
The spatial and compositional evolution of the Late Jurassic Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons of the Zagros Orogen, Iran: SHRIMP zircon U-Pb and Sr and Nd isotope evidence

S. YAJAM^{1,2} P. MONTERO³ J.H. SCARROW³ J. GHALAMGHASH⁴ S.M.H. RAZAVI¹ F. BEA³

¹**Department of Geology, Faculty of Earth Sciences, Kharazmi University**

49 Mofatteh Av., Tehran 15614, Iran. Yajam E-mail: std_Yajam@khu.ac.ir Razavi E-mail: Razavi@khu.ac.ir

²**Payam Nppr University of Manjil**

Isargaran Av., Manjil, Iran

³**Departamento de Mineralogía y Petrología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Granada**

Av/ Fuentenueva, s/n, 18002, Granada, Spain.

Montero E-mail: pmontero@ugr.es Scarrow email: jscarrow@ugr.es Bea E-mail: fbea@ugr.es

⁴**Geological Survey of Iran, Research Institute for Earth Sciences**

PO Box 13185-1494, Tehran, Iran. Ghalamghash E-mail: Ghalamghash@gsi.ir

ABSTRACT

The Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons of the northern Sanandaj-Sirjan Zone, Zagros Orogen, comprise seven composite intrusive bodies that were generated during northeastward subduction of Neotethys beneath the Iranian sector of the Eurasian plate. Zircon U-Pb SHRIMP dating reveals that the magmatic activity spanned from ~160 to ~140 Ma. It started with intrusion of arc-related calc-alkaline mafic to intermediate rocks closely followed by felsic I-type granitoids. This magmatism was post-dated by felsic alkaline A-type granites. In addition to compositional changes over time, the plutons forming the arc young towards the southwest: the north Ghorveh batholith (161 ± 4 Ma) and Shanevareh (160 ± 2 Ma); Qalaylan (159 ± 3 Ma); then central Ghorveh, Galali and Saranjaneh (151 ± 0.2 Ma to 148 ± 1 Ma); and, lastly, the south Ghorveh batholith (147 ± 3 Ma) and Bolbanabad-Havarpan (144 ± 1 Ma). Whatever the process driving the changes, be it arc- or ridge-collision with the subducting system, slab roll-back, slab break-off, subduction initiation transference, etc., the progression from I-type to A-type magmatism appears to mark a significant change from a collisional to an extensional setting in the region in the Late Jurassic. Geochemical and isotopic characteristics of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons indicate that Arabian-Nubian-like crust was an important component of the magmatic sources.

KEYWORDS U-Pb SHRIMP dating. Sanandaj-Sirjan Zone. Neoproterozoic Arabian-Nubian crust. Neotethys. A-type granites.

INTRODUCTION

The Zagros orogen of the Alpine-Himalayan belt records the collision between the Iranian sector of the

Eurasian plate, Laurasia, and the Arabian plate, Gondwana, as Neotethys closed. The orogen consists of three main northwest-southeast elongated sub-parallel zones i) the Zagros Fold-Thrust Belt to the southwest, north of the

Persian Gulf, ii) the Sanandaj-Sirjan Zone (SSZ) in the middle, iii) and the Urumieh-Dokhtar Magmatic Arc to the northeast, bordering central Iran (Alavi 1994, 2004) (Fig. 1 inset). Various authors have attributed plutonism in the SSZ to northeastward subduction of Neotethys during the Mesozoic (Berberian and Berberian, 1981; Ghalamghash, 2002; Ahandi Khalaji *et al.*, 2007). That said, more recent studies have shown that the SSZ had a longer and more complex magmatic history that resulted in intrusion of a large variety of diachronous I-, S- and, apparently anorogenic, A-type granitoids from the Carboniferous to the Eocene (Arvin *et al.*, 2007; Ghalamghash *et al.*, 2009; Mazhari *et al.*, 2009; Bea *et al.*, 2011). Furthermore, many massifs show field and compositional evidence for mixing between mafic and felsic components. The age and petrogenesis of the magmatism in the SSZ is, however, still relatively poorly defined (Mazhari *et al.*, 2009).

The ages of SSZ granitoids are potentially the ‘critical missing link’ in understanding along strike changes in formation of the collision-related rocks. The northern and central part of the SSZ host the extensive Jurassic Ghorveh-Aligoodarz Plutonic Belt (Mohajjal and Fergusson, 2014). The northern border of this belt is a 100km long northwest-southeast magmatic lineament, formed of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons (Fig. 1), which are the target of this geochronological study. The seven Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons are composed of a variety of rock types, from gabbros to granites, the age and geodynamic interpretation of which are controversial. The first geochronological data were published by Bellon and Braud (1975), who reported K-Ar ages around 38–40 Ma. Letterrier (1985) dated the Ghorveh batholith with the Rb-Sr method and obtained an age of 119 ± 3 Ma. Nevertheless, this value was reported but discarded by the author because, in a regional context, the pluton was thought to be Miocene. Mahmoudi *et al.* (2011) reported ID-TIMS

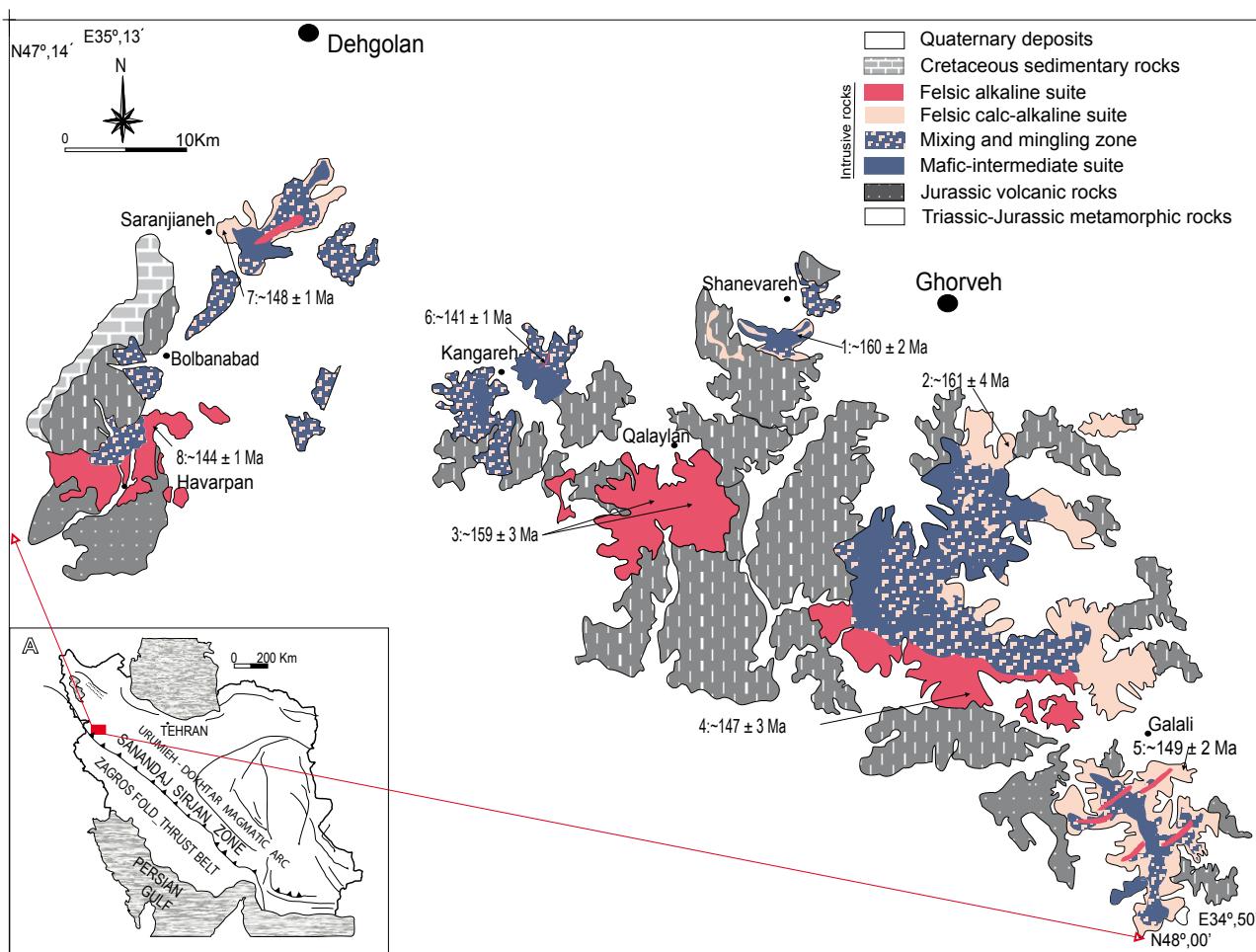


FIGURE 1. Simplified geological sketch of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons showing the location of study samples: 1) sample SH177; 2) sample BA190; 3) sample QA153, 158; 4) sample BA19; 5) sample GA134; 6) sample KA113; 7) sample SA80; 8) sample B-H88. The inset highlights the position of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons (after Eshraghi *et al.*, 1996; Hosseini *et al.*, 1999; Sartabi *et al.*, 2005) within the Zagros orogen (rectangle) and main structural zones of Iran (Alavi, 2004). Boundaries between units are drawn as black lines where they can be observed. Inferred and transitional contacts are represented as a change in colour and pattern.

ages of 157Ma to 149Ma for the same pluton, and suggested an origin by partial melting of the lower crust in a back-arc environment. Notably, Torkian *et al.* (2008) had previously suggested a supra-subduction setting for the magmatism. Azizi *et al.* (2011) and Azizi and Asahara (2013) dated two other plutons, Saranjaneh and Bolbanabad-Havarpan (Fig. 1), by WR Rb-Sr and Sm-Nd. They proposed the existence of one mafic magmatic pulse at 185±45Ma, related to an island arc setting, which was followed by several other felsic pulses at 149±2Ma, 144±3Ma and 131±27Ma related to the collision of an island arc with the western part of the SSZ.

The large variety of published ages and conflicting geodynamic interpretations for this area are difficult to reconcile in a single geodynamic model. In our opinion, these discrepancies arise because of the lack of a precise geochronological framework for the whole arc. Furthermore, the aforementioned studies were focused on dating isolated plutons without considering other related magmatic bodies, the precise ages and geochemistry of which were unknown. Recently, Chui *et al.* (2013) presented a summary of zircon LA-ICPMS U-Pb and other age data to constrain the Zagros Orogeny magmatic evolution related to Neotethyan subduction. They identified a regional northeastward migration of arc-related magmatism through the Mesozoic and Cenozoic in the Sanandaj-Sirjan and younger Urumieh-Dokhtar arc magmatism. Within this general trend they noted that the first stage of magmatism mainly occurred in the SSZ during the Middle and Late Jurassic (176–144Ma), with a peak of activity at ~165Ma. In this context we decided to undertake a geochemical and geochronological study of the northern SSZ Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons.

Here we present the field relationships, petrography, major and trace element and Sr-Nd isotope whole-rock compositions and zircon U-Pb SHRIMP ages for seven SSZ plutons. Our data reveal a spatial and temporal compositional evolution that sheds light on the tectonomagmatic history of the northern part of Zagros Orogen during the Jurassic.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING, FIELD RELATIONS AND PETROGRAPHY

The Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons are located about 400km west of Tehran, in the northern part of the Sanandaj-Sirjan Zone, Kurdistan province, between E 34° 50', E 35° 13' and N 47° 14', N 48° 00' (Fig. 1). Seven plutons have exposures ranging from 150km² to 9km². They are intruded into Triassic and Early Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which show contact metamorphic aureoles (Hosseini *et al.*, 1999).

All seven Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons are composite bodies that include variable proportions of three different rock suites:

i) a mafic-intermediate suite (MIS), mostly composed of gabbros, diorites and monzodiorites, ii) a felsic calc-alkaline suite (FCAS), composed of tonalites, granodiorites and granites, iii) a felsic alkaline suite (FAS), mostly composed of leucocratic alkali-feldspar granites and syenogranites with minor monzogranites and granodiorites. Extensive mingling and mixing between the first two suites indicates that they were emplaced simultaneously (Fig. 2). The felsic alkaline granites, on the other hand, always show sharp intrusive contacts with the other two suites, indicating that they represent the youngest intrusive facies (Fig. 2). These plutons are described below.

Representative mineral chemistry data are presented in Table I Electronic Appendix, available at www.geologica-acta.com.

Ghorveh

The Ghorveh batholith (previously called the Kharsareh batholith by Letterrier, 1985) crops out to the south of

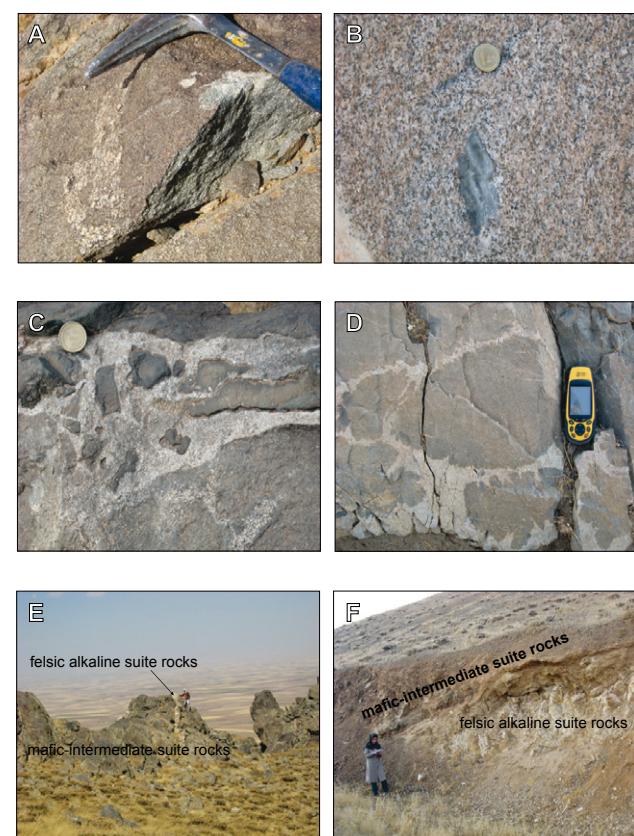


FIGURE 2. Field relations of the different suites of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons. A) close up of the mafic-intermediate suite rocks. B) close up of the felsic calc-alkaline suite rocks. C and D) mixing and mingling between the mafic-intermediate rocks and felsic I-type calc-alkaline rocks indicates contemporaneous emplacement of the mafic and felsic suites-fragmented diorite and net-veining granite (C) and pillows with quenched margin and diffusion of granite veinlets into dioritic pillows (D). E and F) felsic alkaline suite field relationship with mafic-intermediate suite rocks.

TABLE 1. Sr and Nd isotope compositions of selected samples from the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons. Nd model dates were calculated for a depleted mantle with $Ndt = 0.25t^2 - 3t + 8.5$, where t is the age in Ga (DePaolo, 1981)

sample id	BA20	BH92	KA102	SA168	SA84	BH98	BA59	KA106	QA153	GA140	BA38	SH202
rock suites												
Rb (ppm)	85,126	63,19	8,91	71,812	29,801	62,317	69,993	15,511	109,506	141,984	43,391	57,894
Sr (ppm)	292,502	350,1	879,361	188,31	293,385	153,805	229,298	586,9	916,88	260,282	280,062	710,514
$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	0,8419412	0,522093	0,0293054	1,103245	0,2937892	1,17226	0,8830012	0,0764465	0,3454578	1,578067	0,4481738	0,23567
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	0,706843	0,705509	0,704227	0,706848	0,70436	0,707777	0,705869	0,705275	0,704989	0,706419	0,705728	0,704371
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(150 \text{ Ma})}$	0,705048	0,704396	0,704165	0,704496	0,703734	0,705277	0,703986	0,705112	0,704252	0,703054	0,704772	0,703868
Nd (ppm)	35,319	28,264	34,66	29,703	24,691	39,132	24,405	5,351	40,527	34,468	25,67	44,293
Sm (ppm)	7,441	6,116	6,841	6,383	5,802	8,672	5,356	1,517	6,984	6,967	5,512	7,987
$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	0,127	0,131	0,119	0,13	0,142	0,134	0,133	0,171	0,104	0,122	0,13	0,109
$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	0,512648	0,512706	0,512587	0,512668	0,51296	0,512794	0,512795	0,512787	0,512581	0,512609	0,512649	0,512744
$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}_{(150 \text{ Ma})}$	0,512523	0,512578	0,51247	0,512541	0,512821	0,512663	0,512665	0,512619	0,512479	0,512489	0,512522	0,512637
$\epsilon\text{Nd}_{(150 \text{ Ma})}$	1,52	2,59	0,49	1,86	7,33	4,25	4,29	3,39	0,66	0,86	1,5	3,75
T_{DM} (Ma)	710	637	747	696	224	501	492	930	655	734	728	456
sample id												
rock suites												
felsic calc-alkaline suite												
Rb (ppm)	119,189	122,266	108,68	5,576	95,759		60,152	172,164	150,014	137,925		
Sr (ppm)	152,707	209,236	175,284	458,716	381,267		1074,37	59,436	153,167	79,163		
$^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	2,258535	1,690773	1,794027	0,035159	0,726658		0,1619433	8,393143	2,834506	5,044369		
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	0,709227	0,708434	0,708566	0,70457	0,707581		0,704924	0,722941	0,710665	0,714796		
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(150 \text{ Ma})}$	0,704411	0,704829	0,704741	0,704495	0,706032		0,704579	0,705045	0,704621	0,70404		
Nd (ppm)	33,177	11,866	29,651	37,617	19,353		24,16	17,898	30,641	25,183		
Sm (ppm)	6,495	2,34	5,629	6,69	2,894		4,076	3,711	6,271	5,063		
$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	0,118	0,119	0,115	0,108	0,09		0,102	0,125	0,124	0,122		
$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	0,512747	0,51261	0,512597	0,512754	0,51252		0,512577	0,512666	0,512671	0,512688		
$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}_{(150 \text{ Ma})}$	0,512631	0,512493	0,512484	0,512649	0,512431		0,512477	0,512543	0,51255	0,512569		
$\epsilon\text{Nd}_{(150 \text{ Ma})}$	3,63	0,94	0,77	3,97	-0,27		0,62	1,91	2,04	2,42		
T_{DM} (Ma)	494	710	699	437	657		648	665	645	604		

Ghorveh city. With an area of 150km² it is the largest body of the seven Ghoreh-Dehgolan plutons (Fig. 1). It is composed of dominant gabbrodiorites and subordinate granodiorites to granites with a broad mingling zone which, in the south, is cut by the alkaline leucogranites. In the south the rocks are undeformed. In the north, however, the rocks are markedly deformed by a planar N 45° E to N 55° E subvertical foliation (Hosseiny *et al.*, 1999).

The gabbrodiorites are formed of zoned plagioclase (cores: An₆₉₋₅₂; rims: An₄₅₋₃₂), augite (Wo₄₃₋₄₉ Fs₁₁₋₂₇ En₂₈₋₃₉), magnesian hypersthene (Wo₁₋₃ Fs₃₈₋₄₆ En₅₁₋₅₈), and magnesio-hastingsitic or edenitic amphibole. They have subordinate Mg-rich biotite, epidote and rare K-feldspar. Accessory minerals include titanite, apatite, ilmenite (commonly mantled by titanite) magnetite, pyrite, allanite and zircon.

The felsic calc-alkaline granitoids comprise granodiorites to granites. Their modal composition comprises zoned andesine-oligoclase (cores: An₃₇₋₂₅; rims: An₂₁₋₉) locally with albitic rims, K-feldspar, quartz, biotite, hastingsitic amphibole, and epidote, with zircon, thorite, allanite, titanite, magnetite, ilmenite and apatite as accessories. These granites are extensively mixed and mingled with the gabbrodiorites, thus forming hybrid intermediate rocks that consist of meter-sized dioritic or quartz-dioritic enclaves cemented by a light-coloured, more granitic, material (Fig. 2).

The felsic alkaline granites are undeformed pink rocks composed of oligoclase-albite (cores: An₂₆₋₁₅; rims: An₁₇₋₈), K-feldspar, quartz, biotite, magnesio-hornblende and epidote with accessory zircon, titanite, magnetite, apatite, and ilmenite. This suite only crops out in the southernmost part of the batholith, where they cross-cut the gabbrodiorites. The alkaline granites commonly include angular xenoliths of mafic rocks.

Shanevareh

The Shanevareh stock crops out over 9km² to the west of Ghorveh city (Fig. 1). It is composed of dominant I-type leucogranites and subordinate mafic rocks. Both rock types are coeval and show extensive mixing and mingling as described by Sheikhzakariai and Ghafari (2008).

The mafic rocks are medium- to coarse-grained gabbrodiorites and quartz-monzonodiorites formed of labradorite-andesine (cores: An₆₅₋₅₆; rims: An₃₄₋₃₁), magnesio-hornblende, biotite, epidote, mesoperthitic orthoclase. Rare quartz with titanite, magnetite, ilmenite, apatite and rare zircon are accessories.

The granites are medium-to coarse-grained myrmekite-bearing I-type syenogranites composed of microcline, oligoclase (An₂₀₋₁₂), interstitial quartz, biotite and epidote, with magnetite, ilmenite, titanite, apatite and zircon as

accessories. They are locally deformed and often contain abundant elongated microgranular enclaves.

Qalaylan

The Qalaylan pluton crops out over 28km² to the south of Qalaylan village, southwest of Ghorveh (Fig. 1). It is composed of quartz-monzonites and quartz-monzodiorites cut by younger porphyritic micro-monzogranites and subvolcanic porphyritic quartz-micro-monzodiorites.

The quartz-monzonites and quartz-monzodiorites consist of variable proportions of andesine-oligoclase (cores: An₄₉₋₃₂; rims An₂₁₋₁₈), augitic clinopyroxene (Wo₄₈ Fs₁₄ En₃₈, especially abundant in the less silicic facies), magnesio-hornblende, biotite, K-feldspar, and interstitial quartz. Micrographic quartz-alkali feldspar intergrowths forming granophytic textures are common in the most silicic rocks. The accessories are allanite, magnetite, titanite, apatite and zircon, with rare ilmenite.

The late micro-monzogranites are porphyritic, with small (1–5mm) phenocrysts of mesoperthitic K-feldspar, albite (An₆₋₄), quartz and glomeroporphyric epidote within a microcrystalline groundmass of quartz, K-feldspar, epidote and rare biotite. Accessory minerals are zircon, thorite, allanite (mostly included in epidote), titanite and apatite.

Kangareh

The Kangareh pluton crops out over 30km² around Kangareh village southwest of Ghorveh (Fig. 1). It is mainly composed of gabbrodiorites with enclaves of ultramafic mantle peridotites. Felsic rocks are scarcely represented; just a few outcrops of I-type granodiorites in the south and a few north-south to northeast-southwest dyke swarms of A-type leucogranites.

The gabbrodiorites form two main facies, one marginal and the other central. The marginal facies consists of quartz-normative (CIPW) fine-grained foliated monzonitic rocks composed of plagioclase (An₅₂₋₄₃), augitic clinopyroxene (Wo₄₅₋₄₇ Fs₂₁₋₂₇ En₂₆₋₃₁) and non-perthitic K-feldspar as major minerals (with little or no hornblende or biotite) and apatite, magnetite, Mn-ilmenite and titanite as accessories. The central facies comprises olivine-normative (CIPW) gabbros formed of labradorite-andesine (cores: An₅₉₋₅₂; rims: An₄₈₋₄₂), magnesian pargasite, subordinate augite (Wo₄₅₋₄₆ En₃₅₋₄₀ Fs₁₃₋₁₆), biotite and epidote. Accessory minerals are ilmenite, magnetite, pyrite, apatite, and titanite.

Galali

Galali is the easternmost pluton. It crops out over 42km² to the south of the famous Galali iron mine (Eshraghi,

1996) (Fig. 1). The pluton is mainly composed of I-type biotite-epidote granitoids with minor coeval gabbrodiorites that form small continuous outcrops, broad enclave swarms or syn-plutonic dykes (Fig. 2). Both granites and gabbrodiorites are cut by abundant northeast-southwest dykes of pink alkaline syenogranites and alkali-feldspar granites.

The calc-alkaline granitoids are composed of untwinned plagioclase (An₁₄₋₉), orthoclase, quartz, magnesio-hornblende, biotite and epidote as major minerals, and allanite, zircon, thorite, ilmenite, titanite and apatite as accessories. Mafic rocks are gabbrodiorites to monzo-gabbrodiorites composed of plagioclase (cores: An₆₆₋₅₅; rims: An₃₄₋₂₂), augite (Wo₄₁₋₄₄ Fs₁₁₋₁₇ En₃₉₋₄₆), biotite, epidote, perthitic K-feldspar, and scarce hornblende. Magnetite, ilmenite, titanite, pyrite, apatite and zircon are the accessories. Mafic rocks and felsic calc-alkaline granitoids are extensively mingled in wide interaction zones. These two rock types are post-dated by dykes of alkaline leucogranites composed of mesoperthite, albite (An₆₋₄) rimmed by anhedral perthitic K-feldspar, quartz, biotite and epidote, with accessory ilmenite, magnetite, titanite, zircon and apatite. The A-type granites are locally agpaitic and show textural evidence of changing from hypersolvus to subsolvus conditions.

Saranjaneh

The Saranjaneh pluton is exposed over an area of 50km² (Fig. 1). The pluton is composed of mafic to intermediate rocks and minor volumes of coeval I-type monzogranites. It is cut, in particular to the north, by abundant northeast-southwest and north-south trending dykes of alkaline syenogranites and alkali-feldspar granites.

The mafic to intermediate rocks are gabbrodiorites, monzodiorites, monzonites, and quartz-monzonites formed of plagioclase (An₅₅₋₅₁ to An₄₈₋₃₀, in the gabbrodiorites; An₄₅₋₃₆ to An₂₈₋₁₇, in the others), magnesio-hornblende, clinopyroxene (Wo₄₄₋₄₉ Fs₇₋₂₃ En₃₅₋₄₄), ferro-hypersthene (Wo₂₋₆ Fs₅₀₋₅₅ En₄₂₋₄₄) and K-feldspar, with subordinate biotite, epidote and interstitial quartz. The accessory association is composed of titanite, apatite, ilmenite, magnetite and zircon.

The felsic calc-alkaline granitoids are monzogranites that form small discontinuous outcrops in the southernmost part of the pluton. Their modal composition is oligoclase (An₂₈₋₁₅), untwinned K-feldspar orthoclase, quartz, magnesio-hornblende, biotite and epidote, with magnetite, ilmenite, titanite, apatite and zircon as accessories.

The alkaline granites are composed of albite that locally may have cores of sodian oligoclase, highly

perthitic K-feldspar, quartz, ferro-edenitic amphibole, Fe-rich biotite and epidote, with titanite, apatite, magnetite, ilmenite and zircon as accessories.

Bolbanabad-Havarpan

The Bolbanabad-Havarpan (previously called the Sufi Abad pluton by Azizi *et al.*, 2011) is the westernmost pluton (Fig. 1). It has a semi-oval exposure 8.5 km long and 4 km wide. The inner part of the pluton consists of I-type diorites, quartz-diorites and quartz-monzonites formed of plagioclase (An_{33-29}), magnesio-hornblende locally with relicts of clinopyroxene ($Wo_{45-47} Fs_{12-17} En_{37-39}$), K-feldspar, biotite and epidote, with titanite, apatite, ilmenite, pyrite, zircon and magnetite as accessories. The outer part of the pluton is formed of A-type granophytic granites intruding the diorites and quartz-diorites. These granites consist of small phenocrysts of microcline, quartz and albitic plagioclase (An_{14-2}) in a granophytic groundmass of quartz, K-feldspar and plagioclase, with a few scattered grains of epidote and biotite.

SAMPLES AND METHODS

For this survey of the age of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons, some 200 samples were collected from different magmatic suites, enclaves and dykes. All the samples were studied by optical microscope. Thirty two polished thin sections were selected for electron microscopy and microprobe analysis. One hundred and twenty two samples were analyzed for major and trace elements, and a subset of twenty one were also analyzed for Sr and Nd isotopes. Zircons for SHRIMP U-Th-Pb analysis were separated from nine samples, two from each of the Ghorveh, and Qalaylan plutons and one from each of the other plutons: Kangareh, Galali, Shanevareh, Saranjaneh and Bolbanabad-Havarpan. All samples were taken from the main facies of each body.

Major element analyses of minerals were obtained with a four-spectrometer JEOL JXA-8200 electron probe at the University of Huelva (Spain) operated with an accelerating voltage of 15 kV and a probe current of 15 nA. Silicate standards were jadeite for Na, wollastonite for Ca, alkali feldspar for K and Al, enstatite for Mg, fayalite for Fe and Mn and apatite for P. Precision at 1 sigma level was within ± 2 and ± 5 rel.% for major and minor elements, respectively.

Whole-rock major, trace and isotope analyses were carried out at the CIC, University of Granada. Major-element determinations were performed by X-ray fluorescence after fusion with lithium tetraborate. Typical precision was better than $\pm 1.5\%$ for an analyte concentration of 10 wt.%. Trace-element determinations were done by ICP-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) with a Perkin Elmer Elan-

8000 spectrometer using Rh as internal standard. Precision was better than $\pm 2\%$ and $\pm 5\%$ for analyte concentrations of 50 and 5 ppm respectively. Samples for Sr and Nd isotope analyses were digested in a clean room using ultra-clean reagents and analysed by thermal ionization mass spectrometry (TIMS) in a Finnigan Mat 262 spectrometer after chromatographic separation with ion-exchange resins. Normalization values were $^{86}\text{Sr}/^{88}\text{Sr}=0.1194$ and $^{146}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}=0.7219$. Blanks were 0.6 and 0.09 nanograms for Sr and Nd respectively. The external precision (2σ), estimated from the results of the last 10 replicates of the standard WS-E (Govindaraju *et al.*, 1994), which is routinely analysed each 10 unknown samples, was better than 0.003% for $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, and 0.0015% for $^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$. Both $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ and $^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ were directly determined by ICP-MS (Montero and Bea, 1998), with a precision, estimated by analyzing 10 replicates of the standard WS-E, better than 1.2% and 0.9% (2σ) respectively.

Zircon was separated using panning, first in water and then in ethanol, followed by magnetic extraction of Fe-rich minerals and, finally, hand picking under the binocular microscope. Zircons were analyzed in the SHRIMP IIe/mc instrument of the IBERSIMS laboratory, University of Granada, following the method described by Williams and Claesson (1987). Each spot was rastered with the primary beam for 120 s prior to analysis, and then analyzed for 6 scans following the isotope peak sequence $^{196}\text{Zr}_2\text{O}$, ^{204}Pb , ^{204}Pb background, ^{206}Pb , ^{207}Pb , ^{208}Pb , ^{238}U , ^{248}ThO , ^{254}UO . Every peak of every scan was measured sequentially 10 times with the following total counting times per scan: 2 s for mass 196; 5 s for masses 238, 248, and 254; 15 s for masses 204, 206, and 208; and 20 s for mass 207. The primary beam, composed of $^{16}\text{O}^{16}\text{O}^+$, was set to an intensity of about 5 nA, with a 120 microns Kohler aperture, which generated 17–20 micron elliptical spots on the target. The secondary beam exit slit was fixed at 80 microns, achieving a resolution of about 5000 at 1% peak height. All calibration procedures were performed on the standards included on the same mount. Mass calibration was done using the REG zircon (*ca.* 2.5 Ga, very high U, Th and common lead content). The analytical session started measuring the SL13 zircon (Claué-Long *et al.*, 1995), which was used as a concentration standard (238 ppm U). The TEMORA zircon (416.8 ± 1.1 Ma; Black *et al.*, 2003), used as isotope ratios standard, was then measured every 4 unknowns. Data reduction was done with the SHRIMPTOOLS software (available from www.ugr.es/~fbea), which is a new implementation of the original PRAWN software developed for the SHRIMP. Errors are reported at one sigma. The error for $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ includes the error on the mean of the normalization standard. These, calculated on the 40 replicates of the TEMORA standard measured during the analytical session, were $\pm 0.37\%$ for $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $\pm 0.91\%$ for $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$. Errors for the pluton ages are reported at two sigmas.

SHRIMP U-PB RESULTS

We analyzed a total of 200 spots in 186 zircons for U-Th-Pb (Table II Electronic Appendix). The results are summarized below:

Ghorveh

The Ghorveh pluton was studied by Mahmoudi *et al.* (2011), they determined ID-TIMS U-Pb zircon ages of ~149Ma and ~151Ma in the central part of the body. Here we dated two samples, one from the deformed northern granitoids, and the other from the southern undeformed granites. The first sample (BA190: FCAS) is a mylonitic syenogranite that contains amber-coloured, small-sized (up to $150\times100\mu\text{m}$) prismatic euhedral to subhedral zircon crystals with short, poorly developed pyramidal terminations. Cathodoluminescence images show that most crystals present oscillatory zoning of probable magmatic origin. Overgrowths and small irregular inclusions are common (Fig. 3). Ten of eleven zircon grains yielded concordant ages with mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}=160.7\pm2.8\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.68), $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}=162\pm3.9\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.82) and a 207-corrected $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of $160.6\pm3.8\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.64) (Fig. 4). One pre-magmatic zircon yielded an imprecise subconcordant Permo-Triassic age of $257\pm28\text{Ma}$.

The second sample (BA19: FAS) is an undeformed monzogranite that contains pale amber anhedral to subhedral short crystal zircons with a mean size of $100\times50\mu\text{m}$. Under the cathodoluminescence microscope, these zircons are whitish with a poorly defined oscillatory zoning and low cathodoluminescent cores (Fig. 3). Sixteen grains out of 34 grains yielded concordant to subconcordant (discordance <5%) determinations with negligible common lead and the following averages: $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}=147.5\pm2.6\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.63), $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}=150\pm2.8\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.71) and a 207-corrected $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of $147.3\pm2.7\text{Ma}$ (MSWD =0.60) (Fig. 4). Other ages are discordant due to Pb-loss and common lead, they were not considered in the age calculation.

We conclude, therefore, that the crystallization age of the undeformed Ghorveh granitoids is $147\pm3\text{Ma}$, in excellent agreement with the data from Mahmoudi *et al.* (2011), but the northern mylonitic facies is clearly older, $161\pm4\text{Ma}$.

Shanevareh

One sample of the Shanevareh quartz-monzonodiorites (SH177: MIS) contained translucent pale brown to pinkish, euhedral to subhedral, small prismatic zircons with an average size of $200\times100\mu\text{m}$. Under the

cathodoluminescence microscope they are often dark grey and show oscillatory zoning (Fig. 3). Fourteen analyses of 12 zircon grains yielded 204-corrected concordant to subconcordant results with mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}=160.1\pm1.7\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.32), $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}=158.7\pm2.9\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.81) and 207-corrected $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of $160.2\pm1.7\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.3) (Fig. 4C). Therefore, we consider that $160\pm2\text{Ma}$ is the best estimate of the crystallization age.

Qalaylan

We separated zircon grains from two samples; one granular quartz-monzonite (QA153) and a porphyritic monzogranite (QA158). The quartz-monzonite (QA153) contained amber coloured, euhedral to subhedral and short prismatic zircons with a mean size around $100\times50\mu\text{m}$ (Fig. 3). The monzogranite (QA158) contains amber to pale brown zircons, euhedral to subhedral, short and rarely needle-like prismatic, with a mean size of around $100\text{--}200\mu\text{m}$ long and $50\text{--}100\mu\text{m}$ wide and mostly well defined pyramidal terminations (Fig. 3). Under the cathodoluminescence microscope zircons from the two samples often show discordant cores with narrow, often less than $20\mu\text{m}$, rims.

SHRIMP analyses of the cores yielded inherited ages ranging from 230 to 2700Ma (Fig. 4E). These ages are among the oldest ever recorded in the SSZ (Chiu, 2013). We also obtained the crystallization age of the thin rims. Nine rims out of 52 analyzed grains yielded 204-corrected mean ages of $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}=159.6\pm2.8\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.31), $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}=168.1\pm4.9\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.68) and a 207-corrected $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of $159.2\pm2.8\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.28) (Fig. 4E). We therefore assume that the crystallization age of the body is $159\pm3\text{Ma}$. The 230–2700Ma ages, hence, are inherited.

Kangareh

We were unable to obtain zircons from the Kangareh gabbros and diorites. Therefore, we studied one sample of granite from a felsic A-type leucogranite vein (KA113: FAS) that yielded enough grains for SHRIMP dating. Zircons are translucent, brownish, short, euhedral to subhedral prismatic crystals with well developed pyramidal terminations and a mean size around $100\text{--}150\mu\text{m}$ long and $100\text{--}50\mu\text{m}$ wide. Under the cathodoluminescence microscope some grains are dark, others are whitish, with a clear oscillatory zoning (Fig. 3). We analyzed 19 grains, all of them concordant and with no detectable amount of common lead. Eighteen of these grains yielded the same uncorrected common-lead age of $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}=141.5\pm2\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.37), $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ of $142.8\pm2\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.36) and a 207-corrected $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of $141.3\pm1.9\text{Ma}$ (MSWD=0.38), so that we assume $141\pm2\text{Ma}$ as the crystallization age of the youngest phase

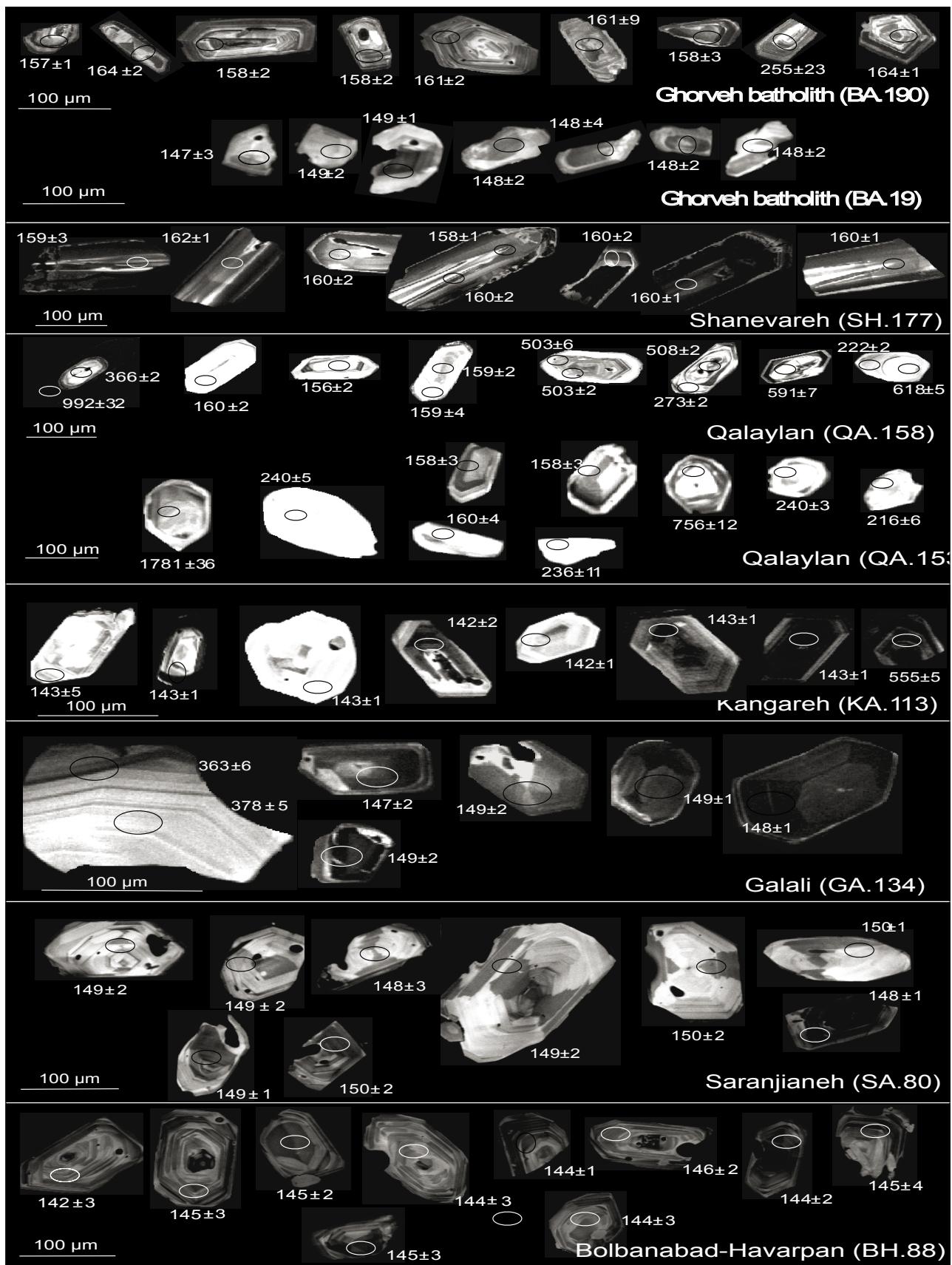


FIGURE 3. Cathodoluminescence images and ages of some of the analyzed zircons. The numbers indicate the age in Ma.

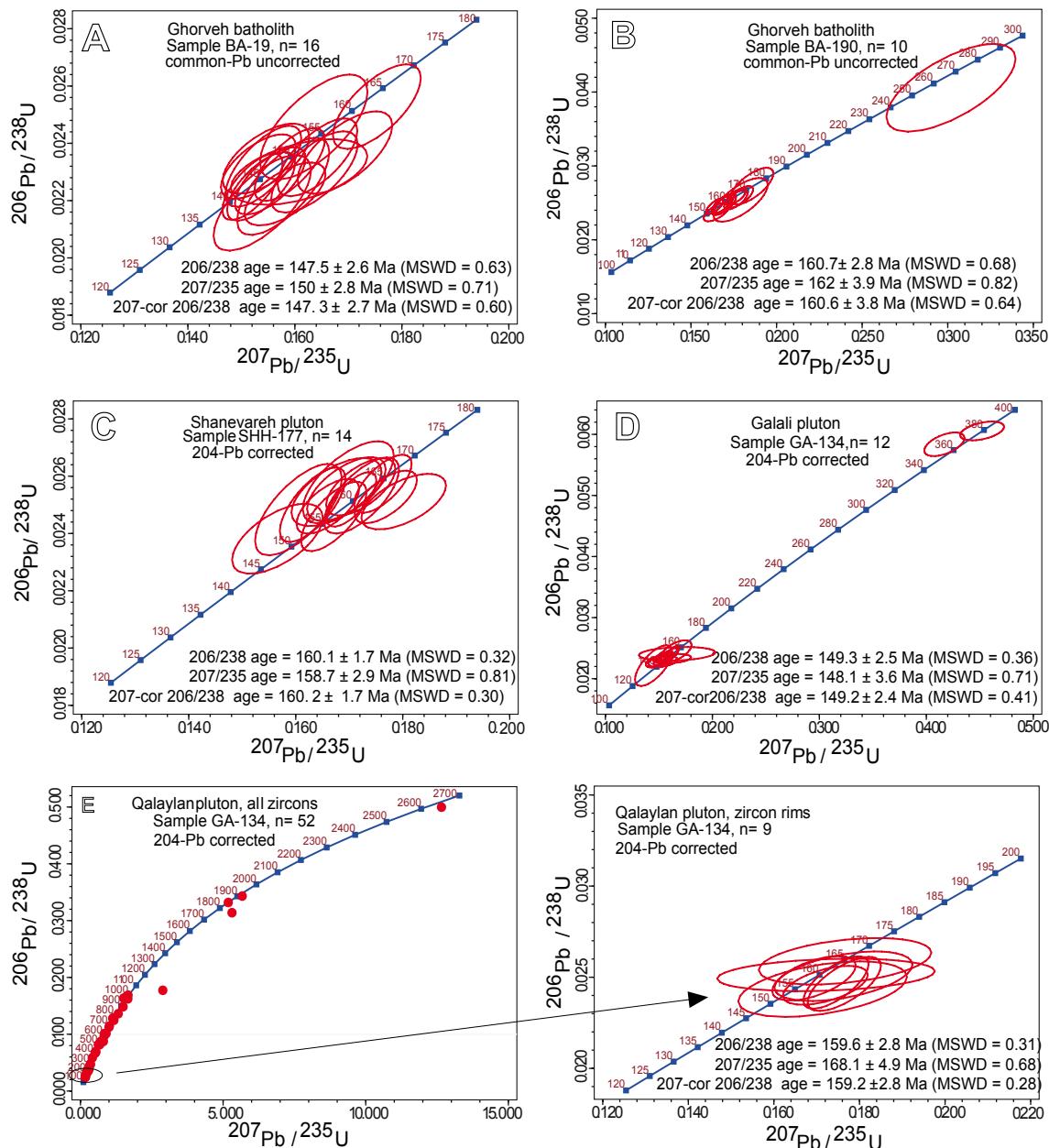


FIGURE 4. Wetherill concordia plots of the zircon SHRIMP data. A) South Ghorveh batholith, B) north Ghorveh batholith, C) Shanevareh pluton, D) Galali pluton, E) Qalaylan pluton (note the presence of pre-magmatic inherited cores with ages ranging from 230 to 2700 Ma). Data (Electronic appendix Table II) were not corrected for common lead.

of the body (Fig. 5A). Additionally, one grain yielded a 204-corrected concordant age of 550 ± 9 Ma, so revealing a limited inheritance of Late Ediacaran material (Fig. 5A). This 141 ± 1 Ma age cannot thus be considered the crystallization age of the main facies of the Kangareh pluton, but rather its youngest age limit.

Galali

In Galali, we extracted zircons from one syenogranite (GA134: FCAS). Zircon crystals are amber to pale brown,

euhedral to subhedral, rarely embayed, small grains up to $100 \times 50 \mu\text{m}$. Most grains have low cathodoluminescence, showing oscillatory zoning and a few irregular inclusions (Fig. 3). Eight of ten grains studied with the SHRIMP yielded concordant 204-corrected U-Pb ages with mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U} = 149.3 \pm 2.5$ Ma (MSWD = 0.36), $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U} = 148.1 \pm 3.6$ Ma (MSWD = 0.71) and a 207-corrected $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 149.2 ± 2.4 Ma (MSWD = 0.41) (Fig. 4D). Two other grains yielded inherited Pre-Variscan/Variscan ages of 366 ± 10 Ma and 379 ± 8 Ma (Fig. 4D). We assume, therefore that the crystallization age of Galali is 149 ± 2 Ma.

Saranjaneh

We dated one syenogranite (SA80: FAS) from Saranjaneh. Zircon grains are colourless to pale amber, euhedral to subhedral, small crystals with a mean size around $200 \times 100 \mu\text{m}$. Under the cathodoluminescence microscope most of the grains are whitish, often displaying a well-developed oscillatory zoning with common euhedral inclusions of other minerals (Fig. 3). No pre-magmatic cores were found. Sixteen grains contained negligible common lead and yielded concordant ages of $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U} = 148.2 \pm 0.9 \text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=0.10), $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U} = 150.6 \pm 1.7 \text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=0.25) and a 207-corrected $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of $148 \pm 1.1 \text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=0.10) (Fig. 5B), this last age is considered to be the crystallization age.

Bolbanabad-Havarpan

As is the case for most rocks in this area, zircon is not abundant in the Bolbanabad-Havarpan pluton. After failing to separate zircon from three samples, one alkali-feldspar granite, one quartz-monzdiorite and one quartz-monzonite, we were able to obtain enough zircon grains, with a size $>30 \mu\text{m}$ appropriate for SHRIMP dating, from one alkali-feldspar granite (BH88: FAS). Zircons are pale yellow to brownish, euhedral to subhedral, prismatic, short crystals with bipyramidal terminations. Under the cathodoluminescence microscope they are grey to black,

with a well defined oscillatory zoning and abundant inclusions (Fig. 3).

Once corrected for common lead, twenty one grains yielded concordant ages with mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U} = 144.3 \pm 0.8 \text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=0.13), $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U} = 143.4 \pm 3 \text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=0.69) and a 207-corrected $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of $144.3 \pm 0.9 \text{ Ma}$ (MSWD=0.11) (Fig. 5C), which indicate a crystallization age of $144 \pm 1 \text{ Ma}$. These values are identical, within error, to the laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) U-Pb age of $144 \pm 2 \text{ Ma}$ obtained by Azizi *et al.* (2011), but significantly younger than that of Mahmoudi *et al.* (2011), $156 \pm 1 \text{ Ma}$.

WHOLE-ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Major and trace element geochemistry

All the plutons have similar geochemical features. Considered together they show a roughly bimodal distribution of SiO_2 , with two maxima, one at about 50 to 55wt.%, and the other around at 72wt.% with a gap between 64 and 66wt.% (Fig. 6). The samples with $\text{SiO}_2 < 64 \text{ wt.\%}$ comprise the aforementioned mafic-intermediate suite mentioned in the field relations section. The samples with $\text{SiO}_2 > 65 \text{ wt.\%}$ correspond to the felsic calc-alkaline and alkaline suites (Table I Electronic Appendix). No

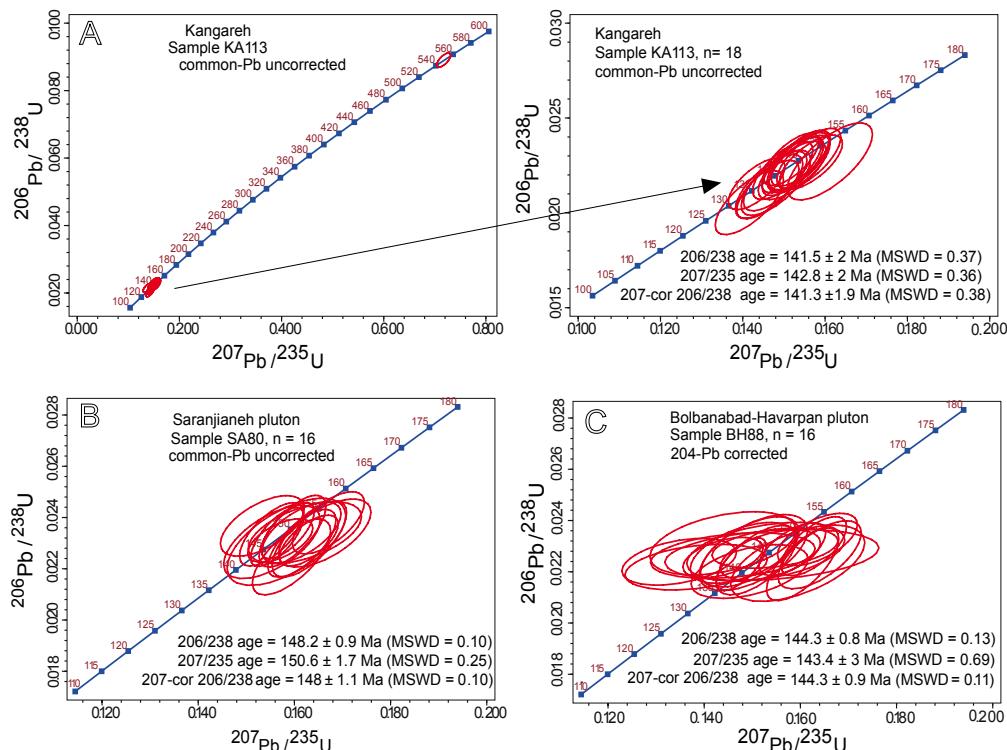


FIGURE 5. Wetherill concordia plots of the zircon SHRIMP data. A) The youngest phase of Kangareh pluton (note the limited inheritance of $555 \pm 5 \text{ Ma}$ (Late Ediacaran)), B) Saranjaneh pluton, C) Bolbanabad-Havarpan pluton. Data were not corrected for common lead (Electronic appendix Table II).

significant compositional differences were found between the three suites in the seven plutons (Table I Electronic Appendix). They differ mostly in the proportions of the three rock suites that they contain. For this reason, in the following paragraphs and figures we shall describe the composition of the rocks grouped in suites, referring to particular features of each pluton where relevant.

The major element composition of the mafic-intermediate suite is calc-alkaline, albeit with some peculiarities. The least silicic rocks are magnesian, calcic, medium-K calc-alkaline (Fig. 6). As SiO_2 increases the bulk-chemistry of the series quickly changes to ferroan and high-K calc-alkaline (Fig. 6) so that the most silicic members of the mafic-intermediate suite ($\text{SiO}_2 \approx 60\text{wt.\%}-64\text{wt.\%}$) are in fact A-type granitoids (Fig. 7). Nevertheless, there are some differences with typical subduction-related magmas such as smaller Nb negative anomaly, lower Sr contents, and considerably flatter chondrite-normalized REE profiles (Fig. 8A).

The samples with $\text{SiO}_2 > 65\text{wt.\%}$ form two chemically distinct groups with little overlap between them: a high alkali group ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 9.2 \pm 0.5\text{wt.\%}$) with an average calc-alkaline index ($\text{CAI} = \text{CaO}/(\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})$) of 0.29 ± 0.12 and a (relatively) low alkali group ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O} = 8 \pm 0.8\text{wt.\%}$) with $\text{CAI} = 0.38 \pm 0.11$ (Fig. 6). These two geochemical groups correspond to the felsic alkaline and felsic calc-alkaline suites defined from petrographic characteristics.

Most of the granitoids in the felsic alkaline suite are ferroan (Fig. 6) and correspond to A-type granites (Fig. 7). Many granitoids of the felsic calc-alkaline suite are magnesian (Fig. 6) and correspond to I-type granites, but a few are ferroan A-type granites that overlap with the alkaline suite. Accepting that the boundary between A-type and I-type granites is mol. $\text{FeO}/(\text{FeO} + \text{MgO}) = 0.8$, in the Eby (1992) diagram to discriminate between A1 and A2 subtypes (Fig. 7C), all A-type granites from the felsic calc-alkaline series plot in the A2 field. This field contains crustally contaminated A1 type magmas or those derived from continental crust, or underplated crust that has been through a cycle of continent-continent collision or arc magmatism. By contrast, the granites from the mafic and felsic alkaline suites mostly plot ambiguously at the A1–A2 boundary. For this reason, we used the recently published A-type granite discrimination diagrams of Moreno *et al.* (2014) to reveal that the felsic alkaline suite also has an A2 type affinity (Fig. 7D). The only exception is the felsic alkaline suite from Qalaylan that has a true A1 type affinity representative of differentiates of magmas derived from OIB sources but emplaced in continental rifts or during intraplate magmatism.

The two types of felsic granitoids show similar trace element patterns, characterized by strong depletion in Ti,

enrichment in Zr and, especially, Th and U (Fig. 8). The felsic alkaline granitoids tend to be richer in REE than the calc-alkaline granitoids but the chondrite-normalized patterns (Fig. 8) are almost parallel. In contrast with most subduction-related granites, the felsic alkaline granitoids show a small LREE/HREE fractionation and are almost flat from Ga to Lu. The alkaline granites always show a moderate Eu negative anomaly, this is absent in some felsic calc-alkaline granites.

Sr and Nd isotopes

The Sr and Nd composition of the twenty one analyzed samples is notably primitive (Table 1). All but one felsic calc-alkaline granitoid have positive $\epsilon\text{Nd}_{(150\text{Ma})}$. In the $\epsilon\text{Nd}_{(t)}$ vs $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(t)}$ diagram (Fig. 9A) most samples plot either in the mantle array or are slightly displaced to higher $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(t)}$ as often is observed in arc-magmas. Remarkably, the three geochemically and petrographically distinct rock series have no discernible differences in their isotope composition.

Another significant feature is the elevated Nd model ages of the analyzed samples. Using the DePaolo (1981) expression, the Nd model ages in the neighbouring Arabian-Nubian Shield closely reflects the age of crust formation (Stern, 2002). The Nd model ages of all our studied samples spread from $T_{\text{DM}} = 220\text{Ma}$ to about 960Ma , and define a large cluster between 550Ma and 750Ma (Fig. 9B). The youngest T found so far is 220Ma , which is still older than the zircon crystallization ages. As discussed in the next section, Nd model ages indicate that the main source component of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons was not juvenile mantle-derived subduction magmas. The presence of inherited grains supports this idea.

DISCUSSION

Our new SHRIMP data for the seven Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons confirm that they are Late Jurassic and reveal that the magmatic activity occurred over a time span of 20 million years, from ~ 160 to $\sim 140\text{Ma}$. The activity started in the northeast with the intrusion of the syenogranites of the northern Ghorveh batholith at $161 \pm 4\text{Ma}$ and the gabbrodiorites of Shanevareh at $160 \pm 2\text{Ma}$ and Qalaylan at $159 \pm 3\text{Ma}$. Magmatism then shifted to the central part of the Ghorveh batholith (around 151Ma to 149Ma ; Mahmoudi, 2011) and following that to the Galali and Saranjaneh plutons ($149 \pm 3\text{Ma}$ and $148 \pm 1\text{Ma}$). Still younger ages are found in the west of the arc, corresponding to the alkaline granites of the southernmost Ghorveh batholith ($147 \pm 3\text{Ma}$) and the peraluminous granites of the Bolbanabad-Havarpan pluton ($144 \pm 1\text{Ma}$). The only exception is Kangareh, but it should be taken into account that the main rock facies of this gabbroic body does not contain zircons; therefore,

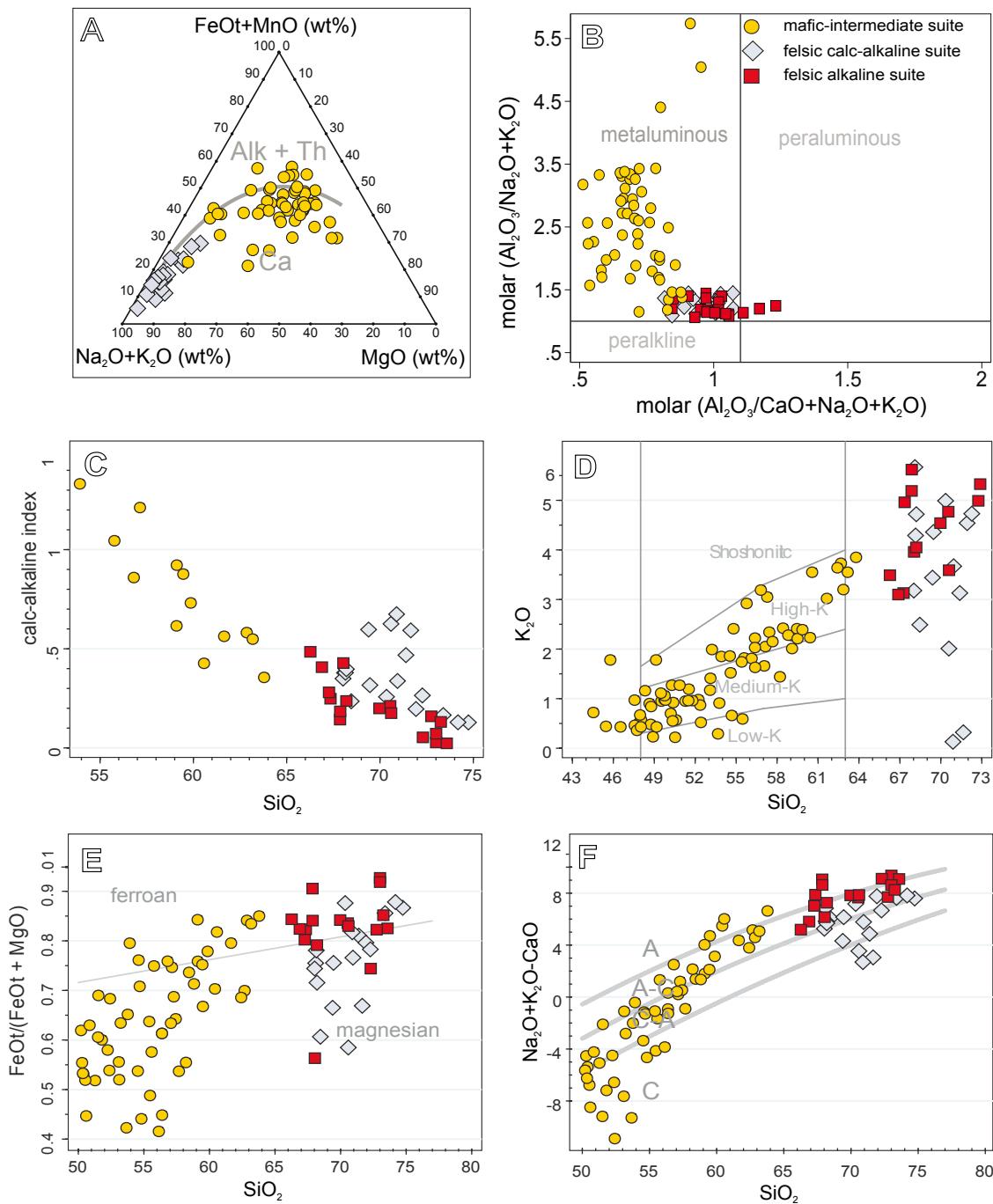


FIGURE 6. Major element relations in the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons. A) AFM ($\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}-\text{FeO}-\text{MgO}$) diagram. Alk- alkaline; Th- tholeiite; Ca- calc-alkaline B) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{CaO}+\text{Na}_2\text{O}+\text{K}_2\text{O}$ diagram, note the metaluminous to slightly peraluminous characteristics of felsic rocks (Shand, 1943). C) calc-alkaline index versus SiO_2 . D) K_2O vs. SiO_2 ; most mafic rocks have a medium content of K, most of felsic rocks are high K. E) $\text{FeOt}/(\text{FeOt}+\text{MgO})$ vs SiO_2 plot of Frost et al. (2001); note that most of the felsic alkaline suite rocks are ferroan. F) MALI (modified alkali-lime index) vs SiO_2 plot (Frost et al., 2001).

we studied a felsic A-type leucogranite vein that has the youngest age (141 ± 3 Ma) found so far in the complex and which might not be representative of the whole pluton.

The Ghorveh-Dehgolan granitoids share many geochemical features with subduction-related rocks, but

they also show significant differences, such as: the marked compositional bimodality (Fig. 6); the abundance of A-type granites; the low LREE/HREE fractionation (Fig. 8); and the small Nb negative anomaly. The presence of inherited zircons in several bodies, especially in Qalayan, suggests that the magmatic sources contained older crustal

components. This idea finds support from the elevated Nd model ages, which range from $T_{DM}=220$ Ma to 930Ma (Fig 9B). The youngest Nd model ages are relatively close to the magmatic zircon crystallization ages, but most are Pan-African, especially the large cluster between 550Ma and 750Ma. These Nd model ages might reflect either the age of a crust formation event or mixing of materials with different Nd isotopic compositions.

The presence of inherited zircons is consistent with the mixing hypothesis. Esna-Ashari *et al.* (2012) dated the Aligoodarz granitoid complex to the southeast of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons by in situ LA-ICP-MS U-Pb on zircon. In agreement with our findings they measured a crystallization age of ~ 165 Ma and detected inherited grains spanning in age from ~ 180 Ma up to 2027Ma, which they attributed to country rock assimilation. Inherited zircons are not abundant and their ages, mostly Lower Paleozoic to Neoproterozoic, may be seriously perturbed by diffusive effects (*e.g.* Bea and Montero, 2013), so they cannot necessarily be used to reliably estimate the age of the magmatic sources.

The positive $\epsilon_{Nd(t)}$ and low $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{(150\text{Ma})}$ of the mafic-intermediate suite reflects that these rocks had a mantle source. Notably, the felsic calc-alkaline suite also has the same primitive Sr-Nd isotopic signatures but geochemical data, old Nd model ages and the presence of inherited zircons are not consistent with a mantle source origin. The only way to reconcile these mantle-like primitive isotopic features with the older-than-crystallization T_{DM} ages is to assume that the crustal components had a very primitive isotopic signature. This is the case for most of the crust of the Arabian-Nubian Shield which, with the exception of the Afif terrane, has a $T_{DM}=0.85\pm0.18$ Ga (Stern, 2002) (Fig. 9B).

If the basement of the SSZ was compositionally comparable to that of the Arabian-Nubian Shield (Hassanzadeh *et al.*, 2008) and melted during generation of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons, this would explain: the zircon inheritance; the Sr and Nd isotope features; and, the abundance of A-type, anorogenic, granitoids. Given that the composition of the Arabian-Nubian Shield crust is markedly heterogeneous, with abundant mafic rocks and A-type granites, its involvement in the felsic magmatic sources could also explain the peculiar composition of the granitoids (Fig. 9).

The mafic-intermediate suite rocks have a sub-alkaline, calc-alkaline metaluminous composition (Fig. 6). They most likely originated in a supra-subduction zone mantle source.

The felsic calc-alkaline suite granites are predominantly sub-alkaline, calc-alkaline, metaluminous although

a few samples are alkaline with an A2 type, arc-like, character (Figs. 6 and 7). Field relations and our new SHRIMP data indicate that the mafic-intermediate suite was contemporaneous with the felsic calc-alkaline suite. We suggest that heat from mafic, mantle-derived, magma provoked crustal melting resulting in this suite incorporating a significant component of Arabian-Nubian Shield. This model is supported by field relations that show extensive mingling (Fig. 2).

Alkaline granites contemporaneous with the mafic-intermediate and felsic calc-alkaline suites, the Qalaylan pluton, are compositionally quite distinct from the younger alkaline granites. The former, have a metaluminous A1 type character whereas the latter are predominantly metaluminous A2 type although tending to peraluminous (Fig. 6 and 7). A key feature of the older alkaline granites is the abundance of premagmatic zircons. Localized fast melting of fertile, subduction fluid-metasomatized, Arabian-Nubian Shield crust followed by rapid crystallization could have preserved preexisting zircons. A similar process was invoked for the premagmatic zircon-rich Ordovician Ollo de Sapo orthogneisses in central Spain (*cf.*, Bea *et al.*, 2007).

The 15–20 million year younger felsic alkaline suite are alkaline, predominantly metaluminous A2, granites (Figs. 6 and 7). It appears that this suite was derived from partial melting of Arabian-Nubian Shield previously fertilized by alkaline mantle- or slab-derived fluids. The compositions of these felsic alkaline granites are comparable to typical post-collisional A-type granite suites (*cf.* Eby, 1992).

The Zagros Orogen formed related to a northeastward subducting system (Berberian and King, 1981; Sengör, 1990; Vernant, *et al.*, 2004; Doglioni *et al.*, 2009; Agard *et al.*, 2011); accordingly, one would expect the ages of the related magmatic rocks to become progressively younger to the northeast. This is not, however, the situation revealed by our SHRIMP data for the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons.

The tectonic scenarios proposed for the Zagros orogen are as varied as they are complex. The story begins in the late Permian as the Cimmerian plate, including Iran, broke away from northern Gondwana to form Neotethys. As early as the 1970s Stöcklin (1974) proposed that Neotethys was not a single ocean but rather a collection of several branch troughs, the formation of these led, temporarily, he suggested, to the isolation of a Central-and-East Iranian Microcontinent in the late Mesozoic. The idea of a second ocean, ‘Neotethys II’, that opened between the SSZ and central Iran in the middle Cretaceous is now quite well established (*e.g.* Ghasemi and Talbot, 2006; Richards *et al.*, 2006; Shafei *et al.*, 2009; Darabi-Golestan *et al.*, 2012). Richards *et al.* (2006) suggested that this easterly ocean,

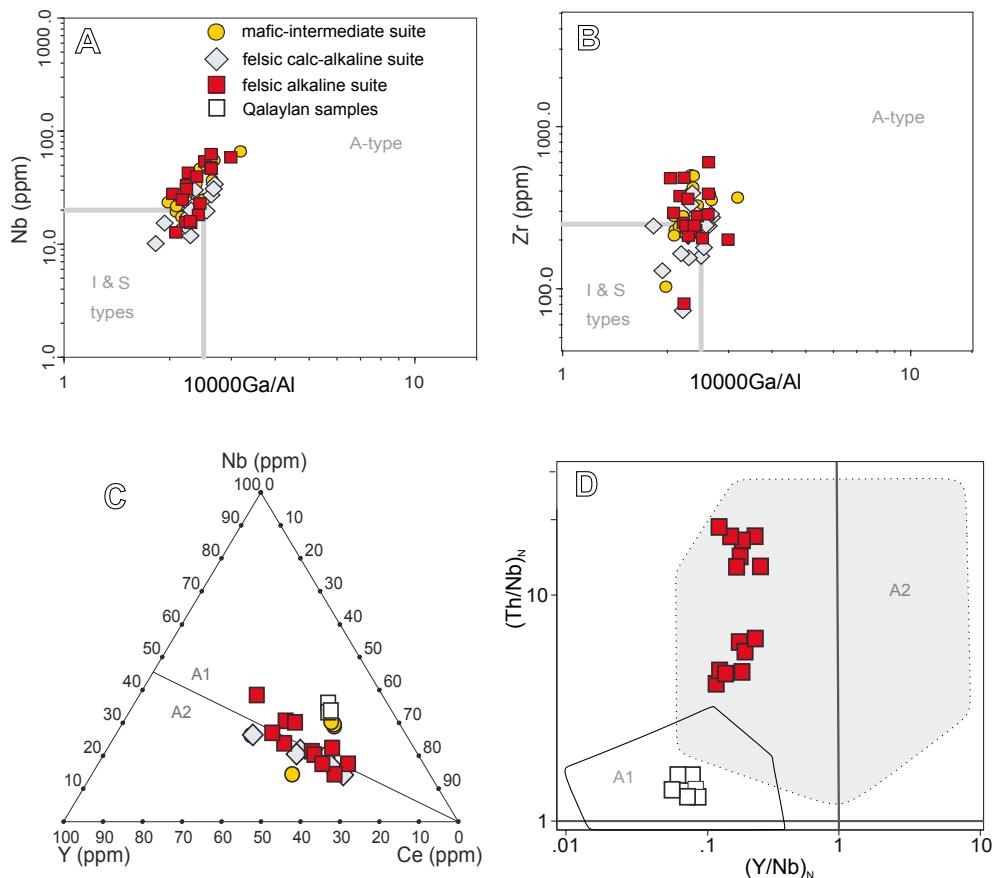


FIGURE 7. Whalen *et al.* (1987) plots of Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutonic rocks. A and B reveal that most of the felsic alkaline suite are A-type granites. C Discrimination diagram for A-type granites (Eby, 1992). All A-type granites from the felsic calc-alkaline series plot in the A2 field whereas the mafic and the felsic alkaline suites are A1 type. D) Discrimination of A1 and A2 granitoids based on the relationships of Y/Nb with Th/Nb, for felsic alkaline suite rocks. (Compositional fields from Moreno *et al.*, 2014 and references therein). Values normalized to Silicate Earth (McDonough and Sun, 1995).

Neotethys II, began to subduct in the Eocene. The data compilation of Chui *et al.* (2013) showed that, at least in the south, subduction began earlier, in the Late Cretaceous. In agreement with the two-ocean model, Zagros ophiolites can be divided into ‘Inner Zagros’ and ‘Outer Zagros’ supra-subduction zone ophiolitic belts that are separated by the SSZ (Shafaii Moghadan and Stern, 2011).

Turning out attention to the context of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons, Chui *et al.* (2013) noted that the Sanandaj-Sirjan Jurassic magmatism was followed by a protracted magmatic quiescence. The latest Jurassic–Early Cretaceous gap in magmatism is coincident with an unconformity at the base of the SSZ Cretaceous succession (*cf.* Mohajjal and Fergusson, 2014). These authors conclude that uplift and erosion occurred at this time, although as the plutons are not overlain by the unconformity they remained at depth. On a regional scale, they attributed the cessation of magmatism to a reduction in slab dip. Consistent with this, when magmatism reinitiated it did so well inboard of the trench. Following the quiescence, in the Late Cretaceous subduction-related magmatism shifted

~300km inland to the Urumieh–Dokhtar magmatic arc. Azizi and Asahara (2013) attributed the temporal cessation and spatial shift in magmatism to a Jurassic arc-continent collision. These authors suggested that the intra-oceanic forearc is no longer present because it was removed by subsequent tectonic erosion during Cenozoic subduction, continental collision and strike-slip faulting (Mohajjal and Fergusson, 2014). A collisional context fits with the syn-magmatic foliations developed in the mafic-intermediate and felsic calc-alkaline plutons dated in this work. Simple transfer of subduction initiation is an alternative possible explanation for the change in magmatic focus (*cf.* Stern, 2004; Gerya, 2011). Our new geochronological data indicate a northeast to southwest migration of the magmatic focus. Accordingly, Mohajjal and Fergusson (2014) concluded that the Middle Jurassic to Early Cretaceous paleogeography of the northwest SSZ is consistent with localized trenchward advance of the arc.

In a landmark work Eby (1990) noted that A-type granites are typically generated in a non-orogenic setting either within-plate or along plate margins during the

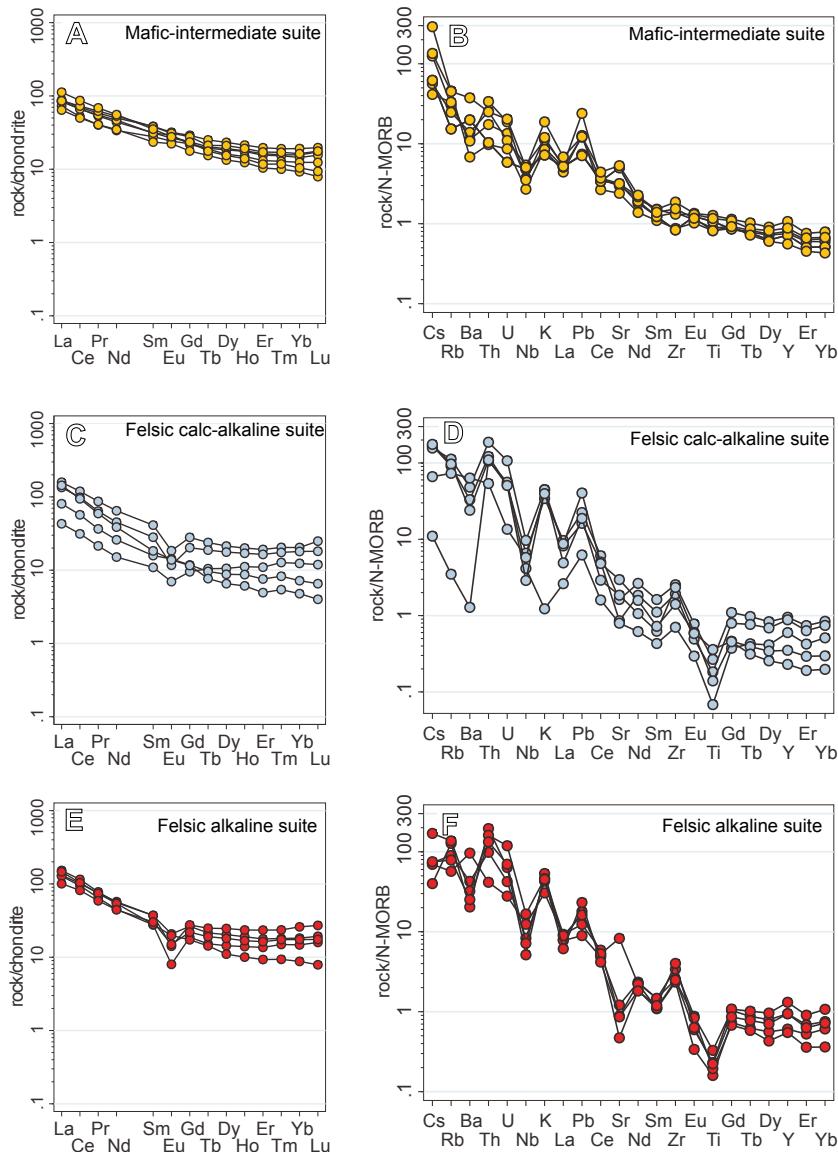


FIGURE 8. N-MORB normalized trace element plots (normalization values from Hofmann (1988)) and chondrite-normalized REE plots (normalization values from McDonough and Sun (1995)), of the mafic-intermediate suite (A, B), the felsic calc-alkaline suite (C, D), and the felsic alkaline suite (E, F).

waning stages of subduction-zone-related magmatism. Furthermore, in 2011 he concluded that a universal feature of A-type granites is that they are emplaced in an extensional context and as such do not show any tectonic fabric. Moreover, an I-type to A-type transition in a collisional to post-collisional extensional setting is quite well established in the literature (*e.g.* Mancuso *et al.*, 1996; Kerr, 1997; Chena *et al.*, 2000; Leite *et al.*, 2007).

Dall'Agnol *et al.* (2012) observed that A-type magmatism is an expected consequence of rapid ascent of asthenospheric material. They concluded that it may result from either foundering of the lithospheric mantle (delamination) or detachment of the subcontinental

lithosphere from the surface slab (slab break-off) following continental collision. They went as far as to say that post-collisional processes involving delamination/slab break-off may explain most of the Phanerozoic A-type associations studied in the framework of IGCP-510.

Considering the above we suggest that the calc-alkaline I-type to alkaline A-type transition in the SSZ was the result of a change from compressional subduction and arc collision to extensional rifting. As mentioned above Azizi and Asahara (2013) suggested that an island arc collided with the SSZ in the Late Jurassic. This could have led to a blocking of the subducting plate leading to subduction stopping and, as a result, slab-gap formation. Whatever

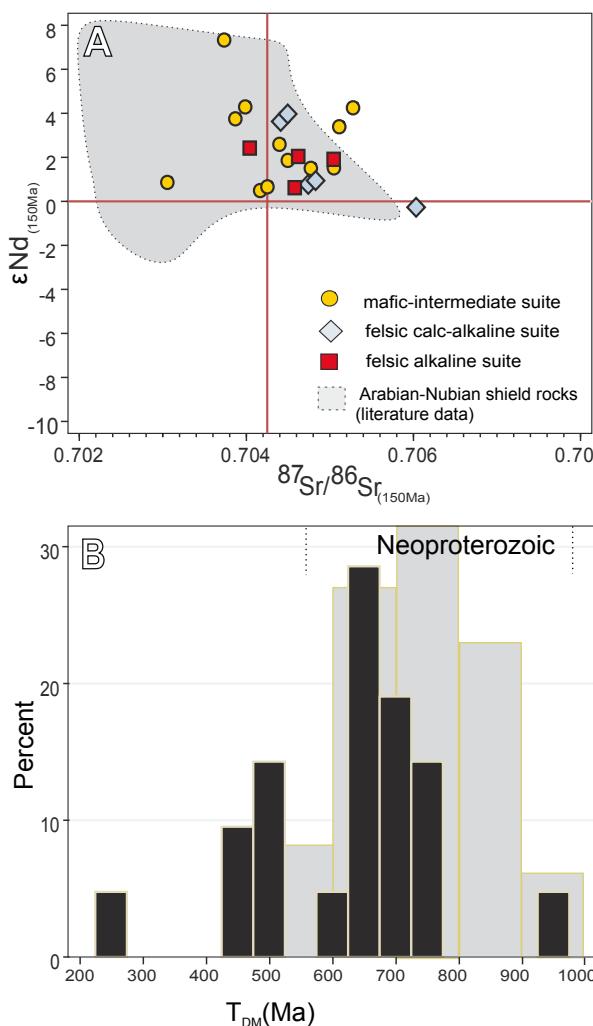


FIGURE 9. Nd-Sr isotopic characteristics of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan rocks. A) $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$ vs $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}(t)$. ϵ_{Nd} is calculated for $t=150\text{Ma}$. The shaded field: Isotopic composition of the Arabian-Nubian shield rocks for comparison (literature data from Liégeois and Stern, 2010; Stein, 2003; Stern, and Johnson, 2010 and references therein). Note the primitive and homogenous isotopic composition of the three rock suites and similarities to Arabian-Nubian shield rocks. See Table 3 for analytical data and text for explanation. B) Frequency of Nd model age of all studied samples. Note the remarkable cluster of Neoproterozoic ages and the similarity of inherited zircon ages of Arabian-Nubian Shield (grey field). Literature data from (Hargrove et al., 2006; Liégeois et al., 2010; Stein, 2003; Stern, 2002; Stern and Johnson, 2010 and references therein).

the complexities of the process, the Late Jurassic I-type to A-type transition clearly reflects a perturbation of the northeastward subduction of Neotethys beneath the Iranian sector of Eurasia, Laurasia. During this period magmatism in the region waned. Cessation of subduction, as reflected by the SSZ late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous gap in magmatism, would potential have permitted a more significant contribution of crustal melts to the magmatism.

The last manifestations of the continental magmatic arc were the Middle-Late Jurassic mafic-intermediate

and felsic calc-alkaline suites. By contrast, the latest Jurassic to earliest Cretaceous magmatism comprises the felsic alkaline suite, A2 type, rocks (Fig. 7). The latter was apparently produced during initiation of extension, perhaps related to an ocean-opening event (Ghasemi and Talbot, 2006; Richards et al., 2006; Shafei et al., 2009; Darabi-Golestan et al., 2012). In agreement with this, our geochemical and geochronological data suggest involvement of Arabian-Nubian-like crust in the magmatic system related to extension, as revealed by the late-stage A2 type granites.

Extensive rifting would have resulted in the aforementioned ocean opening, potentially both to the west and to the east of the SSZ. Gaps in the magmatic record may reflect these periods of extension and formation of ocean crust, evidence for which would only be evident once convergence began once more and subduction was well established. The western ocean apparently subducted northeastward under the Sanandaj-Sirjan zone (Urumieh-Dokhtar arc) and the eastern ocean seemingly under Central Iran. Accordingly, Shafaii Moghadan and Stern (2011) concluded that subduction initiated on the northern side of Neotethys during the Cretaceous. The scenario is then that the Neotethys subduction beneath the western SSZ ceased temporarily in the Jurassic producing the A2 type alkaline granitoids. Subduction then began once more in the middle Cretaceous (see geochronology data compilation in Chui et al., 2013) before closing again, definitively, in the Eocene (Mazhari et al., 2009).

Agard et al. (2011) demonstrated that Cretaceous and younger magmatism in this area was subduction-related. They mentioned that more evidence was needed to prove earlier subduction. Our new SHRIMP zircon U-Pb data provide that evidence, revealing that subduction was active since, at least, 160 Ma.

CONCLUSIONS

The Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons, exposed in the northern part of the Sanandaj-Sirjan Zone, comprise seven composite intrusive bodies with a wide range of compositions from basic to acid. Most rocks have a calc-alkaline, arc-related, composition. Field relations show that the oldest rocks in each body are calc-alkaline mafic-intermediate rocks coeval with felsic calc-alkaline rocks, with extensive interaction between them. Both the mafic and felsic calc-alkaline rocks are intruded by younger alkaline, often A-type, locally hypersolvus, granites. New SHRIMP dating of the seven bodies reveals that the magmatic activity spanned 20 million years. It started in the northeastern plutons, the northern Ghorveh batholith (161 ± 4 Ma), Shanevareh (160 ± 2 Ma), and Qalaylan

(159±3Ma) then progressively migrated to the southwest: probably first to Kangareh, then to the central Ghorveh batholith, Galali and Saranjaneh (151±0.2Ma to 148±1Ma) and lastly to the southern Ghorveh batholith (147±3Ma) and Bolbanabad-Havarpan (144±1Ma).

We propose that the spatial-temporal pattern of the late Jurassic Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons in the north part of the Sanandaj-Sirjan Zone was generated in a continental arc-related extensional environment. Considering the geochemical and isotopic characteristics of the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons, the Arabian-Nubian crust with a heterogeneous composition and similar T_{DM} ages could be an important magmatic source.

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ELECTRONIC APPENDIX

TABLE I. Selected microprobe analyses and structural formulae of Ghorveh-Dehgolan pluton minerals. A) Feldspars. B) Pyroxenes (all data of mafic suite)

A) Feldspars															B) Pyroxenes (all data of mafic suite)																	
Plutone magmatic suite ^a	Ghorveh batholith					Shanevareh			Qalaylan		Kangareh			Galali			Sarandjaneh			Bolbanabad-Havarpan												
	M	GB	GB	FCA	FA	M	GD	DI	FCA	QM	MGB	GB	QM	Lab	Ab	FA	M	FCA	QM	FA	SG	M	MDI	FCA	QM	FA	SG	M	MDI			
Rock type ^b	Lab	Byt	And	Olg	Lab	Olg				And	And	Lab	Ab	Ab	Lab	Ab	Lab	Ab	Lab	Ab	Lab			Ab	Lab	And	And					
mineral ^c																																
SiO ₂	53.77	48.21	58.27	64.58	53.74	63.42				56.32	56.53	54.44	51.51	66.67	66.87	54.62	60.14	62.26	68.02	54.84	58.29											
TiO ₂	0.06	b.d.l.	0.04	0.01	0.00	b.d.l.				0.07	0.05	0.09	b.d.l.	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.08												
Al ₂ O ₃	29.73	32.50	25.72	22.81	29.63	23.13				27.42	27.51	29.09	31.05	20.40	20.84	29.10	25.08	22.99	20.10	28.21	26.26											
FeO	0.09	0.27	0.49	0.13	0.11	0.02				0.34	0.24	0.12	0.38	0.01	0.03	0.22	0.29	0.20	b.d.l.	0.32	0.29											
MnO	0.01	b.d.l.	0.01	b.d.l.	0.02	0.05				0.02	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.											
MgO	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	b.d.l.	b.d.l.				0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01									
CaO	11.63	15.28	7.49	3.58	11.53	3.63				8.74	9.13	10.68	13.35	0.70	1.14	10.57	6.30	4.10	0.25	10.21	7.89											
Na ₂ O	4.84	2.62	6.82	9.26	4.94	9.24				6.21	5.91	5.14	3.63	10.75	10.79	5.40	7.78	8.90	11.14	5.24	6.58											
K ₂ O	0.07	0.10	0.41	0.19	0.07	0.08				0.16	0.21	0.12	0.20	0.11	0.08	0.15	0.24	0.16	0.04	0.33	0.19											
BaO	0.06	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0.07	0.04	0.05				0.07	b.d.l.	0.01	b.d.l.	0.00	b.d.l.	0.08	0.00	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0.05	b.d.l.											
Total	100.32	99.06	99.45	100.77	100.21	99.66				99.71	99.68	100.66	98.70	99.90	100.41	100.07	98.84	99.57	99.41	99.65												
Numbers of ions on the basis of 60																																
Si	2.42	2.23	2.63	2.83	2.43	2.81				2.55	2.55	2.46	2.34	2.95	2.93	2.46	2.68	2.79	2.98	2.49	2.61											
Ti	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	0.00	0.00											
Al	1.58	1.77	1.37	1.18	1.58	1.21				1.46	1.46	1.55	1.66	1.06	1.08	1.54	1.32	1.21	1.04	1.51	1.39											
Fe _t	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01				0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01											
Mn	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	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	0.00	0.00											
Ca	0.56	0.76	0.36	0.17	0.56	0.17				0.42	0.44	0.52	0.65	0.03	0.05	0.51	0.30	0.20	0.01	0.50	0.38											
Na	0.42	0.23	0.60	0.79	0.43	0.79				0.54	0.52	0.45	0.32	0.92	0.92	0.47	0.67	0.77	0.95	0.46	0.57											
K	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01				0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01											
Ba	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	0.00	0.00											
X _{an}	0.57	0.76	0.37	0.17	0.56	0.18				0.43	0.45	0.53	0.66	0.03	0.05	0.52	0.30	0.20	0.01	0.51	0.39											
X _{ab}	0.43	0.24	0.61	0.81	0.43	0.82				0.56	0.53	0.46	0.33	0.96	0.94	0.48	0.68	0.79	0.99	0.47	0.59											
X _{or}	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01				0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01											
Numbers of ions on the basis of 4 cations/ 6O																																
Si	1.97	1.95	2.12	1.99	1.98	1.96				1.97	1.92	1.88	1.98	1.87	1.98	1.97	1.97	2.13	1.98	1.97	1.95											
^{IV} Al	6.03	6.05	5.88	6.01	6.02	6.04				6.03	6.08	6.12	6.02	6.13	6.02	6.03	5.87	6.02	6.03	6.05	6.05	6.05										
VIAI	-6.00	-5.99	-5.86	-6.00	-6.01	-6.00				-6.01	-6.01	-5.97	-6.01	-5.99	-6.00	-6.01	-6.00	-5.84	-6.01	-5.99	-6.01	-5.97										
Ti	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01				0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01											
Fe ⁺³	0.02	0.04	-0.26	0.01	0.04	0.15				0.16	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.04	-0.28	0.05	0.02	0.03											
Fe ⁺²	0.89	0.28	1.30	0.52	0.18	0.37				0.38	0.46	0.22	0.25	0.19	0.31	0.28	0.42	1.27	0.25	0.23	0.30											
Mn	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04				0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02											
Mg	1.02	0.74	0.72	0.56	0.78	0.71				0.73	0.52	0.76	0.72	0.86	0.73	0.75	0.65	0.76	0.71	0.77	0.72											
Ca	0.04	0.88	0.05	0.87	0.97	0.90				0.88	0.90	0.86	1.00	0.80	0.88	0.87	0.84	0.04	0.98	0.93	0.86											
Na	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05				0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03											
K	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	0.00	0.00											
Cr	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	0.00	0.00											
Ni	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	0.00	0.00											
mq#	0.53	0.73	0.36	0.52	0.81	0.77				0.76	0.53	0.77	0.74	0.82	0.70	0.73	0.61	0.37	0.74	0.77	0.71											

TABLE I. (Continued) Selected microprobe analyses and structural formulae of Ghorveh-Dehgolan pluton minerals. C) Amphiboles. D) Biotites

C) Amphiboles		Ghorveh batholith										Shanevereh		Qalaylan				Kangareh				Galali				Saranjaneh				Bolbanabad-Havarpan			
Pluton		M	FCA	FA	M	GB	GD	DI	QM	GB	DI	FCA	FA	M	SG	M	QM	FA	SG	M	QM	Fe2Ed	SG	QMDI	Mg-Hbl	Hs	M	MDI					
Magmatic suite ^a		Mg-Hs	Ed	Hs	Ed	Mg-Hbl	Mg-Hbl	Ed	Prg	Mg-Hbl	Mg-Hs	Mg-Hbl	Ed	Mg-Hbl	Ed	Mg-Hbl	Ed	Mg-Hbl	Ed	Mg-Hbl	Ed	44.69	47.96	41.24									
rock type ^b		Gb																															
mineral ^c																																	
SiO ₂	47,87	44.25	39.57	50.26	46.16	49.47	47.87	42.24		52.51	42.68	51.53	48.75	47.61	46.15	46.18																	
TiO ₂	1,04	1.88	0.60	1.09	0.87	0.41	0.98	3.83	0.39	2.77	0.46	1.23	1.54	2.11	1.62	1.23	1.32	0.59															
Al ₂ O ₃	5,45	10.48	11.84	4.28	8.20	4.80	6.28	11.95	3.63	10.48	2.52	5.12	6.09	7.15	6.46	5.91	6.08	9.66															
Cr ₂ O ₃	0,03	0.13	0.01	b.d.l.	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.07	b.d.l.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.06															
NiO	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.05	b.d.l.	0.06	0.01	b.d.l.	0.04	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0.04	b.d.l.										
FeO	20,52	14.85	26.24	11.00	16.14	11,00	12.71	12.70	13.56	14.64	13.18	13.03	16.47	16.24	19.01	23.98	15.87	24.42															
MnO	0,45	0.21	0.61	0.42	0.51	1,42	1.41	0.17	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.34	0.35	0.26	0.30	0.54	0.40	0.26															
MgO	9,77	11.36	4,14	16.82	12,11	16.22	14.63	12.26	15.10	11.70	15.67	14.99	12.37	11.97	11.28	7.60	12.70	6.22															
CaO	10,68	11.91	11.16	10.97	12.21	11.59	11.45	11.48	11.49	11.27	11.38	11.32	11.06	11.30	10.69	10.49	11.49	11,41															
Na ₂ O	0,93	1.35	1.37	1.50	1,10	1.18	1.47	2.13	0.43	1.98	0.84	1.48	1.20	1.39	1.63	2.13	0.95	1.53															
K ₂ O	0,51	0.77	1.98	0.48	0.60	0.75	1.01	0.22	1.06	0.27	0.57	0.57	0.67	0.83	1.03	0.59	1.67																
BaO	0,04	0.00	0.00	b.d.l.	0.00	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0.04	b.d.l.	0.10	0.12	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0.10	b.d.l.										
F	0,04	b.d.l.	0.24	0.95	0,04	1.30	1.21	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0.38	0.33	0.22	0.06	0.23	0.60	1.14	0.12	0.06															
Cl	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	b.d.l.					
Total	97,31	97,24	97,77	97,81	98,13	98,27	98,77	98,00	97,59	97,29	96,48	97,15	97,50	98,62	98,91	97,61																	
Numbers of ions on the basis of 23O																																	
Si	7,14	6.56	6.23	7,20	6.77	7,14	6.94	6.21	7,49	6.37	7,49	7,10	7,00	6.83	6.82	6.88	7,02	6.46															
^{IV} Al	0,86	1.44	1.77	0.80	1.23	0.86	1.06	1.79	0.51	1.63	0.51	0.90	1.00	1.17	1.18	1.12	0.98	1.54															
^{VI} Al	0,09	0.39	0.42	-0.08	0.19	-0.05	0.01	0.28	0.10	0.22	-0.08	-0.02	0.05	0.08	-0.05	-0.05	0.07	0.24															
Ti	0,12	0.21	0.07	0.12	0.10	0,04	0.11	0.42	0.04	0.31	0.05	0.14	0.17	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.07															
Fe _t	2,56	1.84	3.45	1.32	1.98	1.33	1.54	1.56	1.62	1.83	1.60	1.59	2.02	2.01	2.35	3.09	1.94	3.20															
Mn	0,06	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.06	0,17	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03														
Mg	2,17	2.51	0.97	3.59	2.65	3.49	3.16	2.69	3.21	2.60	3.39	3.26	2.71	2.64	2.48	1.74	2.77	1.45															
Ca	1,71	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.92	1.79	1.78	1.81	1.76	1.80	1.77	1.77	1.74	1.79	1.89	1.73	1.80	1.91															
Na	0,27	0.39	0.42	0.42	0.31	0.33	0.41	0.61	0.12	0.57	0.24	0.42	0.34	0.40	0.47	0.64	0.27	0.46															
K	0,10	0.15	0.40	0.09	0.11	0,14	0.13	0.19	0.04	0.20	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.11	0.33															
F	0,02	0.00	0.12	0.43	0.02	0.59	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.15	0.10	0.03	0.11	0.28	0.55	0.06	0.03															
Cl	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	0.00	0.00															
Cr	0,00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01															
Ni	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00															
mg#	0,55	0,62	0,26	0,87	0,65	0,86	0,79	0,67	0,77	0,64	0,78	0,76	0,67	0,64	0,63	0,41	0,68	0,35															
D) Biotites																																	
Pluton		Ghorveh batholith										Shanevereh		Qalaylan				Kangareh				Galali				Saranjaneh				Bolbanabad-Havarpan			
Pluton		M	FCA	FA	M	GB	GD	DI	SG	QM	DI	M	FCA	M	SG	M	QM	FCA	M	SG	M	QM	MDI	QMDI	M	MDI	M	MDI					
Magmatic suite ^a		GB	GB	QMDI	GB	GD	GD																										
rock type ^b																																	
mineral ^c																																	
SiO ₂	36,16	36,57	36,02	36,35	34,76	37,11	46,33	37,16	36,48	38,28	38,49	37,13	37,80	36,40	36,66	36,16	36,50	36,56															
TiO ₂	2,34	4,40	3,61	5,21	2,07	2,47	0,10	3,33	5,70	2,60	3,28	2,60	1,72	4,50	4,30	4,89	4,34	4,71															
Al ₂ O ₃	16,45	15,08	15,08	13,96	15,72	16,17	30,30	13,87	14,48	13,45	13,33	13,86	14,92	13,71	13,15	13,40	13,91	14,05															
Cr ₂ O ₃	0,04	b.d.l.	0,06	0,09	0,03	b.d.l.	0,02	0,02	0,13	b.d.l.	0,09	0,02	0,02	0,14	0,00	0,06	0,10	0,09	0,09														
NiO	0,07	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,07	b.d.l.	b.d.l.	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,05	0,01	b.d.l.	0,06	b.d.l.											
FeO	16,37	18,42	17,90	17,53	27,66	17,27	4,88	14,93	18,64	19,59	18,23	21,06	22,67	21,81	23,82	19,55	19,37	20,32															
MnO	0,19	0,09	0,04	0,17	0,38	0,27	0,07	0,71																									

TABLE II. U-Pb SHRIMP data of analyzed zircon grains from the Ghorveh-Dehgolan plutons

spot	Concentrations (p.p.m)										common lead uncorrected Isotope ratios										Ages(Ma)				
	U	Th	^{206}Pb	^{232}Th	^{238}U	$\text{f}(206\%)^*$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$\pm \text{err}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm \text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm \text{err}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm \text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm \text{err}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm \text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm \text{err}$	d (%)**	^{206}Pb	$\pm \text{err}$		
sample BA190 (n=23), Ghorveh batholith, ($\text{N}35^\circ 45' \text{E} 71^\circ 50' \text{W} 34.34'$)																									
zr 1	952.8	247.9	26.0	0.27	20.2	0.22076	0.00279	0.03151	0.00121	0.95925	0.03895	2986.3	20.2	200.0	7.6	682.9	20.4	70.8	156.8	6.6					
zr 2	1859.7	730.0	43.9	0.40	0.1	0.04932	0.00092	0.02726	0.00179	0.18542	0.01267	163.3	43.0	173.4	11.2	172.7	10.9	-0.4	173.4	11.4					
zr 3	1079.4	537.6	23.7	0.51	0.1	0.05110	0.00136	0.02549	0.00180	0.29591	0.00980	245.5	60.2	161.7	13.5	167.2	13.8	3.2	161.3	13.8					
zr 4	2541.4	779.8	4.2	0.42	0.0	0.05396	0.00038	0.02591	0.00180	0.29995	0.00939	250.7	8.8	164.9	5.0	265.4	7.4	38.2	157.7	4.9					
zr 5	1687.7	532.9	0.29	0.48	0.0	0.04687	0.00070	0.02500	0.00180	0.29596	0.00939	1968.5	4.6	156.5	5.2	157.5	4.9	0.2	167.5	5.2					
zr 6	1360.7	732.6	27.6	0.55	0.5	0.12205	0.00287	0.02369	0.00100	0.28859	0.01026	1968.5	4.2	147.2	5.3	333.3	14.2	55.6	133.5	6.3					
zr 7	754.1	208.4	26.5	0.28	0.1	0.05398	0.00320	0.04058	0.00446	0.20188	0.03770	360.3	126.2	256.4	27.7	267.9	20.9	4.2	265.5	20.7					
zr 8	1504.1	563.9	33.6	0.38	0.5	0.05017	0.00069	0.02581	0.00105	0.17857	0.00771	202.9	31.6	164.3	6.6	14.1	164.1	6.8							
zr 9	845.4	298.2	34.1	0.36	11.5	0.14142	0.00134	0.04654	0.00077	0.09743	0.01753	2244.7	15.2	293.2	4.7	655.7	9.4	55.2	260.2	4.7					
zr 10	1472.8	645.8	31.6	0.45	0.1	0.04954	0.00033	0.02478	0.00102	0.16925	0.00710	173.5	15.6	157.8	6.5	0.6	157.7	6.6							
zr 11	886.5	601.2	19.8	0.70	0.2	0.04943	0.00055	0.02587	0.00079	0.17630	0.00576	168.3	25.6	164.6	4.9	164.9	5.0	0.2	164.5	5.0					
zr 12	1942.2	554.9	41.2	0.29	0.0	0.04849	0.00018	0.02450	0.00073	0.16383	0.00495	123.3	8.6	156.1	4.6	154.0	4.3	-1.4	156.2	4.7					
zr 13	4455.1	3050.5	131.3	0.70	27.3	0.23548	0.00159	0.03040	0.00107	1.10512	0.03258	3089.7	10.6	215.8	6.1	755.8	15.8	71.4	165.3	5.1					
zr 14	2468.5	1574.6	68.4	0.65	19.9	0.20961	0.00342	0.03201	0.0106	0.92517	0.03425	2902.5	25.2	203.1	6.6	665.1	18.2	69.4	162.2	6.2					
zr 15	631.7	499.5	14.2	0.81	1.3	0.05062	0.00148	0.02620	0.01246	0.20280	0.01254	473.1	57.0	165.6	9.1	187.5	10.7	11.6	164.1	9.5					
zr 16	957.0	315.8	19.7	0.34	0.2	0.05036	0.00107	0.02375	0.00095	0.16492	0.00747	211.7	48.6	151.3	5.9	155.0	6.5	2.4	151.0	6.1					
zr 17	2100.8	897.4	47.6	0.44	3.1	0.07070	0.00106	0.02609	0.00109	0.09837	0.00934	954.5	30.2	166.6	5.4	231.4	7.5	28.0	162.0	5.5					
zr 18	1059.9	469.2	59.0	0.28	0.6	0.04913	0.00050	0.02489	0.00083	0.16483	0.00634	158.5	5.7	162.2	5.4	158.2	5.4	-0.2	158.0	5.8					
zr 19	379.0	579.1	50.0	0.58	0.5	0.10895	0.00232	0.02565	0.00106	0.27114	0.01763	1641.7	47.6	165.6	6.5	300.5	19.2	47.0	165.5	6.7					
zr 20	1210.7	302.4	26.6	0.33	-0.2	0.05031	0.00054	0.02540	0.00095	0.17620	0.00686	203.3	24.4	161.7	5.9	164.8	5.9	1.8	161.4	6.0					
zr 21	2279.0	184.6	71.6	0.83	21.1	0.22994	0.00803	0.03629	0.00229	1.15056	0.08309	3051.7	54.8	229.8	14.3	77.7	40.0	70.4	177.8	13.4					
zr 22	1026.4	254.5	30.8	0.25	0.1	0.05407	0.00101	0.03468	0.00122	0.25858	0.01037	373.9	41.8	219.8	7.6	233.5	8.4	5.8	218.8	7.9					
zr 23	227.5	99.4	12.1	0.45	5.2	0.51787	0.01680	0.02603	0.00230	0.39155	0.02296	4292.9	49.2	384.8	14.0	1710.8	42.9	77.6	158.2	14.2					
sample BA19 (n=29), Ghorveh batholith, ($\text{N}34^\circ 59' 25.83'' \text{E} 47^\circ 29.67''$)																									
zr 1	309.3	256.8	6.4	0.85	0.8	0.04399	0.00108	0.02373	0.00095	0.14394	0.00696	-98.9	47.0	151.2	6.2	136.5	6.2	-10.8	152.1	6.4					
zr 2	147.2	83.8	3.0	0.58	0.6	0.05233	0.00241	0.02328	0.00154	0.16796	0.01354	299.9	101.6	148.3	9.7	157.6	11.8	6.0	147.6	10.1					
zr 3	136.6	93.7	2.7	0.70	-0.5	0.04988	0.00088	0.02269	0.00187	0.15539	0.00659	179.9	40.6	144.6	5.5	146.7	5.8	1.4	144.4	5.7					
zr 4	489.4	259.1	9.8	0.54	1.5	0.05185	0.00123	0.02327	0.00131	0.16636	0.01020	278.9	53.6	148.3	8.3	156.3	9.0	5.2	147.7	8.5					
zr 5	204.1	72.0	7.0	0.37	0.2	0.05830	0.00891	0.02582	0.0109	0.16730	0.00720	1641.7	47.6	148.1	6.0	221.5	10.7	33.2	143.9	6.3					
zr 7 core	266.0	252.6	5.6	0.91	1.1	0.04906	0.00177	0.02248	0.00082	0.15207	0.00652	159.5	5.2	143.3	5.2	143.7	4.9	0.2	143.2	5.2					
zr 7 rim	210.6	164.2	4.2	0.80	0.6	0.04791	0.00123	0.02319	0.00087	0.15317	0.00699	94.9	50.8	147.8	5.5	144.7	6.2	-2.2	148.0	5.8					
zr 8	223.0	159.1	4.3	0.73	0.6	0.05088	0.00244	0.02249	0.0121	0.15782	0.00861	235.5	19.8	143.4	7.6	144.8	7.7	3.6	143.0	7.7					
zr 9 rim	158.0	109.4	3.1	0.71	1.9	0.05188	0.00055	0.02296	0.00165	0.16421	0.00638	280.1	24.0	146.3	5.4	154.4	5.6	5.2	145.7	5.5					
zr 9 rim	133.7	83.8	2.8	0.64	-0.1	0.04828	0.00126	0.02457	0.00136	0.16352	0.00105	112.9	6.0	156.4	8.8	-1.6	156.5	8.8							
zr 10	1598.5	583.2	36.7	0.87	0.8	0.05093	0.01024	0.02192	0.00122	0.15391	0.00910	237.5	45.8	139.8	7.7	145.4	8.1	3.8	139.4	7.9					
zr 11	238.6	159.6	4.6	0.69	0.5	0.05160	0.00145	0.02223	0.00086	0.15816	0.00756	267.7	63.2	141.7	5.4	149.1	6.7	5.0	141.2	5.7					
zr 12	296.9	198.1	5.7	0.68	1.4	0.05472	0.00153	0.02233	0.00093	0.16849	0.00849	400.7	61.2	142.4	5.9	158.1	7.4	10.0	141.3	6.1					
zr 13	1191.8	550.7	23.2	0.47	0.0	0.04955	0.00068	0.02250	0.00087	0.15368	0.00636	173.9	31.8	143.4	5.5	145.2	5.7	1.2	143.2	5.6					
zr 14	185.6	149.6	3.7	0.83	1.1	0.04818	0.00061	0.02320	0.00102	0.15409	0.00708	108.1	29.4	147.8	6.4	145.5	6.2	-1.6	147.9	6.5					
zr 15	226.8	188.3	5.4	0.89	0.8	0.05090	0.00277	0.02877	0.00120	0.17010	0.00521	226.2	30.2	145.9	5.6	145.5	5.7	1.2	143.2	5.6					
zr 16	226.8	151.4	4.6	0.98	5.7	0.06647	0.00046	0.02870	0.00157	0.15670	0.01461	821.3	14.4	244.8	9.8	308.2	11.0	20.5	240.0	9.8					
zr 17	202.4	102.3	21.9	0.52	0.3	0.05084	0.00122	0.12498	0.00253	0.17602	0.00301	210.9	36.6	159.2	14.5	141.1	15.1	3.8	156.5	16.0					
zr 18	219.9	109.4</td																							

TABLE II. (continuation)

spot	Concentrations (p.p.m)				Isotope ratios						Ages(Ma)									
	U	Th	^{208}Pb	$^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$	$\text{f}^{206}\text{Pb}^*$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{232}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$d (\%)^{**}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}_{\text{corr}}$	$\pm\text{err}$		
zr 27 core	1999.1	44.5	64.6	0.02	0.0	0.05178	0.00057	0.03735	0.00086	0.26666	0.00687	275.7	25.0	236.4	5.4	240.0	5.5	1.6	236.1	5.6
zr 28 rim	111.2	67.9	2.5	0.63	0.5	0.05499	0.00394	0.02518	0.00121	0.19092	0.01649	411.9	152.6	160.3	7.6	177.4	14.1	9.6	159.1	8.3
zr 28 core	551.8	695.7	11.9	1.29	0.0	0.04925	0.00107	0.02494	0.00100	0.16936	0.00775	159.7	50.2	158.8	6.3	158.9	6.8	0.0	158.7	6.5
zr 29	354.4	161.0	31.0	0.47	0.0	0.06021	0.00033	0.10112	0.00155	0.03948	0.01400	611.1	11.8	621.0	9.1	618.9	7.8	-0.4	621.2	9.6
zr 30 rim	971.5	439.9	68.2	0.46	0.1	0.05754	0.00063	0.08110	0.00163	0.04342	0.01491	512.3	23.8	502.7	9.7	504.4	9.2	0.4	502.5	10.3
zr 30 core	932.1	382.7	65.7	0.42	0.1	0.05986	0.00060	0.08141	0.00092	0.07192	0.01043	598.5	21.6	504.5	5.5	521.9	6.4	3.4	502.9	6.0
zr 31 rim	7245.3	262.7	415.7	0.04	2.6	0.07317	0.00022	0.06000	0.00084	0.06532	0.00894	1018.7	6.0	375.6	5.1	480.6	5.7	21.8	366.5	5.1
zr 31 core	173.1	561.7	26.9	3.33	1.4	0.12868	0.00286	0.17966	0.00594	3.18762	0.12779	2080.1	38.8	1065.1	32.5	1454.2	31.5	26.8	992.0	35.5
zr 32	55.6	58.9	2.0	0.63	0.2	0.05282	0.00480	0.02440	0.00137	0.17770	0.01899	321.1	194.2	155.4	8.6	166.1	16.5	6.4	154.6	9.5
zr 33	77.4	56.5	10.9	0.75	0.0	0.07433	0.00148	0.16219	0.00182	1.66224	0.03846	1050.5	39.6	968.9	10.1	994.2	14.7	2.6	965.3	12.3
zr 34	249.8	225.7	5.3	0.93	0.2	0.05228	0.00123	0.06240	0.00090	0.17733	0.00774	297.7	52.8	156.7	5.7	165.8	6.7	5.4	156.0	5.9
zr 35	554.2	316.2	32.9	0.59	0.0	0.05696	0.00057	0.06854	0.00145	0.05829	0.01275	490.1	21.8	427.4	8.8	437.3	8.5	2.2	426.5	9.2
zr 36	68.1	33.0	20.2	0.50	0.0	0.11985	0.00291	0.04316	0.00101	5.67073	0.14019	1953.9	42.8	1901.9	4.9	1926.9	21.5	1.2	1892.6	13.5
zr 37	962.5	200.9	106.8	0.21	0.0	0.06453	0.00166	0.12823	0.00394	1.14092	0.04613	759.1	54.0	777.8	22.6	772.9	22.1	-0.6	778.3	24.9
zr 38	389.1	38.8	32.4	0.10	0.0	0.06223	0.00035	0.09633	0.00189	0.02654	0.01713	682.1	12.0	592.9	11.2	611.7	9.6	3.0	591.0	11.7
zr 39	440.0	381.1	17.6	0.89	-0.2	0.05028	0.00054	0.04610	0.00087	0.33104	0.00723	288.9	23.6	290.5	5.3	290.5	5.6	0.0	290.5	5.6
zr 40	200.6	69.4	12.0	0.36	0.0	0.05612	0.00117	0.06918	0.00115	0.05331	0.00925	457.1	6.8	431.2	6.9	435.3	6.1	1.0	430.8	7.1
zr 41	623.8	322.0	61.6	0.53	0.0	0.06455	0.00086	0.11415	0.00221	1.0159	0.02416	759.7	27.8	696.8	12.8	711.9	12.3	2.2	695.1	13.8
zr 42	1164.3	253.5	34.1	2.23	0.4	0.05675	0.00035	0.03387	0.00157	0.26508	0.01242	482.1	13.6	214.8	9.4	238.8	10.1	10.0	213.0	9.8
zr 43	620.7	430.7	32.0	0.71	0.0	0.06584	0.00070	0.05958	0.00435	0.05408	0.01029	801.1	20.4	373.1	27.8	439.0	30.6	15.0	367.5	26.9
zr 44	1863.8	180.5	101.4	0.10	0.0	0.05609	0.00008	0.02685	0.00223	0.04660	0.01736	455.7	3.2	392.9	13.5	402.2	11.9	2.4	392.1	13.7
zr 45	275.2	150.9	33.4	0.56	0.2	0.07214	0.00209	0.14022	0.01723	1.39478	0.17151	990.1	8.2	845.9	9.8	886.7	7.5	4.6	840.6	10.6
zr 46	257.9	232.3	5.5	0.92	0.0	0.05195	0.00099	0.02463	0.00109	0.17645	0.00854	283.3	43.0	156.9	6.9	165.0	7.4	5.0	156.3	7.1
zr 47	394.8	39.5	33.2	0.10	0.0	0.06151	0.00025	0.09705	0.00204	0.02306	0.01788	656.9	8.6	597.1	12.0	609.8	10.1	2.0	595.8	12.4
zr 48	456.3	395.8	18.4	0.89	-0.2	0.05384	0.00051	0.04650	0.00121	0.34518	0.00960	364.3	21.0	293.0	7.4	301.1	7.3	2.6	292.3	7.6
zr 49	206.1	71.6	12.9	0.36	0.0	0.05711	0.00033	0.02708	0.0157	0.05758	0.01294	495.7	12.0	447.8	9.4	456.4	8.4	1.6	448.0	9.7
zr 50	631.9	324.5	63.2	0.53	0.0	0.06665	0.00038	0.11556	0.00200	0.16022	0.01972	826.9	11.8	705.0	11.6	734.8	9.7	4.0	701.6	12.1
sample KA113 (n=19), Kangareh pluton. (N35° 8' 7.12"E47° 33' 22.12")																				
zr 1	3406.0	2814.9	66.7	0.85	0.1	0.04884	0.00021	0.02223	0.00108	0.14971	0.00732	140.3	10.0	141.7	6.8	141.7	6.5	0.0	141.7	6.9
zr 2	2998.5	1305.0	58.9	0.45	0.1	0.04913	0.00013	0.02446	0.00110	0.15214	0.00746	154.3	6.0	143.2	7.0	143.8	6.6	0.4	143.1	7.0
zr 3	1140.5	821.1	22.3	0.74	0.2	0.04941	0.00035	0.02557	0.00108	0.15375	0.00744	167.3	16.2	143.9	6.8	145.2	6.6	0.8	143.8	6.9
zr 4	1328.4	758.2	26.2	0.59	0.1	0.04824	0.00040	0.02882	0.00209	0.15176	0.00676	110.9	23.2	145.4	6.2	143.5	6.0	-1.4	145.5	6.3
zr 5	665.0	480.9	12.8	0.74	0.0	0.04957	0.00099	0.02224	0.00113	0.15199	0.00823	175.1	43.4	141.8	7.1	143.7	7.3	1.4	141.6	7.3
zr 6	2115.8	1244.2	41.6	0.60	0.1	0.04904	0.00017	0.02772	0.00107	0.15365	0.00727	149.5	8.0	144.9	6.8	145.1	6.4	0.2	144.8	6.8
zr 7	751.0	373.3	13.8	0.51	0.1	0.04992	0.00021	0.02122	0.00109	0.14608	0.00756	191.3	9.6	135.4	6.9	138.4	6.7	2.2	135.1	6.9
zr 8	2062.3	1463.0	38.7	0.73	0.0	0.04948	0.00031	0.02168	0.00112	0.14788	0.00769	170.7	14.6	138.2	7.0	140.0	6.8	1.2	138.0	7.0
zr 9	757.6	529.5	13.5	0.72	-0.1	0.05000	0.00204	0.02054	0.00120	0.14160	0.00828	195.1	9.6	131.1	7.6	134.5	7.4	2.6	130.8	7.6
zr 10	5631.2	3839.3	111.2	0.70	0.1	0.04963	0.00005	0.02139	0.00119	0.14640	0.00818	177.7	2.2	136.5	7.6	138.7	7.2	1.6	136.3	7.6
zr 11	2136.0	1114.6	39.9	0.54	0.1	0.04975	0.00026	0.02158	0.00122	0.14805	0.00841	183.3	11.4	137.7	7.7	140.2	7.5	1.8	137.5	7.8
zr 12	1167.2	324.8	90.0	0.29	0.0	0.05658	0.00032	0.08907	0.000153	0.17934	0.01325	551.3	12.0	550.0	9.1	550.3	7.9	0.0	549.9	9.5
zr 13	541.3	345.7	10.1	0.66	0.3	0.04832	0.00070	0.02152	0.00098	0.14337	0.00687	115.1	34.0	137.2	6.1	136.0	6.1	-0.8	137.2	6.2
zr 14	583.1	371.1	11.5	0.65	0.4	0.05148	0.00035	0.02271	0.00144	0.16118	0.01032	262.5	15.6	91.1	15.1	91.7	9.0	4.6	144.2	9.2
zr 15	778.8	318.7	15.3	0.42	0.1	0.05011	0.00078	0.02666	0.00104	0.15657	0.00763	199.9	35.6	144.5	6.6	147.7	6.7	2.2	144.2	6.7
zr 16	1166.3	571.9	22.8	0.50	-0.1	0.04887	0.00032	0.02544	0.00106	0.15188	0.00722	219.7	9.0	163.8	6.0	403.7	12.6	59.4	145.5	5.5
zr 17	70.2	26.5	3.7	0.39	0.1	0.05491	0.00027	0.06062	0.00138	0.14590	0.02030	408.5	82.2	379.4	8.4	383.5	14.2	1.0	379.0	9.4
zr 18	3384.3	3029.6	86.9	0.92	18.4	0.05197	0.00083	0.02966	0.00135	0.16173	0.00508	282.9	66.8	188.4	8.4	606.2	28.6	69.0	152.7	8.8
sample SA80 (n=16), Saranjiyan pluton. (N35° 11' 54.73"E47° 21'																				

TABLE II. (continuation)

spot	Concentrations (p.p.m.)					common lead corrected Isotope ratios					Ages(Ma)							
	U	Th	^{206}Pb	$^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$	f206%	$^{207}\text{Pb}^{206}\text{Pb}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}^{206}\text{Pb}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	d (%)**
sample BA190 (n=23), Ghorveh batholith. (N35° 05'47.1"E 47° 50'18.34")																		
zr 1	952.8	247.9	26.0	0.27	20.2	0.05864	0.00595	0.02501	0.00097	0.02019	0.02198	553.7	207.4	159.2	6.1	187.0	18.8	14.8
zr 2	1859.7	730.0	43.9	0.40	0.1	0.04860	0.0096	0.02724	0.00179	0.18255	0.01253	128.7	45.8	173.3	11.3	170.3	10.9	-1.8
zr 3	1079.4	537.6	23.7	0.51	0.1	0.05011	0.00164	0.02537	0.00214	0.17527	0.01587	199.9	74.2	161.5	13.5	164.0	13.8	1.6
zr 4	2541.4	779.8	57.0	0.31	4.2	0.05009	0.00269	0.02480	0.00077	0.17131	0.01055	199.3	119.0	157.9	4.8	160.6	9.2	1.6
zr 5	1867.2	532.3	40.0	0.29	0.0	0.04935	0.00103	0.02475	0.00082	0.16839	0.00662	164.3	48.0	157.6	5.2	158.0	5.7	0.2
zr 6	1380.7	739.2	27.6	0.55	10.5	0.03355	0.01045	0.02061	0.00092	0.10045	0.03004	0.0	12.9	131.5	5.8	97.2	28.1	-35.2
zr 7	754.1	206.4	26.5	0.28	0.1	0.05313	0.00352	0.04053	0.00442	0.29695	0.03812	334.5	143.4	256.1	27.6	264.0	30.3	3.0
zr 8	1504.1	563.9	33.6	0.38	0.5	0.04591	0.00140	0.02568	0.00105	0.16253	0.00830	0.0	65.1	163.4	6.6	152.9	7.3	-6.8
zr 9	845.4	298.2	34.1	0.36	11.5	0.04744	0.00829	0.04110	0.00078	0.26883	0.04725	71.7	370.0	259.6	4.8	241.8	38.6	-7.4
zr 10	1472.8	645.8	31.6	0.45	0.1	0.04989	0.00116	0.02476	0.00102	0.16720	0.00799	146.7	54.8	157.7	6.5	157.0	7.0	-0.4
zr 11	886.5	601.2	19.8	0.70	0.2	0.04740	0.00134	0.02580	0.00079	0.16863	0.00705	69.5	66.0	164.2	4.9	158.2	6.1	-3.8
zr 12	1942.2	554.9	41.2	0.29	0.0	0.04871	0.01111	0.02451	0.00073	0.16461	0.00620	133.9	52.4	156.1	4.6	154.7	5.4	-1.0
zr 13	4455.1	3050.5	131.3	0.70	27.3	0.00051	0.03721	0.02455	0.00129	0.00172	0.12597	0.0	98.9	156.4	8.1	1.7	136.4	-9100.0
zr 14	2468.5	1574.6	68.4	0.65	19.9	0.04736	0.00575	0.02549	0.00088	0.16846	0.02098	67.3	266.4	162.3	5.4	156.3	18.4	-3.8
zr 15	631.7	499.5	14.2	0.81	1.3	0.04616	0.00303	0.02568	0.00144	0.16344	0.01425	5.7	153.4	163.5	9.1	153.7	12.5	-6.4
zr 16	957.0	315.8	19.7	0.34	0.2	0.04865	0.00187	0.02370	0.00094	0.15987	0.00882	130.9	88.0	151.0	5.9	149.8	7.8	-0.8
zr 17	2100.8	897.4	47.6	0.44	3.1	0.04520	0.00112	0.02535	0.00084	0.15797	0.00655	0.0	14.5	161.4	5.3	148.9	5.7	-8.4
zr 18	1059.9	469.2	22.8	0.45	0.6	0.04394	0.00050	0.02473	0.00091	0.14983	0.00577	0.0	86.7	157.5	5.7	141.8	5.1	-11.0
zr 19	879.6	580.0	20.3	0.68	5.2	0.05048	0.00895	0.02525	0.00103	0.20710	0.03096	594.9	284.8	169.3	6.5	191.1	26.4	15.8
zr 20	1210.7	392.4	28.6	0.33	-0.2	0.05169	0.0070	0.02545	0.00095	0.18134	0.00721	271.5	30.6	162.0	6.0	169.2	6.2	4.2
zr 21	2279.0	1843.6	71.6	0.83	21.1	0.06172	0.01355	0.02850	0.00162	0.24252	0.05548	664.3	411.4	181.2	11.5	220.5	46.4	17.8
zr 22	1026.4	254.5	30.8	0.25	0.1	0.05305	0.00117	0.03464	0.00122	0.25336	0.01058	330.9	49.4	219.5	7.6	229.3	8.6	4.2
zr 23	227.5	99.4	12.1	0.45	53.2	0.13014	0.04637	0.02815	0.00135	0.50520	0.18165	2099.9	520.4	179.0	8.5	415.2	130.6	56.8
sample BA19 (n=29), Ghorveh batholith. (N34° 59' 53.83"E 47° 49' 27.63")																		
zr 1	309.3	256.8	6.4	0.85	0.8	0.03748	0.01612	0.02354	0.00098	0.12163	0.02732	0.0	98.9	150.0	6.2	116.5	6.6	-28.8
zr 2	147.2	83.8	3.0	0.58	0.6	0.04754	0.00638	0.02314	0.00154	0.15166	0.02271	76.5	291.2	147.5	9.7	143.4	20.2	-2.8
zr 3	136.6	93.7	2.7	0.70	-0.5	0.05409	0.01246	0.02281	0.00094	0.17013	0.03983	374.7	449.0	145.4	5.9	159.5	35.1	8.8
zr 4	272.4	217.8	5.5	0.82	1.5	0.03969	0.00234	0.02292	0.00129	0.12542	0.01025	0.0	98.9	146.1	8.2	120.0	9.3	-21.8
zr 5	489.4	259.1	9.8	0.54	4.2	0.04152	0.00492	0.02224	0.00098	0.12733	0.01599	0.0	20.5	141.8	5.8	121.7	14.5	-16.6
zr 6	2041.1	729.0	44.7	0.37	0.2	0.04902	0.01010	0.02524	0.00109	0.17058	0.00815	148.7	47.4	160.7	6.8	159.9	7.1	-0.6
zr 7 core	286.0	252.6	5.6	0.91	1.1	0.04032	0.00432	0.02224	0.00082	0.12364	0.01401	0.0	75.3	141.8	5.2	118.4	12.8	-19.8
zr 7 core	210.6	164.2	4.2	0.80	0.6	0.04339	0.00328	0.02306	0.00087	0.13795	0.01167	0.0	32.7	146.9	5.4	131.2	10.4	-12.0
zr 8 rim	158.0	109.4	3.1	0.71	1.9	0.03620	0.00282	0.02251	0.00084	0.12135	0.00972	0.0	98.9	143.5	5.3	108.1	8.9	-32.8
zr 8 rim	133.7	83.8	2.8	0.64	-0.1	0.04928	0.00593	0.02460	0.00137	0.16714	0.02218	161.3	259.6	156.6	8.6	156.9	19.4	0.2
zr 10	369.4	313.5	7.0	0.87	0.8	0.04472	0.00289	0.02175	0.00121	0.13409	0.01143	0.0	79.7	138.7	7.6	127.8	10.3	-8.6
zr 11	339.0	365.6	6.8	1.11	0.0	0.04988	0.00342	0.02327	0.00092	0.16001	0.01269	189.5	152.0	148.3	5.9	150.7	11.2	1.6
zr 12	97.9	65.3	1.9	0.68	0.0	0.05070	0.00335	0.02300	0.00100	0.16078	0.01276	227.3	146.2	146.6	6.4	151.4	11.2	3.2
zr 13	160.0	125.6	3.2	0.81	-0.4	0.05102	0.00903	0.02356	0.00100	0.16572	0.03027	241.7	364.8	150.1	6.3	155.7	26.7	3.6
zr 14 core	252.1	215.8	5.0	0.88	0.7	0.04752	0.00645	0.02253	0.00104	0.14764	0.02117	75.3	294.4	143.7	6.6	139.8	18.9	-2.8
zr 14 core	285.3	230.1	6.1	0.83	6.4	0.02001	0.03436	0.02310	0.00091	0.06373	0.01131	83.5	81.4	151.7	6.1	147.7	10.8	-134.8
zr 15	145.0	100.3	2.9	1.6	0.7	0.03863	0.00806	0.02248	0.00105	0.12054	0.02577	0.0	33.7	144.3	6.7	115.6	23.7	-24.8
zr 16	170.5	102.7	3.5	0.62	0.3	0.04364	0.00372	0.02395	0.00152	0.14411	0.01533	0.0	67.3	152.6	9.6	136.7	13.7	-11.6
zr 17	570.0	399.2	9.7	0.72	0.6	0.04647	0.00220	0.01959	0.00132	0.12551	0.01036	22.3	109.8	125.0	8.3	120.1	9.4	-4.0
zr 18	1598.5	583.2	36.2	0.37	1.0	0.04604	0.01010	0.02593	0.00100	0.16461	0.00773	0.0	53.5	165.0	6.7	154.7	6.7	-6.6
zr 19	238.6	159.6	4.6	0.69	0.5	0.04719	0.00303	0.02211	0.00088	0.14385	0.01080	58.9	146.6	141.0	5.4	136.5	9.7	-3.2
zr 20	296.9	198.1	5.7	0.68	1.4	0.04296	0.00547	0.02200	0.00093	0.13034	0.01750	0.0	120.5	140.3	5.9	124.4	15.8	-12.8
zr 21	216.2	188.3	5.4	0.89	22.2	0.08325	0.04545	0.02248	0.00200	0.25083	0.14295	127.5	805.6	143.3	13.0	233.1	12.2	38.6
zr 22	226.8	180.9	4.8	0.82	7.9	0.04352	0.04347	0.02236	0.00095	0.13419	0.01464	0.0	94.3	142.6	6.0	127.9	13.2	-11.4
zr 23	196.0	141.8	3.9	0.74	2.9	0.03625	0.03711	0.02243	0.00104	0.12119	0.01259	0.0	98.9	143.0	6.6	107.9	11.6	-32.6
zr 24	161.2	81.4	5.1	0.52	32.9	0.03339	0.07221	0.02409	0.00310	0.11087	0.02402	0.0	172.45	153.4	19.5	106.8	24.75	43.6
zr 2																		

TABLE II. (continuation)

spot	Concentrations (p.p.m)					common lead corrected isotope ratios						Ages(Ma)						sample KA113 (n=19), Kangareh pluton. (N35° 8' 7.12"E47° 33' 22.12")
	U	Th	^{206}Pb	$^{232}\text{Th}/^{235}\text{U}$	f206%*	$^{207}\text{Pb}^{206}\text{Pb}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}^{206}\text{Pb}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}^{238}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}^{235}\text{U}$	$\pm\text{err}$	d (%)**
zr 27 core	1999.1	44.5	64.6	0.02	0.0	0.05178	0.00057	0.03735	0.00086	0.26666	0.00687	275.7	25.0	236.4	5.4	240.0	5.5	1.6
zr 28 rim	111.2	67.9	2.5	0.63	0.5	0.05102	0.00396	0.02505	0.00120	0.17624	0.01611	241.7	169.8	159.5	7.6	164.8	14.0	3.2
zr 28 core	551.8	695.7	11.9	1.29	0.0	0.04925	0.00203	0.02494	0.00100	0.16936	0.00976	159.7	93.8	158.8	6.3	158.9	8.6	0.0
zr 29	354.4	161.0	31.0	0.47	0.0	0.06021	0.00033	0.10112	0.00155	0.83948	0.01400	611.1	11.8	621.0	9.1	618.9	7.8	-0.4
zr 30 rim	971.5	439.9	68.2	0.46	0.1	0.05652	0.00070	0.08100	0.00163	0.63119	0.01510	472.7	27.4	502.1	9.7	496.8	9.4	-1.0
zr 30 core	932.1	382.7	65.7	0.42	0.1	0.05942	0.00062	0.08137	0.00092	0.66666	0.01054	562.7	22.4	504.3	5.5	518.7	6.5	2.8
zr 31 rim	7245.3	262.7	415.7	0.04	2.6	0.05186	0.00053	0.05842	0.00082	0.41774	0.00741	279.5	23.4	366.0	5.0	354.4	5.3	-3.2
zr 31 core	173.1	561.7	26.9	3.33	1.4	0.11813	0.00367	0.17728	0.00588	0.288749	0.13157	1928.1	54.6	1052.1	32.3	1378.6	34.9	23.6
zr 32	95.6	58.9	2.0	0.63	0.2	0.05103	0.00511	0.02435	0.00137	0.17138	0.01969	243.3	215.6	155.1	8.7	160.6	17.2	3.4
zr 33	77.4	56.5	10.9	0.75	0.0	0.07433	0.00148	0.16219	0.00182	1.66224	0.03846	1050.5	39.6	968.9	10.1	994.2	14.7	2.6
zr 34	249.8	225.7	5.3	0.93	0.2	0.05081	0.00225	0.02455	0.00090	0.17202	0.00992	232.1	99.4	156.4	5.7	161.2	8.7	3.0
zr 35	554.2	316.2	32.9	0.59	0.0	0.05696	0.00057	0.06854	0.00145	0.53829	0.01275	490.1	21.8	427.4	8.8	437.3	8.5	2.2
zr 36	68.1	33.0	20.2	0.50	0.0	0.11985	0.0291	0.34316	0.0101	5.67073	0.14019	1953.9	42.8	1901.9	4.9	1926.9	21.5	1.2
zr 37	962.5	200.9	106.8	0.21	0.0	0.06453	0.00168	0.12823	0.00394	1.14092	0.04613	759.1	54.0	777.8	22.6	772.9	22.1	-0.6
zr 38	389.1	38.8	32.4	0.10	0.0	0.06223	0.00035	0.09633	0.00189	0.82654	0.01713	682.1	12.0	592.9	11.2	611.7	9.6	3.0
zr 39	440.0	381.1	17.6	0.69	-0.2	0.05369	0.00122	0.04619	0.00087	0.34198	0.01019	358.1	50.6	291.1	5.4	298.7	7.8	2.6
zr 40	200.6	69.4	12.0	0.36	0.0	0.05612	0.00017	0.06918	0.00115	0.53531	0.00925	457.1	6.8	431.2	6.9	435.3	6.1	1.0
zr 41	623.8	322.0	61.6	0.53	0.0	0.06455	0.00086	0.11415	0.00221	0.10596	0.02416	759.7	27.8	696.8	12.8	711.9	12.3	2.2
zr 42	1164.3	2533.5	34.1	2.23	0.4	0.05347	0.00111	0.03373	0.00156	0.24871	0.01265	348.9	46.0	213.9	9.8	225.5	10.3	5.2
zr 43	620.7	430.7	32.0	0.71	0.0	0.06584	0.00700	0.05958	0.04375	0.54085	0.40129	801.1	208.4	373.1	271.8	439.0	306.4	15.0
zr 44	1863.8	180.5	101.4	0.10	0.0	0.05595	0.00023	0.06284	0.00223	0.48475	0.01741	450.3	9.0	392.9	13.6	401.3	12.0	2.0
zr 45	275.2	150.9	33.4	0.56	0.2	0.07030	0.00052	0.13992	0.01719	1.35803	0.16720	939.9	14.8	844.2	97.9	871.0	74.7	3.0
zr 46	257.9	232.3	5.5	0.92	0.0	0.05195	0.00098	0.02463	0.00109	0.17645	0.00854	283.3	43.0	156.9	6.9	165.0	7.4	5.0
zr 47	394.8	39.5	33.2	0.10	0.0	0.06151	0.00205	0.07095	0.00204	0.82306	0.01788	656.9	8.6	597.1	12.0	609.8	10.1	2.0
zr 48	456.3	395.8	18.4	0.89	-0.2	0.05510	0.00078	0.04657	0.00121	0.35381	0.01052	416.3	31.2	293.5	7.5	307.6	7.9	4.6
zr 49	206.1	71.6	12.9	0.36	0.0	0.05711	0.00033	0.07208	0.00157	0.36758	0.01294	495.7	12.8	447.7	9.4	456.4	8.4	1.6
zr 50	631.9	324.5	63.2	0.53	0.0	0.06632	0.0044	0.11551	0.00200	0.10565	0.01996	816.5	13.8	704.7	11.6	732.0	9.9	3.8
sample KA134 (n=13), Galali pluton. (N34° 57' 59.05"E 47° 21' 56.18")																		
zr 1	3406.0	2814.9	66.7	0.85	0.1	0.04822	0.00043	0.02221	0.00108	0.14768	0.00731	110.1	20.8	141.6	6.8	139.9	6.5	-1.2
zr 2	2998.5	1305.0	58.9	0.45	0.1	0.04817	0.00030	0.02243	0.00110	0.14897	0.00736	107.5	14.8	143.0	6.9	141.0	6.5	-1.4
zr 3	1140.5	828.1	22.3	0.74	0.2	0.04761	0.00096	0.02252	0.00108	0.14783	0.00768	80.1	47.4	143.6	6.8	140.0	6.8	-2.6
zr 4	1328.4	758.2	26.2	0.59	0.1	0.04770	0.00060	0.02280	0.00099	0.14996	0.00679	84.3	29.8	145.3	6.2	141.9	6.0	-2.4
zr 5	665.0	480.9	12.8	0.74	0.0	0.04983	0.00125	0.02224	0.00113	0.15281	0.00866	187.1	57.4	141.8	7.1	144.4	7.7	1.8
zr 6	2115.8	1244.2	41.6	0.60	0.1	0.04846	0.00059	0.02271	0.00107	0.15172	0.00740	121.7	28.4	144.7	6.7	143.4	6.5	-1.0
zr 7	751.0	373.3	13.8	0.51	0.1	0.04949	0.00119	0.02121	0.00109	0.14475	0.00824	171.1	55.4	135.3	6.9	137.3	7.4	1.4
zr 8	2062.3	1463.0	38.7	0.73	0.0	0.04949	0.00070	0.02168	0.00112	0.14790	0.00792	171.1	32.6	138.2	7.0	140.1	7.1	1.4
zr 9	757.6	529.5	13.5	0.72	-0.1	0.05051	0.00057	0.02055	0.00120	0.14312	0.00850	218.5	25.8	131.1	7.5	135.8	7.6	3.4
zr 10	5631.2	3839.3	111.2	0.70	0.1	0.04909	0.00017	0.02138	0.00119	0.14470	0.00810	151.9	8.0	136.4	7.6	137.2	7.2	0.6
zr 11	2136.0	1114.6	39.9	0.54	0.1	0.04930	0.00034	0.02157	0.00122	0.14664	0.00836	162.3	16.0	137.6	7.7	138.9	7.4	1.0
zr 12	1167.2	324.8	90.0	0.29	0.0	0.05843	0.00038	0.08905	0.00153	0.17139	0.01339	545.9	13.4	549.9	9.1	549.1	7.9	-0.2
zr 13	541.3	345.7	10.1	0.66	0.3	0.04609	0.00131	0.02146	0.00098	0.13636	0.00733	2.3	67.0	136.9	6.2	129.8	6.6	-5.4
zr 14	583.1	371.1	11.5	0.65	0.4	0.04803	0.00187	0.02261	0.00144	0.14973	0.01118	100.9	89.8	144.1	9.1	141.7	9.9	-1.6
zr 15	778.8	318.7	15.3	0.42	0.1	0.04905	0.00175	0.02263	0.00104	0.15038	0.00894	150.3	81.6	144.3	6.6	144.6	7.9	0.2
zr 16	1166.3	571.9	22.8	0.50	-0.1	0.04999	0.00063	0.02257	0.00106	0.15558	0.00759	194.5	29.2	143.9	6.7	146.8	6.7	2.0
zr 17	2391.1	1736.5	47.3	0.74	0.2	0.04802	0.00069	0.02282	0.00113	0.15108	0.00781	100.3	33.8	145.4	7.1	142.8	6.9	-1.8
zr 18	4050.2	2318.4	82.3	0.59	0.0	0.04921	0.00023	0.02276	0.00114	0.15439	0.00776	157.7	10.8	145.1	7.2	145.6	6.9	0.4
zr 19	2074.6	92.4	41.1	0.64	0.0	0.04883	0.00013	0.02287	0.00109	0.16704	0.03568	210.1	6.2	145.8	6.6	156.8	31.5	2.2
sample SA80 (n=16), Sarjanjeh pluton. (N35° 11' 54.73"E 47° 21' 48.13")																		
zr 1	142.9	62.4	2.9	0.45	0.6	0.04559	0.00296	0.02327	0.0									