



## **Constraints on the duration of high-strain deformation in the lower crust**

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Understanding the dynamics of orogenic systems requires insights into the transfer and accumulation of stress and strain in rocks buried to great depths ( $\geq 40$  km). High-strain deformation in the lower crust forms as a consequence of stresses generated by the interaction between the forces that drive and oppose burial, slab flexure, thermal expansion and metamorphic reactions (e.g., Spence, 1986). Knowledge of how fault networks develop in response to stresses in the Earth's crust and the nature of the processes that govern their effective mechanical behaviour can be achieved by placing quantitative constraints on the duration of the faults that were active during orogenesis. Microscale textures can provide such information. Here we document compositional gradients in Proterozoic ( $\sim 1100$  Ma) granulite-facies garnet that developed during high-strain deformation at eclogite-facies conditions during the Petermann Orogeny ( $\sim 550$  Ma). The uptake of Ca in garnet is linked with the release of Ca in plagioclase (the only calcic mineral in the rock) during dynamic neocrystallization of sodic feldspar, which is stable at high-pressure. This process only occurs during high-strain deformation. We can therefore, directly constrain the duration of faulting at eclogite-facies by using the available diffusion data on garnet. Our results indicate that fault movement was short-lived ( $< 1$  Ma), with wide faults having experienced longer durations of movement than narrow faults.

### References

Spence, W., 1986. The 1977 Sumba earthquake series: evidence for slab pull force acting at a subduction zone: *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 91, 7225-7239.