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DOI:10.1111/jmg.12233

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Journal:	*Journal of Metamorphic Geology*
Manuscript ID	JMG-16-0042.R1
Manuscript Type:	Original Article
Date Submitted by the Author:	04-Oct-2016
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Keywords:	Greater Himalayan Sequence; Himalayan metamorphic core; pseudosection; Himalayan tectonics; Western Nepal geology

Geology and tectono-metamorphic evolution of the Himalayan Metamorphic Core: insights from the Mugu Karnali transect, Western Nepal (Central Himalaya)

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ABSTRACT

We present new structural and tectono-metamorphic data from a geological transect along the Mugu Karnali valley, in Western Nepal (Central Himalaya), where an almost continuous cross section from the Lesser Himalaya Sequence to the Everest Series through the medium-high-grade Greater Himalayan Sequence (GHS) is exposed. Detailed meso- and micro-structural analyses were carried out along the transect. Pressure (P) -temperature (T) conditions and *P-T*-deformation paths for samples from different structural units were derived by calculating pseudosections in the MnNKCFMASHT system. Systematic increase of *P-T* conditions, from ~ 0.75 GPa–560 °C up to ≥1.0 GPa–750°C have been detected starting from the garnet zone up to the K-feldspar + aluminosilicate zone. Our investigation reveals how these units are characterized by different evolutions and well-developed tectonic boundaries. Integrating our meso- and micro-structural data with those of metamorphism and geochronology, a diachronism in deformation and metamorphism

can be highlighted along the transect, where different crustal slices were underthrust, metamorphosed and exhumed at different times.

The GHS is not a single tectonic unit, but it is composed of (at least) three different crustal slices, in agreement with a model of in-sequence shearing by accretion of material from the Indian plate, where coeval activity of basal thrusting at the bottom with normal shearing at the top of the GHS is not strictly required for its exhumation.

Key words: Greater Himalayan Sequence; Himalayan metamorphic core; pseudosection; Himalayan tectonics; Western Nepal geology

INTRODUCTION

The Himalayan range, extending for over 2400 km (Fig. 1), played a central role in shaping ~~our~~ understanding on the formation of mountains belt due to the collision of continental plates (Kohn, 2014 and references therein). In spite of its apparent structural simplicity several geodynamic processes, which are currently among the major topics in geosciences, have been developed ~~looking to~~ the Himalayas, such as: *(i)* syn-convergence extension along crustal scale detachment coeval with basal thrusting at the South Tibetan Detachment System (STDS) and Main Central Thrust (MCT) and its implications on the exhumation of deep-seated crustal rocks *i.e.* the Greater Himalayan Sequence (GHS, *e.g.* Teyssier, 2011); *(ii)* feedback relations between climate, crustal melting and tectonics (*e.g.* Jamieson & Beaumont, 2013).

Notwithstanding this progress, there are several Himalayan areas where the present geological knowledge is still very poor. Western Nepal, in the Central Himalaya, is among these areas, even if several important contributions are published (*e.g.* Hagen, 1969; Fuchs, 1974, 1977; Arita *et al.*, 1984; Robinson *et al.*, [illegible], Carosi *et al.*, [illegible], 2007, 2010; Yakymchuk & Godin, 2012; Montomoli *et al.*, 2013).

In Western Nepal two recent findings newly opened the discussion on exhumation mechanisms of crystalline rocks in the Himalayas: *(i)* Bertoldi *et al.* (2011) and Carosi *et al.* (2013) described a large (~110 km^2) Higher Himalayan leucogranite (HHL), named Bura Buri granite, which intruded the upper part of the GHS up to the low grade Tethyan Sedimentary Sequence (TSS) at *c.* 24-23 Ma (zircon and monazite, U-Pb ages). These data constrain that the STDS age is older than *c.* 24 Ma in this transect. *(ii)* Montomoli *et al.* (2013, 2015) described the kinematics, timing and metamorphic consequences of a high temperature (HT) shear zone occurring within the core of the GHS, called Mangri Shear Zone (MSZ). These findings, in conjunction with others (*e.g.* Carosi *et al.,* 2010; Larson *et al.,* 2013; [illegible]ang *et al.,* 20[illegible], [illegible]accarino *et al.,* 20[illegible]), reveal the structural complexity of the GHS (*e.g.* [illegible]ntomoli *et al.,* 2015; [illegible]ottle *et al.,* 2015).

In this contribution, we describe the main geological features along a structural transect in the Mugu Karnali Valley (Western Nepal, Fig. 1) presenting new structural and metamorphic data of this poorly investigated area (Fig. 1c) where, despite the previous contributions (Bertoldi *et al.* 2011; Carosi et al., 2013; Montomoli et al., 2013), a complete structural and [illegible]profile is still lacking. Moreover, combining [illegible]data with available geochronological data for this transect and nearby areas, we constrain the tectono-metamorphic evolution of the Himalayan metamorphic core (HMC) in this area. We also discuss the tectonic and geodynamic implications of these findings in the light of the results by Carosi *et al.* (2013, 2016) and Montomoli *et al.,* (2013, 2015).

GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Himalayan belt (Fig. 1a) is mainly composed of continuous packages of imbricated litho-tectonic units (Le Fort, 1975; Hodges, 2000). Among these units, the GHS (Fig. 1), made of medium- to high-grade metamorphic rocks and Cenozoic leucogranites (HHL, Visonà *et al.,* 2012), represents the exhumed mid-crustal core of the Himalaya (Hodges, 2000; Cottle *et al.,* 2015). Classically, GHS rocks have been subdivided in three main “formations” (Le Fort, 1975), now referred as units (*e.g.* Searle & Godin, 2003). The structurally lower one, Unit 1, consists of garnet-and kyanite-bearing metapelite, subordinate quartzite, calcsilicate, migmatite and marble. The structurally intermediate Unit 2 is composed of medium to high-grade calcsilicate, minor marble and metapelite. The structurally highest Unit 3 consists of orthogneiss and kyanite/sillimanite-bearing migmatite, with minor calcsilicate gneiss.

Two main peculiarities in the GHS have been described (Hodges 2000 and references therein): *(i)* the recognition of an inverse metamorphic field gradient with high-grade "Barrovian" minerals appearing structurally upward (Le Fort, 1975). *(ii)* the fact that the GHS is tectonically bounded by two crustal scale shear zones with opposite sense of shear: a basal ductile to brittle reverse shear zone, the MCT (*e.g.* Heim & Gansser 1939), thrusting the GHS above the Lesser Himalaya Sequence (LHS) made of medium- to low-grade metamorphic rocks (Hodges, 2000) of Palaeoproterozoic-Mesoproterozoic age (Upreti, 1999); and an upper, ductile to brittle detachment system of normal faults, the STDS (Burg *et al.,* 1984; Carosi *et al.,* 1998), through which Cambrian (?) to Eocene (*e.g.* Garzanti, 1999 and reference therein) sedimentary rocks of the Tethyan Sedimentary Sequence (TSS) are tectonically juxtaposed above the GHS.

Metamorphism in the GHS has been classically subdivided in two main stages (*e.g.* Vannay & Hodges, 1996; Hodges, 2000). The older one is the Eocene-Oligocene Eohimalayan stage, where high-pressure (kyanite-bearing) assemblages developed (Vannay & Hodges, 1996; Iaccarino *et al.,* 2015). It was followed by the Neohimalayan stage starting in the Early Miocene. Medium- to low-pressure (sillimanite to cordierite) bearing assemblages, extensive melting (HHL production), and coeval slip along the STDS and MCT (*e.g.* Godin *et al.,* 2006 and references therein) characterize this stage. Some authors (e.g. Cottle et al., 2015) refer collectively to the pervasively deformed and metamorphosed rocks during the India-Asia continental collision as the Himalayan Metamorphic Core (HMC).

MUGU KARNALI: A GEOLOGICAL TRANSECT

The Mugu Karnali valley (Figs 1b,c) trends nearly E-W and provides about 30-40 km of nearly continuous outcrops along the main tectono-metamorphic units (Montomoli *et al.,* 2013). The area was partly mapped in the 1970's by Fuchs and co-workers (e.g. Fuchs, 1974, 1977 and references therein).

In this contribution a detailed structural and metamorphic map is presented (Figs 1c & 2). The distribution of isograd-minerals is based on the "first Barrovian mineral appearance/disappearance" integrating field observations with optical/scanning-electron microscope data from over 200 thin sections. The general architecture is represented by a NE-E dipping homoclinal slab (Fig. 2). The lower tectonic unit, the LHS, is composed of quartzite with preserved primary structures, marble, dolomitic marble, graphitic schist and minor metabasite. The LHS main foliation ($S_{P(LHS)}$), parallel to the axial plane of tight to isoclinal folds, strikes NW-SE and dips to NE (Fig. 1c). Meso- and micro-structural analyses reveal that the $S_{P(LHS)}$ is a second phase foliation since relicts of an older continuous to spaced foliation ($S_{P-1(LHS)}$) are recognizable both at the meso- and at the microscale. The mineral and aggregate lineation ($L_{P(LHS)}$) generally trends NE-SW and moderately plunges to the NE (Fig. 1c). Deformation and metamorphism increase structurally upward, with the development of L-tectonite, defined by the alignment of chlorite within LHS quartzite (Fig. 2a) and the development of garnet-chlorite-biotite bearing phyllite (Grt I zone) just below the tectonic contact between the LHS and the GHS ([illegible]). This contact, in the studied area, is neither a sharp fault nor a protolith boundary (see also Carosi *et al.,* 2007; Searle *et al.,* 2008), but it is a large (several km thick) ductile shear zone affecting both quartzite and garnet-biotite bearing phyllites (Grt II zone) and higher grade metamorphic rocks of the GHS. For this reason, we refer to this high strain zone as Main Central Thrust Zone (MCTZ in [illegible], Carosi *et al.,* 2007). Within the MCTZ a NW-SE striking mylonitic foliation is developed and kinematic indicators such as S-C-C' fabric, asymmetric porphyroclasts and quartz sigmoids point to a top-to-the W-SW sense of shear (Fig. 1c) occur. The main GHS foliation ($S_{P(GHS)}$), dipping mainly toward E (Fig. 1c) strikes NW-SE and NNE-SSW when moving upward in the section. An older foliation ($S_{P-1(GHS)}$) is sporadically observed both at the meso- and microscale. The mineral lineation ($L_{P(GHS)}$) trends mainly NE-SW and plunges moderately to the E-NE (Fig. 2c). An inverse metamorphic gradient is observed in the field within the GHS (Figs 1c & 2) and confirmed by the study of thin-sections starting from garnet-biotite-bearing rocks up to garnet-kyanite-biotite paragneiss and sillimanite-bearing gneiss, moving structurally upward.

Following Larson *et al.* (2010) the GHS in the study area has been subdivided (Figs 1c & 2) into the lower GHS (GHS_L) and the upper GHS (GHS_U). These subunits are separated by a tectono-metamorphic discontinuity (MSZ) described in detail by Montomoli *et al.* (2013). It is worthy of note that this subdivision is different from the one proposed by Fuchs (1977) who mapped two main crystalline nappes, a Lower Crystalline Nappe, roughly between Gamgadhi and Kumpha villages (included now mainly in the MCTZ, Fig. 1c), and an Upper Crystalline Nappe (from Kumpha up to the E) only partially mapped by the former author (now a part of the GHS).

The GHS_L consists mainly of quartzite, metapelite and orthogneiss, with minor calcsilicate and amphibolite (Figs 2b,c). The first appearance of sillimanite, as rare fibrolite, has been recognized within orthogneiss SW of the village of Mangri (Fig. 1c). Here, cuspate-lobate structures between competent orthogneiss and less competent metapelite and tourmaline-bearing leucocratic magmatic pods and minor anatectites occur. Structurally upward, mylonitic gneiss and micaschist of the MSZ mark the bottom of the GHS_U (Figs 2d,e) which contains sillimanite + white mica-bearing paragneiss and micaschist, K-feldspar + aluminosilicate-bearing migmatite, HHL and minor clinopyroxene-bearing calcsilicate. Relicts of kyanite, partially replaced by sillimanite have been detected.

A newly identified, HT contractional shear zone, named Tiyar Shear Zone (TSZ) (Figs 1c & 2), marks the base of the migmatitic complex. The appearance of the TSZ coincides with the disappearance of white mica (aluminosilicate + K-feldspar isograd). The main mylonitic foliation, reworking the migmatitic fabric (Fig. 2d), is concordant with that one of the host gneisses. The stretching lineation, marked by sillimanite and quartzo-feldspathic grains, dips to the E-NE (Fig.

1c). Top-to-the W-SW kinematic indicators such as quartzo-feldspathic sigmoidal pods (Fig. 2d), S-C fabric, garnet and K-feldspar porphyroclasts occur in the TSZ.

The migmatitic complex is made of stromatic metatexite (with minor diatexite) with alternations of leucosome and melanosome, both containing garnet and aluminosilicate (Figs 2e & 3a,b). Leucocratic veinlets discordant to the main foliation are also observed (Fig. 3b). The truly anatectic nature of these rocks, besides field observations, is supported by observations on thin sections. Typical (*e.g.* Vernon, 2011) microstructures of melt-bearing rocks are observed (Figs 3c-f), such as: (i) euhedral crystals (*e.g.* feldspar) interpreted as precipitated from a melt (Figs 3a,c); (ii) corroded quartz grains rimmed by feldspar forming tiny films with low dihedral angles, interpreted as melt pseudomorphs (Fig. 3d); (iii) clusters of tiny poly-mineralic, K-feldspar-bearing inclusions, that are likely nanogranitoids (Cesare B., personal communication, 2014; *e.g.* Bartoli et al., 2016) within peritectic garnet (Fig. 3f). The migmatitic complex is intruded on the northern side of the mapped area by a pluri-kilometric leucogranite, the Mugu granite (Figs 1c & 2), which is often referred in the geological literature as Mugu-Dolpo-Mustang granite (*e.g.* Le Fort & France-Lanord, 1995), although its continuity from the Dolpo-Mustang region to the Mugu area has not been demonstrated yet. The Mugu leucogranite contains K-feldspar-plagioclase-quartz-white mica-biotite ± tourmaline ± garnet typical for peraluminous granites. Few geochronological data are available for the Mugu-Dolpo-Mustang granite: Harrison *et al.* (1999) reported an age of 17.6 ± 0.3 Ma (Th-Pb on monazite); Guillot *et al.* (1999) published white mica and biotite Ar-Ar ages of *c.* 17-15 Ma. These geochronological results refer to sample locations, which are more than 100 km away from the Mugu *sensu stricto* granite.

South of the Mugu granite (Fig. 1c), structurally above the migmatitic complex, leucogranitic dyke swarms intrude intercalations of calcsilicate and low-grade biotite-bearing metapsammopelite. The main foliation strikes ENE-WSW dipping towards S-SE (Fig. 1c). Mineral lineations defined by biotite are present with an ENE-WSW trend plunging to the SW. The base of these rocks is strongly deformed with zoned calcsilicates showing symmetric and asymmetric boudins. Observations on two orthogonal outcrop surfaces suggest a strain pattern typical of field I of Ramsay & Huber (1983). Rare kinematic indicators such as flanking folds (Fig. 2f), point to a top to the S/SE sense of shear. This situation is comparable with the one on the southern side (Fig. 1c) of the studied area, where the Bura Buri granite (Bertoldi *et al.,* 2011; Carosi *et al.,* 2013) intrudes garnet-cordierite (after staurolite)-two mica-bearing gneiss, which can be correlated with the Everest Series (ES) of Jessup *et al.,* (2008), low-grade marble and "lumachelle" limestone of the TSS. Due to the closeness to the Tibetan border, it has not been possible to fully map the Mugu granite and to constrain its relationships with the STDS and TSS, as it was done for the Bura Buri granite (Bertoldi *et al.,* 2011; Carosi *et al.,* 2013).

A late ductile deformation event, affecting heterogeneously the whole GHS-LHS, re-folds the main foliation to upright folds often with kink-like geometry. However, a clear syn-kinematic mineral recrystallization on the axial plane-related foliation (S_{p+1}) was not developed.

In order to constrain the pressure (P) - temperature (T) - deformation (d) evolution of the HMC along the Mugu Karnali transect, five representative samples, with clear mineral growth-deformation relationships, from the different structural units (Figs 1c & 2) have been selected for a detailed study.

SELECTED SAMPLES: MICROSTRUCTURES AND MINERAL CHEMISTRY

Methods

Thin sections of selected samples, according to their structural position (D13-series as well as D09-10 and D09-52 described by Montomoli *et al.,* 2013), were prepared parallel to the XZ plane of the corresponding finite strain ellipsoid. We used these sections for analyses of minerals with a CAMECA SX100 electron microprobe (EMP) equipped with five wavelength dispersive spectrometers (WDS) at Universität Stuttgart. The EMP energy dispersive system (EDS) was used for qualitative identification of minerals. Chemical compositional maps (X-ray maps) were acquired on at least two selected areas for mica and garnet per specimen applying a stepwise movement (100 ms per step), a beam current of 60 nA for garnet and 30 nA for micas, and a subsequent computer-aided evaluation. Yttrium, Ca, Mn, Fe, Mg were chosen for garnet, whereas Ba, Na, Mg, Fe, Ti were selected for micas. The applied acceleration voltage and beam current for spot analysis were 15 kV and 30 nA for garnet, and 15 kV and 10 nA for the other minerals. This type of analysis lasted ~ 2 minutes. For analyzing Zr in rutile and Y in garnet a beam current of 100 nA and an acceleration voltage of 15 kV were selected. Synthetic and natural standards were used for the calibration of the EMP (see also Massonne, 2012, for the analytical errors). Mineral structural formulae were calculated with the software CALCMIN (Brandelik, 2009). Representative garnet compositional maps are given in Fig. 4; compositional variations of the main silicates are summarized in Fig. 5 and discussed below. Selected analyses are reported in Tables 1-4. Mineral abbreviations used in the text and figures are as follow: And = andalusite, Bt = biotite, Chl = chlorite, Crd = cordierite, Cpx = clinopyroxene, Grt = garnet, Ilm = ilmenite, Kfs = K-feldspar, Ky = kyanite, L = melt, Lws = lawsonite, Opx = orthopyroxene, Pl = plagioclase, Pg = Na-Ca white mica, Qz = quartz, Rt = rutile, Sil = sillimanite, St = staurolite, Ttn = titanite, V = H_2O fluid, Wm = K-white mica, Zo = zoisite.

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Sample D13-75 (LHS: Grt I zone)

Sample D13-75 is a phyllite from the top of the LHS (Figs 1c & 2) with the assemblage chlorite-white mica-quartz-garnet-plagioclase-biotite-ilmenite (± tourmaline, apatite, zircon). This rock is characterized by alternations of granoblastic and lepidoblastic layers (Figs 6a,b). The main foliation, $S_{P(LHS)}$ (Figs 6a,c) defined by micas and quartz grain shape preferred orientation (GSPO), could be classified as crenulation cleavage (Passchier & Trouw, 2005). An earlier continuous to spaced cleavage, $S_{P-1(LHS)}$ defined by micas, is preserved within the microlithons (Figs 6a,b). Large porphyroblasts of garnet (Fig. 6a), plagioclase and minor biotite occur (Fig. 6b), often with an internal foliation (S_i) defined mainly by ilmenite, quartz, plagioclase and micas. Relationships between S_i and $S_{P(LHS)}$, suggest that garnet, plagioclase and biotite could be interpreted as early-syn-to syn-tectonic porphyroblasts with respect to the deformational event related to $S_{P(LHS)}$. Texturally late, retrograde chlorite filled garnet fractures or partially replaced biotite. Quartz in the sample shows evidence of grain boundary migration (GBM) recrystallization (Law, 2014 and references therein) such as lobate grain boundaries and pinning of micas. Moreover, deformation lamellae heterogeneously occur testifying that deformation continued after temperature peak (Passchier & Trouw, 2005). Post-kinematic white mica and biotite sporadically overgrew the main foliation.

Mineral chemistry and garnet zoning

Garnet shows a gradual decrease of Mn, balanced by an increase of Mg, from core (center: XMn = Mn/(Mn+Mg+Ca+Fe)=0.17-0. 16, XCa=0.19-0.18, XMg=0.03-0.04, and XFe = 0.62) to the rim (XMn = 0.02, XCa= 0.18, XMg= 0.08-0.07, XFe=0.72; Figs 4 & 5a; Table 1) typical for a prograde growth zoning (*e.g.* Tracy *et al.,* 1979; Spear, 1993). The Fe/(Fe+Mg) ratio (hereafter Fe#) varies from 0.95 in the core to 0.91 for the rim.

Plagioclase (Fig. 5b; Table 2) is mainly oligoclase with XAb (= Na/(Na+Ca+K)) between 0.69 and 0.81. Nearly pure albite (XAb=0.99) has been found in some sporadic inclusions within garnet. Biotite is quite homogeneous in composition with XMg (=Mg/(Mg+Fe))=0.46-0.48 and Ti a.p.f.u. (= atoms per formula unit, on 11 O basis) between 0.08-0.11 (Fig. 5c; Table 3). White mica is compositionally variable with Si a.p.f.u. between 3.06 and 3.16, with the highest values obtained for grains aligned along the main foliation (Fig. 5d; Table 4). Chlorite has XMg between 0.43 and 0.48 with the lowest values observed in garnet inclusions.

Sample D13-06 (GHS_L: Grt II zone)

Sample D13-06 is a metapsammite from the medium-upper part of the MCTZ (Grt II zone; Figs 1c & 2) with the assemblage white mica-biotite-garnet-quartz-plagioclase-ilmenite (± tourmaline, apatite, zircon, monazite and xenotime). The rock shows an anastomosing disjunctive mylonitic foliation (Passchier & Trouw, 2005) defined by white mica, biotite and ilmenite and by quartz/feldspar GSPO (Fig. 6c).

Garnet is present as a skeletal porphyroblast, embayed in a quartz matrix (Fig. 6c), and it is wrapped by the mylonitic foliation. Sporadic S_i, defined by quartz iso-orientation, is discordant to concordant with the external one, suggesting that garnet could be an intertectonic to early-syntectonic porphyroblast (Passchier & Trouw, 2005). Late chlorite is present (in low modal amount) partially replacing biotite or garnet edges (Fig. 6c). Well-developed kinematic indicators such as S-C fabric and asymmetric strain shadows (Fig. 6c) point to a general top-to-the SW sense of shear (Fig. 6a), in agreement with field observations. Quartz shows evidences of GBM dynamic recrystallization.

Mineral chemistry and garnet zoning

Garnet X-ray maps show evidence for diffusionally modified growth domains (Fig. 4) with hardly discernable zoning and a discontinuous enrichment of Mn towards the outermost rims (XMn=0.07-0.06; XCa=0.13-0.12; XMg=0.64; Fe#=0.93). This feature points to late resorption of garnet (Kohn & Spear, , Spear,). XAb in plagioclase ranges between 0.77 and 0.90 with the lowest values in inclusions in garnet (Fig. 5b; Table 2). Biotite shows XMg between 0.35 and 0.39 and Ti a.p.f.u. between 0.05 and 0.17, with the lowest values obtained from biotite inclusions in garnet (Fig. 5c; Table 3). The contents of Si a.p.f.u. in white mica vary between 3.09 and 3.25 (Fig. 5d; Table 4). The late chlorite has XMg between 0.39 and 0.41.

Sample D09-10 (GHS_L: St + Bt ± Ky zone)

Sample D09-10 is a paragneiss from the GHS_L (see also Montomoli *et al.*, 2013), where staurolite coexists with biotite (± kyanite) (Figs 1c & 2). The assemblage (Fig. 6d) is characterized by white mica-biotite-garnet-staurolite-kyanite-plagioclase-quartz (± tourmaline, Ti-oxides, graphite, apatite, zircon, monazite and xenotime), where the micas define the main foliation, $S_{P(GHS)}$, classified as an anastomosing disjunctive schistosity (Passchier & Trouw, 2005). Moreover, relicts of an older continuous to spaced schistosity, $S_{P-1(GHS)}$, defined by oriented white mica and biotite, were sporadically detected.

Garnet porphyroblasts (Fig. 6d) show an inner/intermediate domain, where inclusions (often classified as growth inclusions *sensu* Passchier & Trouw, 2005) of ilmenite, quartz, chlorite, white mica, biotite, graphite, ± Na-Ca white mica, ± rutile, ± xenotime, ± monazite are abundant, and an inclusion-poor rim. Occasionally, S_i in garnet (Fig. 6d) is discordant to the external foliation. Staurolite contains inclusions of quartz, white mica, biotite, plagioclase, ilmenite/rutile, graphite, garnet (Fig. 6f), ± tourmaline, defining an S_i, that is quite often curved and in continuity (Fig. 6e) with the external main foliation ($S_{P(GHS)}$). Kyanite is aligned along the main foliation $S_{P(GHS)}$, sometimes kinked, and partially replaced by white mica (Fig. 6d). Interestingly, rutile surrounded by ilmenite was found in the matrix and enclosed in staurolite. Following the aforementioned textures, garnet is interpreted as inter- to early- syn-tectonic, kyanite as early-syn-tectonic, and staurolite as early-syn- to syn-tectonic porphyroblasts (Passchier & Trouw, 2005). Late retrograde chlorite partially replaced garnet and biotite. Quartz shows evidence of the GBM dynamic recrystallization regime. Annealed grains with straight triple points are also sometimes present. Feldspar shows evidences of ductile deformation by undulose extinction and deformation twins.

Mineral chemistry and garnet zoning

Garnet presents clear evidence of prograde growth zoning (Figs 4 & 5a; Table 1) by the systematic decrease of Mn and Ca, balanced by increase of Mg and Fe from core (XMn=0.[illegible]1, XCa=[illegible], XMg=0.35–0.32, XFe=0.68–0.65, Fe#=0.95-0.94) to the inner rim (XMn=0.008–0.004, XCa=0.71–0.04, XMg=0.12–0.11, XFe=0.84–0.81, Fe#=0.85–0.84). A thin outermost rim (Fig. 4) with Mn (XMn up to 0.014) and Fe# (=0.86–0.88) enrichment suggests minor garnet resorption and re-equilibration. Plagioclase (Table 2) shows generally higher XAb when included in garnet (XAb=0.60-0.90, Fig. 5b) compared to matrix grains (XAb=0.87-0.91). Biotite inclusions in garnet (Table 3) show lower Ti a.p.f.u. (0.05-0.08) and XMg (0.39-0.50) with respect to biotite defining the main foliation (Ti a.p.f.u.=0.08-0.10, XMg=0.45-0.59). White mica is characterized by Si a.p.f.u. between 3.21 and 3.08, with the lowest values analyzed in mica enclosed in garnet (Table 4). Na-Ca white mica, observed only in garnet, is margarite-rich with Na/(Na+Ca) of 0.20. XMg of staurolite is between 0.18 and 0.16, with the lowest values obtained from the rims.

Sample D09-52 (GHS_U: Als + Wm zone)

Sample D09-52 is a mylonitic paragneiss from the Mangri Shear Zone (see also Montomoli *et al.*, 2013), defining the base of the GHS_U (Figs 1c & 2). The observed assemblage (Fig. 7a) is biotite-garnet-white mica-sillimanite-quartz-plagioclase (± tourmaline, Ti-oxides, apatite, monazite, zircon and xenotime). The main foliation, $S_{P(GHS)}$, is an anastomosing disjunctive mylonitic schistosity (Passchier & Trouw, 2005) defined by biotite, sillimanite, white mica and ilmenite (Fig. 7a). This sillimanite-bearing mylonitic foliation (Fig. 7a) wraps around garnet porphyroclasts (Fig. 7a), which sometimes show an S_i, traced by quartz, plagioclase, mica and rutile, being discordant to the external one (*i.e.* intertectonic garnet). In addition, this foliation envelops large kinked white mica porphyroclasts (Fig. 7b), which can also display an S_i traced by quartz, biotite and rutile. Late chlorite partially replaces garnet edges and biotite. Quartz shows evidence of a dynamic recrystallization regime (Montomoli *et al.,* 2013), such as chessboard extinction and lobate grain boundaries (GBM_{II}, Law, 2014). Kinematic indicators, such as S-C fabric and mica fishes, point to a top-to-the W-SW sense of shear (Figs 7a,b).

Mineral chemistry and garnet zoning

Garnet X-ray maps show a zoning with a strong decrease of Ca, coupled with a slight decrease of Mn and a slight increase of Mg from core (XMn=0.07–0.05, XCa=0.10–0.07, XMg=0.12-0.10, XFe=, Fe#=0.88–0.87) to inner rim (XMn=0.03–0.02, XCa=0.05–0.03, XMg=0.15–0.09, Fe#=0.85–0.84). A clear discernable outermost rim (Fig. 4; Table 1) with high Mn (XMn up to

0.11) and Fe# (=0.91) suggests garnet resorption via retrograde net-transfer reactions (Kohn & Spear, 2000). Plagioclase is characterized by XAb of 0.71-0.85 (Table 2), with the lowest values found in plagioclase within garnet inclusions (Fig. 5b). Matrix biotite shows XMg of 0.34-0.38 and Ti a.p.f.u. between 0.15 and 0.18. Biotite enclosed in garnet is characterized by XMg of 0.52-0.45 and Ti a.p.f.u. between 0.09 and 0.15 (Fig. 5c; Table 3). White mica (Fig. 5d) shows Si a.p.f.u. in the range of 3.25-3.10, with the highest values analyzed in large mica fish (Table 4; see also Montomoli *et al.*, 2013).

Sample D13-28 (GHS_U: Als + Kfs zone)

Sample D13-28 is from the mesosome of sheared migmatites forming the Tiyar Shear Zone (Figs 1c & 2d). This sample contains K-feldspar-garnet-aluminosilicate-plagioclase-quartz-biotite-rutile/ilmenite ±white mica (+melt) with apatite, monazite and zircon as accessories. A spaced anastomosing mylonitic schistosity, defined by biotite and sillimanite (Figs 7c-f), wraps around garnet and K-feldspar porphyroclasts (Figs 7c-f). Garnet contains K-feldspar inclusions in the outermost domain, testifying that at least a part of the garnet is peritectic in origin, since both phases coexist as products of mica-consuming melt-forming reactions (*e.g.* Groppo *et al.*, 2012 and references therein). The margin of garnet is replaced by sillimanite+biotite (Fig. 7f). Kyanite is deformed (Figs 7d,e), sometimes boudinaged with sillimanite filling the necking. Rutile occurs enclosed in garnet and K-feldspar and in the matrix, where it is often partially replaced by ilmenite. These microstructural observations (Figs 7c-f) suggest that the "peak" pre-mylonitic assemblage (hereafter M1) was K-feldspar-garnet-kyanite-plagioclase-quartz-biotite-rutile (+melt), whereas the "post peak", syn-mylonitic assemblage (hereafter M2) is K-feldspar-garnet-sillimanite-plagioclase-quartz-biotite-ilmenite ±white mica/melt.

Microstructures suggest a HT deformation regime supported by quartz, forming strain-free ribbons (Figs 7c,d), and a uniform feldspar-quartz recrystallized matrix with interlobate grain-boundaries (Figs 7c,d). K-feldspar (Fig. 7c) shows evidences of ductile dynamic recrystallization such as a core and mantle structure, myrmekite and perthitic exsolution. Garnet ellipsoid shape (Fig. 7f), suggesting its possible ductile behavior, is also compatible with the invoked HT deformation regime (Passchier & Trouw, 2005). Late white mica forms large flakes (Fig. 7c), crosscutting the mylonitic foliation, or tiny grains oriented along this foliation.

Kinematic indicators such as asymmetric porphyroclasts (Fig. 7c), asymmetric myrmekite (Fig. 7c), and kyanite fishes (Fig. 7d) point to a top-to-the W-SW sense of shear.

Mineral chemistry and garnet zoning

Garnet shows a zoning especially in Ca (Figs 4 & 5a; Table 1). The core is richer in Ca and poorer in Mg (XCa=0.19–0.12; XFe=0.71–0.67; XMn=0.06–0.04; Fe#=0.87–0.86) compared to the inner rim (XCa=0.11–0.05; XFe=0.77–0.74; XMn=0.06–0.04; Fe#=0.91–0.87). An increase of XMn (=0.08–0.11), as well as of Fe# (=0.93–0.91), at the outermost rim domain points to garnet resorption (Kohn & Spear, 2000). However, as described above, the almost constant XMn as well as the increase of Fe# from core towards the rim strongly suggest that the original zoning has been modified by diffusion (*e.g.* Spear, 1993; Groppo *et al.*, , Indares *et al.*,). Two types of feldspars occur in the rock (Fig. 5b). Plagioclase shows XAb between 0.65 and 0.82, with the lowest values found in plagioclase inclusions in garnet (Table 2). Sporadically, almost pure albite (XAb = 0.95-0.96) is found at the edge of matrix plagioclase. K-feldspar is characterized by XOr (= K/(K+Na+Ca)) in the range of 0.86-0.92. Biotite is chemically heterogeneous (Fig. 5c; Table 3). Matrix biotite has Ti a.p.f.u. values between 0.11 and 0.27 with XMg of 0.36-0.39. Biotite inclusions in the garnet rim show the highest XMg (0.53-0.54) with Ti a.p.f.u. = 0.23, whereas late biotite texturally associated with sillimanite, both replacing garnet, is characterized by the lowest Ti a.p.f.u. (0.06-0.07) and XMg of 0.36-0.37. The late white mica is muscovite (Table 4) with Si a.p.f.u. between 3.03 and 3.10 (Fig. 5d).

ESTIMATION OF PRESSURE (P) – TEMPERATURE (T)

Methods

The *P-T* histories of selected samples were constrained by modelling using pseudosections. Moreover, where possible, trace-element based thermobarometry was applied such as the Zr-in-rutile thermometer (calibration by Tomkins *et al.,* 2007) and the Y-in-garnet thermometer (Pyle & Spear, 2000).

P-T pseudosections were constructed with the software PERPLE_X (Connolly, 2005, August 2011 version, downloaded from the web site http://www.perplex.ethz.ch/). The internally consistent thermodynamic database for minerals and water (CORK model, Holland & Powell, 1991) given by Holland [illegible] Powell (1998, with 2002 updates) was used. The following solid-solution (a-X) models, compatible with this data set and based on formulations of Holland [illegible] Powell (1996, 1998) and Powell [illegible] Holland (1999), were chosen: GlTsTsPg for amphibole, T for talc, Ctd(HP) for chloritoid, TiBio(HP) for biotite, Chl(HP) for chlorite, hCrd for cordierite, Gt(HP) for garnet, Opx(HP) for orthopyroxene, Omph(HP) for clinopyroxene, IlGkPy for ilmenite (ideal ilmenite-geikielite-pyrophanite solid solution), Pheng(HP) for potassic white mica (with a maximum paragonite content of 50% mol), St(HP) for staurolite. The models used for feldspars (plagioclase and K-feldspar) and Na-Ca rich mica were reported by Massonne (2012 and references therein). Moreover, for calculating melting relationships within the GHS_U, the model melt(HP) for haplogranitic melt (White *et al.*, 2001) was selected.

Calculations were performed in the $MnO-Na_2O-CaO-K_2O-FeO-MgO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2-H_2O-TiO_2$ model system (MnNCKFMASHT). No ferric iron (or O_2) was considered because: i) magnetite is absent in the selected samples (White et al., 2000); ii) the amount of ferric iron in the minerals is very low and iii) rutile+ilmenite (± graphite) indicate low oxidation conditions (White [illegible], 2000; Diener & Powell, [illegible] Groppo *et al.,* [illegible] Titanium was included to determine the *P-T* relations of Ti-rich phases. However it must be stressed that the presence of ferric iron would affect their *P-T* relations. The calculated pseudosections were contoured by molar contents of phase components, (*e.g.* pyrope component in garnet) and modal phase amounts. Each raw graph was manually smoothed as shown by Connolly (2005).

Bulk rock composition

The bulk-rock compositions of five selected samples (see above) were determined by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis on ground thin sections chips, following the analytical procedure reported in Massonne (2014). These compositions were simplified in order to fit the ten-component model system: *i*) CaO was reduced applying a correction for phosphorus assumed to be exclusively in apatite; *ii*) various amounts of H_2O were considered in the pseudosection calculations as outlined below.

In all calculations for LHS and GHS_L rocks H_2O saturation was permitted in the whole *P*-*T* range considered. Sample D09-52 (GHS_U) was assumed to be H_2O saturated after cooling below the solidus (*e.g.* Massonne, 2014). As the high grade "peak" assemblage M1 (see above) was preserved in sample D13-28 and showed only minor retrogression, this rock is compatible with a scenario where melt, produced during prograde and peak metamorphism, was partially lost. Therefore, the amount of H_2O was estimated following the method of Hasalová *et al.* (2008) (see also Tajčmanová *et al.*, 2011). Thus, T-XH_2O pseudosections at different constant pressure (1.0, 0.80, 0.70, 0.55 GPa) were constructed. The "best fit" water amount *sensu* Hasalová *et al.* (2008) was chosen for calculating the pseudosection for sample D13-28 (see Fig. S6). This pseudosection is, however, valid only for "near peak conditions" to an early retrograde stage (Groppo *et al.*, , 2012; Hasalová *et al.*,).

Pseudosection modeling requires the crucial identification of the "true" reactive equilibrium volume (effective bulk composition, EBC, Stüwe, 1997), which could change during the metamorphic evolution, for example, by sequestering elements such as Mn in the interior of garnet and subsequent shielding by outer garnet domains. Various methods have been proposed (*e.g.* Stüwe, 1997; Evans, 2004) to account for this effect. In our study, garnet with strong growth zoning is present (see Fig. 4), thus the method proposed by Evans (2004) and Gaides *et al.* (2006) (see also Groppo *et al.*, 2009) to samples D13-75 and D09-10 was applied. In this method garnet considered to be concentrically zoned with different (at least two) shells. A Rayleigh fractionation model for the garnet zoning is assumed, where Mn content is a function of the modal amount of garnet and a curvilinear relationship between Mn and Fe, Mg, Ca contents is present (see Evans, 2004 and references therein). Mineral mode *vs* composition curves for garnet are build up and after integration, it is possible to calculate the composition of a garnet shell that must be subtracted from the whole rock compositions in order to obtain the new EBC.

This approach to sample D13-75 with <5 vol.% of garnet results in a minor effect (see also Groppo *et al.,* 2009; Massonne, 2014), whereas a considerable effect on D09-10, with high modal amount (~ 10 vol.%) and strongly zoned garnet, was noted. In fact, relevant mineral-in curves (except garnet-in) are only slightly shifted, but the *P-T* positions of garnet compositional isopleths are significantly displaced (see below and compares Fig. S3 with Fig. S4).

P-T RESULTS AND PATHS

P-T results obtained with pseudosection modeling are presented below. For each sample only relevant graphs/isopleths are shown. The full sets of contoured graphs are reported in the appendix (Figs S1-S7).

Sample D13-75 (LHS: Grt I zone)

Pseudosection topology

The *P-T* pseudosection for sample D13-75 (Fig. 8a) was calculated for the *P-T* range of 0.1–1.1 GPa and 400–650°C. Quartz is always present in the considered *P-T* range. Garnet appears somewhat below 500°C at < 0.55 GPa. Staurolite occurs in the MT-HT range of the pseudosection, where, at low pressure, also cordierite appears. In the HP-LT range plagioclase is absent, and clinopyroxene (< 2 vol.%) occurs at < 475°C (Fig. 8a).

Metamorphic conditions and P-T-D path

The observed assemblage of sample D13-75 (see above) is represented (Fig. 8a) in the field Chl-Wm-Pl-Ilm-Grt-Bt-Qz (+V), which appears between 480-580°C and 0.10-0.80 GPa. This field is limited by the staurolite-in curve (Figs 8a,b) towards high temperatures. Rutile-in and Ca-Na white mica-in curves define the upper pressure limit.

The isopleths for the garnet core (XCa~0.19-0.18, XMg~0.03, XFe=0.62) intersect at ~ 525°C and 0.55 GPa and, thus, nearly 25 °C above the garnet-in curve (Fig. 8b), in the Chl-Wm-Pl-Ilm-Grt-Bt-Qz field (Fig. 8a) compatible with inclusions of biotite-plagioclase-quartz-ilmenite-chlorite-white mica in this core. The isopleths for the garnet rim (XCa~0.18; XMg~0.07, XFe=0.72) intersect at about 560 °C and 0.75 GPa (Fig. 8b). This intersection is compatible with Si contents of potassic white mica (3.12–3.15 a.p.f.u.) and XMg=0.46–0.45 and 0.48-0.46 of chlorite and biotite (Fig. 8b), respectively, which grew along $S_{P(LHS)}$ (Fig. 6c; Table 1). In summary, LHS sample D13-75 records a *P-T* path (Fig. 8b) characterized by burial and heating. Moreover, since no staurolite is present in the sample, decompression of the LHS sample D13-75 occurred without appreciable heating. In this way, a nearly “hairpin type” *P-T* path is the most probable one experienced by the LHS rocks in the Mugu Karnali area.

Sample D13-06 (GHS_L: Grt II zone)

Pseudosection topology

Sample D13-06 was modeled for the *P-T* range of 0.2–1.2 GPa and 400–700°C (Fig. 8c). Quartz is present in all fields, whereas clinopyroxene (< 5.5 vol%) and titanite appear only at LT-HP conditions of the pseudosection. Garnet occurs at almost the entire P-T conditions except in the LT-LP and LP-HT portions of the pseudosection (Fig. 8c).

Metamorphic conditions and P-T-D path

The isopleths of garnet with the highest XMg=0.69 (XCa=0.15, XFe=0.75, XMn=0.03) intersect in the *P-T* range of ~ 1.0-1.2 GPa and 600°C (Fig. 8d) in the Wm-Pl-Ilm-Grt-Pg-Bt-Qz-V field, compatible with the observed mineral assemblage (see above), although the predicted Na-Ca white mica was not found. Several reasons such as: (i) paragonitic mica was completely exhausted during retrogression; (ii) this mica occurs only in submicroscopic interlayers in potassic white mica (*e.g.* Willner *et al.*, 2009); or (iii) possible flaws in mica solution models (*e.g.* Groppo *et al.*, 2009) could be responsible for that. However, the *P-T* conditions of ~ 1.0-1.2 GPa and 600°C are in agreement with the highest Si content in white mica (3.25 a.p.f.u.). An intersection of isopleths for the garnet outer rim (XMg~0.06, XCa=0.13-0.12, XFe~0.17, XMn~0.07) occurs at *P-T* conditions of ~ 0.8 GPa and 570°C, along the retrograde path, where garnet is consumed and re-equilibrated. Further decompression and cooling is suggested by the lowest Si content in white mica (3.10-3.09 a.p.f.u.) and by XMg in biotite (0.37-0.35). According to the pseudosection, the late chlorite after garnet formed below 520°C. Thus, the D13-06 sample records only a small part of the experienced *P-T* path (Fig. 8d).

Sample D09-10 (GHS_L: St + Bt ± Ky zone)

Pseudosection topology

The *P-T* pseudosection for sample D09-10 was calculated for the range of 0.3–1.3 GPa and 400–700°C (Fig. 9a). The garnet-in curve is located in the pressure range of 0.3–0.7 GPa at ~ 520°C (Fig. 9a) and, thus ~ 15-20°C above the biotite-in curve (field n°13 in Fig. 9a). Chlorite is completely consumed around 580°C in almost the entire pressure range (Fig. 9a). Aluminosilicate (kyanite or sillimanite) occurs in the HT range of the pseudosection (Fig. 9a). In the LT-HP corner of the pseudosection lawsonite appears. Staurolite occurs in a narrow field from ~ 535°C (at 0.30 GPa) up to 650-670°C (at 0.75–0.85 GPa).

Metamorphic conditions and P-T-D path

The observed mineral assemblage (see above) is restricted to a small field at 0.75–0.85 GPa and 640–660°C (labeled as Grt-Wm-Bt-St-Ky-Qz-Pl-Ilm in Fig. 9a). This field is also present, but somewhat shifted to slightly higher temperatures (660-680°C) in the garnet core fractionated bulk composition (Figs 9b & S4). A *P-T* path (Fig. 9a) is reconstructed using mineral associations and their compositions. According to compositional isopleths (XMg=0.03, XCa=0.18, XFe=0.66, XMn~0.13-0.12), the garnet core formed at ~ 520°C and 0.60 GPa, very close to the garnet-in curve (Fig. 9b). This temperature is further supported (Fig. 9b) by the applied garnet-xenotime thermometry. This thermometry is applicable since xenotime was observed in the garnet core, buffering its YAG content (Y in garnet core = 1800–900 ppm). Moreover, these *P-T* values are compatible with the presence of chlorite-biotite-ilmenite and Na-Ca white mica in the garnet core in agreement to the calculated field in the pseudosection. Garnet mantle compositional isopleths (XMg=0.12-0.11, XCa=0.06-0.05, XFe=0.81, XMn=0.004-0.005) do not perfectly intersect, but suggest an equilibration of this garnet domain around 580–600°C and 1.1 GPa. This high-pressure stage is compatible with highest Si content in white mica (3.21 a.p.f.u.) and would explain the rutile relicts observed in the rock. Finally, the garnet outermost rim (XMg=0.15–0.14, XCa=0.05-0.04, XFe=0.80-0.81, XMn=0.008-0.01), joined with the compositions (Table 4) of white mica (3.09-3.11 a.p.f.u.) and biotite (XMg=0.45–0.50) defining $S_{(PGHS)}$, and staurolite (XMg= 0.18–0.16) equilibrated at ~ 650–670°C and 0.80–0.85 GPa (Fig. 9b). These conditions are compatible with the narrow *P-T* range of the observed mineral assemblage (Grt-Wm-Bt-St-Ky-Qz-Pl-Ilm in Fig. 9a). In summary, sample D09-10 from the GHS_L has experienced a "clockwise type" *P-T* path (Fig. 9b) with peak pressure (P_{max}) conditions of 1.1 GPa at 580–600°C reached before the maximum temperature (T_{max}, see also Rolfo et al., 2015) of 650–670°C (0.80–0.85 GPa) at which the Barrovian minerals kyanite and staurolite are predicted to have been grown. Further decompression accompanied by cooling is inferred based on the lack of sillimanite, white mica formed after kyanite, and the formation of retrograde chlorite.

Sample D09-52 (GHS_U: Als + Wm zone)

Pseudosection topology

The *P-T* pseudosection for sample D09–52 (Fig. 9c) was calculated for the range ~~of~~ 0.3–1.3 GPa and 575–800°C. Quartz is stable in the whole *P-T* pseudosection as garnet except at very LP (< 0.45 GPa) and MT (< 680 °C). Biotite is absent at LP-HT conditions (above field n°16 in Fig. 9c) due to the formation of cordierite (+K-feldspar). White mica is limited towards high temperature by partial melting reactions leading to the formation of K-feldspar + aluminosilicate (*e.g.* fields 17 & 25 in Fig. 9c). Melt is predicted to appear already at MT and HP conditions (600–620°C and 1.2–1.3 GPa). It should be kept in mind that these melting conditions are related to minimum melting, assuming a wet-solidus environment (*i.e.* the rock contains free H_2O). Lower H_2O contents can shift the solidus towards higher T (Massonne, 2014; Weinberg & Hasalová, 2015). At temperatures slightly exceeding the wet-solidus, very little melt will be produced and is, thus, difficult to detect (White *et al.,* 2001). Taking into account these limitations (see also Massonne, 2014) it is possible to derive a path for this sample (Fig. 9d).

Metamorphic conditions and P-T-D path

Garnet rim isopleths (XMg=0.15-0.12, XCa=0.05-0.03, XFe=0.79–0.78, XMn=0.02-0.12), despite the low intersection angle (*i.e.* larger uncertainties), define *P-T* conditions of ~ 0.7–0.8 GPa and 690–710°C compatible with the preserved assemblage (Sil-Grt-Wm-Bt-Pl-Qz-Ilm), which was calculated to coexist with few vol.% melt. These conditions are also compatible with the chemistry of syn-kinematic white mica (Si a.p.f.u.=3.12–3.10) and biotite (XMg=0.47–0.55). A higher *P*, pre-mylonitic, stage is suggested by the composition of the cores of large white mica fishes. This HP stage is tentatively placed at around 1.2 GPa and 630–650°C using the chemistry of cores of white mica fishes (XMg =0.48–0.52 and Si a.p.f.u. = 3.25) and XCa (0.10) and XMg (0.10-0.09) in some garnet cores.

Hence, sample D09-52 experienced a clockwise *P-T* path from HP conditions of ~1.2 GPa and 630–650°C up to MP-HT conditions of 0.7–0.8 GPa and 690–720 °C, at possible supra-solidus conditions (Fig. 9d). The lack of staurolite and K-feldspar indicates further decompression accompanied by cooling. This *P-T* path is compatible with syn-kinematic growth of sillimanite along the mylonitic foliation $S_{P(GHS)}$ and rutile relicts observed within garnet, in the large white mica porphyroclasts and in the matrix ilmenite. Moreover, this path could also account for kyanite relicts observed in other samples from the same outcrop.

Sample D13-28 (GHS_U: Als + Kfs zone)

Pseudosection topology

D13-28 has been modeled using a *P-T* pseudosection for 0.3–1.3 GPa and 650–900°C (Fig. 10a). The H_2O in the calculation was estimated to be 0.20 wt% (see “bulk rock composition” section), but this amount could be to too low (*e.g.* Iaccarino *et al.*, Braga & Massonne,), as lower water contents do not stabilize white mica during cooling. However, higher H_2O contents destabilize aluminosilicate (Fig. S6). Moreover, the estimated 0.2 wt% H_2O is well within the range of estimates for high-grade migmatites (Hasalová *et al.*, 2008; Groppo *et al.,* 2010, 2012; Tajčmanová *et al.*, 2011). Quartz, plagioclase and K-feldspar are always present in the considered *P-T* space, and also garnet, except in the HT-LP range, where firstly cordierite and then orthopyroxene appear with rising temperature. Biotite is completely consumed at ~ 800°C (Figs 10a,b). Kyanite occurs above 725°C and 0.9 GPa in the pseudosection. White mica occupies the LT-HP side of the graph (650–800°C, 0.6–1.3 GPa). Melt appears around 700–725°C as a function of P (Figs 10a,b). Rutile occurs above 0.8–0.9 GPa, whereas ilmenite is present below these pressures (Figs 10a,b).

Metamorphic conditions and P-T-D path

The peak conditions of around 1.0-1.1 GPa and ~ 740–775°C (Fig. 10a) are constrained by the M1 assemblage (see above) Grt-Ky-Kfs-Pl-Qz-Bt-Rt-L which is typical for the HP granulite facies (*e.g.* Indares *et al.*, 2008; Groppo *et al.*, 2010; 2012). The *P-T* field of this assemblage field is delimited towards lower T and P by the disappearance of kyanite, and towards higher T by the Bt-out curve (Figs 10a,b). These HT conditions (~ 700 up to 750 °C) are further supported by Zr-in-rutile thermometry (Zr = 540–800 ppm) applying the Tomkins *et al.* (2007) calibration (Fig. 10b) on pristine rutile lacking ilmenite retrogression and/or zircon exsolution (see Fig. S8).

The M2 paragenesis (Grt-Sil-Kfs-Pl-Qz-Bt-Ilm±Wm/melt) appears below 0.85 GPa. At temperatures above 700–725°C melt occurs, whereas at lower temperature white mica joins the assemblage. Using such constraints, sample D13-28 records a segment of a "clockwise" *P-T* path characterized by decompression and cooling (Fig. 10b) from conditions of ~ 750°C, ≥1.0 GPa to 0.80–0.70 GPa and ~ 700°C. In the proposed *P-T* segment garnet and melt are consumed via back-reactions such as Grt+Kfs+L = Sil+Bt (+Wm) (*e.g.* Spear *et al.,* 1999; Groppo *et al.*, 2012). This *P-T* path (Fig. 10b) is compatible with compositional isopleths of biotite XMg (0.54-0.40) and garnet (XFe = 0.69-0.71 for the inner rim, XFe = 0.76 for the outer rim), as well as the late white mica chemistry. However, in the M1 field of the calculated pseudosection, the calcium isopleths for garnet do not exactly match the derived *P-T* conditions. Intersections of rim isopleths (XCa>0.05) suggest higher pressure conditions (1.20–1.40 GPa) above the M1 field. This is a frequent observation in HP migmatites (*e.g.* Indares *et al.*, 2008) also in the Himalaya (Groppo *et al.*, 2010, 2012) and it is probably related to the presence of another Ca-bearing phase in the system, such as apatite (Indares *et al.*, 2008; Groppo *et al.*, 2012) which in D13-28 is present as large grains and in appreciable modal amounts, but not modeled in the pseudosection. Indares *et al.* (2008) hypothesized that the incorporation of Ca in the melt at high pressures, is not favored and garnet would incorporate Ca released during apatite dissolution. Modal changes of apatite could result in the depletion or enrichment of the bulk Ca and so zoning of XCa in garnet from anatectic apatite-bearing pelitic systems may not always be a reliable indicator of the *P–T* (Indares *et al.*, 2008;

Groppo *et al.*, 2012). For these reasons, it is stressed that the obtained "peak" *P-T* conditions are believed as minimum one (*e.g.* Guilmette *et al.*, 2011; Groppo *et al.*, 2010; 2012). Despite these limitations, the proposed *P-T* path could explain textural key observations, such as: (i) the peritectic origin of garnet, suggested by K-feldspar inclusions; (ii) syn-kinematic replacement of kyanite by sillimanite; (iii) replacement of garnet edges by sillimanite+biotite; (iv) replacement of rutile by ilmenite coronae in the matrix; (v) the late growth of white mica flakes (*e.g.* Brown, 2002). Moreover, these observations support the shearing activity of the TSZ at high temperature conditions, as also suggested by quartz and feldspar microstructures (see above).

DISCUSSION

Structural architecture

The Himalayan portion investigated in this work is characterized by a structural regional architecture that could be approximated to a NE-E dipping homoclinal slab (Fig. 2). Despite this apparent regional structural simplicity, a protracted deformational history has been highlighted. Several high-strain zones, at different structural positions, with non-coaxial deformation, have been developed (Figs 1c, 2). The lowest one, mapped as the MCTZ, juxtaposed middle- to high-grade GHS rocks structurally above the medium- to low- grade LHS.

Within the GHS, two high-grade shear zones have been mapped (Figs 1c, 2). The lower one, the MSZ described by Montomoli *et al.* (2013), juxtaposed the sillimanite-bearing GHS_U on the GHS_L in the time span of *c.* 25–18 Ma (Montomoli *et al.*, 2013).

The structurally upper TSZ is located at a higher structural level within the GHS_U and coincides with the prograde white mica disappearance and aluminosilicate + K-feldspar + melt appearance. The TSZ hanging-wall is made of a migmatitic complex (stromatites and minor diatexites) and by the Mugu granite (Fig. 1c). No geochronological data are available for the TSZ, but at least from the structural point of view, the TSZ could be compared with the Kalopani Shear Zone in the nearby Annapurna area (Vannay & Hodges, 1996; Carosi *et al.*, 2014, 2016) or with the "Thrust 3" of He *et al.* (2015).

Barrovian minerals show complex relationships with the deformation and time of crystallization. For instance, within the LHS (sample D13-75) garnet is early-syn- to syn-kinematic with respect to the main foliation ($S_{P(LHS)}$), and, going progressively structurally upward in the GHS_L, garnet (in Grt II zone), staurolite and potentially kyanite appear as early-syn to syn-kinematic minerals with respect to the development of $S_{P(GHS)}$ (see also Yakymchuk & Godin, 2012). In the GHS_U garnet and kyanite (± K-feldspar) are pre-kinematic, whereas sillimanite is syn-kinematic with respect to the development $S_{P(GHS)}$. These microstructural observations support a diachronous mineral growth and rock equilibration/deformation across the Mugu Karnali transect. This picture, as proposed here, is different from that one suggested by Stephenson *et al.* (2000). These authors interpreted staurolite and kyanite mainly as early minerals, occurring during the first stages of metamorphism (M1) and predating the development of $S_{P(GHS)}$, and K-feldspar as a late mineral related to the subsequent stage (M2).

Finally it is worthy of note that when the tectonic units experienced a late folding event followed by brittle tectonics when they reached upper structural levels.

Metamorphism and P-T path

Pseudosections were used to constrain the *P-T* history of the metamorphic core of the Mugu Karnali transect (Fig. 11). The present estimates are compatible, within the methodological errors, with THERMOCALC average *P-T* results obtained on a larger sample dataset, including samples investigated in the present contribution, reported in Iaccarino (2015). Moreover, for samples D09-10 and D09-52, the present findings are also compatible with *P-T* estimates based on "classical geothermobarometry" reported in Montomoli *et al.* (2013). Results obtained in the present contribution could be compared with THERMOCALC average *P-T* estimates of Yakymchuk & Godin (2012) for a nearby structural profile, where very similar *P-T* conditions were obtained especially for the GHS_L. Lower *P-T* conditions are reported by these authors for the aluminosilicate + K-feldspar zone within the GHS_U, although Yakymchuk & Godin (2012) argued that their results are better interpreted as partial re-equilibration somewhere along a decompression path. This would be compatible with our findings.

Different *P-T* paths were inferred from the studied samples (Fig. 11) and the following results could be traced and compared with other structural transects along the belt:

(i) The LHS (sample D13-75) is characterized by a "hairpin type" *P-T* path (with T_{max} being nearly coincident with peak P_{max}), as already noted for other portions of the Himalaya (*e.g.* Kohn, 2014 and references therein). This *P-T* path type seems to be common for MCTZ footwall rocks (*e.g.* Kohn *et al.*, 2001; Groppo *et al.,* 2009; Rolfo *et al.*, 2015).

(ii) GHS samples have likely experienced a *P-T* path with a steep dP/dT before reaching P_{max}, followed by decompression associated with heating from P_{max} up to T_{max} (*e.g.* Groppo *et al.*, 2009, 2010, 2012; Rolfo *et al.*, 2015) and further decompression and cooling.

(iii) GHS_U samples have experienced HP conditions (D09-52; D13-28) ~~well~~ comparable, but not necessarily coeval with GHS_L rocks (samples D13-06; D09-10). These HP conditions were largely overprinted by sillimanite-bearing assemblages (*e.g.* Groppo *et al.,* 2009, 2010, 2012; Rolfo *et al.*, 2015). Nevertheless, according to our experience, garnet compositions and their evaluation with *P-T* pseudosections have the capability to "detect" such a former HP metamorphic stage within the GHS_U migmatites (*e.g.* Groppo *et al.*, 2010, 2012). Interestingly, at HP conditions, melt was already present in the rock. With respect to this point, it must be stressed that melting during isothermal decompression (Harris & Massey, 1994) is efficient if white mica is present at HP conditions (*e.g.* Guilmette *et al.*, 2011; Groppo *et al.*, 2012), otherwise, if this mineral is consumed along the prograde heating, on decompression its role is rather minor, since the path is nearly parallel to the melt isomodes (*e.g.* Guilmette *et al.*, 2011; Groppo *et al.*, 2012). This aspect could have a deep impact on migmatite rheology and on exhumation process (*e.g.* Groppo *et al.*, 2012; Yakymchuk & Brown, 2014). Indeed, coupled with the melt extraction and the following upward displacement of the migmatite solidus (Yakymchuk & Brown, 2014), an increase of rock viscosity and a shifting from diffuse to localized deformation would be possible.

Finally, it is worthy of note that the present *P-T* results along the Mugu Karnali transect are in agreement with both absolute values and shapes of *P-T* paths obtained by Groppo *et al.* (2009) for the metamorphic core in Eastern Nepal (see the review of Rolfo *et al.*, 2015).

P-T-d and tectonic implications

P-T arrays are often used to constrain exhumation models of the GHS and of the Himalayan tectonics. *P-T* profiles are compared (*e.g.* Kohn, 2008, 2014; Groppo *et al.*, 2012; Yakymchuk & Godin, 2012; Rolfo *et al.*, 2015;) with the *P-T* paths predicted by numerical or thermo-mechanical models (*e.g.* channel flow model, Jamieson *et al.*, 2004, 2006 or critical taper model, Kohn, 2008 and references therein).

The LHS "hairpin" *P-T* path (D13-75) is in agreement with a critical taper model. GHS paths, characterized by decompressional heating, could be more compatible with a channel flow model (*e.g.* Kohn, 2014). Indeed, *P-T* paths for a LHS channel flow should be clockwise (*e.g.* Caddick *et al.*, 2007; Caddick & Kohn, 2013), whereas GHS paths in the critical taper model lack heating during decompression (Kohn, 2008). However, Gervais & Brown (2011) pointed out that neither a *P-T* path alone nor the absolute *P-T* peak is diagnostic for exhumation models. Instead, their timing associated with the strain path could be diagnostic. If we take into account the available geochronological data in the study area, the following time constraints are possible: (i) Carosi *et al.* (2013) demonstrated that the STDS shearing in Western Nepal was active before *c.* 24 Ma; (ii) Montomoli *et al.* (2013) pointed to an exhumation of the GHS$_{\mathrm{U}}$, related to the activity of the MSZ, between 25–18 Ma, while the GHS$_{\mathrm{L}}$ was still experiencing an underthrusting stage; (iii) GHS$_{\mathrm{L}}$ prograde monazite ages are as young as 17 Ma, whereas retrograde ages (likely related to the MCTZ activity), as young as 13 Ma, are reported (Montomoli *et al.,* 2013); (iv) Robinson *et al.* (2006) provided white mica Ar-Ar (cooling) ages for the GHS (GHS$_{\mathrm{U}}$ in Yakymchuk & Godin, 2012), located west of the Mugu Karnali valley, as old as 25 Ma; (vi) Gibson *et al.* (2016), for samples located south of the here investigated area, reported white mica Ar-Ar cooling ages of *c.* 14 Ma for GHS$_U$, and *c.* 19 Ma, interpreted as deformation ages, for GHS$_L$ samples. These data, at least in Western Nepal, point to (i) a short duration of coeval activity of the STDS with basal thrusting (likely along the MSZ); and (ii) an activity of the MCTZ that lasted longer than that one of the STDS. Cooling/retrograde ages obtained from rocks of the GHS$_U$ of this region overlap with prograde ages of the GHS$_L$. Systematic rejuvenation of metamorphic ages (both prograde and retrograde) going structurally downward has been frequently observed for the GHS (*e.g.* Kohn *et al.*, 2001; Corrie & Kohn, 2011; Larson *et al.,* 2013; Kohn, 2014, 2016; Wang *et al.*, 2015; Carosi *et al.,* 2016). These ages could testify a diachronic equilibration controlled by the structural position in the GHS.

The presented observations (porphyroblast-matrix relationship, different *P-T* paths and their timing) do not favour the nearly flat pre-MCT isograds as proposed in the model of isograd-folding (Stephenson *et al.*, 2001; Searle & Szulc, 2005), a post-metamorphic shearing of isograds (*e.g.* Hubbard, 1996), or an inverted temperature gradient through conductive heating (hot iron effect of Le Fort, 1975). Instead, a complex interaction of progressive deformation and metamorphism (see also Cottle *et al.*, 2015) is proposed for the assembly of the GHS, and the HMC in general, where different tectonic slices from below (Indian Plate) are accreted at greater depths tectonically juxtaposing slices with a diachronic metamorphic and deformational history. The MSZ, and perhaps the TSZ as well, represent tectonic boundaries of these slices. The process of fast exhumation of thin crustal slices has been recently invoked by Spear (2014) in order to explain his garnet diffusion profile models for the Devonian Acadian metamorphic event in Vermont. Exhumation of high-grade rocks due to thrusting alone has been shown elsewhere (Platt, 1993; Ring *et al.*, Stüwe & Barr, to be ineffective. Thus, a combination of thrusting plus erosion (starting in the Himalaya during the Eocene *e.g.* Najman *et al.,* 2008, Carosi *et al.,* 2016), and/or thrusting plus ductile thinning (Ring *et al.,* 1999), and/or thrusting plus normal faulting is required. During this exhumation stage the STDS could be active or inactive, in alternating periods of coeval activity (*e.g.* Chambers *et al.*, 2011) with basal thrusting.

In the light of our new findings, it appears that an updated tectonic model, which could account for all structural complexities, is needed for the Himalaya (*e.g.* Cottle *et al.*, 2015). However, as already proposed in Fraser *et al.* (2000), one point should be considered: "models based on the preserved metamorphic field gradient, and that consider the HHC [*i.e.* GHS] as a single coherent section, must be considered suspect" (Fraser *et al.*, 2000).

According to the presented P-T-d-t paths of the HMC, a kinematic model where the HMC is progressively build up and exhumed by in-sequence shearing (*e.g.* Carosi *et al.*, 2016) is favoured. Ductile thinning of the HMC and normal faulting (along the STDS) would assist the exhumation process.

Finally, caution is strongly recommended in assuming that the tectono-metamorphic history of the low-grade part of metamorphic terranes (*e.g.* $\mathrm{GHS_L}$) could be the same of that registered by higher-grade samples (*e.g.* $\mathrm{GHS_U}$, see also Spear & Rumble, 1986). Available geochronological data in the GHS (*e.g.* Corrie & Kohn, 2011; Larson *et al.*, 2013; Montomoli *et al.*, 2013; Kohn, 2014, 2016; Wang *et al.*, 2015) often show that both prograde and retrograde metamorphic ages, are younger in the lower grade metamorphic rocks respect to the higher grade, that is the opposite of what could be expected for a "simple" prograde path (*e.g.* Weller *et al.*, 2013).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to T. Theye (Universität Stuttgart) for the help with the EMP work performed at Institut für Mineralogie und Kristallchemie (Universität Stuttgart). Research was supported by PRIN 2010–2011 (to Carosi R. and Montomoli C.), by PRA 2016 (to Montomoli C.) and by the University of Padova (to Visonà D.). C. Yakymchuk and A. Indares are thanked for their constructive and thorough reviews, which improved the quality of the manuscript. We appreciate the suggestions and editorial handling by D. Robinson.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Supplementary figure captions

Fig. S1 – Sample D13-75 details of pseudosection calculation, with compositional isopleths: (a) XMn and XCa in garnet; (b) garnet XMg and Grt vol.% (100% solids) isomodes; (c) XMg in chlorite and Si a.p.f.u in white mica.

Fig. S2 – Sample D13-06 details of pseudosection calculation, with compositional isopleths: (a) XMn and XCa in garnet; (b) garnet XMg and Grt vol.% (100% solids) isomodes; (c) XMg in biotite and Si a.p.f.u in white mica.

Fig. S3 – Sample D09-10 details of pseudosection calculation, with compositional isopleths of: (a) garnet XMn and XCa; (b) garnet XMg and Grt vol.% (100% solids) isomodes; (c) XMg in biotite and Si a.p.f.u in white mica.

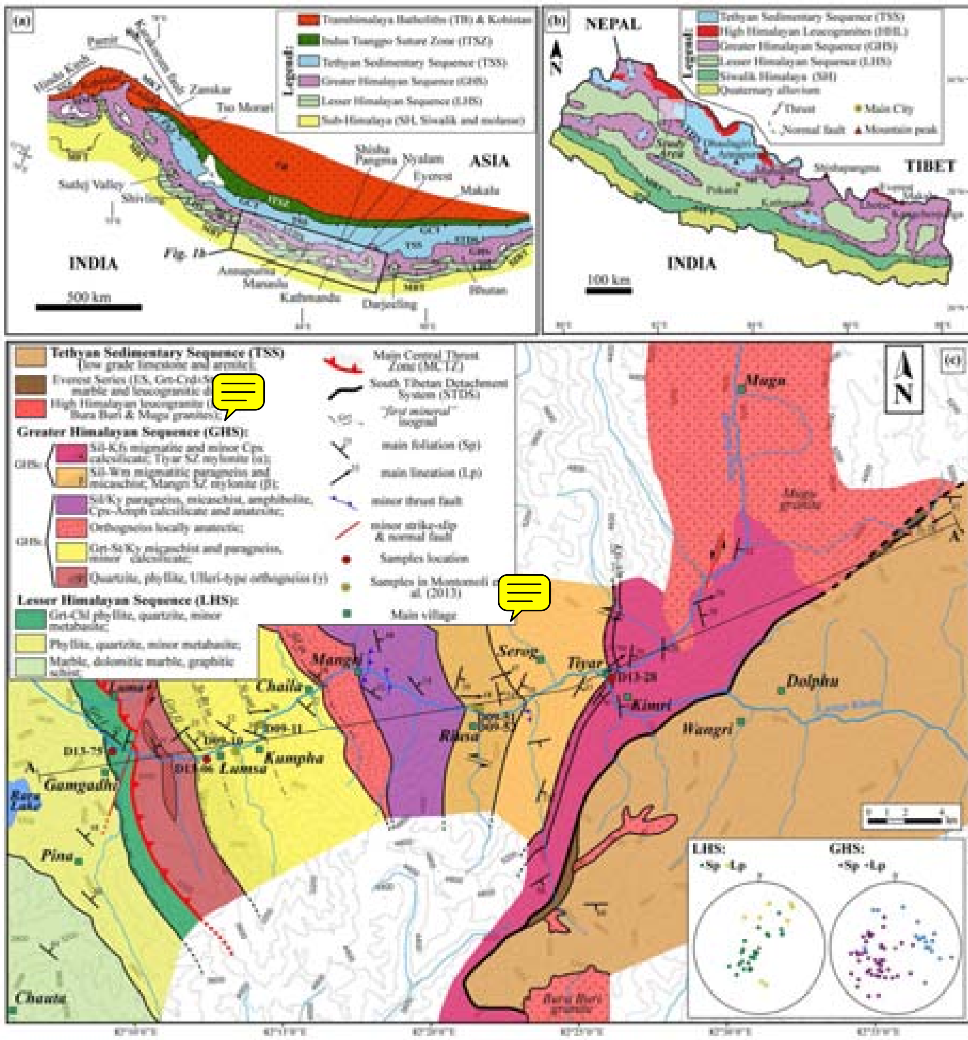
Fig. S4 – Sample D09-10 details of (a) *P-T* pseudosection after garnet core fractionation; and compositional isopleths of: (b) garnet XMn and XCa; (c) garnet XMg and Grt vol.% (100% solids) Grt isomodes; (d) XMg in biotite and Si a.p.f.u in white mica.

Fig. S5 – Sample D09-52 details of pseudosection calculation, with compositional isopleths of: (a) XMn and XCa in garnet; (b) garnet XMg and vol% (100% solids) Grt isomodes; (c) XMg in biotite and Si a.p.f.u in white mica.

Fig. S6 – T-XH_2O pseudosection for D13-28 at a fixed P of 0.70 GPa. On the abscissa axis H_2O wt% is reported. Arrow indicates the selected water amount for *P-T* pseudosection.

Fig. S7 – Sample D13-28 details of pseudosection calculation, with compositional isopleths of: (a) XCa and XFe in garnet; (b) XMg in biotite and XAb in plagioclase.

Fig. S8 – Examples of pristine rutile, coexisting with zircon, within sample D13-28.



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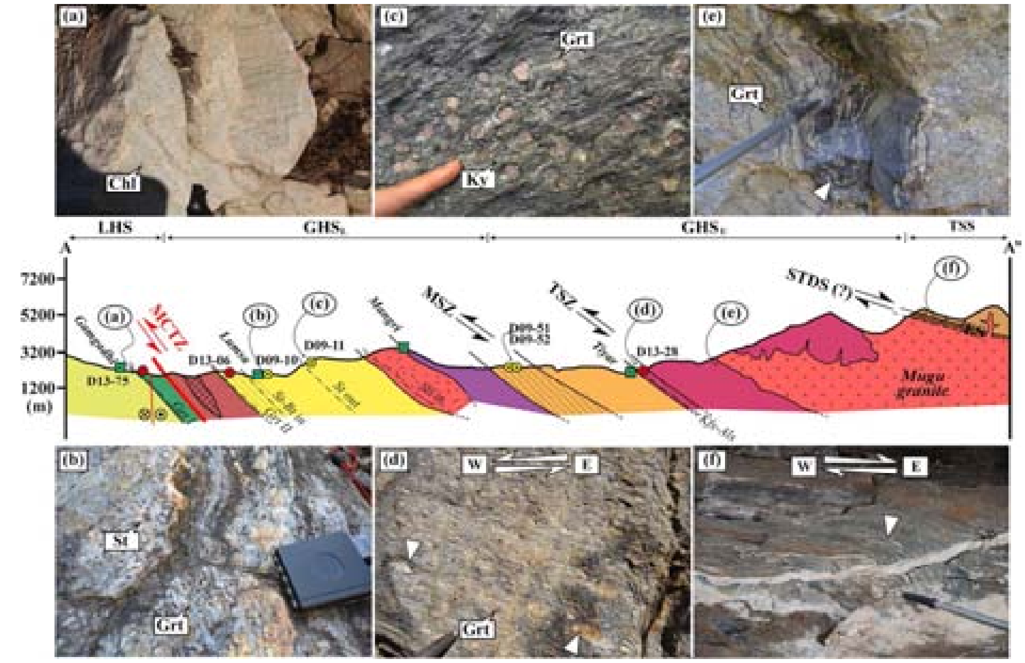

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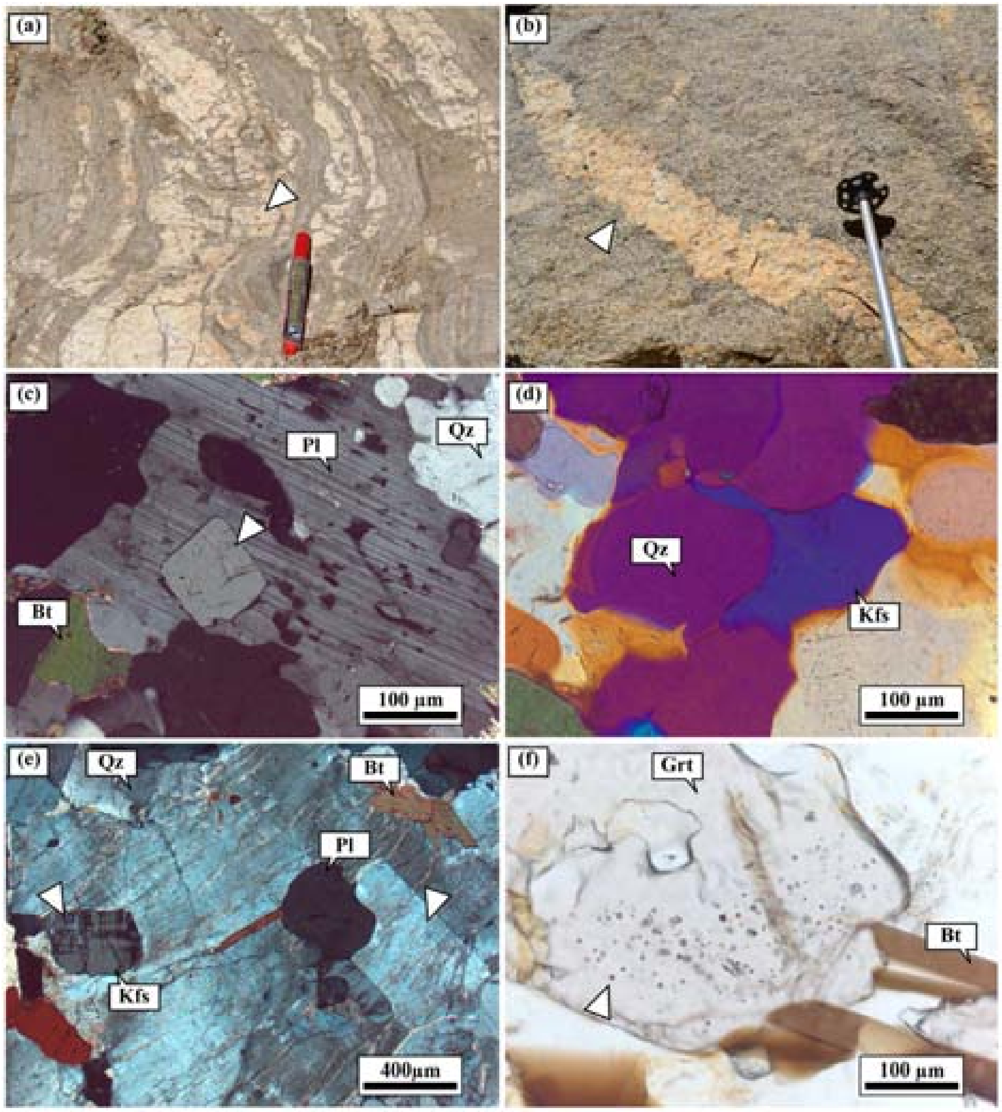

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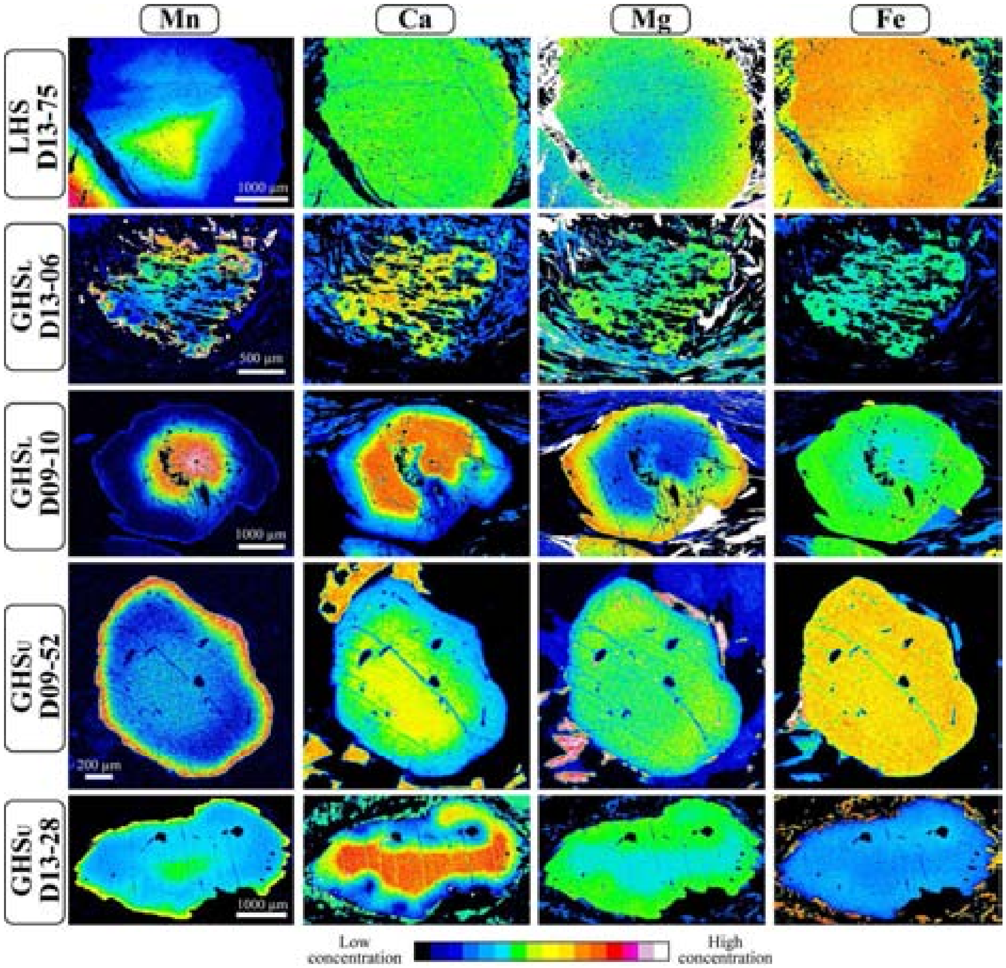

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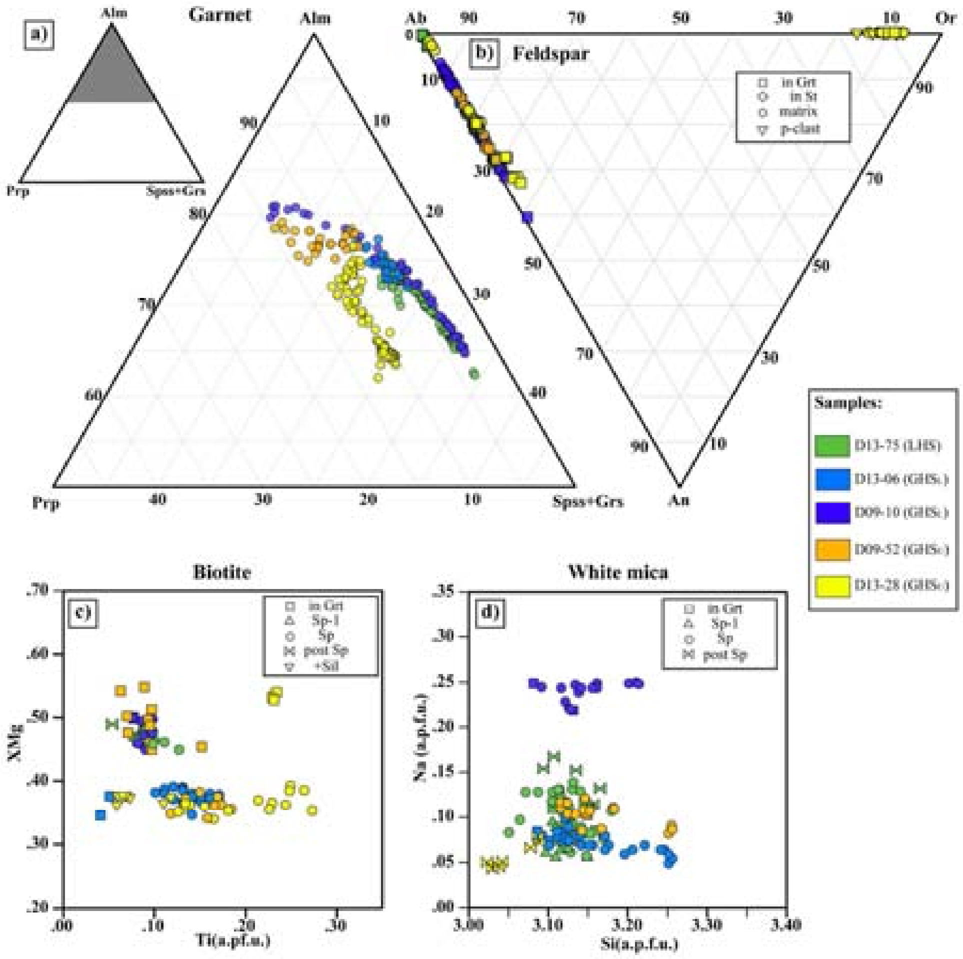

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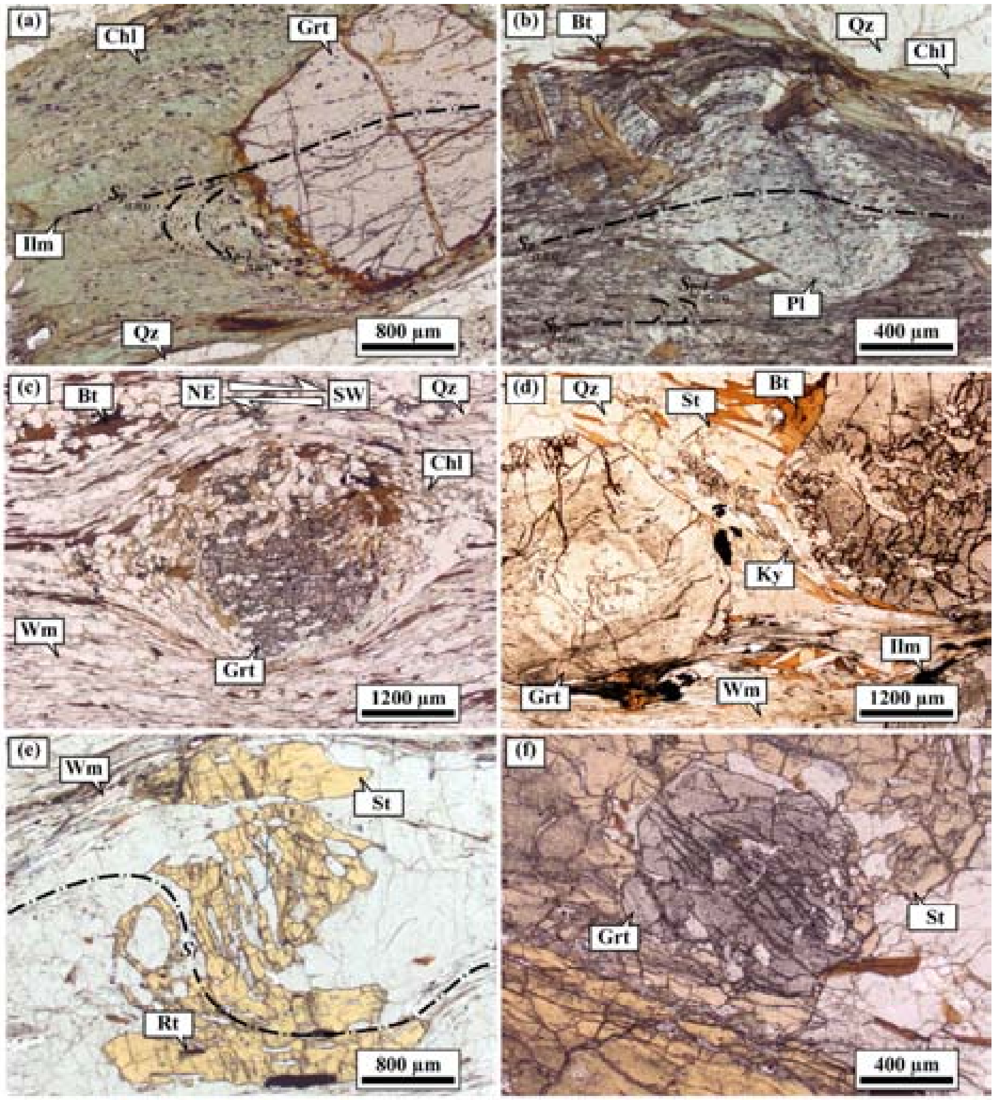

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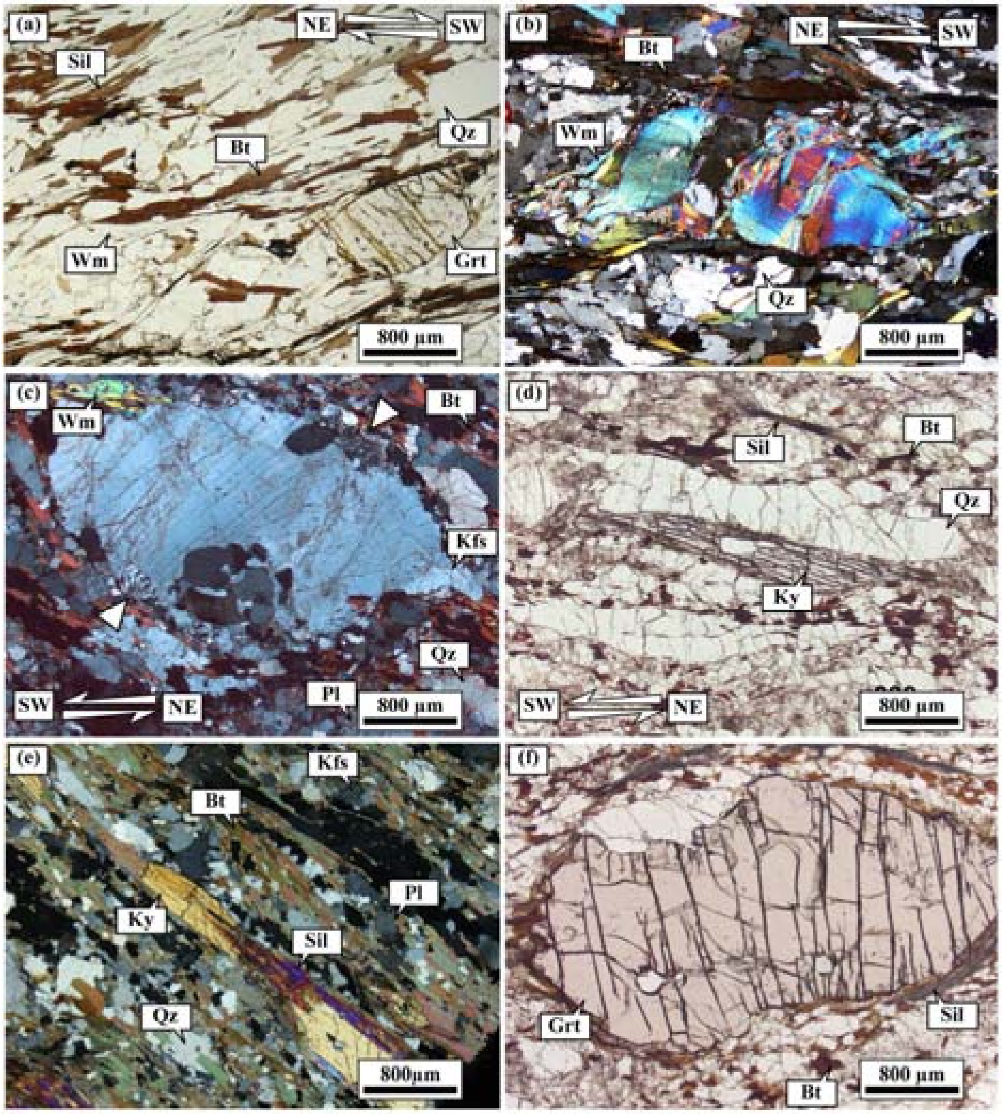

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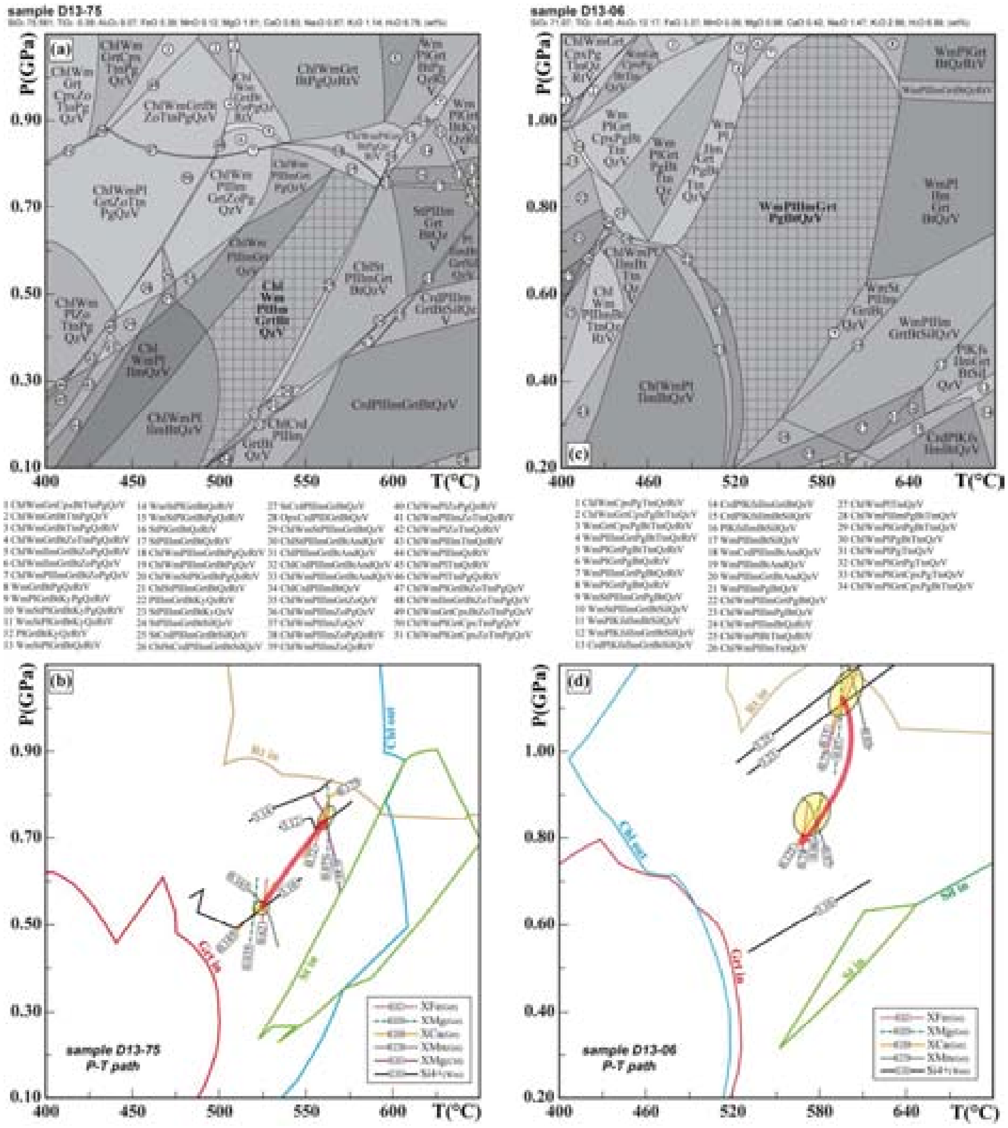

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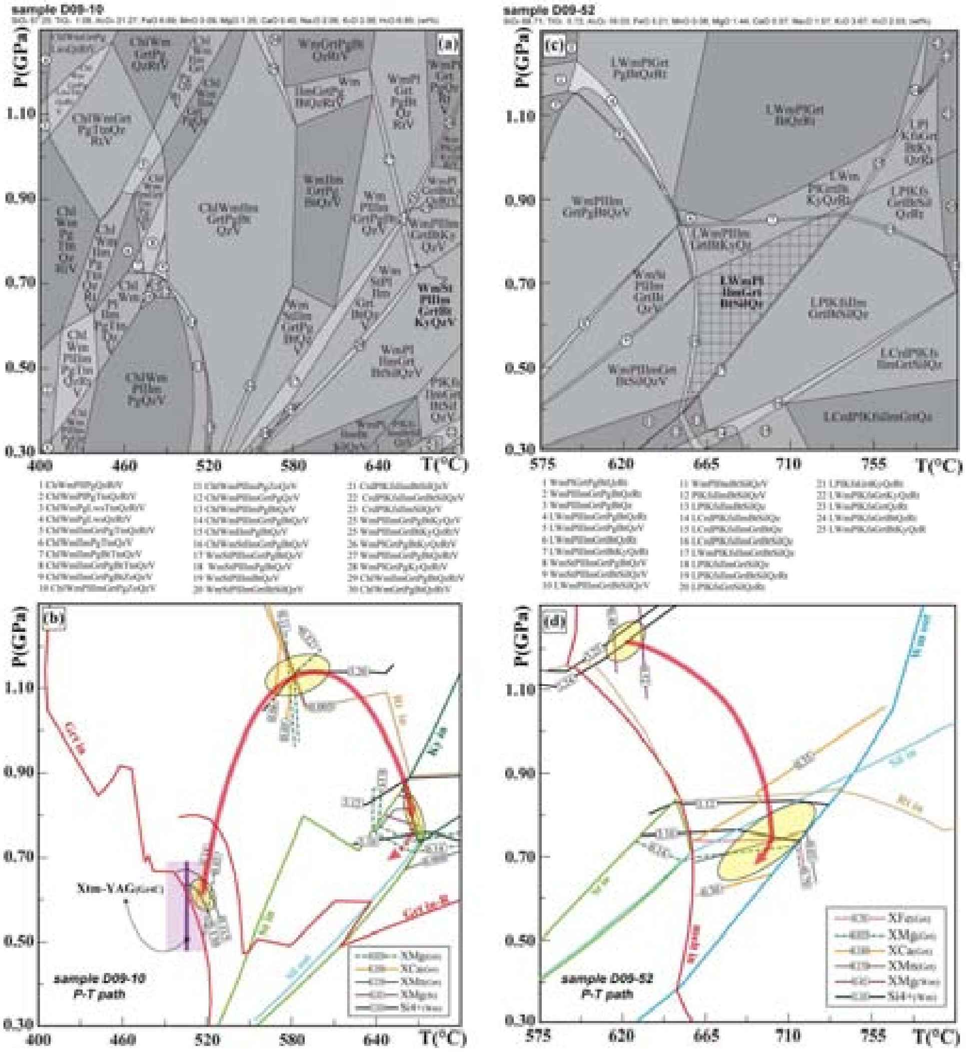

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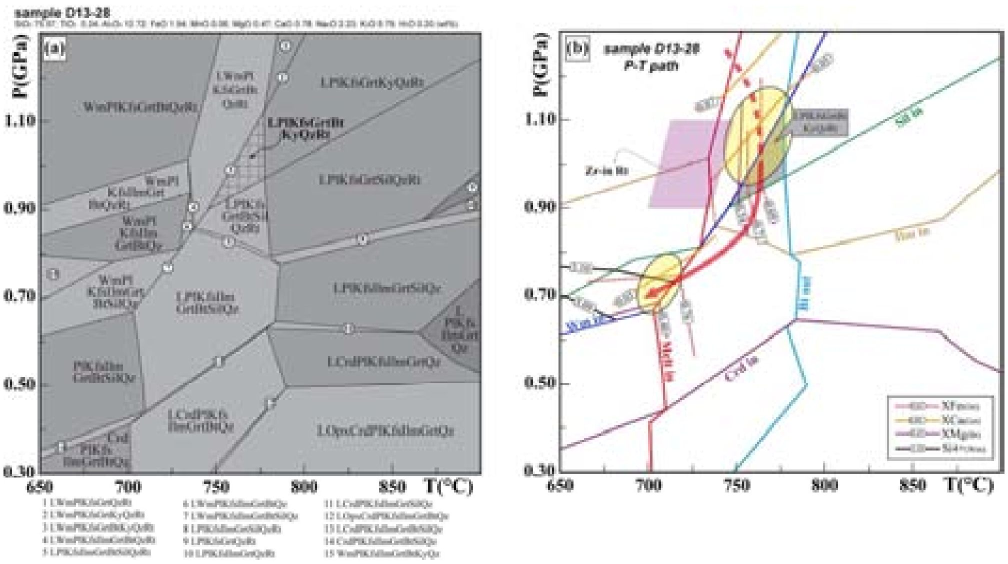

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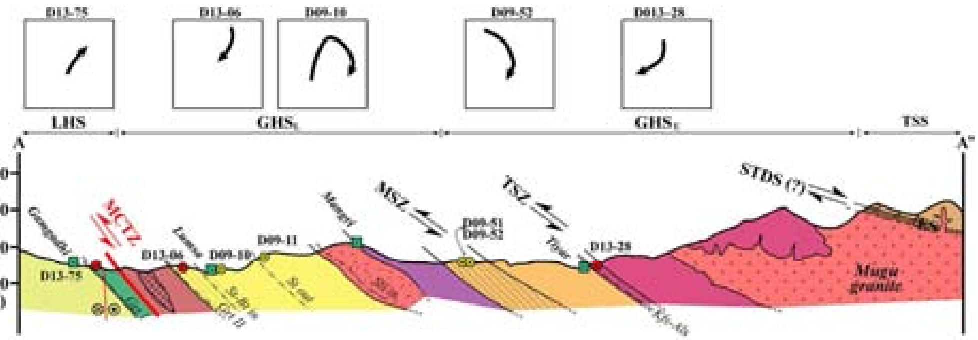

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Table 1

sample	D13-75	D13-75	D13-75	D13-06	D13-06	D13-06	D09-10	D09-10	D09-10	D09-52	D09-52	D09-52	D13-28	D13-28	D13-28
position	c	int	r	c	int	r	c	int	r	c	int	r	c	int	r
SiO_2	35.26	36.80	36.98	36.55	36.41	36.08	37.61	37.40	36.91	38.07	38.24	37.15	34.87	34.79	34.58
TiO_2	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01
Al_2O_3	20.69	21.32	21.81	21.36	21.04	21.15	22.07	22.30	22.45	20.69	21.01	21.36	20.58	20.86	20.87
Cr_2O_3	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
FeO_{tot}	29.48	33.93	33.37	33.47	33.74	33.11	30.00	37.11	37.16	33.29	36.19	35.20	32.27	34.52	35.61
MnO	6.89	2.18	1.08	1.36	2.16	2.88	5.63	0.16	0.61	3.07	0.79	4.97	2.00	1.95	3.52
MgO	0.86	1.22	1.93	1.70	1.56	1.58	0.83	3.08	3.38	2.42	3.73	1.88	2.84	2.80	1.98
CaO	6.42	6.19	6.36	5.18	4.90	4.38	6.51	2.33	1.58	3.57	1.82	1.09	5.47	3.99	2.53
Na_2O	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total	99.90	101.75	101.56	99.71	99.91	99.25	102.75	102.41	102.17	101.22	101.96	101.68	98.32	98.98	99.13
Si	5.59	5.76	5.76	5.85	5.83	5.80	5.87	5.79	5.69	6.11	6.02	5.92	5.52	5.46	5.54
Ti	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Al	3.86	3.93	4.00	4.03	3.97	4.01	4.06	4.07	4.08	3.91	3.90	4.01	3.84	3.86	3.87
Cr	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fe^{3+}	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.13
Fe^{2+}	3.78	4.38	4.34	4.48	4.49	4.45	3.92	4.81	4.79	4.39	4.74	4.69	4.13	4.41	4.62
Mn	0.93	0.29	0.14	0.18	0.29	0.39	0.74	0.02	0.08	0.42	0.10	0.67	0.27	0.26	0.47
Mg	0.20	0.29	0.45	0.40	0.37	0.38	0.19	0.71	0.78	0.58	0.88	0.45	0.67	0.66	0.47
Ca	1.09	1.04	1.06	0.89	0.84	0.75	1.09	0.39	0.26	0.61	0.30	0.19	0.93	0.67	0.43
Na	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01

Table 2

sample	D13-75	D13-75	D13-75	D13-06	D13-06	D13-06	D09-10	D09-10	D09-52	D09-52	D09-52	D13-28	D13-28	D13-28	D13-28	D13-28
mineral	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Pl	Kfs	Kfs
position	in-Grt	m-c	m-r	in-Grt	m-c	m-r	m-c	m-r	in-Grt	m-c	m-r	in-Grt	m-c	m-r	in-Grt	m
SiO_2	62.98	62.14	61.38	62.22	64.54	64.36	65.76	64.80	62.00	65.98	64.95	57.54	61.55	61.60	63.07	62.93
Al_2O_3	22.56	24.52	24.56	23.40	21.34	21.52	21.89	21.85	24.14	21.56	22.43	23.77	21.80	22.52	17.98	18.03
FeO_{tot}	1.02	0.26	0.45	0.22	0.08	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.17	0.03	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.02
MgO	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
BaO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.11
CaO	4.18	6.11	6.05	4.70	2.66	2.79	1.87	1.64	5.76	2.70	3.73	6.97	3.62	4.11	0.02	0.08
Na_2O	8.97	7.97	8.20	9.25	10.33	10.24	10.09	10.67	8.10	9.74	9.09	7.55	9.81	9.51	1.04	1.16
K_2O	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.50	0.20	0.11	15.63	15.68
Total	99.83	101.10	100.74	99.87	99.04	99.08	99.90	99.20	100.30	100.10	100.43	96.52	97.07	97.93	97.94	98.02
Si	2.80	2.73	2.71	2.76	2.87	2.86	2.91	2.89	2.74	2.88	2.85	2.67	2.81	2.79	2.99	2.98
Al	1.18	1.27	1.28	1.22	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.13	1.26	1.14	1.16	1.30	1.17	1.20	1.00	1.01
Fe^{2+}	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ca	0.20	0.29	0.29	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.27	0.14	0.18	0.35	0.18	0.20	0.00	0.00
Na	0.77	0.68	0.70	0.80	0.89	0.88	0.81	0.86	0.70	0.81	0.77	0.68	0.87	0.84	0.10	0.11
K	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.94	0.95

Table 3

sample	D13-75	D13-75	D13-75	D13-75	D13-06	D13-06	D09-10	D09-10	D09-52	D09-52	D13-28	D13-28	D13-28
mineral	Bt	Bt	Chl	Chl	Bt	Bt	Bt	Bt	Bt	Bt	Bt	Bt	Bt
position	in-Grt	m	in-Grt	m	in-Grt	m	in-Grt	m	in-Grt	m	in-Grt	m	m
SiO_2	36.21	36.19	25.13	24.80	33.93	35.09	36.24	37.92	36.99	36.10	35.20	33.96	33.68
TiO_2	1.54	1.52	0.10	0.09	0.76	2.38	0.83	1.38	1.64	2.65	4.08	4.65	1.15
Al_2O_3	16.85	17.73	21.99	22.73	18.10	17.24	19.29	19.29	20.10	20.15	18.88	17.42	19.55
FeO_{tot}	21.17	19.67	28.02	27.98	23.45	23.06	0.01	19.03	18.25	21.79	15.58	22.34	22.27
MnO	0.11	0.10	0.52	0.15	0.14	0.10	21.92	0.00	0.06	0.13	0.02	0.19	0.09
MgO	10.30	10.15	13.03	13.29	7.93	7.63	8.93	10.66	10.17	7.63	10.32	6.91	7.57
BaO	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.12	0.13	0.03
CaO	0.11	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.03
Na_2O	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.09	0.09
K_2O	9.17	9.63	0.02	0.05	9.71	9.45	7.95	7.88	8.68	8.66	9.89	10.02	9.87
Total	95.69	95.23	88.94	89.11	94.22	95.21	95.40	96.46	96.31	97.40	94.40	95.71	94.33
Si	2.77	2.77	5.30	5.21	2.69	2.73	2.75	2.79	2.74	2.69	2.67	2.64	2.65
Ti	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.19	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.23	0.27	0.07
Al	1.52	1.60	5.47	5.63	1.69	1.58	1.73	1.70	1.76	1.77	1.69	1.60	1.81
Fe^{2+}	1.35	1.26	4.94	4.92	1.55	1.50	1.39	1.16	1.13	1.13	0.99	1.45	1.46
Mn	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Mg	1.18	1.16	4.10	4.16	0.94	0.89	1.01	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.17	0.80	0.89
Ba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	–	–	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ca	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Na	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
K	0.90	0.94	0.01	0.01	0.98	0.95	0.77	0.76	0.82	0.82	0.96	1.00	0.99

Table 4

sample	D13-75	D13-75	D13-06	D13-06	D09-10	D09-10	D09-10	D09-10	D09-52	D09-52	D13-28	D13-28	D09-10	D09-10
mineral	Wm	Wm	Wm	Wm	Pg	Wm	Wm	Wm	Wm	Wm	Wm	Wm	St	St
position	in-Grt	m	m	m	in-Grt	in-Grt	m	m	f	m	m	m	c	r
SiO_2	46.68	47.13	47.78	46.26	31.93	47.13	49.10	48.30	48.70	48.17	46.17	44.74	28.56	28.58
TiO_2	0.24	0.26	0.63	0.68	0.21	0.48	0.65	0.53	0.93	0.85	0.53	0.00	0.79	0.68
Al_2O_3	34.55	34.33	30.27	33.86	48.39	36.89	34.72	36.51	31.94	36.21	34.44	36.05	52.32	51.39
FeO_{tot}	1.79	1.51	2.28	2.05	1.39	0.95	1.20	1.02	1.79	1.24	2.28	0.77	13.84	13.60
ZnO	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.32	0.27
MnO	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.05
MgO	1.09	1.16	1.85	1.10	0.17	0.45	0.49	0.51	1.15	0.49	0.67	0.26	1.60	1.55
BaO	0.13	0.07	0.18	0.21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	b.d.	b.d.	n.a.	n.a.
CaO	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	10.86	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.01
Na_2O	0.86	1.12	0.51	0.58	1.55	1.99	1.99	1.84	0.64	0.94	0.59	0.39	n.a.	n.a.
K_2O	10.23	9.63	10.65	10.51	0.02	7.07	7.09	7.49	8.77	9.03	10.91	11.21	0.01	0.00
Total	95.64	95.26	94.16	95.26	94.55	95.00	95.33	96.20	93.98	97.00	95.73	97.86	97.52	96.14
Si	3.10	3.13	3.24	3.10	2.14	3.08	3.20	3.12	3.25	3.11	3.09	3.04	7.95	8.07
Ti	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.042	0.03	0.00	0.17	0.15
Al	2.71	2.69	2.42	2.67	3.82	2.84	2.67	2.78	2.51	2.76	2.71	2.89	17.18	17.09
Fe^{2+}	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.04	3.23	3.20
Zn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.07	0.05
Mn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Mg	0.11	0.12	0.19	0.11	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.67	0.64
Ba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.08	0.00	–	–
Ca	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Na	0.11	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.05	–	–
K	0.87	0.82	0.92	0.90	0.00	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.75	0.75	0.93	0.97	0.00	0.00

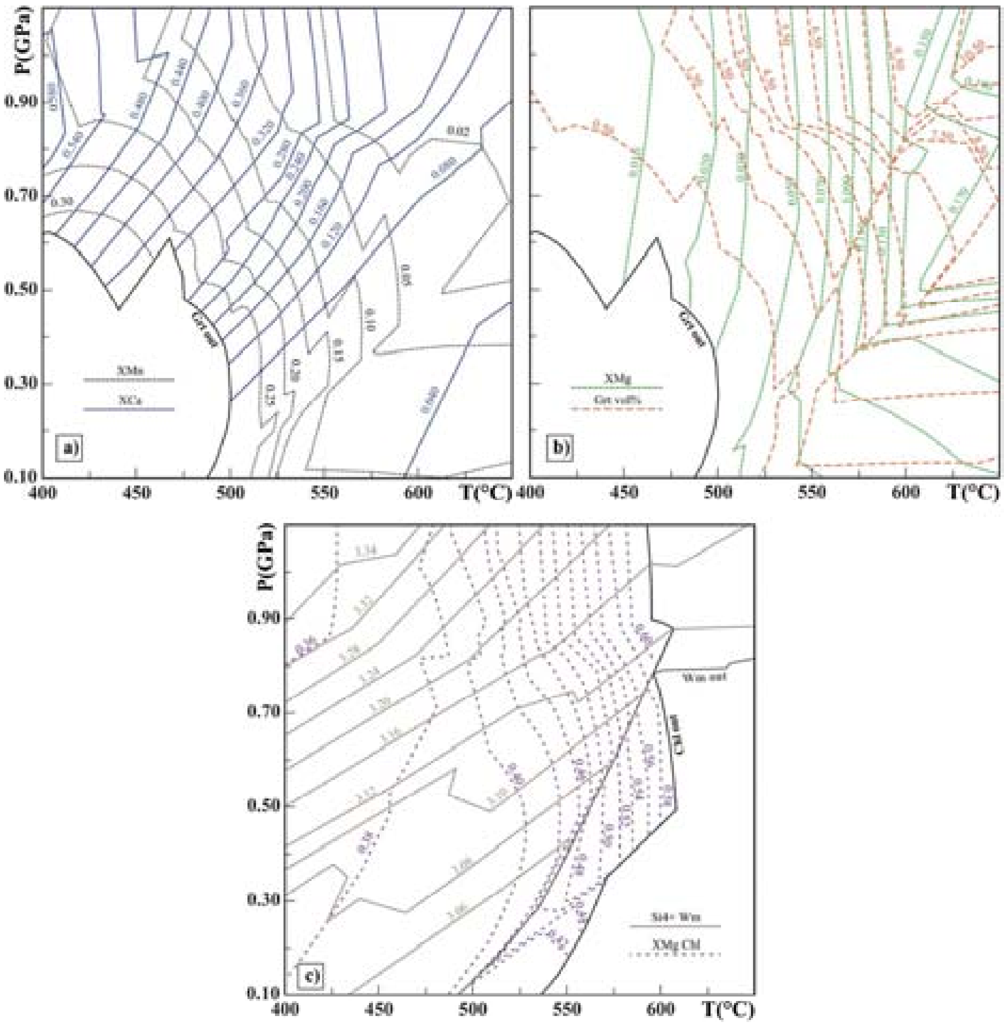

Fig. S1

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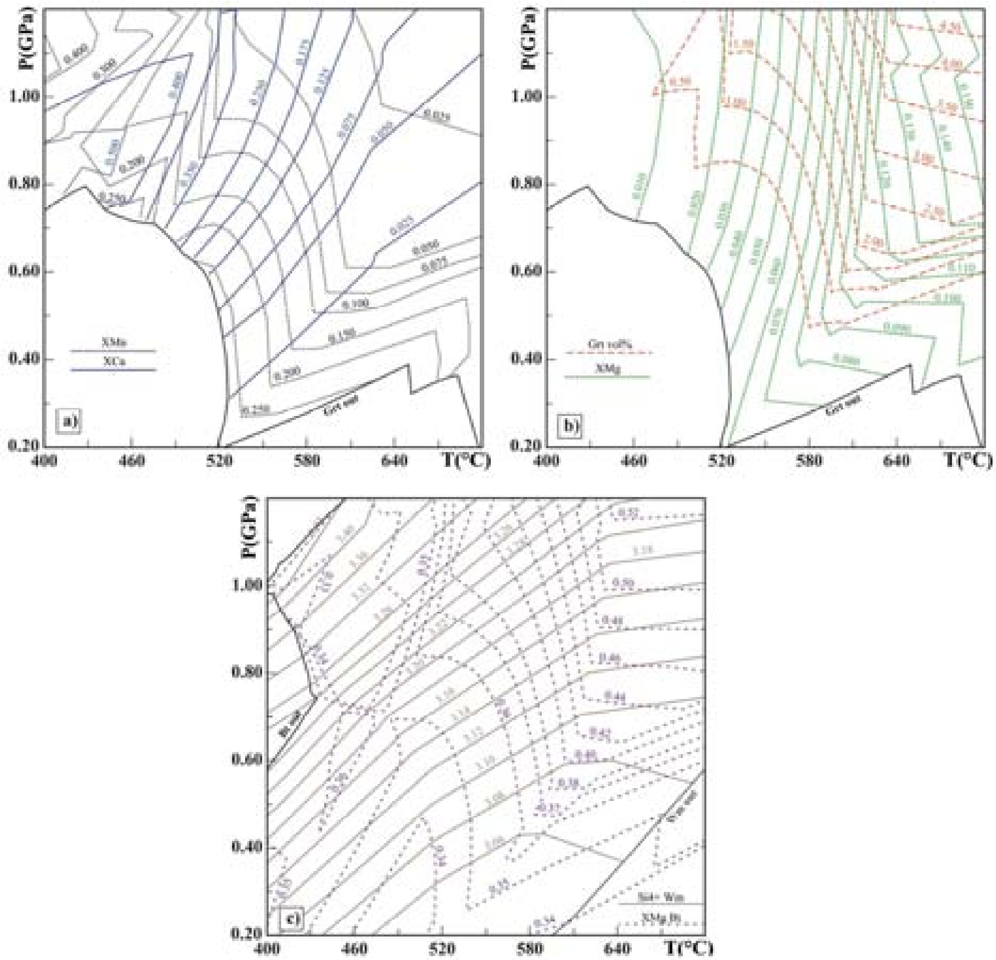

Fig. S2

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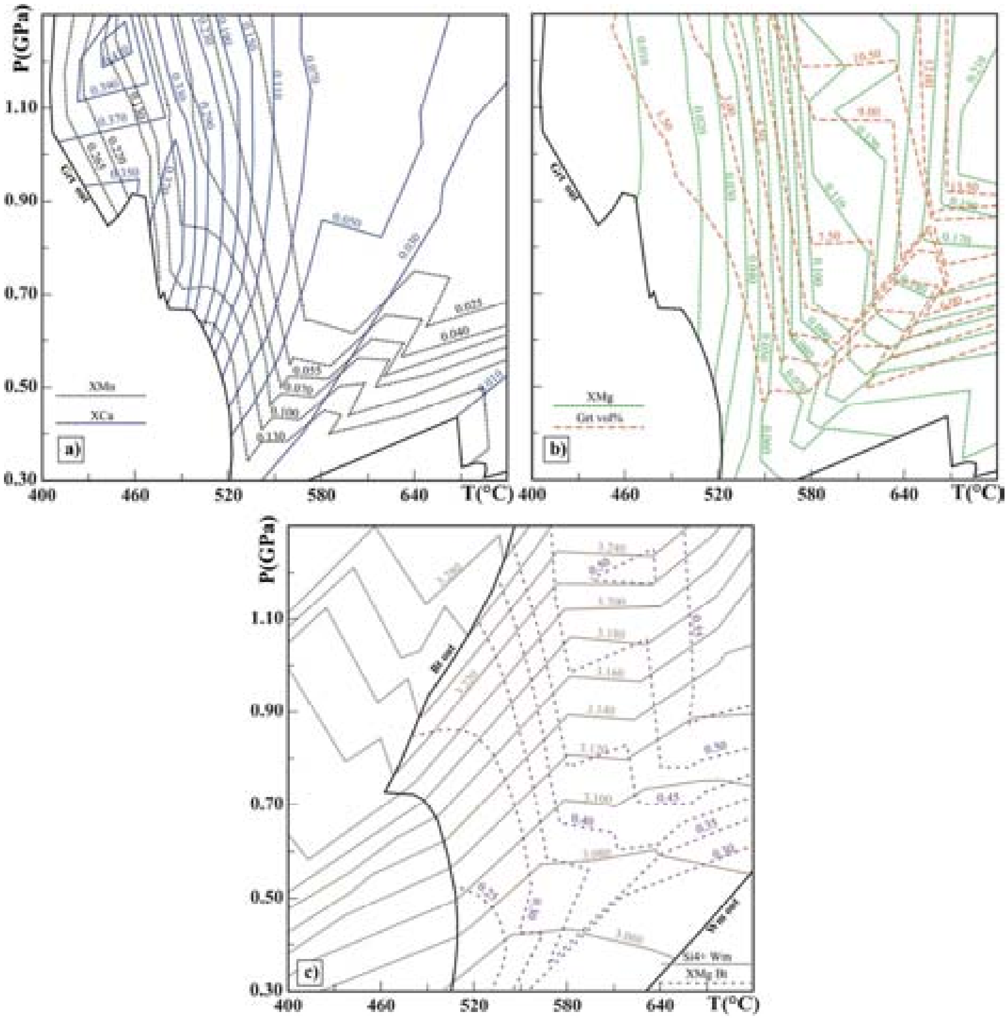

Fig. S3

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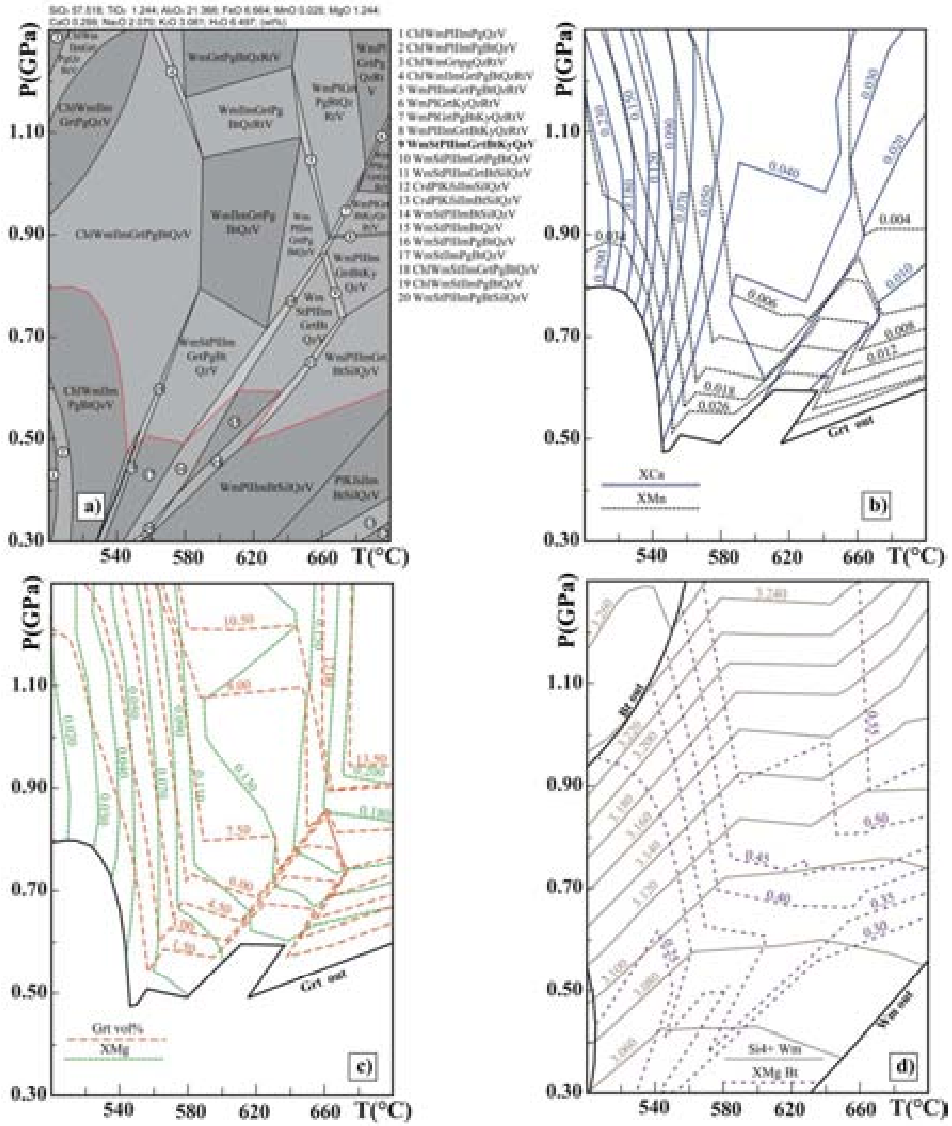

Fig. S4

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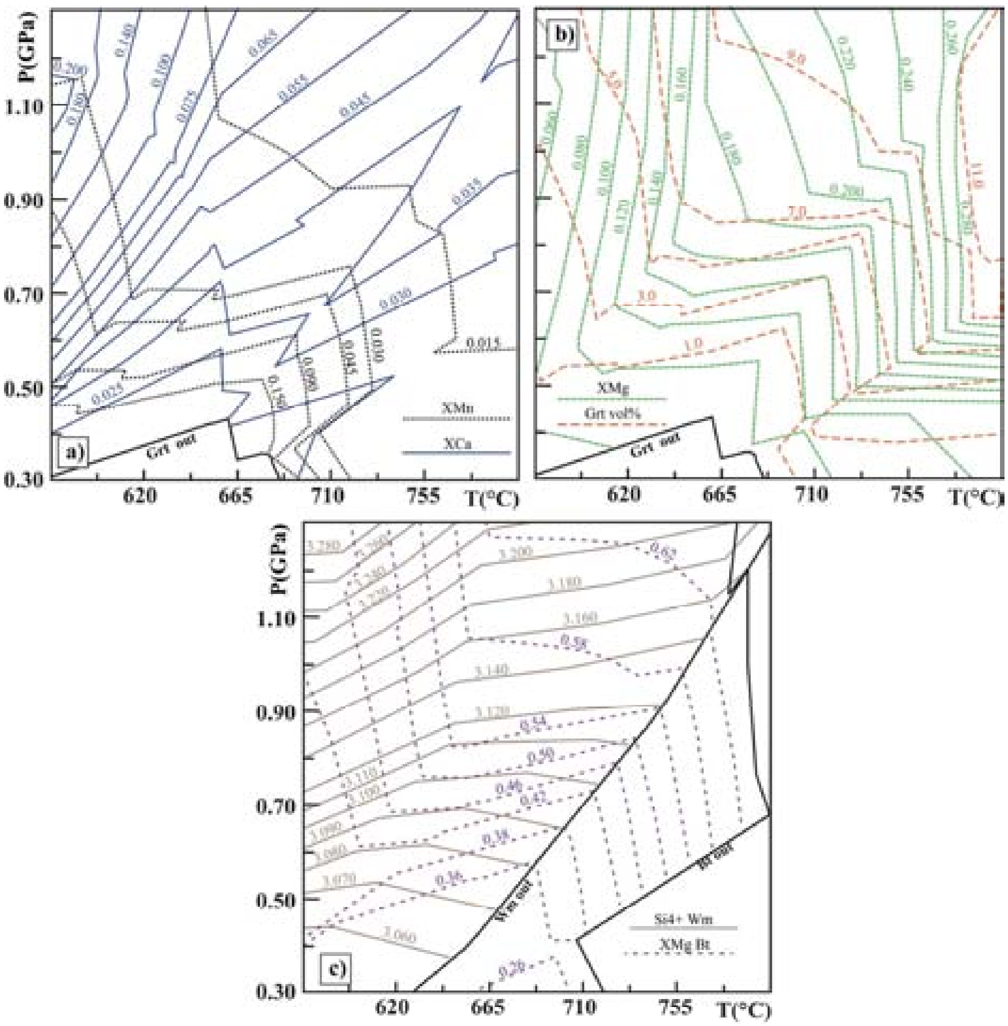

Fig. S5

150x165mm (300 x 300 DPI)

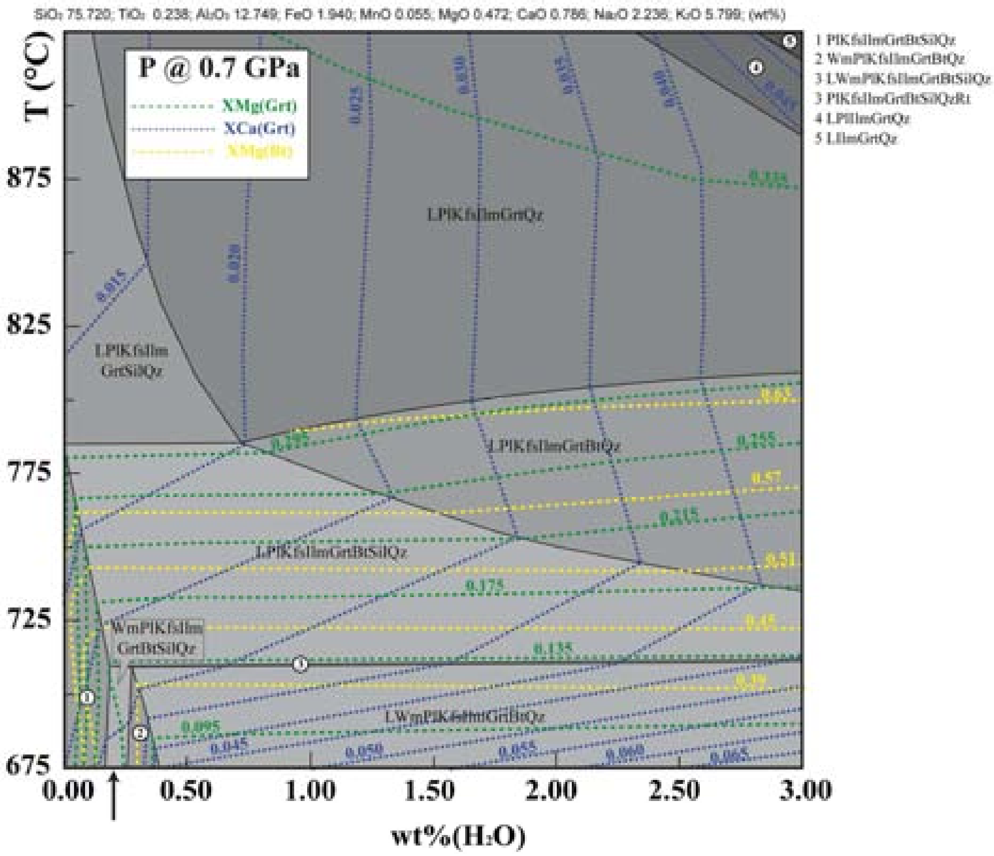

Fig. S6

150x134mm (300 x 300 DPI)

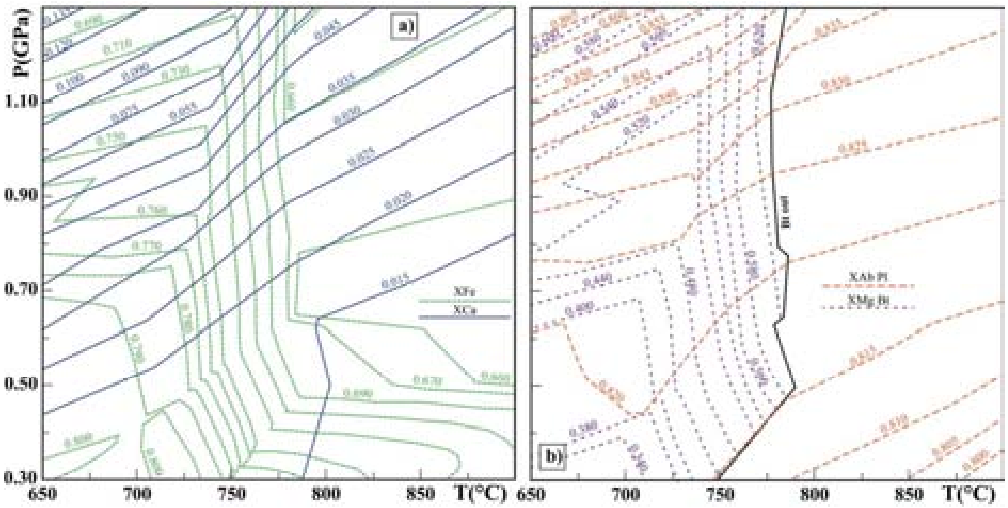

Fig. S7

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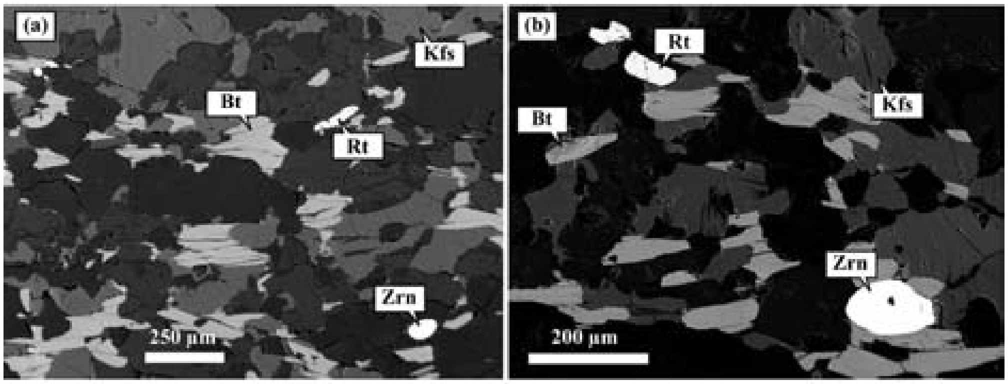

Fig. S8

150x63mm (300 x 300 DPI)