

Textural record of an intra-oceanic subduction: the Careón ophiolite (NW Spain)

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Abstract: Texture analyses were done in mylonitic amphibolites from the Careón ophiolite (Órdenes Complex, NW Iberia). Experiments were carried out using time-of-flight (TOF) neutron diffraction and electron back scattered diffraction (EBSD) techniques to determine crystallographic preferred orientation of the principal phases. While both techniques appear to be complimentary, neutron diffraction plus Rietveld data refinement showed better resolution of low-symmetry phases. Results are discussed within the geological context (Gómez Barreiro et al., 2007a) supporting a continuous deformative evolution from the closure of the Rheic Ocean to the Variscan accretion.

Keywords: texture, neutron diffraction, EBSD, ophiolites, Rheic Ocean, Órdenes Complex.

Tracking the evolution of deformation fabrics in old ophiolites is not trivial since we commonly deal with partially preserved sections, tectonically reorganized, with several stages of retrogression and metamorphism. Moreover, mafic rocks have been commonly ignored in fabric analyses, mainly due to the complex mixture of low symmetry phases, which requires sophisticated techniques to retrieve information (Gómez Barreiro *et al.*, 2007b). However, it has been shown that texture analysis can provide independent and valuable evidence about the condi-

tions of deformation and the kinematics. Deformative stages and correlation of ophiolitic units could be explored based on quantitative texture characterization in a similar way as it is on petrological and geochemical features.

We investigate crystallographic preferred orientation (or texture) in amphibolites of the Careón Unit from the crustal section of a supra-subduction zone ophiolite in NW Iberia (Díaz García *et al.*, 1999; Arenas *et al.*, 2007a, 2007b; Sánchez Martínez *et al.*, 2007).

This ophiolite records structural and petrological features which suggest that early intraoceanic subduction textures, generated during the closure of the Rheic Ocean, have been preserved. Textural analyses on selected amphibolites from a high temperature shear zone, corresponding to a metamorphic sole (Díaz García et al., 1999), and a crustal shear zone inside the Careón ophiolite were carried out using time-of-flight (TOF) neutron diffractometer HIPPO (High-Pressure-Preferred-Orientation) at LANSCE (Los Alamos Neutron Science Center) (Wenk et al., 2003) and electron back scattered diffraction (EBSD) technique (Prior et al., 1999) at the Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences (University of Liverpool), in order to determine crystallographic preferred orientation of the principal phases, amphibole and plagioclase. Results dis-

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play a clear correlation of amphibole texture and shape fabric (E-W lineation). Plagioclase (010) (100) (001) pole figures tend to reflect a monoclinic symmetry which is coherent with general kinematic criteria (top-to-the east). The prevalence of top-to-the east kinematic criteria for the variscan structures in the region supports a continuous flow direction in the Careón unit from the High-T deformation to the final stages.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge support from CGL2007-65338-C02-01 Project and 18-08-463B-750 Juan de la Cierva Postdoctoral contract. Access to LANSCE (HIPPO) to perform texture measurements was invaluable. J. Poblet, A. Marcos and an anonymous referee are thanked for their helpful criticism and comments.

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