | 46.4 |
| Y3G40 | 15.5 | 1.2 | 0.145 | 0.010 | 6.897 | 0.476 | 0.755 | 0.029 | 17.80 | 29.50 | 10.42 | 0.61 | 101.8 | 35.5 | 17 | 2.07E-05 | 8.03E-03 | 2.40E-03 | 70.3 | 40.1 |
| Y3G45 | 9.33 | 0.49 | 0.094 | 0.006 | 10.650 | 0.658 | 0.733 | 0.046 | 7.81 | 19.03 | 2.70 | 0.41 | 81.8 | 35.5 | 6 | 2.76E-05 | 2.49E-03 | 2.45E-03 | 60.1 | 76.9 |
| Y3G48 | 4.5 | 0.26 | 0.053 | 0.003 | 18.797 | 1.025 | 0.614 | 0.035 | 17.03 | 1.06 | 2.65 | 17.70 | 97.7 | 16.0 | 2 | 1.40E-05 | 5.73E-03 | 3.33E-03 | 17.2 | 26.3 |
| Y3G52 | 15.24 | 0.91 | 0.151 | 0.009 | 6.618 | 0.407 | 0.753 | 0.060 | 3.62 | 9.02 | 1.93 | 0.39 | 109.0 | 73.4 | 2 | 2.01E-05 | 1.09E-03 | 7.15E-04 | 62.7 | 97.8 |
| Y3G57 | 6.58 | 0.47 | 0.069 | 0.005 | 14.451 | 1.044 | 0.687 | 0.033 | 22.10 | 31.60 | 5.10 | 0.70 | 86.1 | 19.7 | 4 | 1.50E-05 | 7.28E-03 | 2.50E-03 | 25.3 | 26.7 |
| Y3G61 | 15.7 | 0.64 | 0.151 | 0.007 | 6.636 | 0.321 | 0.767 | 0.034 | 7.50 | 21.88 | 4.81 | 0.35 | 90.5 | 42.4 | 7 | 2.24E-05 | 2.19E-03 | 5.62E-03 | 98.1 | 262.7 |
| Y3G75 | 1.429 | 0.055 | 0.025 | 0.001 | 40.080 | 1.430 | 0.408 | 0.015 | 138.70 | 176.40 | 8.28 | 0.81 | 87.2 | 4.4 | 16 | 1.02E-05 | 4.01E-02 | 6.42E-04 | 27.0 | 13.5 |
| Y3G106 | 2.95 | 0.13 | 0.037 | 0.002 | 26.954 | 1.380 | 0.573 | 0.027 | 29.81 | 43.00 | 3.40 | 0.63 | 80.2 | 9.2 | 11 | 1.89E-05 | 8.87E-03 | 1.14E-03 | 45.2 | 27.9 |

Population 5

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|-------|------|----|----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| Y3G2 | 1.221 | 0.062 | 0.028 | 0.001 | 36.088 | 1.433 | 0.322 | 0.015 | 60.90 | 90.50 | 3.75 | 0.70 | 116.1 | 5.7 | 20 | 1.13E-05 | 2.22E-02 | 7.54E-04 | 54.9 | 24.7 |
| Y3G29 | 1.413 | 0.056 | 0.027 | 0.001 | 36.955 | 1.366 | 0.381 | 0.014 | 111.30 | 108.30 | 7.11 | 1.01 | 100.5 | 4.8 | 25 | 8.62E-06 | 3.48E-02 | 3.09E-04 | 57.3 | 23.0 |
| Y3G41 | 2.323 | 0.08 | 0.036 | 0.001 | 27.701 | 1.074 | 0.473 | 0.017 | 88.80 | 142.80 | 9.21 | 0.61 | 107.4 | 6.6 | 32 | 1.33E-05 | 2.52E-02 | 2.63E-04 | 65.6 | 23.2 |
| Y3G79 | 2.3 | 0.52 | 0.033 | 0.005 | 30.581 | 4.770 | 0.405 | 0.040 | 74.00 | 106.00 | 3.74 | 0.97 | 115.2 | 20.7 | 11 | 2.83E-05 | 7.73E-03 | 5.12E-04 | 34.7 | 21.0 |
| Y3G102 | 1.438 | 0.083 | 0.027 | 0.001 | 36.873 | 1.496 | 0.373 | 0.018 | 93.80 | 165.40 | 6.58 | 0.52 | 102.5 | 5.7 | 32 | 1.97E-05 | 2.97E-02 | 1.55E-03 | 37.7 | 13.5 |

Population 6

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|----|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| Y3G39 | 1.076 | 0.058 | 0.032 | 0.001 | 31.726 | 1.208 | 0.256 | 0.013 | 80.30 | 40.40 | 3.56 | 1.99 | 148.6 | 6.5 | 37 | 1.38E-05 | 2.78E-02 | 3.18E-04 | 66.4 | 21.9 |
| Y3G53 | 22 | 1.3 | 0.204 | 0.013 | 4.902 | 0.312 | 0.761 | 0.049 | 4.02 | 9.20 | 3.24 | 0.52 | 136.5 | 81.0 | 3 | 1.29E-05 | 1.41E-03 | 2.52E-03 | 112.9 | 239.8 |
| Y3G56 | 15.34 | 0.69 | 0.161 | 0.007 | 6.227 | 0.260 | 0.679 | 0.022 | 20.40 | 65.20 | 13.17 | 0.30 | 217.6 | 30.3 | 10 | 2.46E-05 | 7.35E-03 | 1.07E-03 | 38.1 | 24.7 |
| Y3G76 | 9.03 | 0.31 | 0.100 | 0.004 | 10.010 | 0.351 | 0.651 | 0.022 | 44.42 | 129.50 | 16.76 | 0.36 | 155.6 | 18.9 | 14 | 1.48E-05 | 1.25E-02 | 3.24E-03 | 52.2 | 31.0 |
| Y3G98 | 2.61 | 0.13 | 0.046 | 0.002 | 21.930 | 0.818 | 0.408 | 0.016 | 89.40 | 198.80 | 11.07 | 0.46 | 159.6 | 8.4 | 30 | 1.88E-05 | 2.80E-02 | 1.43E-03 | 39.3 | 14.5 |

U-Pb data

| AFT det# | #grains | Ns | $\Sigma pIQI$ | $2\sigma \Sigma pIQI$ | Σeta (yr cm ²) | 2 sig abs | χ^2 | P(χ^2) | ρ ooled agr | 2 σ Ma |
|----------|---------|------|---------------|-----------------------|---|-----------|----------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | 115 | 1791 | 2.20E-05 | 2.69E-07 | 6.92E-01 | 1.10E-02 | 267.54 | 0.00 | 55.9 | 2.9 |

| Grain Number | Pb207/U235 | | Pb206/U238 | | U238/Pb206 | | Pb207/Pb206 | | Approx U | Approx Th | Approx Pb | U/Th | 207corrAge | 207corrAge | Area (cm ²) | Ns | ²³⁸ U/ ²³⁵ Ca | 2 σ | FT Age | 2 σ |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------|------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Pb207/U235 error (2s) | Pb206/U238 error (2s) | U238/Pb206 error (2s) | Pb207/Pb206 error (2s) | (ppm) | (ppm) | (ppm) | (Ma) | error (2s, Ma) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y4G5 | 19.05 | 0.81 | 0.172 | 0.007 | 5.817 | 0.234 | 0.800 | 0.044 | 6.09 | 45.64 | 4.51 | 0.17 | 54.5 | 62.2 | 4 | 3.00E-05 | 2.16E-03 | 1.68E-04 | 42.5 | 42.6 |
| Y4G6 | 11.24 | 0.57 | 0.104 | 0.005 | 9.625 | 0.472 | 0.786 | 0.043 | 9.93 | 20.30 | 4.15 | 0.65 | 44.2 | 36.8 | 7 | 2.78E-05 | 3.25E-03 | 5.17E-04 | 53.3 | 41.2 |
| Y4G10 | 23.12 | 0.89 | 0.207 | 0.009 | 4.843 | 0.209 | 0.814 | 0.035 | 4.67 | 11.48 | 3.95 | 0.54 | 40.6 | 60.1 | 2 | 1.64E-05 | 1.84E-03 | 4.79E-05 | 45.8 | 64.8 |
| Y4G28 | 30.1 | 1.3 | 0.269 | 0.014 | 3.717 | 0.193 | 0.819 | 0.056 | 2.35 | 6.50 | 2.76 | 0.34 | 42.2 | 123.3 | 4 | 3.21E-05 | 1.12E-03 | 5.02E-06 | 76.6 | 76.6 |
| Y4G30 | 10.49 | 0.28 | 0.096 | 0.003 | 10.471 | 0.296 | 0.793 | 0.027 | 20.38 | 121.70 | 8.31 | 0.16 | 34.8 | 21.8 | 13 | 2.42E-05 | 9.68E-03 | 1.28E-04 | 38.3 | 21.2 |
| Y4G34 | 9.89 | 0.45 | 0.096 | 0.005 | 10.449 | 0.513 | 0.763 | 0.039 | 9.09 | 21.60 | 3.61 | 0.41 | 59.2 | 30.8 | 5 | 2.12E-05 | 4.95E-03 | 2.68E-04 | 32.9 | 29.5 |
| Y4G39 | 6.06 | 0.31 | 0.061 | 0.003 | 16.340 | 0.748 | 0.734 | 0.054 | 10.82 | 14.32 | 2.37 | 0.77 | 52.1 | 27.1 | 6 | 1.63E-05 | 4.62E-03 | 8.85E-04 | 54.8 | 46.0 |
| Y4G44 | 1.298 | 0.052 | 0.022 | 0.001 | 46.339 | 1.739 | 0.448 | 0.025 | 60.43 | 17.97 | 3.08 | 3.13 | 68.4 | 5.1 | 25 | 1.51E-05 | 2.55E-02 | 4.18E-04 | 44.8 | 17.9 |
| Y4G53 | 14.28 | 0.39 | 0.132 | 0.005 | 7.559 | 0.280 | 0.789 | 0.030 | 16.48 | 58.70 | 9.01 | 0.25 | 53.7 | 33.2 | 7 | 1.84E-05 | 6.27E-03 | 1.89E-04 | 41.8 | 31.6 |
| Y4G54 | 2.526 | 0.096 | 0.032 | 0.001 | 31.348 | 1.278 | 0.581 | 0.028 | 30.98 | 37.13 | 3.09 | 0.75 | 66.8 | 7.8 | 7 | 1.24E-05 | 1.31E-02 | 1.19E-04 | 29.6 | 22.4 |
| Y4G55 | 1.126 | 0.043 | 0.020 | 0.001 | 50.277 | 1.567 | 0.415 | 0.020 | 92.10 | 75.50 | 4.09 | 1.10 | 68.4 | 3.9 | 23 | 9.63E-06 | 3.65E-02 | 3.70E-04 | 45.1 | 18.8 |
| Y4G57 | 15.41 | 0.91 | 0.143 | 0.010 | 6.993 | 0.479 | 0.808 | 0.042 | 3.96 | 3.67 | 2.13 | 0.99 | 34.7 | 49.7 | 5 | 1.20E-05 | 1.88E-03 | 5.79E-04 | 151.6 | 143.5 |
| Y4G58 | 36.6 | 1.4 | 0.326 | 0.015 | 3.067 | 0.141 | 0.827 | 0.042 | 3.40 | 5.69 | 4.98 | 0.53 | 27.6 | 113.3 | 4 | 3.05E-05 | 1.47E-03 | 8.52E-04 | 61.3 | 70.8 |
| Y4G60 | 16.81 | 0.57 | 0.154 | 0.006 | 6.510 | 0.259 | 0.810 | 0.041 | 6.73 | 19.55 | 4.32 | 0.32 | 34.8 | 52.1 | 10 | 2.39E-05 | 2.32E-03 | 5.47E-04 | 123.7 | 83.5 |
| Y4G71 | 5.92 | 0.22 | 0.062 | 0.002 | 16.051 | 0.618 | 0.702 | 0.037 | 22.60 | 34.73 | 5.12 | 0.71 | 69.6 | 19.1 | 14 | 2.18E-05 | 7.75E-03 | 3.67E-04 | 57.0 | 30.6 |
| Y4G72 | 12.62 | 0.56 | 0.113 | 0.005 | 8.881 | 0.418 | 0.830 | 0.047 | 8.89 | 70.50 | 4.54 | 0.14 | 5.5 | 43.8 | 7 | 1.33E-05 | 4.04E-03 | 4.06E-04 | 89.5 | 68.3 |
| Y4G73 | 12.71 | 0.52 | 0.119 | 0.004 | 8.375 | 0.302 | 0.799 | 0.039 | 8.77 | 26.54 | 4.45 | 0.36 | 37.9 | 38.6 | 8 | 2.59E-05 | 4.96E-03 | 1.33E-03 | 42.9 | 32.5 |
| Y4G88 | 6.75 | 0.31 | 0.069 | 0.003 | 14.535 | 0.676 | 0.729 | 0.043 | 14.91 | 41.73 | 3.94 | 0.37 | 61.6 | 24.4 | 11 | 1.76E-05 | 7.11E-03 | 3.99E-04 | 60.5 | 36.6 |
| Y4G98 | 7.00 | 0.38 | 0.070 | 0.005 | 14.225 | 0.931 | 0.730 | 0.040 | 12.62 | 19.06 | 3.37 | 0.71 | 62.4 | 23.4 | 8 | 2.29E-05 | 6.68E-03 | 4.10E-04 | 36.1 | 25.6 |
| Y4G99 | 64.5 | 2.8 | 0.571 | 0.028 | 1.751 | 0.086 | 0.831 | 0.042 | 1.55 | 4.30 | 3.48 | 0.40 | 31.9 | 198.4 | 2 | 5.30E-05 | 6.88E-04 | 1.31E-04 | 37.8 | 54.0 |
| Y4G105 | 1.47 | 0.075 | 0.022 | 0.001 | 45.662 | 2.502 | 0.487 | 0.031 | 43.66 | 57.70 | 2.56 | 0.69 | 62.5 | 6.5 | 10 | 1.18E-05 | 1.65E-02 | 1.69E-03 | 35.3 | 22.6 |
| Y4G109 | 27.3 | 1.2 | 0.247 | 0.011 | 4.049 | 0.180 | 0.806 | 0.042 | 4.34 | 11.74 | 4.57 | 0.32 | 67.9 | 85.2 | 2 | 1.57E-05 | 1.35E-03 | 1.53E-03 | 64.8 | 117.5 |
| Y4G112 | 3.66 | 0.12 | 0.041 | 0.002 | 24.331 | 0.888 | 0.654 | 0.032 | 30.10 | 55.30 | 4.41 | 0.47 | 61.8 | 11.1 | 29 | 2.79E-05 | 1.32E-02 | 6.55E-04 | 54.4 | 20.4 |
| Y4G113 | 20.09 | 0.67 | 0.185 | 0.009 | 5.408 | 0.257 | 0.802 | 0.045 | 5.87 | 11.37 | 4.14 | 0.44 | 55.7 | 68.3 | 8 | 2.11E-05 | 2.00E-03 | 1.22E-03 | 129.8 | 121.4 |
| Y4G116 | 15.71 | 0.58 | 0.140 | 0.006 | 7.123 | 0.309 | 0.808 | 0.047 | 6.88 | 15.50 | 4.04 | 0.39 | 34.0 | 54.3 | 9 | 2.40E-05 | 3.13E-03 | 4.43E-04 | 82.3 | 56.1 |
| Y4G119 | 4.46 | 0.18 | 0.048 | 0.002 | 20.704 | 0.686 | 0.686 | 0.031 | 20.42 | 69.70 | 3.87 | 0.26 | 60.0 | 12.5 | 9 | 2.11E-05 | 7.74E-03 | 3.33E-04 | 38.0 | 25.4 |
| Y4G16 | 13.11 | 0.36 | 0.113 | 0.004 | 8.842 | 0.297 | 0.841 | 0.028 | 16.22 | 129.40 | 7.99 | 0.16 | -5.3 | 27.0 | 15 | 3.02E-05 | 6.52E-03 | 9.15E-04 | 52.5 | 28.1 |
| Y4G42 | 1280 | 170 | 11.600 | 1.400 | 0.086 | 0.010 | 0.840 | 0.056 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 5.50 | 3.99 | -424.8 | 5631.0 | 0 | 3.64E-05 | 3.76E-05 | 7.27E-05 | 87.5 | 266.9 |
| Y4G47 | 814 | 33 | 7.310 | 0.290 | 0.137 | 0.005 | 0.815 | 0.016 | 0.96 | 0.08 | 29.19 | 11.37 | 0.0 | 1018.8 | 1 | 2.33E-05 | 3.94E-04 | 1.44E-04 | 75.0 | 152.5 |
| Y4G83 | 35.8 | 1.4 | 0.302 | 0.017 | 3.311 | 0.186 | 0.841 | 0.050 | 2.82 | 7.55 | 3.57 | 0.38 | -15.7 | 125.4 | 1 | 2.04E-05 | 9.76E-04 | 5.84E-04 | 34.6 | 72.3 |
| Population 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y4G8 | 6.92 | 0.22 | 0.070 | 0.003 | 14.286 | 0.571 | 0.712 | 0.034 | 18.17 | 62.60 | 4.91 | 0.39 | 72.6 | 19.8 | 20 | 3.06E-05 | 6.46E-03 | 4.96E-06 | 69.6 | 31.1 |
| Y4G9 | 12.2 | 0.55 | 0.115 | 0.005 | 8.681 | 0.377 | 0.750 | 0.035 | 7.74 | 15.50 | 3.46 | 0.67 | 84.7 | 33.3 | 9 | 3.05E-05 | 2.61E-03 | 3.29E-05 | 77.8 | 51.9 |
| Y4G14 | 3.8 | 0.18 | 0.047 | 0.002 | 21.277 | 0.860 | 0.611 | 0.036 | 19.38 | 77.80 | 3.32 | 0.32 | 87.3 | 14.2 | 13 | 2.57E-05 | 8.49E-03 | 5.63E-04 | 41.1 | 23.0 |
| Y4G17 | 1.276 | 0.062 | 0.022 | 0.001 | 44.924 | 1.413 | 0.437 | 0.025 | 53.91 | 125.60 | 3.10 | 0.54 | 72.6 | 5.1 | 12 | 2.88E-05 | 2.02E-02 | 9.35E-04 | 32.0 | 18.5 |
| Y4G19 | 4.59 | 0.22 | 0.052 | 0.002 | 19.268 | 0.854 | 0.644 | 0.042 | 13.15 | 10.35 | 2.23 | 1.51 | 82.5 | 18.1 | 15 | 1.67E-05 | 6.52E-03 | 7.60E-05 | 94.6 | 48.9 |
| Y4G20 | 18.81 | 0.74 | 0.173 | 0.008 | 5.797 | 0.255 | 0.787 | 0.036 | 5.17 | 18.51 | 3.71 | 0.33 | 74.5 | 51.3 | 10 | 2.86E-05 | 2.10E-03 | 1.52E-03 | 113.9 | 109.4 |
| Y4G21 | 1.415 | 0.049 | 0.025 | 0.001 | 39.936 | 1.148 | 0.405 | 0.018 | 66.07 | 46.61 | 3.50 | 1.33 | 88.1 | 4.5 | 23 | 1.46E-05 | 2.60E-02 | 9.71E-04 | 41.7 | 17.5 |
| Y4G22 | 2.2 | 0.083 | 0.031 | 0.001 | 32.072 | 0.967 | 0.512 | 0.023 | 48.30 | 33.70 | 3.96 | 1.34 | 82.8 | 6.4 | 18 | 1.46E-05 | 1.86E-02 | 2.42E-03 | 45.8 | 22.4 |
| Y4G23 | 3.83 | 0.12 | 0.045 | 0.002 | 22.472 | 0.858 | 0.630 | 0.031 | 28.04 | 55.39 | 4.37 | 0.47 | 75.7 | 11.7 | 18 | 1.82E-05 | 1.07E-02 | 3.40E-04 | 63.9 | 30.2 |
| Y4G24 | 1.715 | 0.075 | 0.026 | 0.001 | 37.879 | 1.578 | 0.476 | 0.028 | 47.18 | 59.40 | 3.22 | 0.73 | 77.8 | 6.8 | 18 | 1.49E-05 | 2.07E-02 | 3.04E-05 | 40.3 | 19.0 |
| Y4G32 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.037 | 0.002 | 26.810 | 1.078 | 0.564 | 0.026 | 33.02 | 78.70 | 4.07 | 0.41 | 83.4 | 8.6 | 29 | 1.92E-05 | 1.49E-02 | 3.47E-03 | 69.6 | 30.5 |
| Y4G33 | 1.484 | 0.061 | 0.025 | 0.001 | 39.651 | 1.258 | 0.438 | 0.019 | 58.19 | 109.40 | 4.15 | 0.52 | 82.1 | 4.7 | 36 | 1.85E-05 | 2.48E-02 | 2.54E-03 | 54.1 | 18.9 |
| Y4G36 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.052 | 0.002 | 19.268 | 0.891 | 0.641 | 0.040 | 14.87 | 46.20 | 2.76 | 0.32 | 83.8 | 17.3 | 20 | 2.86E-05 | 6.97E-03 | 3.73E-04 | 105.9 | 47.7 |
| Y4G40 | 2.58 | 0.13 | 0.033 | 0.002 | 30.030 | 1.623 | 0.570 | 0.040 | 20.92 | 9.54 | 2.04 | 2.26 | 72.8 | 11.5 | 15 | 2.63E-05 | 8.71E-03 | 4.21E-04 | 45.1 | 23.4 |
| Y4G43 | 0.912 | 0.035 | 0.020 | 0.001 | 49.456 | 1.296 | 0.321 | 0.014 | 118.10 | 81.00 | 4.43 | 1.35 | 84.9 | 3.2 | 39 | 1.22E-05 | 5.20E-02 | 8.06E-04 | 42.4 | 13.6 |
| Y4G48 | 4.41 | 0.15 | 0.050 | 0.002 | 19.920 | 0.675 | 0.632 | 0.028 | 22.74 | 18.42 | 3.81 | 1.12 | 84.7 | 11.9 | 14 | 2.07E-05 | 8.91E-03 | 2.40E-03 | 52.3 | 31.3 |
| Y4G59 | 1.03 | 0.11 | 0.022 | 0.001 | 45.872 | 2.735 | 0.357 | 0.036 | 22.10 | 18.17 | 0.98 | 1.12 | 85.2 | 8.1 | 12 | 1.89E-05 | 8.04E-03 | 5.84E-04 | 54.4 | 31.7 |
| Y4G61 | 1.834 | 0.064 | 0.028 | 0.001 | 35.638 | 1.080 | 0.458 | 0.020 | 53.52 | 23.26 | 3.55 | 2.46 | 86.8 | 5.3 | 19 | 1.00E-05 | 1.79E-02 | 1.53E-03 | 73.1 | 34.1 |
| Y4G62 | 10.18 | 0.5 | 0.095 | 0.005 | 10.482 | 0.494 | 0.764 | 0.045 | 6.80 | 16.94 | 2.67 | 0.43 | 58.2 | 35.3 | 6 | 3.04E-05 | 2.59E-03 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|----|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| Y4G12 | 4.76 | 0.18 | 0.056 | 0.002 | 17.986 | 0.485 | 0.627 | 0.025 | 26.24 | 60.40 | 5.03 | 0.57 | 96.3 | 11.8 | 11 | 1.35E-05 | 9.66E-03 | 1.04E-03 | 58.1 | 35.6 |
| Y4G13 | 4.78 | 0.27 | 0.055 | 0.003 | 18.116 | 0.820 | 0.629 | 0.025 | 27.70 | 15.03 | 4.98 | 2.48 | 94.7 | 12.2 | 24 | 1.67E-05 | 1.16E-02 | 6.41E-04 | 85.2 | 35.1 |
| Y4G15 | 5.22 | 0.21 | 0.061 | 0.003 | 16.420 | 0.674 | 0.631 | 0.036 | 14.57 | 35.00 | 3.11 | 0.53 | 103.6 | 18.3 | 10 | 3.75E-05 | 5.05E-03 | 4.06E-04 | 36.4 | 23.2 |
| Y4G18 | 6.44 | 0.21 | 0.070 | 0.002 | 14.388 | 0.476 | 0.679 | 0.031 | 16.61 | 47.90 | 4.08 | 0.42 | 91.1 | 17.9 | 17 | 2.45E-05 | 6.35E-03 | 3.74E-04 | 75.1 | 36.7 |
| Y4G25 | 6.4 | 0.26 | 0.071 | 0.003 | 14.164 | 0.542 | 0.679 | 0.039 | 15.19 | 2.11 | 3.49 | 6.81 | 92.6 | 22.7 | 15 | 1.75E-05 | 6.85E-03 | 3.88E-04 | 86.0 | 44.7 |
| Y4G26 | 6.22 | 0.31 | 0.071 | 0.005 | 14.025 | 0.885 | 0.666 | 0.043 | 10.00 | 21.33 | 2.57 | 0.44 | 101.2 | 25.6 | 20 | 2.96E-05 | 4.68E-03 | 8.33E-04 | 99.2 | 47.8 |
| Y4G29 | 17.81 | 0.68 | 0.164 | 0.006 | 6.116 | 0.232 | 0.771 | 0.035 | 5.11 | 12.02 | 3.47 | 0.40 | 93.1 | 47.1 | 6 | 3.11E-05 | 2.20E-03 | 1.92E-04 | 60.3 | 49.5 |
| Y4G38 | 1.692 | 0.096 | 0.029 | 0.001 | 34.722 | 1.326 | 0.424 | 0.021 | 46.10 | 14.21 | 2.81 | 3.23 | 97.0 | 6.2 | 27 | 1.37E-05 | 1.91E-02 | 4.94E-04 | 70.9 | 27.4 |
| Y4G41 | 1.981 | 0.084 | 0.031 | 0.001 | 32.154 | 1.137 | 0.456 | 0.020 | 44.70 | 25.43 | 3.22 | 1.67 | 96.7 | 6.1 | 20 | 1.26E-05 | 1.85E-02 | 2.60E-04 | 59.0 | 26.4 |
| Y4G45 | 16.74 | 0.61 | 0.163 | 0.006 | 6.143 | 0.241 | 0.756 | 0.032 | 6.92 | 19.67 | 4.67 | 0.33 | 113.9 | 43.0 | 9 | 2.99E-05 | 2.46E-03 | 3.10E-04 | 84.0 | 57.0 |
| Y4G49 | 34.6 | 1.7 | 0.316 | 0.016 | 3.165 | 0.160 | 0.787 | 0.047 | 2.44 | 6.42 | 3.18 | 0.34 | 147.2 | 119.8 | 3 | 1.86E-05 | 1.05E-03 | 3.47E-04 | 105.0 | 126.1 |
| Y4G51 | 0.623 | 0.024 | 0.020 | 0.001 | 49.164 | 1.329 | 0.223 | 0.010 | 154.10 | 125.00 | 4.33 | 1.10 | 101.4 | 3.2 | 36 | 9.47E-06 | 5.47E-02 | 2.25E-03 | 47.9 | 16.1 |
| Y4G52 | 0.434 | 0.026 | 0.018 | 0.001 | 56.306 | 1.744 | 0.178 | 0.011 | 105.90 | 38.26 | 1.70 | 2.52 | 95.0 | 3.3 | 31 | 1.32E-05 | 4.11E-02 | 1.01E-04 | 39.4 | 14.2 |
| Y4G56 | 6.02 | 0.26 | 0.065 | 0.002 | 15.361 | 0.566 | 0.664 | 0.031 | 22.20 | 39.17 | 5.44 | 0.51 | 93.2 | 16.9 | 17 | 2.52E-05 | 9.43E-03 | 8.58E-04 | 49.3 | 24.3 |
| Y4G63 | 1.338 | 0.062 | 0.025 | 0.001 | 39.683 | 1.575 | 0.385 | 0.021 | 47.70 | 104.60 | 3.19 | 0.49 | 92.8 | 5.7 | 25 | 1.74E-05 | 1.56E-02 | 2.61E-04 | 63.3 | 25.4 |
| Y4G64 | 4.42 | 0.13 | 0.053 | 0.002 | 18.975 | 0.648 | 0.611 | 0.024 | 28.88 | 39.10 | 5.24 | 0.80 | 98.1 | 11.0 | 20 | 2.46E-05 | 9.53E-03 | 5.98E-04 | 58.7 | 26.5 |
| Y4G68 | 19 | 2 | 0.180 | 0.018 | 5.556 | 0.556 | 0.767 | 0.047 | 6.11 | 12.16 | 3.68 | 0.53 | 109.6 | 69.4 | 17 | 3.27E-05 | 4.28E-03 | 3.27E-04 | 83.5 | 41.0 |
| Y4G70 | 3.63 | 0.24 | 0.051 | 0.004 | 19.608 | 1.384 | 0.559 | 0.054 | 7.59 | 16.64 | 1.22 | 0.50 | 116.5 | 23.6 | 7 | 2.18E-05 | 3.08E-03 | 7.13E-05 | 71.7 | 54.3 |
| Y4G75 | 6.81 | 0.86 | 0.072 | 0.007 | 13.812 | 1.412 | 0.658 | 0.033 | 26.40 | 34.70 | 5.28 | 0.90 | 107.5 | 22.3 | 31 | 1.14E-05 | 2.01E-02 | 1.99E-03 | 92.7 | 34.6 |
| Y4G76 | 30.1 | 1.2 | 0.271 | 0.013 | 3.690 | 0.177 | 0.796 | 0.042 | 3.44 | 7.32 | 3.96 | 0.51 | 100.7 | 92.9 | 4 | 1.22E-05 | 1.61E-03 | 6.86E-04 | 139.7 | 152.0 |
| Y4G78 | 1.859 | 0.071 | 0.029 | 0.001 | 34.118 | 1.164 | 0.460 | 0.021 | 60.50 | 84.10 | 4.56 | 0.76 | 90.2 | 5.9 | 29 | 1.22E-05 | 2.52E-02 | 6.80E-07 | 64.9 | 24.1 |
| Y4G79 | 7.99 | 0.37 | 0.087 | 0.004 | 11.561 | 0.508 | 0.688 | 0.038 | 9.32 | 22.49 | 2.97 | 0.44 | 107.6 | 27.1 | 10 | 2.16E-05 | 4.45E-03 | 1.92E-03 | 71.5 | 54.8 |
| Y4G80 | 9.48 | 0.34 | 0.097 | 0.004 | 10.288 | 0.370 | 0.709 | 0.031 | 22.51 | 26.70 | 7.89 | 0.89 | 104.4 | 25.0 | 18 | 1.76E-05 | 8.07E-03 | 5.23E-04 | 87.1 | 41.4 |
| Y4G82 | 6.77 | 0.23 | 0.074 | 0.003 | 13.605 | 0.518 | 0.668 | 0.028 | 13.69 | 13.38 | 3.36 | 1.01 | 103.1 | 17.4 | 12 | 4.23E-05 | 4.69E-03 | 2.53E-03 | 41.7 | 33.0 |
| Y4G85 | 7.28 | 0.39 | 0.077 | 0.004 | 13.004 | 0.643 | 0.691 | 0.035 | 19.54 | 32.60 | 5.42 | 0.60 | 93.4 | 22.5 | 21 | 2.38E-05 | 8.56E-03 | 3.63E-04 | 70.9 | 31.1 |
| Y4G90 | 9.1 | 0.36 | 0.094 | 0.004 | 10.638 | 0.453 | 0.715 | 0.035 | 14.58 | 30.70 | 4.69 | 0.51 | 96.1 | 27.2 | 19 | 2.14E-05 | 5.74E-03 | 6.65E-04 | 106.0 | 50.2 |
| Y4G91 | 7.01 | 0.21 | 0.075 | 0.002 | 13.280 | 0.406 | 0.686 | 0.027 | 29.07 | 31.29 | 7.32 | 0.99 | 94.5 | 17.1 | 27 | 2.62E-05 | 1.10E-02 | 1.43E-04 | 64.6 | 24.9 |
| Y4G94 | 4.08 | 0.21 | 0.048 | 0.002 | 20.877 | 0.959 | 0.610 | 0.031 | 23.87 | 86.90 | 4.29 | 0.30 | 89.4 | 12.8 | 17 | 1.56E-05 | 1.23E-02 | 3.01E-04 | 61.1 | 29.7 |
| Y4G95 | 4.28 | 0.16 | 0.053 | 0.002 | 19.011 | 0.759 | 0.588 | 0.029 | 32.16 | 22.53 | 5.00 | 1.53 | 107.8 | 13.2 | 10 | 1.34E-05 | 1.21E-02 | 7.93E-04 | 42.4 | 27.0 |
| Y4G96 | 1.566 | 0.061 | 0.027 | 0.001 | 36.470 | 1.197 | 0.421 | 0.019 | 56.90 | 89.90 | 4.02 | 0.69 | 93.0 | 5.2 | 30 | 1.73E-05 | 2.15E-02 | 7.66E-04 | 55.7 | 20.4 |
| Y4G100 | 5.71 | 0.22 | 0.064 | 0.003 | 15.528 | 0.627 | 0.642 | 0.030 | 18.25 | 50.20 | 3.97 | 0.40 | 103.9 | 16.3 | 14 | 1.56E-05 | 7.31E-03 | 1.30E-03 | 84.3 | 47.5 |
| Y4G101 | 2.054 | 0.074 | 0.031 | 0.001 | 32.051 | 1.130 | 0.484 | 0.022 | 63.27 | 149.30 | 5.99 | 0.38 | 90.0 | 6.5 | 20 | 1.46E-05 | 2.45E-02 | 5.10E-04 | 38.6 | 17.3 |
| Y4G102 | 2.057 | 0.067 | 0.032 | 0.001 | 31.546 | 1.095 | 0.459 | 0.020 | 72.80 | 54.50 | 6.03 | 1.21 | 97.8 | 6.2 | 24 | 1.28E-05 | 2.57E-02 | 4.68E-04 | 50.2 | 20.5 |
| Y4G103 | 10.35 | 0.34 | 0.105 | 0.004 | 9.506 | 0.316 | 0.725 | 0.031 | 12.58 | 37.10 | 5.06 | 0.30 | 99.2 | 27.0 | 11 | 1.70E-05 | 4.90E-03 | 5.06E-05 | 90.7 | 54.7 |
| Y4G104 | 2.92 | 0.11 | 0.039 | 0.002 | 25.907 | 1.208 | 0.542 | 0.035 | 28.00 | 8.04 | 2.86 | 3.08 | 93.3 | 11.8 | 11 | 1.38E-05 | 9.58E-03 | 4.78E-04 | 57.3 | 34.7 |
| Y4G106 | 5.28 | 0.21 | 0.058 | 0.003 | 17.182 | 0.768 | 0.642 | 0.035 | 22.02 | 23.39 | 4.39 | 0.83 | 93.7 | 17.1 | 23 | 3.17E-05 | 7.51E-03 | 1.55E-03 | 66.5 | 30.9 |
| Y4G107 | 33.1 | 1.1 | 0.303 | 0.013 | 3.300 | 0.142 | 0.794 | 0.036 | 4.01 | 11.92 | 4.87 | 0.29 | 120.3 | 89.3 | 2 | 3.95E-05 | 1.34E-03 | 1.63E-03 | 26.1 | 48.6 |
| Y4G108 | 1.351 | 0.068 | 0.027 | 0.001 | 37.736 | 1.566 | 0.365 | 0.023 | 43.62 | 74.10 | 2.65 | 0.50 | 101.8 | 6.5 | 24 | 1.18E-05 | 2.07E-02 | 3.21E-04 | 67.4 | 27.6 |
| Y4G110 | 2.669 | 0.099 | 0.037 | 0.001 | 26.954 | 0.944 | 0.520 | 0.020 | 46.40 | 32.50 | 4.64 | 1.21 | 96.2 | 7.0 | 26 | 2.52E-05 | 1.70E-02 | 6.31E-04 | 41.8 | 16.5 |
| Y4G111 | 10.28 | 0.38 | 0.104 | 0.004 | 9.588 | 0.386 | 0.719 | 0.036 | 10.65 | 16.52 | 4.06 | 0.55 | 103.6 | 30.9 | 9 | 2.79E-05 | 4.17E-03 | 1.15E-03 | 53.2 | 38.4 |
| Y4G118 | 4.43 | 0.19 | 0.054 | 0.002 | 18.692 | 0.699 | 0.604 | 0.036 | 16.15 | 35.24 | 3.11 | 0.40 | 102.6 | 16.1 | 13 | 1.81E-05 | 6.62E-03 | 4.33E-04 | 74.6 | 41.7 |
| Population 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y4G3 | 3.77 | 0.49 | 0.065 | 0.007 | 15.291 | 1.683 | 0.530 | 0.100 | 2.12 | 11.57 | 0.47 | 0.24 | 165.2 | 54.9 | 6 | 6.85E-05 | 6.97E-04 | 9.23E-05 | 86.4 | 71.5 |
| Y4G7 | 3.88 | 0.22 | 0.062 | 0.002 | 16.155 | 0.574 | 0.451 | 0.021 | 30.10 | 83.30 | 5.32 | 0.49 | 195.6 | 12.5 | 24 | 1.68E-05 | 1.25E-02 | 1.27E-03 | 78.6 | 33.1 |
| Y4G27 | 2.644 | 0.09 | 0.046 | 0.002 | 21.882 | 0.766 | 0.426 | 0.017 | 35.14 | 153.90 | 6.02 | 0.21 | 153.4 | 8.3 | 22 | 1.60E-05 | 1.41E-02 | 9.73E-05 | 67.3 | 28.7 |
| Y4G37 | 2.14 | 0.083 | 0.043 | 0.001 | 23.529 | 0.775 | 0.370 | 0.018 | 52.20 | 109.00 | 5.54 | 0.48 | 161.7 | 8.1 | 25 | 1.52E-05 | 2.36E-02 | 1.13E-03 | 48.1 | 19.4 |
| Y4G84 | 2.84 | 0.3 | 0.047 | 0.003 | 21.231 | 1.217 | 0.422 | 0.027 | 43.20 | 41.30 | 4.24 | 1.12 | 159.6 | 13.6 | 26 | 1.15E-05 | 1.93E-02 | 2.84E-04 | 80.5 | 31.6 |
| Y4G92 | 25.2 | 1.6 | 0.246 | 0.016 | 4.065 | 0.264 | 0.753 | 0.040 | 3.11 | 6.66 | 3.08 | 0.50 | 185.6 | 79.9 | 1 | 2.66E-05 | 1.24E-03 | 8.26E-04 | 20.9 | 43.9 |
| Y4G114 | 13.6 | 1 | 0.154 | 0.009 | 6.494 | 0.392 | 0.647 | 0.021 | 27.60 | 68.10 | 15.96 | 0.37 | 249.3 | 30.2 | 14 | 1.38E-05 | 1.11E-02 | 1.44E-04 | 62.6 | 33.5 |
| Y4G35 | 154.2 | 7.2 | 1.395 | 0.071 | 0.717 | 0.036 | 0.797 | 0.038 | 1.07 | 9.10 | 6.17 | 0.12 | 1232.6 | 367.0 | 1 | 2.41E-05 | 3.97E-04 | 9.36E-04 | 71.9 | 222.4 |
| Y4G50 | 6.37 | 0.18 | 0.132 | 0.003 | 7.559 | 0.183 | 0.356 | 0.010 | 33.24 | 86.80 | 12.18 | 0.34 | 518.7 | 16.0 | 41 | 8.70E-06 | 1.40E-02 | 1.59E-03 | 228.1 | 75.9 |

Appendix 3: Supplementary Information Chapter 5 – Geochronology

Methodology

1. U-Pb zircon dating methods at the University of Washington (June 2018- January 2020)

Our laser ablation system is an Analyte-G2 Excimer (ArF 193 nm) equipped with a HelEx 2-volume sample cell and controlled with the automated Chromium software, that allows us to run continuous shooting sequences longer than 10h overnight. The ablated material is carried in helium and mixed with nitrogen into the plasma source of an iCAP-RQ Q-ICP-MS, operating with a standard quartz torch, nickel cones, and a high-matrix insert on the skimmer cone. Our analytical set-up is summarized in Table 1 (following the reporting template of Horstwood et al., 2016; Tables at the end of this file). For a given laser spot diameter (25 microns), the main laser parameters (carrier gas flows, fluence, repetition rate), analyte dwell times, and work flow timing (acquisition and wash-out duration) were determined by performing line scans on NIST SRM 612 reference material glass and shooting a set of international zircon reference materials (Table 2) while monitoring the stability and sensitivity of ^{238}U and ^{206}Pb . We opted for 10 Hz pulse repetition rate, an energy fluence of 2.94 J cm^{-2} and relatively low carrier gas flows (0.5 L/min for He Mass Flow Controller 1, 0.2 L/min for He Mass Flow Controller 2, and 10 mL/min for N₂ Mass Flow Controller 3); rising total gas flow above $\sim 0.7 \text{ L/min}$ resulted in spikes in ^{238}U that would significantly noise isotopic ratios. Analyzed masses include ^{90}Zr , ^{238}U , ^{235}U , ^{232}Th , ^{207}Pb , ^{206}Pb , and ^{204}Pb , with a total, combined dwell time of $\sim 0.62 \text{ s}$.

While laser parameters remain unchanged over time, our ICP-MS instrument is tuned daily using the QTegra auto-tuning plug-in with custom in-house tuning parameters and NIST SRM 612 reference material glass to yield Th/U ratios close to unity (typically between 0.95 and 1.05) and low oxide production rates (ThO^+/Th^+ typically $< 0.15\%$) while keeping ^{238}U sensitivity high.

Workflow

Zircon crystals are extracted from 1 to 5 kg samples by traditional methods of crushing and grinding, followed by separation with a Wilfley table, heavy liquids, and a Frantz magnetic separator. A split of 100 to 1000 zircon crystals is separated (without sieving, to include all grain sizes) and incorporated into a 1" epoxy mount together with fragments of our zircon reference materials. We use the Plesovice international standard zircon (Slama et al., 2008) as our primary reference material, and commonly two secondary reference materials: GHB, our internal standard available at request, coming from the Hypersolvus granite of the Golden Horn Batholith of the North Cascades, and dated by CA-ID-TIMS at $48.205 \pm 0.060 \text{ (2s) Myr}$ (Eddy et al., 2016), and FC-1, from the Duluth gabbro complex in Minnesota, dated at $1,099.5 \pm 0.33 \text{ (2s) Myr}$ by ID-TIMS (Paces and Miller, 1993). The mounts are polished, carbon-coated, and imaged with a backscattered electron detector (BSE) with a TFS Apreo-S with Lovac Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) to distinguish zircons from other remaining heavy minerals. Mounts are polished again prior to isotopic analysis.

Once epoxy mounts are loaded in the laser ablation cell, all zircons (standards and unknowns) are pre-ablated before the analytical session (only 2 ablations with a laser spot diameter at 50 microns, fluence of 1.47 J/cm^2). Data acquisition involves (1) a single 10-s carrier gas blank with no laser firing to measure on-peak background intensities, (2) 38 s of laser ablation, and (3) 17 s of washout time with no laser firing to allow all sample material to purge through the system and to prepare for the next analysis. A session starts and ends with four Plesovice standards; additionally, we shoot a Plesovice standard every 5 unknowns, and one to two secondary standards every 20 unknowns. This yields a throughput of 40 unknown analyses per hour.

Data processing

Age calculation

U-Pb ages of individual zircons are calculated with *Iolite* using their *U_Pb_Geochron4* Data Reduction Scheme to get U-Pb ages (Paton et al., 2010). User-defined time intervals for each spot analysis are first established by using the time-stamped *QTegra* log file to automatically create the selections for the reference materials and unknowns. Each analysis is cropped by 3 s at the start because the first few seconds of acquisition have commonly rapid changes in intensity (Gehrels et al., 2008). Baseline intervals are selected as intervals with less than 600 ^{238}U cps/s. Baseline-corrected values are then calculated session-wide for each isotope. The time-dependent fractionation between U, Th, and Pb

isotopes during excavation of laser pits (downhole fractionation) is then characterized using an exponential curve downhole correction model on the signal of the primary standards. The data reduction scheme then fits this appropriate U–Th–Pb fractionation curve to the time-resolved primary and secondary standards, and the unknowns. Following this downhole fractionation correction, sample-standard bracketing is used to correct for mass bias and session drift by normalizing all isotopic ratios to those of the primary standard.

Precise measurements of the low intensity 204Pb peak would require a prohibitively long dwell time with a quadrupole, therefore we do not correct U-Pb ages for common lead using the 204Pb-based method (Mattinson, 1987). This method is also limited because of the additional complication of the isobaric mass-204 interference caused by 204Hg in the gas supply. Alternatively, one can use a 207Pb-based correction method, which has also drawbacks as it assumes that U–Pb* data (where Pb* = the radiogenic Pb component) are always concordant (Andersen, 2002; Chew et al., 2014). We thus calculate two sets of ages:

-Ages uncorrected for common lead; they are the direct result of running the *U_Pb_Geochron4* Data Reduction Scheme as explained above;

-Ages corrected for common lead using the 207Pb lead correction Andersen routine of the *VisualAge* Reduction Scheme (Chew et al., 2014); the routine is run after the calculation of ages uncorrected for common lead with the same downhole and mass-bias fractionation corrections. U-Pb ages of secondary standards acquired with this routine are yet less accurate than ages uncorrected for common lead (cf section below on accuracy). unless specified, ages we provide as “best ages” are uncorrected for common lead.

To ensure grains with a complex history (e.g., inheritance, Pb loss, overgrowths, or detectable amount of 204Pb) do not compromise data quality, the time-resolved pattern of 206Pb /238U is monitored closely during data reduction, and any analyses that show abnormal patterns (e.g., different fractionation from standards or spikes in signal intensity) are rejected (Gehrels et al., 2011). Similarly, samples with abnormally low content in 90Zr or measurable amount in 204Pb are rejected.

Calculation of random uncertainty

For each zircon, *lolite* data reduction schemes calculate internal uncertainties by calculating the standard deviation of the mean over the duration of analysis (Paton et al., 2010). Random uncertainty (i.e., the uncertainty due to all measurement uncertainties, which takes into account the noise around the primary reference material) is then calculated by quadratically adding an excess variance to the internal uncertainty. this excess variance is calculated iteratively: for each ratio, the reference material Mean Square Weighted Deviation (MSWD) is calculated over a pool of pseudo-secondary reference materials, sub-sampled from the primary reference material, age of which is recalculated as unknown; this MSWD is commonly >1, indicating that the measurement uncertainty around the primary reference material is too low and that our reference material measurements do not represent a single population; an excess variance is thus added quadratically to the primary reference material measurement uncertainty in order to bring down the MSWD to 1 (Paton et al., 2010). A recent geochronology community-led effort has highlighted that though this approach is accurate for 206Pb /238U and 207Pb /235U ratios and ages, it is biased for 206/207Pb, for which the excess variance is significantly dependent on the intensity of the 207Pb beam (Horstwood et al., 2016). To take into account this bias, we recalculate internal and random uncertainties by adapting the approach proposed by Matthew and Guest (2017).

(1) Internal uncertainties (*s*) are corrected to take into account the number of integrations rather than the total integration time: $s = s_{io} * \sqrt{t_i}$ where s_{io} is the *lolite* internal uncertainty and t_i the integration time (0.62 s here).

(2a) Excess variance in the 206Pb/238U and 207Pb /235U ratios for each session is determined on the replicate measurements of our primary reference material Plesovice. The excess variance, additional to the data point uncertainty required to give the population an MSWD of 1, is determined on all measurements. This excess variance is then quadratically added to internal uncertainty of the 206Pb/238U and 207Pb /235U ratios for all unknowns to generate the random uncertainty.

(2b) Excess variance in the 207Pb/206Pb ratio is complicated by the variable and low beam intensity for 207Pb in many zircons. To account for this, we developed a multi-session calibration curve based on 123 sessions (= 123 mounts) over two years of analysis. Excess variance was calculated for every primary and secondary standards we used per session (cf Table 2), and plotted against their average 207Pb beam intensity per session (Fig. 1). In most sessions, excess variance decreased from > 5% for 207Pb cps < 100 to < 2% for 207Pb cps > 1000, similar to what is reported by Horstwood et al. (2003) and Matthew and Guest (2017). A power curve best-fit line yields a very similar shape than the one determined by Matthew and Guest (2017), and serves as the excess variance calibration curve. To determine the excess variance calibration curve for each individual session, this power curve best-fit line is multiplied by a correction factor calculated by minimizing the misfit between the curve and the excess variance of the primary and secondary standard(s) measured during that session (Fig. 1). The excess variance is then calculated for every unknown based on the corrected power curve best-fit line, and used to calculate random uncertainties.

Note that the excess variance for all ratios is always with a 2s outlier rejection when calculating the MSWD, which is also how *lolite* data reduction schemes proceed (Paton et al., 2010), as the presence of a single outlier is often enough to yield excessively high MSWD. In addition, the excess variance is always calculated on concordant ages only (cf next section for the definition of concordance) as discordant grains add extra variability in reference material isotopic ratios that is not an effect of measurement uncertainty.

Over our 123 sessions (n=22,103), measurement uncertainties in 206Pb/238U ages result in a 1 to 4% random uncertainty (at 2-sigma), with an average at ~3.0% for ages younger than 500 Ma and 2.2% for ages older than 2000 Ma. The random uncertainty in 207Pb/206Pb ages is substantially larger for younger grains due to low intensity of the 207Pb signal, but decrease below ~1% above 2 Ga, as found with other quadrupoles (Matthew and Guest, 2017). Our random uncertainties are on average equal or slightly better than what is proposed for other recent method development

with LA-Q-ICP-MS (Matthew and Guest, 2017) or with LA-SD-ICP-MS (Pullen et al., 2018), which yet use shorter ablation time (2-3 times shorter).

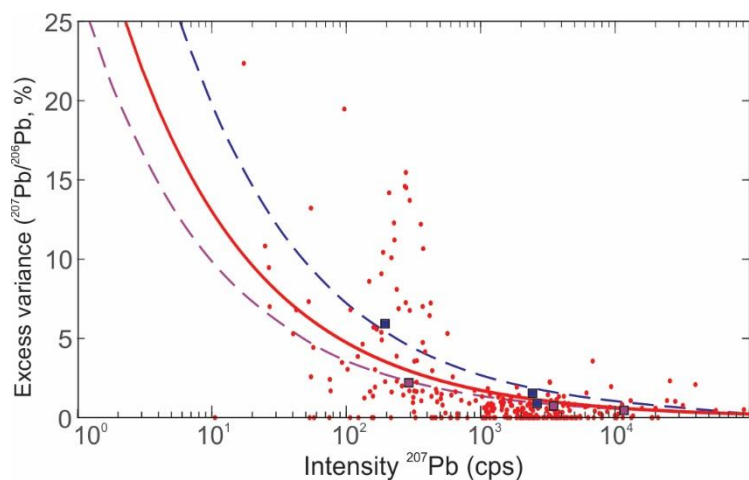


Figure 1: Excess variance for primary and secondary reference materials across 123 sessions versus ^{207}Pb beam intensity (red dots) and power curve best-fit line across all sessions (red curve; $y = 35.72 * x^{-0.43}$, $r^2 = 0.3$). Purple and blue squares are excess variance for reference materials of two different sessions (PLS, GHB, FC-1), dashed lines are the calibration curves for these two sessions, obtained by multiplying the multi-session calibration curve by a correcting factor to fit the excess variance of the two reference materials.

Systematic uncertainty

Systematic uncertainties are calculated following recommendations of Hortswood et al. (2016) by quadratically adding (1) the uncertainty in the ratio of our primary reference material, Plesovice (Sláma et al., 2008); (2) the uncertainty in the decay constants (Jaffey et al. 1971, following modifications by Mattinson, 1987) and (3) the long-term excess variance around secondary reference materials.

The long-term excess variance in $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ is variable between the ten secondary reference materials we used, likely reflecting matrix effects, and varying ^{207}Pb sensitivity between sessions which differently affects young and old zircons. We use the excess variance in $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ratios for reference material GHB (2.66 %, 2s) as a proxy for the systematic uncertainty in $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$, as it seems robust over a large amount of sessions ($n=44$); We use the excess variance in $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratios for reference material Tanbra (1.14 %, 2s) as a proxy for the systematic uncertainty in $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$, which is in the higher end of observed long-term excess variance but likely reflective of the systematic uncertainty for old ages, for which accurate $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ uncertainties are critical (see below). Using these two values for the systematic uncertainty, the MSWD around the weighted age of secondary reference materials falls between 0.7 and 1.8, with an average of 1.1. This suggests that our estimate for the systematic uncertainty is accurate on average. Total systematic uncertainties are reported in Table 3.

Determination of the best age for detrital zircon studies

determination of the cut-off for the change of age

Sedimentary provenance studies using zircon geochronology commonly look at age distributions of individual zircons. Given the relative imprecision of the ^{235}U and ^{207}Pb measurements in LA-ICP-MS, the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ age is rarely used in interpretations and is primarily used to measure the discordance of an analysis (Spencer et al., 2016); there are thus effectively two isotopic ages ($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$, and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$) from which the 'best age' of an individual zircon is chosen. It is common practice to use the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age for zircons older than a lab-dependent age threshold (1.0 to 1.5 Gyr; Spencer et al., 2016; Pullen et al., 2018) and to use $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages for those younger.

Our laboratory-dependent age cut-off is 1400 Ma, above which the random uncertainty in $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages becomes lower than the one for $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages; we use this age as the threshold to shift from $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ to $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ for the 'best age'.

determination of the cut-off for the use of discordance

As individual zircon ages can be influenced by lead loss and common lead --particularly with quadrupoles, for which ^{204}Pb -based common lead correction is ineffective-- zircon ages are screened for concordance before use in the data set. This is generally quantified either by using the ratio of the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages only, for all grains (Gehrels et al., 2011) or only old grains (Licht et al., 2018), or by using the ratio of the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ above an age threshold and the ratio between the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ ages below (Spencer et al., 2014). Discordance filters vary from 1% to 30% depending on the data processing techniques and level of interpretation desired; it is also common to have a lower tolerance on reverse discordance (Gehrels et al., 2011). There is no community-based agreement or rigorous method on how to measure the discordance for individual grains and how to rigorously establish age thresholds if a change in discordance index is needed (Nemchin and Cawood, 2005; Spencer et al., 2016).

We use here a discordance filter at >20% discordance (<80% concordance) and >5% reverse discordance (>105%

concordance) for discordant grains, in the range of what is commonly used in other geochronology studies (Spencer et al., 2016).

-For grains older than 1300 Ma, discordant grains are selected with this filter on the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age ratio. In the age dataset covering the 123 sessions of the years 2018-2020, the amount of discordant grains increases dramatically below 1300 Ma, likely reflecting the poor reliability of young $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages.

-for grains younger than 1300 Ma, discordant grains are selected with the same filter on the $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ vs $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ age ratio.

-Below 300 Ma, the amount of discordant grains increases dramatically in our age dataset, likely due to the poor reliability of young $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ ages. We thus do not screen for discordant grains that are younger than 300 Ma.

Validity of the approach

Accuracy

The accuracy of our method was determined by comparing ages of ten secondary reference materials with their TIMS age. Except for rare sessions during which offset around the TIMS age can reach $\pm 6-8\%$, most sessions have age offsets lower than $\pm 3\%$. TIMS ages for the secondary reference materials fall within the 2s age uncertainty for 83% of session analyses. The amplitude of offset variation between sessions is similar to what is found between individual sessions of different labs (Kosler et al., 2013), and attributed to variable Pb/U elemental fractionation due to zircon matrix differences between the samples and the reference materials used for standardization (Kosler et al., 2013).

Our multi-session averages are offset by less than $\pm 0.5\%$ for $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages (standards older than 1400 Ma: Oracle, Tanbra, and OG1), and less than $\pm 1\%$ for most younger reference materials (FCT, GHB, Temora2, R33, 91500, oracle, Tanbra, OG1) except for FC1 (1.3 %) and 9435 (2.2 %). The accuracy over multiple sessions is analogous to what is found with MC- and SD-ICP-MS (Gehrels et al., 2008; Pullen et al., 2018), also within the range of $\pm 2\%$, with most reference materials falling within $\pm 1\%$ of their TIMS age. Multi-session average ages for all reference materials are given in Table 2; these ages are weighted means calculated using systematic uncertainty propagation on individual measurements, following Hostwood et al. (2016), with outlier rejection at 2s and concordant ages only. MSWD for reference material ages falls between 0.7 and 1.8, with an average of 1.1, which shows the accuracy of our treatment of uncertainties.

Impact of the 207-Pb correction scheme

For our secondary reference material, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages corrected for common lead using the Andersen ^{207}Pb -correction scheme of *VisualAge* are very similar to uncorrected $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages, though younger by 0.1 to 1%. This bias toward younger values does not significantly alter the accuracy of these ages. However, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages corrected for common lead are significantly offset toward younger ages by the ^{207}Pb -correction scheme for our three oldest standards (up to -5% of offset for Oracle), away from their TIMS age. This bias toward younger ages suggests some degree of lead loss for these older zircons, as the ^{207}Pb -correction scheme yields ages that are systematically too low compared to initial ages when there have experienced lead loss (Andersen 2002). We thus recommend to systematically use uncorrected ages for common lead for detrital zircon studies.

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Table 1: Summary of analytical set-up

| Laboratory & Sample Preparation | |
|--|---|
| Laboratory name | Tracelab, University of Washington, Seattle |
| Sample type/mineral | Zircons |
| Sample preparation | Conventional mineral separation, 1 inch resin mount, 5µm polish to finish |
| Imaging | TFS Apreo-S with Lovac Scanning Electron Microscope and Directional-backscatter (DBS) |
| Laser ablation system | |
| Make, Model & type | Analyte-G2 Excimer |
| Ablation cell | HelEx 2-volume sample cell |
| Laser wavelength (nm) | 193 nm |
| Pulse width (ns) | < 5 ns |
| Fluence (J.cm ⁻²) | 2.94 J.cm ⁻² |
| Repetition rate (Hz) | 10 Hz |
| Ablation duration (s) | 38 seconds |
| Ablation pit depth / ablation rate | 18µm pit depth, measured using a SEM and a profilometer, equivalent to 0.05µm/pulse |
| Spot diameter (µm) nominal/actual | 25 µm / 29 µm |
| Sampling mode / pattern | Static spot ablation |
| Carrier gas | 100% He in the cell, N ₂ added downstream |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cell carrier gas flow (l/min) | 0.5 L/min for He (Mass Flow Controller 1), 0.2 L/min for He (Mass Flow Controller 2), and 10 mL/min for N ₂ (Mass Flow Controller 3) |
| ICP-MS Instrument | |
| Make, Model & type | lcap RQ, Q-ICP-MS |
| Sample introduction | Ablation aerosol |
| RF power (W) | 1550W |
| Make-up gas flow (l/min) | Cool flow 14 L/min, Auxiliary gas flow 0.8 L/min |
| Detection system | Dual mode secondary electron multiplier (SEM) |
| Masses measured | 90Zr, 204Pb, 206-208Pb, 232Th, 235U, 238U |
| Integration time per peak/dwell times (ms); quadrupole settling time between mass jumps | 90Zr: 0.01s, 204Pb: 0.01s, 206Pb: 0.15s, 207Pb: 0.12s, 208Pb: 0.1s, 232Th: 0.1s, 235U: 0.01s, 238U: 0.12s |
| Total integration time per output datapoint | 0.62s |
| 'Sensitivity' as useful yield (% , element) | 0.2% U |
| ICP-MS Dead time (ns) | 40 ns |
| Data Processing | |
| Gas blank | 27 second on-peak zero subtracted |
| Calibration strategy | Plesovice used as primary reference material, GHB and FC-1 used as secondaries/validation |
| Reference Material info | Plesovice (Slama et al. 2008) GHB (Eddy et al. 2016) FC-1 (Paces and Miller (1993)) |
| Data processing package used / Correction for LIEF | <i>lolite</i> (<i>U_Pb_Geochron4</i> and <i>VisualAge</i> DRS) and in-house Matlab algorithm (cf main text) |
| Mass discrimination | NIST612 used for initial mass bias correction during autotuning, then 207Pb/206Pb and 206Pb/238U normalised to reference material |
| Common-Pb correction, composition and uncertainty | No common-Pb correction applied to the data. |
| Uncertainty level & propagation | Ages are quoted at 2s absolute, propagation is by quadratic addition. |
| Quality control / Validation | Cf Table 2 |

Table 2: Zircon reference material used in this study and their TIMS ages, and measured ages with our method at the University of Washington (* = 206Pb/238U ages, * = 207Pb/206Pb ages; uncertainties are systematic uncertainty).

| | 206Pb*/238U age (Ma, $\pm 2\sigma$) | 206Pb*/207Pb* age (Ma, $\pm 2\sigma$) | Technique | Reference | Age measured with our method over multiple sessions (Ma, $\pm 2\sigma$) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|--|
| FCT (Fish Canyon Tuff) | 28.478 \pm 0.024 | N/A | ID-TIMS | Schmitz and Bowring (2001) | 28.3 \pm 0.1 (n=82, MSWD=1.7) ⁺ |
| GHB | 48.205 \pm 0.060 | N/A | CA-ID-TIMS | Eddy et al. (2016) | 47.6 \pm 0.1 (n=325, MSWD=0.9) ⁺ |
| 9435 | 55.5 \pm 0.08 | N/A | ID-TIMS | Klepeis et al. (1998) | 56.9 \pm 0.3 (n=63, MSWD=0.8) ⁺ |
| Plešovice | 337.1 \pm 0.2 | 339.3 \pm 0.3 | ID-TIMS | Sláma et al. (2008), Horstwood et al. (2016) | N/A |
| Temora2 | 416.78 \pm 0.33 | 420.13 \pm 0.30 | ID-TIMS & CA-TIMS | Black et al. (2004), Mattinson (2010) | 415.5 \pm 1.6 (n=78, MSWD=1.8) ⁺ |
| R33 | 419.3 \pm 0.4 | 422.37 \pm 0.36 | ID-TIMS & CA-TIMS | Black et al. (2004), Mattinson (2010) | 415.4 \pm 0.9 (n=212, MSWD=1.2) ⁺ |
| 91500 | 1,062.4 \pm 1.9 | 1,065.4 \pm 0.6 | ID-TIMS | Wiedenbeck et al. (1995) | 1058 \pm 4 (n=92, MSWD=1.8) ⁺ |
| FC-1 | 1,099.5 \pm 0.33 | 1,099.0 \pm 0.16 | ID-TIMS | Paces and Miller (1993) | 1114 \pm 2 (n=270, MSWD=0.6) ⁺ |
| Oracle | 1,436.2 \pm 1.3 | 1,437.4 \pm 0.77 | CA-TIMS | Bowring (Communication in Pullen et al., 2018) | 1430 \pm 5 (n=60, MSWD=0.9) [*] |
| TanBra | 2,507.8 \pm 1.5 | 2,512.24 \pm 0.71 | CA-TIMS | Pecha (Communication in Pullen et al., 2018) | 2503 \pm 5 (n=60, MSWD=1.3) [*] |
| OG1 | 3,440.7 \pm 3.2 | 3,465.4 \pm 0.6 | ID-TIMS | Stern et al. (2009) | 3458 \pm 3 (n=61, MSWD=0.7) [*] |

Table 3: Total systematic uncertainties obtained with our method at the University of Washington. These uncertainties are for isotopic ratios not for ages (X% of a ratio does not equal X% of an age due to the non-linearity of the age equation).

| | Uncertainty in Plesovice Std, 2s (in %) | Uncertainty in Decay constants, 2s (in %) | long-term excess variance in FC1 and OG1 reference material, 2s (in %) | Total systematic uncertainty, 2s (in %) |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| reference | Horstwood et al., 2016 | Mattinson, 1987 | here | |
| 206Pb/238U ratio | 0.034 | 0.16 | 2.66 | 2.67 |
| 207Pb/206Pb ratio | 0.027 | 0.26 | 1.14 | 1.17 |

2. Operating conditions for apatite U-Pb and AFT dating

| U-Pb apatite analyses | |
|--|---|
| Laboratory & Sample Preparation | |
| Laboratory name | GeOHeLiS Analytical Platform, Géosciences Rennes/OSUR, Univ. Rennes |
| Sample type/mineral | Detritic |
| Sample preparation | Conventional mineral separation, 1 inch resin mount, 1 μm polish to finish |
| Laser ablation system | |
| Make, Model & type | ESI NWR193UC, Excimer |
| Ablation cell | ESI NWR TwoVol2 |
| Laser wavelength | 193 nm |
| Pulse width | < 5 ns |
| Fluence | 5 J/cm ² |
| Repetition rate | 7 Hz |
| Spot size | 30 μm (round spot) |
| Sampling mode / pattern | Single spot |
| Carrier gas | 100% He, Ar make-up gas and N ₂ (3 ml/mn) combined using in-house smoothing device |
| Background collection | 10 seconds |
| Ablation duration | 30 seconds |
| Wash-out delay | 10 seconds |
| Cell carrier gas flow (He) | 0.75 l/min |
| ICP-MS Instrument | |
| Make, Model & type | Agilent 7700x, Q-ICP-MS |
| Sample introduction | Via conventional tubing |
| RF power | 1350W |
| Sampler, skimmer cones | Ni |
| Extraction lenses | X type |
| Make-up gas flow (Ar) | 0.80 l/min |
| Detection system | Single collector secondary electron multiplier |
| Data acquisition protocol | Time-resolved analysis |
| Scanning mode | Peak hopping, one point per peak |
| Detector mode | Pulse counting, dead time correction applied, and analog mode when signal intensity > ~ 10 ⁶ cps |
| Masses measured | ³⁵ Cl, ⁴³ Ca, ⁸⁶ Sr, ⁸⁹ Y, ¹³⁹ La, ¹⁴⁰ Ce, ¹⁴¹ Pr, ¹⁴⁶ Nd, ¹⁴⁷ Sm, ¹⁵³ Eu, ¹⁵⁷ Gd, ¹⁵⁹ Tb, ¹⁶³ Dy, ¹⁶⁵ Ho, ¹⁶⁶ Er, ¹⁶⁹ Tm, ¹⁷² Yb, ¹⁷⁵ Lu, ²⁰⁴ (Hg + Pb), ²⁰⁶ Pb, ²⁰⁷ Pb, ²⁰⁸ Pb, ²³² Th, ²³⁸ U |
| Integration time per peak | 10-30 ms |
| Sensitivity / Efficiency | 28000 cps/ppm Pb (50 μm, 10Hz) |
| Dwell time per isotope | 5-70 ms depending on the masses |
| Data Processing | |
| Gas blank | 20 seconds on-peak |
| Calibration strategy | NIST 612 and Durango apatite for AFT dating (Cogné et al., 2020) Madagascar apatite used as primary reference material, Durango and McClure apatites used as secondary reference material (quality control) for U-Pb dating |
| Reference Material info | Madagascar (Thomson et al. 2012) Durango (McDowell et al. 2005) McClure (Schoene and Bowring 2006) |
| Data processing package used | Iolite (Paton et al. 2011), Trace_ElementsFTD (Woodhead et al., 2007, Cogné et al., 2020), VizualAge_UcomPbine (Chew et al. 2014) |
| Quality control / Validation | Durango: Weighted average ²⁰⁷ Pb corrected age = 32.08 ± 0.65 Ma (N = 135; MSWD = 0.77) McClure: Weighted average ²⁰⁷ Pb corrected age = 522.9 ± 4.5 Ma (N = 75; MSWD = 0.43) |

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Appendix 4: Data tables Chapter 6

Reference: *Manuscript in preparation.*

Supplementary Table 1

All paleomagnetic data from this study and Westerweel et al. (2019). Samples are ordered per site and then per locality.

| site | Coordinates (Lat/Lon) | sample | Line or Plane | anchored | Demag type | nb points | step min | step max | Dec IS | inc IS | Dec TC | inc TC | mad value | bedding (str/dip) |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| SW09 | 21.666517/94.134201 | 205W0901B | L | y | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 162.6 | 42.9 | 138.6 | 4.9 | 13.1 | 007/60 |
| (Kabaw Fm.) | | 205W0902B | L | y | F | 4 | 300 | 400 | 181.7 | 30.8 | 157.1 | 11.3 | 14.6 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0903A | L | y | D | 6 | 250 | 400 | 194.5 | 17.1 | 175.1 | 15.4 | 12.6 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0904A | L | y | D | 4 | 340 | 430 | 193.1 | 41.5 | 150.8 | 24.1 | 4.8 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0905A | L | y | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 182.4 | 37.3 | 151.5 | 14.8 | 6.1 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0906A | L | y | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 196.2 | 43.2 | 149.9 | 26.8 | 8.4 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0907A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 189.1 | 56.2 | 134.5 | 26.1 | 9.6 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0908A | L | y | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 184.7 | 68.5 | 120.7 | 27.1 | 9.3 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0909A | L | y | D | 4 | 340 | 430 | 160 | 32.7 | 145.3 | -3.1 | 11.8 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0911A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 179.7 | 28.4 | 158.4 | 8.6 | 7 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0912A | L | y | D | 3 | 280 | 340 | 195.8 | 0.1 | 191 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0913A | L | y | D | 8 | 250 | 460 | 186.3 | 41.2 | 149.1 | 19.3 | 8.5 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0914A | L | y | D | 6 | 250 | 400 | 179.8 | 40.2 | 147.9 | 14.3 | 9.3 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0915A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 182.1 | 43 | 146.1 | 17.2 | 5.8 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0917A | L | y | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 193.9 | 65.3 | 124.9 | 30.1 | 7.2 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0919A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 205.3 | 51 | 142.5 | 34.5 | 13.9 | 007/60 |
| | | 205W0920A | L | y | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 182.8 | 32.2 | 156.3 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 007/60 |

| site | Coordinates (Lat/Lon) | sample | Line or Plane | anchored | Demag type | nb points | step min | step max | Dec IS | inc IS | Dec TC | inc TC | mad value | bedding (str/dip) |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| MY03 | 24.030340°/95.438240 | 16MY0301B | L | y | F | 4 | 18 | 25 | 62.4 | 2.2 | 62.4 | 2.2 | 8.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0302B | L | y | F | 5 | 13 | 25 | 88.8 | -10.5 | 88.8 | -10.5 | 12.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0303B | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 62.1 | -20.3 | 62.1 | -20.3 | 7.4 | 000/00 |
| MY40 | 24.022293°/95.434653 | 17MY4009A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 75.4 | 17.4 | 75.4 | 17.4 | 1.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4010A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 62.3 | 19.2 | 62.3 | 19.2 | 1.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4011A | L | y | D | 7 | 320 | 560 | 51.7 | 21.5 | 51.7 | 21.5 | 2.5 | 000/00 |
| MY04 | 24.024110°/95.437910 | 16MY0406A | L | y | F | 4 | 18 | 25 | 57.1 | 9.2 | 57.1 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0403A | L | y | F | 12 | 15 | 60 | 62.7 | -2.4 | 62.7 | -2.4 | 4.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0403B | L | y | D | 8 | 330 | 590 | 60.6 | -4.1 | 60.6 | -4.1 | 2.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0406B | f | n | D | 4 | 380 | 490 | 48.5 | 2.9 | 48.5 | 2.9 | 19.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY0402A | L | y | F | 8 | 35 | 80 | 68 | 14 | 68 | 14 | 2.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY0405A | L | y | F | 9 | 35 | 100 | 71 | 1.9 | 71 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY0406A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 71.2 | 8.5 | 71.2 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY0411A | L | n | D | 6 | 450 | 620 | 79.4 | 10 | 79.4 | 10 | 6.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY0403A | P | y | D | 10 | 130 | 490 | 327.2 | -29.1 | 327.2 | -29.1 | 8.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY0404A | P | y | D | 6 | 130 | 320 | 340.5 | -35.8 | 340.5 | -35.8 | 12.6 | 000/00 |
| | | MY05 | 24.019300°/95.437490 | 16MY0501B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 600 | 61.2 | 4.1 | 61.2 | 4.1 |
| 16MY0503A | L | | | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 54.2 | 12.7 | 54.2 | 12.7 | 6.6 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0504B | L | | | y | F | 7 | 20 | 45 | 54.8 | 5.7 | 54.8 | 5.7 | 4 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0506B | L | | | y | F | 6 | 10 | 30 | 70.3 | -2.3 | 70.3 | -2.3 | 1.3 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0507A | L | | | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 65.3 | 6.4 | 65.3 | 6.4 | 12.9 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0508B | L | y | F | 5 | 25 | 45 | 52.3 | 3.3 | 52.3 | 3.3 | 6.7 | 000/00 | | |
| MY39 | 24.019073°/95.436950 | 17MY3903A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 34.7 | 4.4 | 34.7 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3904A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 62.6 | 7.2 | 62.6 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3901B | f | n | F | 8 | 18 | 35 | 61 | 9.5 | 61 | 9.5 | 5.7 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3905B | f | n | F | 8 | 18 | 35 | 40.4 | -0.2 | 40.4 | -0.2 | 11 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3910A | f | n | F | 7 | 18 | 35 | 71.3 | 15.1 | 71.3 | 15.1 | 8.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3912B | f | n | F | 6 | 15 | 28 | 52.3 | 6.2 | 52.3 | 6.2 | 16.6 | 000/00 |
| MY17 | 24.412910°/95.759890 | 16MY1701B | L | y | D | 10 | 360 | 660 | 75.3 | -15.7 | 75.3 | -15.7 | 2.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1703B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 73.4 | -8.9 | 73.4 | -8.9 | 1.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1704B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 81.3 | -25.3 | 81.3 | -25.3 | 4.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1706B | L | y | D | 8 | 360 | 620 | 66.4 | -20.8 | 66.4 | -20.8 | 4.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1708B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 70.9 | -17.5 | 70.9 | -17.5 | 5.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1710B | L | y | F | 7 | 18 | 40 | 71.8 | -21.5 | 71.8 | -21.5 | 3.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1711A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 80.6 | -0.5 | 80.6 | -0.5 | 3.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1702A | L | y | F | 8 | 30 | 100 | 66.9 | -17.1 | 66.9 | -17.1 | 7.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1705A | L | y | F | 10 | 20 | 100 | 78.6 | -18.5 | 78.6 | -18.5 | 2.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1707B | L | y | F | 10 | 20 | 100 | 71.8 | -22.2 | 71.8 | -22.2 | 4.3 | 000/00 |
| 16MY1709A | L | y | F | 10 | 20 | 100 | 71.1 | -10.5 | 71.1 | -10.5 | 5.5 | 000/00 | | |
| MY18 | 24.417580°/95.761910 | 16MY1807A | L | y | F | 9 | 15 | 60 | 87.9 | -4.4 | 87.9 | -4.4 | 10.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1802A | L | y | D | 3 | 400 | 490 | 77.8 | -22.9 | 77.8 | -22.9 | 1.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1803B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 62 | -38.7 | 62 | -38.7 | 3.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1805A | L | y | F | 7 | 40 | 120 | 86 | -22.3 | 86 | -22.3 | 3.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1808B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 85.5 | 0.5 | 85.5 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1801A | f | n | F | 8 | 25 | 60 | 84.6 | -9.8 | 84.6 | -9.8 | 17 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1803A | f | n | F | 5 | 30 | 50 | 68.5 | -22.3 | 68.5 | -22.3 | 7.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1806A | f | n | F | 7 | 20 | 40 | 85.1 | -4.9 | 85.1 | -4.9 | 14.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1809A | f | n | F | 7 | 20 | 45 | 92 | -12 | 92 | -12 | 11.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1802A | P | y | D | 9 | 170 | 490 | 134.5 | 52.8 | 134.5 | 52.8 | 5.8 | 000/00 |
| MY19 | 24.431460°/95.736430 | 16MY1901A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 79.2 | -41.8 | 79.2 | -41.8 | 6.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1903A | L | y | D | 4 | 450 | 560 | 69.7 | -50 | 69.7 | -50 | 13.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1903B | L | y | F | 10 | 28 | 90 | 77.4 | -35.6 | 77.4 | -35.6 | 6.7 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1904A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 78.7 | -45.9 | 78.7 | -45.9 | 11.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1906A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 69 | -38.5 | 69 | -38.5 | 4 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1906B | L | y | F | 4 | 18 | 25 | 63.4 | -40.1 | 63.4 | -40.1 | 2 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1902B | L | y | F | 9 | 25 | 65 | 69.5 | -40.3 | 69.5 | -40.3 | 3.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1905A | L | y | F | 11 | 23 | 70 | 69.6 | -39.9 | 69.6 | -39.9 | 4 | 000/00 |
| MY26 | 24.445540°/95.814340 | 16MY2601A | L | y | D | 6 | 560 | 680 | 72.6 | -0.6 | 72.6 | -0.6 | 5.7 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY2602B | f | n | F | 6 | 13 | 25 | 66.2 | 8.1 | 66.2 | 8.1 | 11.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY2702B | P | y | F | 9 | 5 | 25 | 140.3 | 38.7 | 140.3 | 38.7 | 11 | 000/00 |
| MY27 | 24.455140°/95.815750 | 16MY2701B | L | y | F | 7 | 40 | 70 | 52.1 | 13.9 | 52.1 | 13.9 | 6.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY2704A | L | y | D | 3 | 360 | 450 | 44.8 | 5.3 | 44.8 | 5.3 | 14.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY2705B | P | y | F | 6 | 8 | 30 | 136.9 | 16.5 | 136.9 | 16.5 | 10.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY2707A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 332.8 | -29.4 | 332.8 | -29.4 | 9.9 | 000/00 |
| MY46 | 24.440472°/95.809454 | 17MY4606A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 54.9 | -19.2 | 54.9 | -19.2 | 8.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4607A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 50.9 | 8.7 | 50.9 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4608A | P | y | D | 9 | 210 | 490 | 175.5 | -78.4 | 175.5 | -78.4 | 18.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4606A | P | y | D | 11 | 130 | 560 | 97.9 | 64.1 | 97.9 | 64.1 | 13.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4613A | P | y | D | 5 | 130 | 290 | 149.7 | -15 | 149.7 | -15 | 13.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4613B | P | y | F | 8 | 3 | 20 | 71.4 | 67.5 | 71.4 | 67.5 | 22.5 | 000/00 |
| MY48 | 24.424850°/95.757696 | 17MY4801A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 115 | -32.5 | 115 | -32.5 | 5.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4803A | L | y | D | 7 | 320 | 560 | 104.8 | -9.8 | 104.8 | -9.8 | 5.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4805A | L | y | D | 4 | 350 | 490 | 120.7 | -3.3 | 120.7 | -3.3 | 14.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4806A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 115.7 | -25.4 | 115.7 | -25.4 | 3.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4807A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 112.4 | -21 | 112.4 | -21 | 4.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4809A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 124.6 | -25.8 | 124.6 | -25.8 | 8.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4810A | P | y | D | 11 | 130 | 530 | 22.5 | -9.1 | 22.5 | -9.1 | 8.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4802A | P | y | F | 11 | 10 | 40 | 204.4 | 47 | 204.4 | 47 | 13.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY4808A | P | y | F | 15 | 8 | 60 | 220.4 | -20.4 | 220.4 | -20.4 | 13.8 | 000/00 |
| | | MY07 | 23.970720°/95.761430 | 16MY0701A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 62.3 | -14.4 | 62.3 | -14.4 |
| 16MY0701B | L | | | y | F | 8 | 20 | 50 | 61 | -6.4 | 61 | -6.4 | 2.5 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0702A | L | | | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 59.8 | -1.3 | 59.8 | -1.3 | 3.3 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0703A | L | | | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 67.3 | 1.2 | 67.3 | 1.2 | 3 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0704A | L | | | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 65.7 | 8.7 | 65.7 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0704B | L | | | y | F | 8 | 20 | 55 | 65.1 | 16.2 | 65.1 | 16.2 | 9.5 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0705A | L | | | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 68.7 | 12.2 | 68.7 | 12.2 | 0.9 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0707A | L | | | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 64.7 | 2.3 | 64.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 000/00 |
| 16MY0706A | L | | | y | F | 9 | 30 | 70 | 70.1 | 2.3 | 70.1 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 000/00 |
| 17MY0701A | L | | | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 73.5 | -5.4 | 73.5 | -5.4 | 1.2 | 000/00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| | | 17MY0702A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 74.9 | 7.8 | 74.9 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY0703A | P | y | D | 11 | 130 | 530 | 343.3 | -6.2 | 343.3 | -6.2 | 13.9 | 000/00 |
| MY08 | 23.927640/95.709470 | 16MY0801B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 123.1 | 35.8 | 123.1 | 35.8 | 0.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0802B | L | y | D | 6 | 410 | 600 | 93.9 | 40.9 | 93.9 | 40.9 | 2.7 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0803B | L | y | D | 3 | 530 | 590 | 95.8 | 28.3 | 95.8 | 28.3 | 1.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0804B | L | y | F | 3 | 18 | 25 | 106.5 | 30.9 | 106.5 | 30.9 | 0.7 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0805B | L | y | D | 3 | 530 | 590 | 88.4 | 28.4 | 88.4 | 28.4 | 1.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0806B | L | y | F | 8 | 20 | 50 | 100.8 | 24.3 | 100.8 | 24.3 | 5.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY0807A | L | y | F | 9 | 20 | 70 | 117.6 | 40.3 | 117.6 | 40.3 | 0.9 | 000/00 |
| MY10 | 23.860780/95.603970 | 16MY1001B | L | y | F | 7 | 15 | 45 | 108.8 | 56.7 | 118.2 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 040/51 |
| | | 16MY1002B | L | y | F | 13 | 10 | 70 | 99.8 | 62.5 | 115.8 | 14.2 | 1.3 | 040/51 |
| | | 16MY1003B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 590 | 88.7 | 20.1 | 88.9 | -19.7 | 1.7 | 040/51 |
| | | 16MY1004B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 590 | 83.4 | 42.9 | 97.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 040/51 |
| | | 16MY1005B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 590 | 81 | 43.8 | 96.7 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 040/51 |
| | | 16MY1007B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 590 | 88 | 47.1 | 102.6 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 040/51 |
| | | 16MY1008B | L | y | F | 8 | 15 | 70 | 102.1 | 50.6 | 112.5 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 040/51 |
| MY11 | 23.863960/95.606060 | 16MY1101A | L | y | F | 4 | 15 | 25 | 98.6 | 54 | 111.1 | 16.3 | 0.4 | 040/41 |
| | | 16MY1102B | L | y | D | 4 | 450 | 560 | 112.6 | 36.9 | 116.1 | -2.8 | 1.5 | 040/41 |
| | | 16MY1103B | L | y | D | 3 | 530 | 600 | 103.2 | 38.1 | 109.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 040/41 |
| | | 16MY1104B | L | y | F | 5 | 15 | 30 | 101.1 | 38.6 | 107.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 040/41 |
| | | 16MY1105B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 108.7 | 44.7 | 114.8 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 040/41 |
| | | 16MY1107A | L | n | F | 10 | 13 | 40 | 82.3 | 40.8 | 95.3 | 9 | 3.8 | 040/41 |
| | | 16MY1107B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 94.3 | 39.7 | 103.1 | 4 | 2.4 | 040/41 |
| | | 16MY1108B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 95.3 | 40.4 | 104 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 040/41 |
| MY12 | 23.840420/95.549490 | 16MY1201A | L | y | D | 11 | 360 | 680 | 64.2 | 50.3 | 64.2 | 50.3 | 1.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1202A | L | y | F | 3 | 40 | 50 | 53.2 | 47.7 | 53.2 | 47.7 | 1.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1203A | L | y | D | 11 | 360 | 680 | 73.7 | 40.7 | 73.7 | 40.7 | 1.7 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1204A | L | y | F | 3 | 80 | 120 | 70.4 | 47.2 | 70.4 | 47.2 | 0.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1205A | L | y | D | 11 | 360 | 680 | 59.3 | 41 | 59.3 | 41 | 1.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1206A | L | y | F | 4 | 60 | 120 | 52 | 32.7 | 52 | 32.7 | 0.6 | 000/00 |
| MY15 | 23.853420/95.586300 | 16MY1502B | L | y | F | 9 | 13 | 45 | 88.4 | 28.8 | 88.4 | 28.8 | 1.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1504B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 105 | 28.8 | 105 | 28.8 | 2.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1505B | L | y | F | 11 | 15 | 55 | 96.6 | 15.3 | 96.6 | 15.3 | 1.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1506A | L | y | D | 10 | 360 | 490 | 104.8 | -7.4 | 104.8 | -7.4 | 1.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1506B | L | y | F | 6 | 13 | 25 | 108.8 | -4.6 | 108.8 | -4.6 | 0.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1508B | L | y | D | 13 | 400 | 590 | 110 | -5.8 | 110 | -5.8 | 0.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 16MY1509B | P | y | D | 12 | 170 | 570 | 355.5 | -34.9 | 355.5 | -34.9 | 8.8 | 000/00 |
| MY34 | 23.878841/95.703966 | 17MY3401A | L | n | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 98.1 | -9.8 | 9.5 | -78.7 | 8.8 | 020/82 |
| | | 17MY3402A | L | n | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 76.4 | -41.7 | 324.8 | -45.4 | 8.2 | 020/82 |
| | | 17MY3404A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 80.5 | -23.4 | 346.9 | -58.3 | 7.2 | 020/82 |
| | | 17MY3406A | L | n | D | 3 | 290 | 350 | 79.3 | -14.1 | 5 | -59.9 | 8.7 | 020/82 |
| | | 17MY3407A | L | n | D | 6 | 320 | 530 | 62.1 | -34.3 | 341.1 | -39.3 | 10.5 | 020/82 |
| | | 17MY3408A | L | n | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 109.7 | -34.1 | 288.8 | -63.9 | 9.6 | 020/82 |
| | | 17MY3409A | L | n | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 81.3 | -44 | 318.9 | -46.5 | 4 | 020/82 |
| | | 17MY3410A | L | n | D | 3 | 290 | 350 | 79.8 | -33.7 | 331.9 | -52.5 | 6.2 | 020/82 |
| | | 17MY3411A | L | n | D | 3 | 290 | 350 | 80.1 | -32.8 | 332.9 | -53.2 | 2.6 | 020/82 |
| | | 17MY3412A | L | n | D | 3 | 290 | 350 | 73.4 | -18.9 | 358.3 | -53.4 | 11.6 | 020/82 |
| | | 17MY3413A | L | n | D | 3 | 290 | 350 | 71.9 | -30.6 | 341.4 | -48.4 | 1.5 | 020/82 |
| MY35 | 23.922660/95.712390 | 17MY3501A | L | y | F | 8 | 30 | 80 | 147.2 | 37.7 | 147.2 | 37.7 | 0.7 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3502A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 155.1 | 11.4 | 155.1 | 11.4 | 7.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3504A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 126.2 | -60.5 | 126.2 | -60.5 | 2.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3505A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 249.9 | 61.3 | 249.9 | 61.3 | 2.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3506A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 50.2 | 12.3 | 50.2 | 12.3 | 5.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3507A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 257.8 | -20 | 257.8 | -20 | 3 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3508B | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 118.6 | 26.6 | 118.6 | 26.6 | 1.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3509A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 67.3 | 33.1 | 67.3 | 33.1 | 5.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3510A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 342 | -13.9 | 342 | -13.9 | 1.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3511A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 83.2 | 18.3 | 83.2 | 18.3 | 4.6 | 000/00 |
| MY37 | 23.851902/95.590906 | 17MY3701A | P | y | D | 13 | 130 | 590 | 26.5 | -34.3 | 82.7 | -24.5 | 8 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3702A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 24.4 | -36.3 | 85.1 | -26 | 12 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3704A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 208.7 | 34.5 | 262.7 | 22.6 | 18.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3705A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 212.5 | 13.3 | 240.2 | 18.6 | 5.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3706A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 206.1 | 27.5 | 255.2 | 25.2 | 5.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3708A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 100.2 | 48.1 | 352.7 | 39.7 | 2.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3709A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 108.7 | 38.9 | 357.8 | 50.2 | 0.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3713A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 118.1 | 30.2 | 0.8 | 61.7 | 1.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3703A | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 90.4 | 34.6 | 12.5 | 39.1 | 1.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3707A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 258.9 | 50.5 | 285.1 | -10.1 | 8.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3710A | P | y | D | 11 | 130 | 530 | 57 | -53.3 | 103 | -3.5 | 8.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3711A | P | y | D | 13 | 130 | 590 | 197 | -6 | 216.2 | 30.4 | 13.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3712A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 196.5 | -2 | 220.7 | 31.9 | 4.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3714A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 186.4 | -16.2 | 200.5 | 36.6 | 8.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3703B | L | y | F | 10 | 20 | 50 | 87.4 | 32.3 | 16.2 | 37.2 | 0.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3707B | L | y | F | 7 | 20 | 40 | 89.7 | 44.9 | 0.7 | 35 | 5.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3710B | P | y | F | 11 | 3 | 28 | 46.7 | -43.7 | 92.4 | -8.8 | 6.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3711B | P | y | F | 10 | 3 | 25 | 238.7 | 15.2 | 246.1 | -6.2 | 4.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3712B | P | y | F | 10 | 3 | 25 | 230.2 | 28.5 | 257.7 | 4 | 3.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3714B | P | y | F | 9 | 3 | 23 | 236 | 37.1 | 267 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 000/00 |
| MY38 | 23.853420/95.586300 | 17MY3801A | L | y | F | 6 | 20 | 35 | 90.2 | -0.1 | 90.2 | -0.1 | 4.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3804A | P | y | D | 9 | 250 | 560 | 355.3 | -44.8 | 355.3 | -44.8 | 6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3805A | P | y | D | 11 | 170 | 560 | 6.9 | -38.8 | 6.9 | -38.8 | 7 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3808A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 97.7 | 10.3 | 97.7 | 10.3 | 3 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3809A | P | y | D | 10 | 210 | 560 | 356 | -51 | 356 | -51 | 7.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3810A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 96.6 | 0.6 | 96.6 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3811A | L | y | D | 8 | 320 | 590 | 104.6 | -1.3 | 104.6 | -1.3 | 1.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3802A | P | y | D | 12 | 170 | 590 | 23.1 | -42.5 | 23.1 | -42.5 | 5.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3807A | P | y | D | 10 | 210 | 560 | 153.4 | -66.1 | 153.4 | -66.1 | 8.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3802B | P | y | F | 9 | 3 | 23 | 17.4 | -42.1 | 17.4 | -42.1 | 3.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 17MY3807B | P | y | F | 9 | 3 | 23 | 358.1 | -42.8 | 358.1 | -42.8 | 9.8 | 000/00 |
| MY22 | 24.522140/95.691800 | 16MY2201A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 32.5 | -51.7 | 29.5 | 13 | 2.3 | 115/65 |
| </ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------|
| | | 16MY2203A | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 25.2 | -33.2 | 25.2 | 31.8 | 5.5 | 115/65 |
| | | 16MY2205B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 600 | 39.4 | -41.3 | 36.6 | 22.3 | 1.9 | 115/65 |
| | | 16MY2206B | L | y | D | 5 | 450 | 590 | 38.4 | -38.4 | 36.5 | 25.2 | 3.6 | 115/65 |
| | | 16MY2207B | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 590 | 50.1 | -53 | 39.7 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 115/65 |
| | | 16MY2204A | P | y | F | 9 | 20 | 50 | 120.9 | 11.1 | 127.2 | -1.2 | 5.9 | 115/65 |
| | | 16MY2208A | P | y | F | 13 | 10 | 50 | 116.6 | 12.4 | 126.5 | 3.2 | 6.8 | 115/65 |
| MY23 | 24.514070*/95.663900 | 16MY2301B | L | y | D | 9 | 290 | 570 | 50.7 | -34.3 | 63.6 | 21.5 | 2.5 | 210/97 |
| | | 16MY2303A | L | y | D | 10 | 250 | 570 | 53.5 | -28.1 | 57.1 | 24.5 | 4.9 | 210/97 |
| | | 16MY2304A | L | y | D | 9 | 250 | 560 | 45.7 | -37.1 | 66.2 | 17.2 | 2.2 | 210/97 |
| | | 16MY2305A | L | n | D | 10 | 250 | 590 | 43 | -32.9 | 61.7 | 15.2 | 2.8 | 210/97 |
| | | 16MY2308A | L | y | F | 13 | 30 | 120 | 48.6 | -31.8 | 60.8 | 20 | 0.5 | 210/97 |
| | | 16MY2309B | L | y | D | 9 | 290 | 590 | 50.9 | -29.5 | 58.4 | 22.2 | 3.5 | 210/97 |
| | | 16MY2310B | L | y | D | 9 | 290 | 570 | 48.6 | -34.6 | 63.7 | 19.8 | 1.6 | 210/97 |
| | | 16MY2302A | L | y | F | 4 | 50 | 80 | 47.5 | -27.3 | 55.9 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 210/97 |
| | | 16MY2306A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 120 | 49.3 | -32.4 | 61.5 | 20.5 | 0.6 | 210/97 |
| | | 16MY2307A | L | y | F | 7 | 35 | 110 | 48.1 | -28.5 | 57.3 | 19.7 | 1.4 | 210/97 |
| MY24 | 24.510480*/95.665540 | 16MY2405A | L | y | F | 5 | 15 | 65 | 22.2 | -50.6 | 75.4 | 15 | 0.7 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2408A | L | y | F | 6 | 20 | 90 | 23.9 | -45.4 | 70 | 14.5 | 0.9 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2410A | L | y | F | 7 | 15 | 80 | 27.1 | -47.7 | 71.6 | 17.3 | 0.1 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2401A | L | y | D | 3 | 450 | 530 | 9.7 | -39.7 | 68.9 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2402A | L | y | D | 4 | 360 | 490 | 18.6 | -47.2 | 72.9 | 11.7 | 5.2 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2403A | L | y | D | 9 | 250 | 530 | 44.9 | -52.5 | 75 | 29.2 | 2.7 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2403B | L | y | F | 5 | 20 | 40 | 42.6 | -44.6 | 66.2 | 27.2 | 3.5 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2404A | L | y | D | 4 | 400 | 530 | 29.3 | -43.5 | 66.9 | 17.6 | 3.9 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2407A | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 27.8 | -48.5 | 72.2 | 17.9 | 2.8 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2409A | L | y | D | 10 | 360 | 660 | 24.4 | -45.6 | 70 | 14.9 | 0.7 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2409B | L | y | F | 12 | 20 | 140 | 22.5 | -43.7 | 68.7 | 13 | 1.2 | 207/113 |
| | | 16MY2406A | L | y | D | 4 | 410 | 530 | 23.2 | -42.9 | 67.7 | 13.2 | 2.3 | 207/113 |
| MY25 | 24.539590*/95.676960 | 16MY2502A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 49.6 | -14.8 | 47.9 | -1.3 | 2 | 098/18 |
| | | 16MY2503B | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 56.7 | -16.3 | 54.3 | -4.2 | 3.6 | 098/18 |
| | | 16MY2505A | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 51.4 | -26.1 | 47.2 | -12.7 | 4 | 098/18 |
| | | 16MY2506A | L | y | N | 8 | 350 | 650 | 61.8 | -15.8 | 59.2 | -4.9 | 2 | 098/18 |
| | | 16MY2508A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 65.5 | -21.5 | 61 | -11.4 | 1.2 | 098/18 |
| | | 16MY2510A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 52.3 | -25.1 | 48.2 | -11.8 | 2.8 | 098/18 |
| | | 16MY2501A | L | y | F | 10 | 15 | 50 | 46.7 | -12 | 45.7 | 2.1 | 9.8 | 098/18 |
| | | 16MY2504A | L | y | F | 10 | 15 | 70 | 52.3 | -10.4 | 51.4 | 2.5 | 5 | 098/18 |
| | | 16MY2507A | L | y | F | 9 | 20 | 80 | 59.6 | -17 | 56.8 | -5.6 | 1.7 | 098/18 |
| | | 16MY2509B | L | y | F | 5 | 15 | 30 | 42 | -10.7 | 41.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 098/18 |
| MY41 | 24.509810*/95.664831 | 17MY4101A | L | y | D | 4 | 400 | 530 | 29.4 | -53.9 | 84.3 | 17.5 | 5.9 | 213/114 |
| | | 17MY4103A | L | y | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 28.3 | -50.6 | 81.3 | 15.8 | 3.1 | 213/114 |
| | | 17MY4104A | L | y | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 25.6 | -52 | 83.2 | 14.7 | 5.5 | 213/114 |
| | | 17MY4105A | L | y | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 25.7 | -44.7 | 76.2 | 12.2 | 3.9 | 213/114 |
| | | 17MY4106A | L | y | F | 10 | 30 | 100 | 33.2 | -44.9 | 74.6 | 17.2 | 4.7 | 213/114 |
| | | 17MY4107A | L | y | D | 4 | 320 | 450 | 36.9 | -47.8 | 76.8 | 20.5 | 7 | 213/114 |
| | | 17MY4109A | L | y | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 21.7 | -42.9 | 75.7 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 213/114 |
| | | 17MY4110A | L | y | D | 4 | 320 | 450 | 13.9 | -54.2 | 88.2 | 9.2 | 12.9 | 213/114 |
| | | 17MY4111A | L | y | D | 3 | 400 | 490 | 18.3 | -48.8 | 82.1 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 213/114 |
| | | 17MY4112A | L | y | D | 5 | 320 | 490 | 34.6 | -46.5 | 75.9 | 18.6 | 8.2 | 213/114 |
| | | 17MY4114A | L | y | D | 7 | 320 | 560 | 29.1 | -45.6 | 76.1 | 14.7 | 7.4 | 213/114 |
| MY42 | 24.513537*/95.664268 | 17MY4201A | L | n | D | 7 | 290 | 530 | 36.2 | -38 | 66.8 | 9.6 | 4.7 | 210/97 |
| | | 17MY4202A | L | n | D | 7 | 290 | 530 | 37.6 | -39 | 67.8 | 10.7 | 3.3 | 210/97 |
| | | 17MY4204A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 37.7 | -42.7 | 71.6 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 210/97 |
| | | 17MY4205A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 31.6 | -42.4 | 71.5 | 6.3 | 2.7 | 210/97 |
| | | 17MY4207A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 31.4 | -43.5 | 72.6 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 210/97 |
| | | 17MY4208A | L | n | D | 7 | 290 | 530 | 35.7 | -41.9 | 70.8 | 9.4 | 2.6 | 210/97 |
| | | 17MY4209A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 31.8 | -42.5 | 71.6 | 6.5 | 5 | 210/97 |
| | | 17MY4210A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 50.1 | -44.9 | 74.7 | 19.6 | 4.6 | 210/97 |
| | | 17MY4211A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 31.8 | -39 | 68 | 6.3 | 4 | 210/97 |
| | | 17MY4203A | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 490 | 37.7 | -40.4 | 69.3 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 210/97 |
| MY43 | 24.546611*/95.669812 | 17MY4301A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 54.1 | -17 | 44.1 | -24 | 1.1 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4302A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 54.6 | -14.3 | 46 | -21.8 | 1.5 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4303A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 53.8 | -15.1 | 44.8 | -22.2 | 1.1 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4304A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 58.4 | -9.2 | 52 | -18.9 | 0.8 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4305A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 51.8 | -14.7 | 43.1 | -20.9 | 1.2 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4306A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 60.5 | -18.7 | 49.3 | -28.4 | 1.9 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4307A | L | y | F | 9 | 35 | 100 | 48.4 | -18.1 | 38.4 | -22.5 | 1.1 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4308A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 51.4 | -18.7 | 40.8 | -24.3 | 1.6 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4309A | L | y | F | 9 | 35 | 100 | 56.1 | -28.6 | 39.5 | -35 | 1.2 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4310A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 59.5 | -20.1 | 47.6 | -29.1 | 1 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4311A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 52.4 | -16.7 | 42.8 | -23 | 2.1 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4312A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 54.1 | -23.4 | 40.7 | -29.6 | 2.5 | 035/27 |
| | | 17MY4313A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 54.4 | -18.9 | 43.4 | -25.8 | 1 | 035/27 |
| MY44 | 24.547150*/95.668550 | 17MY4401A | L | y | F | 9 | 35 | 100 | 24.3 | -18.7 | 26.2 | -27.7 | 1.4 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4402A | L | n | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 50 | -26.7 | 54.5 | -32.8 | 8.2 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4403B | L | y | F | 12 | 35 | 120 | 202.9 | 6.8 | 203.7 | 15.9 | 0.9 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4404A | L | n | D | 7 | 400 | 620 | 128.7 | 41.6 | 120.7 | 47.4 | 6.3 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4404B | L | n | F | 7 | 35 | 80 | 17.5 | -6.3 | 18.1 | -15.7 | 7 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4404C | L | n | F | 7 | 35 | 80 | 100.5 | 74.1 | 66.2 | 73 | 7 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4405A | L | n | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 57.8 | -31.5 | 63.8 | -36.3 | 7.7 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4407A | L | n | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 50.7 | -47.2 | 60.7 | -52.8 | 6 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4408A | L | n | D | 4 | 400 | 530 | 40 | -4.9 | 41 | -12.4 | 2.1 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4409A | L | n | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 75.4 | -5 | 76.5 | -7.3 | 10 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4410A | L | n | D | 5 | 400 | 560 | 62.6 | -5.6 | 63.8 | -10.1 | 4.2 | 270/10 |
| | | 17MY4411A | L | n | D | 6 | 400 | 590 | 33.8 | -14.9 | 35.9 | -23.1 | 3.3 | 270/10 |
| MY45 | 24.544280*/95.667524 | 17MY4501A | P | y | D | 10 | 130 | 490 | 128.9 | 25.8 | 129 | -14.2 | 7.5 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4502A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 48.2 | -21.3 | 31.7 | -21.7 | 6.5 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4504A | L | y | D | 7 | 350 | 590 | 53.4 | -22.2 | 34.9 | -25.7 | 5.1 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4505A | P | y | D | 8 | 130 | 400 | 128.4 | 29.8 | 128.5 | -10.2 | 14.9 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4506A | P | y | D | 10 | 130 | 490 | 128.5 | 34.2 | 128.6 | -5.8 | 8.1 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4508A | L | y | D | 4 | 250 | 350 | 56.5 | -11.5 | 45 | -19.8 | 3.9 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4509A | L | y | D | 10 | 250 | 590 | 62.3 | -30.9 | 34 | -37.5 | 9.5 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4510A | L | y | D | 4 | 350 | 490 | 55.9 | -24.6 | 34.9 | -29 | 5.7 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4511A | L | y | D | 3 | 350 | 450 | 53.2 | -26 | 31.8 | -28.3 | 2.9 | 040/40 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| | | 17MY4512A | P | y | D | 9 | 130 | 450 | 137 | 37.2 | 135.5 | -2.5 | 15 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4513A | P | y | D | 12 | 130 | 560 | 320.6 | 8.9 | 326 | 47.8 | 10.8 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4514A | L | y | D | 4 | 250 | 350 | 59.6 | -23.2 | 38.7 | -30.3 | 5.1 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4515A | P | y | D | 8 | 130 | 400 | 294.9 | -38 | 298 | 1.1 | 8.6 | 040/40 |
| | | 17MY4516A | P | y | D | 8 | 130 | 400 | 129.2 | 17.6 | 129.2 | -22.4 | 14.9 | 040/40 |
| MYS1 (mafic) | 24.153760/95.547690 | 19MY5101A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 78.9 | -3.4 | 78.9 | -3.4 | 4.7 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5102A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 560 | 69.1 | 8.6 | 69.1 | 8.6 | 2 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5104A | L | y | D | 6 | 400 | 560 | 70.6 | 12.2 | 70.6 | 12.2 | 3.5 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5105A | L | y | D | 5 | 400 | 530 | 87.3 | 1.3 | 87.3 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5111A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 82.2 | -0.6 | 82.2 | -0.6 | 3.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5113A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 81.5 | 1 | 81.5 | 1 | 2.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5114A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 82.4 | -4 | 82.4 | -4 | 2 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5117A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 83.5 | -5.6 | 83.5 | -5.6 | 2.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5107A | L | y | F | 4 | 20 | 40 | 72.4 | 0.6 | 72.4 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5109A | L | y | F | 5 | 15 | 40 | 76.2 | -4 | 76.2 | -4 | 6.5 | 000/00 |
| MYS1 (felsic) | 24.153760/95.547690 | 19MY5103A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 74.7 | -2.8 | 74.7 | -2.8 | 2.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5106A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 74.1 | -1.1 | 74.1 | -1.1 | 2.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5112A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 66.9 | 5 | 66.9 | 5 | 2.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5108A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 75.7 | 2.9 | 75.7 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5110A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 76.8 | -6 | 76.8 | -6 | 2.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5115A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 75.9 | -2.6 | 75.9 | -2.6 | 2.8 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5116A | L | y | D | 7 | 400 | 580 | 67.6 | 5.6 | 67.6 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 000/00 |
| MYS3 | 24.173940/95.532670 | 19MY5301A | L | y | F | 5 | 30 | 25 | 69.4 | 10.8 | 69.4 | 10.8 | 1.6 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5302A | P | y | D | 13 | 190 | 560 | 11.9 | -50.4 | 11.9 | -50.4 | 7.1 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5304A | L | y | D | 4 | 460 | 560 | 76.9 | 7.7 | 76.9 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5305A | P | y | D | 13 | 190 | 560 | 193.6 | 65.2 | 193.6 | 65.2 | 8.4 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5308A | P | y | D | 13 | 190 | 560 | 172.7 | 61.9 | 172.7 | 61.9 | 13.2 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5310A | P | y | D | 11 | 190 | 490 | 186.1 | 86.6 | 186.1 | 86.6 | 17.3 | 000/00 |
| | | 19MY5313A | P | y | D | 11 | 190 | 490 | 351.4 | -65.6 | 351.4 | -65.6 | 10.6 | 000/00 |
| MY09 | 23.877040/95.703170 | 19MY0901A | L | n | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 40.7 | -43.9 | 332.6 | -24.4 | 13.3 | 017/80 |
| | | 19MY0903A | L | n | D | 3 | 280 | 370 | 51.3 | -48.1 | 325.8 | -30.4 | 3.7 | 017/80 |
| | | 19MY0904A | L | n | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 63.1 | -31.7 | 341.4 | -44.6 | 7.3 | 017/80 |
| | | 19MY0905A | L | n | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 73.2 | -40.1 | 325.1 | -47.9 | 9.6 | 017/80 |
| | | 19MY0906A | L | n | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 85.8 | -37.2 | 317.5 | -57.1 | 6.9 | 017/80 |
| | | 19MY0907A | L | n | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 62.2 | -28 | 346.6 | -44.9 | 8.6 | 017/80 |
| | | 19MY0908A | L | n | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 65.1 | -30.8 | 341.8 | -46.4 | 4.2 | 017/80 |
| | | 19MY0910A | L | n | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 61.7 | -29.8 | 344.3 | -43.9 | 3.2 | 017/80 |
| | | 19MY0911A | L | n | D | 3 | 150 | 370 | 63.3 | -33.2 | 339.3 | -44.2 | 0.5 | 017/80 |
| | | 19MY0912A | L | n | D | 4 | 280 | 370 | 58 | -34.6 | 339.3 | -39.5 | 4.3 | 017/80 |
| | | 16MY0904B | L | n | D | 4 | 250 | 350 | 50.8 | -18.8 | 0.4 | -35.6 | 1.9 | 017/80 |
| | | 16MY0909B | L | n | D | 6 | 290 | 450 | 69.6 | -47.5 | 319 | -41.4 | 12.4 | 017/80 |

| site | Coordinates (Lat/Lon) | sample | Line or Plane | anchored | Demag type | nb points | step min | step max | Dec IS | inc IS | Dec TC | inc TC | mad value | bedding (str/dip) | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------|-----|--------|
| ST01 (Laungshhe Fm.) | 20.4400777/94.27158 | 195T0117A | L | y | F | 5 | 300 | 600 | 256.4 | -21.9 | 256.6 | 36.1 | 3.9 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0118A | L | y | F | 6 | 300 | 700 | 248.5 | -13.5 | 246.4 | 44.2 | 3.3 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0119A | L | y | D | 11 | 220 | 530 | 237.5 | -27.2 | 237.2 | 28.6 | 6.5 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0120A | L | y | F | 5 | 200 | 600 | 259.8 | -12.5 | 261.9 | 45.2 | 5.6 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0121A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 241.8 | -25.9 | 241.2 | 30.9 | 7.6 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0123A | L | y | F | 7 | 200 | 800 | 258.7 | -9.2 | 260.8 | 48.6 | 1.5 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0124A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 246.2 | -24 | 245.4 | 33.4 | 1.8 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0125A | L | y | F | 9 | 200 | 900 | 256.7 | -19.6 | 257.2 | 38.4 | 1.5 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0126A | L | y | F | 10 | 200 | 900 | 252.3 | -16.2 | 251.6 | 41.8 | 2.2 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0127A | L | y | F | 9 | 200 | 900 | 241.5 | -28.2 | 241.5 | 28.5 | 1.8 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0128A | L | y | F | 7 | 200 | 900 | 253.5 | -25.1 | 253.4 | 32.9 | 3.2 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0129A | L | y | F | 8 | 200 | 800 | 246.1 | -26.7 | 245.7 | 30.7 | 1.4 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0130A | L | y | D | 12 | 220 | 580 | 263.5 | -18.3 | 265.5 | 39 | 2.2 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0131A | L | y | D | 15 | 220 | 580 | 264.6 | -25.3 | 265.3 | 31.9 | 5.4 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0132A | L | y | D | 14 | 220 | 580 | 244.6 | -25.8 | 244 | 31.4 | 3.3 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0133A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 248.8 | -19.8 | 247.7 | 37.9 | 3.7 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0134A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 246 | -28.1 | 245.9 | 29.3 | 6.7 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0135A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 254 | -25.5 | 253.9 | 32.5 | 4.3 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0136A | L | y | F | 6 | 300 | 800 | 258.2 | -12.1 | 259.7 | 45.8 | 1.8 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0137B | L | y | F | 13 | 200 | 1000 | 260.2 | -20.3 | 261.2 | 37.4 | 1.6 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0138A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 268.1 | -19.4 | 270.6 | 37 | 2.5 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0139A | L | y | D | 12 | 220 | 560 | 270.4 | -30.2 | 269.8 | 26 | 5.7 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0140A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 260.5 | -14 | 262.5 | 43.7 | 6.6 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0141A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 262.3 | -25.3 | 262.8 | 32.2 | 3.6 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0143A | L | y | F | 6 | 300 | 800 | 268.5 | -37.5 | 266.2 | 19.3 | 5.2 | 344/58 | | |
| | | 195T0148A | L | y | D | 6 | 190 | 340 | 221.2 | -37 | 227.6 | 14.3 | 6.4 | 344/58 | | |
| | | ST02 (Paunggyi Fm.) | 20.485194/94.245271 | 195T0202A | L | y | D | 10 | 250 | 530 | 129.4 | -63 | 179.2 | -7.2 | 6.2 | 295/75 |
| | | | | 195T0203A | L | y | D | 11 | 250 | 560 | 296 | -76.6 | 219.4 | 14.7 | 4.8 | 295/75 |
| | | | | 195T0203B | L | y | F | 6 | 400 | 800 | 237.9 | -57.5 | 222.7 | 12.7 | 3 | 295/75 |
| | | | | 195T0204A | L | y | D | 6 | 250 | 400 | 148.4 | -73.1 | 191.3 | -5.4 | 2.4 | 295/75 |
| | | | | 195T0205A | L | y | D | 8 | 340 | 560 | 184.6 | -55 | 193.1 | 17.8 | 7.1 | 295/75 |
| 195T0206A | L | | | y | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 197.9 | -70 | 202.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 295/75 | | |
| 195T0207A | L | | | y | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 166.5 | -64.7 | 189.8 | 5 | 6.5 | 295/75 | | |
| 195T0208A | L | | | y | D | 9 | 280 | 560 | 168 | -53.6 | 183.6 | 14.3 | 7.1 | 295/75 | | |
| 195T0209A | L | | | y | D | 10 | 250 | 530 | 172.8 | -46.8 | 182 | 21.6 | 3.6 | 295/75 | | |
| 195T0210A | L | | | y | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 139.3 | -54.8 | 173.7 | 0.8 | 5 | 295/75 | | |
| 195T0211A | L | | | y | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 157 | -59.3 | 182.9 | 6 | 7.6 | 295/75 | | |

| site | Coordinates (Lat/Lon) | sample | Line or Plane | anchored | Demag type | nb points | step min | step max | Dec IS | inc IS | Dec TC | inc TC | mad value | bedding (str/dip) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| SW02 (Laungshe Fm.) | 20.981750°/94.135970 | 205W0201B | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 44.6 | 39 | 60.8 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0202A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 41.3 | 26.1 | 49.8 | -6.6 | 5.4 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0203A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 43.7 | 25.6 | 51 | -8.5 | 4.8 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0211A | L | y | D | 4 | 190 | 280 | 52.6 | 32.1 | 61.2 | -8.8 | 11.6 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0213A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 39.8 | 46.3 | 63.5 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0214B | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 23.8 | 49.8 | 59.5 | 18.9 | 4.1 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0215A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 26 | 42.4 | 54 | 13.5 | 4.1 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0216A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 39.9 | 57.5 | 72 | 15.9 | 4.5 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0217A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 35.1 | 48.3 | 62.8 | 12.1 | 3.5 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0218A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 4.1 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0219A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 21.4 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0229A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 49.9 | 25.2 | 54.8 | -12.6 | 5.7 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0230A | L | y | D | 5 | 190 | 310 | 55.5 | 32.1 | 63.2 | -10.3 | 7.5 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0231A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 66.8 | 54.2 | 81.9 | 4 | 13.2 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0204A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 150.3 | 14.2 | 153.6 | -22.3 | 8.4 | 012/55 |
| | | 205W0205A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 146.8 | 23.1 | 144.8 | -17.6 | 7.3 | 012/55 |
| | | SW03 (Tilin Fm.) | 21.116180°/94.176690 | 205W0301A | L | y | F | 8 | 300 | 650 | 232.9 | 50.3 | 191.1 | 40 |
| 205W0304A | L | | | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 201.5 | 50 | 175.7 | 24.9 | 5.2 | 046/40 |
| 205W0305A | L | | | y | D | 8 | 190 | 400 | 202.3 | 35.5 | 185.9 | 14 | 2.5 | 046/40 |
| 205W0306A | L | | | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 198 | 26.1 | 188.4 | 4.1 | 10.2 | 046/40 |
| 205W0307A | L | | | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 180.5 | 56.2 | 160.6 | 22.6 | 3.4 | 046/40 |
| 205W0303A | L | | | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 192.6 | 29.4 | 182.7 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 046/40 |
| 205W0308A | L | | | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 195.2 | 47.7 | 173.7 | 20.5 | 2.0 | 046/40 |
| 205W0401A | L | | | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 0.6 | -7.9 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 040/18 |
| SW04 (Laungshe Fm.) | 21.105140°/94.152900 | 205W0403A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 25.2 | 1.1 | 26.2 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 040/18 |
| | | 205W0404A | L | y | D | 6 | 220 | 370 | 350.6 | -8.7 | 350.5 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 040/18 |
| | | 205W0405A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 8.2 | -11.8 | 6.3 | 0 | 4.1 | 040/18 |
| | | 205W0407A | L | y | D | 6 | 220 | 370 | 3.2 | -15.3 | 355.5 | -0.3 | 4.5 | 040/18 |
| | | 205W0410A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 334.1 | -6.7 | 332.4 | -6.4 | 14.9 | 040/18 |
| | | 205W0406A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 19.3 | -19.1 | 13.8 | -10.5 | 8.6 | 040/18 |
| | | 205W0408A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 7.7 | -15.7 | 0.8 | -2.5 | 6.9 | 040/18 |
| | | 205W0703A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 45.9 | 10.8 | 30.6 | -37.9 | 6.3 | 000/71 |
| SW07 (Tilin Fm.) | 21.225090°/94.191510 | 205W0708A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 27.9 | 16.1 | 25.3 | -20.1 | 2.7 | 000/71 |
| | | 205W0709A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 35.2 | 23.1 | 35.6 | -22.5 | 4.7 | 000/71 |
| | | 205W0710A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 27.3 | 28.5 | 36.3 | -13.5 | 6.9 | 000/71 |
| | | 205W0711A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 27.6 | 8.1 | 17.5 | -23.4 | 4.9 | 000/71 |
| | | 205W0712A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 17.1 | 4.1 | 9.2 | -15.4 | 3.3 | 000/71 |
| | | 205W0713A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 25.8 | 13.4 | 21.8 | -19.6 | 3.5 | 000/71 |
| | | 205W0714A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 27.5 | 16.2 | 25.3 | -19.8 | 3.2 | 000/71 |
| | | 205W0801A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 189.7 | -17.4 | 195 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 347/44 |
| SW08 (Tabyin Fm.) | 21.221870°/94.211480 | 205W0802A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 191.5 | -10.1 | 191.7 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0803A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 189.3 | -14.8 | 193.1 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0804A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 184.5 | -13.5 | 188.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0805A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 182.8 | -14.2 | 187.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0806A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 185.4 | -17.7 | 192.1 | -0.1 | 2.5 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0807A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 187.1 | -18.6 | 194 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0808A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 189.6 | -24.7 | 199.6 | -2.9 | 1.8 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0809A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 202 | -30.7 | 212 | -1.1 | 2.6 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0810A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 202.9 | -34.5 | 214.8 | -3.8 | 1.5 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0811A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 200 | -28.8 | 209.5 | -0.5 | 1.4 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0812A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 198.8 | -31.8 | 210.4 | -3.6 | 1.4 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0813A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 195 | -29.5 | 206.4 | -3.7 | 1 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0814A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 197.4 | -19.9 | 202.4 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0815A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 207.6 | -30.1 | 215.8 | 2 | 2.2 | 347/44 |
| | | 205W0816A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 203.3 | -31.8 | 213.6 | -1.3 | 1.4 | 347/44 |

| site | Coordinates (Lat/Lon) | sample | Line or Plane | anchored | Demag type | nb points | step min | step max | Dec IS | inc IS | Dec TC | inc TC | mad value | bedding (str/dip) |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| PDD3 | 21.68631°/94.806340° | 19PD0301A | L | y | D | 9 | 280 | 530 | 3.7 | -11.5 | 3.9 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 113/21 |
| | | 19PD0302A | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 620 | 3.3 | -13.2 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 113/21 |
| | | 19PD0303A | L | y | D | 4 | 500 | 620 | 3.5 | -9.3 | 3.4 | 10.4 | 4.2 | 113/21 |
| | | 19PD0304A | L | y | D | 4 | 490 | 620 | 2.9 | -13.9 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 113/21 |
| | | 19PD0305A | L | y | D | 8 | 430 | 640 | 9.4 | -8.4 | 9.3 | 12 | 3.8 | 113/21 |
| PDD4 | 21.706944°/94.823611° | 19PD0401A | L | y | D | 6 | 490 | 660 | 11 | -9.8 | 11.7 | -0.6 | 2.6 | 141/12 |
| | | 19PD0402A | L | y | D | 8 | 460 | 660 | 0.9 | 4 | 359.6 | 11.6 | 4.6 | 141/12 |
| | | 19PD0403A | L | y | F | 16 | 200 | 1500 | 5 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 13 | 1.4 | 141/12 |
| | | 19PD0405A | L | y | D | 8 | 460 | 660 | 15.9 | -5.8 | 16 | 4 | 3.3 | 141/12 |
| | | 19PD0406A | L | y | D | 8 | 460 | 660 | 5.4 | -19.7 | 7.7 | -11.2 | 3.4 | 141/12 |
| | | 19PD0407A | L | y | D | 3 | 560 | 620 | 25.9 | 3.2 | 25.2 | 14 | 3.8 | 141/12 |
| | | 19PD0408A | L | y | F | 12 | 400 | 1500 | 9.7 | -4.1 | 9.7 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 141/12 |
| | | 19PD0410A | L | y | D | 3 | 530 | 580 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 14.2 | 6 | 141/12 |
| | | PDD5 | 21.733980°/94.836820° | 19PD0502A | L | y | D | 9 | 280 | 530 | 347.6 | 4.7 | 347.1 | 3.8 |
| 19PD0504A | L | | | y | D | 3 | 400 | 460 | 4 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 6.9 | 175/06 |
| 19PD0508A | L | | | y | D | 6 | 310 | 460 | 241.7 | 13.2 | 242.2 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 175/06 |
| 19PD0510A | L | | | y | D | 3 | 530 | 580 | 204.1 | 5.1 | 204.4 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 175/06 |
| 19PD0511A | L | | | y | D | 3 | 530 | 580 | 203.3 | 2.2 | 203.4 | -0.6 | 14.3 | 175/06 |
| PDD6 | 21.762160°/94.842190° | 19PD0604A | L | y | D | 10 | 250 | 540 | 193.5 | -3.7 | 193.8 | -3 | 6.5 | 005/05 |
| | | 19PD0605A | L | y | D | 12 | 250 | 580 | 203.9 | 7 | 203.2 | 8.6 | 4.7 | 005/05 |
| | | 19PD0610A | L | y | D | 13 | 340 | 680 | 215 | 20.8 | 213.2 | 23.2 | 7.4 | 005/05 |
| PDD7 | 21.761000°/94.842070° | 19PD0701A | L | y | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 174.6 | 7 | 174 | 6 | 9 | 005/05 |
| | | 19PD0702A | L | y | D | 9 | 370 | 620 | 211.8 | 4.4 | 211.4 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 005/05 |
| PDD8 | 21.734330°/94.723640° | 19PD0804A | L | y | D | 3 | 620 | 660 | 197.2 | 12.8 | 197.3 | -12.2 | 15 | 134/28 |
| PDD9 | 21.754110°/94.652970° | 19PD0903A | L | y | F | 3 | 1300 | 1500 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 12 | 0.7 | 074/09 |
| | | 19PD0904A | L | y | D | 3 | 370 | 430 | 191.7 | 1.4 | 191.9 | -6.6 | 5.1 | 074/09 |
| | | 19PD0905A | L | y | D | 9 | 400 | 640 | 162.5 | -1.6 | 162.5 | -10.6 | 4.9 | 074/09 |
| | | 19PD0906A | L | y | D | 6 | 430 | 640 | 171 | 1.2 | 171 | -7.8 | 11.9 | 074/09 |
| | | 19PD0909A | L | y | D | 3 | 530 | 580 | 174.9 | 2.1 | 174.9 | -6.7 | 4.7 | 074/09 |

| site | Coordinates (Lat/Lon) | sample | Line or Plane | anchored | Demag type | nb points | step min | step max | Dec IS | inc IS | Dec TC | inc TC | mad value | bedding (str/dip) |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| MA | 23.245770/94.266630 | 16MA0004A | L | y | D | 4 | 260 | 340 | 159.5 | 17.6 | 155.5 | -3.4 | 9.9 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0005A | L | y | D | 5 | 210 | 310 | 181.9 | 18.4 | 172.8 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0006A | L | y | D | 5 | 220 | 340 | 190.6 | -2.7 | 192.4 | -2.4 | 5.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0009A | L | y | D | 5 | 220 | 340 | 191.5 | -12.2 | 198.8 | -9.4 | 11.2 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0016A | L | y | D | 5 | 210 | 310 | 354.6 | 37.8 | 25.1 | 38.6 | 3.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0020A | L | y | D | 6 | 210 | 340 | 341.9 | 25.8 | 4.6 | 37.6 | 4 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0021A | L | y | D | 4 | 220 | 310 | 9.6 | 9 | 15.3 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0023A | L | y | D | 6 | 210 | 340 | 12.6 | 16.7 | 22.5 | 12.3 | 2.7 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0024A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 5.3 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 2.7 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0026A | L | y | D | 6 | 210 | 340 | 348.2 | 25.9 | 9.9 | 34 | 4.2 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0027A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 440 | 3.7 | 6 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0028A | L | y | D | 7 | 235 | 405 | 357.7 | -6.2 | 356.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0030A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 425 | 358.4 | 14.7 | 10 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0031A | L | y | D | 9 | 210 | 440 | 2.5 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 2.3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0032A | L | y | D | 6 | 235 | 370 | 14.2 | 5.6 | 16.9 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0038A | L | y | D | 7 | 210 | 370 | 27.7 | 14.8 | 33.1 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0046A | L | y | D | 8 | 235 | 500 | 14.7 | 5.8 | 17.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0047A | L | y | D | 9 | 210 | 475 | 24.8 | 31.4 | 40.8 | 17.1 | 3.6 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0048A | L | y | D | 11 | 220 | 500 | 18.5 | 26.8 | 33.4 | 16.8 | 5.2 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0049A | L | y | D | 8 | 210 | 410 | 8.9 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 21.5 | 3.6 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0051A | L | y | D | 5 | 220 | 340 | 10.8 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 16.4 | 7.8 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0052A | L | y | D | 7 | 210 | 370 | 2.6 | 24.5 | 20.1 | 24.3 | 4.3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0054A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 425 | 3.2 | -21.4 | 351.9 | -12.4 | 5.4 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0061A | L | y | D | 9 | 210 | 440 | 15.4 | -8.6 | 9.3 | -9.5 | 6.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0062A | L | y | D | 4 | 235 | 310 | 6.3 | -8.2 | 2.3 | -3.8 | 3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0069A | L | y | F | 7 | 24 | 30 | 20.1 | 8.3 | 23.2 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0070A | L | y | F | 5 | 24 | 25 | 2.5 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 3.5 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0072A | L | y | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 338.9 | -1.4 | 343.6 | 17.5 | 7.3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0075A | L | y | F | 7 | 24 | 30 | 347.1 | 15.5 | 1.3 | 26.6 | 5.9 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0080A | L | y | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 3.9 | -2.6 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0084A | L | y | D | 8 | 240 | 440 | 333.9 | -9.5 | 334.9 | 13.1 | 2.3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0086A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 425 | 347.8 | -36.3 | 331.5 | -16.4 | 3.9 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0088A | L | y | D | 7 | 210 | 370 | 16.6 | -2.1 | 14.2 | -5.1 | 6.4 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0094A | L | y | D | 9 | 210 | 440 | 15.7 | -19.9 | 2.3 | -18.6 | 4.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0095A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 425 | 8.7 | -12.8 | 1.4 | -8.8 | 5.6 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0096A | L | y | D | 5 | 0 | 210 | 25 | 18.1 | 40.5 | 15 | 4.9 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0111A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 14.5 | 32.7 | 34.6 | 23.7 | 4.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0112A | L | y | D | 7 | 260 | 500 | 31.4 | 18.2 | 37.9 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0114A | L | y | D | 9 | 235 | 475 | 42.4 | 3.2 | 38.8 | -15.6 | 4.5 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0116A | L | y | D | 13 | 250 | 560 | 21.1 | 22 | 32.3 | 11.6 | 5.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0117A | L | y | D | 9 | 235 | 475 | 2.6 | 35.2 | 28.2 | 32.2 | 6.3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0120A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 37.8 | 21.2 | 44.6 | 2 | 3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0125A | L | y | D | 9 | 235 | 475 | 7.5 | -1.5 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0126A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 7 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0127A | L | y | D | 4 | 285 | 370 | 20.6 | -14.1 | 9.9 | -17 | 5.7 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0130A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 425 | 8.1 | 12.1 | 16 | 11.4 | 4.8 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0132A | L | y | D | 7 | 235 | 410 | 345 | 25.1 | 6.6 | 35.3 | 7.4 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0134A | L | y | F | 7 | 24 | 30 | 355.1 | -1 | 357.6 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0136A | L | y | F | 8 | 25 | 30 | 353.2 | 4.9 | 359.5 | 14.6 | 8.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0138A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 355.4 | 25.6 | 15.3 | 29.4 | 9.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0148A | L | y | D | 12 | 210 | 530 | 344.6 | -1.8 | 348.4 | 14 | 5.2 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0156A | L | y | D | 11 | 240 | 560 | 163.4 | -24.7 | 185.1 | -36 | 2.2 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0159A | L | y | D | 7 | 240 | 440 | 9.4 | -16.7 | 359.6 | -12.3 | 10.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0169A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 337.5 | -0.3 | 343 | 19.2 | 7.2 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0170A | L | y | D | 13 | 210 | 560 | 11.9 | 5.8 | 15.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0171A | L | y | D | 12 | 210 | 560 | 356.5 | 16.9 | 10 | 22.1 | 3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0172A | L | y | D | 11 | 235 | 560 | 348.9 | 16 | 3.1 | 26 | 4.4 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0173A | L | y | D | 13 | 210 | 560 | 358.1 | 15.6 | 10.4 | 20.2 | 3.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0174A | L | y | D | 12 | 210 | 560 | 351.8 | 19.2 | 7.8 | 26.7 | 3.3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0178A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 343.3 | 3 | 350 | 18.8 | 7 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0179A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0195A | L | y | D | 11 | 240 | 560 | 198.1 | 3.9 | 194.3 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0196A | L | y | D | 14 | 235 | 210 | 183.6 | -6.6 | 189.1 | -9.7 | 3.5 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0197A | L | y | D | 13 | 210 | 560 | 177.4 | -0.2 | 180.2 | -8.3 | 1.8 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0198A | L | y | D | 6 | 265 | 410 | 190.4 | 3.7 | 188.3 | 2.6 | 2 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0199A | L | y | D | 12 | 235 | 560 | 180.4 | -10.5 | 188.9 | -14.7 | 3 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0200A | L | y | D | 13 | 210 | 560 | 176.7 | -16.7 | 190.1 | -21.8 | 3.9 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0207A | L | y | D | 13 | 240 | 560 | 157.6 | -18.2 | 174.8 | -34.4 | 3.1 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0224A | L | y | D | 8 | 235 | 490 | 186.4 | 8.3 | 182.3 | 3.9 | 9.9 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0225M | L | y | D | 9 | 235 | 475 | 158.4 | -2.3 | 165.2 | -20.9 | 5.5 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0229A | L | y | D | 13 | 210 | 560 | 355.5 | 14.3 | 7.4 | 20.6 | 3.5 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0240A | L | y | D | 8 | 235 | 440 | 2.4 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0250A | L | y | D | 7 | 235 | 370 | 5.3 | -2.5 | 5 | 1.4 | 10.4 | 011/37 |
| | | 16MA0251A | L | y | D | 11 | 235 | 560 | 1.4 | -15.4 | 354.1 | -6.6 | 2.9 | 011/37 |
| 16MA0252A | L | y | D | 11 | 235 | 560 | 10.9 | -7.1 | 6.7 | -5.6 | 1.9 | 011/37 | | |
| 16MA0254A | L | y | D | 10 | 235 | 530 | 353.9 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 33.2 | 7.5 | 011/37 | | |
| 16MA0257A | L | y | D | 11 | 235 | 560 | 328.8 | 9.6 | 340.6 | 32.1 | 6.7 | 011/37 | | |
| 16MA0275A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 348.2 | -10.6 | 346.4 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 011/37 | | |
| MB | 23.239167/94.262500 | 16MB0002A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 192.1 | 5.1 | 188.4 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0004A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 199.1 | -9.6 | 203.3 | -1.9 | 4 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0005A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 197 | 0.6 | 195.1 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0009A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 168.1 | -4.8 | 176.1 | -17.9 | 4 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0010A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 182.9 | -4.5 | 187.6 | -8.3 | 5.7 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0012A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 173.3 | -4.9 | 180.3 | -14.8 | 2.1 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0016A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 193.5 | 0.7 | 192.4 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0018A | L | y | F | 4 | 25 | 40 | 201.3 | 18.4 | 186.4 | 20.9 | 4.5 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0019A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 221.6 | -29.8 | 232.2 | -5.3 | 2.8 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0025A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 347.2 | -11.1 | 345.5 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0027A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 18.5 | 11.1 | 23.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0029A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0030A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 9.3 | 28 | 28.5 | 21.8 | 3.1 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0031A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 28.1 | 8.4 | 29.4 | -4.6 | 6.3 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0032A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 354.9 | 22.5 | 14.1 | 26.9 | 7.9 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0036A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 0.6 | 20 | 16.4 | 21.5 | 7.1 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0037A | L | y | D | 6 | 220 | 370 | 1.2 | 13.2 | 12 | 16 | 10.4 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0038A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 4.1 | 10.3 | 12.2 | 12 | 6.1 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0040A | L | y | D | 8 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| | | 16MB0041A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 20 | 23.5 | 32.9 | 12 | 4.4 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0042A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 7.7 | 10.3 | 15.1 | 9.7 | 4.4 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0044A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 4 | -22.8 | 350.8 | -13.3 | 3.9 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0045A | L | y | D | 8 | 250 | 460 | 341.6 | 13.6 | 356.7 | 28.8 | 4 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0047A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 7.1 | 19 | 20.5 | 16.6 | 7.2 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0050A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 27.1 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0058A | L | y | F | 5 | 20 | 40 | 201.6 | 10.7 | 192 | 15.3 | 2.9 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0059A | L | y | F | 6 | 20 | 45 | 173.5 | -6.1 | 181.3 | -15.5 | 1.1 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0060A | L | y | F | 6 | 20 | 45 | 215.9 | -7.1 | 214.8 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0061A | L | y | F | 5 | 20 | 45 | 213.2 | 6.6 | 204 | 19.5 | 5 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0064A | L | y | F | 5 | 20 | 40 | 171 | 17.3 | 164.7 | 1.3 | 7.1 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0082A | L | y | D | 10 | 130 | 400 | 353.4 | 17.1 | 8.9 | 23.9 | 0.9 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0085A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 354.1 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 16.8 | 8.5 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0088A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 12.3 | -11.1 | 4.7 | -9.6 | 5.9 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0091A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 4.5 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0092A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 345.6 | 0 | 350.9 | 15.7 | 9.1 | 011/40 |
| | | 16MB0098A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 22.1 | 6.4 | 23.5 | -2.5 | 3.9 | 011/40 |
| MC | 23.241633*/94.259417 | 17MC0001A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 204.3 | -0.6 | 202 | 7 | 4.6 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0004A | L | y | F | 7 | 34 | 15 | 194.3 | 5.5 | 190.3 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0004A | L | y | D | 5 | 310 | 430 | 195.2 | 7.7 | 189.6 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0005A | L | y | F | 12 | 22 | 20 | 207.7 | -0.3 | 204.4 | 9.5 | 5 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0006A | L | y | F | 20 | 22 | 30 | 189.3 | -8.9 | 195.8 | -8.9 | 4.9 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0007A | L | y | F | 9 | 31 | 15 | 208.7 | 18.6 | 192.3 | 24.5 | 4.7 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0011A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 205.2 | -0.8 | 202.8 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0012A | L | y | D | 5 | 310 | 430 | 202.8 | 8.7 | 194.7 | 13.3 | 9.8 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0013A | L | y | F | 10 | 20 | 50 | 202.4 | 12.8 | 191.7 | 16.1 | 0.9 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0015A | L | y | F | 9 | 34 | 20 | 213.6 | 10.2 | 202.2 | 21.3 | 5.5 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0018A | L | y | F | 11 | 22 | 15 | 196.5 | 23.3 | 179.8 | 20.1 | 8.5 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0020A | L | y | D | 6 | 220 | 370 | 215.4 | 1.4 | 209.6 | 15.6 | 7 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0021A | L | y | D | 5 | 340 | 460 | 180 | -10.6 | 189.8 | -16.1 | 7.4 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0027A | L | y | F | 11 | 25 | 20 | 192.9 | 17.5 | 181.3 | 13.6 | 2.3 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0028A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 206.1 | 26.8 | 184.1 | 28.7 | 1.7 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0029A | L | y | F | 11 | 22 | 15 | 211.6 | 9.5 | 201.1 | 19.5 | 4.2 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0030A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 183.6 | -13.9 | 194.8 | -16.3 | 11.8 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0031A | L | y | F | 9 | 20 | 50 | 178 | -29.1 | 202.3 | -30.9 | 0.6 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0032A | L | y | F | 7 | 34 | 15 | 175.4 | 14.4 | 170.3 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0034A | L | y | F | 9 | 20 | 50 | 209.1 | 4.6 | 202.4 | 14.1 | 0.8 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0036A | L | y | F | 13 | 22 | 20 | 197.2 | -6.7 | 200.4 | -2.1 | 2.1 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0042A | L | y | F | 11 | 22 | 15 | 200.1 | -3.9 | 200.9 | 1.9 | 5 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0043A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 198 | 22.1 | 181.8 | 20.3 | 9.5 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0044A | L | y | F | 19 | 25 | 30 | 219.1 | 9.9 | 207 | 24.5 | 1.9 | 013/40 |
| | | 17MC0046A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 197.3 | -12.7 | 204.4 | -6.7 | 4.3 | 013/40 |
| MD | 23.245600*/94.258483 | 17MD0001A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 25.7 | 15.6 | 32.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 013/38 |
| | | 17MD0003A | L | y | F | 9 | 20 | 50 | 43.1 | -10.1 | 31.2 | -26.6 | 5.1 | 013/38 |
| | | 17MD0007A | L | y | D | 4 | 340 | 430 | 13.8 | 4.9 | 16.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 013/38 |
| | | 17MD0009A | L | y | D | 7 | 130 | 310 | 39.1 | 16.9 | 43.6 | -2 | 3.8 | 013/38 |
| | | 17MD0014A | L | y | D | 6 | 160 | 310 | 211 | 29.9 | 186.3 | 34.2 | 5.2 | 013/38 |
| | | 17MD0015A | L | y | F | 12 | 22 | 15 | 193.4 | 4.8 | 190.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 013/38 |
| | | 17MD0016A | L | y | F | 9 | 28 | 15 | 187.4 | -0.8 | 189 | -3.7 | 4 | 013/38 |
| | | 17MD0017A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 198 | -3.9 | 199.2 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 013/38 |
| | | 17MD0019A | L | y | D | 5 | 280 | 400 | 198.1 | 4 | 194.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 013/38 |
| | | 17MD0021A | L | y | F | 12 | 22 | 20 | 189.9 | -19 | 202.6 | -16.4 | 3.2 | 013/38 |
| | | 17MD0026A | L | y | F | 11 | 20 | 70 | 223.9 | 11.1 | 211.2 | 27.8 | 3.1 | 013/38 |
| MY32 | 23.220730*/94.251770 | 16MY3206A | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 13.5 | 25.9 | 29.5 | 14.2 | 2.4 | 007/43 |
| | | 16MY3210A | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 14.8 | 31.5 | 34.4 | 17.3 | 2.5 | 007/43 |
| | | 16MY3212A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 25.1 | 11.7 | 28 | -3.7 | 1.2 | 007/43 |
| | | 16MY3213A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 24 | 11.7 | 27.3 | -3.1 | 2.1 | 007/43 |
| | | 16MY3214A | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 23.6 | 4.9 | 22.4 | -7.9 | 2.8 | 007/43 |
| | | 16MY3215A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 28 | 10 | 29.1 | -6.8 | 1.2 | 007/43 |
| MY33 | 23.233960*/94.256950 | 16MY3307A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 5.8 | 26.3 | 23.7 | 18.4 | 0.8 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3308B | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 26.6 | 21.6 | 35 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3309B | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 17.5 | 15.7 | 24.6 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3310A | L | y | D | 4 | 170 | 290 | 176 | -9.1 | 184.4 | -12.4 | 0.9 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3315A | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 250 | 188.6 | 8.8 | 181.5 | 9.3 | 1.4 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3316A | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 180 | 5.7 | 177.3 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3318B | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 192.9 | 4.5 | 187.7 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3319A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 185.8 | 13.4 | 176.3 | 10.8 | 1.7 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3320B | L | y | D | 3 | 210 | 290 | 183.2 | -9.5 | 190 | -7.9 | 2.3 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3321B | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 185.3 | -8.2 | 190.6 | -5.5 | 1.4 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3322A | L | y | D | 4 | 170 | 290 | 193.3 | 1.8 | 189.8 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 005/42 |
| | | 16MY3323A | L | y | D | 3 | 170 | 250 | 189.5 | -3.2 | 190.3 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 005/42 |

| site | Coordinates (Lat/Lon) | sample | Line or Plane | anchored | Demag type | nb points | step min | step max | Dec IS | inc IS | Dec TC | inc TC | mad value | bedding (str/dip) | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------|------|--------|
| TP01 | 21.234998°/94.790905 | 17TP0101A | L | y | F | 11 | 100 | 400 | 350.9 | 10.6 | 349.7 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0102A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 356.3 | 12.5 | 354.6 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0103A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 353.5 | 12 | 352 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0104A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 345.8 | 14.5 | 344.1 | 8.8 | 1.8 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0105A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 350.9 | 10.1 | 349.7 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0106A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 358.9 | 17.6 | 356.3 | 13.9 | 3 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0107A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 344.5 | 7.4 | 343.9 | 1.6 | 2 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0108A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 356.8 | 19.9 | 353.8 | 15.8 | 2.5 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0109A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 2 | 15.1 | 359.7 | 11.9 | 5.4 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0110A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 339.5 | 15.4 | 337.9 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0111A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 343.1 | 15.2 | 341.4 | 9.1 | 2.9 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0112A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 357.3 | 16.5 | 354.9 | 12.5 | 1.5 | 199/10 | | |
| | | 17TP0113A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 348.4 | 5.6 | 348 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 199/10 | | |
| | | TP02 | 21.135750°/94.794860 | 19TP0201A | L | y | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 353.6 | 11.4 | 352.2 | 3.6 | 7.3 | 209/13 |
| | | | | 19TP0202A | L | y | F | 8 | 300 | 800 | 358.3 | 2.8 | 358.4 | -3.9 | 12.1 | 209/13 |
| 19TP0203A | L | | | y | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 343.6 | 9.8 | 342.8 | 0.4 | 11.2 | 209/13 | | |
| 19TP0204A | L | | | y | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 340.3 | 11.9 | 339.3 | 2 | 7.8 | 209/13 | | |
| 19TP0205A | L | | | y | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 350.3 | 20.5 | 347.4 | 12 | 8.3 | 209/13 | | |
| 19TP0207A | L | | | y | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 345.1 | 10 | 344.2 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 209/13 | | |
| 19TP0208A | L | | | y | D | 4 | 220 | 310 | 358.3 | 20.9 | 354.8 | 13.8 | 4.7 | 209/13 | | |
| 19TP0209A | L | | | y | F | 7 | 300 | 700 | 349.6 | 19.8 | 346.9 | 11.2 | 3.7 | 209/13 | | |
| 19TP0210A | L | | | y | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 352.9 | 0.4 | 353.5 | -7.3 | 8.2 | 209/13 | | |
| TP03 | 21.133230°/94.797500 | | | 19TP0301A | L | y | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 11.2 | 17.8 | 23.9 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 005/65 |
| | | | | 19TP0302A | L | y | D | 9 | 280 | 530 | 13 | 18.5 | 25.3 | 1.2 | 5 | 005/65 |
| | | 19TP0304A | L | y | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 21.8 | 31.2 | 40.3 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 005/65 | | |
| | | 19TP0305A | L | y | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 12.7 | 8.5 | 16.2 | -2.9 | 4.9 | 005/65 | | |
| | | 19TP0306A | L | y | F | 12 | 300 | 1200 | 2.4 | 21.7 | 24.1 | 11.6 | 8.4 | 005/65 | | |
| | | 19TP0306B | L | y | D | 10 | 310 | 580 | 3.4 | 18.5 | 21.5 | 9.5 | 6 | 005/65 | | |
| | | 19TP0307A | L | y | D | 9 | 250 | 490 | 6.1 | 19.6 | 23.5 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 005/65 | | |

| site | Coordinates (Lat/Lon) | sample | Line or Plane | anchored | Demag type | nb points | step min | step max | Dec IS | inc IS | Dec TC | inc TC | mad value | bedding (str/dip) |
|------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| NM01 | 23.272972°/94.305833 | 17NM0101A | L | y | D | 13 | 190 | 590 | 359.5 | 38.6 | 29.6 | 37.2 | 4.8 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0102A | L | y | D | 15 | 190 | 640 | 4.4 | 37.8 | 32.1 | 33.8 | 4.9 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0103A | L | y | D | 7 | 460 | 660 | 356.5 | 32.9 | 22.5 | 35 | 2.7 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0104A | L | y | F | 21 | 200 | 1800 | 19 | 35.8 | 40.3 | 24.3 | 0.6 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0105A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 341.5 | 21.6 | 1.1 | 35.6 | 1.3 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0106A | L | y | D | 16 | 190 | 660 | 315 | 40.1 | 35.2 | 64.5 | 4.3 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0107A | L | y | D | 6 | 460 | 640 | 357.5 | 41 | 30.6 | 39.9 | 3.3 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0108A | L | y | D | 10 | 190 | 460 | 355.6 | 26.5 | 16.6 | 30.8 | 3.9 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0109A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 2.5 | 24.7 | 20.4 | 25.4 | 4.4 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0110A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 8.6 | 30.3 | 29.1 | 26 | 5.7 | 012/37 |
| NM02 | 23.272972°/94.305833 | 17NM0201A | L | y | D | 15 | 190 | 640 | 351.3 | 32.3 | 18.1 | 37.6 | 2.1 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0202A | L | y | D | 6 | 490 | 660 | 343.6 | 41.9 | 22.6 | 48.6 | 2.4 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0203A | L | y | D | 12 | 190 | 540 | 352.5 | 37.4 | 23.7 | 40.5 | 7.9 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0206A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 333.5 | 44.8 | 19.5 | 56.2 | 8.5 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0208A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 55.7 | 46.2 | 70.6 | 16.9 | 8.2 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0210A | L | y | D | 6 | 220 | 370 | 2.7 | 33.7 | 27.6 | 31.9 | 4 | 012/37 |
| NM03 | 23.238417°/94.309722 | 17NM0301A | L | n | D | 5 | 430 | 590 | 196 | 27.6 | 174.6 | 34.5 | 13.8 | 354/35 |
| | | 17NM0306A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 215.3 | -17.6 | 218 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 354/35 |
| | | 17NM0307A | L | y | D | 11 | 280 | 620 | 188.4 | -0.8 | 186.4 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 354/35 |
| NM04 | 23.238417°/94.309722 | 17NM0401A | L | y | D | 6 | 220 | 370 | 146.2 | -38.7 | 179.1 | -46.4 | 7.6 | 354/35 |
| | | 17NM0403A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 197 | -19.4 | 203.7 | -3.8 | 6.3 | 354/35 |
| | | 17NM0406A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 196.2 | 32.2 | 170.8 | 38 | 5.8 | 354/35 |
| NM05 | 23.238417°/94.309722 | 17NM0501A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 400 | 153.5 | -1.3 | 157.8 | -13 | 6.6 | 354/35 |
| | | 17NM0502A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 192.1 | 12 | 182 | 19.9 | 5.8 | 354/35 |
| | | 17NM0503A | L | y | D | 11 | 190 | 490 | 146.3 | -19.1 | 162.4 | -31.6 | 5.4 | 354/35 |
| | | 17NM0505A | L | y | D | 14 | 190 | 620 | 142.1 | -19.9 | 159.2 | -34.6 | 6.8 | 354/35 |
| | | 17NM0508A | L | y | D | 16 | 190 | 660 | 154.2 | -8.4 | 162.5 | -18.5 | 4.9 | 354/35 |
| | | 17NM0509A | L | y | D | 16 | 190 | 660 | 154.2 | -8.4 | 162.5 | -18.5 | 4.9 | 354/35 |
| NM06 | 23.276806°/94.310556 | 17NM0601A | L | y | D | 10 | 190 | 460 | 352.1 | 29.7 | 16.4 | 35.3 | 7.1 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0603A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 42.7 | 3.5 | 39.4 | -14.7 | 13.5 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0605A | L | n | D | 13 | 190 | 590 | 42.2 | 52.2 | 65.9 | 26.6 | 6 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0606A | L | y | D | 11 | 190 | 490 | 11.9 | 11 | 18.7 | 9.1 | 3.8 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0609A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 326.4 | 19.9 | 345.2 | 42.8 | 8.1 | 012/37 |
| NM08 | 23.276500°/94.311389 | 17NM0801A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 60.7 | 32.9 | 68.4 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0807A | L | n | D | 10 | 160 | 430 | 321.2 | 63.4 | 55.3 | 67.6 | 5.7 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0808A | L | y | D | 16 | 190 | 660 | 175 | -28.7 | 197.9 | -32.8 | 2.9 | 012/37 |
| NM09 | 23.276500°/94.311389 | 17NM0902A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 189.8 | -17.7 | 201.2 | -15.6 | 6.4 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM0905A | L | y | D | 8 | 190 | 430 | 150.1 | -13 | 164.1 | -35.1 | 5.6 | 012/37 |
| NM10 | 23.277222°/94.311667 | 17NM1006A | L | y | D | 6 | 190 | 340 | 157.5 | -25.5 | 180.7 | -41 | 9.5 | 012/37 |
| | | 17NM1007A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 151.8 | -7.3 | 162.1 | -29.4 | 5.6 | 012/37 |
| NM12 | 23.283830°/94.309650 | 17NM1201A | L | y | D | 6 | 190 | 340 | 156.3 | -7.5 | 164.4 | -29.8 | 8 | 023/32 |
| | | 17NM1202A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 207.2 | 4.7 | 204.2 | 6 | 11.8 | 023/32 |
| | | 17NM1203A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 173.8 | -1.1 | 178.2 | -16.2 | 9 | 023/32 |
| | | 17NM1204A | L | y | D | 8 | 190 | 400 | 145.1 | -42.9 | 179.8 | -65.2 | 6.8 | 023/32 |
| | | 17NM1205A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 178.7 | -20.2 | 193.5 | -30.1 | 5.4 | 023/32 |
| NM13 | 23.285694°/94.308611 | 17NM1301A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 347 | 37.7 | 15.7 | 45.4 | 4.1 | 014/32 |
| | | 17NM1302A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 344.4 | 45.7 | 22.2 | 52.4 | 6 | 014/32 |
| | | 17NM1303A | L | y | D | 10 | 190 | 460 | 0.5 | 20.3 | 14 | 24.5 | 7.2 | 014/32 |
| | | 17NM1304A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 356.2 | 8.3 | 3.2 | 16.7 | 5.1 | 014/32 |
| | | 17NM1305A | L | y | D | 8 | 220 | 430 | 350 | 19.6 | 4.4 | 29.4 | 5.1 | 014/32 |
| | | 17NM1306A | L | y | D | 10 | 190 | 460 | 349.9 | 22.2 | 6 | 31.6 | 4.6 | 014/32 |
| | | 17NM1308A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 26.4 | 29.3 | 40.2 | 18.6 | 6 | 014/32 |
| | | 17NM1309A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 355.8 | 21.9 | 10.9 | 28.3 | 6.7 | 014/32 |
| | | 17NM1309A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 355.8 | 21.9 | 10.9 | 28.3 | 6.7 | 014/32 |
| | | 17NM1309A | L | y | D | 9 | 190 | 430 | 355.8 | 21.9 | 10.9 | 28.3 | 6.7 | 014/32 |
| NM14 | 23.371020°/94.325380 | 19NM1407A | L | y | D | 9 | 220 | 460 | 3.4 | 22.8 | 19.8 | 23.4 | 7.4 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM1502A | L | y | D | 4 | 190 | 280 | 29.4 | 30 | 41.1 | 15.2 | 2.5 | 007/31 |
| | | 19NM1503A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 338.6 | 23 | 354.9 | 34.3 | 7.8 | 007/31 |
| | | 19NM1504A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 1.4 | 13.1 | 9.2 | 14.4 | 8.1 | 007/31 |
| | | 19NM1507A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 120.9 | -31.3 | 137.4 | -58.1 | 10.3 | 007/31 |
| | | 19NM1508A | L | y | D | 7 | 190 | 370 | 341.2 | 29.8 | 2.1 | 38.6 | 7.5 | 007/31 |
| | | 19NM1509A | L | y | D | 13 | 220 | 580 | 353.9 | 11.3 | 1.7 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 007/31 |
| NM16 | 23.231820°/94.309507 | 19NM1601A | L | y | D | 3 | 280 | 340 | 190.4 | 25.5 | 179.1 | 17.4 | 7.4 | 020/29 |
| | | 19NM1602A | L | y | D | 3 | 400 | 460 | 151.6 | 24.8 | 147.2 | 2 | 12.6 | 020/29 |
| | | 19NM1604A | L | y | D | 6 | 280 | 430 | 207.7 | 1.6 | 206.1 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 020/29 |
| NM17 | 23.231870°/94.307485 | 19NM1701A | L | y | D | 7 | 310 | 490 | 181.2 | -22.3 | 197.5 | -30.1 | 6.1 | 022/33 |
| | | 19NM1702A | L | y | D | 6 | 280 | 430 | 177.1 | -15.5 | 189.5 | -26.7 | 3.6 | 022/33 |
| | | 19NM1703A | L | y | D | 6 | 250 | 400 | 166.5 | -30.7 | 190.7 | -44.7 | 5.6 | 022/33 |
| | | 19NM1705A | L | y | D | 14 | 250 | 640 | 194.8 | -33 | 216.2 | -31.2 | 4.4 | 022/33 |
| | | 19NM1706A | L | y | D | 12 | 250 | 580 | 181.7 | -30.5 | 203.9 | -36.3 | 4.5 | 022/33 |
| | | 19NM1707A | L | y | D | 13 | 250 | 620 | 193.9 | -39.8 | 220.9 | -36.8 | 4.2 | 022/33 |
| | | 19NM1708A | L | y | D | 14 | 250 | 640 | 167.6 | -16.6 | 181.3 | -32.5 | 5.5 | 022/33 |
| | | 19NM1709A | L | y | D | 6 | 250 | 400 | 160.7 | -14.6 | 173.3 | -34.2 | 8.6 | 022/33 |
| | | 19NM1709A | L | y | D | 6 | 250 | 400 | 160.7 | -14.6 | 173.3 | -34.2 | 8.6 | 022/33 |
| | | 19NM1709A | L | y | D | 6 | 250 | 400 | 160.7 | -14.6 | 173.3 | -34.2 | 8.6 | 022/33 |
| NM18 | 23.231410°/94.306650 | 19NM1802A | L | y | D | 4 | 160 | 250 | 8 | 15.9 | 22.7 | 26.2 | 1.8 | 030/38 |
| | | 19NM1805A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 16.1 | 14 | 28 | 19.8 | 6.2 | 030/38 |
| | | 19NM1806A | L | y | D | 8 | 250 | 460 | 36.1 | 1.5 | 35.8 | -2.3 | 5.7 | 030/38 |
| | | 19NM1808A | L | y | D | 8 | 190 | 400 | 18.8 | -12.4 | 13.7 | -2.6 | 8.3 | 030/38 |
| | | 19NM1813A | L | y | D | 11 | 250 | 560 | 353 | 9.8 | 5.3 | 30.2 | 3.8 | 030/38 |
| NM19 | 23.231840°/94.305160 | 19NM1907A | L | y | D | 5 | 220 | 340 | 0.1 | 17.6 | 13.6 | 21.4 | 4.6 | 012/37 |
| NM20 | 23.232680°/94.302960 | 19NM2008A | L | y | D | 7 | 220 | 400 | 194.1 | -0.8 | 194.7 | -0.9 | 3.8 | 014/37 |
| NM22 | 23.224444°/94.296111 | 19NM2202A | L | y | D | 4 | 190 | 280 | 356 | -22.7 | 345.9 | -8.7 | 7.3 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2204A | L | y | D | 6 | 250 | 400 | 354.2 | -1.9 | 356.6 | 9.3 | 7 | 012/37 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|-----------|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| | | 19NM2205A | L | y | D | 5 | 250 | 370 | 9.2 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 24.9 | 5.9 | 012/37 |
| NM23 | 23.258611*/95.584444 | 19NM2302A | L | y | D | 11 | 250 | 560 | 345.7 | 21.6 | 4.7 | 33.1 | 3.5 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2306A | L | y | D | 5 | 220 | 340 | 155.7 | -22.2 | 176.4 | -39.4 | 7.1 | 012/37 |
| NM24 | 23.340556*/94.315556 | 19NM2401A | L | y | D | 10 | 250 | 530 | 348.7 | -8.4 | 348.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2402A | L | y | D | 10 | 250 | 530 | 353 | 1.3 | 357.5 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2403A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 346.4 | 32.4 | 14.4 | 40.6 | 8.6 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2404A | L | y | D | 7 | 250 | 430 | 328.9 | 12.1 | 342.2 | 35 | 9.5 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2405A | L | y | D | 4 | 250 | 340 | 3.6 | -1.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 8 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2407A | L | y | D | 6 | 250 | 400 | 345.6 | 22.7 | 5.5 | 34 | 5.4 | 012/37 |
| NM25 | 23.371944*/94.324722 | 19NM2505A | L | y | D | 4 | 400 | 490 | 180.4 | 5.3 | 178.8 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 007/27 |
| | | 19NM2506A | L | y | D | 5 | 310 | 430 | 214.4 | -34 | 226 | -19.1 | 12.5 | 007/27 |
| NM26 | 23.261389*/94.305833 | 19NM2601A | L | y | D | 12 | 250 | 580 | 10.8 | 27.2 | 28.5 | 22.4 | 3.6 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2602A | L | y | D | 11 | 250 | 560 | 3.9 | 13.6 | 14 | 16 | 6.3 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2604A | L | y | D | 12 | 250 | 580 | 358.5 | 14.8 | 10.5 | 20.1 | 5.2 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2605A | L | y | D | 6 | 340 | 490 | 6.3 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 7.3 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2607A | L | y | D | 8 | 250 | 460 | 6 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 5.3 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2608A | L | y | D | 12 | 250 | 580 | 350.9 | 20.7 | 8.4 | 29.4 | 6.1 | 012/37 |
| NM27 | 23.210278*/94.296667 | 19NM2702A | L | y | D | 8 | 250 | 460 | 162.5 | 1.7 | 166.8 | -16.1 | 5.6 | 012/37 |
| | | 19NM2704A | L | y | D | 3 | 250 | 310 | 169.1 | -15.6 | 183.3 | -26.4 | 10 | 012/37 |

Appendix 5: Co-authored publications

1. Licht, A., Dupont-Nivet, G., Win, Z., Swe, H. H., Kaythi, M., Roperch, P., ... Sein, K. (2018). Paleogene evolution of the Burmese forearc basin and implications for the history of India-Asia convergence. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, 1(130), 20.
<https://doi.org/10.1130/B35002.1>
2. Huang, H., Morley, R., Licht, A., Dupont-Nivet, G., Grímsson, F., Zetter, R., ... & Hoorn, C. (2020). Eocene palms from central Myanmar in a South-East Asian and global perspective: evidence from the palynological record. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society*.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/botlinnean/boaa038>
3. Licht, A., Win, Z., Westerweel, J., Roperch, P., Cogné, N., Morley, C., ... & Dupont-Nivet, G. (2020). Magmatic history of central Myanmar and implications for the evolution of the Burma Terrane. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gr.2020.06.016>.
4. Roperch, P., Westerweel, J., ... (In prep.). The Burma terrane related to India: Evidence from the U-Pb zircons in Late Cretaceous-Paleogene sediments from the Central Myanmar Basins. Abstract originally submitted to RST 2020 Lyon (Postponed to 2021).

Paleogene evolution of the Burmese forearc basin and implications for the history of India-Asia convergence

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ABSTRACT

The geological history of the Burmese subduction margin, where India obliquely subducts below Indochina, remains poorly documented although it is key to deciphering geodynamic models for the evolution of the broader Tibetan-Himalayan orogen. Various scenarios for the evolution of the orogen have been proposed, including a collision of India with Myanmar in the Paleogene, a significant extrusion of Myanmar and Indochina from the India-Asia collision zone, or very little change in paleogeography and subduction regime since the India-Asia collision. This article examines the history of the Burmese forearc basin, with a particular focus on Eocene–Oligocene times to reconstruct the evolution of the Burmese margin during the early stages of the India-Asia collision. We report on sedimentological, geochemical, petrographical, and geochronological data from the Chindwin Basin—the northern part of the Burmese forearc—and integrate these results with previous data from other basins in central Myanmar.

Our results show that the Burmese margin acted as a regular Andean-type subduction margin until the late middle Eocene, with a forearc basin that was open to the trench and fed by the denudation of the Andean volcanic arc to the east. We show that the modern tectonic configuration of central Myanmar formed 39–37 million years ago, when the

Burmese margin shifted from an Andean-type margin to a hyper-oblique margin. The forearc basin was quickly partitioned into individual pull-apart basins, bounded to the west by a quickly emerged accretionary prism, and to the east by synchronously exhumed basement rocks, including coeval high-grade metamorphics. We interpret this shift as resulting from the onset of strike-slip deformation on the subduction margin leading to the formation of a paleo-sliver plate, with a paleo fault system in the accretionary prism, pull-apart basins in the forearc, and another paleo fault system in the backarc. This evolution implies that hyper-oblique convergence below the Burmese margin is at least twice older than previously thought. Our results reject any India-Asia convergence scenario involving an early Paleogene collision of India with Myanmar. In contrast, our results validate conservative geodynamic models arguing for a close-to-modern pre-collisional paleogeometry for the Indochina Peninsula, and indicate that any post-collisional rotation of Indochina, if it occurred at all, must have been achieved by the late middle Eocene.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Himalayan-Tibetan orogen, a result of the India-Asia collision, is commonly considered as the type orogen for continent-continent collisional systems and a natural laboratory to study the dynamics of continental convergence (Yin and Harrison, 2000). Our seemingly vast

knowledge of the Himalayan-Tibetan system comes from decades of work along ~2600 km of the approximately west-east-trending arcuate strike of the orogen in NW India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Tibet (e.g., Allègre et al., 1984; Chen et al., 1993; Yin et al., 1994; Searle et al., 1997; Harrison et al., 1998; DeCelles et al., 2002, 2014; Najman et al., 2010, 2017; McQuarrie et al., 2014; Ma et al., 2016). Yet, the pre-collisional paleogeography of the Asian active margin, the chronology of the collision, and the deformation mechanisms accommodating the post-collisional convergence remain debated (e.g., Shen et al., 2001; Royden et al., 2008; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011a; Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013). Noticeably, an enormous spatial gap is left in our understanding of the convergence. With some notable exceptions (Pivnik et al., 1998; Socquet et al., 2002; Rangin et al., 2013), ~1500 km of the orogen trending north-south in Myanmar is underrepresented in our efforts to understand this complex system. The histories of the Burma Terrane, a small individual continental block located at the edge of the eastern Himalayan syntaxis, and of the active margin on the Burma Terrane, where the Indian plate subducts below the western edge of peninsular Indochina (Fig. 1A), remain virtually undocumented and are the focus of intense speculation. Reconstructing the history of the Burmese margin is, however, a prerequisite for any paleotectonic and geodynamic understanding of the broader Tibetan-Himalayan orogen.

Two end-member geodynamic models are proposed to explain how Asian lithospheric deformation has accommodated the convergence of

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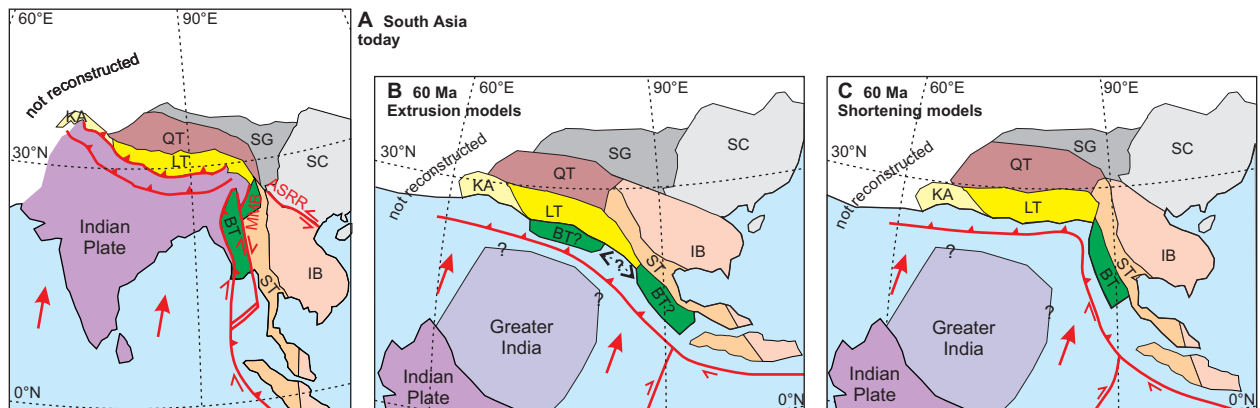


Figure 1. Structural map of South Asia today (A) and hypothetical maps 60 million years ago following deformation models dominated by extrusion (B) or shortening processes (C). Modified after Replumaz and Tapponnier (2003), Pubellier (2008), van Hinsbergen et al. (2011a), Hall (2012), and Royden et al. (2008). KA—Kohistan Arc; LT—Lhasa Terrane; QT—Qiangtang Terrane; SG—Songpan Ganzi complex; SC—South China Craton; IB—Indochina Terrane; BT—Burma terrane; ST—Sibumasu Terrane; MMB—Mogok Metamorphic Belt; ASRR—Ailao Shan–Red River shear zone. The red arrows indicate the direction of convergence (after Lee and Lawver, 1995; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011b). Note that before the India–Asia collision, extrusion models propose that the Burma Terrane was located either along the collision front (e.g., Replumaz and Tapponnier, 2003) or farther east, away from the collision zone (e.g., Royden et al., 2008).

India and Asia since the collision began: (1) lateral extrusion of Asian lithospheric blocks away from the collision zone with partial underthrusting of Asian blocks along strike-slip faults (e.g., Tapponnier et al., 1982; Replumaz and Tapponnier, 2003; Royden et al., 2008; Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013; Cogné et al., 2013), and (2) homogeneous thickening and continuous deformation of weaker Asian lithosphere (e.g., England and Houseman, 1986; Molnar et al., 1993; Hallet and Molnar, 2001; Shen et al., 2001; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011a). In most plate kinematic models dominated by extrusion, India collides with the Burmese subduction margin in the early time of the collision ca. 55 Ma (Fig. 1B; Tapponnier et al., 1982; Replumaz and Tapponnier, 2003; Replumaz et al., 2010; Cogné et al., 2013; Gibbons et al., 2015). The Burma Terrane and Indochina are later extruded from the collision zone to end up in their modern position, south of the Eastern Himalayan syntaxis. In other kinematic models dominated by extrusion, India does not collide with the Burma Terrane but with the Lhasa Terrane in Tibet (Fig. 1B); the Burma Terrane is located to the southeast of the Lhasa Terrane and is dragged northward by the Indian Plate while Indochina is extruded eastward (Royden et al., 2008). By contrast, models dominated by homogeneous thickening and continuous deformation of Asian lithosphere propose a more conservative paleogeography for the Burmese margin (Fig. 1C): pre-collisional Myanmar and peninsular Indochina already form a narrow peninsula at the southeastward extremity of East Asia very close to their modern position (Molnar et al., 1993; Hallet and Molnar, 2001; Shen et al.,

2001; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011a). Most of the continuous deformation models suggest that the Burmese subduction margin lies to the east of the collision zone and is thus not particularly impacted by post-collisional deformation (van Hinsbergen et al., 2011a, 2012; Hall, 2012), but others propose that India collided first with the Burmese margin before continuing northward to its modern position (Aitchison et al., 2007; Vêrard et al., 2017).

The sedimentary deposits of the forearc basin of central Myanmar provide a unique opportunity to document the paleogeography and deformation history of the Burmese subduction margin and decipher these different models. This article examines the history of the Burmese forearc basin, with a particular focus on Eocene–Oligocene times to reconstruct the evolution of the Burmese margin during the early stages of the India–Asia collision. Here, we report on sedimentological, geochemical, modal petrographical, and U–Pb detrital zircon geochronological data from the Chindwin Basin (northern part of the Burmese forearc basin), and integrate these results with previous data from other basins of central Myanmar to reconstruct the evolution of the Burmese margin through the Paleogene.

2. GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.1. The Burma Terrane and the Burmese Subduction Margin

Myanmar can be divided into two roughly north–south–trending belts that lie on two basement blocks: central Myanmar on the Burma

Terrane, and the Shan Plateau on the Sibumasu Terrane (Fig. 2). At the transition between both terranes, the deep basement of the Burma Terrane, consisting of Middle Jurassic ophiolites of the Burma–Sibumasu suture and metamorphics from the basement of the Sibumasu Terrane, is partially exposed and forms a succession of metamorphic belts (Jade Mine Belt, Slate Belt, Mogok Metamorphic Belt; Bertrand and Rangin 2003; Mitchell et al. 2007, 2012; Searle et al., 2012, 2017; Liu et al., 2016). It is not clear when the Burma Terrane collided with the Sibumasu Terrane; various unconstrained age estimates are proposed ranging from the Middle Jurassic to the latest Cretaceous, and the existence of a suture between both terranes is even challenged (Mitchell, 1993; Metcalfe, 2013; Sevastjanova et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2016; Searle et al., 2017); U–Pb zircon ages from intrusions and gneisses in the Mogok Metamorphic belt suggest a latest Jurassic–early Cretaceous age for the collision event (Mitchell et al., 2012).

The mid Cretaceous–early Paleogene tectonic evolution of Myanmar is marked by the subduction of the Neotethyan Ocean below western Myanmar along the Arakan Trench (Bender, 1983). The modern Burmese subduction margin formed as an Andean-type accretionary setting after rapid, forearc supra-subduction ophiolite spreading at ca. 125 Ma and the set-up of the Central Myanmar Basins developed in a forearc/backarc setting on the Burma Terrane (Bender, 1983; Pivnik et al., 1998; Liu et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2017a). The timing of this onset mirrors the evolution of the Xigaze forearc Basin in Tibet (Maffione

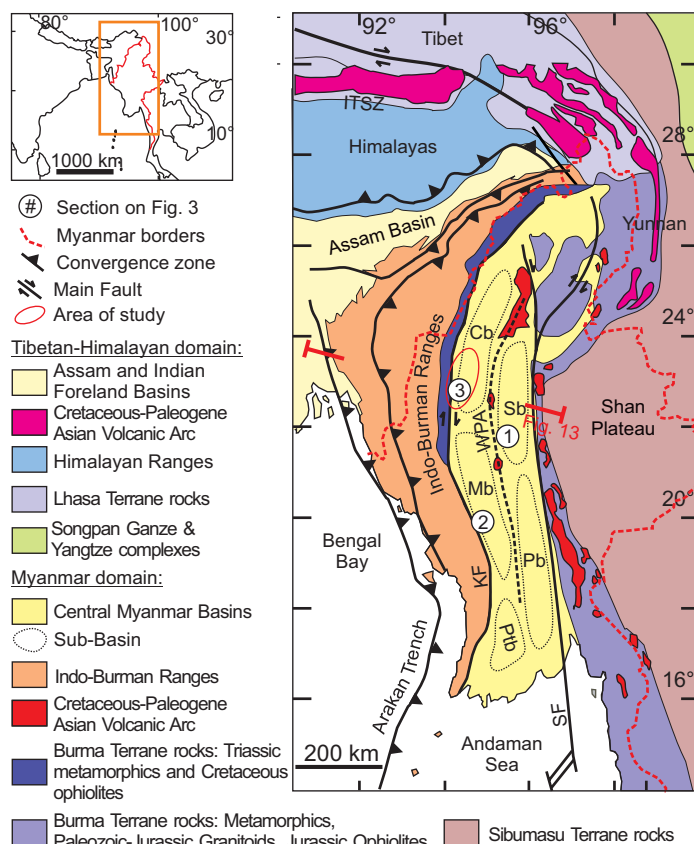


Figure 2. Schematic map of the eastern Himalayan syntaxis and central Myanmar, with the main geological units, after Licht et al. (2013); boundaries between Tibetan and SE Asian terranes are not precisely drawn because they are poorly known. The approximate axis of the Wuntho-Popa Andean arc (WPA) is shown by a thick, dashed black line. The sub-basins of central Myanmar are indicated with thin, dashed black lines: the Chindwin, Minbu, and Patheingyi basins (Cb, Mb, and Ptb) in the forearc, the Shwedo and Pegu basins (Sb and Pb) in the backarc. ITSZ—Indus-Tsangpo Suture Zone; SF—Sagaing Fault; KF—Kabaw Fault. Numbers in circles indicate the location of the synthetic logs in Figure 3, and the red line indicates the location of the cross section in Figure 13. Area of study is shown by a red circle. Symbol (3) sits at the location of our composite section.

et al., 2015; Liu et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2017). This period is marked by intense magmatic activity in the Andean-type Wuntho-Popa Arc, today represented by several large batholiths and related volcanic rocks that straddle the middle of the Central Myanmar Basins (Fig. 2; Zaw, 1990; Maury et al., 2004; Gardiner et al., 2015, 2017; Lee et al., 2016). The Wuntho-Popa Arc is commonly considered the eastern continuation of the Gangdese Arc of Tibet (Ma et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014) and consists of widespread I-type batholiths and andesitic bodies punctuated with isolated S-type intrusions (Zhang et al., 2017b). Recently published U-Pb

ages suggest a period of activity spanning from 110 to 30 Ma (Mitchell et al. 2012; Wang et al., 2014; Gardiner et al., 2015, 2017; Zhang et al., 2017b), with a main magmatic stage between 110 and 80 Ma and a subordinate magmatic stage at ca. 70–40 Ma. Cretaceous-Paleogene plutons are also present farther east along the Shan Scarp (Granitic Tin Belt of Gardiner et al., 2017) and may reflect temporary periods of eastward migration of the Andean-type arc (Gardiner et al., 2015), but their chronology and relationship with the Wuntho-Popa Arc remain poorly understood. The Burmese margin was then deformed by dextral strike-slip shear

and other faulting, resulting in partitioning by pull-apart subsidence of the Central Myanmar Basins (Pivnik et al., 1998; Rangin et al., 1999) and in high-grade metamorphism in the Mogok Metamorphic Belt (Bertrand et al., 2001; Bertrand and Rangin, 2003; Barley et al., 2003; Searle et al., 2007). This strike-slip deformation regime is commonly explained as resulting from the hyper-oblique convergence of the Indian plate below the Burmese margin. As a result of this oblique convergence and subsequent deformation, central and western Myanmar were dragged northward (Socquet et al., 2006; Morley, 2009). The timing for the onset of strike-slip deformation and hyper-oblique regime is not clear, but oldest U-Pb zircon ages and ^{40}K - ^{40}Ar cooling ages of gneisses in the Mogok Metamorphic Belt indicate that high-grade metamorphism had started by the late Eocene (ca. 37–36 Ma) along a paleo “Shan Scarp Fault” following the eastern margin of the Burma Terrane (Bertrand et al., 2001; Searle et al., 2007; Morley, 2009, 2017). Two U-Pb ages in metamorphic overgrowths of zircons suggest that it might have started even earlier, by the middle Eocene (47 and 43 Ma; Barley et al., 2003). Since the middle Miocene, following the opening of the Andaman Sea between Myanmar and Sumatra, the strike-slip motion has been partitioned and accommodated by the Sagaing Fault along the Mogok Metamorphic Belt, the Kabaw Fault in the Indo-Burman Ranges, and the Arakan Trench (Khan and Chakraborty 2005; Socquet et al., 2006). Since then, central Myanmar has formed an individual and complex sliver plate between these two faults, the total dextral displacement of which is variously estimated at 400–500 km to more than 1000 km (Maung 1987; Mitchell, 1993; Socquet et al., 2006; Morley, 2009, 2017).

2.2. The Indo-Burman Ranges

On its western margin, the Burma Terrane is separated from the Indian Foreland Basin and the Bengal Bay by the Indo-Burman Ranges, which constitute the accretionary complex produced by the Indian subduction under the Burmese active margin (Brunnschweiler, 1966; Maurin and Rangin, 2009; Bannert et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2017a). The Indo-Burman Ranges are divided into an outer wedge made of Neogene Himalayan-sourced clastic sequences affected by folds and thrusts, and an inner wedge mainly constituted of early Cretaceous ophiolites and Triassic schists covered by Upper Cretaceous–Eocene marine turbidites (see also Figure 13C; Maurin and Rangin, 2009; Bannert et al., 2011). The origin of the Triassic schists is still unclear, but they may belong to a micro-

continent accreted and thrust on the Burmese margin between 125 and 110 Ma (Morley, 2012), or be part of the pre-Jurassic Burma Terrane basement that was dismantled after supra-subduction spreading of the forearc (Sevastjanova et al., 2016). The oldest Cretaceous marine turbidites overlying the Triassic schists in the Indo-Burman Ranges are dated to the Campanian, but some deposits contain allochthonous blocks of Albian limestones (Bender, 1983). The outer wedge experienced uplift starting in the late Miocene as a consequence of either increased and potentially faster subduction of sediment from the Bengal Basin and Sylhet Trough on the Indian Plate (Maurin and Rangin, 2009) or westward crustal flow from southeastern Tibet resulting in E-W shortening on the Burma Terrane (Rangin et al., 2013). The structure, timing of uplift, and emergence of the inner wedge remain poorly understood.

The most common view is that the inner wedge was exhumed during an early episode of accretionary building along the Burmese active margin, either during the early Cretaceous (Liu et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2017a) or Late Cretaceous–Paleogene (Bender, 1983; Socquet et al., 2002). Acharyya (2007, 2015) and Metcalfe (2013) proposed that the early uplift of the inner wedge was caused by the accretion of individual island arc fragments that accreted along the Burmese margin during the Paleogene, but evidence for these island arc fragments in the inner wedge is lacking. Nielsen et al. (2004) and Maurin and Rangin (2009) argue that the inner wedge is more complex than a simple accretionary wedge; the core of the inner wedge follows a N-S strike-slip fault system and displays a positive flower structure, similar to retro-wedges formed along hyper-oblique convergence zones (Burbidge and Braun, 1998; McClay et al., 2004; Leever et al., 2011). Today, the inner wedge fault system is traversed by the Kabaw strike-slip fault system and accommodates a significant component (1/4–1/3) of the N-S strike slip deformation of the Burma Terrane (Nielsen et al., 2004; Socquet et al., 2006).

A combined petrographic and isotopic study of Paleogene marine turbidites from the inner wedge of the Arakan Yoma (southern edge of the Indo-Burman Ranges) identified a persistent youngest zircon-fission track population of 37 Ma in the sandstones (Allen et al. 2008). It is not clear if this fission-track age reflects a volcanic age—thus giving a maximum age for the deposition of the last flysch in the accretionary prism, suggesting that the inner wedge was emerged quickly thereafter—or if this age has been reset and reflects an episode of exhumation, indicating that the inner wedge was getting uplifted at that time. Both interpretations

suggest a first, late Eocene uplift for the Indo-Burman Ranges. In addition, sedimentary provenance databased on Nd and Sr isotopes of late Paleogene units in the Central Myanmar Basin suggests that the Indo-Burman Ranges emerged in the early Oligocene (Licht et al., 2013, 2016). However, the precise timing of uplift and its mechanisms remain unknown.

2.3. The Burmese Forearc and Backarc Basins

The Central Myanmar Basins comprise two N-S-trending lateral troughs of Late Cretaceous–Cenozoic sub-basins, located both east (in a backarc position) and west (in a forearc position) of the Wuntho-Popa Arc.

The backarc basin of central Myanmar itself comprises two sub-basins, the Shwebo Basin to the north and the Pegu Basin to the south (Bender, 1983). Deposits overlie basement rocks constituted of Mesozoic marine turbidites and metamorphics and Middle Jurassic ophiolitic material (Morley, 2017; Searle et al., 2017). The sedimentary sequence starts with Upper Cretaceous–middle Eocene conglomerates, volcanoclastics, and sandstones of the Tonkyauk Chaung and Male Formations, followed by the upper Eocene–lowermost Oligocene Pondaung Formation (Fig. 3A; Thein and Maung, 2017; Zhang et al., 2017b). The Paleogene deposits of the Shwebo Basin are exclusively continental (Thein and Maung, 2017); it is not known whether the deposits in the Pegu Basin are marine or freshwater. The Paleogene sequence ends with a major Oligocene (?) unconformity observable in seismic lines (Zhang et al., 2017b). Neogene deposits consist of southward prograding tidal-influenced estuarine sequences: the Sadwingyi and Pindaung Formations in the Shwebo Basin, and the Taungtalon, Moza, and Khabo Formations in the Pegu Basin (Khin and Myitta, 1999). These formations are unconformably overlain by the late middle Miocene–Quaternary fluvial Irrawaddy Formation (Pivnik et al., 1998; Chavasseau et al., 2006). The Pegu Basin has been inverted and uplifted since the late Miocene and constitutes a local (and recent) topographic high (Bender, 1983).

The forearc basin of central Myanmar comprises two major sub-basins, the Chindwin Basin to the north and the Minbu (also called Salin) Basin to the south. These basins are separated today by the Pondaung Ranges, a small topographic high at ~22°N latitude where Paleogene units crop out (Bender, 1983; Pivnik et al., 1998; MGS, 2014). These two sub-basins have also been subdivided into smaller basins by previous authors (including the Pathein Sub-

basin to the south; e.g., Bender, 1983) but we will keep things simple and refer only to the two main basins. On the western margin of both basins, supra-subduction ophiolites of the forearc basement crop out along a narrow window stretching along the east side of the Indo-Burman Ranges, and are presumably directly overlain by sedimentary deposits (Liu et al., 2016). On the basins' eastern edges, sediments onlap granitic rocks of the Wuntho-Popa Arc (Zhang et al., 2017b). The Cretaceous–early Cenozoic depositional history is largely similar in both sub-basins. The sequence starts with the poorly exposed Kabaw Formation, constituted of marine limestones and mudstones spanning from the Albian to the Maastrichtian (Figs. 3B and 3C; Bender, 1983). The early Cenozoic sequence includes the Paunggyi, Laungshe, Tilin, and Tabyin Formations spanning from the latest Maastrichtian (?) to the middle Eocene (Nagappa, 1959), all of which consist of shallow-marine siliciclastics with rare continental episodes (Bender, 1983). These units are only differentiated by their dominant grain-size (sandstone or mudstone); their lithostratigraphic boundaries remain vague. The late middle Eocene Pondaung Formation, present in both basins (and here older than in the backarc basin), is the only unit that has received considerable attention, because of its prolific mammalian faunal and paleobotanical remains (e.g., Jaeger et al., 1999; Chaimanee et al., 2012; Licht et al., 2014a, 2015). The Pondaung Formation reflects westward directed fluvio-deltaic systems, the upper member of which is continental with carbonate-bearing paleosols, stacked channels, fossil vertebrates, and freshwater gastropods (Licht et al., 2013, 2014b, 2014c). In the Minbu Basin, the fossiliferous upper member is precisely dated at ca. 40–39 Ma via a combination of magnetostratigraphy, biostratigraphy, and geochronology (see review of dating results in Licht et al., 2015).

The late middle Eocene–upper Eocene Yaw Formation of central Myanmar represents a period of significant changes in Burmese stratigraphy, with the first pieces of evidence for differentiation between the Minbu and Chindwin Basins. In the Minbu Basin, the Yaw Formation only comprises shallow-marine, fine-grained nummulite-bearing deposits (Nagappa, 1959; Adnet et al., 2008); in the Chindwin Basin, the lithofacies of the Yaw Formation are more varied, with evidence for marine intervals, freshwater gastropods, and lignites yielding continental vertebrates (Licht et al., 2013, 2014c).

Subsequent younger geological units are significantly different in both basins (Figs. 3B and 3C). In the Minbu Basin, the Yaw Formation is followed by the Shwezetaung, Padaung,

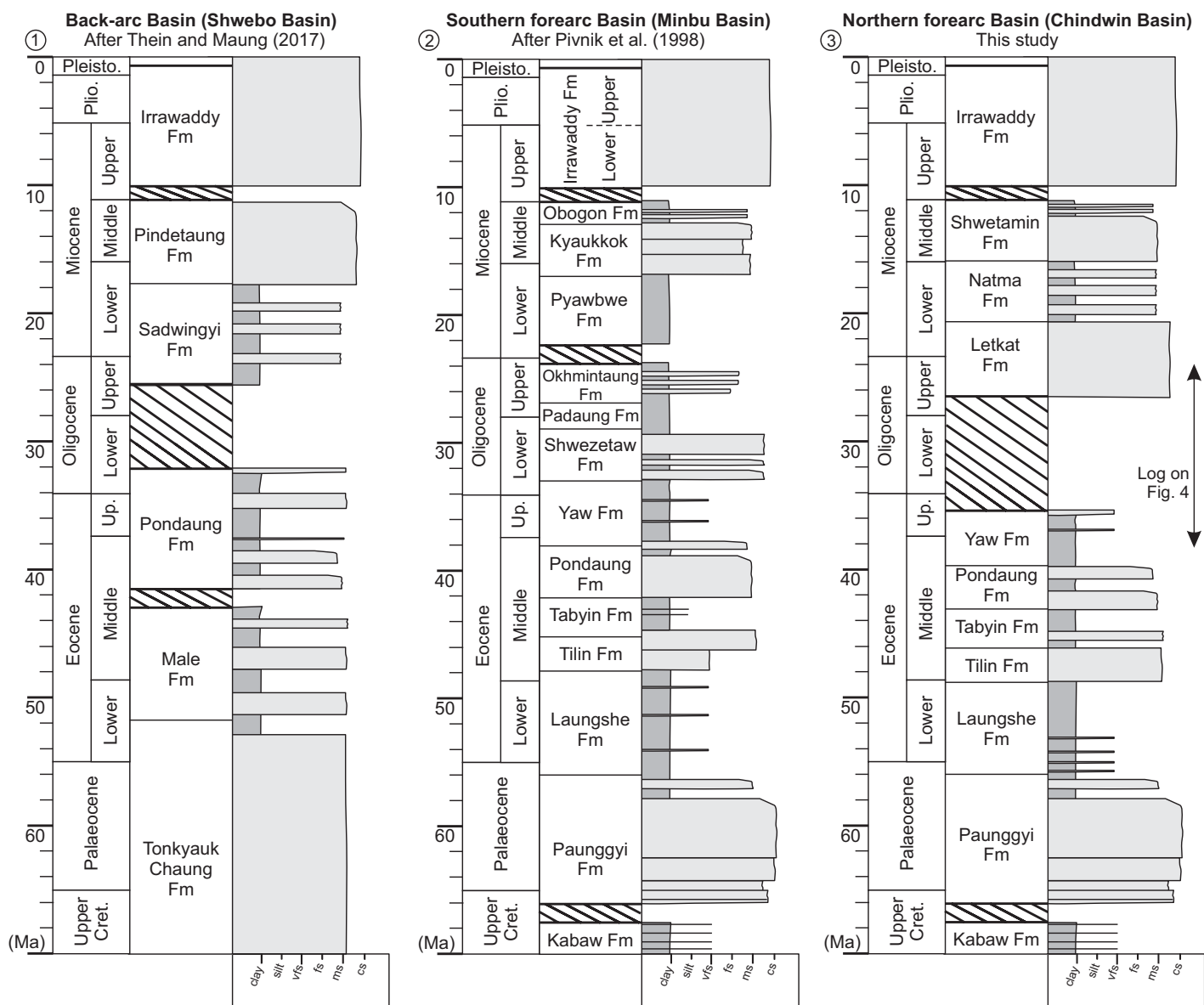


Figure 3. Synthetic logs for the three main basins of central Myanmar: (1) the Shwebo Basin in the backarc (after Thein and Maung, 2017), (2) the Minbu Basin, (southern forearc; after Pivnik et al., 1998), and (3) the Chindwin Basin (northern forearc; Bender, 1983; this study). Location of the three logs is shown on Figure 2. vfs—very fine sand; fs—fine sand; ms—medium sand; cs—coarse sand.

and Okhmintaung Formations, which all yield shallow-marine Oligocene gastropods, bivalves, and foraminifera (Bender, 1983). Gough and Hall (2017) recently interpreted these units as representing southwards-trending deltaic systems; once again, the boundaries of these units are lithologically based and often vague. They are followed by the lower to middle Miocene fluvio-deltaic Pyawbwe, Kyaukok, and Obogon Formations (Bender, 1983) that are overlain by the fluvialite late middle Miocene–Pliocene Irrawaddy Formation (Bender, 1983; Chavasseau et al., 2006, 2010). In the Chindwin Basin, the Yaw Formation is

overlain by the Letkat Formation, an ~1.5-km-thick sequence of afossiliferous fluvialite sandstones (United Nations, 1978). Some authors have proposed that the contact between the Letkat and the Yaw Formation is unconformable and that the Oligocene is missing in the Chindwin Basin (United Nations, 1978; Wang et al., 2014), whereas Bender (1983) proposes a conformable contact and indicates the presence of undescribed Oligocene sporomorphs in the Letkat Formation. The Letkat Formation is overlain by the afossiliferous fluvialite Natma and Shwetamin Formations of hypothetical Miocene age (United Nations, 1978; Bender,

1983) that are eventually unconformably overlain by the same fluvialite Irrawaddy Formation found in the Minbu Basin.

3. METHODS

3.1. Sedimentology and Stratigraphy

To determine the Paleogene evolution of the Burmese forearc basin, we explored and described deposits along a ~100 km north-south-trending portion of the Chindwin Basin in the rainshadow of the Indo-Burman Ranges. We started south of the city of Kalewa and contin-

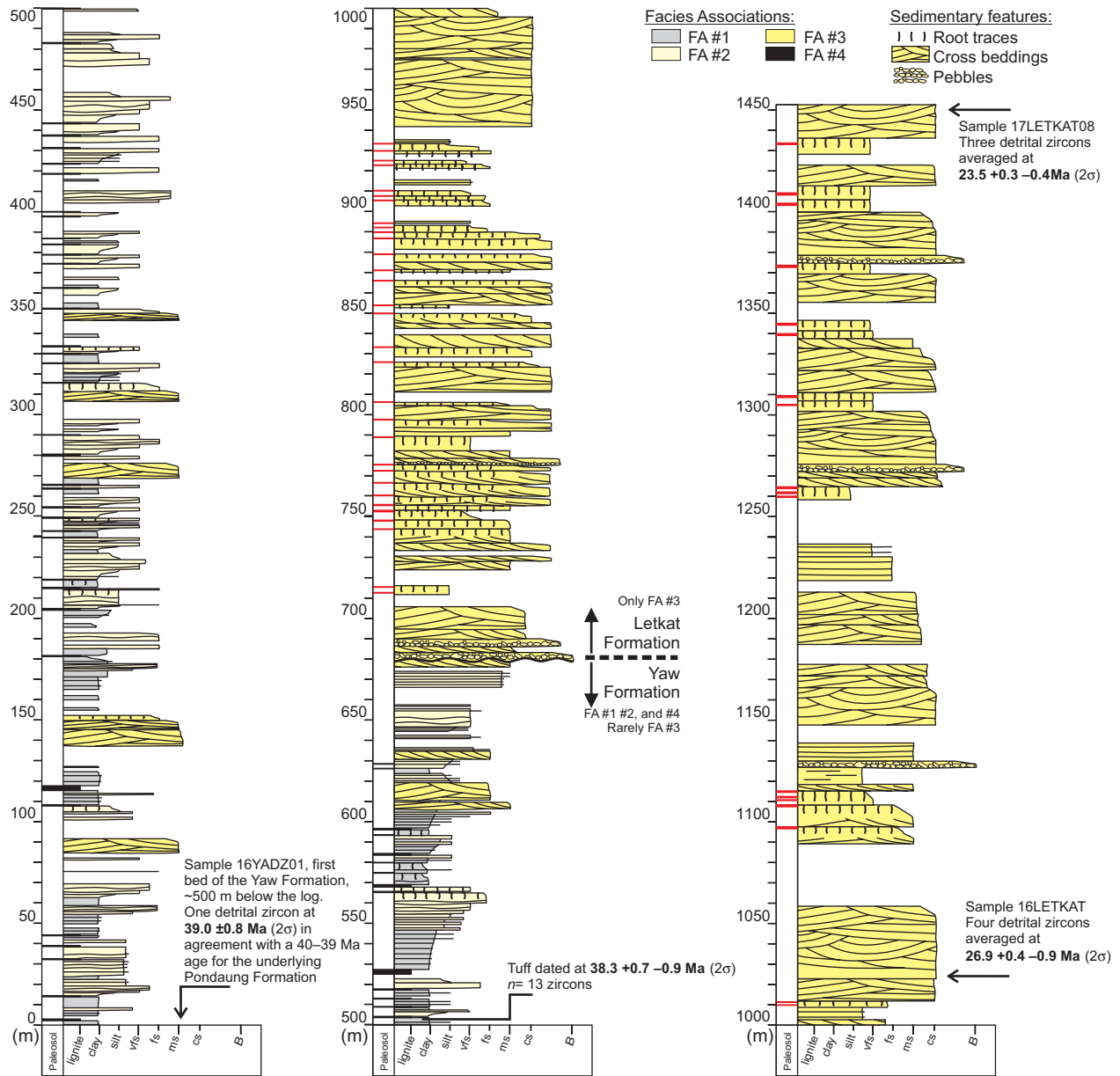


Figure 4. Composite log of the upper part of the Yaw Formation and lower part of the Letkat Formation, Chindwin Basin, with their facies associations (description in Table 1). Maximum depositional ages for our sandstone samples and age of the Tuff layer dated in this study are also shown. In the Paleosol column, black lines indicate histosols whereas red lines indicate ultisols. vfs—very fine sand; fs—fine sand; ms—medium sand; cs—coarse sand; B—Boulder.

ued up to the north of the city of Mawlaik, with a particular focus on the middle Eocene–Oligocene Pondaung, Yaw, and Letkat Formations (Fig. 2). Additionally, we measured a composite section spanning the Yaw and Letkat Formations, composed of five stratigraphic sections correlated in the field (distance between sections is ~200–2000 m). The location of the composite

section is indicated on Figure 2. Detailed logs are available in Figure DR1¹, and are combined into a composite log in Figure 4. We described the sedimentary facies of these two formations, classified them into ten lithofacies adapted from the classification of Miall (2013), and grouped them into four facies associations (Table 1). Finally, we measured paleoflow directions on

3-D outcrops of sandstone trough cross-bedding (facies “St” of Table 1) according to standard field methods (Collinson et al., 2006); results are displayed on Figure 5.

3.2. Sulfur Isotope Analysis

Employing a common way to distinguish brackish from freshwater swamp deposits (Casagrande, 1987), lignite samples from the Yaw Formation were crushed and weighted for sulfur content and isotopic composition (measured as

¹GSA Data Repository item 2018336, including supplementary figures, geochronological data, sulfur isotope and grain counting results, is available at <http://www.geosociety.org/datarepository/2018> or by request to editing@geosociety.org.

TABLE 1. LITHOFACIES AND FACIES ASSOCIATIONS IDENTIFIED IN THE YAW AND LETKAT FORMATIONS, CHINDWIN BASIN

| Facies | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Facies association FA1 | | |
| Fm | Massive black mudstones; sets of 10 cm to 2 m; rare preserved planar laminations with millimeter spacing. | Settling in subaqueous anoxic conditions, below depth of wave action |
| Fs/Fm | Grey siltstones, either showing planar laminations or small planar cross-lamination (<1 cm); occurring in small sets (<5 cm); interfingering with thicker sets of massive black mudstones. | Settling in subaqueous anoxic conditions, close to the depth of wave action |
| Ls/Fm | Siderite beds; nodular or continuous; 5–20 cm thick. Always interfingering with thicker sets of black mudstones, creating apparent cycling mudstone/siderite alternations. | Post-depositional mineralization in subaqueous anoxic conditions |
| Facies association FA2 | | |
| Sw | Heterolithic facies dominantly made of siltstones to very fine sandstones forming either climbing ripple cross-laminations, symmetrical cross-laminations with bundled and chevron upbuilding, or wavy laminations. Set thickness varies from 5 to 40 cm, with undulating bounding surfaces, and interfingering with grey mudstone beds forming flaser, lenticular, or wavy beddings. In rare places, display trace fossils <i>Thalassinoides</i> and <i>Skolithos</i> . | Tidal flats |
| Ssm | Dark-grey siltstones to very fine sandstones, occurring in sets of 20 cm to 4 m, commonly structureless and mixed with mud, but can sometimes show either planar laminations, small (<3 cm) trough cross-laminations, symmetrical cross-laminations with bundled and chevron upbuilding. Yield amber; fish bones; freshwater gastropods and bivalves; rich in plant debris. Show sometimes rootlets. | Coastal marsh |
| Cs | Sapropelic lignite, 5–50 cm thick, made of thinly laminated organic debris, interfingering with millimeter-thick layers of silt to very fine sand. | Delta front deposits of a bay-head delta |
| Sp | Very fine to fine sandstones occurring in 20 cm to 4 m thick beds of small (3–15 cm) sets made of horizontal laminations, planar or trough cross-laminations. Rich in plant debris; can be rich in gastropods. | Distributary mouth, bay-head delta |
| Facies association FA3 | | |
| St | Fine to gravelly sandstones in 50 cm to 2 m sets of trough cross-laminations. Occurs in cosets of 2 to 5 sets, arranged in wing-shaped bodies that can be 10 to 100s of meters wide. Erosive lower bounding surface, sometimes accompanied with a 5–30 cm lag of mud clast breccias, conglomerates, rounded fossil bones, and fossil wood. Commonly rich in plant debris. Uppermost sets commonly show evidence of pedogenic development. | River channel |
| Sm | Very fine to coarse structureless, massive sandstones, in 50 cm to 4 m thick beds commonly overlying cosets of facies St. Mud matrix, dominantly red to brown, with green to blue mottles and rare pedogenic nodules. | Pedogenised overbank |
| Facies association FA4 | | |
| Cv | Massive lignite, laterally extensive, 20 cm to 2 m, commonly capping cosets of facies Sw, Ssm, or St. In some locations yields lignified fossil trunks, turtle plates, and continental vertebrates. | Swamp |

$\delta^{34}\text{S}$ in ‰ relative to the VCDT [Vienna Canyon Diablo Troilite] standard). Weighted samples were flash combusted at 1000 °C with excess oxygen in a Eurovector Elemental Analyzer (EA) equipped with a Costech zero-blank auto-sampler, and connected to a ThermoFinnigan MAT253 isotope ratio mass spectrometer for measurement of $\delta^{34}\text{S}$. Internal laboratory reference materials were interspersed with samples for a two-point calibration, allowing for conversion to the $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ VCDT scale and estimations of total sulfur content (see also Fry et al., 2002).

3.3. Sandstone Petrography and U-Pb Dating

Medium-grained sandstone samples were collected along our composite section for petrological and geochronological analyses. Thin sections of 13 sandstone samples were prepared

and counted according to the Gazzi-Dickinson method to determine their quartz, feldspar and lithic grains content (Dickinson, 1985); 300–350 grains were counted per section. Detailed results and stratigraphic location of the samples are available in Table DR2 (see footnote 1).

Paleogene sedimentary rocks below and along our composite section were sampled for U-Pb dating of zircons, including one sample from the Paleocene Paunggyi Formation, two sandstones and one tuff from the Yaw Formation and four sandstones from the Letkat Formation. Detailed analytical protocols and information about the data reduction schemes are provided in the supplementary methods. Briefly, zircon crystals were extracted by traditional methods of heavy mineral separation, including concentration with a Holman-Wilfley gravity shaking table, density separation with methylene iodide and magnetic separation with a Frantz Magnetic separator.

U-Pb ages were generated using laser-ablation–inductively coupled plasma–mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS), using an iCAP RQ Quadrupole ICP-MS coupled to an Analyte G2 excimer laser at the University of Washington, using a spot diameter of 25 microns. Data reduction was conducted with Iolite, using their Geochron Data Reduction Scheme to calculate U-Pb ages uncorrected for common lead (Paton et al., 2010), and with the Andersen Routine of the Vizualage Data Reduction Scheme (Chew et al., 2014) for U-Pb ages corrected for common lead. Both approaches yielded quasi-identical zircon ages in our data set, and ages used in this manuscript are uncorrected for common lead. Detailed location, stratigraphic level, and U-Pb data are available in Table DR3 (see footnote 1). Stratigraphic locations for the Yaw and Letkat Formation samples are also indicated on Figure 4. Maximum depositional age for detrital samples and crystallization age for volcanic samples with multiple zircon ages were calculated using Tuffzirc (Ludwig, 2003) and are also displayed on Figure 4. The final age error calculated for each sample is the quadratic sum of the uncertainty of Tuffzirc age calculation and of the systematic uncertainty during each session (~1.3%).

4. RESULTS

4.1. Sedimentology of the Eocene and Oligocene Deposits in the Chindwin Basin

Deposits and associated lithofacies of the Pondaung Formation are identical to those in the Minbu Basin farther south and have already been extensively described in Licht et al. (2014b); in the southernmost part of the Chindwin Basin, they have also been described by Oo et al. (2015). Briefly, the formation mainly consists of large, coarse-grained, sandstone bodies, 2–18 m thick, >100 m wide and are dominated by large sets (up to 1 m thick) of trough cross-bedding. The sandstone bodies are interfingering with fine-grained sequences, with pedogenised heterolithic deposits and extensive paleosol-bearing mudstone successions. Paleosols display vertic features and pedogenic nodules, as well as different stages of hydromorphic development, and were identified as hydromorphic vertisols. In the Minbu Basin, these deposits have yielded a mix of freshwater riparian and brackish water mangrove trees (Licht et al., 2014a, 2015), continental vertebrates (Jaeger et al., 1999; Chaimanee et al., 2012), freshwater gastropods (Licht et al., 2014c), and occasional seawater fishes (Adnet et al., 2008). Paleocurrent measurements indicate an unequivocal westward flow (Fig. 5).

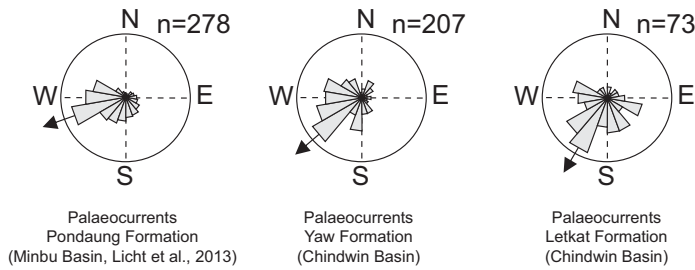


Figure 5. Paleocurrents for the Pondaung Formation in the Minbu Basin (after Licht et al., 2013), the Yaw Formation in the Chindwin Basin (including new measurements and data from Licht et al., 2013), and the Letkat Formation in the Chindwin Basin (this study). Palaeocurrent directions were measured on 3-D exposures of trough cross-beddings (facies St, Table 1).

only constituted of FA3. Facies St is commonly coarser than the sandstone beds observed in the Yaw Formation, and can be associated with gravels, silicified fossil trunks, and rounded vertebrate bones. We did not observe any inclined heterolithic stratification in the sandstone bodies; cosets of facies St are commonly occurring in wide (tens of meters) tabular or wing-shaped bodies. Facies Sm is also more present, usually capping 10–15 m cosets of facies St. Pedogenic features are different from what is found in the Pondaung and Yaw Formations; pedogenic nodules are rare, mottles are dominantly reddish or yellow, sometime root-shaped, and form well developed, 1–3-m-thick paleosol profiles, with increasing mottling and mixing upward resembling modern Ultisols (Fig. 6K). The first 200 m of the Formation are particularly coarse, with gravel beds made of rounded quartz being common. Gravels disappear after ~250 m, and most of the remaining deposit is made of coarse St sandstones with occasional pedogenised Sm beds. Palaeocurrents measured in FA3 trough crossbeds (facies St) cover a broad range of directions from W to E, with an average direction toward the south-southwest.

4.2. Sulfur Content and Isotopic Composition

Lignites sampled for sulfur analysis can be grouped into two families (Fig. 7). A first family, with a low amount of sulfur (~<0.8%) and a narrow range of $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values, between -2 and +12‰ VCDT, corresponds to the values found in modern freshwater peats, where sulfur is particularly limited and mostly comes from plant sulfates (Casagrande, 1987). The second family display a much broader range of sulfur amount (up to 5%) and varying sulfur isotopic composition, from -10 to +20‰ VCDT, similar to those of peats formed under brackish water influence where regular inputs of seawater sulfate increases the availability of sulfur for bacterial reduction (Casagrande, 1987).

4.3. Sedimentary Provenance of the Paleogene Units

Sandstone grain-counting results are plotted on Q-F-L and Lm-Lv-Ls diagrams (Fig. 8) and compiled with previous data from Paleocene to middle Eocene units in the same section (Paunggyi, Tilin, and Pondaung Formations; Wang et al., 2014). Paleocene to middle Eocene sandstones are volcanic-rich, litharenitic and display similar grain-counting results to those of the Paleogene turbidite sample from the Indo-Burman Ranges of Allen et al. (2008). By contrast, the Letkat Formation is dominated by

Our 1450 m composite sedimentary log of the Yaw and Letkat Formations is displayed in Figure 4. The sedimentary log starts ~500 m above the transition from the Pondaung Formation to the Yaw Formation, which is marked by the first occurrence of lignites and black mudstones. The log ends ~700 m below the transition from the Letkat to the Natma Formation, which is marked by a significant increase in fine-grained deposits (United Nations, 1978). In total, the thickness of the Yaw Formation is estimated to be around ~1000 m, and the Letkat Formation to be around ~1500 m.

Deposits of the Yaw Formation display ten lithofacies that can be divided into four facies associations (Table 1). Facies association FA1 is mainly made of massive black mudstones (Fm) interfingering either with siderite beds (Ls/Fm; Figs. 6A and 6B) or thinly planar laminated siltstones (Fs/Fm). Facies association FA2 is more diverse and is mainly composed of beds of siltstone to very fine sandstone showing planar laminations, small planar cross-laminations, and symmetrical cross-laminations with bundled and chevron upbuilding typical of wave-formed cross-laminations (Nichols, 2009). These fine-grained beds are sometimes interfingering with gray mudstones, forming flaser, lenticular, and wavy beddings (facies Sw); these interfingering beddings can contain trace fossils of *Thalassinoides* and *Skolithos* (Figs. 6C to 6H). More commonly, these beds show evidence for partial mixing and rootlets, and yield amber, fish bones, freshwater gastropods (thiarids; Licht et al., 2013) and unionid bivalves (facies Ssm; Fig. 6G). Sapropelic lignites rich in plant debris (facies Cs) also occur in sequences of facies Sw and Ssm, together with sequences of coarser, cross-laminated sandstones that are also rich in plant debris and occur in thick (commonly >1m) tabular sets (facies Sp).

Facies association FA3 is dominated by facies St, which consists of fine to coarse sandstones

organized in meter-thick sets of trough cross-stratifications. These sets commonly occur in cosets of 3–5 sets, have an erosional base, and occasionally have a basal lag full of mud-clast breccias and plant debris. These cosets occur in wide (sometimes >200 m) bodies that decrease in grain-size near their wings. In the area of Mawlaik, ~100 km north of Kalewa, sandstones are occasionally capped by structureless, pedogenised sandy beds mixed with a mudstone matrix, displaying a dominant brownish color, green mottles, sparse slickensides, and pedogenic nodules (facies Sm). This facies has, as of yet, only been observed in the uppermost layers of the Yaw Formation preceding the transition to the Letkat Formation. Finally, facies association FA4 is made of a single facies Cv, constituted of thick (up to 2 m), massive lignites that yield lignified fossil trunks and occasional vertebrate remains (Fig. 6I).

The four facies associations alternate following regular coarsening-upward cyclothems (FA1 to FA3) capped by lignites (FA4). FA3 is relatively rare and FA4 lignites can cap a smaller, FA1-FA2 sequence. The last 100 m of the Yaw Formation follows an overall coarsening upward sequence and FA3 sandstones become more common. The same facies associations can be found over the 100 km N-S area we investigated; lignite beds can be tracked over distances greater than 10 km and are currently mined for coal production. Palaeocurrents measured in FA3 trough crossbeds (facies St) cover a broad range of directions from S to WNW, with an average direction toward the southwest (Fig. 5).

There is no obvious angular unconformity at the contact between the Yaw Formation and Letkat Formation, but this contact is sharp, marked by the occurrence of several sandstones bodies with thick (>2 m) basal lags made of blocks of reworked sediment, altered siderite, and lignified fossil trunks (Fig. 6J). The Letkat Formation is

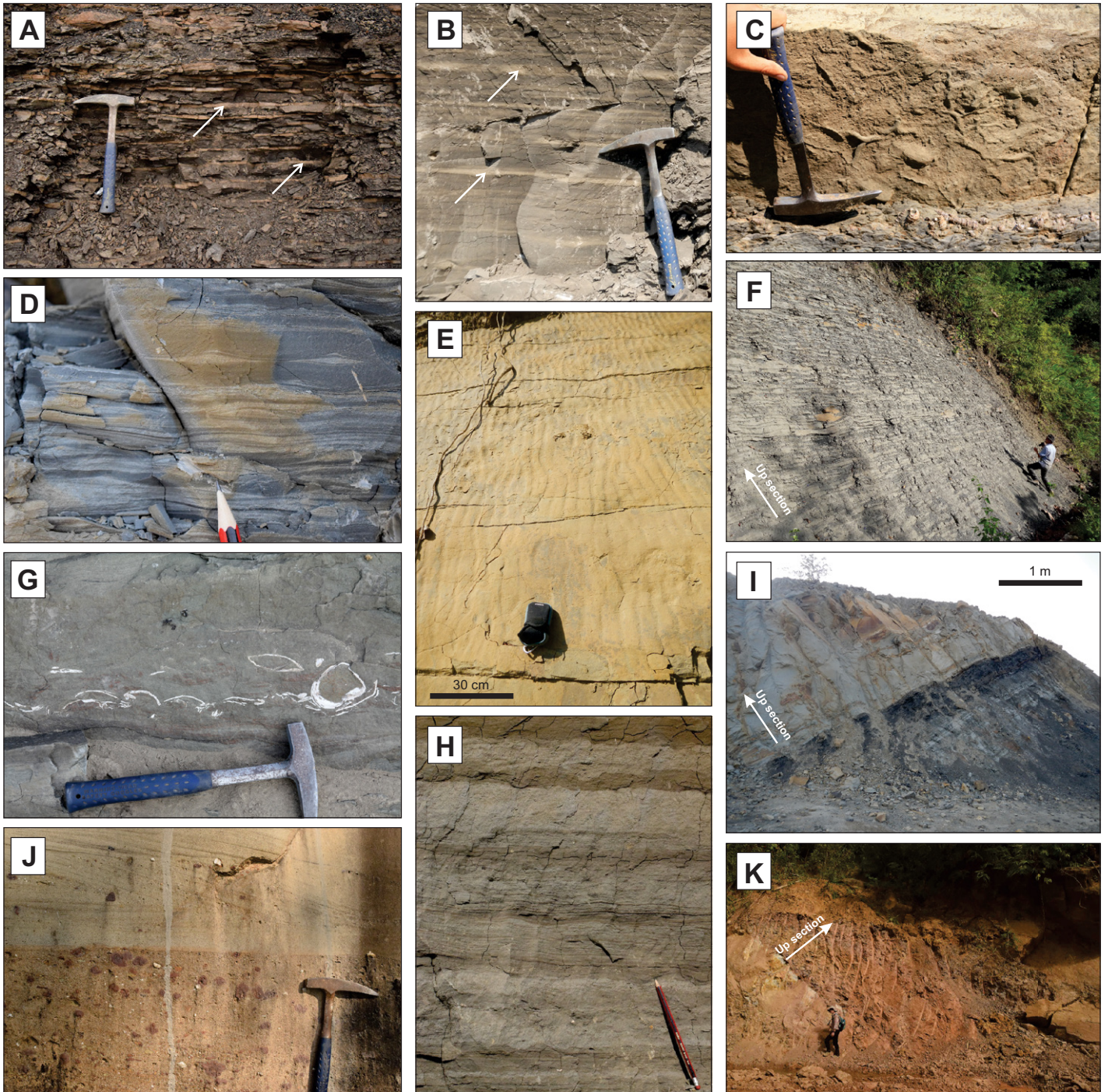


Figure 6. (A) and (B): black mudstones with cm thick siderite beds, shown by white arrows (facies Ls/Fm). (C) Trace fossil *Thalassinoides* in siltstone beds (facies Sw). (D) Wavy bedding with symmetrical cross-laminations (facies Sw). (E) Bed of symmetrical ripples in facies Sw (typical of wave-formed ripples) viewed from above. (F) Thick accumulation of wavy and flaser bedding (facies Sw). (G) Unionid fossils in massive very fine sandstone (facies Ssm). (H) Wavy and flaser bedding with planar laminations and asymmetrical cross-laminations (facies Sw). (I) Meter-thick lignite (facies Cv) overlain by a sandstone body of facies St. (J) Trough cross-bedding (facies St) rich in reworked, oxidized sedimentary clasts in the Letkat Formation. (K) Pedogenised sandstones and mudstones (facies Sm) in the Letkat Formation. When the scale is not displayed, rock hammers, pencils, and humans can be used for scale.

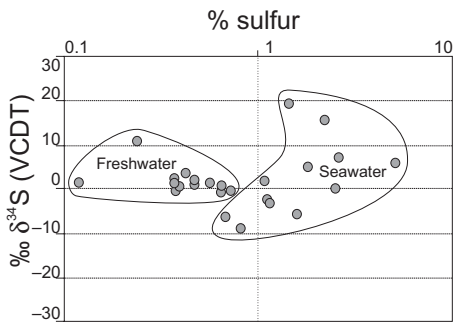


Figure 7. Percentage of sulfur and sulfur isotopic composition (expressed in ‰ of deviation from the VCDT [Vienna Canyon Diablo Troilite] international standard) in lignites of the Yaw Formation. Values form two distinct families: one with low amount of sulfur (<1%) and a homogeneous sulfur isotopic composition, around 2‰ VCDT, and one with a wide array of sulfur content (up to 5%) and isotopic compositions (–6 to +6‰ VCDT).

volcanic-depleted quartzarenites. Sandstones from the Yaw Formation display intermediate features between both end-members. This evolution follows the same long-term pattern as sandstones in the nearby Minbu Basin (Licht et al., 2016). Eocene sandstones in the Minbu Basin are much poorer in volcanic lithics compared to the Chindwin Basin; only Miocene sandstones are purely quartzarenitic, plotting in the same area as Letkat sandstones on the QFL ternary diagram (Fig. 8). Carbonate lithic fragments were detected in insignificant proportions in all samples, as is also observed in the Minbu Basin (<1%).

Kernel density estimates (KDE) and age histograms of U-Pb age distributions of individual samples are shown in Figure DR2 (see footnote 1); individual samples are also compared with other samples from the forearc and backarc basin of central Myanmar on a multidimensional scaling map (MDS; Fig. 9). An MDS is a visual way to assess the misfit between age distributions using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) statistic as the dissimilarity measure (Vermeesch, 2013). Ages from individual samples are grouped with previous samples of the Chindwin Basin from Wang et al. (2014) into three groups on Figure 10: Paleocene to middle Eocene units ($n = 601$ from six samples, including five samples from the Paunggyi, Tilin, and Pondaung Formations by Wang et al., 2014), the Yaw Formation ($n = 202$, from two samples), and the Letkat Formation ($n = 470$ from five samples, including one sample from Wang et al., 2014).

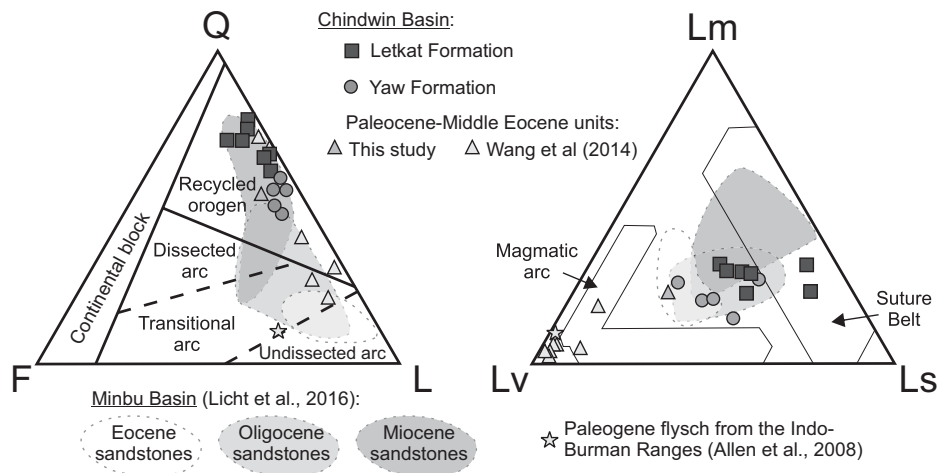


Figure 8. QFL and LvLsLm plots of the Letkat Formation, Yaw Formation, and Paleocene-middle Eocene units from the Chindwin Basin (data from Wang et al., 2014, and this study), compared with Eocene to Miocene sandstones from the Minbu Basin (Licht et al., 2016) and a Paleogene turbidite from the Indo-Burman Ranges (Allen et al., 2008). Main provenance provinces following Dickinson (1985). Q—quartz; F—feldspar; L—lithic fragments; Lm—metamorphic; Ls—sedimentary; Lv—volcanic.

Paleocene to middle Eocene sandstones from the Chindwin Basin are dominated by Late Cretaceous (ca. 90–120 Ma) zircons, with a secondary population of Paleogene (40–60 Ma) zircons. Except for a single sample (sandstone from the Tilin Formation; Wang et al., 2014), Paleocene to middle Eocene sandstones lack grains older than Late Cretaceous and are statistically distinct from younger sandstones on the MDS plot (Fig. 9). U-Pb zircon ages from a sandstone of the Pondaung Formation at the southernmost edge of the Chindwin Basin (Oo

et al., 2015) corroborate the lack of older zircons in Paleocene-middle Eocene sandstones but should be interpreted with caution because of the low amount of zircon ages ($n = 54$). Upper Eocene to lower Oligocene sandstones from the backarc basin (Robinson et al., 2014) are similarly exempt of older zircons, but are dominated by Paleogene grains.

Samples from the Yaw Formation yield a significant proportion of older zircons, with two notable peaks at 500 and 1200 Ma, as well as a prominent population of Paleogene zircons.

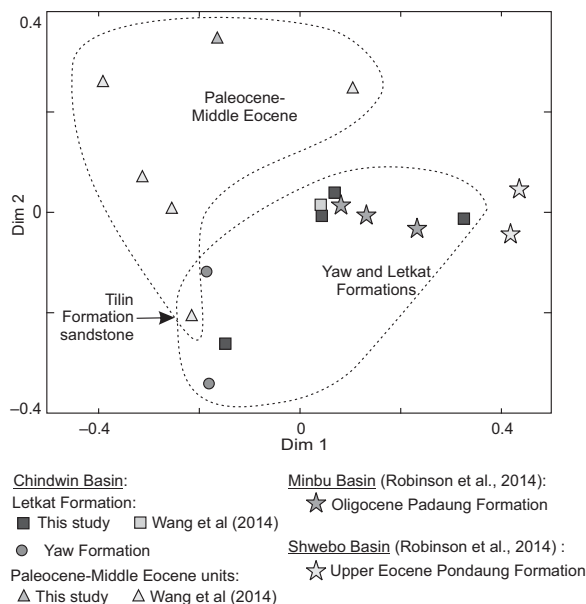
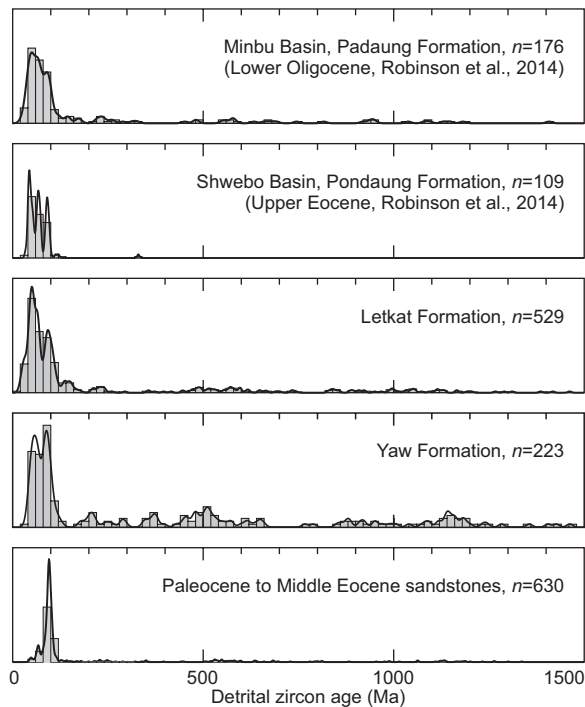


Figure 9. Multidimensional scaling map showing the dissimilarities between individual samples of this study and previously published samples (Wang et al., 2014; Robinson et al., 2014). Axes are in dimensionless “KeS units” ($-1 < KS < 1$) of dissimilarity between samples. Final “stress” value is 0.06, indicating a fit between “good” and “fair” (Vermeesch, 2013). Ranges of variation for individual samples of Paleocene-middle Eocene and younger deposits from the forearc basin are highlighted by dashed lines.

Figure 10. Kernel density estimators (KDE) and histograms (20 m.y. bins) for Paleocene to middle Eocene sandstones from the Chindwin Basin ($n = 601$, combining two samples from the Paunggyi Formation, one sample from the Tilin Formation, and two samples from the Pondaung Formation, all from Wang et al., 2014, and one sample from the Paunggyi Formation from this study), from the Yaw Formation ($n = 202$, two samples from this study), and from the Letkat Formation ($n = 470$, combining four samples from this study and one from Wang et al., 2014), compared to upper Eocene sandstones from the Shwebo (backarc) Basin ($n = 109$, two samples from Robinson et al., 2014) and lower Oligocene sandstones from the Minbu Basin ($n = 176$, three samples from Robinson et al., 2014). The kernel density bandwidth of each plot was determined with the plug-in bandwidth selection method of Botev et al. (2010).



This trend continues in the sandstones of the Letkat Formation, which display a dominant Paleogene peak and numerous Proterozoic zircons. Yaw and Letkat samples occupy the same space on the MDS plot. Samples from the lower Oligocene Padaung Formation (Robinson et al., 2014) in the nearby Minbu Basin display the same features. These features are also shared by Neogene samples from central Myanmar (Wang et al., 2014), as well as in most modern river samples draining the central Myanmar Basins (Garzanti et al., 2016).

4.4. Age Model for the Yaw and Letkat Formations

Youngest U-Pb ages of detrital zircons from three samples and U-Pb ages of a sampled tuff are displayed on Figure 4. The maximum age of the Yaw Formation is constrained by a maximum depositional age of 39.0 ± 0.8 Ma (2σ ; $n = 1$ zircon) at the very most base of the formation ~ 500 m below the composite log. Although ages based on a single zircon must be interpreted with caution, this age is in agreement with the age estimate for the unit just below, the Pondaung Formation, the upper member of which is dated at 40–39 Ma in the Minbu Basin via a combination of biostratigraphy, geochronology, and magnetostratigraphy (see review in Licht et al., 2015). The tuff is located at level

~ 1000 m in the formation, ~ 180 m below the transition to the Letkat Formation, and yields a $38.3 +0.7/-0.9$ Ma (2σ ; $n = 13$ zircons) volcanic age. This indicates an upper Bartonian age for the Yaw Formation and extremely fast sedimentation rates (>1 m/k.y.). Assuming a similar accumulation rate, the last beds of the Yaw Formation occurred close to the Bartonian–Priabonian Boundary at 37.8 Ma (Gradstein et al., 2012).

Sandstones from the base of the Letkat Formation did not yield younger zircons, but a sample ~ 350 m above the base of the formation yielded a maximum depositional age of $26.9 +0.4/-0.9$ Ma (2σ ; $n = 4$ zircons). A second sample at the top of our section, ~ 780 m below the top of the Letkat Formation yielded a single zircon at 20.2 ± 0.5 Ma (2σ); however, a more robust maximum depositional age of $23.5 +0.3/-0.4$ Ma (2σ ; $n = 3$ zircons) was calculated using more zircons. This suggests that the upper part of the Letkat Formation is upper Oligocene or possibly lower Miocene in age. Assuming that these maximum depositional ages are close to actual depositional ages due to the proximity of an active volcanic arc, the sedimentation rate of the Letkat Formation was much lower than for the Yaw Formation (~ 15 cm/k.y.). This slow accumulation rate suggests that the base of the Letkat Formation would start, or be younger than, ca. 29 Ma and that most of the lower Oligocene is missing in our section.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1. Depositional Environments of the Paleogene Forearc

The depositional environments of the Pondaung Formation in the Minbu Basin have previously been interpreted as reflecting a deltaic floodplain environment created by westward-prograding fluvial systems, where avulsive channels, crevasse belts with heterolithic deposits, and pedogenic floodplain fines laterally grade into each other (Licht et al., 2014b). Our observations in the Chindwin Basin are in line with this interpretation.

The combination and alternation of facies association FA1 to FA4 in the Yaw Formation is in many ways diagnostic of barrier-bound estuaries (Dalrymple et al., 1992). FA4 and FA3 are attributed to coastal swamps (paleo-histosols) and bayhead deltaic river distributaries, respectively. Sulfur content and isotopic composition indicate that whereas some of the swamps developed in a brackish setting, most were freshwater (Casagrande, 1987). FA2 reflects near-shore environments with several variations. Facies Sp and Cs can be interpreted as representing deltaic lobes and the delta front of bayhead deltas in the estuary bay (Anthony et al., 2002; Leeder, 2009). Facies Sw, with its evidence for wave-action, heterolithic stratifications with flaser, lenticular, and wavy bedding, indicates a tidal flat environment, which are commonly found along the shores of estuaries (Tessier et al., 1995). This interpretation is corroborated by the presence of trace fossils *Thalassinoides* and *Skolithos* commonly found on firm grounds of tidal flats (Gingras et al., 2001). The prominent facies of this facies association, Ssm, contains evidence of wave-action and pedogenesis, but lacks well-marked tidal influence, and is interpreted here as reflecting either an intertidal marsh or a more vegetated shoreline (Allen, 2000). Finally, facies association FA1 reflects the sub-tidal central basin depositional environment of a barrier-bound estuary, where massive organic-rich mud is prominent (Anthony et al., 1996). The presence of marked anoxic conditions in the central basin, shown by the common occurrence of siderite beds (Mozley and Wersin, 1992), suggests poor mixing of deep water and a quasi-closed character for the estuary. Taken together, these facies associations closely resemble those of the tropical estuary of the Ouémé River in Benin, which is bounded by a large sand barrier created by longshore drift (Anthony et al., 2002). Interestingly, the relative rarity of facies Sw, the notable absence of any marine fossils, the relative abundance of freshwater gastropods and unionids, and the overall

low sulfur content in most of the coal suggests periods of intermittent estuary closure and shift to lacustrine setting, as is sometimes observed in barrier-bound estuaries (Roy et al., 1994).

Thick, wide bodies made of cosets of facies St that lack any clear inclined heterolithic stratification and are capped by pedogenised, finer grained sets of facies Sm suggest fluvial channel bodies typical of braided river systems and associated overbank deposits (Leeder, 2009). The shift to pure fluvial deposition and the presence of a depositional hiatus at the contact between the Yaw and Letkat Formations indicate that by the end of the Yaw Formation and for most of the Oligocene, the Chindwin Basin was overfilled. Moreover, paleocurrent flow measurements from the Letkat Formation indicate a shift in drainage orientation from westward-oriented in the Eocene to southwestward-oriented in the Oligocene.

5.2. Tectonic Implications for the Evolution of the Accretionary Prism

Extremely high accumulation rates (>1 km/m.y.) imply similar rates of basin subsidence to keep the bathymetry close to the tidal/shallow lacustrine domain, and indicate an active tectonic regime during the deposition of the Yaw Formation. To maintain the quasi-closed estuarine conditions over hundreds of meters of section, a permanent barrier is needed offshore to the west of our site in the area that is today occupied by the Indo-Burman Ranges. Wave-formed sandspits could have partly acted as a barrier, but the scale of the estuary (>100 km wide along the Burmese coast) is 5–10 times larger than modern wave-formed estuaries (Dalrymple et al., 1992).

Southward-directed flow measurements in the Letkat Formation indicate that by the late Oligocene, the Indo-Burman Ranges must have emerged on the western side of the Chindwin Basin in order to stop the westward progradation of fluvio-deltaic systems and instead drain fluvial systems southward. This corroborates preliminary work in the Minbu Basin farther south, where southward-prograding deltaic systems are observed starting in the early Oligocene (Gough and Hall, 2017). Incipient uplift of the accretionary prism must thus have started during or before the Oligocene. We propose that the quasi-closed estuarine conditions of the Yaw Formation in the Chindwin Basin reflect the initial emergence of the Indo-Burman Ranges offshore, which provided the necessary near-sea level topographic barrier (Fig. 11). This interpretation implies that by 39–38 Ma, the Indo-Burman Ranges were already being uplifted and were partly emerged.

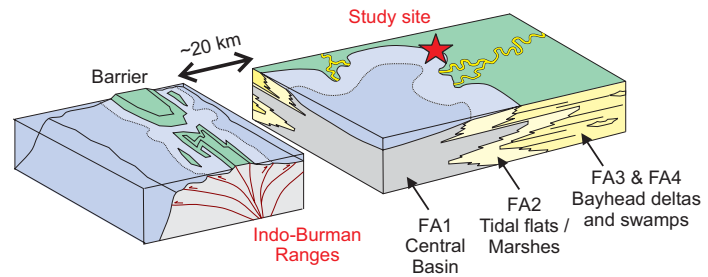


Figure 11. Depositional model for the Yaw Formation, inspired from the depositional model of tropical estuary of the Ouémé River in Benin (Anthony et al., 2002). Facies Association FA1 represents the central basin of a quasi-closed estuary; FA2 reflects the coastal/inter-tidal component; FA3 represents distributary channels of the bay-head delta; and FA4 deltaic swamps. We propose that the nascent Indo-Burman Ranges provided the necessary barrier to close the estuary.

This timing is in agreement with geochronological data from Paleogene turbidites in the accretionary wedge farther south in the Indo-Burman Ranges, which yielded a persistent youngest zircon-fission track population at 37 Ma (Allen et al. 2008), roughly coeval to the unconformity at the top of the Yaw Formation and the complete in-filling of the estuary. A major shift from westward-oriented drainage into the proto-Bengal Bay to southward-oriented drainage systems parallel to the subduction margin would have occurred after the complete emergence of the accretionary prism and the in-filling of the Chindwin basin estuary around ca. 37 Ma.

5.3. Comparison with the Minbu Basin and Implications for the Onset of Pull-Apart Subsidence

There is a lack of sedimentological data regarding the Yaw Formation in the Minbu Basin, but the little we know contrasts with our observations in the Chindwin Basin. In the Minbu Basin, the Yaw Formation consists of gray shales with occasional limestone beds rich in shallow-marine trace fossils and fossil mollusks (Bender, 1983; Licht et al., 2013). Lignites and organic-rich black mudstones are absent. Additionally, the Minbu Basin lacks a depositional hiatus in the upper Eocene, and instead records continuous sedimentation into the lower Oligocene Padaung Formation (Nagappa, 1959). The Minbu Basin Yaw Formation is also much thinner (only ~700 m thick at the western edge of the basin; United Nations, 1978). This indicates much lower accumulation rates (<200 m/m.y.) in the late Eocene and similarly slow rates of basin subsidence to keep the bathymetry close to

shallow-marine conditions. Similar shallow-marine environments, accumulation rates and associated subsidence continued through the late Oligocene, with the deposition of the Shwezetaung, Padaung, and Okhmintaung Formations (United Nations, 1978).

During the late Paleogene, the Chindwin and Minbu Basins thus appear to have followed a significantly different subsidence history. Whereas subsidence was continuous in the Minbu Basin and bathymetry kept pace with moderate accumulation rates, subsidence was extremely high around 39–38 Ma in the Chindwin Basin and significantly slowed down at 37 Ma, leading to a stop of accumulation for most of the late Eocene and early Oligocene—resulting in the observed unconformity between the Yaw and Letkat Formations. These results indicate that by 39 Ma, the forearc was already partitioned into individual sub-basins with different histories. The high subsidence rates in the Chindwin Basin are in agreement with strike-slip deformation and pull-apart subsidence as the main mechanisms for forearc basin partitioning, as proposed by Rangin et al. (1999). The ~22°N latitude topographic high, that today geomorphologically separates the two basins might have already been partly emerged or at least might have subsided more slowly, partly closing the Chindwin estuary to the south. Precise age constraints for the other Cenozoic units of the forearc basin—for a detailed backstripping analysis—and basin-wide seismic lines are as of yet still lacking, preventing us from unequivocally confirming pull-apart subsidence as the main mechanism here; however, our interpretations suggest that the onset of basin pull-apart formation and strike-slip deformation of the basin margin dates back to at least 39 Ma, if not older.

5.4. Provenance of the Paleogene Forearc Sediment and Implications for the Exhumation of the Metamorphic Belts

Our grain-counts and U-Pb ages distributions from Paleocene to middle Eocene sandstones indicate a provenance from Late Cretaceous–Paleogene rocks, likely the Wuntho-Popa magmatic arc located ~100 km to the east, which was active during the same period and displays the same age peaks (Mitchell et al. 2012; Wang et al., 2014; Gardiner et al., 2015, 2017; Zhang et al., 2017b). Robinson et al. (2014) proposed a provenance from the Gangdese Arc in Tibet via a paleo-connection between Tibet and the Central Myanmar Basins using ϵHf fingerprinting of detrital zircons, but Zhang et al. (2017b) showed that zircons from the Wuntho-Popa Arc hold the exact ϵHf fingerprint as Gangdese batholiths. Additionally, a proximal source is corroborated in the Minbu Basin by Nd and Sr isotopic values, grain-counts, and paleocurrents that all indicate a nearby volcanic source located east of the forearc (Licht et al., 2013). Interestingly, the relatively high amount of quartz in samples from both Chindwin and Minbu basins suggests that part of the arc plutonic root might have already been exhumed in the late middle Eocene, corroborating a possible early uplift of the volcanic arc (Zhang et al., 2017b). Paleocene to middle Eocene samples from the Chindwin Basin contain slightly more volcanic lithic grains compared to coeval samples from the Minbu Basin (Fig. 8), indicating small lateral changes in the lithology of the exposed rocks along the Burmese subduction margin. The higher amount of sedimentary lithics in the Minbu Basin could reflect the recycling of older sedimentary rocks upstream, or ephemeral connections to the backarc basin and areas farther east, as one sample from the Tilin Formation seems to suggest (Fig. 9).

Sandstones from the Yaw Formation are marked by an increase of petrographic maturity and a significant amount of older (>150 Ma) zircons, which are almost absent in older sandstones. This trend is even more pronounced in sandstones of the Letkat Formation and indicates an increased contribution from older, quartz-rich basement rocks. In central Myanmar, basement rocks crop out in only a few areas: (1) to the east of the backarc basins along the Mogok, Slate, and Gaolingong metamorphic belts, where Paleozoic plutons and older metamorphics are prevalent; (2) occasionally farther east on the Shan Plateau, where Paleozoic and upper Mesozoic clastics crop out; and (3) to the west of the forearc in the metamorphosed core of the inner wedge of the accretionary prism, where small pockets of Triassic metamorphics crop out (Fig. 2; Licht et al., 2016). Our paleocurrent measurements in the

Yaw Formation rule out the accretionary prism as a potential source; rather, our results indicate an increased contribution from the metamorphic belts and the Shan Plateau to the east. The absence of carbonate clasts—the dominant lithology on the Shan Plateau—suggests that the metamorphic belts are the primary contributor.

Similar age distributions are found in lower Oligocene samples from the Minbu Basin (Fig. 10; Robinson et al., 2014), suggesting a similar provenance. Following the onset of southward drainage systems ca. 37 Ma, a portion of the lower Oligocene material reaching the Minbu Basin might have transited via the Chindwin Basin. We unfortunately do not have any U-Pb data from the Yaw Formation in the Minbu Basin to test if the shift to a more mature source is older or coeval to the provenance change at ca. 39–38 Ma observed in the Chindwin Basin. However, Nd isotopes, Sr isotopes, and grain-counts on sandstones in the Minbu Basin corroborate an increased contribution of the metamorphic belts in the sedimentary supply starting in the late Eocene (Licht et al., 2016).

There are unfortunately few geochronological and petrographic data from the backarc basin to compare our results with. Two upper Eocene samples from the backarc basin contain only Cretaceous–Eocene zircons (Robinson et al., 2014), unlike what we see in Yaw and Letkat Formation sandstones. Although any interpretation based on only two, low n (<60) samples is premature, we suspect that these samples might reflect local tributaries flowing down the Wuntho-Popa volcanic arc that do not reflect any contribution from the metamorphic belts that would have supplied older (>150 Ma) grains.

Our results thus show that by 39–38 Ma the Chindwin Basin had started receiving a regular supply of sediment from the metamorphic belts to the east. Interestingly, this age is roughly coeval with the 37.4 ± 1.3 Ma (2σ) onset of gneiss formation and proposed onset for high-grade metamorphism (Searle et al., 2007), as well as the 36.2 ± 1.6 Ma (2σ) age for the oldest ^{40}K – ^{40}Ar exhumation age along the metamorphic belts (Bertrand et al., 2001), showing the existence of a paleo-“Shan Scarp fault” system in the backarc areas predating the modern Sagaing Fault system. Our results thus confirm that the onset of high-grade metamorphism during the late middle Eocene is associated with an early exhumation episode of the metamorphic belts, which started providing sediment to the forearc basin. Ephemeral exhumation events might have started earlier in the middle Eocene, as suggested by one sample from the middle Eocene Tilin Formation (Fig. 9) and two middle Eocene overgrowth ages in zircons of the Mogok Metamorphic Belt (Barley et al., 2003).

5.5. Evolution of the Burmese Subduction Margin during the Paleogene and Mechanisms of Uplift for the Indo-Burman Ranges

We propose a three-step scenario for the evolution of the Burmese margin during the Paleogene (Figs. 12 and 13).

(1) From the Paleocene to the middle Eocene, the Burmese subduction margin displays the regular morphology of Andean-type margins, with a nascent, underwater accretionary prism, and a forearc basin open to the trench occupied by westward-prograding deltaic systems fed by the denudation of the volcanic arc (Figs. 12A and 13A).

(2) In the late Bartonian–earliest Priabonian, around 39–38 Ma, the accretionary prism starts to emerge (Figs. 12B and 13B). The forearc basin is partitioned into two basins with varying subsidence rates likely due to pull-apart subsidence; the Minbu Basin in the south remains open to the proto-Bengal Bay to the west and the south, while in the north, quasi-closed estuarine conditions develop in the Chindwin Basin. Simultaneously, the metamorphic belts located to the east are progressively exhumed and start to feed the forearc.

(3) By 37 Ma, the Paleogene accretionary prism, that today forms the inner wedge of Indo-Burman Ranges, is completely emerged. The Chindwin Basin is temporarily overfilled and drainages in central Myanmar become southward directed (Fig. 12C). The modern geomorphology of central Myanmar is set up, with the central Myanmar low plains enclosed on the west and the east by topographic highs (Fig. 13C).

The 39–38 Ma window thus appears to be a period of significant change for the subduction margin, with the emergence of the inner wedge of the Indo-Burman Ranges, the first evidence of exhumation of the metamorphic belts, and the first indication of pull-apart partitioning of the forearc basin. Exhumation of the metamorphic belts could have sporadically started earlier in the middle Eocene, as discussed earlier, but the metamorphic belts became a prominent, continuous sediment supplier starting at 39–38 Ma. Similarly, pull-apart subsidence of the basin might have started earlier, but the forearc appears to be significantly partitioned during this time window.

Earlier onset of uplift and exhumation of the accretionary prism is also probable, as proposed by previous authors (as early as the Cretaceous; Socquet et al., 2002; Zhang et al., 2017a). However, the inner wedge lacks shallow-marine deposits and is dominated by marine turbidite sequences (Bender, 1983), indicating that depo-

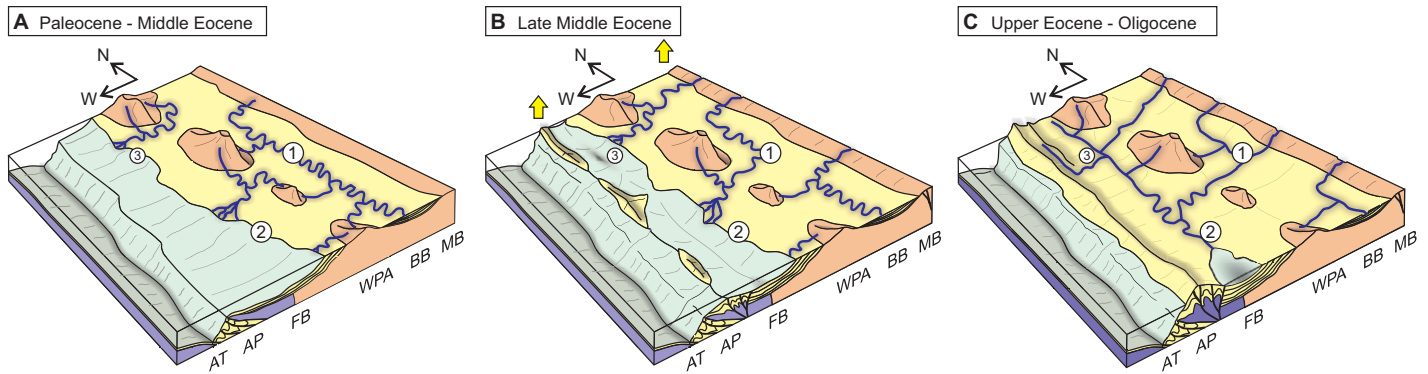


Figure 12. Evolution of the Burmese subduction margin and forearc basin from the Paleocene–middle Eocene (A), the late middle Eocene (B), and the upper Eocene–Oligocene (C). 1, 2, and 3 indicate the location of the Shwebo, Minbu, and Chindwin basins respectively (same as on Fig. 2). AT—Arakan Trench; AP—accretionary prism; FB—forearc basin; WPA—Wuntho-Popa Arc; BB—backarc basin; MB—metamorphic belts.

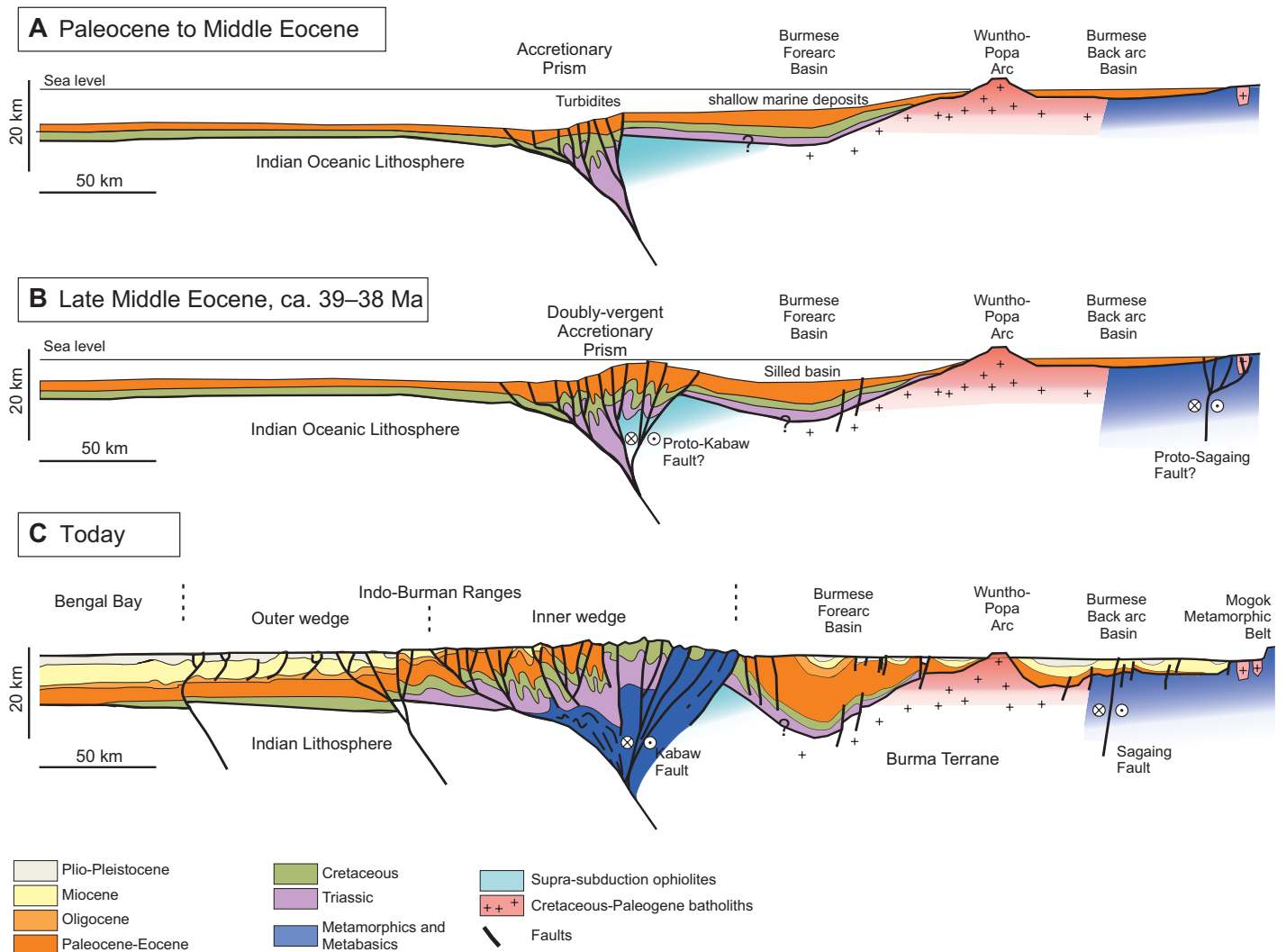


Figure 13. Schematic cross section across a W–E transect in western and central Myanmar (location on Fig. 2) during the Paleocene–middle Eocene (A), late middle Eocene (B), and today (C; after Maurin and Rangin, 2009). The question mark indicates that the presence of Triassic rocks thrust on the ophiolitic basement of the forearc is still unclear.

sitional environments shifted very quickly from deep-sea deposition in the trench to sub-aerial deposition. It is thus likely that most of the uplift started only slightly before 39–38 Ma.

Contacts between sedimentary units exposed in the inner wedge provide a few more details about what happened after this early uplift of the accretionary prism. On the eastern side of the inner wedge of the accretionary prism, Eocene marine rocks are unconformably overlain by a conglomeratic molasse, the Maw Gravels, which yield late middle Miocene fossil mammals (Bender, 1983). In places, a 10-m-thick, ferrallitic paleosol profile with a 0.5–1-m-thick petroplinthic horizon made of continuous, thick iron crust developed in the Eocene rocks at the contact between both units (Fig. DR3 [see footnote 1]; Licht, 2013). The thickness of the lateritic profile and the presence of a petroplinthic horizon indicate that the development of the paleosol likely took a significant amount of time—up to several million years (Valetton, 1994). This finding indicates that there was a long period of tectonic quiescence between the initial uplift of the inner wedge during the late Eocene and the deposition of the late middle Miocene Molasse. The deposition of the Maw Gravels was likely related to the onset of the recent, Mio-Pliocene uplift of the Indo-Burman Ranges that exposed the outer wedge of the accretionary prism (Maurin and Rangin, 2009). The uplift of the Indo-Burman Ranges thus appears to have occurred in at least two steps: first, during the late Eocene when the inner wedge was exposed, and second, during the late Miocene–Pliocene when the outer wedge was formed.

Various mechanisms are proposed to explain the late Miocene–Pliocene uplift of the Indo-Burman Ranges, including the subduction of the large amount of Neogene sediments that fill up the Bengal Basin and the Sylhet Basin (Maurin and Rangin, 2009), and increased E–W shortening of the Burmese platelet due to the arrival of mid-crustal flow from the east following the late Miocene collapse of the Tibetan Plateau (Rangin et al., 2013). However, these mechanisms are only valid for the Neogene and cannot explain the late middle Eocene uplift of the inner wedge.

A temporary shift to flat slab subduction could explain the uplift of the accretionary prism, but would not explain the extremely high subsidence rates in the foreland basin or the high-grade metamorphism throughout the backarc areas (Finzel et al., 2011). The accretion of a small allochthonous terrane or volcanic arc, as proposed by others (i.e., Acharyya, 2007, 2015), could partly explain the uplift, but would also fail to explain the coeval shift to intense strike-slip deformation and subsidence in the

forearc; there is also no clear evidence for such allochthonous blocks in the accretionary prism. A change of plate kinematics driving increased E–W convergence and upper plate shortening could also explain the shift to a more compressive regime and the resulting uplift of the accretionary prism; however, in the Paleogene, the convergence of the Indian plate relative to Southeast Asia trended to lower velocities and increased obliquity, which would not favor this hypothesis (Lee and Lawver, 1995; Cande et al., 2010; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011b). Still others have proposed a collision of a northeast moving Indian plate with the Burmese margin slightly before 39–38 Ma followed by a change of convergence direction from NE to N (Morley, 2002; Aitchison et al., 2007; V  rard et al., 2017). The collision could have anchored the Burmese platelet to India and dragged it northward as the direction of convergence changed, providing an explanation for an episode of shortening in the accretionary prism followed by strike-slip deformation of the upper plate. However, it is remarkable that such a collision between a cold, thick continental plate and the weak, hot Burmese margin (Morley, 2009) did not result in more surface deformation and uplift; moreover, strike-slip deformation (and related pull-apart subsidence) seems coeval rather than posterior to accretionary wedge uplift.

Today, the obliquity ratio (ratio of the strike-slip velocity divided by the sum of strike-slip and normal velocity) of the convergence along the Burmese subduction margin is ~ 0.65 and so can be called “hyper-oblique” (Nielsen et al., 2004). The core of the inner wedge of the Indo-Burman Ranges displays a positive flower structure and is traversed by the Kabaw strike-slip Fault, which accommodates 1/4–1/3 of the N–S strike slip deformation of the Burma Terrane (Nielsen et al., 2004; Socquet et al., 2006; Maurin and Rangin, 2009). In this sense, the inner wedge of the Indo-Burman Ranges is very similar to retro-wedges formed along hyper-oblique convergence zones where the obliquity ratio r is > 0.5 (Burbidge and Braun, 1998; McClay et al., 2004). The Eocene uplift of the inner (retro-) wedge of the Indo-Burman Ranges can be explained in light of the known evolution of accretionary prisms formed by hyper-oblique convergence. Such systems go through a period of fast retro-wedge building and uplift via the transition from localized strain partitioning in the accretionary wedge to full strain partitioning, and all strike slip motion is eventually accommodated by one or several individual fault systems (McClay et al., 2004; Leever et al., 2011). Evidence of coeval pull-apart subsidence and partitioning in the forearc and of the onset of high-grade metamorphism associated with

exhumation of the metamorphic belts corroborates intense shear and strike-slip faulting on the Burma platelet during that time. Thus, we interpret the late middle Eocene uplift of the Indo-Burman Ranges as reflecting localized strain partitioning and wedge build-up prefiguring the onset of a paleo-Kabaw Fault system (“oblique wedge stage” of Leever et al., 2011). The onset of full strain partitioning and of the paleo-Kabaw Fault system would have been coeval or have shortly followed the late middle Eocene, eventually slowing the uplift of the accretionary wedge.

5.6. Implications for the History of India Asia Convergence

Our interpretations imply that the convergence of the Indian plate along the Burmese margin has been hyper-oblique since at least the late Bartonian, ca. 39–38 Ma, and that it resulted in the coeval uplift of the inner wedge of the accretionary prism, pull-apart subsidence and partitioning of the forearc basins, and high-grade metamorphism and exhumation along the metamorphic belts (Fig. 13). While the modern Burmese sliver fault system is commonly dated to the middle Miocene and the opening of the Andaman Sea (Khan and Chakraborty 2005; Socquet et al., 2006), our results suggest that a similar paleo-sliver system, with a paleo-Kabaw Fault in the accretionary prism and a paleo-Shan Scarp Fault in the metamorphic belts, was already set up by the late middle Eocene or shortly thereafter (Fig. 13B). These observations corroborate evidence for ca. Eocene to ca. Miocene syn-kinematic deposition in the backarc basin, indicating that a proto-“Shan Scarp” Fault was already active (Morley, 2017). Strike-slip deformation of the Burmese margin could have started even earlier, sometime in the middle Eocene, but would have been less substantial.

Our results thus suggest that the northward drag of the Burmese platelet pre-dates the opening of the Andaman Sea and the set-up of the modern sliver system in the middle Miocene by at least 20 million years. Central Myanmar has thus likely moved northward by much more than 400–500 km, which is the lower-end estimate of northward motion achieved by simply closing the Andaman Sea rift system (Maung, 1987). We suspect that the actual motion of Central Myanmar over this time period to be closer to Mitchell’s (1993) upper estimate of ~ 1100 km, with 600–700 km of the motion occurring between the late middle Eocene and the middle Miocene; this movement was accommodated to the opening of the Eocene–Miocene Mergui and North Sumatra Basins south the Andaman Rift (Hall and Morley, 2004).

There is no clear evidence for shortening and surface uplift in central Myanmar before the late middle Eocene. Leading up to the shift in sedimentation regime 39–38 Ma, accumulation in the forearc basin was continuous and dominated by the denudation of the volcanic arc from the Paleocene to the late middle Eocene, as is seen in standard Andean-type margins, and thus rules out a collision with India. A collision of the Indian Plate with the Burmese margin sometime during the early to middle Eocene, as is proposed by most of the kinematic models dominated by extrusion processes (Tapponnier et al., 1982; Replumaz and Tapponnier, 2003; Replumaz et al., 2010; Cogné et al., 2013), and more exotic scenarios (Aitchison et al., 2007; Vérard et al., 2017), seems thus unlikely. If such a collision had occurred, it would have been located in northernmost Myanmar, in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis—where forearc strata have not been preserved (Fig. 2), leaving most of the Burmese margin undeformed.

Our reconstruction of the history of the Burmese subduction margin validates geodynamic models that locate Myanmar east of the collision zone as early as the Paleocene, with Indochina already forming a narrow peninsula at the south-eastward extremity of East Asia. This narrow peninsula must have had a similar-to-today N-S orientation since at least the late middle Eocene to explain hyper-oblique convergence along the Burmese margin. In this sense, our results are in agreement with models dominated by homogeneous thickening and continuous deformation of weaker Asian lithosphere that propose a conservative, similar-to-today pre-collisional paleogeography for SE Asia and argue that most of Myanmar and the Burma Terrane was not particularly shortened or thickened by the collision with India (Fig. 1C; e.g., England and Houseman, 1986; Molnar et al., 1993; Hallet and Molnar, 2001; Shen et al., 2001; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011a, 2012; Hall, 2012; Seton et al., 2012). However, our results do not completely exclude extrusion and rotation processes as active post-collisional processes in SE Asia; the shift to hyper-oblique convergence along the Burmese margin could be explained by an undetermined amount of post-collisional rotation of peninsular Indochina. Our reconstructions show that this rotation must have been achieved by 39–38 Ma to explain the onset of hyper-oblique convergence along the Burmese margin. The idealized extrusion-dominated reconstructions of van Hinsbergen et al. (2011a), adapted from Replumaz and Tapponnier (2003) and Royden et al. (2008) are the closest analogues to this scenario. Paleomagnetic estimates of post-collisional clockwise rotation in peninsular Indochina yield results of variable magnitude, with

estimates of 20–30° for the whole of Indochina (Richter and Fuller, 1996; Charusiri et al., 2006; Li et al., 2017), and as much as >70° in some places (Sato et al., 2001; Tong et al., 2016). Yet, the lack of detailed geological data in peninsular Indochina (i.e., ages and origins of volcanism and metamorphism along shear zones) often precludes a robust age interpretation for this rotation, as evidenced by the recent synthesis of Li et al. (2017), and ultimately hinders a clear evaluation of the accuracy of this scenario.

We also see three additional mechanisms to possibly explain the shift to hyper-oblique convergence in the late middle Eocene, which are more controversial.

(1) A potential collision between the eastern tip of India and northernmost Myanmar shortly before 39 Ma could have anchored the Burmese margin to the Indian plate's northwards motion. However, this timing is at odds with many other studies along the India-Asia Suture that indicate a collision started ca. 55 Ma (see reviews in Najman, 2006; Najman et al., 2010).

(2) A late and poorly dated small rotation (~15° counterclockwise) of Indian convergence in the middle Eocene (Lee and Lawver, 1995; Cande et al., 2010) could have triggered the shift to strike-slip deformation. This late rotation would have slightly increased the convergence obliquity along the margin, but it seems too small to have alone triggered strain partitioning on the Burmese margin.

(3) A change in the properties of the subducting material may have favored the shift to strain partitioning on the Burmese margin. By the late Eocene, most of the old, Jurassic Tethyan oceanic crust had been subducted below the Asian subduction margin. The late Eocene would correspond roughly to the time when Cenozoic oceanic crust from the Indian Ocean reached the Burmese margin (Seton et al., 2012; Hall, 2012). This younger, less dense oceanic lithosphere could have acted as a giant sheet anchor increasing both the northward drag of the subduction margin and the shear on the Burmese plate.

Cretaceous–Paleogene paleomagnetic data from the Burmese platelet could potentially help us validate or reject these scenarios by reconstructing the amount and timing of paleo-rotation of the subduction margin; however, paleomagnetic data from central Myanmar are so far virtually nonexistent.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Our results show that the modern tectonic configuration of central Myanmar, today a sliver plate bounded to the west by the Indo-Burman Ranges and the Kabaw Fault, and to the east by the Burmese metamorphic belts and the Sagaing

Fault, was actually first formed during a short time window in the late middle Eocene.

From the Paleocene to the middle Eocene, the Burmese margin displayed the regular morphology of an Andean-type margin, with a forearc basin developed on a nascent accretionary prism open to the trench, where westward-prograding deltaic systems were fed by the denudation of the Wuntho-Popa volcanic arc. In the late middle Eocene, around 39–38 Ma, the accretionary prism started emerging. Pull-apart subsidence partitioned the forearc basin into two basins—the Chindwin Basin to the north and the Minbu Basin to the south. Quasi-closed estuarine conditions developed in the Chindwin Basin, whereas the Minbu Basin remained more open to the ocean. Simultaneously, increased shear stress in the backarc area led to metamorphism and exhumation of the Burma terrane basement. By 37 Ma, the Paleogene accretionary prism, forming today the inner wedge of Indo-Burman Ranges, had completely emerged. The main drainages in central Myanmar became southward directed, and the modern central Myanmar low plains were formed.

This tectonic evolution can be explained in light of the known evolution of accretionary prisms formed by hyper-oblique convergence. Coeval pull-apart subsidence and partitioning in the forearc, and onset of high-grade metamorphism associated with exhumation in the metamorphic belts indicate both intense shear and strike-slip faulting on the Burmese platelet during that time, and high obliquity of the convergence at the Burmese margin. We interpret the synchronous uplift of the Indo-Burman Ranges as reflecting accretionary wedge build-up marking the onset of a paleo-Kabaw Fault system. These interpretations imply that a similar-to-today sliver system, with a paleo-Kabaw Fault in the accretionary prism and a paleo-Sagaing shear zone (the paleo-Shan Scarp Fault) creating high-grade metamorphism in the metamorphic belts to the east, was already set up by the late middle Eocene. This evolution indicates that the Burmese sliver platelet is at least twice older than previously thought and that it has experienced a significant (>500 km), but yet to be determined, amount of northward motion. Finally, our results do not support any India-Asia convergence scenario involving a Paleogene collision of India with the Burmese subduction margin. Our reconstruction for the evolution of the Burmese margin is more in agreement with conservative geodynamic models for the India-Asia convergence arguing for a close-to-modern pre-collisional paleogeometry for the Indochina Peninsula, and indicates that any post-collisional rotation of Indochina, if it existed, must have been achieved by 39 Ma.

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Eocene palms from central Myanmar in a South-East Asian and global perspective: evidence from the palynological record

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In the Palaeogene, pollen assemblages at low and mid latitudes are characterized by abundant palm and palm-like (PPL) taxa. Although these taxa have been widely reported, their occurrence in the Palaeogene of Myanmar remains poorly documented. Here we report on the morphology of PPL pollen along a middle to upper Eocene sedimentary sequence in central Myanmar and discuss their nearest living relatives (NLRs). Principal components analysis (PCA) indicates that *Palmaepollenites kutchensis*, *Dicolpopollis* and *Longapertites* were dispersed from freshwater plants, whereas the parent taxon of *Proxapertites operculatus* was probably a member of the coastal vegetation in the manner of *Spinizonocolpites*. This, with sedimentological data, suggests a palaeoenvironmental change from a brackish, tidally influenced environment to a fully freshwater setting through the late Eocene. Additionally, we mapped and compared the geographical distribution of selected Eocene palm taxa and their NLRs, and found that their distributions shrank after the Eocene. Moreover, in the Palaeogene, species diversity of selected PPL taxa seems lower in Myanmar than in the Indian subcontinent and other regions in South-East Asia. We hypothesize that in the Eocene the Indo-Asian collision zone formed a 'hotspot' for palm diversity, which is reflected in species-rich palynofloras. However, the local palm diversity declined after the Eocene, whereas, at the global level, palm distribution was distinctly reduced between the Eocene and the present. We propose that the retreat of the palms may have occurred as early as the Eocene – Oligocene Transition (EOT), but this remains to be confirmed by the study of EOT pollen records in tropical regions.

ADDITIONAL KEYWORDS: Araceae – Arecaceae – biogeography – *Dicolpopollis* – *Longapertites* – palaeoenvironment – Palmae – *Palmaepollenites* – palynology – *Proxapertites* – *Spinizonocolpites*.

INTRODUCTION

The Central Myanmar Basin (CMB) has yielded an extremely rich fossil record including mammals (e.g. Jaeger *et al.*, 1999; Chavasseau *et al.*, 2010;

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De Bonis *et al.*, 2018) and wood (e.g. Gottwald, 1994; Privé-Gill *et al.*, 2004; Licht *et al.*, 2014, 2015). Palynological studies with focus on the CMB are rare (e.g. Potonié, 1960; Reimann & Aye Thaug, 1981; Engelhardt & Wrenn, 1994), but this area is of great interest, particularly for the palaeoecology of palm taxa that have implications for the palaeoenvironmental interpretation of the CMB. A > 1 km-thick middle to upper Eocene sedimentary sequence in the CMB near the Kalewa Township was recently dated at *c.* 38.3 + 0.7–0.9 Mya based on analysis of a tuff layer (Licht *et al.*, 2018). This provides an excellent opportunity to determine how the palynological record in the CMB relates to the Indo–Asian tectonic convergence and the climate change preceding the Eocene–Oligocene Transition (EOT) (as discussed by Coxall & Pearson, 2007; Dupont-Nivet, Hoorn & Konert, 2008; Abels *et al.*, 2011; Hoorn *et al.*, 2012).

In this study we address the following questions. Which PPL pollens occur in the sedimentary record at Kalewa? What are their palaeoecological implications? How do these pollen types compare with morphotaxa from Palaeogene records of adjacent regions? What is the species diversity of these taxa in the region during the Palaeogene? Are there differences in the distribution of NLRs and their fossil counterparts? Are there any environmental shifts detected by the compositional changes of these PPL taxa? What can this new record, placed in a global context, add to our understanding of palm palaeobiogeography?

To answer these questions we took the following approach: (1) we described morphological characteristics of PPL pollen along the section near Kalewa; (2) we quantified and analysed pollen types and applied principal component analysis (PCA) to determine ecological and environmental changes in the Eocene coastal systems of the CMB; (3) we correlated sedimentary changes with sporomorph composition throughout the studied section, allowing for a better understanding of the palaeoecology of the plants producing the PPL pollen for which their NLRs are uncertain (*Proxapertites*, *Longapertites* and *Palmaepollenites kutchensis*) and (4) we compiled Eocene records of palm pollen taxa and generated maps using GPlates for spatiotemporal comparisons in species distribution and diversity across the globe.

REGIONAL SETTING

The studied section is situated near the Kalewa Township in the Sagaing Region, the southern part of the Chindwin sub-basin of the CMB and the north-western part of the Burma Terrane (BT; Fig. 1A, 23°14' N, 94°15' E). At *c.* 40 Mya, the CMB was located at the margin of Eurasia and was open towards the Indian

Ocean, forming an embayment that was the locus of south-west facing deltas (Fig. 1B; Licht *et al.*, 2013; Westerweel *et al.*, 2019). During this time the inner wedge of the Indo–Burman Ranges emerged, providing a barrier that partly closed the embayment (Licht *et al.*, 2018); the BT was located in a more southerly, near-equatorial position (Westerweel *et al.*, 2019).

The *c.* 650 m-thick sedimentary sequence at Kalewa comprises the Yaw Formation and includes four facies associations deposited in an estuarine system (Licht *et al.*, 2018). Mostly, the sediments consisted of clastic sands and muds primarily provided by the unroofing of the Wuntho–Popa volcanic arc that extended onto the Burmese margin, along the flank of the modern Sino–Burman Ranges (Fig. 1A; Licht *et al.*, 2013, 2016, 2018). The studied sedimentary section starts at *c.* 500 m above the boundary of the Yaw Formation and the underlying Pondaung Formation. This boundary is marked by the first occurrence of lignite seams and black mudstones and dated at *c.* 39 Mya (Licht *et al.*, 2018). The unconformably overlying Letkat Formation consists of coarse fluvial clastics (Bender, 1983). A dated tuffite layer, from *c.* 38.3 Mya, is positioned at *c.* 500 m above the base of the section, in the upper third of the profile. Sedimentation rates for most of the Yaw Formation are estimated at > 1 m/Kyr (Licht *et al.*, 2018) and, therefore, the studied section is dated as late Bartonian, probably extending into the early Priabonian up-section.

PALMS AND THEIR PALAEOBIOGEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

Palms (Arecaceae) comprise 181 genera with *c.* 2600 species (Christenhusz & Byng, 2016), most of which are currently restricted to tropical and subtropical regions (Couvreur, Forest & Baker, 2011). They are an ancient group, with a molecular age of *c.* 114 Myr (Couvreur *et al.*, 2011) and fossils dating back to the Turonian (93.5–89.0 Mya; Crié, 1892; Kvaček & Herman, 2004); the group predominated throughout the equatorial zone during the latest Cretaceous and Paleocene (Morley, 2000). In the Maastrichtian, PPL pollen of the form-genera *Spinizonocolpites* Muller, *Palmaepollenites* Potonié, *Longapertites* van Hoeken-Klinkenberg and *Proxapertites* van der Hammen are found widely across the Palaeotropics (e.g. Hengreen *et al.*, 1996; Vergara & Rodriguez, 1997; Eisawi & Schrank, 2009). The form-taxon *Dicolpopollis* Pflanzl, characteristic of subtribe Calaminae (Harley & Morley, 1995), first appeared in the Maastrichtian of Somalia (Schrank, 1994) and subsequently in the Paleocene of the Sunda region (Muller, 1968) and China (Sun *et al.*, 1981). There are questionable records from India, such as *D. kalewensis* Potonié from the Paleocene to early

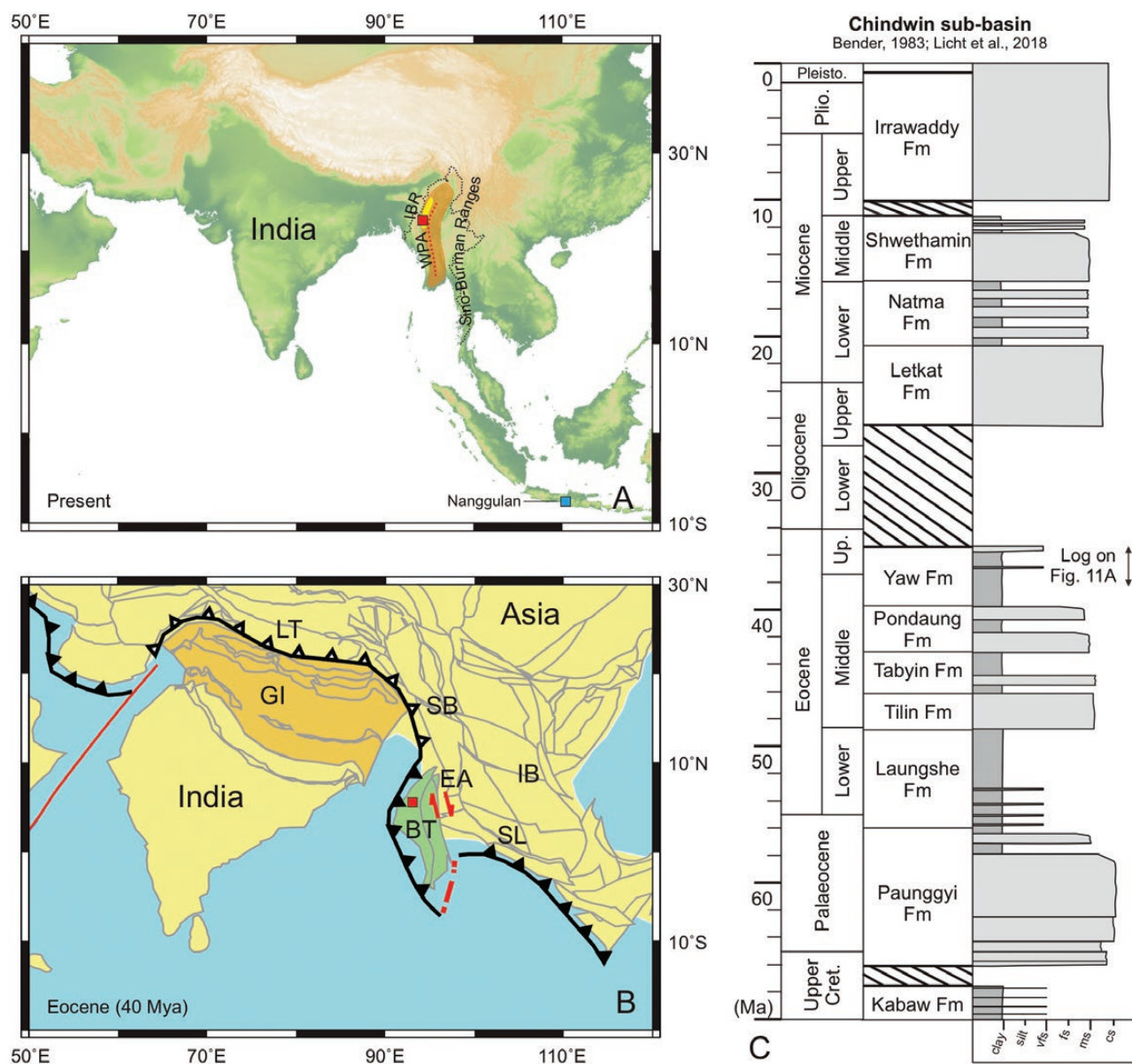


Figure 1. A, Schematic map showing the study area (red square) in the CMB, made with GeoMapApp v.3.6.10. IBR = Indo–Burman Ranges; WPA = Wuntho–Popa volcanic arc, indicated by the red dash line. Light orange shading outlines the CMB; yellow shading outlines the Chindwin sub-basin; black dash line marks the Myanmar borders. Positions of the IBR, Sino–Burman Ranges and the CMB refer to Licht *et al.* (2014), whereas the Chindwin sub-basin follows Licht *et al.* (2018). It also shows the location (blue square) of Nanggulan (Indonesia), which was used for comparison in the following several texts. B, Location of Burma Terrane at 40 Mya (modified after Westerweel *et al.*, 2019). BT = Burma Terrane, EA = Eastern Andaman, IB = Indochina Blocks, GI = Greater India, LT = Lhasa Terrane, SB = Sibumasu Block, SL = Sundaland. Red square represents the study area; C, simplified log showing the position of the studied section in the entire stratigraphy of the Chindwin sub-basin, CMB (modified after Licht *et al.*, 2018).

Eocene Nindam Formation (Mathur & Jain, 1980). *Dicolpopollis* expanded its range during the Eocene to Australia (MacPhail, Colhoun & Fitzsimons, 1995), New Zealand (Hartwich *et al.*, 2010), central Europe

(Bignot *et al.*, 1985; Riegel, Wilde & Lenz, 2012) and southern North America (Harrington, 2008).

Zonasulcate taxa, such as *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites*, are characteristic of the Upper

Cretaceous and Paleocene Palmae Province (Herngreen *et al.*, 1996) and are widely reported from Palaeogene coastal records (e.g. Oman, Bealy, 1998; India, Tripathi, Kumar & Srivastava, 2009; Prasad *et al.*, 2013; Africa, Jacobs, Pan & Scotese, 2010; Australia, Macphail & Hill, 2019; Côte d'Ivoire, Guédé *et al.*, 2019). *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* have long been considered to be derived from plants growing in humid tropical mangrove environments (Germeraad, Hopping & Muller, 1968; Schrank, 1987, 1994; Digbehi *et al.*, 1996; Herngreen, 1998), with the latter also occurring in freshwater settings (Jaramillo *et al.*, 2007). In contrast, the ecological indication of *Dicolpopollis* always points to a freshwater vegetation (Morley *et al.*, 2019).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

SAMPLES AND PALYNOLOGICAL PROCESSING

During fieldwork in 2016 and 2017, 81 samples were collected from clay, silt and fine sandstone units. The palynological processing of samples was performed at the Institute for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Dynamics (IBED), University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. For this purpose, 1.3 g of sedimentary rock sample was boiled in 10% sodium pyrophosphate to disaggregate the matrix. Then 10% hydrochloric acid (HCl) was used to remove the calcium carbonate. Sieves with 5 and 212- μm meshes were used. The sample material was heated in acetolysis mixture (nine parts of acetic anhydride/one part of concentrated sulphuric acid) to 100 °C. Bromoform-treatment (gravity = 2.0) was applied to separate any remaining inorganic fraction. The resulting organic residue was mounted on a slide in glycerin and sealed with paraffin for the observation with a light microscope (LM). To ensure maximum recovery, an additional preparation method was conducted on samples 16MAP001, 16MAP003, 16MBP017, 16MWP001 and 17MBPA1 at the Palynological Laboratory Services (PLS) Ltd., Holyhead, United Kingdom. For this method 30 g of sedimentary rock was treated with 10% HCl to solubilize and remove the carbonate, and then washed and dried and treated with 40% hydrofluoric acid (HF) to remove the silicates. Fluoride precipitates may be present after the HF stage and these precipitates are soluble in 20% HCl, followed by a heavy liquid separation technique (a solution of zinc bromide, density = 2.0) to separate the organic and remaining inorganic fractions. Subsequently, the organic fractions were sieved at 5 μm and the filtrate was collected. This filtrate was first sieved at 10 μm , then at 150 μm to remove large organic particles, while collecting the

filtrate. The final residues at 5–10 and 10–150 μm were mounted in glycerin jelly. The resulting organic residue was mounted on a slide in glycerin and sealed with paraffin for the observation with LM. Residues were further used for analysis with LM and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) at the Department of Palaeontology, University of Vienna, Austria.

PALYNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

The Kalewa samples have a poor sporomorph preservation and the organic material is often pyritized or corroded. To construct a reliable pollen diagram, a baseline on pollen sum of 100 grains was maintained. All samples with counts < 100 were excluded resulting in 54 positive samples. Identification of fossil PPL pollen was mainly based on Potonié (1960), Germeraad, Hopping & Muller (1968), Muller (1968), Reimann & Aye Thaug (1981) and Harley & Morley (1995). Palm pollen grains not included in *Longapertites*, *Dicolpopollis*, *Spinizonocolpites*, *Proxapertites* or *Palmaepollenites kutchensis* Venkatachala & Kar were classified as 'other palms' in the pollen diagram. The pollen diagram was constructed using the Tilia v.2.1.1 software (Grimm, 1991), with cluster analysis program CONISS (Grimm, 1987). All of the slides and pollen residues are deposited at IBED.

All pollen grains were counted and described under a LM LEICA DM LB2, and a Zeiss Universal microscope at IBED. In addition, a JEOL JSM-6400 SEM at the Department of Palaeontology, University of Vienna, was used to investigate the pollen sculpture, applying the single-grain analysis method by Zetter (1989; see also Halbritter *et al.*, 2018). LM and SEM terminologies follow Punt *et al.* (2007) and Halbritter *et al.* (2018), respectively. The morphological characters of pollen grains were measured by the software ImageJ (National Institute of Health, USA). PCA was employed in R (R Core Team, 2018) to analyse palaeoecological correlation on PPL taxa. Additionally, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) of pollen abundance among different pollen zones and a non-parametric correlation (Spearman) of taxa were performed with SPSS v.24.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

MICROPHOTOGRAPHY

The micrographs in Fig. 2 were taken at IBED using Fujifilm X-E2 and a Zeiss Universal microscope with 63 \times Plan Neofluar NA1, 25 oil applying Nomarski Differential Interference Contrast (DIC) following Bercovici, Hadley & Villanueva-Amadoz (2009). While making these micrographs, the varying z -axis was recorded, and images were later combined through manual z -stacking in Helicon Focus and Photoshop

Mapping the global Eocene distribution of PPL taxa with emphasis on the Palaeogene of India and South-East Asia

We compiled published global Eocene records of *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Palmaepollenites kutchensis* (Supporting Information, Table S2) without *Proxapertites* as it has NLRs belonging to different plant families (e.g. Annonaceae, Araceae and Nymphaeaceae). We extended this compilation with data on the distribution of *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* in the Palaeogene of the Indian subcontinent and South-East Asia for the comparison of species diversity (Supporting Information, Tables S3, S4). This compilation is based on the Palynodata database (Palynodata Inc. & White, 2008). However, we cross-checked these records where possible, and augmented the record with additional references. The global Eocene distribution data of the four taxa were plotted in the software GPlates v.2.1 (<https://www.gplates.org>) to generate maps of global distribution using Mercator projection, which is consistent with the modern maps produced by GeoMapApp. We used the plate model of Westerweel *et al.* (2019) in the Eocene (40 Mya), which was adjusted after Matthews *et al.* (2016). The confidence of the records was divided into three levels: level 3, records from peer-reviewed literature with pollen micrographs; level 2, records from the peer-reviewed literature without pollen micrographs and level 1, records from the inaccessible literature. Distributions were georeferenced when latitudinal and longitudinal data were not provided, and all data points were collated.

RESULTS

AGE

The age of the studied sedimentary sequence ranges from latest middle Eocene (late Bartonian) to earliest late Eocene (early Priabonian). This age is based on a dated tuff layer at 38.3 + 0.7–0.9 Mya (Licht *et al.*, 2018) and supported by the presence of age-indicative marker species such as the sporomorphs *Meyeripollis naharkotensis* Baksi & Venkatachala, *Cicatricosisporites dorogensis* Potonié & Gelletich and *Proxapertites operculatus* van der Hammen (Huang *et al.*, 2018). These sporomorphs types define the Sunda palynological Zone E8, which has an age range of c. 37.8–36.5 Myr (Witts *et al.*, 2012; van Gorsel, Lunt & Morley, 2014).

SYSTEMATICS

The morphology of the fossil PPL pollen is described using LM and SEM, and all measurements are available in Table S5. The pollen grains are assigned

to form-genera/species. Each fossil taxon is introduced, including reference to the botanical affinity, ecology and distribution, and discussed based on the existing literature.

GENUS *PROXAPERTITES* VAN DER HAMMEN EMEND. SINGH

Type species: Proxapertites operculatus van der Hammen

Proxapertites was proposed by van der Hammen (1956), who considered it a Maastrichtian–Miocene marker fossil for northern South America.

PROXAPERTITES OPERCULATUS VAN DER HAMMEN (FIGS 2A1, A2, 3A–R)

Synonym: Monocolpites operculatus van der Hammen, *Proxapertites hammenii* Ventkatachala & Rawat (Thanikaimoni *et al.*, 1984).

Description (based on seven specimens): pollen, monad, heteropolar, polar/equatorial (P/E) ratio oblate, hamburger-shaped with two halves in equatorial view, outline irregularly circular to elliptic in polar view, flattened along the equatorial plane; grain size varies from 34.2–38.6 to 42.9–48.6 µm in polar view (LM); zona-aperturate, sulcus usually totally open, connecting two adhering and not quite symmetric halves, with some degrees of collapsing or folding, sometimes isolated halves occur, aperture margin straight to undulating; exine 1.1–1.6-µm thick, nexine thinner than sexine (LM), columellae distinct and robust; pollen wall tectate; sculpture psilate to scabrate in LM, perforate in SEM, fewer perforation in polar areas, appearing more or less psilate, or similar perforation in polar area as other regions of the grains, number of perforations increase towards the margin of aperture, perforation sometimes connected, diameter up to 1.6 µm (SEM; Fig. 3K); aperture margins rolled inwards, inner side of pollen wall slightly sculptured; thin and folded membrane observed in aperture area (SEM).

Botanical affinity, ecology and distribution: *Proxapertites operculatus* was initially compared to the South American cocosoid palm *Astrocaryum* G.Mey. by van der Hammen (1957). Muller (1968), however, envisaged it as zonocolpate and compared it to a *Spinizonocolpites* grain lacking the spines, and thus considered it as an extinct member of Nypoideae. This suggestion was supported by the fact that *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* are often associated in the fossil record, and so both were considered to be derived from mangrove palms. This perspective has

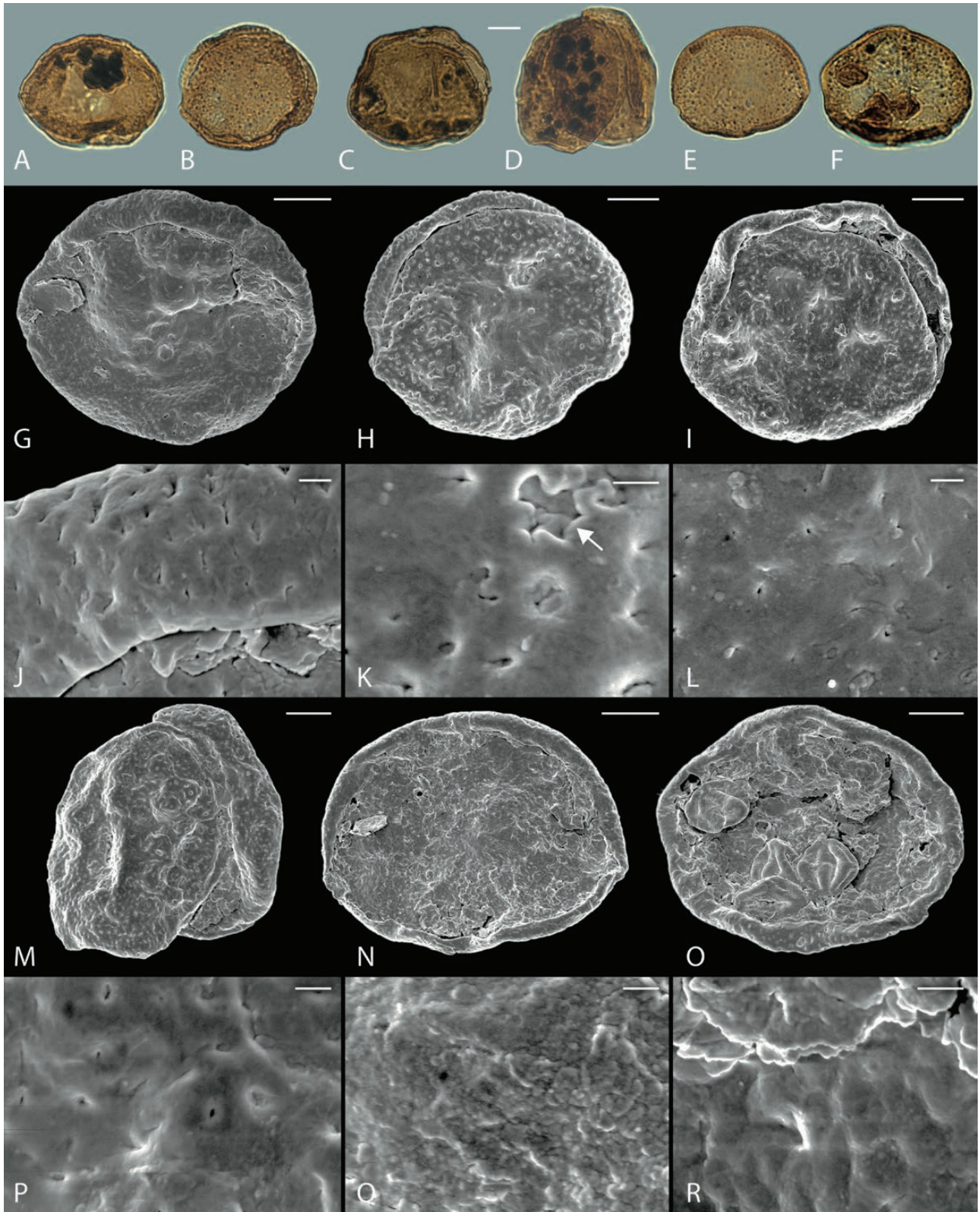


Figure 3. A–F, LM and G–R, SEM micrographs of *Proxapertites operculatus* from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB. A, G, J, Same grain, close-up (J) of aperture region. B, H, K, Same grain, arrow in (K) pointing to infection of bacteria. C, I, L, Same grain,

been widely followed in subsequent literature (e.g. [Morley, 2000](#)). However, several authors note that *Proxapertites* is incompletely zonocolpate, and this prompted [Harley & Baker \(2001\)](#) to compare it with a subgroup of the arecoid palm *Areca* L., especially *A. abdulrahmanii* J.Dransf. and *A. chaiana* J.Dransf. On the other hand, [Thanikaimoni et al. \(1984\)](#) and [Samant & Phadtare \(1997\)](#) indicated that similar pollen occurs in Araceae (arum family). This was followed up by [Zetter, Hesse & Frosch-Radivo \(2001\)](#), who undertook an evaluation of the pollen wall ultrastructure and noted marked differences compared to that observed in palm pollen. They proposed a botanical affinity with the genus *Gonatopus* Engl. (Aroideae-Zamioculcaceae in Araceae).

Proxapertites operculatus has a pantropical distribution from the Late Cretaceous to early Cenozoic occurring in northern South America, south-eastern North America and Europe (Spain, Portugal, Austria and Germany), Africa, Pakistan, India and Borneo (e.g. [Muller, 1968](#); [Morley, 1978](#); [Venkatachala et al., 1998](#); [Zetter et al., 2001](#); [Friis, Pedersen & Crane, 2004](#); [Hesse & Zetter, 2007](#); [Witts et al., 2012](#); [Mohammed, Awad & Eisawi, 2017](#); [Winantris, Hamdani & Harlia, 2017](#); [Chiadikobi et al., 2018](#); [Kingsley & Umeji, 2018](#); [Kwetcha et al., 2018](#); [Prasad et al., 2018](#)).

Remarks: Rugulate ornamentation and narrow meandering 'grooves' formed by connected perforations presented in [Zetter et al. \(2001\)](#) were not observed in the Kalewa specimens. Stratification, sometimes seen in broken exine was also not observed.

GENUS *LONGAPERTITES* VAN HOEKEN-KLINKENBERG

Type species: Longapertites marginatus van Hoeken-Klinkenberg

Longapertites was first described from the Maastrichtian of Nigeria by [van Hoeken-Klinkenberg \(1964\)](#). Individual halves of folded *Proxapertites* are sometimes misidentified as *Longapertites* ([Zetter et al., 2001](#)).

Botanical affinity, ecology and distribution: This taxon is thought to be the ancestor of the calamoid *Eugeissona* (confined to Borneo and the Malay Peninsula; [Baker & Dransfield, 2000](#)) based on its extended colpus ([Morley, 2000](#)). Nevertheless, there are some morphological differences between the two taxa, especially in configuration of the two pollen halves, with specimens of *Longapertites* showing a

greater morphological differentiation than observed in *Eugeissona*. *Longapertites* apparently had a pantropical distribution during the Maastrichtian and Palaeogene, with fossil records from South America, West Africa, India and northern Australia ([Baker & Dransfield, 2000](#); [McGowran et al., 2000](#)). *Quilonipollenites* Rao & Ramanujam has been considered as a synonym of *Longapertites* ([Frederiksen, 1994](#)), and is in fact much closer to extant *Eugeissona* than *Longapertites*. Also, Venkatachala & Kar (in [Frederiksen, 1994](#)) would prefer it as a separate genus based on the coarse pollen sculpture observed with LM. *Longapertites* has been associated with back-mangrove settings in brackish water (e.g. [Akkiraz, Kayseri & Akgün, 2008](#); [Kayseri-Özer, 2013](#); [Mathews et al., 2013](#); [Onuigbo et al., 2015](#)). This should be considered carefully as the pollen may be transported and the accumulation area needs not reflect the habitat/ecology of the parent plant.

LONGAPERTITES RETIPIILATUS KAR (FIGS 2E, 4A–C, G–L)

Description (based on four specimens): pollen, monad, heteropolar, P/E ratio oblate, outline nearly circular in equatorial view (arched to obtuse distal face versus straight to slightly arched proximal face); equatorial diameter 37.5–41.9 µm, polar axis 27.1–37.6 µm (LM); monosulcate, sulcus long, extending to the proximal surface, occupying around two third of the circumference, margins of sulcus infolded; exine 0.8–1.0-µm thick, nexine thinner than sexine (LM); pollen wall tectate, columellae distinct and robust; sculpture perforate to foveolate in LM, perforate in SEM, perforations evenly distribute and become smaller towards the aperture (SEM); margin of the sulcus clearly rolled inwards (SEM).

Remarks: This pollen type is similar to *Proxapertites operculatus* with respect to the perforate sculpture observed in SEM and the inwards-rolled margin of the sulcus, but the two halves are always clearly joined and the grain does not separate into two parts.

LONGAPERTITES RUGULATUS BEILSTEIN (FIGS 4D–F, M–R, 5A–O)

Description (based on eight specimens): pollen, monad, heteropolar, P/E ratio oblate, outline nearly triangular or circular in equatorial view (arched to angular distal face versus straight to slightly convex proximal face); equatorial diameter 33.0–51.6 µm, polar axis 29.6–43.3 µm (LM); monosulcate, sulcus long, extending to

close-up (L) of the tectum. D, M, P, Same grain, close-up (P) of the tectum. E, N, Q, Same half of grain, showing (N, Q) inner side of pollen wall. F, O, R, Same half of grain, showing (O, R) inner side of pollen wall. LM micrographs were taken under ×1000 magnification. Scale bars: A–G, J–L = 10 µm; H–I, M–O = 1 µm.

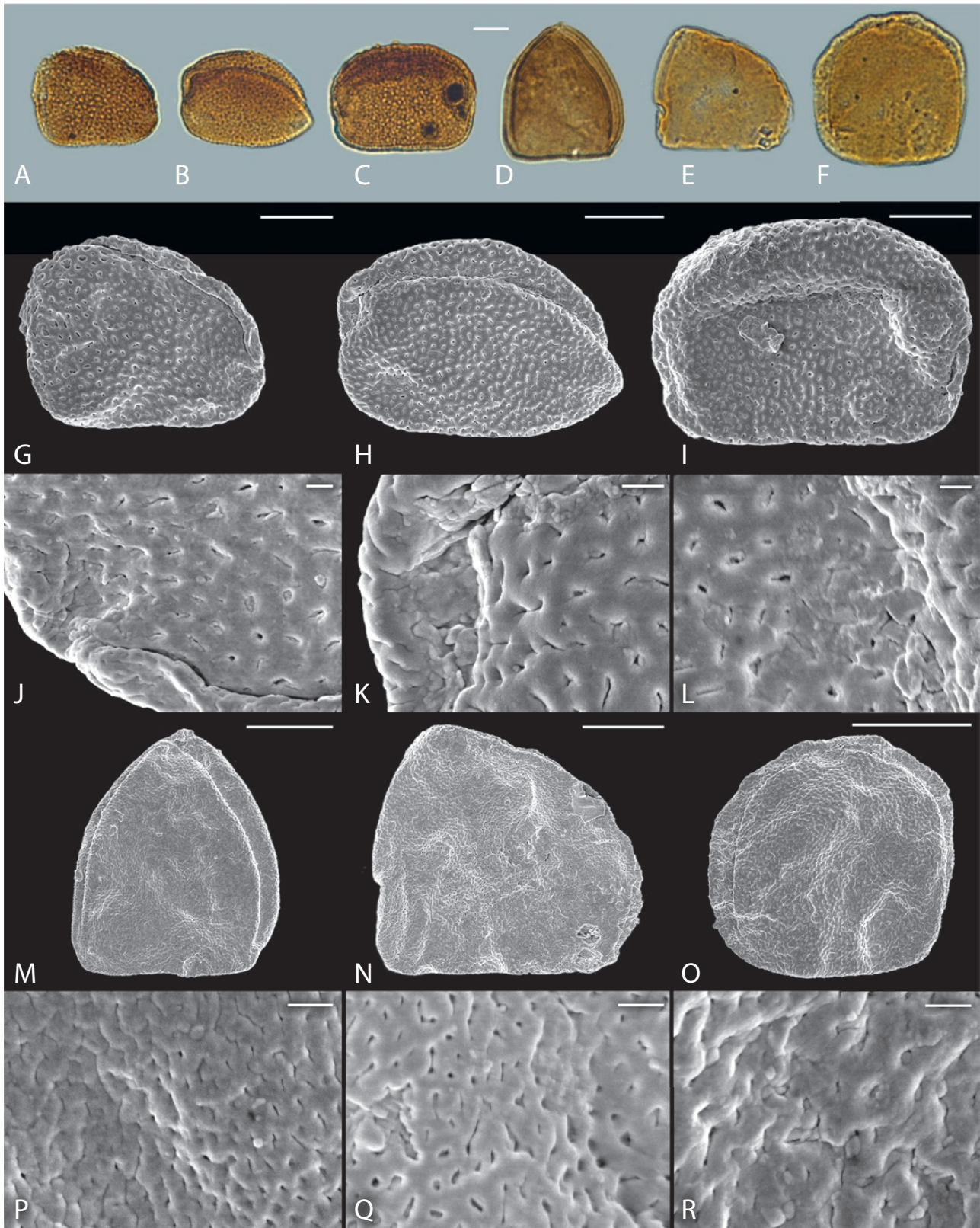


Figure 4. A–F, LM and G–R, SEM micrographs of *Longapertites* from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB. A–C, G–L, *Longapertites retipilatus*. A, G, J, Same grain, close-up (J) of aperture region. B, H, K, Same grain, close-up (K) showing part of membrane.

the proximal surface, occupying around two third of the circumference, margins of sulcus thickened (LM), sulcus broader towards poles; exine 1.0–1.5- μm thick (LM); pollen wall tectate, columellae distinct and robust; sculpture psilate to perforate, and rugulate in LM, perforate to rugulate in SEM.

Remarks: This species is distinguished by its perforate to rugulate exine.

GENUS *DICOLPOPOLLIS* PFLANZL EMEND. POTONIÉ

Type species: *Dicolpopollis kockelii* Pflanzl

General information: The earliest reliable fossil record of *Dicolpopollis* is from the Upper Cretaceous of northern Somalia (Schrank, 1994). *Dicolpopollis* has been frequently recorded in Cenozoic sediments from low and mid latitudes (Ediger, Bati & Alişan, 1990). It is the most frequently recorded form-genus comprising disulcate pollen.

Botanical affinity, ecology and distribution: *Dicolpopollis* is believed to have botanical affinity to Calaminae (*Calamus*, *Daemonorops* and *Ceratolobus*) in Areaceae (Harley & Morley, 1995; Morley, 2000). Calaminae are distributed across central Africa, and from South/southern South-East Asia into tropical Australia (Whitmore, 1973; Dransfield *et al.*, 2008). Calaminae are climbing palms (lianas) and generally termed rattans. These palms occur in all habitats, climbing within the canopy of evergreen rain forests, occurring from sea level to mountain tops. Calaminae are sometimes locally abundant in swamps and mangrove forests, and can form thickets along rivers (Dransfield, 1974).

DICOLPOPOLLIS KALEWENSIS POTONIÉ (FIGS 2D1, D2, G1, G2, 6A–R, 7A–D, F–K, M–N)

Synonym: *Disulcites kalewensis* Potonié, *Dicolpopollis kalewensis* (Potonié) Potonié, *Disulcipollenites kalewensis* (Potonié) Nakoman, *Dicolpopollis malesianus* Muller.

Description (based on 12 specimens): pollen, monad, heteropolar, P/E ratio oblate, outline trapezoidal in equatorial view, oval in polar view (proximal side longer than distal side, parallel and both slightly arched); grain size varies from 21.0–30.1 to 26.7–36.9 μm in

polar view, and polar axis 24.3–28.5 to 22.4–31.4 μm in equatorial view, equatorial diameter 21.0–27.7 μm (LM); disulcate, sulci long and gaping; exine 0.7–1.3- μm thick, nexine around 0.5 μm thick (SEM; Fig. 7K), nexine thinner than sexine (LM and SEM); pollen wall tectate; tectum is supported by robust columellae (SEM); sculpture foveolate to perforate in SEM, foveolate in interapertural areas, becoming perforate towards apertures, lumina/perforations sometimes filled with infratectal granules and rod-like elements (SEM).

Remarks: *Dicolpopollis malesianus* was proposed as a new species because of its pronounced sculpture as compared to *D. kalewensis* by Muller (1968). A comparison of the material from Kalewa with the holotype and specimens of *D. malesianus* from Java by Harley & Morley (1995), suggests that the pollen grains are identical. Muller was probably misled due to the low quality of the LM micrographs of *D. kalewensis* by Potonié (1960), emphasizing the importance of displaying clear LM-SEM micrographs in publications. Therefore, it is concluded that *D. kalewensis* is the senior synonym of *D. malesianus*.

DICOLPOPOLLIS SP. (FIGS. 7E, L, O)

Description (based on one specimen): pollen, monad, heteropolar, P/E ratio oblate, outline more or less oval in polar view; grain size 28.5 \times 33.1 μm (LM); disulcate, sulcus long and gaping; exine 0.6–0.8- μm thick, nexine thinner than sexine (LM); pollen wall tectate, columellae distinct and robust; sculpture foveolate to perforate in SEM, foveolate in interapertural areas, becoming perforate towards apertures, lumina variable in size, up to 2.1 μm across, oval to circular in shape (SEM).

Remarks: At Kalewa, all *Dicolpopollis* display a sculpture that ranges from foveolate in the interapertural areas towards perforate at the apertures. This pollen has similar ornamentation as *D. kalewensis*, but the lumina are much larger.

GENUS *PALMAEPOLLENITES* POTONIÉ

Type species: *Palmaepollenites tranquillus* (Potonié) Potonié (synonym: *Monocolpopollenites tranquillus* (Potonié) Thomson & Pflug)

C, I, L, Same grain, close-up (L) of tectum. D–F, M–R, *Longapertites rugulatus*. D, M, P, Same grain, close-up (P) of tectum. E, N, Q, Same grain, close-up (Q) of tectum. F, O, R, Same grain, close-up (R) of tectum. LM micrographs were taken under $\times 1000$ magnification. Scale bars: A–I, M–O = 10 μm ; J–L, P–R = 1 μm .

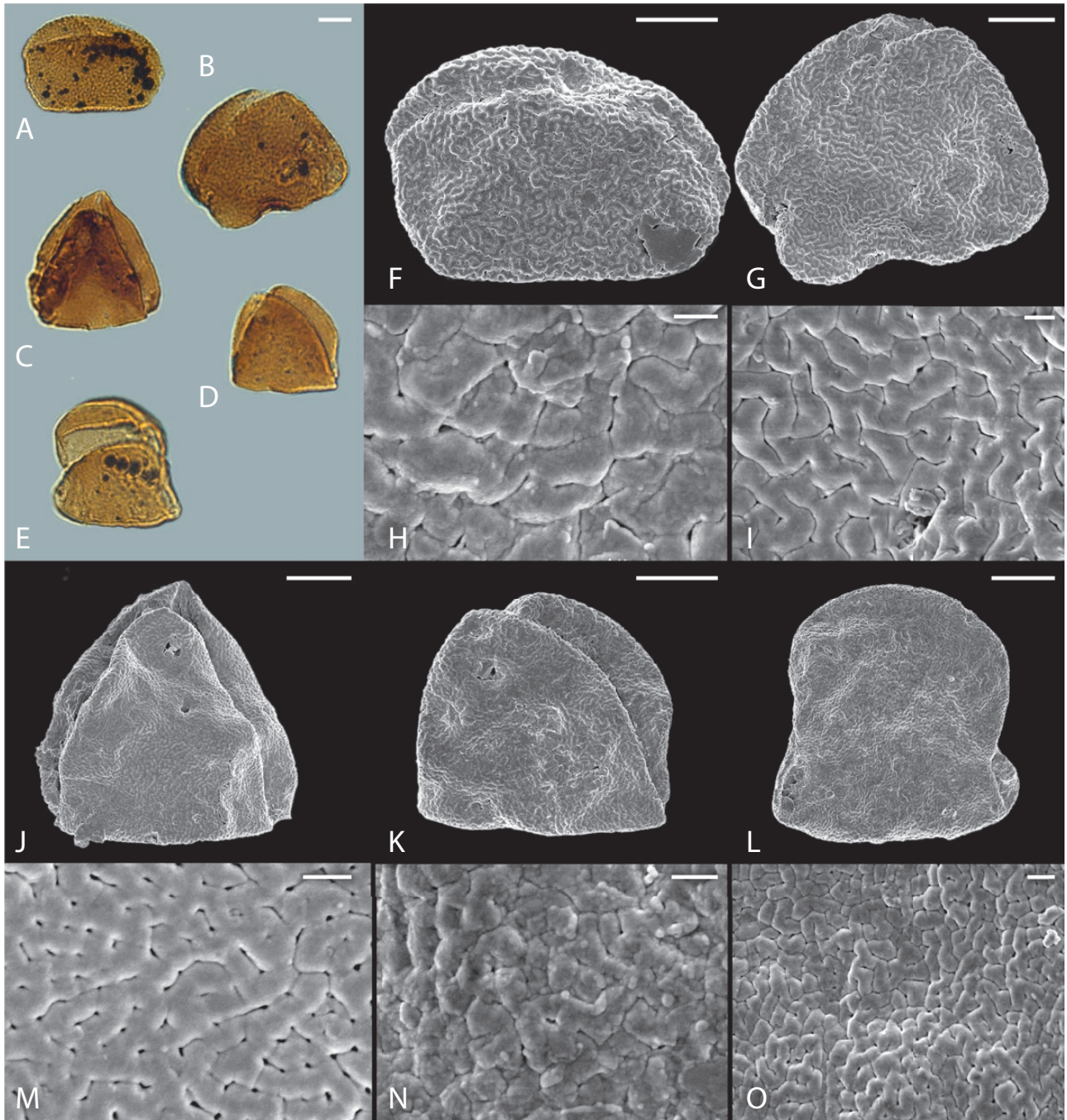


Figure 5. A–E, LM and F–O, SEM micrographs of *Longapertites rugulatus* from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB. A, F, H, Same grain, close-up (H) of tectum. B, G, I, Same grain, close-up (I) of tectum. C, J, M, Same grain, close-up (M) of tectum. D, K, N, Same grain, close-up (N) of tectum. E, L, O, Same grain, close-up (O) of tectum. LM micrographs were taken under $\times 1000$ magnification. Scale bars: A–G, J–L = 10 μm ; H–I, M–O = 1 μm .

PALMAEPOLLENITES KUTCHENSIS VENKATACHALA & KAR (FIGS 2B, C, 8A–R)

Synonym: *Monocolpites ellipticus* Takahashi; *Palmaepollenites* type 1 of Harley & Morley (1995).

General information: This taxon was originally discovered in India, but its Eocene range extended into South-East Asia, west of Wallace's Line (Harley & Morley, 1995; Morley 1998, 2000). The source taxon, *P. kutchensis*, probably originated in India during the Late Cretaceous,

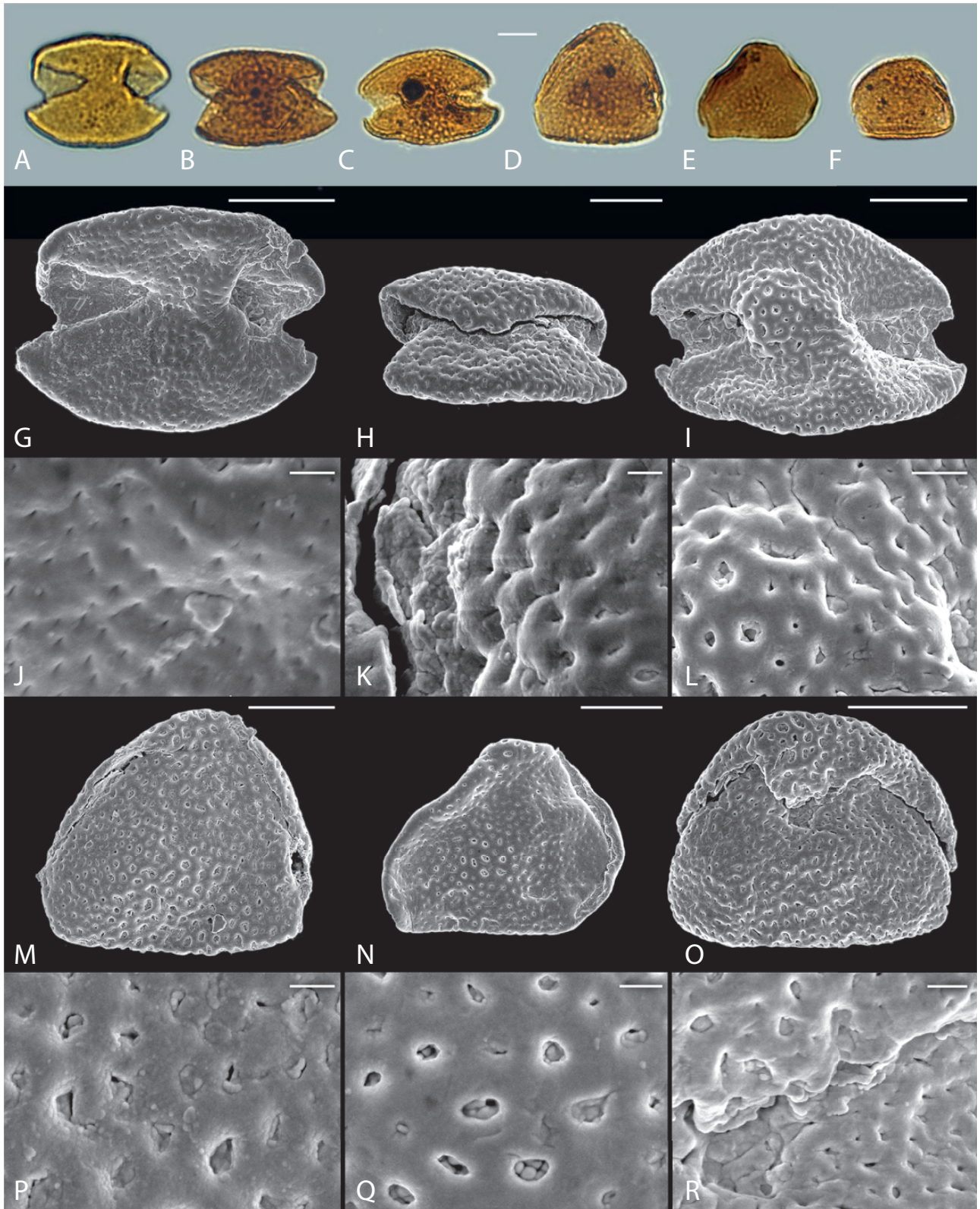


Figure 6. A–F, LM and G–R, SEM micrographs of *Dicolpopollis kalewensis* from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB. A, G, J, Same grain, close-up (J) of tectum in polar area. B, H, K, Same grain, close-up (K) of aperture with membrane. C, I, L, Same grain,

and subsequently migrated to South-East Asia following the Indo–Asian collision in the middle Eocene (Morley, 2000, 2018). *Palmaepollenites kutchensis* gradually disappeared from the Sundanese record during the Oligocene (Harley & Morley, 1995), possibly as a result of a change to drier climatic conditions.

Description (based on seven specimens): pollen, monad, heteropolar, asymmetrical, P/E ratio oblate to suboblate, outline oval to pyriform with broadly rounded to pointed lateral ends in polar view; grain size varies from 25.8–36.2 to 37.9–42.3 μm (LM); monosulcate, sulcus distinct, broader at middle region and tapering at rounded ends, never reaching margins, sulcus length 22.1–33.5 μm , width 4.4–14.1 μm (LM); exine 1.1–2.8- μm thick, nexine thinner than sexine (LM), columellae indistinct; sculpture psilate in LM, perforate in SEM.

Botanical affinity: *P. kutchensis* is similar to two contrasting palm lineages. Its morphology is closest to that observed in the pollen of the Pacific coryphoid palms *Pritchardia* Seem & H.Wendl. and *Lepidorrhachis* (H.Wendl. & Drude) O.F.Cook (Harley & Morley, 1995), which have a young Neogene molecular age (Baker *et al.*, 2011) and thus the affinity is unlikely. *Palmaepollenites kutchensis* is also similar to pollen of several genera in Areceae, especially *Basselinia* and *Burretiokentia* (both Basseliniae, confined to New Caledonia and formerly in Iguarinae; Harley & Morley, 1995), members of an older group and so a better candidate for the Eocene fossils, although no Areceae display a perfect match. The ancestors to *Basselinia* and *Burretiokentia* most likely had a wide distribution across southern Asia and Sunda in the middle Eocene and dispersed to the Pacific islands eventually finding refuge in New Caledonia prior to the formation of New Guinea (or they would still be expected to be present in the New Guinean flora), subsequently becoming extinct in India and Sunda.

Remarks: The parent plant of *P. kutchensis* was a member of the middle Eocene peat swamp vegetation in Java, as it dominates the upper part of a 1 m coal from the Nanggulan Formation (Fig. 1A) of central Java where it contributes *c.* 40% of the total pollen recovery (figs 9, 10 in Morley, 2000). It may also have been a constituent of other vegetation, but most likely was better represented in (but not confined to) areas of perhumid climate. The assumption is based on its occurrence, and then increase in abundance, in well sections from offshore

South Sulawesi, following amelioration of the climate from seasonally dry to perhumid during the course of the middle Eocene (Morley, 2018).

PALMAEPOLLENITES SP. 1 (FIG. 9A–C, E–L)

Description (based on three specimens): pollen, monad, heteropolar, P/E ratio oblate to suboblate, outline oval with broadly rounded to pointed lateral ends in equatorial view; grain size varies from 22.8–34.9 to 39.1–55.1 μm (LM); monosulcate, sulcus long and narrow, tapering at ends, width 0.7–0.8 μm ; exine 1.0–1.3- μm thick, nexine thinner than sexine (LM), columellae indistinct; sculpture psilate in LM, perforate in SEM.

Botanical affinity: subtribe Basselinieae (Areceae, Arecaceae).

Remarks: The sculpture observed with SEM is similar to that of *P. kutchensis*. However, the arrangement of the sulcus in this pollen type differs from that normally observed in *P. kutchensis*.

PALMAEPOLLENITES SP. 2 (FIGS 2H, I, J1, J2, 10A–R)

Description (based on eight specimens): pollen, monad, heteropolar, P/E ratio peroblate, oblate to suboblate, outline oval to circular with broadly rounded to pointed lateral ends; grain size varies from 19.7–37.8 to 25.5–44.9 μm (LM); monosulcate, sulcus long, tapering at ends, sulcus width 0.8–5.6 μm (LM); exine 0.9–1.5- μm thick, nexine thinner than sexine (LM), columellae distinct and robust; sculpture psilate in LM, rugulate and fossulate in SEM.

Botanical affinity: Arecaceae.

Remarks: This palm pollen type is quite variable in size. As the pollen is invariably associated with *P. kutchensis*, its parent plant may have had similar ecological preferences.

GENUS *SPINIZONOLPITES* MULLER EMEND. MULLER ET AL.

Type species: *Spinizonolpites echinatus* Muller

General information: *Spinizonolpites* was proposed by Muller (1968). Pollen grains of this type commonly

close-up (L) of tectum in polar area. D, M, P, Same grain, close-up (P) of tectum in interapertural area. E, N, Q, Same grain, close-up (Q) of tectum in interapertural area. F, O, R, Same grain, close-up (R) of aperture with membrane. LM micrographs were taken under $\times 1000$ magnification. Scale bars: A–I, M–O = 10 μm ; J–K, P–R = 1 μm ; L = 2 μm .

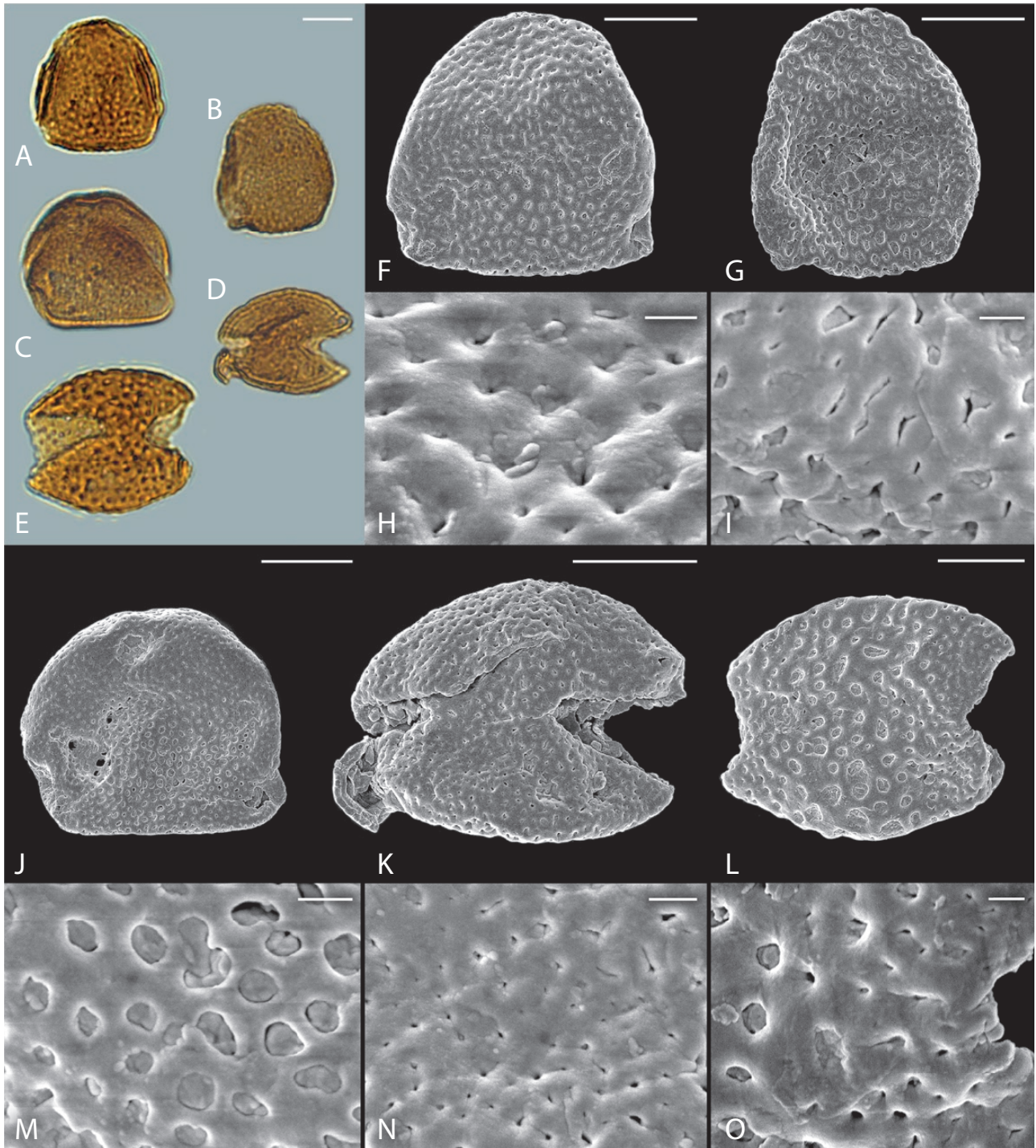


Figure 7. A–E, LM and F–O, SEM micrographs of *Dicolpopollis* from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB. A–D, F–K, M–N, *Dicolpopollis kalewensis*. A, F, H, Same grain, close-up (H) of tectum. B, G, I, Same grain, close-up (I) of tectum. C, J, M, Same grain, close-up (M) of tectum. D, K, N, Same grain, close-up (N) of tectum. E, L, O, *Dicolpopollis* sp., same grain, close-up (O) of tectum in interapertural area. LM micrographs were taken under $\times 1000$ magnification. Scale bars: A–G, J–L = 10 μm ; H–I, M–O = 1 μm .

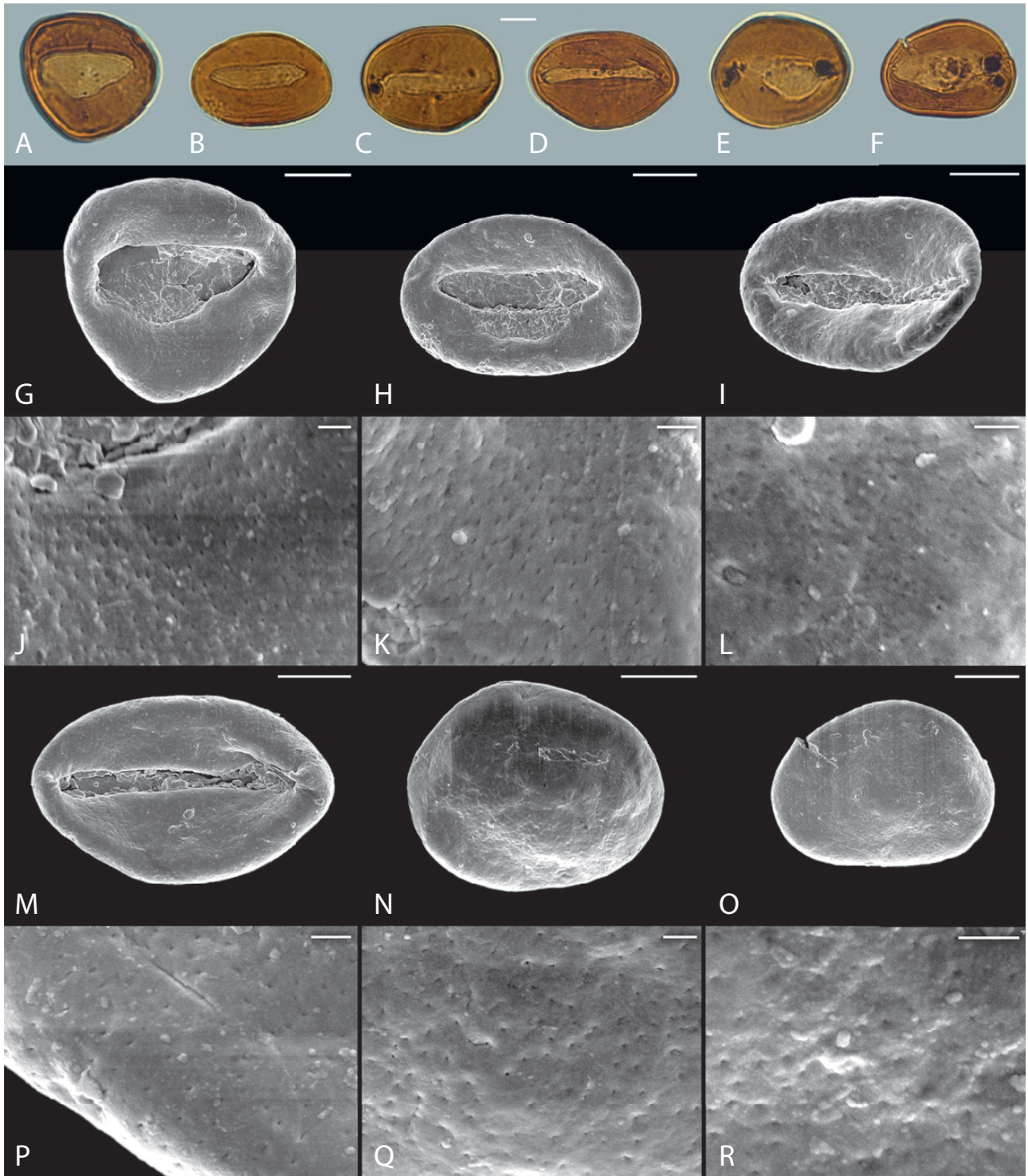


Figure 8. A–F, LM and G–R, SEM micrographs of *Palmaepollenites kutchensis* from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB. A, G, J, Same grain, close-up (J) of tectum. B, H, K, Same grain, close-up (K) of tectum. C, I, L, Same grain, close-up (L) of tectum. D, M, P, Same grain, close-up (P) of marginal area. E, N, Q, Same grain, close-up (Q) of tectum. F, O, R, Same grain, close-up (R) of tectum. LM micrographs were taken under $\times 1000$ magnification. Scale bars: A–I, M–O = 10 μm ; J–L, P–R = 1 μm .

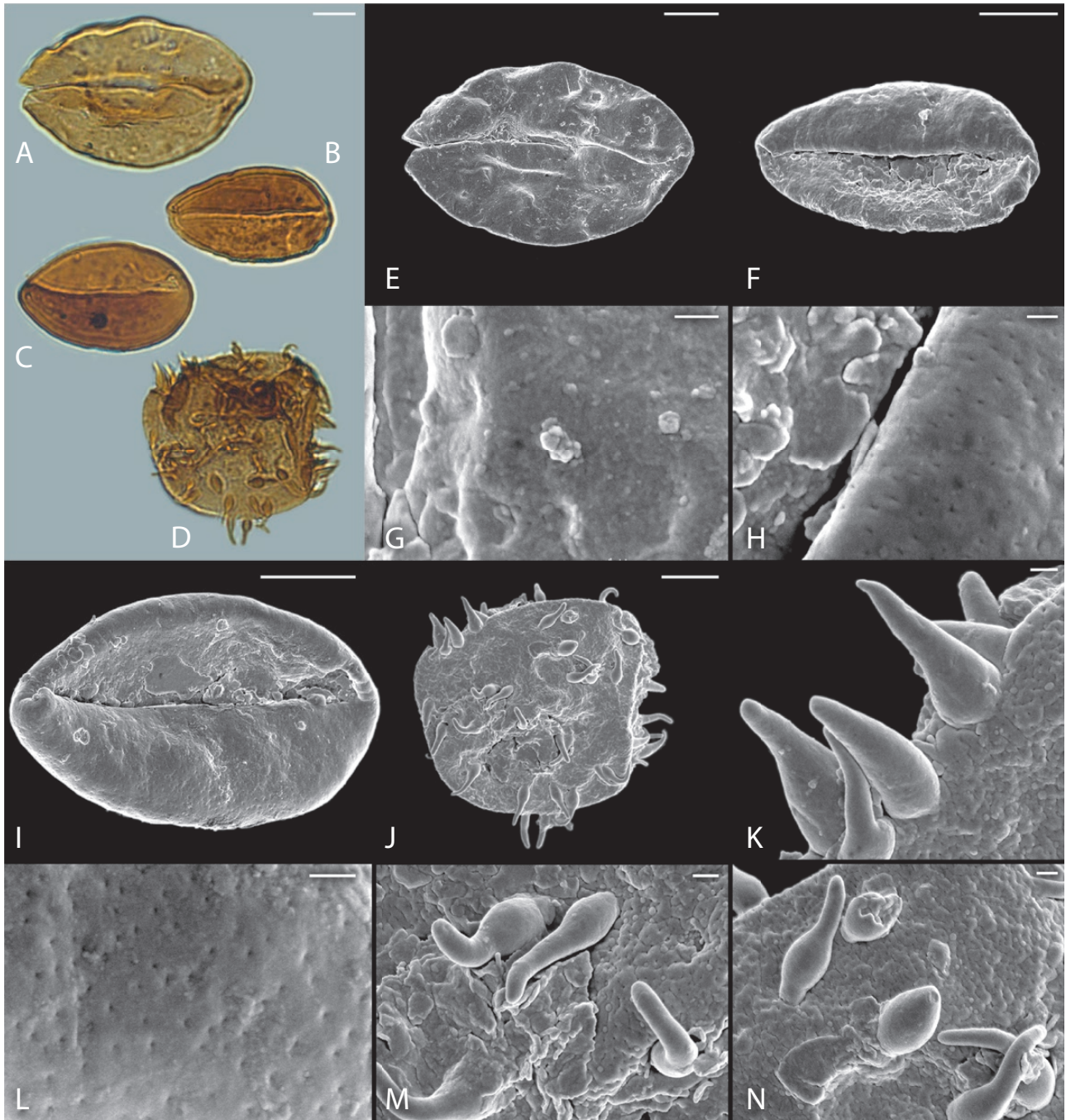


Figure 9. A–D, LM and E–N, SEM micrographs of *Palmaepollenites* sp. 1 and *Spinizonocolpites prominatus* from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB. A–C, E–I, L, *Palmaepollenites* sp. 1. A, E, G, Same grain, showing (G) inner side of pollen wall. B, F, H, Same grain, close-up (H) of aperture area. C, I, L, Same grain, close-up (L) of tectum. D, J–K, M–N, *Spinizonocolpites prominatus*, same grain, close-up (K, M, N) of tectum and spines. LM micrographs were taken under $\times 1000$ magnification. Scale bars: A–F, I–K = 10 μm ; G–H, L–N = 1 μm .

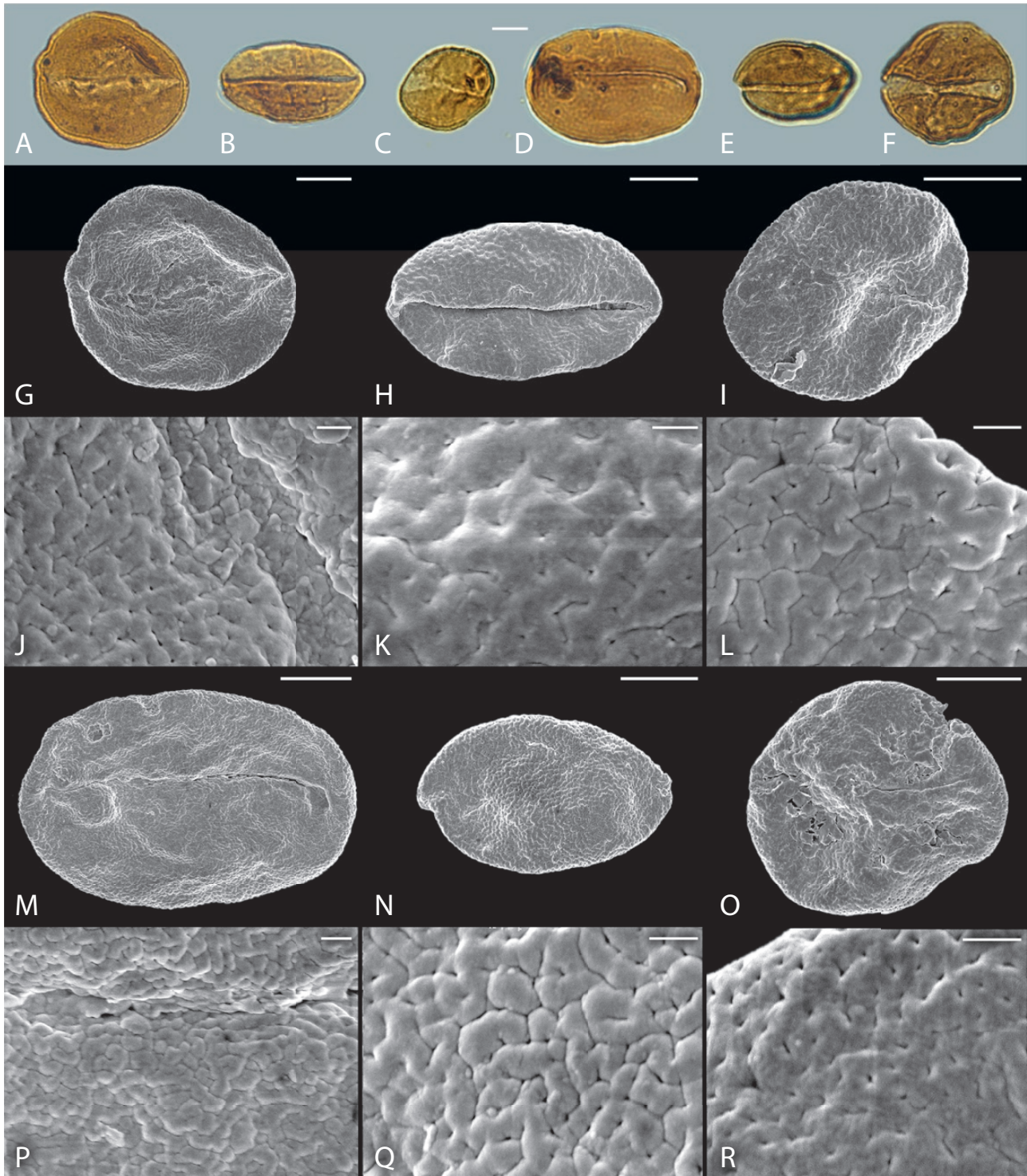


Figure 10. A–F, LM and G–R, SEM micrographs of *Palmaepollenites* sp. 2 from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB. A, G, J, Same grain, close-up (L) of aperture area. B, H, K, Same grain, close-up (K) of tectum. C, I, L, Same grain, close-up (L) of marginal area. D, M, P, Same grain, close-up (P) of aperture area. E, N, Q, Same grain, close-up (Q) of tectum. F, O, R, Same grain, close-up (R) of marginal area. LM micrographs were taken under $\times 1000$ magnification. Scale bars: A–I, M–O = 10 μm ; J–L, P–R = 1 μm .

occur as whole grains or split into two halves when found dispersed. This pollen is widely distributed from the Maastrichtian onwards (Gee, 1990; Morley, 2000).

Botanical affinity, ecology and distribution: The NLR of *Spinizonocolpites* is *Nypa fruticans* Wurm from the monotypic subfamily Nypoideae (Baker & Couvreur, 2013), a mangrove palm that often grows in vast natural stands in a range of estuarine conditions (Baker et al., 1998). It is found in the mangrove habitats in the Indo–Malaysian region (Tomlinson, 1986). Morley et al. (2019) emphasized that *Nypa* is a back-mangrove palm, growing in slightly brackish or freshwater, but mostly within the reach of tidal influence. Today, *Nypa* is restricted to the Indo–Malaysian region, but during the Palaeogene it had a pantropical distribution. *Spinizonocolpites* can be used as a marker fossil for the poleward extension of moist tropics during early Eocene, at which time it was widely distributed in both the northern and southern hemispheres (Vinken, 1988; Pole & MacPhail, 1996; Morley, 2000).

SPINIZONOCOLPITES PROMINATUS (MCINTYRE)
STOVER & EVANS (FIGS 2F, 10D, J, K, M, N)

Description (based on two specimens): pollen, monad, heteropolar, P/E ratio oblate, outline oval to circular in equatorial and polar view; polar axis (excluding spines) 44.7–51.0 µm (LM & SEM); zonosulcate; exine 1.0–1.7-µm thick (LM & SEM); pollen wall tectate, columellae indistinct; sculpture echinate in LM, perforate and echinate in SEM; echini conical, bulbous above the base, irregularly distributed, echini diameter 1.7–2.8 µm, 5.3–7.3-µm long (LM & SEM).

Botanical affinity: This taxon is comparable to pollen of *Nypa* (Muller, 1968; Frederiksen, 1980). *Nypa* is also represented by fruits, widely recorded from the Eocene of Europe. Statistical analysis of fossil *Nypa* fruits from Belgium (Collinson, 1993) showed that their variation (in size and shape) is very similar to that observed in modern *Nypa*. Therefore, it is likely that the Eocene species producing the pollen shown herein may have been closely related to modern *Nypa*. However, it is possible that *Nypa* was more diverse during the early Palaeogene, as there are other morphotypes, such as *S. baculatus* from Malaysia (Muller, 1968) and several additional taxa from India (such as *S. echinatus*, *S. brevispinosus* and *S. bulbospinosus* in Khanolkar & Sharma, 2019). In the earliest Eocene of Krappfeld, Austria, *Nypa* pollen grains also show variation in the configuration of echini and other morphological details (Zetter & Hofmann, 2001).

Remarks: *Spinizonocolpites* is not well preserved in the studied samples. This may be due to up-river transport by tides from the coastal regions. The *Spinizonocolpites* specimens from Kalewa have sparse echini, on the basis of which it was assigned to *S. prominatus* and not *S. echinatus*.

DISCUSSION

PALYNOLOGICAL ZONES, PALAEOVEGETATION AND PALAEOENVIRONMENT

The Eocene Kalewa pollen assemblage is diverse, reflecting a rich and diverse palaeovegetation, with a predominance of dicotyledons and pteridophytes and a good representation of monocots, particularly palms, but with few gymnosperms. The palynological assemblage represents a seasonally wet flora that mainly includes pollen from tropical plants. There are numerous megathermal tropical forest elements, including *Anacolosidites* Krutzsch (Olacaceae), *Lanagiopollis nanggulanensis* Morley (*Alangium* Lam., Cornaceae), *Cupanieidites flaccidiformis* Venkatachala & Rawat (Sapindaceae) and *Margocolporites* Ramanajuan (*Caesalpinia* L., Fabaceae), some mesothermal and microthermal angiosperms, such as *Alnipollenites* Potonié (*Alnus* Mill., Betulaceae), *Betulapollenites* Potonié (*Betula* L., Betulaceae), *Celtispollenites* (*Celtis* L., Cannabaceae) and *Gothanipollis* Krutzsch (Loranthaceae), Fagaceae and some rare montane gymnosperms [e.g. *Podocarpidites* Cookson (*Podocarpus* L'Hér. ex Pers., Podocarpaceae)] and abundant pteridophytes [e.g. *Acrostichum* L. (Pteridaceae) and *Verrucatosporites* Pflug & Thomson (Polypodiaceae)] (Huang et al., 2018). The pollen diagram (Fig. 11; for raw pollen counts see Table S6) is subdivided into three main zones (Zones A–C) reflecting environmental shifts and ecological changes. The ANOVA result (P value > 0.05; Table S7) indicates that there are no significant differences in pollen abundances among the three pollen zones, which means that the establishment of the pollen zones is feasible. The summary diagram showing palm taxa versus other palaeofloral elements (Fig. 11B) indicates three main palaeoecological stages in the development of the vegetation in the estuary.

In Zone A, the percentage of palms in relation to the total sporomorph sum is low (up to 16.4%). However, there are peaks of *Longapertites*, *Proxapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and ‘other palms’, at c. 50 m, of which the former three achieved the highest abundance in the entire section. *Palmaepollenites kutchensis* and *Dicolpopollis* percentages are relatively low and discontinuous. Other mangrove pollen is rare, but *Acrostichum* (ferns typical of disturbed/open areas in

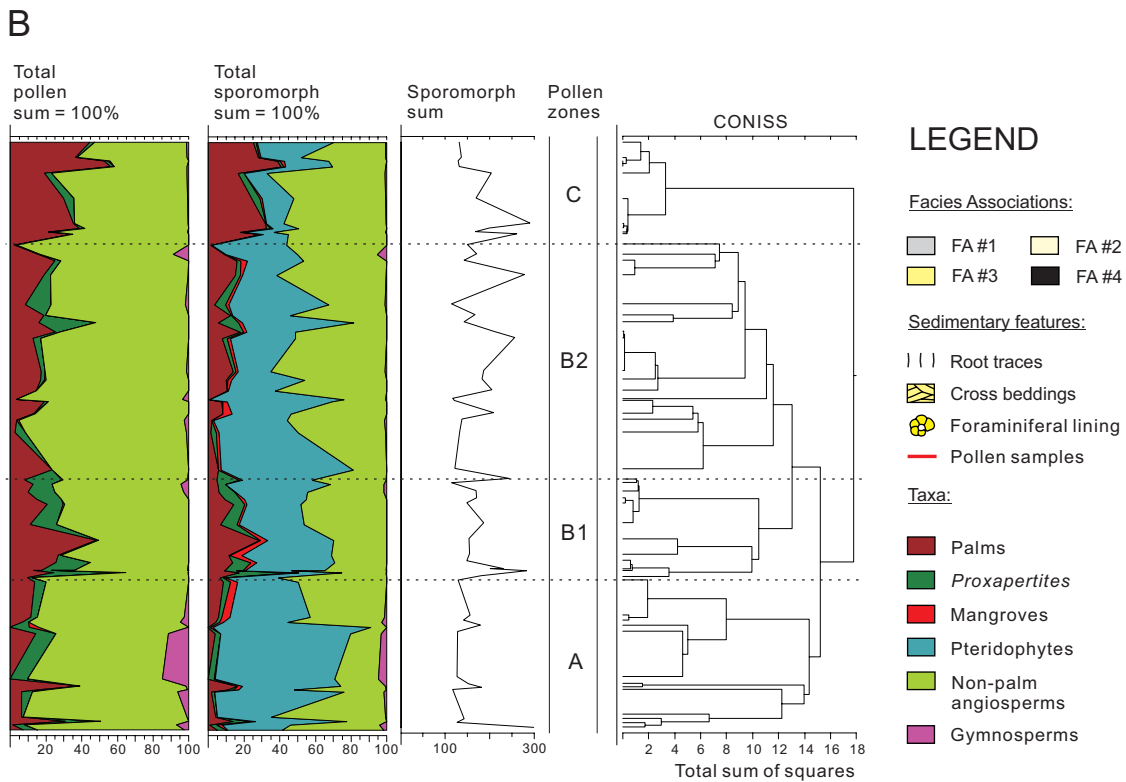
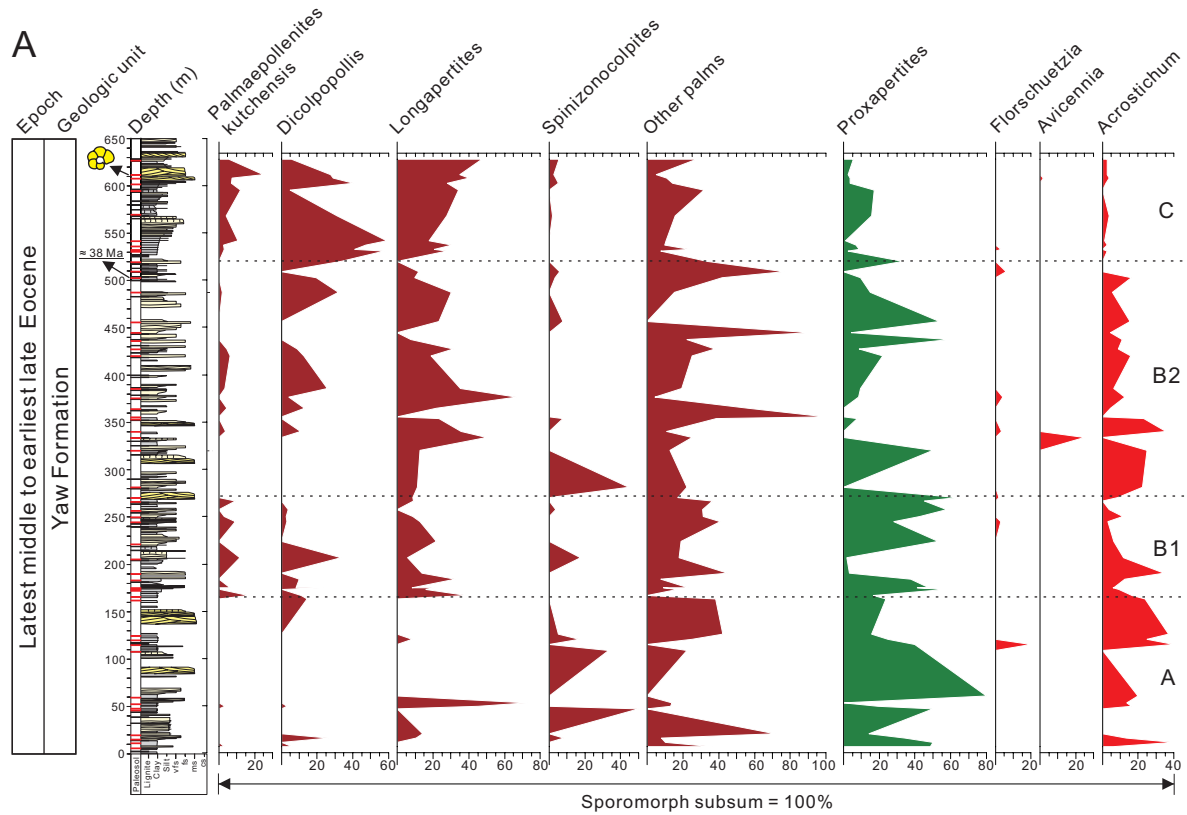


Figure 11. A, B, Pollen diagram, showing the shift of different environmental indicators. In the palaeosol column, black lines indicate histosols. Vfs = very fine sand; fs = fine sand; ms = medium sand; cs = coarse sand; B = Boulder.

mangrove/back-mangrove swamps) reaches its highest peak. This implies an association with a coastal environment subjected to regular disturbance.

In Zone B, there is a gradual increase of palm percentages (up to 28.6%). *Longapertites*, *Proxapertites* and other palms have several peaks, whereas *Spinizonocolpites* has a solitary peak at c. 280 m. *Palmaepollenites kutchensis* and *Dicolpopollis* increase gradually and their general trends are similar, not only in this zone, but throughout the entire succession (Fig. 11A). This is consistent with the indication from the middle Eocene Nanggulan coal (Fig. 1A) that *P. kutchensis* is a swamp taxon (Morley, 2000), and its association with the commonly occurring *D. kalewensis* suggests extensive freshwater swamps. This zone is divided into two subzones, subzone B1 and subzone B2. In subzone B1, *Longapertites* has low percentages, whereas the percentages of *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* are relatively high. This indicates closer proximity to the palaeo-shoreline. At the transition into subzone B2, *Spinizonocolpites* is absent, *Proxapertites* is reduced and *Longapertites* increases in abundance. Other mangrove pollen is rare in this subzone, whereas *Acrostichum* spores are still common. This could be explained by that *Acrostichum* may also occur in disturbed floodplain settings, as emphasized by Moreno-Domínguez et al. (2016). The compositional changes in the palynoflora suggest an environmental shift from the coastal plain to more freshwater conditions, upstream the estuary.

In Zone C, *Dicolpopollis* is the dominant palm pollen type, but *P. kutchensis* and *Longapertites* are also common. The increase in palm pollen (up to 40.9%) coincides with a decrease in pteridophyte spores, suggesting that ferns no longer were a major part of the regional vegetation. Also, *Proxapertites* and *Acrostichum* spores decrease and *Spinizonocolpites* and other mangrove pollen become rare. This suggests deposition in a fluvial setting.

PALAEOECOLOGICAL CORRELATION OF SELECTED PPL TAXA

The PCA (Fig. 12) of PPL pollen (*Spinizonocolpites*, *Proxapertites*, *Longapertites*, *Dicolpopollis* and *Palmaepollenites kutchensis*) and *Acrostichum* from Kalewa shows that *P. kutchensis* correlates well with *Dicolpopollis*, both of which display an inverse correlation with *Spinizonocolpites* and *Acrostichum* that are mangrove/back-mangrove taxa. The closeness of *P. kutchensis* and *Dicolpopollis* in the PCA indicates they are likely to originate from a similar swamp environment, a theory also supported by analysis of the Nanggulan coal (Figs 9.10, in Morley, 2000).

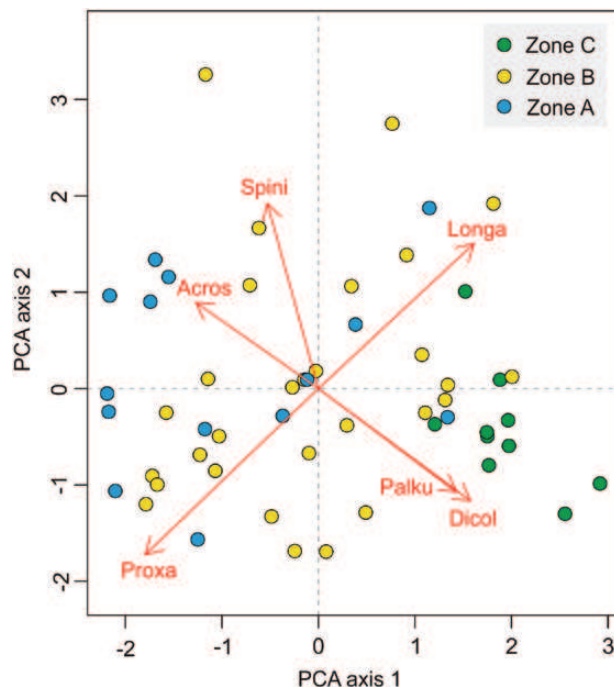


Figure 12. PCA biplot showing correlation between the PPL pollen (*Spinizonocolpites*, *Proxapertites*, *Longapertites*, *Dicolpopollis* and *Palmaepollenites kutchensis*) and *Acrostichum* from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB. Variance explained: axis 1: 35.1%; axis 2: 19.4%. Dicol = *Dicolpopollis*, Palku = *Palmaepollenites kutchensis*, Longa = *Longapertites*, Spini = *Spinizonocolpites*, Proxa = *Proxapertites* and Acros = *Acrostichum*.

Longapertites has a positive correlation with both *P. kutchensis* and *Dicolpopollis*, and possibly also belongs to a freshwater taxon. *Longapertites* is well represented at Kalewa, but rare at Nanggulan (Morley, 2000), which might relate to the higher Eocene latitude and increased seasonality in Kalewa compared to Nanggulan (Huang et al., unpubl. data). *Proxapertites* shows an inverse correlation with *P. kutchensis*, *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites* and *Spinizonocolpites* and a positive correlation with *Acrostichum*. A non-parametric correlation (Spearman, Table S7) between *Proxapertites* vs. *Acrostichum* and *Proxapertites* vs. *Spinizonocolpites* shows that the levels of significance 96.5 and 84.8%, respectively, illustrating that the result of the correlation with *Acrostichum* is reliable. Thus, its parent plant is more likely to have been a member of coastal vegetation. Accordingly, axis 1 of the PCA (Fig. 12) reflects proximity to the coast/salinity. Arrows towards positive values indicate freshwater settings, while arrows towards negative values suggest brackish environment.

EOCENE AND MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
OF SELECTED PALMS

At present, Calaminae (including *Calamus*, *Daemonorops* and *Ceratolobus*) occur in South-East Asia, central Africa, southern China, India, Sri Lanka, the Pacific islands and Australia (Fig. 13B), whereas *Basselinia* and *Burretiokentia* have a relict New Caledonian distribution (Fig. 13D). Areceae occur in South-East Asia, southern China, southern India, northern Australia, North Island of New Zealand and Madagascar (Fig. 13D). *Nypa* occurs naturally in South-East Asia, the Ganges Delta, the western Pacific, Sri Lanka and northern Australia (Fig. 13F), and *Eugeissona* is distributed in the Malay Peninsula and Borneo (Fig. 13H). GBIF data on Basseliniiace (including *Basselinia* and *Burretiokentia*; one unlikely record in Italy was excluded; see Fig. 13B), *Eugeissona* (see Fig. 13H), Calaminae (including *Daemonorops* and *Ceratolobus*) and 'Observation' data on *Calamus* and *Nypa* falls well within the ranges from previous studies (Ruddle, 1979; Baker *et al.*, 1998; Mehrotra, Tiwari & Mazumder, 2003; Dransfield *et al.*, 2008). The Eocene maps show that *Dicolpopollis*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Longapertites* had a pantropical distribution, whereas *P. kutchensis* was restricted to the Indian subcontinent and South-East Asia. Also, *Dicolpopollis* was absent from Africa and South America and present in southern North America and Europe, whereas *Longapertites* was absent from Europe. The presence of *Calamus deeratus* G.Mann & H.Wendl. in equatorial Africa may therefore reflect a Neogene dispersal (Fig. 13A, B). Basseliniiace, producing *P. kutchensis* Pollen type, were widespread across the Indian Plate and South-East Asia. This pollen type is now restricted to the relict *Basselinia* and *Burretiokentia* that occur in New Caledonia (Fig. 13C, D). *Nypa* became extinct across the Americas, Africa and Europe after the Eocene (Fig. 13E, F), possibly as a result of changing climate and/or sea level (Morley, 2000). *Eugeissona* became restricted to the Malay Peninsula and Borneo from a possible global distribution due to climatic change and competition from other plants (Fig. 13G, H). Based on the comparison between the Eocene and modern distribution maps, we suggest that their distributional ranges shrank due to changing climatic and tectonically forced factors, as well as sea level change and competition from other plants.

A COMPARISON OF PPL POLLEN DIVERSITY IN THE
PALAEOGENE OF THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT,
MYANMAR AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The composition at genus level of PPL pollen at Kalewa is similar to that of adjacent areas during the Palaeogene, whereas the species diversity of

these palm taxa is quite different. This becomes clear when the fossil records and diversity of *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* from the Indian subcontinent, Myanmar and other areas in South-East Asia are compared (Supporting Information, Tables S3, S4; Fig. 14).

The oldest reliable Asian records of *Dicolpopollis* (*D. malesianus* = *D. kalewensis* and *D. elegans* Muller) are from the Paleocene of Sarawak, tropical Asia (Muller 1968; Morley, 1998). *Dicolpopollis* is also recorded from the Paleocene of India (e.g. Mathur & Jain, 1980), but the age of this deposit is still under debate. *Dicolpopollis* is also a frequent component in middle Eocene samples from the southern Sunda margin, from central Java (Takahashi, 1982; Harley & Morley, 1995; Lelono, 2000; Morley, 2000), and from southern Sulawesi (Morley, 1998). Lelono (2000) noted various morphotypes from the middle and late Eocene Nanggulan Formation (Fig. 1A), supported by data from the late Eocene of west Java (Morley & Morley, unpubl. data). *Dicolpopollis* is common in the Oligocene of Sunda, but is of reduced diversity compared to the middle and late Eocene (Jais, 1997; Morley, Morley & Restrepo-Pace, 2003; Morley *et al.*, 2019).

In the Eocene and Oligocene of the Indian subcontinent, *Dicolpopollis* shows a different pattern, with just a couple of morphotypes, such as *D. kalewensis* and *D. elegans*, known from the Eocene. The diversity increased during the Oligocene, adding *D. proprius* Salujha, Kindra & Rehman, *D. kalewensis*, *D. fragilis* Salujha, Kindra & Rehman, *D. cuddalorensis* Krutzsch and *D. psilatus* A.Kumar & K.Takah. to the types extending from the Eocene. Several studies (e.g. Kumar & Takahashi, 1991; Saxena & Trivedi, 2009) suggest that different species occur at different localities in India, but with no more than two species at one locality. It is possible that some of these might be synonyms. In Myanmar *Dicolpopollis* is not diverse and only represented by two species (*D. kalewensis* and *D. sp.*). Thus, the diversity of Eocene *Dicolpopollis* is high in Java, intermediate in India and low in Myanmar.

Longapertites, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* are more diverse in the Palaeogene of the Indian subcontinent than in contemporaneous Myanmar and other areas in South-East Asia. Two *Longapertites* spp. (*L. retipilatus* and *L. rugulatus*) occur in Myanmar, and one (*L. vaneendenburgi* Geermerad *et al.*) in the late Eocene of South-East Asia (Lelono, 2000; Morley *et al.*, 2003; Winantris *et al.*, 2017). In the Indian subcontinent, *Longapertites* seems to be diverse, especially in the Paleocene and early Eocene. Samant & Phadtare (1997) reported 12 different *Longapertites* pollen types from an Eocene assemblage in India, and Frederiksen (1994) identified seven *Longapertites* spp. in a Paleocene assemblage from

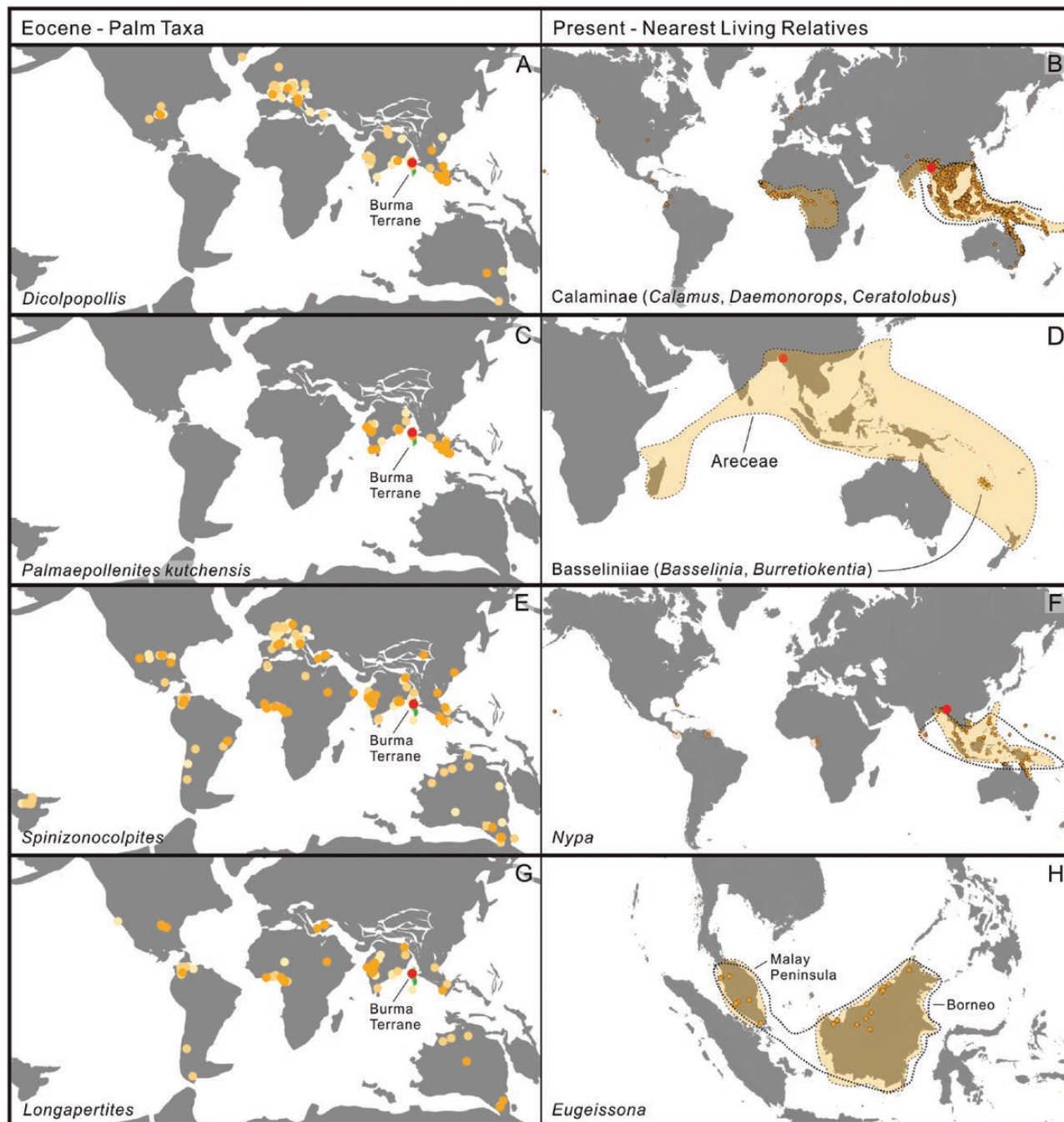


Figure 13. Global distribution maps of selected palm pollen records (Supporting Information, Table S2) in the Eocene and their NLRs. The red circle indicates the Kalewa site. In A, C, E and G, dark, intermediate and light colours indicate level 3, 2, 1 on the confidence of the records. Noting that there are three Eocene level-2 records (square) with the name of *Nypa* (E). Range between the dashed line in B is from Baker *et al.* (1998), indicating the distribution of *Calamus* in SE Asia. Range of dash line in F is from Mehrotra *et al.* (2003), showing the global distribution of *Nypa*. Range of dash line in H is from Ruddle (1979) and Baker *et al.* (1998), illustrating the global distribution of *Eugeissona*. Ranges of light orange areas in B, D, F and H are from Dransfield *et al.* (2008), demonstrating the global distribution of Calaminae (including *Calamus*, *Daemonorops* and *Ceratolobus*), Basseliniiae (including *Basselinia* and *Burretiokentia*), *Nypa* and *Eugeissona*, respectively.

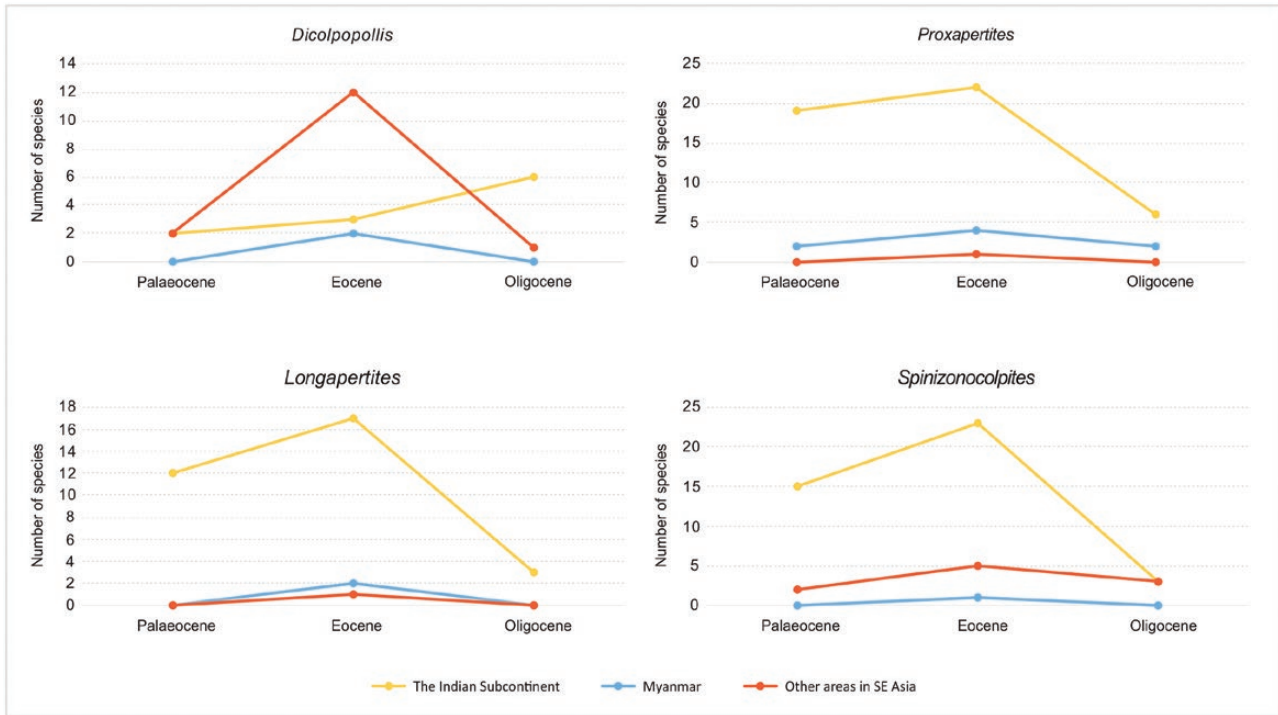


Figure 14. Species diversity of selected PPL pollen from the Palaeogene of the Indian subcontinent, Myanmar and other areas in South-East Asia.

Pakistan. *Spinizonocolpites prominatus* is the only representative of that genus in Myanmar, but seven different *Spinizonocolpites* were described from a single palynoflora from the Paleocene of India (Singh, 1990), and four distinct species were found in a Paleocene palynoflora from Pakistan (Frederiksen, 1994). Three *Spinizonocolpites* pollen types occur in the early Eocene of Irian Jaya (Indonesia), which would have formed part of the northern Australian margin at the time (Morley, 1998, 2000). Two species were reported by Muller (1968) from the Paleocene and Eocene of Malaysia. All these records suggest that the diversity of *Spinizonocolpites* was high in the Paleocene of northern India, intermediate in the Paleocene and early Eocene of South-East Asia and the northern Australian margin (but reduced to a single species during the middle Eocene to Oligocene), and low in Myanmar. *Proxapertites operculatus* is the only representative of that genus from Myanmar. *Proxapertites* is exceptionally diverse in the Paleocene of the Indian subcontinent, represented by 19 species in the Paleocene and 22 species in the Eocene (e.g. Frederiksen, 1994; Samant & Phadtare, 1997; Table S4). However, only three *Proxapertites* spp. were recorded in Indonesia (e.g. Muller, 1968; Morley, 1998; Lelono, 2000, 2007), showing greatest diversity in the late Eocene. This suggests that *Proxapertites* was more diverse in the Indian subcontinent and other

areas of South-East Asia than in Myanmar during the Palaeogene.

PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL, PALAEOCLIMATIC AND TECTONIC IMPLICATIONS

The palynological record at Kalewa is divided into two general stages, with the boundary lying at c. 520 m and dividing pollen zones B and C. The first stage is characterized by a low proportion of palms. *Dicolpopollis* is rare, but pteridophyte *Spinizonocolpites*, *Proxapertites* and *Acrostichum* spores are more frequent. Few additional mangrove pollen also occur. This suggests a freshwater setting that is just within reach of tidal influence. During the second stage, *Dicolpopollis* increases, but *Spinizonocolpites*, *Proxapertites* and *Acrostichum* spores are reduced. This composition suggests a lower energy environment than during the previous stage. Therefore, based on the shift in pollen composition (palms and mangrove elements), an environmental change from a tidally influenced setting to a setting without tidal influence is suggested.

The above scenario fits well within the geological context. The CMB was placed on the southern margin of Eurasia and open towards the Indian Ocean at c. 40 Mya (Fig. 1B, Licht *et al.*, 2013, 2014, 2018; Westerweel *et al.*, 2019). The sedimentological study

of the Yaw Formation has shown that through the studied interval, the depositional environment of the Chindwin sub-basin shifted from barrier-bound estuary to fluvial setting (Licht *et al.*, 2018). This was the result of basin overfilling due to the incipient uplift of the Indo–Burman Ranges, blocking the direct connection between central Myanmar and the Indian Ocean (Licht *et al.*, 2018; Westerweel *et al.*, 2019). This tectonically controlled shift in depositional environment is now corroborated by the palynological data presented herein, supporting the concept that late Eocene was a period of environmental change in the broader geographic setting of the Burma Terrane.

SPATIOTEMPORAL CHANGES IN PALM POLLEN DIVERSITY DURING THE PALAEOGENE OF THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The Paleocene and Eocene represent a time of high palm (pollen) diversity across the region (Fig. 14). This is noticeable in *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* from the Indian subcontinent, which were particularly diverse in the early Eocene, and in *Dicolpopollis*, which was diverse in the middle and late Eocene of South-East Asia. There is a decline in the diversity of *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* across the whole region, and in *Dicolpopollis* of South-East Asia in the late Palaeogene. This poses the question if climatic events such as the Early Eocene Climatic Optimum and the global cooling at the EOT influenced the species diversity of these lineages. For example, the diversity of *Dicolpopollis* is high in the middle and late Eocene of South-East Asia, but declines during the Oligocene, which is probably due to the change from a perhumid to a more monsoonal climate following the EOT (Morley, 2018). Still, climate change does not explain the patterns observed in *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites*.

Here, we propose that tectonic activity played a critical role, with the Indo–Asian collision situated in a tropical location generating a northern Indian ‘hotspot’. During the late Paleocene and early Eocene, the collision of the Indian Plate with the Kohistan–Ladakh Arc (Chatterjee & Scotese, 1999), and their subsequent collision with Asia, would have resulted in an archipelagic area comparable with Western Tethys during the Eocene, the Arabian Sea during the early Miocene and the present-day Indonesian Archipelago. Such a high-relief archipelago in a wet tropical region would have provided an ideal setting for species differentiation in the sense of ‘hopping hotspots’ of Renema *et al.* (2008). Diversification of coastal taxa in such a setting would be expected and could explain the greatly increased numbers

of taxa in *Spinizonocolpites*, *Longapertites* and *Proxapertites* compared to other tropical regions of the Paleocene and Eocene. Such a ‘hotspot’ would have been in place with respect to coastal taxa until the late Eocene establishment of a land connection between the Indian Plate and Asia (Klaus *et al.*, 2016). A diversity hotspot, in an archipelagic area with a perhumid climate could have facilitated the early diversification of rainforest taxa, such as Dipterocarpaceae preserved as wood fossils in the underlying Pondaung Formation (Licht *et al.*, 2014). The rainforest taxa may subsequently have dispersed to the Sunda region following the Indo–Asian collision (Morley, 2018).

Sunda was a diversity hotspot for *Dicolpopollis* during the Eocene, possibly, but not exclusively, due to the warm climate. Although there are some putative Paleocene *Dicolpopollis* records from India (e.g. Mathur & Jain, 1980), the ages of these deposits are still under debate. There are firm records of *Dicolpopollis* from the Eocene of India, whereas South-East Asia has Paleocene records (such as in Sarawak, Muller, 1968), indicating a dispersal from South-East Asia to India. This is consistent with the point stated in Morley (2018) and supported by molecular data that Indian Calamoideae are deeply nested in Sunda clades (Baker *et al.*, 2009; Barrett *et al.*, 2016). Additionally, caution should be taken concerning the increase of *Dicolpopollis* species during EOT in the Indian subcontinent, as this might be due to problems of synonymy in the Paleocene, and insufficient localities in Eocene, or other reasons. These problems could also exist in other taxa, but they have been well resolved in the Sunda Shelf.

Since only few sites with Palaeogene fossil pollen have been discovered in Myanmar, it is not reasonable to take them as conclusive evidence for the palaeogeographic distribution and diversity of palms in this area. However, first indications are that in terms of the diversity of *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites*, Myanmar is less diverse than the Indian subcontinent and other areas in South-East Asia (Fig. 14). As portrayed in Figure 1B, during the Eocene Kalewa was farther north than most of the Indian subcontinent and South-East Asia, while the latter two were closer to the equator. This might explain a northwards decline due to the latitudinal gradient, which affects the distribution of modern palms including Calamoideae (Eiserhardt *et al.*, 2011), showing that species diversity increased closer to the equator. Nevertheless, it will take further work in Myanmar and elsewhere to fully explain the perceived changes noted in the species richness of the fossil palm pollen.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study we investigate fossil PPL pollen of *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites*, *Palmaepollenites* and *Proxapertites* from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB. We revise all *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* taxa using both light and SEM, and classify them at species level where possible. Based on the pollen morphology we conclude that *D. kalewensis* is the senior synonym of *D. malesianus*. Following a quantitative analysis of the PPL pollen, and additional mangrove elements throughout the Kalewa section, we conclude that: (1) the lower part of the Kalewa section is characterized by abundant *Acrostichum* spores but low mangrove elements, indicating a fluvial environment within the uppermost reaches of tidal influence; (2) in the middle part of the section, mangrove elements increase, suggesting a closer proximity to a palaeo-shoreline and (3) towards the top, the increase in *Dicolpopollis* coupled with the reduction of *Acrostichum* spores indicates a fluvial setting without tidal influence. Our PCA further confirms that the parent plants of *Proxapertites* and *Spinizonocolpites* co-occurred in tidal-influenced settings. Whereas parent plants of *Palmaepollenites kutchensis*, *Dicolpopollis* and *Longapertites* probably derived from freshwater settings without tidal influence, as they are closely associated and the former two show inverse correlation with *Spinizonocolpites* and *Acrostichum*. Together, the change in pollen composition and the PCA suggest an environmental change, from a tidally influenced estuary to a fluvial setting without tidal influence.

When comparing the global distribution of the Eocene palm taxa with the distribution of their NLRs, a compelling reduction in the distribution ranges is visible. We propose that this shrinking is related to the changing global climate and geography at the EOT, but this will need to be tested further. A comparison of the species diversity of *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* in the Palaeogene of the Indian subcontinent and South-East Asia, further suggests that their increased diversity reflects a diversity hotspot prior to, and during the time of collision of the Indian Plate with the Kohistan-Ladakh Arc and their subsequent collision with Asia. We hypothesize that these collisions in tropical locations with island settings and significant topographic gradients influenced the species diversity of coastal palms and resulted in a northern Indian diversity 'hotspot' with respect to palms that may have extended to other rainforest taxa.

Our study forms a basis for further palynological work in Myanmar, particularly in other CMB sub-basins. Most importantly, the study of selected PPL pollen taxa on morphology, palaeoecology and

palaeoenvironment extends the general understanding on the species evolution of Arecaceae and its relation with palaeoclimate. Moreover, we anticipate that these data may prove useful for palaeobiogeographic modelling of the history of Arecaceae, particularly in India and South-East Asia.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article at the publisher's web-site.

Figure S1. Flagged result of global GBIF data on basis of record 'Human observation' of *Calamus* using the R package 'CoordinateCleaner'.

Figure S2. Flagged result of global GBIF data on basis of record 'Preserved specimen' of *Calamus* using the R package 'CoordinateCleaner'. Some records in northern America and Europe are problematic likely because of misidentification, cultivation or planting.

Figure S3. Flagged result of global GBIF data on basis of record 'human observation' of *Nypa* using the R package 'CoordinateCleaner'.

Figure S4. Flagged result of global GBIF data on basis of record 'preserved specimen' of *Nypa* using the R package 'CoordinateCleaner'.

Table S1. Coordinates of global occurrences of Calaminae (including *Calamus*, *Daemonorops* and *Ceratolobus*), Basseliniae (including *Basselinia* and *Burretiokentia*), *Nypa* and *Eugeissona* accessed from GBIF.

Table S2. Global Eocene pollen records of *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Palmaepollenites kutchensis*.

Table S3. Palaeogene pollen records of *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* in the Indian subcontinent, Myanmar and other areas in South-East Asia.

Table S4. Species diversity of *Dicolpopollis*, *Longapertites*, *Spinizonocolpites* and *Proxapertites* in the Indian subcontinent, Myanmar and other areas in South-East Asia.

Table S5. Measurements on some palm pollen grains from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB.

Table S6. Pollen raw counts on the sporomorphs from the Eocene of Kalewa, CMB that generated the pollen diagrams (Fig. 11).

Table S7. The results of analysis of variance (ANOVA) among three pollen zones, and a non-parametric correlation (Spearman) between *Proxapertites* vs. *Acrostichum* and *Proxapertites* vs. *Spinizonocolpites*.



Magmatic history of central Myanmar and implications for the evolution of the Burma Terrane

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ABSTRACT

The Burma Terrane is a microplate at the eastern edge of the Tibetan-Himalayan orogen, the origin of which remains poorly understood. Its basement comprises metamorphic and igneous rocks forming the Wuntho-Popa Arc (WPA) and has been correlated with Tibetan, Gondwana or Transtethyan rocks. Yet, little is known about the magmatic history of the WPA. We report elemental and Sr-Nd isotopic compositions of magmatic rocks, crystallization (zircon and apatite U-Pb) and exhumation (apatite fission-track) ages from rocks and river sands, and structural measurements from the Wuntho Ranges, central Myanmar, where the WPA is best exposed. We show that the WPA in the Wuntho Ranges is characterized by two magmatic events at 108–90 Ma and 46–32 Ma. Magmatism is subduction-related for both events, characterized by depleted Nd and Sr isotopic compositions, with more enriched values with time. Apatite fission-track data suggest arc exhumation during the 39–22 Ma time interval, partly overlapping with the last magmatic event. Structural data indicate NW-SE-striking tilting, folding, and thrusting that we associate with at least two phases of deformation, in the Cretaceous and the late Paleogene. Correlating the WPA with Tibetan, Gondwana or Transtethyan rocks based on its magmatic history remains ambiguous; however, models arguing for a Transtethyan origin for the WPA are most compatible with our results combined with available Burmese geological data.

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1. Introduction

The Tibetan-Himalayan orogen is a puzzling assemblage of individual terranes that have been shortened, extruded, and sometimes subducted to accommodate the convergence between India and Asia (Fig. 1; Ding et al., 2001). Documenting the affinity and history of these terranes is particularly critical to reconstruct how the convergence has been accommodated along the Asian margin, a topic that is still controversial (e.g., Shen et al., 2001; Royden et al., 2008; van Hinsbergen et al., 2011; Replumaz et al., 2010, 2013; Kapp and DeCelles, 2019).

Located at the southern edge of the eastern Himalayan Syntaxis, Myanmar hosts less deformed remnants of these terranes that have

only recently been the focus of geological investigations. In particular, recent paleomagnetic results showing late Cretaceous to Eocene equatorial paleolatitudes for parts of Myanmar imply a complete revision of the number, location, and evolution of subduction zones and associated magmatic arcs that accommodated India-Asia convergence (Westerweel et al., 2019). Myanmar is divided into four provinces, from west to east (Fig. 2): (1) the Indo-Burman Ranges, corresponding to the accretionary prism formed in the zone of Indian Plate subduction below western Myanmar; (2) the Burma Terrane, forming the bulk of central Myanmar and occupied by late Mesozoic – Cenozoic basins and magmatic rocks; (3) the Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt (MMMB), a roughly N-S trending belt of low- and high-grade metamorphic, ultramafic, and Jurassic to Miocene S-type intrusive rocks; and (4) the Shan-Thai Plateau, consisting of Paleozoic and Mesozoic meta-sedimentary rocks attributed to the Sibumasu Terrane of Sundaland (Bender, 1983; Metcalfe, 2013). The origin of the Burma Terrane, its relationship to Tibetan terranes, Sundaland, and the MMMB are uncertain. Four types of

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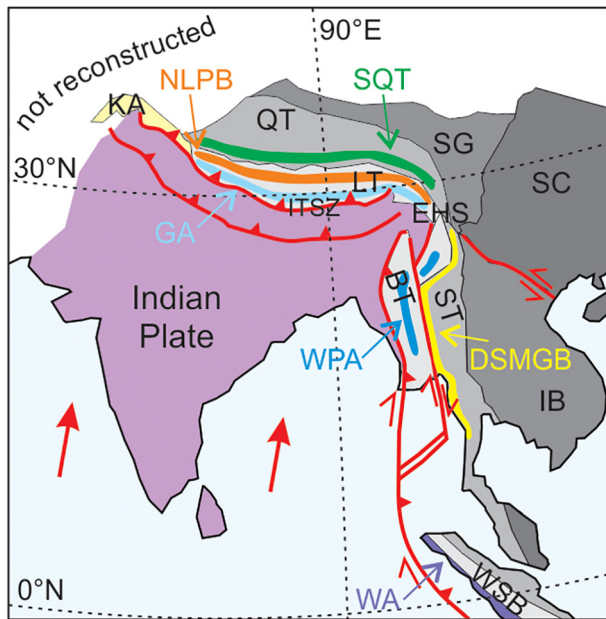


Fig. 1. Schematic map of South and East Asia with major blocks (LT: Lhasa Terrane, QT: Qiangtang Terrane; BT: Burma Terrane; ST: Sibumasu Terrane; IB: Indochina Block; SC: South China Block; SG: Songpan Ganzi Complex; WSB: West Sumatra Block) and magmatic arcs addressed in this paper (KA: Kohistan Arc; GA: Gangdese Arc; NLPB: North Lhasa Plutonic Belt; SQT: Southern Qiangtang; WPA: Wuntho-Popa Arc; DSMGB: Dianxi-Shan Scarp-Mergui Granite Belt; WA: Woyla Arc). Red lines indicate major faults; red arrows indicate the modern convergence of the Indian Plate. EHS: Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis; ITSZ = Indus-Tsangpo Suture Zone.

models have been proposed for the origin of the Burma Terrane (Table 1):

Model A. The first family of models proposes that the Burma Terrane belongs to Sundaland since at least the early Mesozoic, either as part of Sibumasu, Cathaysia (remnants of which are found in West Sumatra), or a combination of both. Since the late Triassic, the Burma Terrane built-up as a consequence of the long-term outboard growth of the accretionary prism of Tethyan subduction along the western edge of Sundaland. These models are based on the correlation of Burmese magmatic rocks with their counterparts along the Asian subduction margin (Zhang et al., 2018, 2019; Li et al., 2020). They are supported by the Cathaysian affinity of some fossil invertebrates found in Burma Terrane Paleozoic limestones (Thein et al., 1982, 1987; Ueno et al., 2016; Metcalfe, 2013). In addition, Sevastjanova et al. (2016) argued that U-Pb age distributions of detrital zircons in basement units of the Indo-Burman Ranges –namely the Pane Chaung Formation and Kanpetlet schists– support an overall Sibumasu affinity (Sevastjanova et al., 2016); however, this provenance interpretation has been recently challenged by Yao et al. (2017).

Model B. The Burma Terrane is the lateral continuation of the Lhasa Terrane of Tibet (e.g. Mitchell, 1993). This model implies a distinct origin for the Burma Terrane and Sundaland, based on the uncertain existence of a suture between the Burma Terrane and the Shan Plateau, that closed sometime between Jurassic and late Eocene (Mitchell, 1993; Mitchell et al., 2007, 2012; Mitchell et al., 2015; Ridd, 2016; Curray, 2005). This suture runs between the Burma Terrane and the MMB and is represented today by the Myitkyina Ophiolite Belt (MOB, Fig. 2) in north Myanmar (Liu et al., 2016), and/or the cryptic Median Myanmar Suture zone, whose location

remains uncertain (Mitchell et al., 2015; Ridd, 2016). The MOB represents the closure of the Mesotethys that separated the Lhasa Terrane from Sibumasu and the Qiangtang Terrane, its western continuation in Tibet (Fig. 1; Liu et al., 2016). A Lhasa affinity for the Burma Terrane is also supported by the presence of an additional ophiolite belt in Myanmar: the Western Ophiolite Belt (WOB; Fig. 2), which separates the Burma Terrane from the Indo-Burman Ranges. The nature of the WOB (accretionary or obducted) is not clear (Morley et al., 2020), but the WOB is typically correlated to the Indus-Tsangpo Suture Zone in Tibet (ITSZ; Mitchell, 1993; Mitchell et al., 2012; Liu et al., 2016). The ITSZ ophiolites are interpreted as originated and emplaced in a supra-subduction setting along the southern Lhasa margin (Maffione et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2017); the correlation between the WOB and the ITSZ thus supports a Lhasa affinity for the Burma Terrane. Correlations between Burmese and Lhasa magmatic rocks have also been used to argue for this scenario (Mitchell et al., 2012), a correlation that we will address in this study.

Model C. A third family of models proposes that the Burma Terrane and the core of the Indo-Burman Ranges originated along the northern margin of Gondwana and drifted across the Tethys as part of a wide “Greater Argoland” archipelago (Argoland referring to Gondwana-derived rocks in East Java and Sulawesi; Hall et al., 2009), before becoming an intra-oceanic arc (Morley et al., 2020). This Gondwanan origin is supported by an alternate interpretation of U-Pb age distributions of detrital zircons from basement units in the Indo-Burman Ranges, interpreted as similar to several Gondwanan units found in the Himalayas (Yao et al., 2017). This model is also supported by paleomagnetic data that locate the Burma Terrane far from the Asian margin at 100 Ma, as part of an intra-oceanic Transsthethyan Arc possibly correlative with the Kohistan Arc in Tibet or the Woyla arc of Sumatra (Westerweel et al., 2019). This model is, however, contradicted by the Cathaysian affinity of Burma Terrane Paleozoic limestones (Table 1).

Model D. The final family of models hypothesizes that western Myanmar is an assembly of at least two terranes: a western block composed of the core of the Indo-Burman Ranges, including its basement units, named the Mount Victoria Block (Mitchell, 1986, 1993; Mitchell et al., 2010; Acharyya, 2007, 2015; Maurin and Rangin, 2009; Rangin, 2018), and the Burma Terrane itself, separated by the WOB. In these models, the Mount Victoria Block is either part of the Greater Argoland archipelago or a small fragment of India (Mitchell, 1981; Rangin, 2018). The Burma Terrane originated either as an intra-oceanic arc, or along the southern margin of Sundaland, as a correlative to West Sumatra, where Cathaysian fragments are present (Barber and Crow, 2009; Metcalfe, 2013) and later separated from the Asian margin by back-arc spreading, during the episode of WOB and ITSZ ophiolite formation (Gibbons et al., 2015). The Mount Victoria Block and the Burma Terrane collided at low latitudes during the Cretaceous (Morley et al., 2020). More complex variations of this model with multiple blocks for the Burma Terrane basement have also been suggested (Ridd et al., 2019; Aitchison et al., 2019). There is, as yet, no clear evidence of thickened crust reflecting accreted continental lithosphere around the Mount Victoria Block (Morley et al., 2020).

These models imply significantly different scenarios for the evolution of magmatism in Myanmar (Table 1). Two parallel magmatic belts extend N-S in Myanmar, following the Burmese subduction margin, with different history and chronology: To the east, the Dianxi-

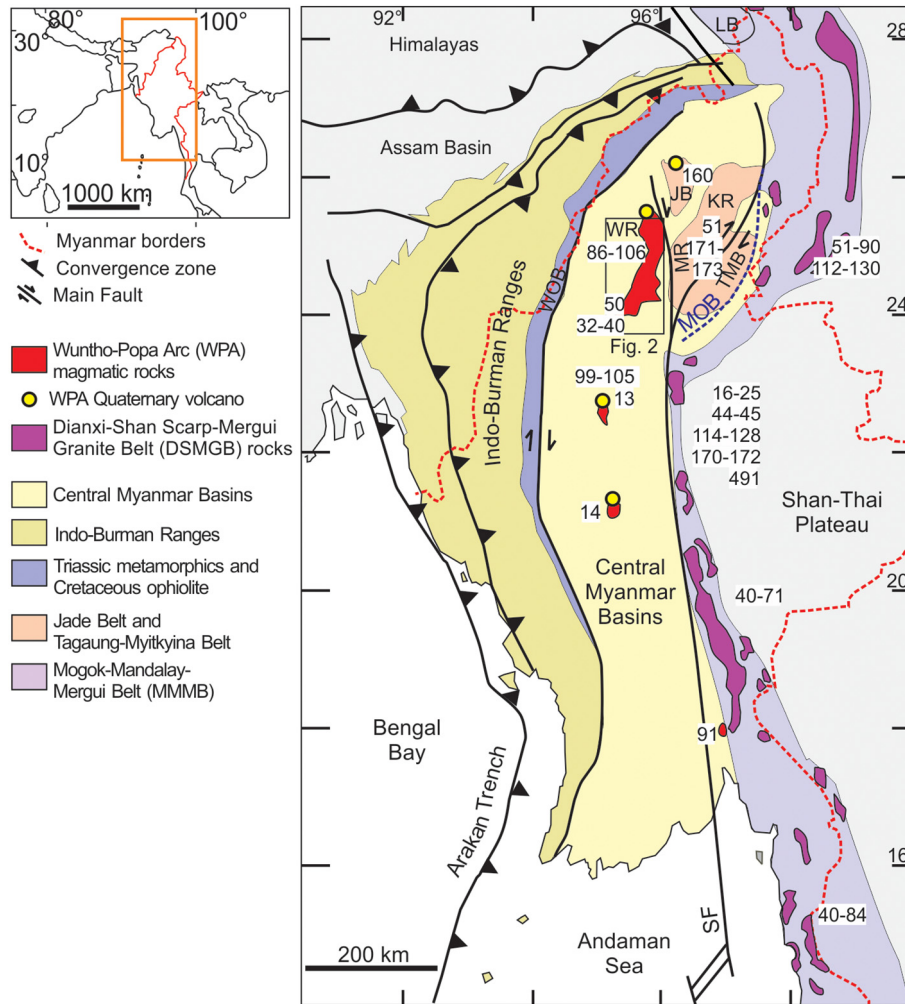


Fig. 2. Schematic map of western Myanmar, with the main geological units, after Licht et al. (2019), with published crystallization ages of Mesozoic and Cenozoic magmatic rocks of the WPA and DSMGB (ages in millions of years). Data compilation available in Supplementary Table 1. WR: Wuntho Ranges; JB: Jade Belt; TMB: Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt; WOB: Western Ophiolite Belt; MOB: Myitkyina Ophiolite Belt (dashed blue line); LB: Lohit Batholith; MR: Minwun Range; KR: Kumon and Katha-Gangaw Ranges.

Table 1
The four families of models proposed for the origin of the Burma Terrane. For abbreviations see main text.

| Paleographic models for the Burma Terrane | Key reference | Pros | Cons | Implications for the WPA/correlation with Tibetan arcs |
|--|----------------------|---|---|--|
| A- Conservative models: Burma Terrane is part of Sundaland | Zhang et al. (2019) | -Correlation between the WPA and the Gangdese arc of Tibet -Cathaysian affinity of Burma Terrane Paleozoic limestones -Zircon age distribution of Indo-Burman Ranges basement showing Sibumasu affinity | -In disagreement with paleomagnetic data -reject the existence of Meso-Cenozoic suture zones in Myanmar | -Same magmatic history as the one of the southern Qiangtang Arc since the early Triassic until ~130–120 Ma and the collision of Lhasa and Qiangtang. -Similar magmatic history as the one of the Gangdese Arc after 120 Ma. |
| B- Burma Terrane is the easternmost part of the Lhasa Terrane | Mitchell (1993) | -Correlation between the WPA and the Gangdese arc of Tibet -Correlation between the WOB and ITSZ | -In disagreement with paleomagnetic data -In disagreement with the Cathaysian affinity of Paleozoic limestones | -Same magmatic history as the one of the Gangdese Arc since its creation. |
| C- Burma Terrane is a Gondwana-derived fragment (part of Greater Argoland) | Morley et al. (2020) | -Zircon age distribution of Indo-Burman Ranges basement showing Gondwana affinity -Equatorial paleolatitude of the terrane in the Cretaceous shown by paleomagnetism | -Incompatible with suture and arc correlations -In disagreement with the Cathaysian affinity of Paleozoic limestones | -No direct correlation with Tibet, but potentially same magmatic history as the one of the Kohistan Arc. |
| D- Composite models: Burma Terrane is a mosaic of collided fragments | Rangin (2018) | -Potentially compatible with all the above | -No evidence for thickened crust at the location of potential microcontinents | -No direct correlation with Tibet. |

Shan Scarp-Mergui Granite Belt, part of the “Tin Belt” of Southeast Asia, spanning across the MMMB and mostly comprised of S-type granites, and to the west, the Wuntho-Popa Arc (WPA), part of the Southeast Asian “Copper Belt”, extending across the Burma Terrane (Gardiner et al., 2016, 2017). The history of magmatism along the DSMGB has been thoroughly documented (Zaw, 1990; Barley et al., 2003; Searle et al., 2007, 2020; Mitchell et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2018; Lin et al., 2019); data from the WPA are rarer, but suggest periods of coeval magmatism in both belts (Zhang et al., 2017a; Gardiner et al., 2017; Li et al., 2019, 2020).

Isotopic and geochronological correlations have been used to propose that both the WPA and DSMGB represent the southeastward continuation of Tibetan arcs across the eastern Himalayan Syntaxis (Fig. 1; Zhang et al., 2017a, 2019; Lin et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020). The WPA shares a similar depleted isotopic signature in Nd, Sr, and Hf isotopes with the Gangdese Arc of the Lhasa Terrane and the easternmost Gangdese plutons in the eastern Himalayan syntaxis, the Lohit Batholith (Wang et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2017a; Lin et al., 2019). By contrast, the DSMGB shares a similar enriched isotopic signature with the Northern Lhasa Plutonic Belt and its continuation in the eastern Himalayan syntaxis, the Bomi-Chayu batholith (Mitchell et al., 2012; Lin et al., 2019). It has also been argued that these arcs share the same episodes of magmatic flare-ups and lulls (e.g. Zhang et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020).

Some studies have proposed that the DSMGB and WPA reflect different coeval melts (Gardiner et al., 2015, 2017) and periods of advance and retreat of the same Andean-type Arc (Zhang et al., 2018), similar to the Gangdese Arc and Northern Lhasa Plutonic Belt (Chapman et al., 2017; Alexander et al., 2019). Other studies have proposed that the belts correspond to two different arcs accreted during the late Cretaceous-Paleogene (Jagoutz et al., 2015; Westerweel et al., 2019). Understanding the age and geochemical relationship between these arcs and their relationship with Tibetan arcs would help us decipher the origin of the Burma Terrane. However, this is hampered by the lack of geochronological and isotopic data from both areas, particularly from the WPA which is poorly exposed and hard to access.

This paper investigates the magmatic history of the WPA in the Wuntho Ranges, where it is most exposed. We provide new zircon and apatite U-Pb ages, apatite fission-track ages, Nd-Sr isotopic ratios and elemental composition of rocks from the WPA. We then compare the WPA with the DSMGB and the Tibetan arcs, discuss the potential correlation between Tibetan and Burmese magmatic rocks, and apply our new data to test the viability of the four models proposed for the origin of the Burma Terrane.

2. Geological context

2.1. Western Myanmar and the Burma Terrane

The Burma Terrane forms the bulk of western Myanmar and is almost entirely covered by the Central Myanmar Basins, a N-S trending belt of Late Cretaceous - Cenozoic sedimentary basins comprising two lateral troughs of sub-basins located both east (in a backarc position) and west (in a forearc position) of the WPA (Bender, 1983). The basement of the Burma Terrane crops out in several areas (Fig. 1): the Wuntho Ranges, where it comprises magmatic rocks of the WPA and Mesozoic metamorphic rocks; the Jade Belt and Minwun Ranges, where it is predominantly serpentinite and locally jade-bearing metamorphic rocks; and the Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt, Kumon and Katha-Gangaw Ranges, where it is composed of Triassic to Jurassic metasedimentary rocks and Jurassic to Cretaceous mafic plutons (Mitchell, 2017).

On its western margin, the Burma Terrane is separated from the Indian Foreland Basin and the Bengal Bay by the Indo-Burman Ranges, which are interpreted as the accretionary complex produced by subduction of the Indian Plate beneath the Burmese active margin (Maurin and Rangin, 2009; Bannert et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2017b). This

accretionary complex started forming after forearc spreading at 120–130 Ma and the subsequent development of the Central Myanmar Basins (Bender, 1983; Pivnik et al., 1998; Liu et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2017b), but subduction could have started earlier (Zhang et al., 2018). Most of the Indo-Burman Ranges consist of Neogene Himalayan-sourced clastic sequences, but the inner wedge of the range comprises early Cretaceous ophiolites of the WOB, Triassic metasediments that are covered by the *Orbitolina*-bearing Paung Chaung Limestone, and Upper Cretaceous – Eocene marine turbidites (Maurin and Rangin, 2009; Bannert et al., 2011). The Paung Chaung Limestone is widespread on the Burma Terrane, and dated as Upper Albian-Cenomanian (Mitchell, 1993; Bannert et al., 2011). The origin of the Triassic metasediments is uncertain (Sevastjanova et al., 2016; Yao et al., 2017); they may have formed an independent continental fragment that accreted to the Burmese accretionary complex before the Upper Albian (see review in Morley et al., 2020).

The eastern margin of the Burma Terrane and its transition to the MMMB is marked by MOB ultramafics in northern Myanmar. In the south, this transition is hidden by Neogene fluvial deposits and is marked by the trace of the Sagaing Fault (Fig. 2). The MMMB is a ~2000-km long belt of high-grade metamorphic rocks; metamorphism is thought to start in the Cretaceous and reached its peak between 45 and 25 Ma (Searle et al., 2007, 2020); MMMB rocks were later exhumed during the Oligo-Miocene (Bertrand et al., 2001; Bertrand and Rangin, 2003). The MMMB has been interpreted as the western margin of Sibumasu but it is not clear when and if the Burma Terrane collided with the MMMB. Various unconstrained age estimates for collision have been proposed, ranging from Triassic to Miocene, and the existence of a suture represented by the MOB between both blocks has even been challenged (Mitchell, 1993; Metcalfe, 2013; Sevastjanova et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2018; Westerweel et al., 2019; Morley et al., 2020). The MMMB includes the Jurassic to Miocene plutons of the DSMGB (Bertrand and Rangin, 2003; Mitchell et al., 2007, 2012; Searle et al., 2012; Liu et al., 2016). The DSMGB includes plutons of the Dianxi Batholith in northern Myanmar and Yunnan, Shan Scarp plutons in central Myanmar and the Mergui intrusives in southern Myanmar (Fig. 2). Zircon U-Pb dating of the DSMGB yielded igneous ages at ~170 Ma in central Myanmar (Barley et al., 2003; Searle et al., 2020), 130–110 Ma in central Myanmar and the Dianxi Batholith, forming the Cretaceous Mondaung-Lawa Arc of Mitchell et al. (2020), 85–40 Ma for the most widespread plutons all along the DSMGB, and a final 25–17 Ma magmatic event in central Myanmar (Fig. 2; Mitchell et al., 2012; Gardiner et al., 2017, 2018; Zhang et al., 2018). All of them show geochemical evidence for some crustal contamination, with low ϵ_{Nd} (<0), zircon ϵ_{Hf} (<0) and high $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotopic ratios (>0.7065 ; Zaw, 1990; Mitchell et al., 2012; Gardiner et al., 2017; Lin et al., 2019). Jurassic and Cretaceous plutons are almost all foliated, whereas Cenozoic plutons are not systematically metamorphosed (Mitchell, 2017).

The Cenozoic deformation regime of Myanmar is a result of the hyper-oblique convergence of the Indian Plate below the Burmese margin that drags western Myanmar northwards (Socquet et al., 2006; Rangin et al., 1999; Morley, 2009). Since at least the Oligocene, the Sagaing Fault along the MMMB and the later opening of the Andaman Sea, between Myanmar and Sumatra, have accommodated the strike-slip motion (Morley and Arboit, 2019; Westerweel et al., 2019). The total dextral displacement of central Myanmar, today a forearc sliver since the establishment of the Sagaing Fault along its modern trace, has been variously estimated at 300–400 km to >2000 km (Mitchell, 1993; Curry, 2005; Zhang et al., 2018; Westerweel et al., 2019).

2.2. The Wuntho-Popa Arc

The WPA consists of isolated Quaternary volcanoes and crater lakes spread over a ~1000 km N-S trend in western Myanmar (Mounts Popa, Taungalon, Loimye, and Monywa crater lakes) and Pre-Quaternary igneous rocks. The youngest magmatic event is dated to the early

Holocene and early to middle Pleistocene (Maury et al., 2004; Lee et al., 2016; Belousov et al., 2018). Quaternary and pre-Quaternary rocks of the WPA display low Sr isotopic ratios ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} < 0.708$), high ϵNd and zircon ϵHf values (>0 ; Mitchell et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2017a; Gardiner et al., 2017; Lin et al., 2019), which barely overlap with the more enriched isotopic values of the DSMGB rocks.

In central Myanmar, Pre-quaternary WPA rocks are barely exposed and consist of isolated intrusives (Fig. 2), and poorly exposed schists and gneiss near Monywa (Mitchell, 2017). In northern Myanmar, where deeply buried rocks have been exhumed along splays of the Sagaing Fault, pre-Quaternary rocks attributed to the WPA and the basement of the Burma Terrane are exposed in the Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt and surrounding ranges (Kumon and Katha-Gangaw), the Jade Belt, and Minwun Range (Fig. 2; Mitchell, 2017). We cannot yet exclude that these areas are individual blocks of different origin subsequently accreted together (Ridd et al., 2019). The geology of these areas is described below.

In the Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt, WPA and Burma Terrane basement rocks include the Jurassic to lower Cretaceous Ngapyawdaw Chaung Formation, consisting of basalts, andesitic flows, rhyolitic tuffs and volcanics, as well as isolated Jurassic (?) gabbros, diorites, and dacites (Mitchell, 2017), including one dacite dated at 171 Ma (Gardiner et al., 2018). North of the Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt, exposure of basement rocks continues in the less studied Katha-Gangaw and Kumon Ranges (Mitchell, 2017). To the south, the Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt grades into the MOB, and the relationship between both belts is not clear. Zhang et al. (2018) reject the ophiolitic nature of the MOB and consider all MOB rocks as belonging to the Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt, whereas Liu et al. (2016) make a clear distinction between these rocks. Diorites near Myitkyina at 171–173 Ma (Liu et al., 2016) are the oldest dated rocks attributed to the WPA (Mitchell, 2017). The nearby Sodon Batholith, at the transition between the Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt and MMB, has been assigned to the WPA due to its relatively depleted Hf isotope signature (zircon ϵHf values between -5 and $+10$) and has been dated at 51 Ma (Lin et al., 2019). In the Jade Belt, WPA rocks include mafic volcanics in the Jurassic to lower Cretaceous (?) Mawlin Formation and undated diorites (Mitchell, 2017). Jade-bearing metamorphic rocks in the Jade Belt are serpentinites in which jadeite occurs as dykes or veins, and are attributed to the WPA; they have yielded ages of 160–163 Ma (Shi et al., 2008; Yui et al., 2013); metamorphic overgrowth in the same zircons was dated at 77 Ma (Yui et al., 2013).

The Minwun Range, located between the Wuntho Ranges and the Sagaing Fault, exposes patches of Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks attributed to the Burma Terrane basement and unconformably covered by Cenozoic clastic rocks (Thein et al., 1982, 1987; Thein, 2015). They include undated serpentinites, crystalline rocks called the Mayathein Metamorphics which comprise gneisses, schists, migmatites, calc-silicates, marbles and rare amphibolites, overlain to the west by discontinuous outcrops of Permian and Carboniferous limestones, which in turn are overlain by the Kywethe Chaung Limestones, highly silicified volcanic rocks, and Jurassic-Cretaceous metasedimentary rocks tentatively correlated to the Ngapyawdaw Chaung Formation of the Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt (United Nations, 1979; Thein et al., 1987). These limestones are typically highly sheared and folded, suggesting their incorporation in a paleo-shear zone predating the Sagaing Fault (Thein, 2015). In some places the Permian limestone has yielded fossils that include bryozoan, brachiopods, crinoid stems, and fusulinids (Thein et al., 1987; Ueno et al., 2016). Significantly for paleogeographic reconstructions, the fauna in the Carboniferous sequence has warm water affinity (Thein et al., 1987); recent investigations of the Permian limestones indicate they too formed in a warm water environment and display biogeographic affinities with Cathaysia and West Sumatra limestones (Barber and Crow, 2009; Ueno et al., 2016).

In central western Myanmar, the WPA straddles the middle of the Central Myanmar Basins (Fig. 2); pre-Quaternary rocks are covered by Neogene fluvial sediment in most places. Granites and andesites

sampled by oil and gas exploration wells have been dated at 64–69 Ma (Zhang et al., 2017a, 2017b) and 102–106 Ma (Li et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2017a, 2017b). When exposed, pre-Quaternary rocks comprise I-type batholiths and andesitic bodies punctuated with rarer S-type intrusions. Small intrusives are exposed around Mount Popa, Monywa, and Salingyi and consist of felsic intrusives dated at 13–15 Ma (Mitchell et al., 2012; Lee et al., 2016; Lin et al., 2019) and 98–105 Ma (Mitchell et al., 2012; Gardiner et al., 2017). Directly west of the Shan Scarp, the Mokpalin granite, dated at 91 Ma (Mitchell et al., 2012), has also been attributed to the WPA as it exhibits a characteristic depleted isotopic signature (Lin et al., 2019). The largest exposure of WPA rocks is found in the Wuntho Ranges, the target area of this study.

The Wuntho Ranges are a 150-km long N-S trending belt of rugged terrain, with elevations up to 1300 m, covered by dense forests. Igneous rocks are exposed along river beds and in isolated quarries. A simplified geological map is provided in Fig. 3, and the regional stratigraphy in Fig. 4. The oldest units of the Wuntho Ranges are the Shwedaung Formation, made of chlorite schists, tremolite schists, silicic tuffs, and the Hpyu Taung Metamorphics, consisting of gneisses, mica schists, and amphibolites (Mitchell, 2017). The age of these units is unknown; Mitchell (2017) correlates these units to Triassic (?) metamorphic rocks found as basement in the Jade Belt and Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt. They form the exposed metamorphic root of the Burma Terrane and have been proposed as a source and/or a lateral extension of the Upper Triassic metasediment in the Indo-Burman Ranges (United Nations, 1978; Sevastjanova et al., 2016).

The Mawgyi Volcanics, Maingthon Dacite, and Mawlin Formation are the oldest volcanogenic units of the Wuntho Ranges. The Mawgyi Volcanics comprise augite basalts and basaltic andesites, with rare pillow lavas, sills and dykes. The Mawlin Formation is composed of volcanics and less common andesite flows that are affected in places by low-grade metamorphism and hydrothermal alteration (Westerweel et al., 2019). They are intruded by the Maingthon Dacite. The age of these three units is uncertain, but they are regionally correlated with the Jurassic to middle Cretaceous Ngapyawdaw Chaung Formation in the Tagaung-Myitkyina Belt and the igneous protolith of the Jade Belt which dates back to middle Jurassic (Mitchell, 2017). The only two published ages from the Mawgyi Volcanics are one whole rock Ar-Ar age of 101 Ma (Westerweel et al., 2019) and one uncertain K-Ar age of 71 Ma (United Nations, 1978). These ages are partly younger than overlying and intruding units, and it is possible they were reset by the low-grade metamorphism and hydrothermal alteration (Westerweel et al., 2019).

The Mawlin Formation is overlain by the Namakauk Limestone and Nankholon Formation, also grouped under the Kondan Chaung Group (United Nations, 1978). The Namakauk Limestone is correlated with the *Orbitolina*-bearing Paung Chaung Limestone found throughout the Burma Terrane, including in the Jade and Tagaung-Myitkyina Belts, and dated to the Upper Albian – Cenomanian (Mitchell, 2017). The Nankholon Formation includes mudstone, shales, and tuff, and has yielded two whole rock Ar-Ar ages of 91 and 85 Ma (Turonian to Santonian; Westerweel et al., 2019). Similar to the Mawgyi Volcanics, there is evidence for low-grade metamorphism and hydrothermal alteration in this formation which may have reset these Ar-Ar ages (Westerweel et al., 2019).

The Kanza Chaung Batholith is the best exposed pluton in the Wuntho Ranges and includes gabbros, I-type diorites and granodiorites, as well as 2-mica granites in the northern part of the ranges. This batholith is particularly well dated, with more than thirty U-Pb and Ar-Ar ages spanning 107 to 87 Ma (United Nations, 1978; Barley et al., 2003; Gardiner et al., 2017; Lin et al., 2019; Westerweel et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020). The oldest age is from a gabbro dated at 106.7 ± 0.5 Ma by zircon U-Pb dating near Shangalon (Li et al., 2020).

The Mansi Gale Group is only exposed at the margins of the Wuntho Ranges and encompasses all younger volcanoclastic units. It is made of tuffs, volcanic conglomerates and volcanogenic sandstones. At the

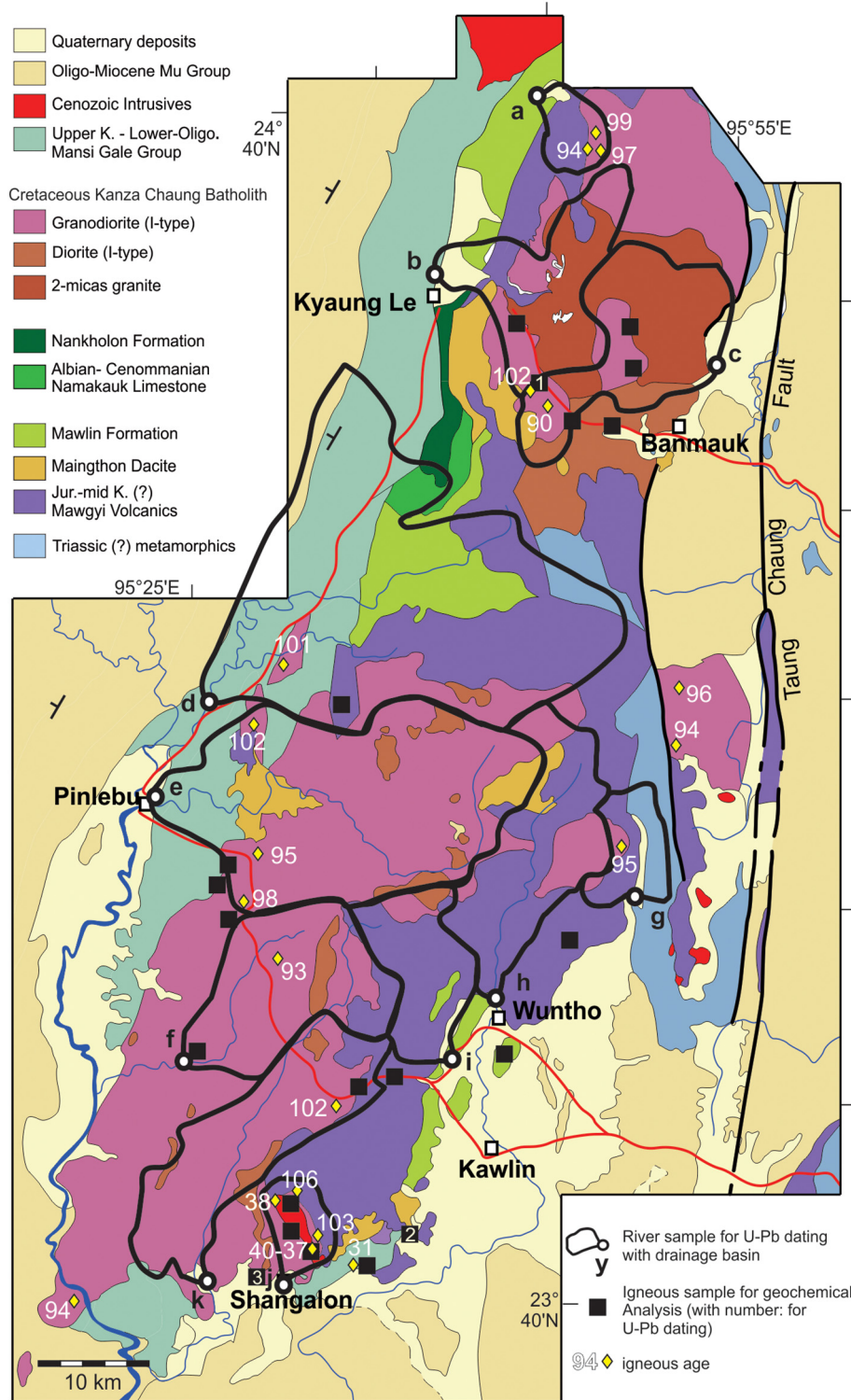


Fig. 3. Schematic map of the Wuntho Ranges with the main geological units, after United Nations (1978), Mitchell (2017) and Westerweel et al. (2019). Locations of published U-Pb ages of Barley et al. (2003), Gardiner et al. (2016, 2017), and Li et al. (2019, 2020) are indicated with yellow diamonds (ages in white, in million years). K-Ar ages of United Nations (1978) and U-Pb ages of Lin et al. (2019) are not displayed because they were not published with exact coordinates. Location of river sands samples in this study are indicated by white dots (black lines: river drainages; letters refer to rivers of Fig. 7); igneous samples for geochemical analysis are indicated by black squares; black squares with numbers are igneous samples dated by zircon U-Pb analyses.

southern margin of the Wuntho Ranges, in the Shanganon area, the Mansi Gale Group is intruded by Eocene-Oligocene diorites and porphyries associated with copper mineralization and dated by U-Pb and K-Ar between 40 and 31 Ma, with one older K-Ar age at 50 Ma (Barley et al., 2003; Gardiner et al., 2016; Li et al., 2019). The Mansi Gale Group is

covered by the Neogene fluvial deposits of the Mu Group, that laterally grades into thicker Neogene fluvial units (Pegu Group and Irrawaddy Formation) in the Central Myanmar Basins.

The deformation history of the Cenozoic sediments is described in the study of Zhang et al. (2017a), which provides seismic data south

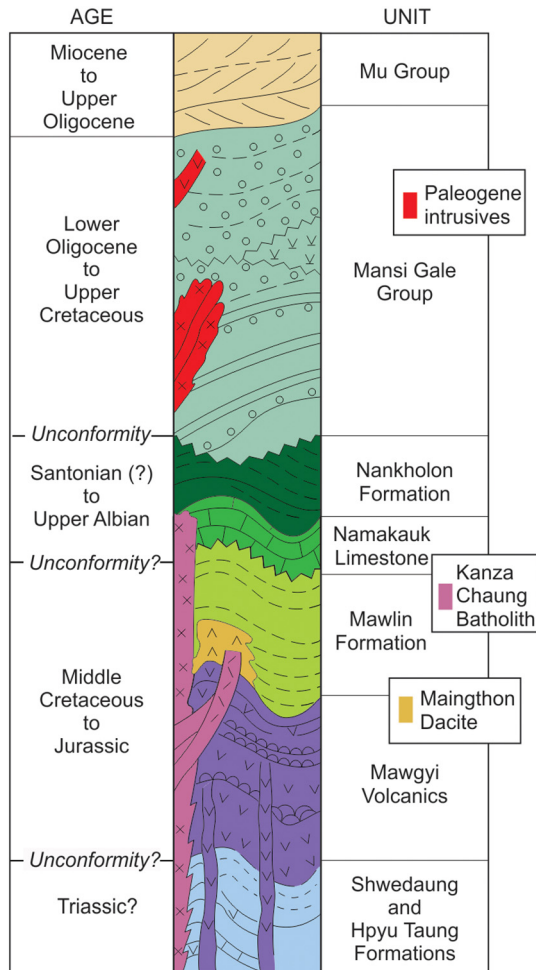


Fig. 4. Stratigraphy in the Wuntho Ranges, after Mitchell (2017). Color coding is the same as in Fig. 3.

of the Wuntho Ranges where magmatic rocks are buried by Cenozoic sediment. The Cenozoic history of deformation inferred from the seismic data includes 1) Normal faulting predominantly affecting the back-arc during the Late Cretaceous–Oligocene; fault-related section expansion is greatest during the Eocene and Oligocene (T8 to T6 seismic horizons); 2) a first unconformity sometime between the middle Eocene and early Oligocene (between the T6 and T7 horizons) associated with uplift of the arc, which could be related to footwall uplift of the extensional faults at the western boundary of the back-arc, coupled with magmatic activity; 3) An unconformity during the late Oligocene (above T6 horizon), associated with E–W shortening and uplift of the arc; the uplift is concomitant with denudation of the arc and is expressed by a 22 Ma apatite fission-track age in a diorite of the Kanza Chaung Batholith, sampled at the bottom of an oil and gas exploration well (Li et al., 2013); 4) thrusting that post-dates the Miocene–Pliocene boundary (T3 horizon). Some reactivation of normal faults during the Miocene is also inferred.

The only available map of the Wuntho Ranges is low resolution (1:250,000; United Nations, 1978; refined in Mitchell, 2017); most of the ranges are covered by vegetation.

3. Methods

We combined two approaches to document the history of the WPA in the Wuntho Ranges. First, we observed freshly exposed igneous

rocks in isolated quarries and river beds, where we measured bedding, deformation and sampled for U–Pb dating of zircons, Sr and Nd isotopic composition and trace element composition. Exposure was poor and fresh rock samples were often hard to get for some units (Paleogene intrusives; 2-mica granite of the Kanza Chaung Batholith). Some of our samples have experienced some degree of weathering; the location and nature of every sample is described in Supplementary Table 2. We particularly focused on units that have not been dated in previous studies, including all the units predating the emplacement of the Kanza Chaung Batholith. Unfortunately, these units are poorly exposed and we were unsuccessful at dating the few sites with decent exposure: many of our samples from these units, including the Mawlin Formation (two samples), Maingthon Dacite (one sample), Mawgyi Volcanics (two samples), Nankholon Formation (one sample) and Shwedaung Formation (one sample) did not yield any zircon. In addition, we sampled individual rivers draining the ranges for zircon U–Pb dating, apatite fission-track and U–Pb dating. This approach allows us to document the range of igneous and exhumation ages where rocks are covered, in the hope of capturing zircons and apatites from the units that we did not succeed in dating.

3.1. Bulk elemental composition

Twenty-three samples were analyzed for major and trace elements. Seven of them were powdered and analyzed using an inductively-coupled-plasma mass-spectrometer (ICP-MS) iCapQ and an ICP-optical emission spectrometer iCap6500 at the SARM (CRPG, Vandoeuvre les Nancy, France). The remaining sixteen samples were powdered and analyzed both by X-ray fluorescence analysis using a ThermoARL Advant XP+ automated sequential wavelength and by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry using an Agilent 7700 at the GeoAnalytical Lab of Washington State University (USA). Detailed data are available in Supplementary Table 2.

3.2. Zircon U–Pb dating

Among all the units we sampled for U–Pb dating, we succeeded in extracting zircons from one granodiorite of the Kanza Chaung Batholith (sample 1 in Fig. 3), one tuff layer from the Maingthon Dacite (sample 2 in Fig. 3) and one volcanic conglomerate of the Mansi Gale Group (sample 3 in Fig. 3). We also sampled sands from eleven rivers draining the Wuntho Ranges. The sampling locations and river drainage basins are shown on Fig. 3; with detailed results and GPS coordinates provided in Supplementary Table 3. Detailed analytical protocols and information about the data reduction schemes are provided in Supplementary File 1. Briefly, zircons were extracted by traditional methods of heavy mineral separation, including concentration with a Holman-Wilfley gravity table, density separation with methylene iodide, and magnetic separation with a Frantz Magnetic separator. U–Pb dates were generated via laser-ablation inductively-coupled-plasma mass-spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS), using an iCAP-RQ Quadrupole ICP-MS coupled to an Analyte G2 excimer laser at the University of Washington TraceLab facility, with a spot diameter of 25 μm . Data reduction was conducted with *Iolite*, using their *U_Pb_Geochron4* data reduction scheme to calculate U–Pb dates uncorrected for common lead (Paton et al., 2010). Dating uncertainties for all samples were calculated using a modified version of the method of Matthews and Guest (2017) that takes into account the impact of ^{207}Pb beam intensity on date uncertainties (Horstwood et al., 2016). The ten secondary zircon reference materials during these sessions yielded deviations from TIMS ages of <1% in most cases, and <2% otherwise.

Ages for the Kanza Chaung Batholith and Maingthon Dacite samples are weighted means using *Tuffzirc* (Ludwig, 2003). The final age error calculated for each sample is the quadratic sum of the uncertainty of *Tuffzirc* age calculation and of the systematic uncertainty (~2.67% for

the $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratios). Concordia plots for these two samples are also available in Supplementary Table 3.

3.3. Apatite U-Pb and fission-track dating

Detrital apatites were extracted from river sands for apatite U-Pb and fission-track (AFT) dating. Only four samples yielded apatites for dating. Both types of dates were acquired simultaneously in the GeOHeLiS analytical platform (Univ. Rennes, France), using an ESI NWR193UC Excimer laser coupled to a quadrupole Agilent 7700× ICP-MS that is equipped with a dual pumping system to enhance sensitivity (Paquette et al., 2014). A 30 μm spot diameter was used with a repetition rate of 7 Hz during 30 s. Detailed analytical conditions are found in Cogné et al. (2020). Results are synthesized in Table 2, detailed data are available in Supplementary Table 4, Tera-Wasserburg diagrams for U-Pb ages and radial plots for AFT ages in Supplementary File 2.

Data reduction for U-Pb dates was conducted with *Iolite* (Paton et al., 2011), using the *VisualAgeUcomPbine* data reduction scheme of Chew et al. (2014). Ages were calculated using *IsoplotR* (Vermeesch, 2018) and correspond to the lower intercept of discordia in Tera-Wasserburg (TW) plots. Initial common lead values ($^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$) were then calculated from the terrestrial Pb isotope evolution model of Stacey and Kramers (1975) for the TW age. A second discordia is anchored on the y-axis of the TW plot to this value. Both anchored and unanchored discordia yielded similar results. The same $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ value is used in *Iolite* to calculate a single grain date corrected for common lead (207CorrAge in Supplementary Table 4, Chew et al., 2014).

For fission-track dating, spontaneous tracks were revealed by acid etching with 5.5 M HNO_3 at 21 °C for 20 s. The Grain mounting and etching procedures used are similar to the protocol described by Donelick et al. (2005). Fission-track counting was performed using a Zeiss Axiolmager Z1m microscope equipped with an Autoscan automated stage system. AFT data were obtained on the same spot as the U-Pb measurements using the protocol of Cogné et al. (2020). Data reduction was conducted using *Iolite* with a modified version of the *Trace_Elements* data reduction scheme (Woodhead et al., 2007; Cogné et al., 2020) and an in-house spreadsheet. AFT data were plotted in a radial plot to obtain the AFT ages using *IsoplotR* (Vermeesch, 2018).

3.4. Nd and Sr isotopic composition

Isotopic ratios for Sr and Nd were measured for 16 samples at the University of Washington Isotope Geochemistry Lab using a Nu Instruments multiple-collector inductively-coupled-plasma mass spectrometer (MC-ICP-MS). Sr and Nd column separation are described in Nelson (1995), and MC-ICP-MS analytical procedures follow those in Gaffney et al. (2007) for Nd and Brach-Papa et al. (2009) for Sr. Results are summarized Supplementary Table 2, together with raw data. Errors shown in the table are within-run statistics and represent errors in the last significant digits. The external reproducibility at 2σ is $\text{Nd} = \pm 40$ ppm; $\text{Sr} = \pm 40$ ppm. Sr and Nd compositions are normalized to $^{86}\text{Sr}/^{88}\text{Sr} = 0.1194$ and $^{146}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd} = 0.7219$. $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(0)$ is a deviation from chondritic $^{144}\text{Nd}/^{143}\text{Nd} = 0.512638$ in units of parts per 10^4 .

4. Results

4.1. Structural analysis

We synthesize our bedding and foliation measurements and field observations with previous structural data from United Nations (1978) maps. Regionally, the Shwedaung Formation (Fig. 4) is dominated by approximately N-S striking, sub-vertically dipping bedding and foliations (Fig. 5a). In the unconformably overlying Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary units, the United Nations (1978) maps report regional dips that are mostly between 45° and 25°, with a regional NE-SW

direction which is also the dominant trend of stratigraphic boundaries in the area (Fig. 3) compatible with our observations (Fig. 5b–d).

Typically, bedding is difficult to identify in the Mawgyi Volcanics, but we observed bedding-cleavage relationships within andesitic pyroclastic rocks in some quarries. The cleavage strikes in approximately the same direction as bedding, and dips with respect to bedding can be slightly (c. 10°) steeper, shallower, or similar, suggesting that the cleavage is axial planar, and that much of the bedding orientations were acquired during deformation in a predominantly contractional setting (Fig. 5b). The presence of cleavage suggests significant burial, probably to between 150 and 200 °C (e.g. Engelder and Marshak, 1985). Remagnetizations recognized in the Mawgyi Volcanics also support burial and metamorphism related to the emplacement of the Kanza Chaung batholith (Westerweel et al., 2019). Sub-vertical conjugate strike-slip faults (strike 044° dextral, and 280° sinistral) were observed in one quarry in Mawgyi Volcanics; however, their structural context and timing is uncertain. The Mawlin Formation is affected by a broad NE-SW trending syncline, where dips typically range between 50 and 20°, but can be as high as 70° (United Nations, 1978).

Further detail on deformation affecting the Cretaceous units was observed locally around Shangalon, where we recorded structures in roadcuts that revealed extensive thrust and fold structures in the Maingthon Dacite. The unit shows regular, thin (10–30 cm) layering, but is highly weathered, and the layering is laterally discontinuous. Open to tight folds and disharmonic folds, with parallel to similar geometries, and wavelengths in the order of meters to tens of meters characterize the section. Numerous small thrusts are also present. Some NE-SW trending bedding was observed, but dominant bedding orientations are NNW-SSE (Fig. 5c). Most thrusts in the section strike NW-SE, although a few are oriented NNE-SSW (Fig. 5e–f). Fold axes and hinges are oriented between N-S and NW-SE trends. The deformation is complex, and in one area, a N-S striking thrust was observed to cross-cut NW-SE trending thrust structures. We were not able to make observations over a large enough area to determine whether such complexities are local features, or part of a more regional pattern. However, we suspect that there are two structural trends present in the Shangalon section, and that the NW-SE trend is older than the N-S to NE-SW trend. Since the Maingthon Dacite is an extrusive sequence, it is possible that the earlier NW-SE trend represents gravity-driven deformation on the slope of a volcanic edifice. However, testing this hypothesis was not possible.

The Late Cretaceous-Eocene Mansi Gale Group lies unconformably over the earlier sequences, and is broadly folded on NE-SW trending structures (United Nations, 1978). Dips in the Oligocene sedimentary section are variable, particularly close to major N-S trending dextral Cenozoic strike-slip faults. But overall the Oligocene bedding exhibits NNE-SSW to N-S strikes and low (<40°) dips (Fig. 5d). More recent deposits related to the fluvial Mu Group are affected by the same type of deformation found in the Neogene deposits of the Central Myanmar Basins (Pivnik et al., 1998) which comprises intense folding, thrusting and strike-slip faulting close to major fault zones; with increasing distance a range of structures of various orientations have developed, including normal faults, folds and thrusts. Often faults may be related to classic strike-slip R, R', P and Y shear orientations, while folds have en-echelon buckle fold trends (e.g. Sylvester, 1988). These structures have been related to the regional dextral strike-slip deformation (Pivnik et al., 1998).

4.2. Major and trace elements

Samples from the Mawgyi Volcanics and Mawlin Formation are tephrite to rhyolite in composition (Fig. 6a) and belong to the tholeiite and calc-alkaline series (Fig. 6b). Samples from the Kanza Chaung batholith show gabbro to granite composition, and belong mostly to the tholeiite series with a few samples belonging to the calc-alkaline series. Samples from Paleogene intrusives include basaltic-andesite to trachyte

Table 2

Synthesis of the U-Pb ages of the zircon main population, apatite U-Pb and fission-track ages for the river sands yielding both apatites and zircons.

| | Weighted mean of main zircon age population, age + 2 s (Ma) | Apatites | |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | U-Pb ages + 2 s (unanchored; Ma) | Fission track ages + 2 s (pooled; Ma) |
| River b | 98.9 ± 2.7 (n = 60, MSWD = 21) | 93.0 ± 1.6 (n = 107, MSWD = 0.96) | 38.8 ± 3.0 (p(χ ²) = 0.47, n = 107) |
| River c | 99.4 ± 2.6 (n = 89, MSWD = 4.2) | 94.4 ± 1.4 (n = 117, MSWD = 2.2) | 26.6 ± 1.5 (p(χ ²) = 0.16, n = 117) |
| River f | 96.6 ± 2.6 (n = 114, MSWD = 3.4) | 96.7 ± 7.5 (n = 28, MSWD = 2.4) | 31.0 ± 4.9 (p(χ ²) = 0.08, n = 28) |
| River j | 38.2 ± 1.0 (n = 98, MSWD = 6.3) | 38.0 ± 1.2 (n = 114, MSWD = 1.8) | 35.3 ± 2.3 (p(χ ²) = 0.99, n = 114) |

compositions and display K₂O content that varies from calc-alkaline to tholeiitic, as previously observed by Li et al. (2019); one sample taken from a mining pit near Shangalon displays unusually low K₂O and high SiO₂ content likely reflecting weathering (sample “w” on Fig. 6a and b).

The Mawgyi and Mawlin volcanic samples show no or only slight light rare earth element (LREE) enrichment (Fig. 6c) and no negative Eu anomaly. On extended trace element diagrams (Fig. 6d), they display weak positive Pb anomalies and negative Ti anomalies, and depletion of Nb and Ta compared to La and K. These rocks have however been affected by some degree of hydrothermal alteration (Westerweel et al., 2019), likely affecting mobile elements on REE diagrams. Enrichment in LREE is stronger in the Kanza Chaung batholith samples (Fig. 6e), which display more well-marked positive Pb and negative Ti anomalies, and depletion of Nb and Ta (Fig. 6f). Enrichment in LREE, anomalies in Pb, Ti, and depletion in Nb and Ta are even more marked in Paleogene intrusives. Only one sample, from a 2-mica granite of the Cretaceous Kanza Chaung Batholith has a strong Eu anomaly (Fig. 6e). A second sample from the 2-mica granite displays an unusually low REE concentration compared to other Kanza Chaung Batholith samples; this sample is a river clast and its mineralogy is predominantly quartz.

4.3. U-Pb zircon ages

Zircon age distributions of river sands are displayed in Fig. 7. Sands from rivers a, b, and c from the Banmauk area (northern part of the ranges, Fig. 3), drain the Mawgyi Volcanics, granodiorites and 2-micas granites of the Kanza Chaung Batholith. River drainages a, b and c have similar age populations that cover the 90 to 110 Ma time interval, with a weighted mean at ~100 Ma. The mean square weighted deviation (MSWD) around the weighted mean for the 90 to 110 Ma zircon population, in these and the following samples, is always >3 and often >10, indicating that this population likely includes a mixture of crystals with several crystallization ages (e.g. Table 2). Sands from river d (Pinlebu area, western part of the ranges) display a much broader age population, including some young (~30 Ma) and old (>1000 Ma, not shown) zircons; the drainage basin of river d includes a broad range of units, and its western boundary includes the Oligo-Miocene deposits of the Mu Group; it is thus likely that some of these grains are reworked from more recent fluvial deposits and do not reflect direct input from the Wuntho Ranges. Sands from rivers e and f of the same area, draining the Mansi Gale Group, Maingthon Dacite and Kanza Chaung Batholith, display the same 90–110 Ma population, centered at 101 and 97 Ma.

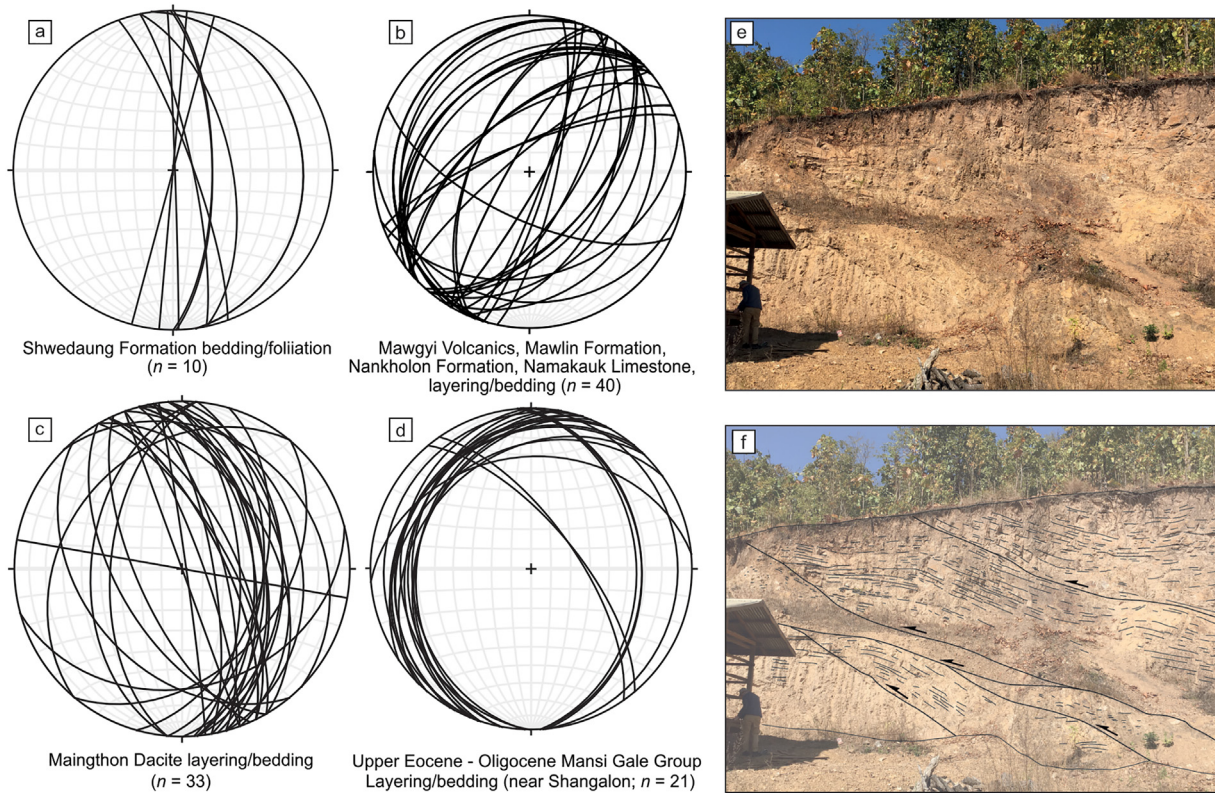


Fig. 5. Stereonets displaying strikes and dips for bedding, layering and foliation in (a) the Shwedaung Formation, (b) Mawgyi Volcanics, Mawlin Formation, Nankholon Formation and Mamakauk Limestone (c) Maingthon Dacite, (d) Upper Eocene - Oligocene outcrops of the Mansi Gale Group near Shangalon (after United Nations, 1978 and our own field measurements). (e) and (f): structures in the Maingthon Dacite near Shangalon (location 2 in Fig. 3).

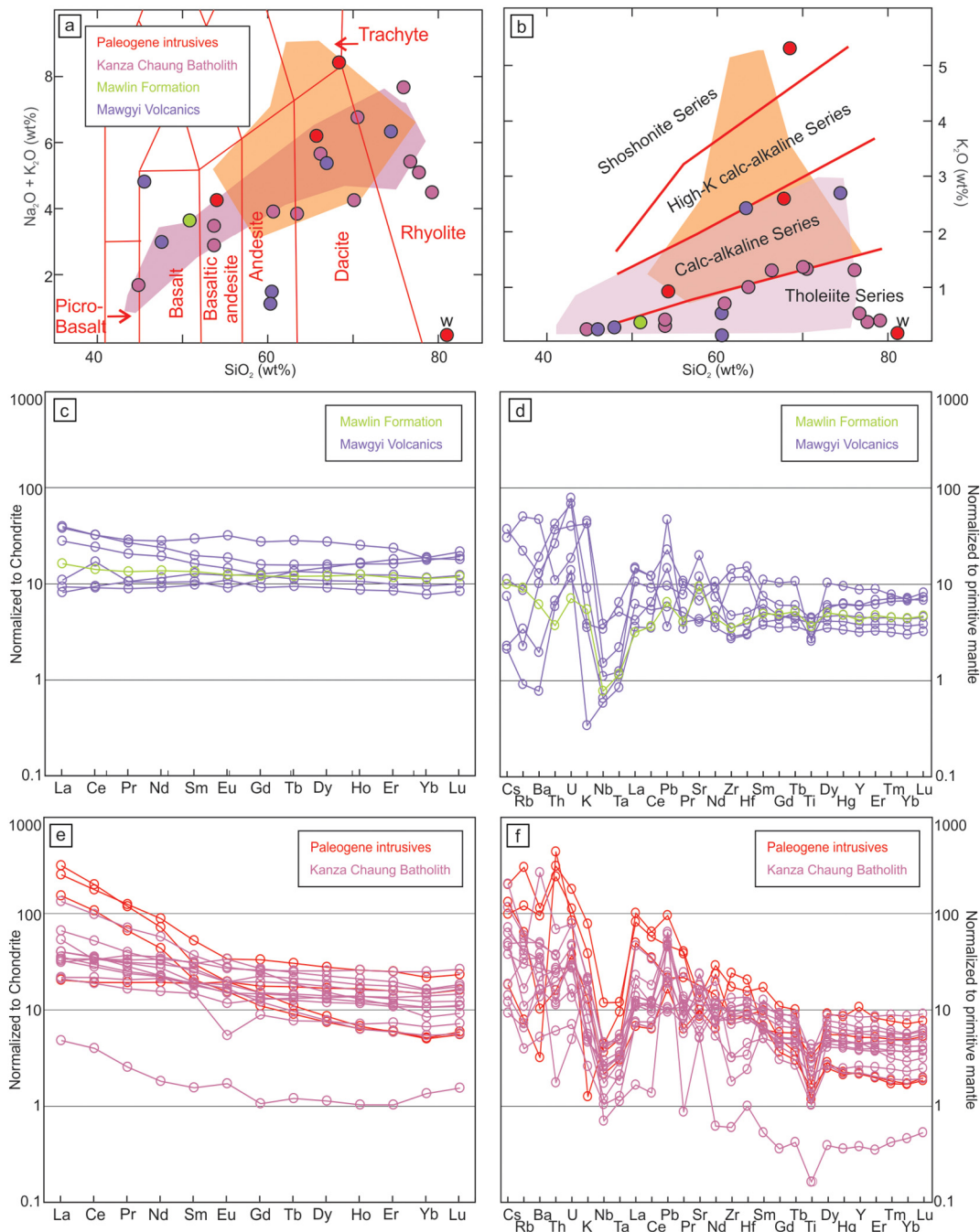


Fig. 6. Composition of samples from the Wuntho Ranges: (a) $K_2O + Na_2O$ versus SiO_2 diagram (field for volcanic rocks from [Le Maitre et al., 2005](#); plutonic rocks composition is also plotted for comparison) and (b) K_2O versus SiO_2 diagram (field for magmatic series from [Pecceirillo and Taylor, 1976](#)); colored areas indicate published data from the Kanza Chaung Batholith (purple; [Li et al., 2020](#)) and Paleogene intrusives (orange; [Li et al., 2019](#)); sample tagged with letter “w” has been affected by weathering. Chondrite- and primitive mantle-normalized element patterns for (c, d) Mawlin and Mawgyi Volcanics, and (e, f) Kanza Chaung batholith and Paleogene intrusives; normalized to elemental concentrations from [Sun and McDonough \(1989\)](#).

Sands from rivers g, h, and i from the Wuntho area (eastern part of the ranges), draining the Mawgyi Volcanics, Triassic metamorphic rocks and Kanza Chaung Batholith, have the same age population, centered at 94, 99, and 101 Ma. In addition, rivers g and i yielded Pleistocene zircons (three zircons between 64 ka to 192 ka; not shown). River i mainly drains Triassic metamorphic rocks and yielded two Paleogene zircon grains (23 and 57 Ma) and only one pre-Cretaceous zircon (not shown). River j drains the Eocene intrusives near the Shangalon area and yielded a population of late Paleogene grains dated between 32 and 47 Ma, centered around 38 Ma, with a minor older population of

90–110 Ma grains. Finally, sands of river k, draining the Kanza Chaung batholith near Shangalon, have the same 90–110 Ma population, with one late Eocene grain (37 Ma) and two pre-Cretaceous zircons (not shown).

One sample from the Kanza Chaung Batholith has a U-Pb age of 97.1 ± 2.6 Ma (MSWD = 1.9, $n = 33$; location 1 on [Fig. 3](#)). A U-Pb age of 105.8 ± 2.8 Ma (MSWD = 2.6, $n = 34$; location 2 on [Fig. 3](#)) was obtained for a tuff sample from the Maingthon Dacite. Finally, the U-Pb age distribution of the zircons sampled from a volcanic conglomerate layer of the Mansi Gale Group (location 3 on [Fig. 3](#)) is displayed on

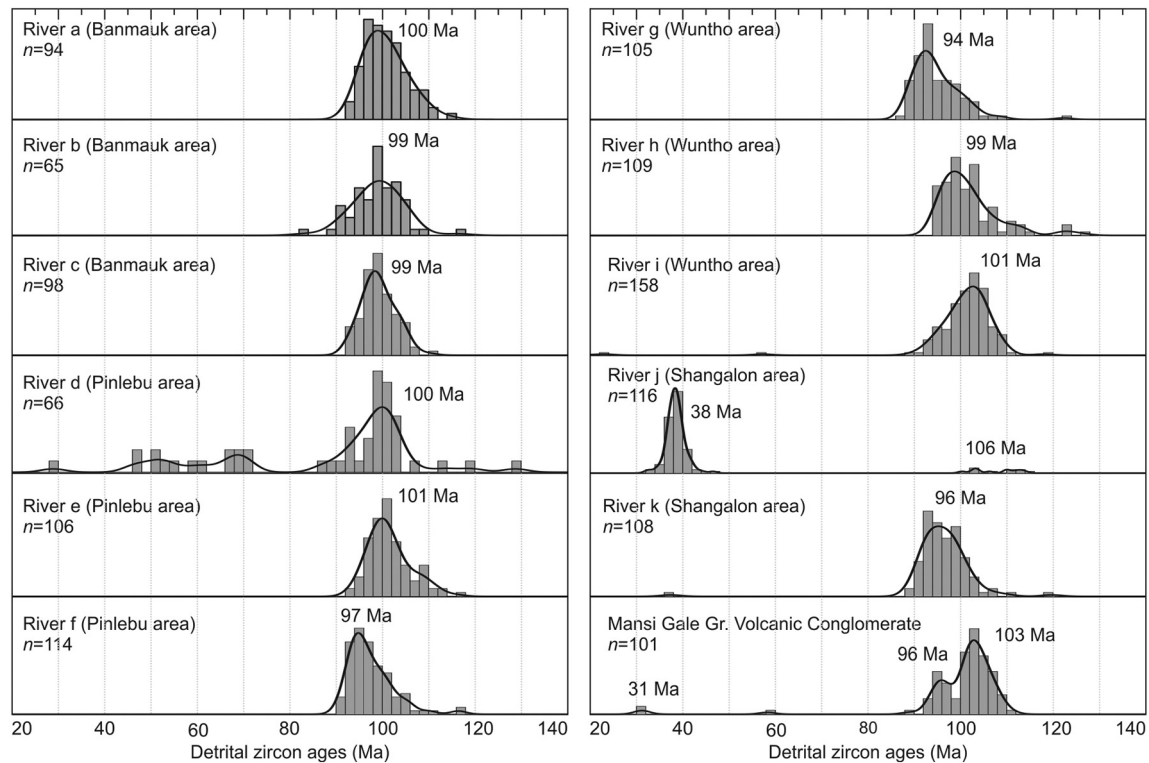


Fig. 7. Age distribution for the eleven modern river sands and a volcanic conglomerate sample from the Mansi Gale Group. See Fig. 3 for location. Ages are weighted means over age populations.

Fig. 7. The sample yielded two early Oligocene zircons U-Pb dated at 31 Ma, one at 58 Ma, and a broad 90–110 Ma population with two age peaks, at 96 and 103 Ma.

4.4. Apatite U-Pb and fission-track ages

Apatite U-Pb and fission-track ages of the four river sands that yielded apatites are displayed on Tera-Wasserburg and radial plots in Supplementary File 2 and synthesized in Table 2, where they are compared with weighted mean of the main population of zircon ages.

Rivers b and c from the Banmauk area have consistent unanchored apatite U-Pb mean ages at ~93 and 94 Ma, five million years younger than the weighted mean of the zircon age population. The MSWD around U-Pb ages is much smaller than for zircon ages, suggesting they represent a single event. The younger apatite ages and much lower MSWD compared to zircon ages suggest that they represent a homogeneous late cooling age rather than emplacement ages. Apatite and zircon U-Pb mean ages of sands from river f and j are statistically indistinguishable at 97 Ma and 38 Ma.

Apatite fission-track ages range between 39 and 27 Ma. All samples passed the χ^2 test suggesting that for each sample there is only one age population of apatite, potentially derived from a limited area within the drainage system of each river. The distribution of AFT ages does not display any clear geographical pattern; for example, neighboring rivers b and c have mean AFT ages that are 12 Myr apart.

4.5. Nd and Sr isotopes

Strontium and Nd isotope data are summarized in Supplementary Table 2 and compared with previously published data from the WPA and from the DMSGB (Fig. 8). The long-term trend for Nd-Sr isotopic values in the Wuntho Ranges is toward more enriched values (higher $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(i)}$ and lower $\epsilon\text{Nd}_{(t)}$) becoming more distinct from typical Neotethyan ophiolite isotopic compositions with time (Fig. 8a). Mawlin

Formation and Mawgyi Volcanics samples have whole-rock $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(i)}$ ratios between 0.704 and 0.705, and $\epsilon\text{Nd}_{(t)}$ between +3.4 and +7; Kanza Chaung Batholith samples have $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(i)}$ ratios between 0.745 and 0.7056, and $\epsilon\text{Nd}_{(t)}$ between +0.7 and +4.7; Paleogene intrusives have $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(i)}$ ratios between 0.753 and 0.7063, and $\epsilon\text{Nd}_{(t)}$ between -1.7 and +3.1. The trend toward more enriched values is even better expressed when data from Li et al. (2019, 2020; Fig. 8a) is included. Neogene and Quaternary volcanic rocks have less enriched isotopic values than Paleogene intrusives and fall within the range of Sr-Nd composition of the ca. 100 Ma Kanza Chaung Batholith.

Regardless of their crystallization ages, WPA rocks are always less isotopically enriched than DMSGB rocks (Fig. 8b; Zaw, 1990; Mitchell et al., 2012; Gardiner et al., 2017; Lin et al., 2019). DMSGB rocks display $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(i)}$ ratios commonly higher than 0.707 and ϵNd lower than -5; they also display a trend toward more enriched values, with many late Cretaceous-Paleogene plutons (90–40 Ma) displaying higher $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(i)}$ ratios and lower ϵNd than earlier plutons.

5. Discussion

5.1. Magmatic and deformation history recorded in the Wuntho Ranges

Though weathering (for Paleogene intrusives), and potentially hydrothermal activity (for the Mawgyi Volcanics and Mawlin Formation), had likely an impact on the composition of some of our samples, trace element characteristics (enrichment in LREE, positive Pb and negative Ti anomalies, depletion of Nb and Ta) for all samples analyzed here point to a subduction-related origin for the Wuntho igneous rocks (Hawkesworth et al., 1993). This feature was recognized for the Kanza Chaung plutons by Li et al. (2020) and Shangalon Paleogene intrusives by Li et al. (2019); we extended these observations to the earlier Mawlin Formation and Mawgyi Volcanics. All zircon grains from rivers draining the Mawlin Formation, Maingthon Dacite, and Mawgyi Volcanics yield U-Pb ages between 90 and 110 Ma, with no evidence for

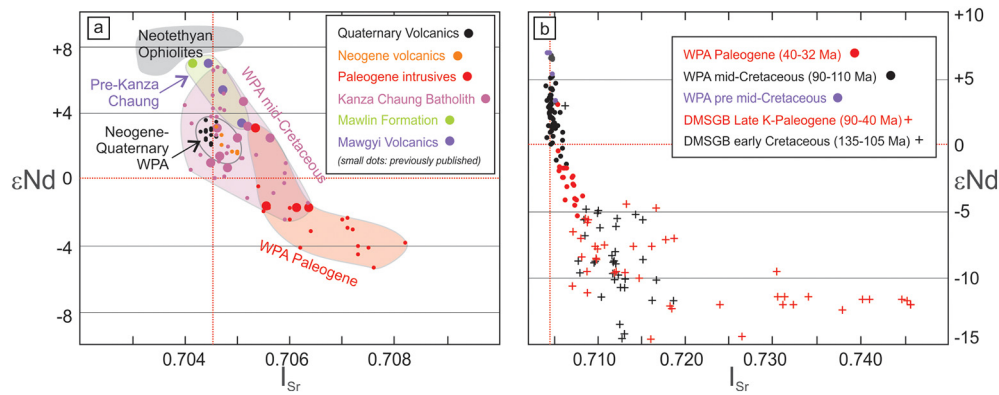


Fig. 8. Whole rock initial Sr-Nd isotopic composition from the WPA (a), including previously published data from Quaternary and Neogene volcanics (Mitchell et al., 2012; Lee et al., 2016), Paleogene intrusives (Li et al., 2019) and Kanza Chaung batholith (Li et al., 2020), compared with isotopic composition range of Neotethyan ophiolites from Li et al. (2020); Pre-Kanza Chaung data refer to Mawlin Formation and Mawgyi Volcanics; (b) comparison of WPA Sr-Nd isotopic data with published data from the DSMGB (Nd-Sr data compilation available in Supplementary Table 1).

older age populations. These zircon ages overlap with the age range of the Kanza Chaung batholith, as does our new age of 106 Ma for the Maingthon Dacite near Shangalon. Rocks from the Malwin and Mawgyi Volcanics have slightly more depleted Nd and Sr isotopic signatures than those of the Kanza Chaung Pluton (Fig. 8a). We thus propose that the Mawlin Formation, Maingthon Dacite, and Mawgyi Volcanics are contemporaneous with the early phase Kanza Chaung magmatism (~105 Ma) and represent the associated volcanic rocks of the oldest Kanza Chaung plutons. We cannot exclude the possibility that the Mawgyi Volcanics extends deeper in time, as proposed for its correlative units in the Jade and Tagaung-Myitkyina Belts (Mitchell, 2017). However, the exposed units of the Mawgyi Volcanics include rocks of andesitic to rhyolitic composition that commonly yield zircons; therefore, the near-absence of pre-110 Ma zircons in the Wuntho river sediments make older ages for these lithologies less likely.

The absence of pre-Cretaceous zircons in river sediments raises questions regarding the nature, age, and thickness of the arc metamorphic basement in the Wuntho Ranges. A detailed study of the metamorphic units of the WPA was beyond the scope of our sampling; however, our results show that the correlation between Wuntho basement units and metamorphosed units of the Jade and Tagaung-Myitkyina Belts (which yield Phanerozoic zircons; Zhang et al., 2018) is not straightforward. These data also eliminate the Wuntho Ranges as a potential source for the pre-Cretaceous zircons found in the Pane Chaung Formation of the Indo-Burman Ranges (Sevastjanova et al., 2016) or in the Central Myanmar Basins (Licht et al., 2019).

Neodymium and Sr isotopic compositions show a long-term younging trend toward more enriched values (higher $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr_{(i)}$ and lower $\epsilon_{Nd_{(t)}}$) from the Mawgyi Volcanics to Paleogene intrusives, in parallel with increased LREE enrichment. Neodymium and Sr isotopic compositions of the Mawgyi Volcanics and Mawlin Formation are particularly depleted but still differ from the range of values found in Neotethyan ophiolites (Fig. 8), indicating some degree of slab-material addition (slab-derived and/or sediment melts). The increased range and more enriched Nd and Sr isotopic compositions found in ca. 100 Ma Kanza Chaung plutons and in later Paleogene intrusives indicate a higher degree of a subducted component, and/or some assimilation and crustal contamination of the older metamorphic basement in the arc lower crust (Chapman et al., 2017). Li et al. (2019) interpret the enriched Nd-Sr isotopic values found in Paleogene intrusives to reflect the onset of underthrusting of Indian continental crust below western Myanmar. Yet, the nature of the crust currently subducted below northern Myanmar (oceanic or thinned continental) is unclear (Steckler et al., 2016). The trend toward more enriched Nd-Sr isotopic compositions may reflect two other non-exclusive processes:

- (1) increased incorporation of Indian-derived sediment on the Neotethyan slab into the subduction zone and subsequent incorporation into the slab-component in arc volcanism;
- (2) increased crustal assimilation of the arc metamorphic basement due to the thickening of the Burma Terrane.

Miocene and Quaternary volcanic rocks from Mount Popa and Monywa areas have much more depleted Nd and Sr isotope compositions (Fig. 8; Lee et al., 2016). These two volcanic areas are located south of the Wuntho Ranges, where the Burma Terrane crust (Morley et al., 2020) and the offshore sedimentary cover (Curry, 2014) are much thinner. Less crustal assimilation and/or contribution of a slab component can explain the difference between Sr and Nd isotope compositions at these southern sites and in the Wuntho Ranges.

Finally, our apatite fission-track data highlight a phase of Paleogene cooling in the WPA. River j, which drains Paleogene intrusives near Shangalon, yielded overlapping AFT, zircon, and apatite U-Pb ages at 35–38 Ma. This indicates that Paleogene intrusives were likely emplaced at much shallower levels than exposed Cretaceous plutons. By contrast, AFT ages are much younger than zircon and apatite U-Pb ages for river b (39 Ma), c (27 Ma) and f (31 Ma). It is possible that the 39 Ma and 31 Ma AFT ages recorded in river b and f resulted from regional thermal resetting following the Paleogene intrusive episode also recorded in river j, though no Paleogene intrusives are recorded in these drainage basins. However, the large difference in AFT ages (ca. 12 ± 5 Ma) between the two northern samples (river b and c), despite their geographical proximity, is not consistent with regional thermal resetting. We thus interpret these AFT ages as representing exhumation ages rather than thermal resetting. This phase of exhumation would have started at least at 39 Ma and can be extended to 22 Ma after including the fission-track age of Li et al. (2013) for the Kanza Chaung south of the Wuntho Ranges. This time interval overlaps with the two phases of uplift of the WPA identified in seismic lines: between the Middle Eocene and early Oligocene, and in the late Oligocene (Zhang et al., 2017a). This suggests that our apatite fission-track ages and the phase of E-W deformation found in seismic lines all reflect the same middle Eocene to earliest Miocene deformation events. Comparison of AFT ages between river b and c suggests that this deformation was diachronous between both sides of the range, though this remains to be confirmed with further sampling.

The difference in intensity and orientation of the bedding measurements between Cretaceous and Cenozoic units, indicate there has to be deformation prior to the Cenozoic, and that deformation has an overall NE-SW to NNE-SSW trend before correction of the ~60° clockwise

rotation indicated by paleomagnetism (Westerweel et al., 2019). The observed NW-SE-striking tilting, folding, and thrusting of Cenozoic beds in the WPA is likely associated with the two Paleogene phases of uplift of the WPA coeval to our apatite fission-track ages, with fold and thrust development likely belonging to the later event, associated with E-W shortening (Zhang et al., 2017a).

5.2. The WPA: continuation of the Gangdese Arc? Comparison with the DSMGB and the Lhasa Terrane

The age population of zircons from river sediment derived from the Wuntho Ranges have the same two age peaks of ~90–108 Ma and 32–46 Ma identified in the crystallization age compilation (Fig. 9a, b), as well as river apatites showing ~95 Ma and ~38 Ma U-Pb populations. The oldest measured crystallization ages of the WPA are 170–173 Ma in the Tagaung-Myitkyina and Jade Belts; they are coeval with the oldest Mesozoic igneous rocks of the DSMGB (Fig. 9c; Barley et al., 2003; Searle et al., 2020). These early Jurassic igneous ages are not observed in the Wuntho Ranges (oldest age: 107 Ma), which is noteworthy as it remains unclear if the Tagaung-Myitkyina and Jade Belts are parts of the Burma Terrane (Ridd et al., 2019). WPA crystallization ages at ~50 Ma and ~70 Ma in the Sodon Batholith and below the Eocene sedimentary cover in the central Myanmar (Zhang et al., 2017a; Lin et al., 2019) indicate continuous yet more sporadic magmatic activity between the two high-flux events recorded in the Wuntho Ranges, which is not uncommon within subduction-related arcs (Paterson and Ducea, 2015). The compilation of igneous ages of the WPA and DSMGB show a clear distinction between both arcs: Magmatic lulls in the WPA were associated with magmatic flare-ups in the DSMGB, and vice versa. There is no evidence for coeval activity of both arcs based on crystallization ages, unlike claimed by others (Wang et al., 2014; Gardiner et al., 2015). Wang et al. (2014) and Gardiner et al. (2015) attribute Late Cretaceous – early Paleogene zircons with depleted Hf isotopic signature found in central Myanmar Paleogene sediments to WPA igneous activity, but the source of these zircons remains unclear as they are not found in the Wuntho Ranges. They could be sourced from WPA rocks now buried below Neogene sediments (Licht et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2017a), or from the eastern Himalayan Syntaxis (Robinson et al., 2014).

When compared with Tibetan igneous age compilations, the chronology of magmatism onset, later high-flux events and lulls in the WPA does not mirror the evolution of the Gangdese Arc, despite claims to the contrary (Zhang et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020). First, none of the oldest igneous ages found in the Wuntho Ranges or in the Tagaung-Myitkyina and Jade Belts are as old as the earliest record of magmatic activity along the Gangdese Arc, where subduction-related magmatism is recorded as early as ~210 Ma and was continuous for most of the late Triassic, Jurassic and early Cretaceous (Fig. 9d; Zhu et al., 2019; Kapp and DeCelles, 2019). Later magmatic high-flux events in the WPA seem unrelated to the timing of Gangdese flare-ups; Gangdese flare-ups are either ten million years younger (95–85 Ma) or older (60–52 Ma; Zhu et al., 2019).

The oldest igneous ages in the DSMGB are roughly coeval with the onset of magmatism along the North Lhasa Plutonic Belt, dated at 180–170 Ma. However, it is hard to draw a firm chronological correlation between both arcs beyond the age of onset. Kapp and DeCelles (2019) identify flare-up events at ~115 Ma, 90 Ma and 15 Ma in the North Lhasa Plutonic Belt; the latter two events are obscured by the over-representation of 125 Ma igneous ages in our compilation (Fig. 9e). The DSMGB age compilation shows a first peak of igneous ages at ~125 Ma, and continuous activity from 90 to 40 Ma, without clearly-defined high-flux events during this time window, likely due to an undersampling of the arc.

There is thus no firm ground for a chronological correlation between Tibetan and Burmese arcs. Moreover, the similar isotopic signature in Nd, Sr, and Hf shared by arcs of both these areas is not particularly

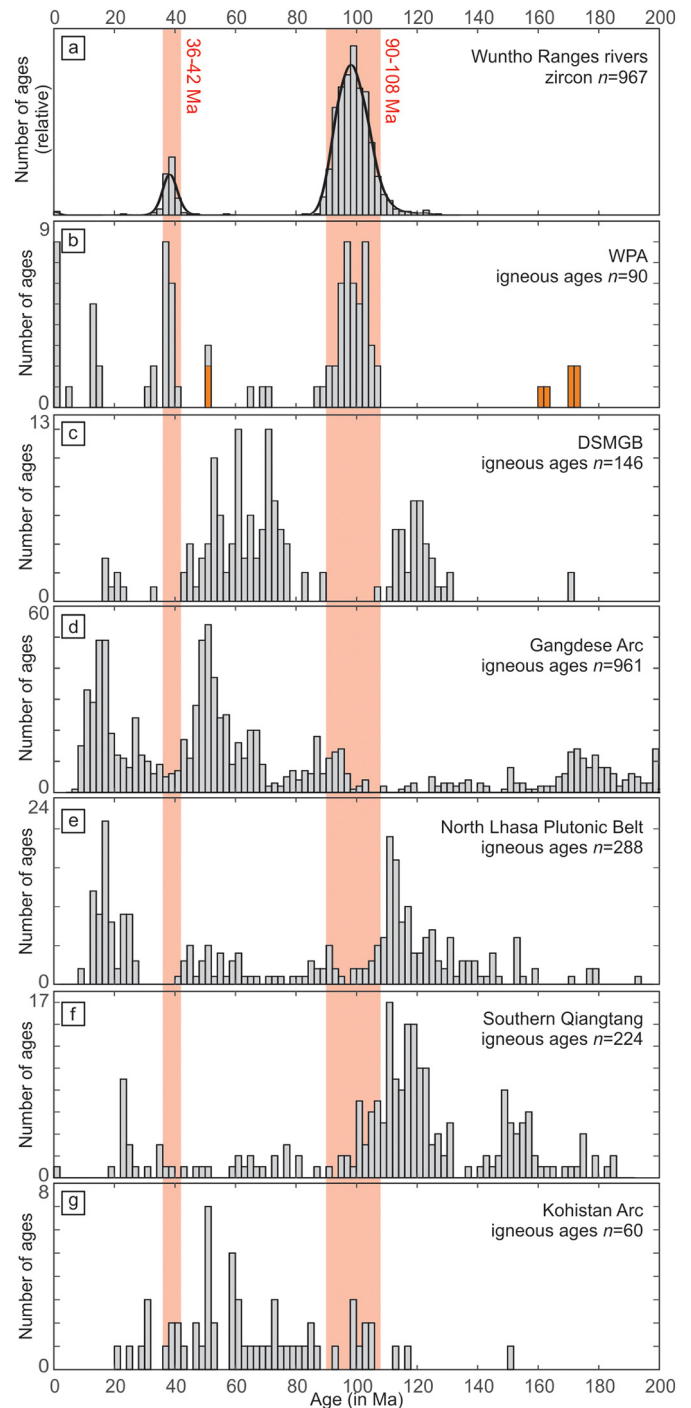


Fig. 9. Comparison of (a) Wuntho river zircon U-Pb ages (this study), crystallization ages from (b) the WPA and (c) DSMGB (igneous ages include Ar-Ar and K-Ar ages, zircon U-Pb ages of individual plutons and intrusives, including data from this study). For the WPA, ages coming from the Tagaung-Myitkyina and Jade Belts are displayed in orange. These compilations are compared with those of the (d) Gangdese Arc, (e) North Lhasa Plutonic Belt, (f) Southern Qiangtang Arc, and (g) Kohistan Arc. Data for the Gangdese Arc, North Lhasa Plutonic Belt, and Southern Qiangtang Arc are from the Tibetan Magmatism Database (Chapman and Kapp, 2017) purged of redundancies; data from the Kohistan Arc are from Jagoutz et al. (2019). Age compilations are available in Supplementary Table 1. Red shades correspond to the two main age populations identified in the Wuntho Ranges.

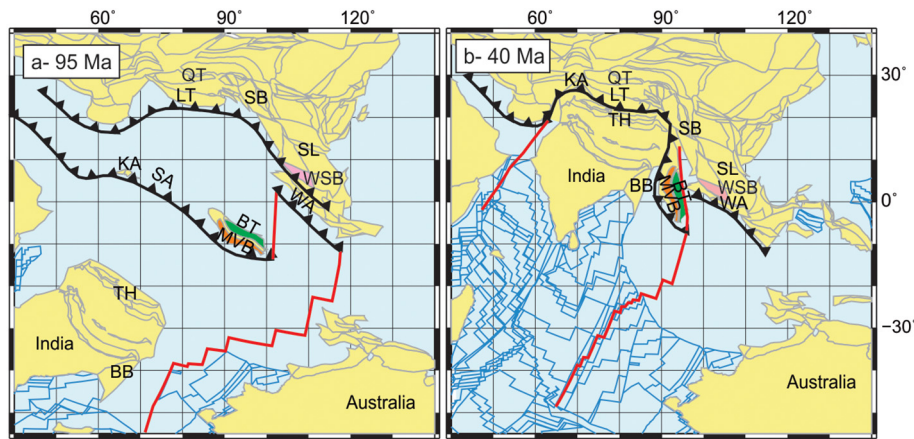


Fig. 10. Proposed scenario for the evolution of western Myanmar at 95 Ma (a) and 40 Ma (b) for Greater Argoland and composite models (models C and D, Table 1). Reconstruction made with GPlates software adapted from Westerweel et al. (2019). BT: Burma Terrane (in green), WSB: West Sumatra Block (in pink) MVB: Mount Victoria Block (in orange), TH: Tethyan Himalayas, BB: Bengal Bay, KA: Kohistan Arc, QT: Qiangtang Terrane, LT: Lhasa Terrane, KA: Kohistan Arc, SA: Spong Arc, SB: Sibumasu, WA: Woyla Arc, SL: Sundaland. Red lines are transform boundaries.

diagnostic, as near-trench arcs share similar depleted signatures world-wide (Chapman et al., 2017).

5.3. Testing the validity of the scenarios for the origin of the Burma Terrane

Our comparison shows that the correlation of magmatic rocks between Myanmar and Tibet proposed to support a Sundaland or a Lhasa origin for the Burma Terrane are unfounded (Models A and B, Table 1). However, we do not reject the possibility that these arcs have been parts of the same subduction systems in the past. The lack of correlation between Myanmar and Tibet could reflect along-strike variations of convergence angle, magma addition rates, and other processes that control arc magmatic tempos along the same subduction margins (Paterson and Ducea, 2015). In particular, the contrasting magmatic histories of the WPA and DSMGB is compatible with the model proposing a Sundaland origin for the Burma Terrane (Model A, Table 1), in which the two arcs are actually part of a single, complex arc developed along the southwestern margin of Sundaland, with periods of advance and retreat (Zhang et al., 2018; Li et al., 2020). Yet, these two models are mainly based on weak magmatic correlations and are therefore less persuasive, particularly since they are contradicted by paleomagnetic data that require the Burma Terrane to be in the southern hemisphere during the Late Cretaceous (Westerweel et al., 2019).

The Greater Argoland and composite models (models C and D), which are compatible with paleomagnetic data, propose different origins for the Burma Terrane but the same Transtethyan nature for the WPA (Fig. 10). Multiple models and arcs have been proposed to explain Transtethyan arc rocks (Jagoutz et al., 2015; Kapp and DeCelles, 2019). Catlos et al. (2019) propose onset of intra-oceanic subduction and suprasubduction spreading that started arc activity at around 130 Ma, compatible with the oldest crystallization ages and the absence of older basement in the Wuntho Ranges and the age of WOB ophiolites. Few crystallization ages are available for comparison with potential candidates for Transtethyan arc rocks, such as the Woyla Arc in Sumatra (Barber et al., 2005; Advokaat et al., 2018) or the Spong Arc in western Tibet (Corfield et al., 2001). The biggest dataset is from the Kohistan Arc (60 ages; Fig. 9g), interpreted to have initially formed as an intra-oceanic arc between around 136 and 120 Ma with continuous magmatic activity from ~120 Ma to 20 Ma (see review in Petterson, 2019; Searle, 2019), though the oldest pluton of the arc is dated at 154 Ma (Jagoutz et al., 2019). Mid-Cretaceous arc building in Kohistan rocks is locally important (Jijal complex: 118–91 Ma, Sapat Complex: 105–99 Ma, Chilas Complex: 86–81 Ma; Petterson, 2019), with some early Palaeogene

volcanism recorded (Bouilhol et al., 2013; Jagoutz et al., 2019). Collision with India is generally proposed between around 64 and 42 Ma (e.g. Catlos et al., 2019; Petterson, 2019). The Kohistan Arc displays the same long-term isotopic trend from depleted toward more enriched values as the WPA, with a more dramatic decrease of ϵNd values and increase of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(t)}$ values after 50 Ma, interpreted as reflecting Kohistan-India collision and onset of Indian crust underthrusting (Bouilhol et al., 2013).

The comparison between Transtethyan and WPA magmatic features and chronology, though based on little data, is thus compatible with the Greater Argoland and composite models (models C and D). They are not yet fully satisfactory. The Greater Argoland model remains inconsistent with the presence of Paleozoic limestones of Cathaysian affinity on the Burma Terrane and a potential correlation with West Sumatra (Barber and Crow, 2009). The composite model could reconcile the Cathaysian affinity on the Burma Terrane with the Gondwanan affinity of the Pane Chaung Formation and Kanpetlet Schist in the Indo-Burman Ranges as part of the postulated Mount Victoria Block (Yao et al., 2017; Morley et al., 2020). The two crustal fragments may have amalgamated during the mid-Cretaceous following the development of the Burma Terrane as an intra-oceanic arc. However, the composite model requires multiple sutures and collision episodes between individual continental fragments for which evidence is elusive. Both models also require a collision and reunification of the Burma Terrane with Sibumasu/Sundaland sometime after 100 Ma, the timing of which remains unconstrained. Late Cretaceous to Eocene (90–40 Ma) plutons of the DSMGB have been interpreted as subduction-related (Zhang et al., 2018; Gardiner et al., 2017), and metamorphism and deformation along the DSMGB and Sibumasu margin have been proposed to reflect collision and underthrusting of continental crust below Sibumasu since at least 45 Ma (Sautter et al., 2019; Searle et al., 2020). Paleomagnetic constraints (Westerweel et al., 2019) show low latitudes during the Eocene, such that a possible BT-Sibumasu collision at 45 Ma may have occurred along the eastern Andaman Sea. It could have reactivated subduction below the WPA, resulting in the magmatic flare-up at 42–36 Ma, with the more recent magmatic events becoming rarer due to the oblique nature of subduction. Yet, this explanation raises issues about the evolution of the Sibumasu margin in the eastern Andaman Sea area, which experienced extension rather than shortening during that time interval (Morley and Alvey, 2015). Our apatite fission-track data show WPA exhumation starting at ~39 Ma, but the seismic data of Zhang et al. (2017a) instead indicate shortening in the late Oligocene (Zhang et al., 2017a), which could alternatively represent the collision of the northern part of the Burma Terrane with Sibumasu. However,

most of the shortening in the neighboring Central Myanmar Basins is associated with Late Miocene–Plio–Pleistocene deformation (Pivnik et al., 1998; Ridd and Racey, 2015).

6. Conclusion

We show that the WPA in the Wuntho Ranges is characterized by only two magmatic events at 46–32 Ma and ~108–90 Ma, possibly extending to a few million years before 108 Ma due to our inability to precisely date the most mafic parts of the Mawgyi Volcanics. We find no evidence for earlier magmatism or earlier zircon ages in basement units, though Jurassic igneous ages have been reported in other parts of the Burma Terrane. Consistent with previous work (Gardiner et al., 2018; Li et al., 2019, 2020), we show that magmatism is subduction-related for both these events, and is characterized by a depleted Nd and Sr isotopic signature that tends toward more enriched values through time. We explain this isotopic trend either by increased incorporation of Indian-derived sediment of the Bengal Basin into the subduction zone or by increased crustal assimilation due to the long-term thickening of the Burma Terrane crust. Apatite fission-track data and field measurements, together with previous seismic imaging of the WPA (Zhang et al., 2017b) indicate arc exhumation during 39 to 22 Ma, overlapping with the last magmatic event and a subsequent phase of E–W shortening.

By comparing Tibetan and Burmese igneous rock ages, we find no support for a correlation between the Gangdese Arc and the WPA, as argued by models associating the Burma Terrane with Sundaland or the Lhasa Terrane. We show that models proposing an intra-oceanic origin for the WPA are both compatible with the magmatic history of the Wuntho Ranges and supported by paleomagnetic data, though not completely satisfactory. The lack of available structural data to constrain the relationships between the different regions of Myanmar, leaves considerable room for further interpretation regarding the origin of the terrane.

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CRedit authorship contribution statement

Alexis Licht: Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Data curation, Writing - original draft, Supervision. **Zaw Win:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing - review & editing. **Jan Westerweel:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing - review & editing. **Nathan Cogné:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing - review & editing. **Chris Morley:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing - review & editing. **Sarawute Chantrapraserit:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing - review & editing. **Fernando Poblete:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing - review & editing. **Tamas Ugrai:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing - review & editing. **Bruce Nelson:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing - review & editing. **Day Wa Aung:** Supervision, Project administration. **Guillaume Dupont-Nivet:** Writing - review & editing, Supervision, Funding acquisition.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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1 ***Article in preparation***

2 **The Burma Terrane related to India: Evidence from the U-Pb**
3 **zircons in Late Cretaceous-Paleogene sediments from the**
4 **Central Myanmar Basins**

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8 **ABSTRACT**

9 Recent paleomagnetic data from Myanmar demonstrate that the Burma Terrane (BT)
10 underwent an impressive northward translation alongside India in the Cenozoic. Near-
11 equatorial paleolatitudes during the Eocene imply that the Central Myanmar Basins (CMB)
12 were far away from a potential source in Sibumasu. A review of the numerous studies on
13 detrital zircons from the CMB highlights a clear correlation in the distribution of the ages of
14 the pre-Cretaceous zircons from the Late Cretaceous - Paleogene sediments with the one
15 from the Triassic turbidites (Pane Chaung Formation) of the Indo-Burman Ranges and the
16 Triassic sediments from the Tethyan Himalaya. This result demonstrates that the nearby early
17 Late Cretaceous and Cenozoic magmatic arc cannot be the unique source of Paleogene
18 sediments. The large northward motion of the BT likely impeded active subduction below
19 Myanmar during the Paleogene. This is confirmed by the lack of evidence for detrital
20 magnetite in the sediments in agreement with few record of magmatic activity along the
21 WPA. These observations support a paleogeography where the BT is isolated from the
22 Sibumasu block during the Paleogene. Filling of the BT sedimentary basins is clearly
23 controlled by Cenozoic tectonics north of the BT due to the collision of India with the Trans-

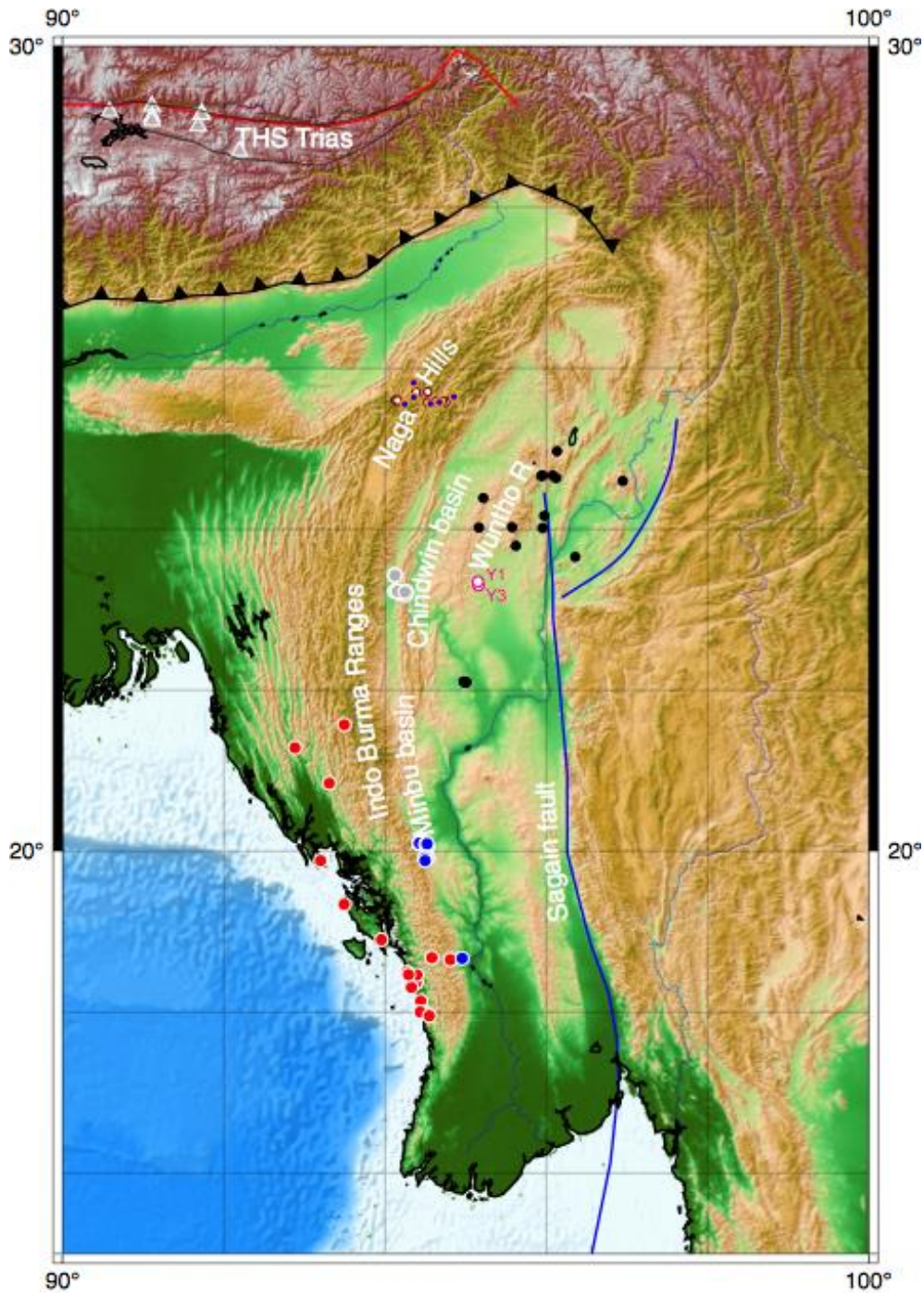
24 Tethyan Arc and then with Asia. We argue that the distribution of the ages of Cenozoic
25 zircons and the little evidence for a tectonically active Cenozoic magmatic arc in Myanmar
26 imply the Gangdese volcanics as the main sources of sediments filling the CMB. There is no
27 conflict between a rapid northward moving BT with such a new paleogeographic model of
28 basin fill in Myanmar.

29 **1. Introduction**

30 Paleomagnetic results have shown that the Burma terrane (BT) has been moving northward
31 alongside India for the last ~40 Ma (Westerweel et al., 2019). However, paleomagnetism
32 cannot bring direct constraints on the longitudinal position of the BT, impeding the definition
33 of the time and conditions of the BT collision with the western margin of Sundaland. Thick
34 sedimentary basins, filled during the Cenozoic, characterize the geology of the BT. These
35 Central Myanmar Basins (CMB) were first considered as the receptacle for the erosion
36 products of the India-Asia collision (Métivier et al., 1999).

37 In an attempt to reconstruct the drainage system over time, a link was proposed between the
38 river traversing the Yarlung Tsangpo Suture Zone and the Irrawaddy River prior to its capture
39 by the Brahmaputra River during the Miocene (Robinson et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2019a).

40 By contrast, more local sources have also been proposed for the filling of the CMB, which
41 are often presented in this context as forearc and back-arc basins of an Andean-type
42 magmatic arc source alongside uplifted parts of eastern Myanmar such as the Mogok
43 Metamorphics and the Shan Plateau as additional sources (Fig. 1; Allen et al., 2008; Licht et
44 al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014; Licht et al., 2016, 2018; Cai et al., 2019; Najman et al., 2020).



45

46 *Figure 1. Map showing the location of the samples with U-Pb ages from detrital zircons in*
 47 *Late Cretaceous to Paleogene sediments from the Chindwin Basin (grey circles), the Minbu*
 48 *Basin (blue circles), the IBR (red circles) and the “arc area” with sample closer to the*
 49 *Wunth-Popa Arc. Y1 and Y3 are the position of the wells with sample studied by Zhang et al.*
 50 *(2017). The triangles in the Tethyan Himalaya correspond to the locations of some of the*
 51 *samples studied in the Triassic Langjiexue Formation. Sampling in the Naga Hills*
 52 *correspond to the Phokphur Formation and Naga Hills metamorphics.*

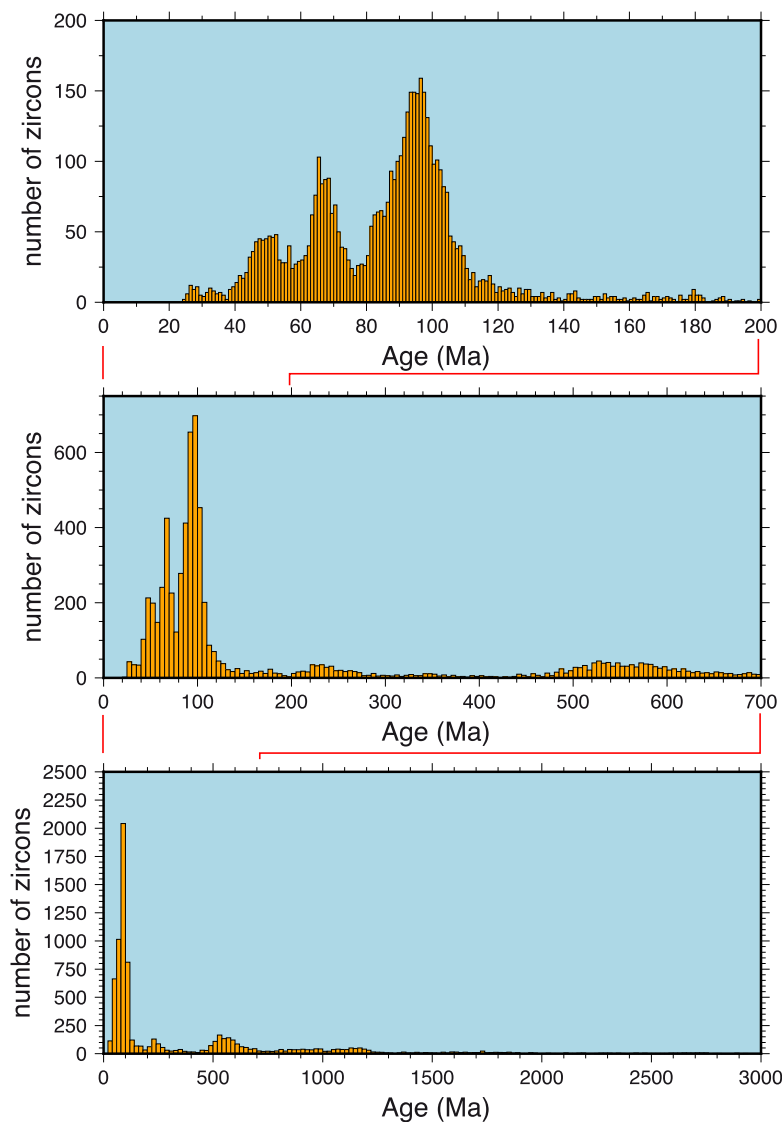
53 However, the late Eocene equatorial position of the BT challenges all previous
54 interpretations made with a BT closer to Sibumasu and the Eastern Himalaya Syntaxis at that
55 time.

56 Our main objective is to propose a challenging discussion with respect to previous
57 interpretations and a new source to sink model for the thick CMB that is compatible with a
58 northward moving BT. The regional sedimentary record can be used to test the validity of the
59 large northward motion and proposed new paleogeography.

60 The location of the source is indeed the main constraint on the longitudinal position of the
61 BT, as well as the timing and location of its collision with Sundaland. A western position of
62 the BT closer to India would imply an almost inactive subduction below the BT during the
63 Paleogene as it seems difficult to move a plunging slab in the asthenosphere over large
64 distances. Hence, the Myanmar arc (Wuntho-Popa Arc, WPA) as a main source of sediments
65 during the Paleogene is also questionable. If the BT accreted to Sumatra in the Eocene, it
66 would imply almost full partitioning (Beck, 1991) of the motion between India and
67 Sundaland with the sedimentary basins of the BT recording extreme margin-parallel
68 displacement of arc and forearc slivers. An improved knowledge of the paleogeography will
69 also help understand the early displacements of the Sagaing Fault, which is the most active
70 fault in Asia (Fig. 1; Socquet et al., 2006; Morley and Arboit, 2019).

71 During the last decade, the CMB have been intensively studied (Allen et al., 2008; Licht et
72 al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014; Robinson et al., 2014; Kyaw Linn Oo et al., 2015; Licht et al.,
73 2016, 2018; Zhang et al., 2019a; Cai et al., 2019; Najman et al., 2020; Arboit et al., 2020),
74 providing a large number of ages from the detrital zircons within the sediments filling the
75 CMB. We have compiled all the published data on the CMB and Indo-Burman Ranges (IBR).
76 Most of the data come from the Chindwin and Minbu Basins forming the western trough of
77 the CMB. Despite a possible bias in the sampling, for example due to spatial or temporal

78 distribution and oversampling of the same zircons family such sedimentary layers rich in tuff,
79 the large total number of studied zircons may still provide some clues on the source of the
80 sediments.
81 The number of studied zircons per individual sample is usually low (~100), and most studies
82 have focused their attention on the largest peaks corresponding to the early Late Cretaceous
83 and Cenozoic period.



84

85 *Figure 2. Bottom) distribution of all zircons in the Late Cretaceous to Paleogene sediments.*
86 *A prominent peak is observed for the late Mesozoic and Cenozoic period. This peak is usually*
87 *the one attracting most of the attention and the data are presented either on an intermediate*
88 *time scale (middle plot) or only focused on the main peak (upper plot).*

89

90 However, there are a large number of pre-Cretaceous zircons in several samples and their
91 distribution has not been studied. On average 40% of the zircons have pre-Cretaceous ages
92 (Fig. 2). To this end, we will discuss the information contained in these old zircons after
93 stacking multiple samples from several studies. We also reinterpret the source of the youngest
94 zircons and indicate that a Gangdese Arc source in the Himalayan collision zone is more
95 likely than a local source related to the WPA.

96

97 **2. Geology of Myanmar**

98 The geology of Myanmar is usually defined by several longitudinal belts. The present-day
99 active Sagaing Fault is a ~N-S trending dextral strike-slip fault separating the BT to its west
100 and Sibumasu to its east. The metamorphic Mogok-Mandalay-Mergui Belt (MMMB) and the
101 Shan scarp form the western border of Sibumasu. Zircons from both the MMMB and the Tin
102 Belt to the south have Cenozoic magmatism with well-defined negative $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values
103 (Gardiner et al., 2017). The IBR mark the western border of the BT. The basement of the IBR
104 is made of the Triassic Kanpetlet schists and the Pane Chaung Triassic turbidites, which
105 possibly constitute the Mount Victoria Block accreted to the BT. A longitudinal belt of
106 ophiolitic material called the Western Belt Ophiolite limits the IBR and the CMB. Several
107 sub-basins comprise the CMB, divided into forearc and back-arc basins separated by a central
108 longitudinal magmatic arc (WPA). The Chindwin and Minbu/Salin Basins are respectively
109 the northern and southern sub-basins of the forearc, while the Shwebo basin is the north-
110 eastern basin within the back-arc.

111 The WPA is the magmatic arc of the BT delineating these basins, and is believed to have
112 formed as part of a Trans-Tethyan subduction system (Westerweel et al., 2019). Magmatic
113 activity along the WPA is usually defined by a main phase during a short period around 100
114 Ma that is well-established by I-type intrusive rocks in the Wuntho Ranges (northern WPA)
115 and in the Monywa area (central WPA), followed by subordinate phases during the Cenozoic

116 (Crow and Khin Zaw, 2017; Mitchell, 2018; Westerweel et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020).
117 However, Cenozoic ages of the detrital zircons in the Paleogene sediments are often used as
118 evidence for the subordinate stage of magmatic activity (Fig. 2), while direct evidence for
119 volcanic activity is scarce. Drill cores close to the arc (Zhang et al., 2017) recovered mid and
120 late Cretaceous granites as bedrocks below a thick Paleogene sedimentary cover. Paleocene
121 tuffs near Ngape on the western side of the Minbu Basin (Cai et al., 2019) and one trachy-
122 basalt near Salingy (Zhang et al., 2017) confirm some volcanic activity at ~69-65 Ma. The
123 late Eocene Shangalon small-size porphyry copper deposit of ~42-36 Ma and associated
124 volcanics within the Wuntho Ranges are the only evidence for magmatic activity during the
125 Eocene with two dated late Eocene tuff layers within the basins (Khin Zaw et al., 2014; Licht
126 et al., 2018) possibly related to the Shangalon magmatic event. Finally, an Oligocene rhyolite
127 is described near Monywa, while middle Miocene (~16-13 Ma) and Quaternary volcanics are
128 found near Monywa and Mount Popa (central WPA). A recent study on detrital zircons in
129 sands from streams draining the Wuntho Ranges confirm the lack of a Paleogene source of
130 volcanism, with the exception of the Shangalon magmatic suite of limited volume and age
131 (Licht et al., 2020).

132 There is almost no information about the basement underlying the CMB and the WPA. The
133 Sagaing Fault and the Shan scarp border of Sibumasu to the east separate two very different
134 crusts supporting the hypothesis that the BT is a terrane with no common features with
135 Sibumasu. Sibumasu has a hot and weak crust with high modern geothermal gradient
136 (Morley, 2009), while the BT is a low relief cold terrane with thick subsiding sedimentary
137 basins.

138 As a result, The pieces of evidence indicating either Gondwanan, Sibumasu or Cathaysian
139 origins (Barber and Crow, 2009; Metcalfe, 2013; Ueno et al., 2016; Sevastjanova et al.,
140 2016a; Yao et al., 2017) for the BT are contradictory. The Triassic Kanpetlet schist at the

141 core of the IBR and its associated Triassic turbidites of the Pane Chaung Formation
142 constituting the Mount Victoria Block provide the best piece of evidence for a Gondwanan
143 origin. The Pane Chaung Formation is now clearly correlated to the Langjiexue Formation of
144 the NE Tethyan Himalaya (Cai et al., 2016; Yao et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2020) contradicting
145 preliminary evidence for a correlation to Sibumasu (Sevastjanova et al., 2016b). The Mount
146 Victoria Block can instead be seen as a Gondwanan crustal fragment that was incorporated
147 along the Trans-Tethyan subduction system. Such Gondwanan crustal fragments have been
148 referred to as the ‘Greater Argoland’ archipelago (Argoland specifically referring to rocks of
149 Gondwanan affinity in East Java and Sulawesi; Hall et al., 2009; Sikumbang, 1990; Wakita et
150 al., 1998), which would have rifted at ~155 Ma from NW Australia (Seton et al., 2012; Hall,
151 2012; I’Anson et al., 2019; Morley et al., 2020). The Greater Argoland origin would mean
152 that sporadic Cathaysian fragments along the Sagaing Fault were not part of the BT at first,
153 but are displaced slices of Sundaland (Metcalf, 2017).

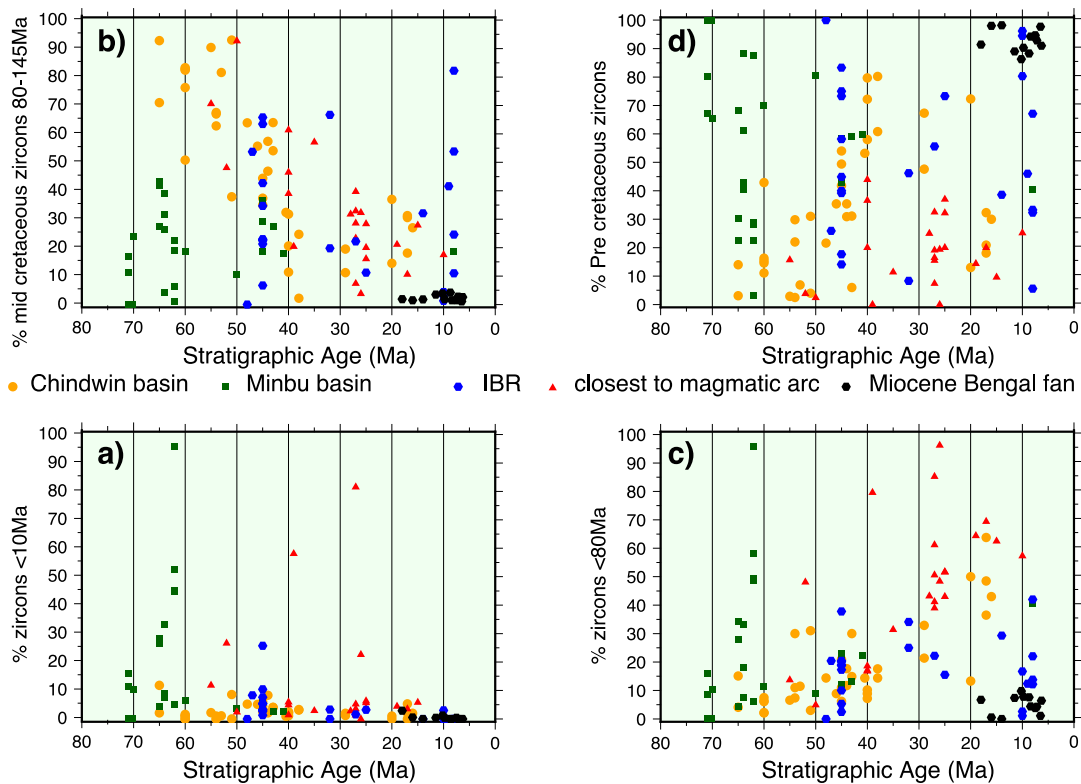
154 Both the Greater Argoland and composite origins for the BT can explain the potential
155 collision of the Gondwana-derived Mount Victoria Block with the BT. This collision should
156 have occurred by the mid-Cretaceous (Mitchell, 2017; Morley et al., 2020), as it has been
157 shown that the basal conglomerates of the uppermost Cretaceous Kabaw Formation are
158 mainly derived from the Pane Chaung Formation (Cai et al. 2019).

159

160 **3. The zircon record**

161 A number of studies are now providing zircons ages from a large amount of samples of
162 various ages within the Myanmar sedimentary deposits. We have analysed the zircon record
163 according to the estimated stratigraphic age and its geographical location (Chindwin Basin,
164 Minbu Basin, WPA, and Paleogene deposits of the IBR).

165 The number of zircons with ages younger than 100Ma is so large that the pre-Cretaceous
 166 zircons record was almost not taken into account in most previous studies, who focussed
 167 more trying to determine the Maximum depositional age (MDA) of the sediments instead of
 168 determination of the source. At the sample level with usually only ~100 ages available, the
 169 prominent peak in the time range 0-100 Ma completely blurred out the distribution of the old
 170 zircons.



171

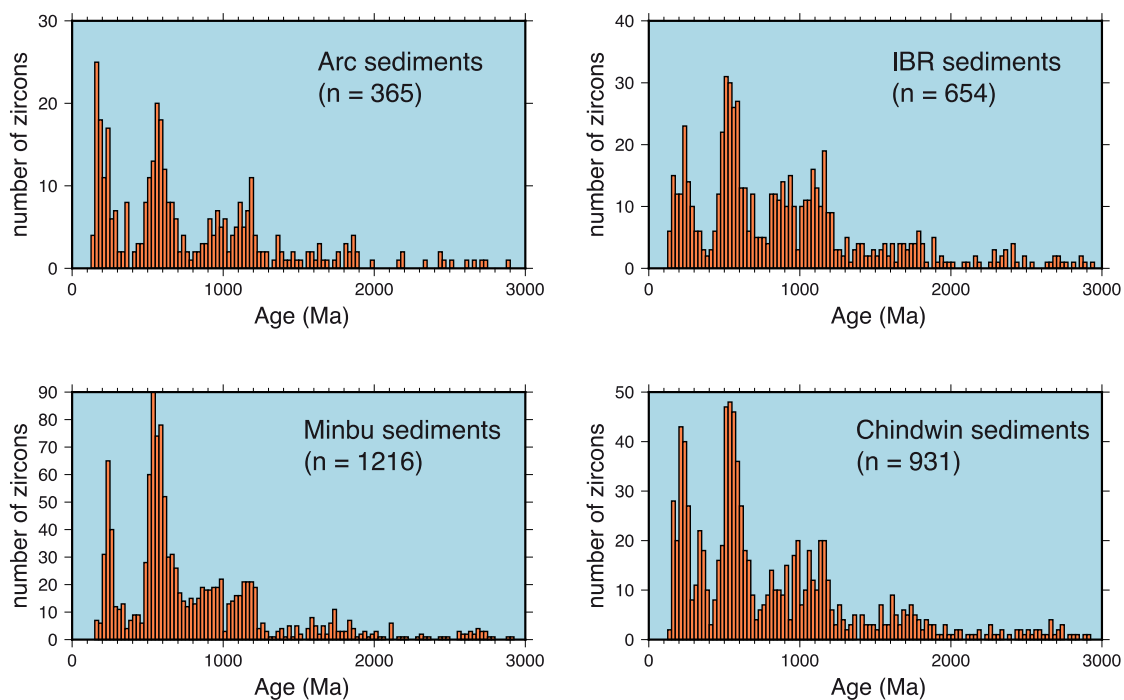
172 *Figure 3. Plot of the percentage of zircon ages in different window where each point*
 173 *represents a sample with 80 to 100 dated zircons. a) % of zircons with ages within a 10Myr*
 174 *window below the estimated age stratigraphic age with respect to all detrital zircon ages*
 175 *within a sample. b) % of zircons with late K to Cenozoic ages; % of zircons corresponding to*
 176 *the main Cretaceous magmatic peak; d) % of pre-Cretaceous zircon ages per studied*
 177 *samples. Data from the Miocene Bengal sediments are shown for comparison.*

178

179 There are almost no Late Jurassic or Early Cretaceous zircons in the sediments from the
 180 CMB and there is a clear minimum in the distribution of ages around 80 Ma (Fig. 2). We thus

181 decided to separate the distribution into three main groups, one for the pre-Cretaceous record,
182 the second one for the mid-Cretaceous (145-80 Ma), and the third one for zircons younger
183 than 80 Ma. The stratigraphic age is in most cases quite well-defined for the CMB by
184 combining the stratigraphy in the field and the MDA. For the Eocene deposits of the IBR, the
185 stratigraphy is less well-constrained and it is therefore often difficult to assess a precise age
186 for the Paleogene sediments (e.g. Mitchell, 2017; Morley et al., 2020). Therefore, an age of
187 50 Ma was arbitrarily set for these samples.

188 The relative percentages of the three age populations are shown in figure 3 for each sample. It
189 is obvious that the content in old zircons is far from negligible and often larger than the mid-
190 Cretaceous percentage. The percentage of zircons ages in a 10 Ma window below the
191 depositional age is also very low, except for the Late Cretaceous – Paleocene sediments of
192 the Minbu Basin where there is evidence for a more active volcanic activity at the time of
193 deposition of the sediments. Based on the large percentage of old zircons, the data overall
194 indicates that the filling of the CMB is not related to the erosion of an active volcanic arc but
195 rather to the erosion of a volcanic/plutonic basement.

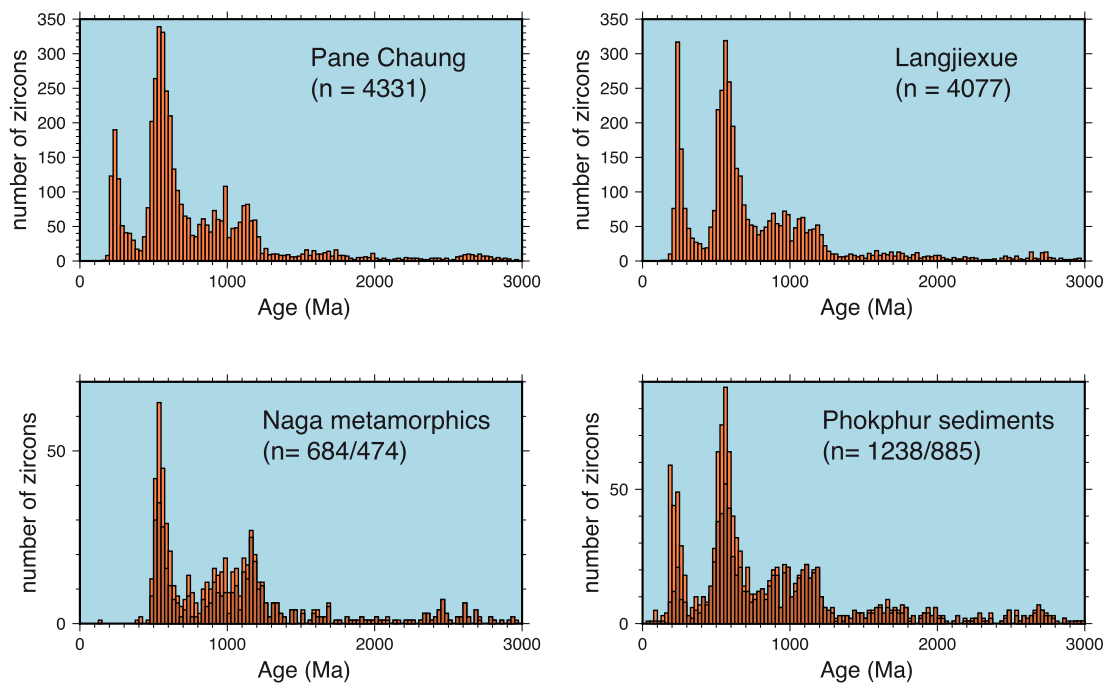


197 *Figure 4. Distribution of pre-Cretaceous zircon ages in Late Cretaceous to Paleogene*
198 *samples for the four geographic areas.*
199

200 **3.1. The pre-Cretaceous zircon record**

201 The presence of Cenozoic zircons with negative $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values isotopic values clearly
202 indicates a source of sediments from the India-Asia collision zone and the MMB in
203 Neogene sediments. Apatite U-Pb ages and apatite fission track data in the lower Miocene
204 Letkat Formation clearly demonstrate high exhumation in the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis in
205 the early Miocene (Westerweel et al. 2020). For this reason, we will only consider samples in
206 Late Cretaceous to Paleogene sediments, and only the location of these samples are shown in
207 figure 1.

208 Despite some variations, likely due to insufficient sampling in certain areas such as along the
209 WPA, the pre-Cretaceous distributions of ages share a similar pattern in the four studied areas
210 (Fig. 4).



212 *Figure 5. Distribution of zircon ages from Triassic Formation Pane Chaung and Langjiexue,*
213 *the Naga metamorphics as well as the Eocene Phokphur sediments from the Naga Hills. The*
214 *discordant ages are also shown for the Naga Hills data.*

215

216 As already pointed out by Cai et al. (2019) in the Minbu Basin, the distribution of the old

217 zircons is similar to the one found in the nearby Triassic rocks of the IBR. The four samples

218 in the Kabaw formation indeed only contain pre-Cretaceous zircons. In addition, we

219 compared the age distributions of the Pane Chaung Triassic turbidites, the Langjiexue

220 Triassic rocks from the NE Tethyan Himalaya, as well as the Phokphur Eocene rocks and the

221 Naga Hills metamorphics from the Naga Hills in the northern IBR (Aitchison et al., 2019)

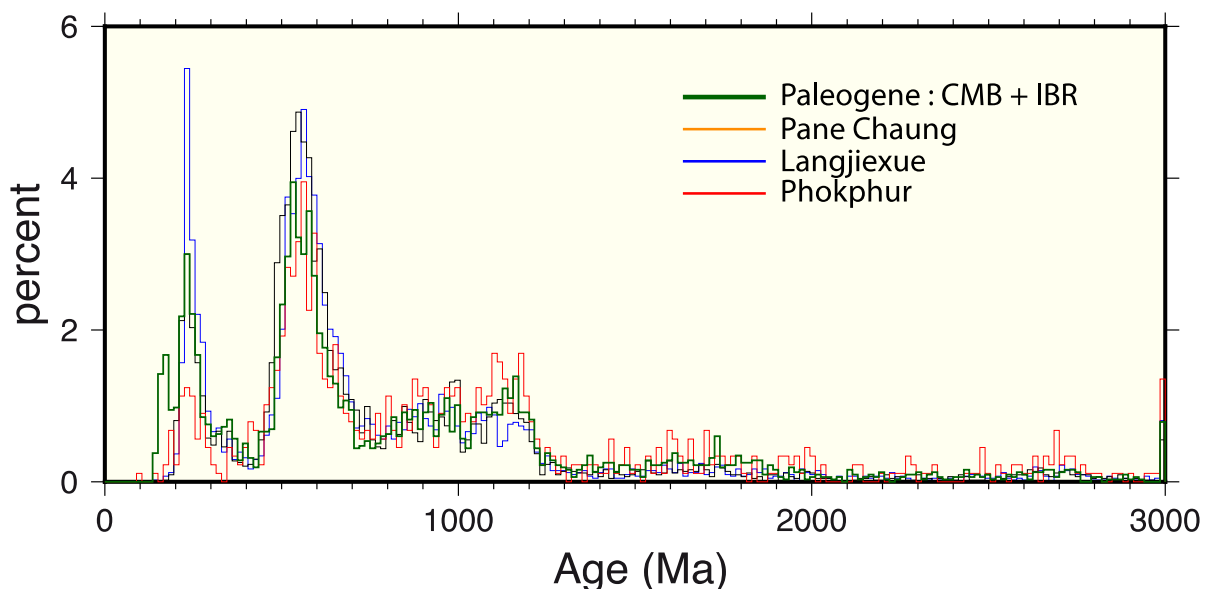
222 (Fig. 5). The Naga Hills metamorphics do not have Triassic zircons but sediments from the

223 Eocene Phokphur Formation contain Triassic zircons. There is a large number of discordant

224 ages in the Phokphur Formation, and these ages do not have a random distribution. The

225 whole dataset including discordant ages has an even more striking similar distribution to the

226 Pane Chaung Formation (Fig. 5).



227

228 *Figure 6. Normalized distribution of ages. The Phokphur is in the Naga Hills area.*

229

230 The data from the four geographic groups (Minbu, Chindwin, Arc, IBR) shown in figure 5
231 were then stacked and compared after normalization by the number of zircon ages with the
232 three other groups in figure 6 (Pane Chaung Formation, Langjiexue Formation and Naga hills
233 Phokphur Eocene sediments). We do not need a sophisticated statistical analysis to recognize
234 an obvious correlation between these units.

235 This correlation implies that most of the pre-Cretaceous zircons within the basin likely come
236 from recycling of the Triassic rocks found in the IBR and Naga Hills as well as possibly from
237 the NE Tethyan Himalaya. Moreover, it is important to note that rutile ages in the range 500-
238 600 Ma are also a common feature of these units (Zhang et al., 2019a; Bracciali, 2019;
239 Najman et al., 2020; Arboit et al., 2020). In Myanmar, the IBR is supposed to be covered by
240 deep-marine sediments (Gough et al., 2019; Najman et al., 2020) and thus local sources from
241 the western IBR are not expected. The Greater Burma region north of the Naga Hills could be
242 the main location for such Triassic sources (Westerweel et al., 2020).

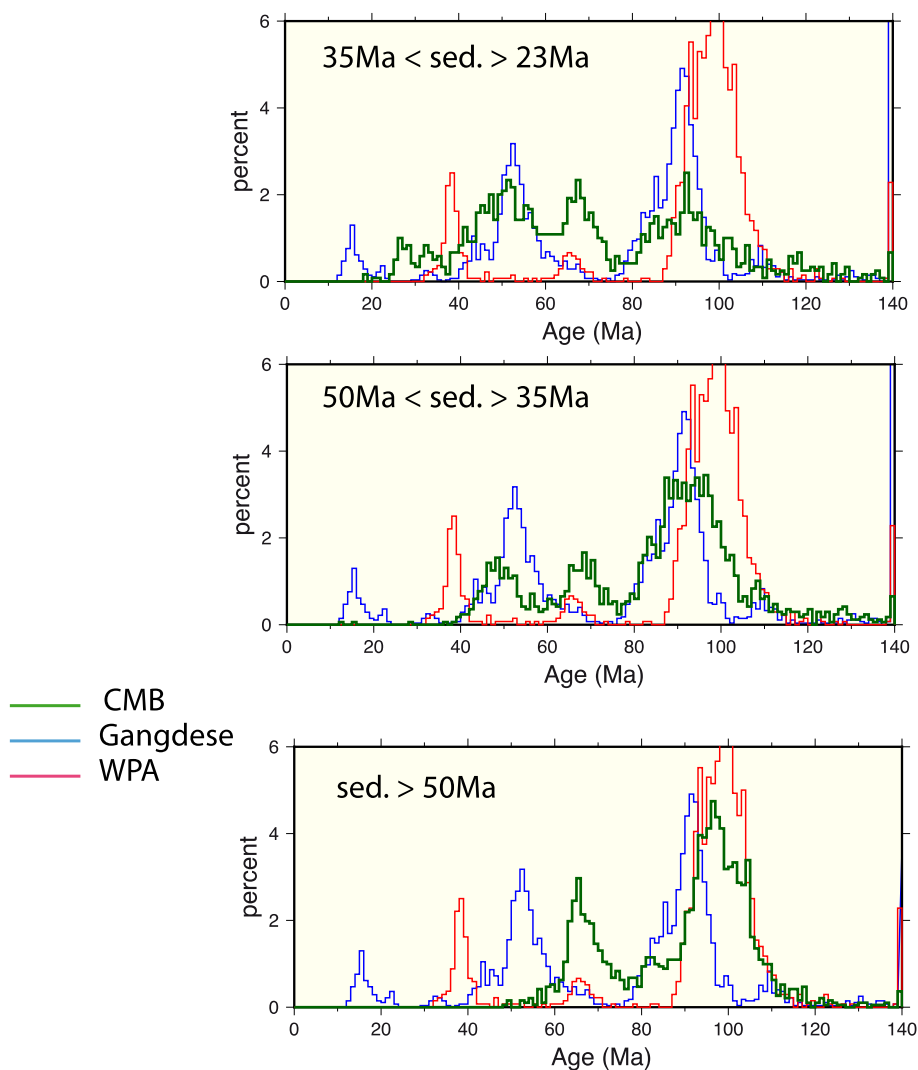
243 **3.2. The mid-Cretaceous and Cenozoic record**

244 The evidence from a sediment source located to the west or the north-west of the CMB
245 questions the source of the Cretaceous to Cenozoic zircons coming from the nearby WPA
246 located to the east, especially since samples from the Paleogene basins close to the arc also
247 received sediments from the same old source. Indeed some of these samples close to the arc
248 may not have many pre-Cretaceous zircons but contain the typical old rutiles (Zhang et al.,
249 2017).

250 The $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ isotopic signatures from the Paleogene sediments show zircons coming from
251 juvenile rock sources, obviously contradicting that magmatic rocks from the Tin Belt and
252 Sibumasu with negative $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values (Gardiner, 2018) were sedimentary sources at that
253 time.

254 The prominent peak in Cretaceous ages led most authors (Wang et al., 2014; Licht et al.,
 255 2018, Cai et al., 2019) to suggest that the proximal WPA at the eastern edge of the Chindwin
 256 Basin (Zhang et al., 2017) was a dominant source for sediments in the Chindwin Basin until
 257 at least the late Eocene. However, no one has really tried to evaluate whether this arc, whose
 258 currently exposed surface area is very small (~5,000 km²), could really be a significant source
 259 in volume. We also know that active volcanism is rather sporadic as seen by the number of
 260 dated Cenozoic magmatic bodies (Crow and Khin Zaw, 2017) or the low percentage of
 261 zircons with ages in a 10 Ma window below the stratigraphic age (Fig. 3).

262 We have analysed the record of the detrital zircons according to three main time intervals of
 263 sedimentary deposition (Fig. 7).



265 *Figure 7. Comparison of the distribution of ages from the detrital zircons according to the*
266 *stratigraphic ages of three groups of samples. The WPA are data from detrital zircons in*
267 *sands from the Wuntho Ranges with additional data from tuffs in Late Cretaceous sediments*
268 *from Minbu. The Gangdese contain a compilation of ages from Zhang et al. as well as a*
269 *detrital record from the Xigaze basin .*

270

271 The first group correspond to samples with stratigraphic ages older than 50 Ma; the second
272 group corresponds mainly to sediments deposited during the Eocene, and the third group to
273 sediments deposited mainly during the Oligocene. Samples from the first group correspond to
274 a time period when the BT is located far from the southern Asia margin (Westerweel et al.,
275 2019). In the Eocene group, we will try to recognize a connection to the India-Asia collision
276 zone, while during the Oligocene it is even more likely that the BT was receiving detritus
277 from the northern collision zone.

278 We compare the detrital record in sediments to a newly established record in sands from
279 streams draining the Wuntho Ranges, which is the main massif representative of the plutonic
280 activity in the WPA (Licht et al., 2020). To compare our dataset with the Gangdese Arc in the
281 collision zone, we used a compilation of ages made by Zhang et al. (2019) completed by a
282 record of detrital zircons in the Upper Cretaceous sediments of the Xigaze basin (Orme et al.,
283 2015).

284 The Upper Cretaceous to Paleocene sediments of both the Chindwin and Minbu Basin have
285 Cretaceous zircons with ages in the same time interval found in the Wuntho Ranges (Fig. 7).
286 Samples of the Upper Cretaceous to Paleocene sediments of the Minbu Basin also contain a
287 significant fraction of zircons with ages in the ~60-70 Ma range, while sedimentary samples
288 from the same age range in the Chindwin Basin have mainly a mid-Cretaceous signature. The
289 presence of tuff layers in the Paunggyi Formation near Ngape (Cai et al., 2019) provide
290 additional evidence for magmatic activity in the Minbu Basin at that time. Finally, samples

291 from the Minbu Basin have a larger fraction of pre-Cretaceous zircons in contrast to those of
292 the Chindwin Basin (Figs. 3 and 7).

293 In Eocene samples, the mid-Cretaceous population represents younger zircons than observed
294 in Wuntho Ranges (Fig. 7). Furthermore, there is an input of Eocene zircons not directly
295 identified in the Wuntho Ranges. During the Oligocene, the trend as previously observed in
296 Eocene sediments is further enhanced with an increase in the relative content of Cenozoic
297 zircons compared to Cretaceous zircons. The distribution of ages of detrital zircons in
298 Oligocene sediments clearly supports evidence for a significant contribution from the
299 Gangdese Arc area (Fig. 7). As a similar trend is already observed in Eocene sediments, it is
300 possible to assert that a Gangdese source is also very likely for sediments deposited during
301 the Eocene. It should be noted that positive $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ values observed in the Paleogene
302 sediments permit to reject eastern sources (e.g. Sibumasu), but that both the Gangdese Arc
303 and the WPA have juvenile magmas.

304

305 **3.3. Geology of the WPA.**

306 From the distribution of the Cenozoic zircons (Fig. 7), it appears that a source in the
307 Gangdese Arc cannot be discarded. The fundamental question then becomes: Is the
308 hypothesis of the WPA as a potential source for sediments filling the CMB supported by
309 available geological data in Myanmar?

310 The WPA is currently largely covered by Neogene sediments and this situation has been used
311 to speculate a large contribution of that arc to sediments filling the basins during the
312 Paleogene. However, the geology of the WPA is now better known, especially since the
313 publication of seismic lines across the arc south of the Wuntho Ranges (Zhang et al., 2017).
314 Seismic sections across and along the axis of the WPA indicate that large parts of the WPA

315 were buried by Eocene sediments (Li et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2017). Shallow marine
316 sediments were recovered in the drill cores and plutonic rocks form the basement of the
317 sedimentary sequence. The recovery of the mid-Cretaceous plutonic rocks in these wells
318 suggests that the Cretaceous magmatic arc was already significantly eroded by the end of the
319 Cretaceous to permit the observation of these plutonic rocks immediately below the shallow
320 marine sediments covering it. The Cretaceous WPA batholith was likely emplaced in the
321 upper crust as suggested by $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ ages on biotites and paleomagnetic data showing no
322 remagnetization (Westerweel et al., 2019). The 30 Ma period following batholith
323 emplacement was likely sufficiently long to allow a significant erosion of the arc, akin to
324 observations from the Andes where the mid-Cretaceous arc (coastal batholith) was
325 significantly eroded during the Late Cretaceous (Parada et al., 2005).

326 Paleocene and Eocene sediments are recognized in the wells defined by MDA from detrital
327 zircons. The seismic reflectors corresponding to these Paleogene sequences are roughly
328 parallel, suggesting that sediments were deposited on flat areas with very little tectonic
329 disturbance at that time. Within the Wuntho Ranges, the early Eocene Ketpanda formation
330 was also deposited at sea level (Arboit et al., 2020). The low relief of the WPA and large
331 subsidence of significant parts of the WPA demonstrate that there was no active erosion
332 during the Eocene in the central part of the WPA. The main unconformity in the seismic
333 sections is of late Oligocene age (Zhang et al., 2017). This is also supported by the apatite
334 fission track data in the plutonic rock below the sediment sequence in one of the drill cores
335 (Li et al., 2013), which show late Oligocene cooling associated to the tectonic event seen in
336 the seismic lines. This late Oligocene tectonic uplift event marks the end of significant
337 subsidence during the Eocene, as the apatite fission track data suggest significant burial to
338 reach the reset temperature of apatite (i.e. the plutonic rock was obviously cold before the
339 deposition of the overlying sediments). The present-day geothermal gradient is very low

340 (20°/km, (Li et al., 2013), but the uncertainty in the past geothermal gradient in the area
341 precludes further estimation of the thickness of the Paleogene sedimentary sequence covering
342 the arc and the amount of late Eocene eroded material. Yet, the late Oligocene unconformity
343 on the seismic lines suggests erosion of several hundreds of meters of late Eocene sediments.
344 This sequence of events is also reported in the western part of the Chindwin Basin, alongside
345 evidence for reworking of sediments (Westerweel et al., 2020)

346 In the Chindwin Basin, high sedimentation rate has been suggested from MDA on zircons
347 (Licht et al., 2018) and magnetostratigraphy in the upper Eocene Yaw formation (Westerweel
348 et al., 2020). The available published MDA on samples in the underlying middle Eocene
349 (~45-39 Ma) Poundang Formation show that this formation is possibly up to ~5 km thick
350 with even higher sedimentation rates than the Yaw Formation. The magnetic properties of the
351 sediments are also in contradiction with an active erosion of a nearby magmatic arc. With the
352 exception of the lower Miocene Letkat Formation that contains large detrital magnetite
353 grains, most of the studied samples have their magnetic susceptibility controlled by
354 paramagnetic phases such as clay minerals (Westerweel et al., 2020).

355 For these reasons, a sediment source with active tectonism and erosion during the middle to
356 late Eocene is required, and such a source is not observed along the WPA. Moreover, the
357 only documented Eocene volcanism in the WPA is from the ~40 Ma U-Pb ages from
358 Shangalon magmatic suite in the Wuntho Ranges directly east of the Chindwin Basin (Barley
359 & Zaw, 2009; Gardiner et al., 2015), and this volcanism is almost not represented in the
360 basins except possibly by a few thin volcanic tuffs (Khin Zaw et al., 2014; Licht et al., 2018).

361 **4. Discussion**

362 We concur with Guo et al. (2020) that the use of single-mineral data in the calculation of
363 sediment budgets and inferences on erosion patterns is a complex and possibly impossible

364 task, unless the composition of the bulk sediment together with a spectrum of different
365 mineral groups are taken into account. We also know that most terranes from southern Asia
366 originally drifted from Gondwana, and these terranes share many features with the detrital
367 zircons from the CMB (Zhang et al., 2019b). However, the striking similarities in the relative
368 proportions of the various characteristic zircon sources from Gondwana in the different
369 records shown in figure 6 is best explained by a simple recycling of the Triassic sediments
370 either from the northern IBR or the Langjiexue Formation. Even the Naga Hills
371 metamorphics have a similar distribution except the lack of Permo-Triassic ages. Therefore,
372 the available data strongly reinforces a link between the BT and potential sources to the
373 north-west, and permit to discard a source in Sundaland. Most of the previous geodynamic
374 models did place the BT in the active Sundaland margin and often in the collision zone
375 between India and Asia. However, sedimentary basins show marine depositional
376 environments, and do not record strong collisional tectonics within the basins during the
377 Paleogene. In our most recent plate reconstructions (Westerweel et al. 2020; in preparation),
378 the BT is located on the eastern side of India and is effectively protected from collision until
379 the end of the Oligocene. These observations clearly strengthen the link between the BT and
380 the Indian Plate.

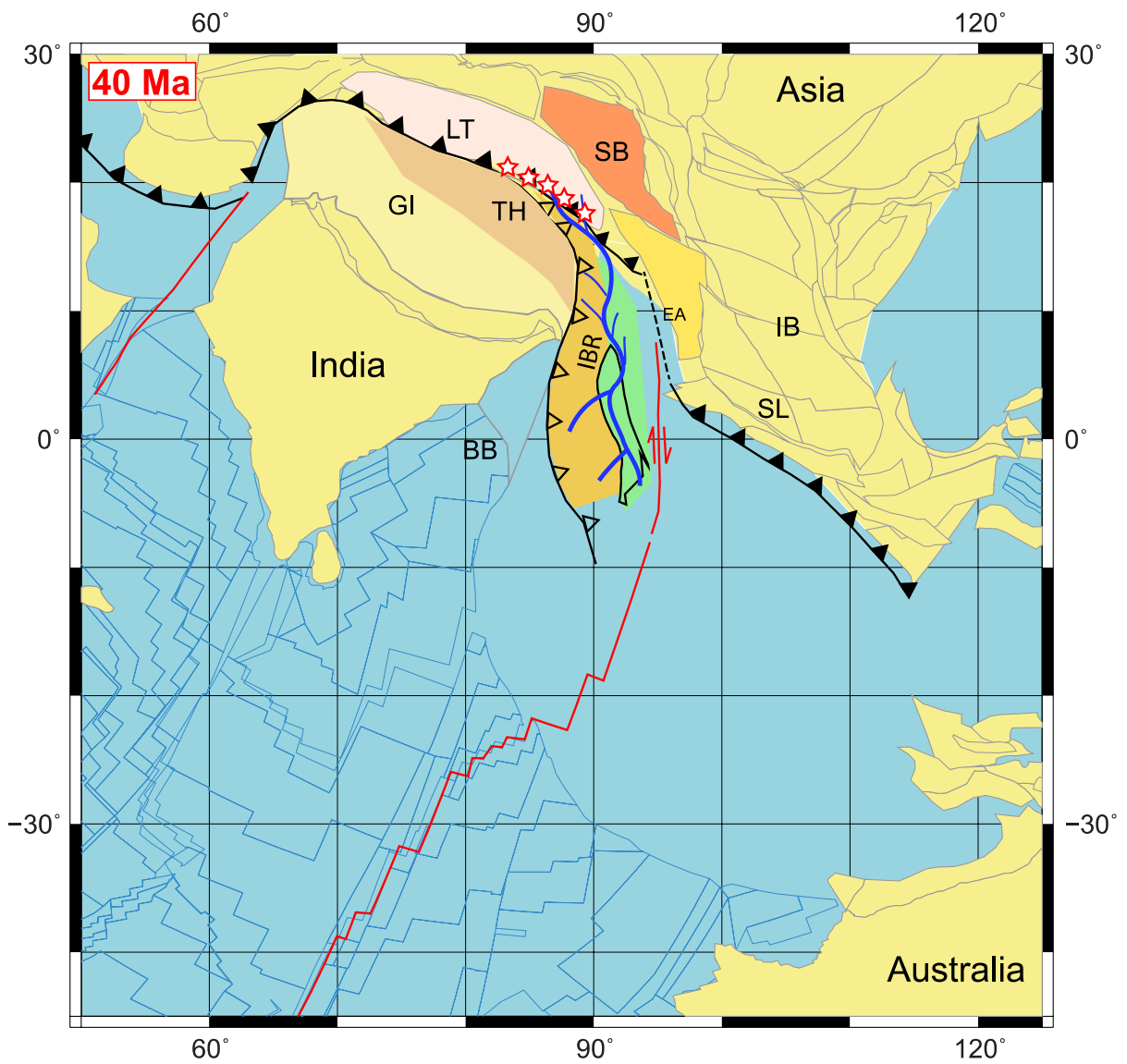
381 The exact location of the main source for the old pre-Cretaceous zircons is uncertain, as the
382 northern IBR may have contributed to the source of zircons with the same signature than the
383 Triassic rocks of the Pane Chaung and Langjiexue Formations. In Myanmar, the IBR directly
384 west of the CMB is supposed to be only sporadically uplifted during the Paleogene, as
385 evidenced by deep sea turbidites with similar provenance as the CMB covering large parts of
386 the IBR (Mitchell, 2017; Najman et al., 2019). Hence, it is unlikely that the oldest pre-
387 Cretaceous grains were sourced only locally from the IBR west of the CMB. There is plenty
388 of evidence that uplift was more consequent in the northernmost part of the BT in the Naga

389 Hills area and possibly in the region of the Jade belt, where poorly understood basement
390 rocks crop out extensively (e.g. Aitchison et al., 2019; Mitchell, 2017; Morley et al., 2020).
391 As discussed in Westerweel et al., (2020), the Greater Burma region, the northern extension
392 of the BT now underthrust below Asia, may also be a major area with potential sources.
393 The Eocene Phokphur sediments have mainly pre-Cretaceous zircons, which Aitchison et al.
394 (2019) contribute to the Naga Hills metamorphics, but these authors do not explain the origin
395 of the Triassic zircons in the Phokphur Formation that are not found in the Naga Hills
396 metamorphics. We suggest a possible mixed source between the Triassic Pane Chaung
397 Formation and the Naga Hills metamorphics, but so far the Triassic Pane Chaung Formation
398 is not described in northern Myanmar or the Naga Hills.

399 Moreover, the present surface of the Wuntho Ranges is about 5% of the surface of the
400 sedimentary basins west of the WPA, comprised mainly of the Chindwin and Minbu Basins.
401 As discussed before, evidence for active erosion and active volcanism is low, ruling out the
402 WPA as a main sedimentary source for these basins. It is difficult to estimate the volume of
403 the Paleogene sediments deposited above and west of the IBR. If the reset of the Zircon
404 helium thermochronometer in the Paleogene sediments from the IBR (Najman et al., 2020) is
405 due to burial, that would add an additional large volume of sediments with the same sediment
406 sources than those of the Central basin.

407 In Late Cretaceous to Paleocene sedimentary samples, the mid-Cretaceous zircons may come
408 from direct erosion from the WPA, but a possible recycling of Cretaceous sediments
409 deposited during the erosion of the WPA following its emplacement should be further
410 investigated. Indeed, the bedrock of Paleocene sediments covering the arc is mainly intrusive
411 rocks as discussed before, suggesting previous erosion of the volcanic rocks of the WPA.

412 From the early Eocene to Oligocene, sediments must have a source from the Gangdese Arc
413 area in the collision zone to the north to provide the Cenozoic detritus. Paleocene zircons may
414 come from the Trans-Tethyan Arc entering the collision zone, but a Gangdese contribution
415 could also be possible.



416
417 *Figure 8. Reconstruction at 40 Ma modified from Westerweel et al. (2020). Abbreviations:*
418 *GI: Greater India; TH= Tethyan Himalaya Triassic rocks, notably the Langjiexue block in*
419 *the north-east; LT: Lhasa terrane; SB: Sibumasu block (presently eastern Myanmar).*
420

421 Our paleogeographic model (Fig. 8) shows a completely different sedimentary sourcing at 40
422 Ma for the BT and eastern Myanmar (Sibumasu) region than proposed before, although our

423 model is not free of uncertainties with several unresolved questions. In this paleogeography,
424 the BT is a low land terrane being the sink of erosion coming from the collision zone. By
425 contrast, Sibumasu is extruded southward towards its present-day position at a later point in
426 time, and is therefore separated from the BT. The main uncertainty in our model is the
427 unresolved nature of the plate boundary between India and Sibumasu/Sundaland east of the
428 BT (Fig. 7).

429 In addition, the Langjiexue block to the north-west of the BT, which is located in the NE
430 Tethyan Himalaya at present, may be an allochthonous block with the same paleogeographic
431 evolution as the IBR before the India-Asia collision. The Upper Triassic Langjiexue
432 Formation is exposed south of the Yarlung Tsangpo Suture Zone in the central-eastern
433 Himalayas, where it is in fault contact with other Tethyan Himalayan series. Despite evidence
434 that provenance signatures of the Qulonggongba sandstones, located within the centre of the
435 Tethyan Himalaya, and Langjiexue sandstones are similar (Meng et al., 2019) indicating a
436 common source of detritus, the similarities with the Pane Chaung Formation of the IBR
437 support the possibility that the Langjiexue Group represents an exotic block related to the
438 IBR. Yet, there are several contradictory findings for the origin of the sediments and the
439 tectonic evolution of the Langjiexue block (Ao et al., 2016).

440 The IBR could be part of a Greater Argoland crustal fragment (see Section 2) that drifted
441 away from India before entering in collision with the Trans-Tethyan Arc. The basement of
442 the BT is likely made of a thin continental crust (Mitchell, 2018), but it is unknown if this
443 basement similarly constitutes a Greater Argoland crustal fragment. By contrast, several
444 models suggest that the Trans-Tethyan Arc was formed on southward drifting blocks rifted
445 from the Asian margin (Gibbons et al., 2012; Zahirovic et al., 2014).

446 A final uncertainty is the age of metamorphism in the IBR. Aitchison et al. (2019) consider
447 that the Naga Hills metamorphics are an integral part of India, although the complex tectonic

448 relation with the ophiolite slices impedes a good understanding of the shape of the plate prior
449 to Cenozoic deformation. While the Pane Chaung turbidites could be the protolith of the
450 Kanpetlet schists, the Naga Hills metamorphics do not have the Permo-Triassic zircons
451 present there, and their metamorphic grade is higher than the Kanpetlet schists.
452 Metamorphism of the Kanpetlet schists was considered to be Late Cretaceous by (Socquet et
453 al., 2002). Since clasts of these schist are found in the Kabaw Formation (Cai et al., 2019),
454 the metamorphism should have occurred earlier (Morley et al., 2020). Brunnschweiler (1966)
455 even suggested that the Kanpetlet schists are pre-Cretaceous basement rocks in sharp contact
456 with the Cenozoic units. Despite the high temperature (~400°C) reached during
457 metamorphism of the schists (Socquet et al., 2002), zircon fission track data in one sample
458 from the Kanpetlet schists indicates Permo-Triassic ages (Najman et al., 2020). It is also
459 interesting to note that one sample from the Pane Chaung turbidites does not show
460 Cretaceous or Cenozoic reset of the zircon/helium thermochronometer, while most of the
461 samples in Cenozoic sediments from the IBR do show young ZHe ages.

462 **5. Conclusions**

463 Paleomagnetic data demonstrate a northward motion of the BT alongside the Indian Plate.
464 Contrary to previous claims, Paleogene filling of the BT may be better explained by sediment
465 sources located to the north and north-west of the BT, constituting a source to sink model
466 similar to the one proposed for the Oligocene (Gough et al., 2019). Erosion of Triassic
467 turbidites and Cretaceous to Eocene volcanics in a Greater Burma block as well as from the
468 Gangdese Arc may provide a sediment signature in better agreement with the distribution of
469 ages found in the detrital zircons from Paleogene sediments of the CMB.

470

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475

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Abstract

The Himalayan-Tibetan orogen, formed primarily due to the India-Asia collision, represents a complex interplay of collisional tectonics, climate and environmental processes. However, its paleogeographic evolution, as well as the timing of the collision itself, remain the subject of intense debate. This controversy is partly the result of understudying major components of the Himalayan orogen. At the eastern edge of the orogen, the paleogeography of the Burma Terrane (Myanmar) is particularly uncertain but key for solving the India-Asia collision puzzle. Therefore, this thesis presents a complete set of Late Cretaceous to Miocene paleomagnetic data from the Burma Terrane. With sedimentology and geochronology data, these results were incorporated into plate tectonic reconstructions to elucidate the paleogeographic history of the India-Asia collision from the perspective of the Burma Terrane. The three key implications are: (1) the Burma Terrane was in an equatorial position distant from Asia from the Cretaceous until the Paleogene, (2) it was incorporated onto the Indian Plate in the latest Paleocene – middle Eocene, and (3) it subsequently moved northward with India. This latitudinal displacement explains why the Burma Terrane does not record major compressional deformation before the late Oligocene – early Miocene. Yet, the sedimentary basins of Myanmar received erosional products from the collision zone already in the Eocene. By the Miocene, they record rapid exhumation of the Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis. The complete dataset is used to infer an India-Asia collision model with a Trans-Tethyan Arc, which comprises the Burma Terrane formed from Gondwanan crustal fragments. This model invites a critical re-evaluation of many aspects of the regional tectonic history, and has additional implications for Asian biotic and climatic evolution.

Keywords

Paleomagnetism, plate tectonics, paleogeography, Burma Terrane, India-Asia collision, Myanmar

Titre : La collision Inde-Asie vue de la Birmanie : Aperçus du paléomagnétisme et des reconstructions paléogéographiques

Mots clés : Paléomagnétisme, tectonique des plaques, paléogéographie, Birmanie, collision Inde-Asie

Résumé : L'orogène Himalayen-Tibétain, formé principalement par la collision Inde-Asie, représente une interaction complexe de la tectonique, du climat et des processus environnementaux. Cependant, l'évolution paléogéographique et la chronologie de la collision, restent l'objet d'un débat intense. Cette controverse est en partie le résultat d'une sous-étude de la partie orientale de l'orogène Himalayen. L'histoire paléogéographique du Terrane de Birmanie (Myanmar) est particulièrement incertaine mais importante pour une meilleure compréhension de la collision Inde-Asie. C'est pourquoi cette thèse présente des données uniques de paléomagnétisme sur des roches du Crétacé au Miocène de la région du Myanmar. Avec les données sédimentologiques et géochronologiques, ces résultats ont été incorporés dans des reconstructions de la tectonique des plaques pour élucider l'histoire paléogéographique du Terrane de Birmanie lors de la collision Inde-Asie. Les trois principaux résultats sont: (1) le Terrane

de Birmanie était situé dans une position équatoriale très éloignée de l'Asie du Crétacé au Paléocène, (2) il a été incorporé à la plaque Indienne au cours du Paléocène, et (3) il s'est ensuite déplacé vers le nord avec la plaque Indienne. Ce déplacement latitudinal explique pourquoi le Myanmar n'enregistre pas de déformation compressive majeure avant la fin de l'Oligocène - début du Miocène. Par contre les bassins sédimentaires du Myanmar reçoivent les produits de l'érosion de la zone de collision. Une exhumation très rapide au niveau de la Syntaxe Est-Himalayenne est mise en évidence dans les sédiments du Miocène inférieur. L'ensemble des données permet de proposer un modèle de collision Inde-Asie avec un Arc Trans-Téthysien, qui comprend le Terrane de Birmanie formé à partir de fragments crustaux du Gondwana. Ce modèle invite à une réévaluation critique de nombreux aspects de l'histoire tectonique régionale et des paléoenvironnements.

Title : The India-Asia collision from the perspective of Myanmar: Insights from paleomagnetism and paleogeographic reconstructions

Keywords : Paleomagnetism, plate tectonics, paleogeography, Myanmar, India-Asia collision

Abstract : The Himalayan-Tibetan orogen, formed primarily due to the India-Asia collision, represents a complex interplay of collisional tectonics, climate and environmental processes. However, its paleogeographic evolution, as well as the timing of the collision itself, remain the subject of intense debate. This controversy is partly the result of understudying major components of the Himalayan orogen. At the eastern edge of the orogen, the paleogeography of the Burma Terrane (Myanmar) is particularly uncertain but key for solving the India-Asia collision puzzle. Therefore, this thesis presents a complete set of Late Cretaceous to Miocene paleomagnetic data from the Burma Terrane. With sedimentology and geochronology data, these results were incorporated into plate tectonic reconstructions to elucidate the paleogeographic history of the India-Asia collision from the perspective of the Burma Terrane. The three key implications are: (1) the

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