Pressure-Temperature Paths and the Relationship between Garnet Producing Reactions, Microstructural Truncations and Mineral Zoning

PETER W. WELCH
School of Earth Sciences
James Cook University
Townsville, Australia

Figure 1. Geological Map of the Spring Hill Synform showing the location of the samples used for thermobarometry and whole rock analyses used for pseudosections. Main lithological relationships and structural features are those of Ratcliffe (1995a,b) and Ratcliffe and Armstrong (1995, 1996) with some modification based mapping T.H. Bell and K. Hickey in the area. TT = Townshend thrust.

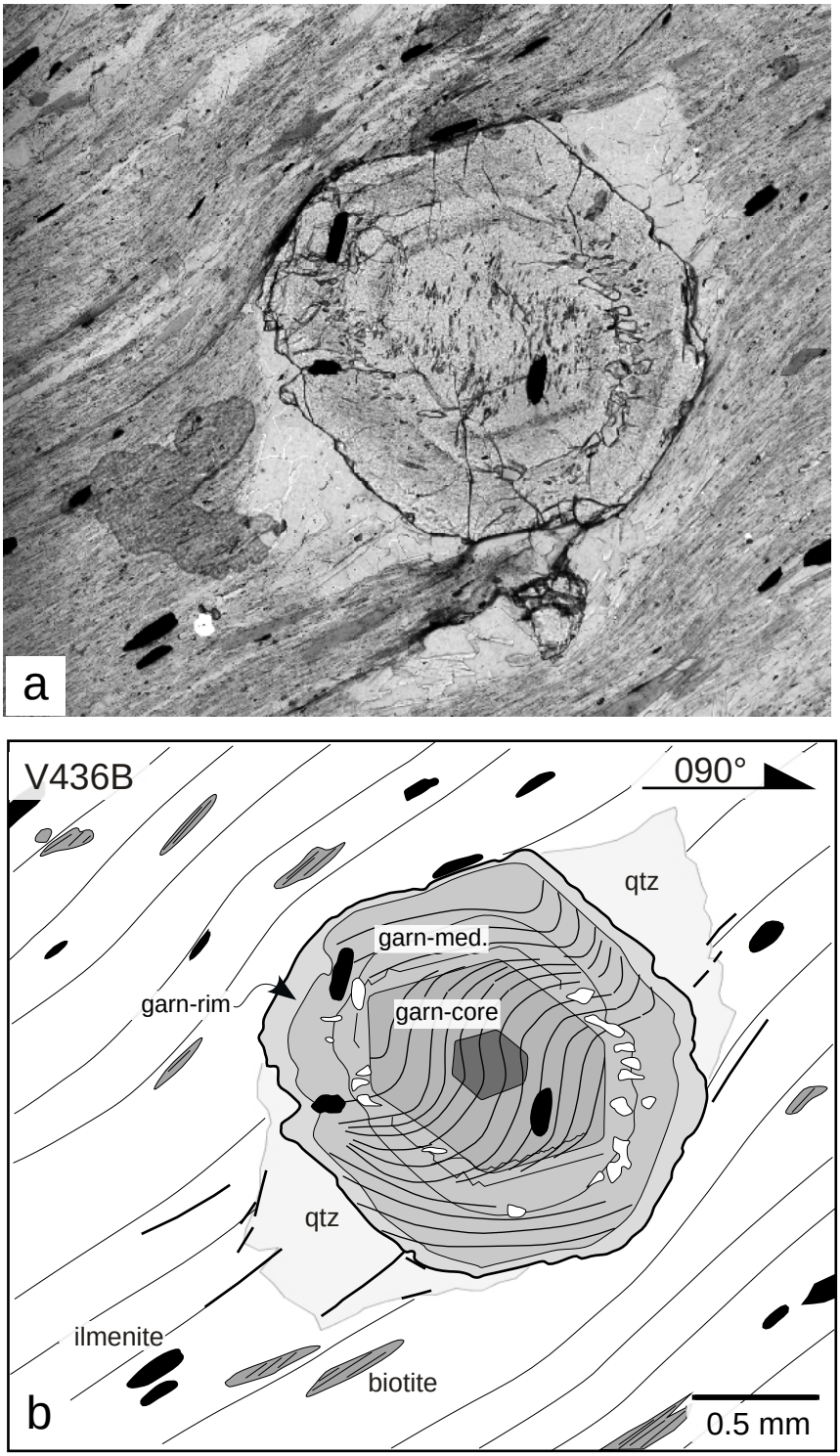

Figure 2. (a) Plane polarized light photomicrograph of a garnet porphyroblast from a vertical thin-section striking 90°E from sample V436B; a garnet-mica schist of the Ordovician Cram Hill Formation. (b) Line diagram of photomicrograph showing outlining inclusion trails and matrix foliations.

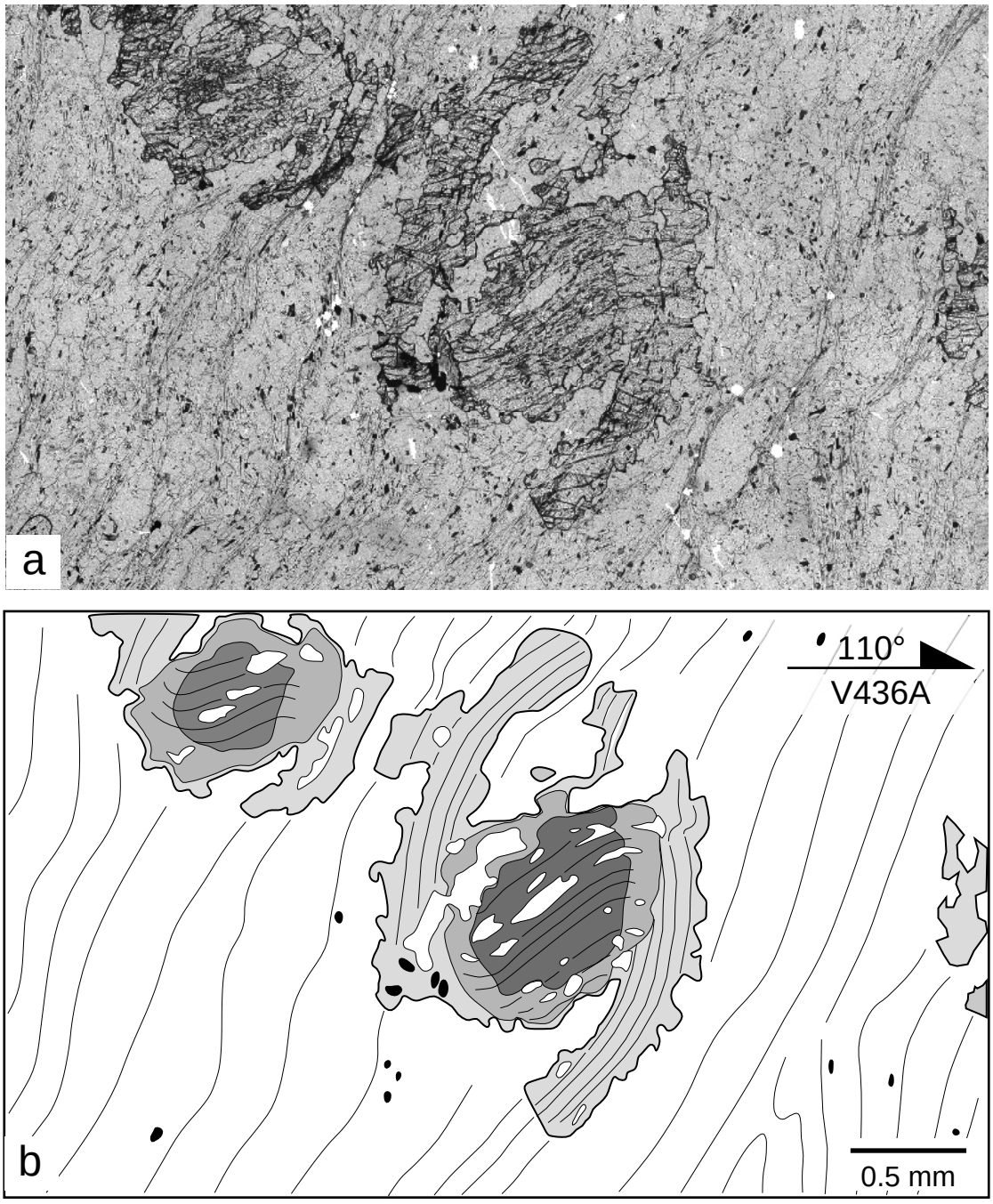

Figure 3. (a) Plane polarized light photomicrograph of a garnet porphyroblast and matrix fabric from a vertical thin-section striking 110°ESE from sample V436A; a garnet-quartzite of the Ordovician Cram Hill Formation. (b) Line diagram outlining showing orientation inclusion trails and matrix foliation. Garnet core consists of equant portion of the grain whereas the elongate portion is drawn with inclusion trails continuous with the matrix.

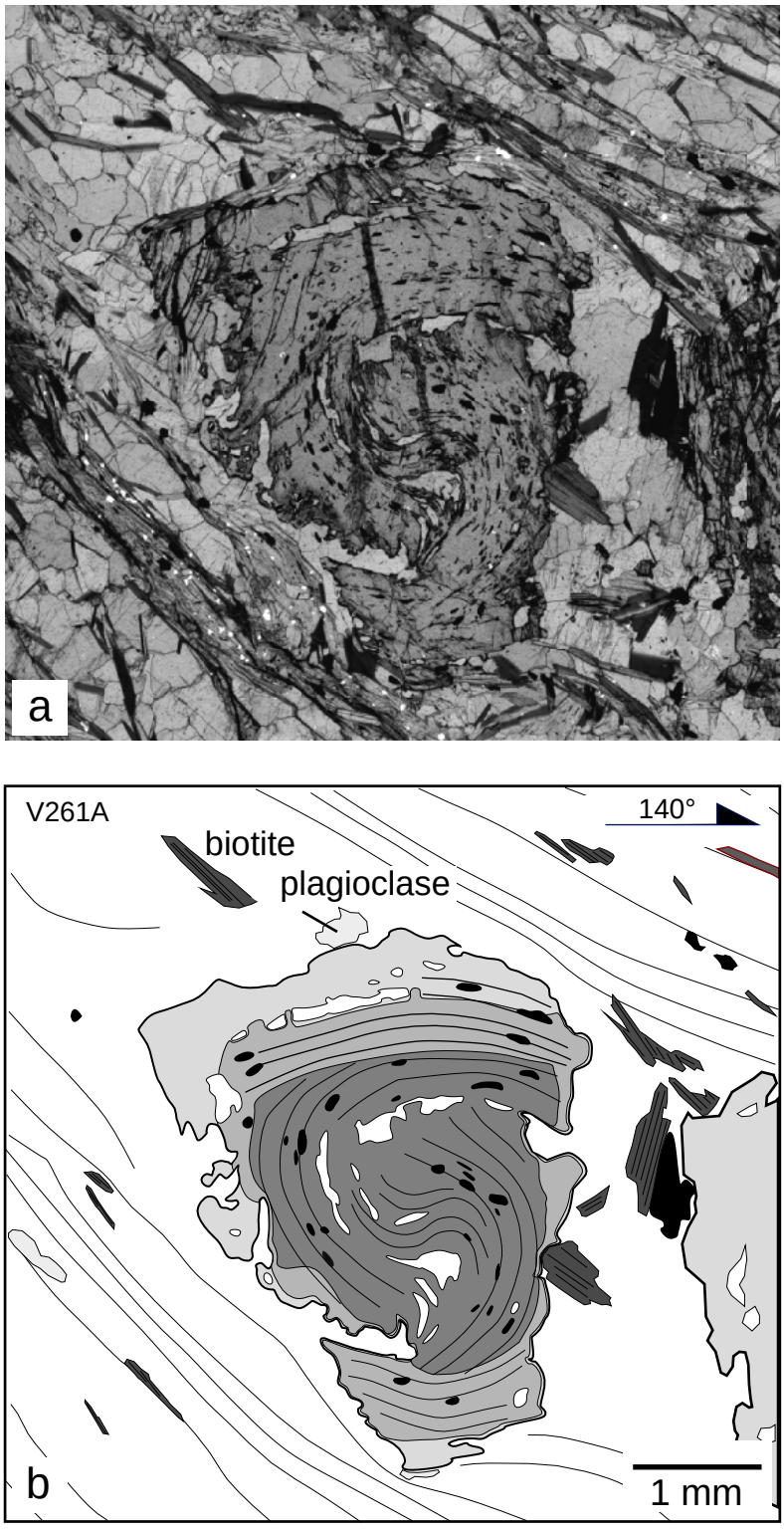

Figure 4. (a) Plane polarized light photomicrograph of a garnet porphyroblast from a vertical thin-section striking 140°SE from sample V261A; a garnet-biotite schist of the Ordovician Moretown Formation. (b) Line diagram showing inclusion trail geometry and matrix foliations.

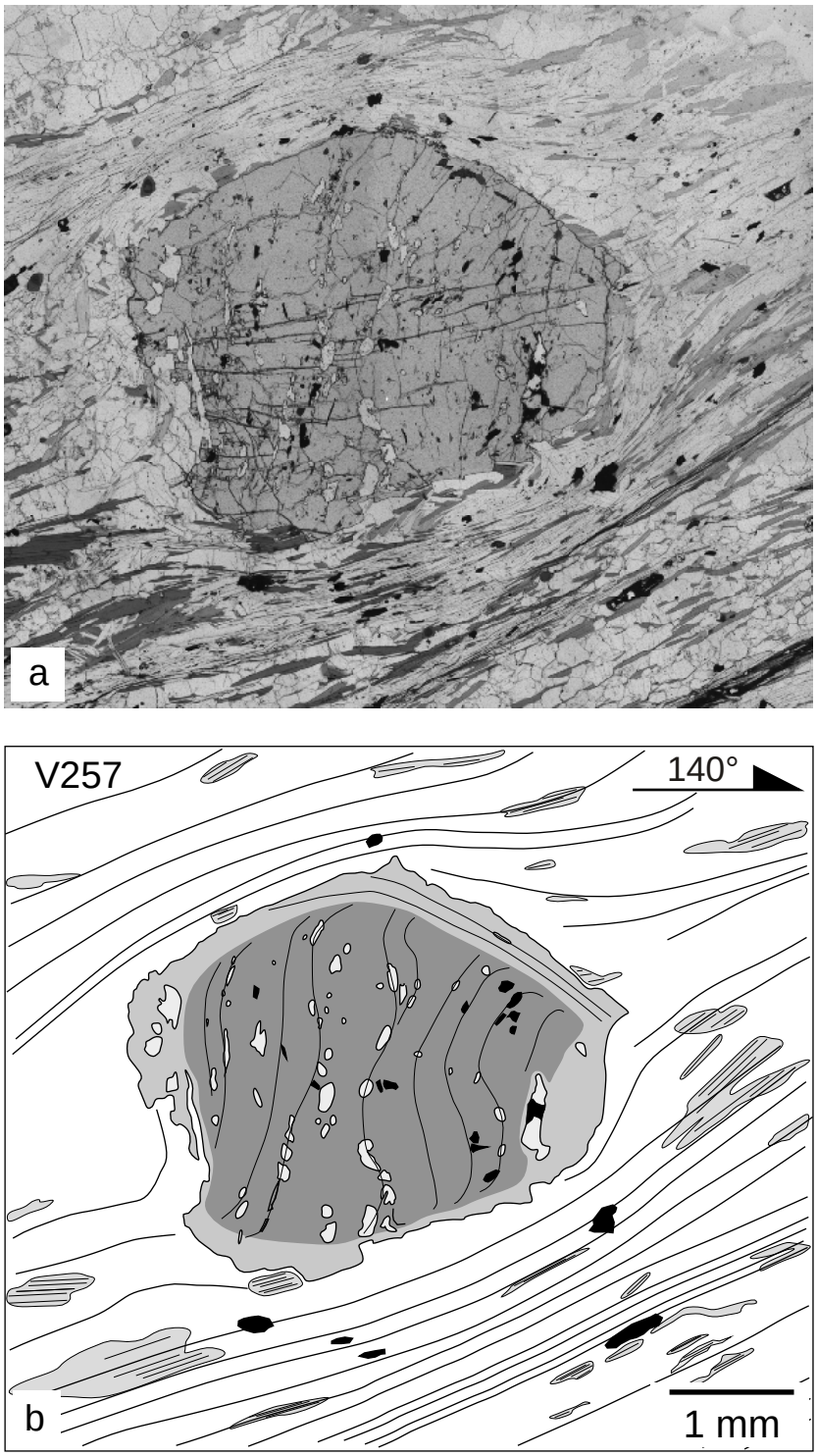

Figure 5. (a) Plane polarized light photomicrograph of a garnet porphyroblast from a vertical thin-section striking 140°SE from sample V257; a garnet-biotite schist of the Cambrian Rowe Formation. (b) Line diagram showing inclusion trail geometry and matrix foliations.