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Late Cretaceous-Tertiary magmatic and tectonic events in the Transhimalaya batholith (Kailas area, SW Tibet)

by Christine Miller¹, Ralf Schuster², Urs Klötzli², Wolfgang Frank² and Bernhard Grasemann²

Abstract

Major and trace element, single zircon evaporation, Rb–Sr, Sm–Nd and ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar data are presented for the igneous rocks of the Andean-type plutonic belt exposed along the southern margin of the Lhasa terrane in SW Tibet. The new data (1) show that the calc-alkaline plutonism is 80 Ma older than previously thought: it started as early as 119 Ma and lasted until about 40 Ma; (2) indicate a range of eruption ages for the associated volcanic rocks of c. 119 to 38 Ma; (3) document the involvement of mantle and crustal components in the genesis of these magmatic rocks: ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr initial ratios range between 0.7035 and 0.7353; (4) suggest that the intrusion of plutons occurred at crustal depths of c. 0.27–0.65 GPa; (5) confirm and extend previously published models of Cretaceous-Tertiary magmatic and tectonic events: the plutons in the northern part of the batholith had cooled to below 300 °C by 90 Ma, probably due to thrust tectonics. The postcrystallization cooling history of the Kailas pluton in the southern part is characterized by cooling to below 500 °C and exhumation to the surface between 43–23 Ma, probably due to S directed thrusting along the Gangdese thrust. Reheating around 20 Ma documents the activity of the N directed Kailas thrust system.

Keywords: SW Tibet, Transhimalaya batholith, petrology, geochronology.

Introduction

The Karakoram-Himalaya-Tibet orogenic system is the spectacular result of the collision of India and Asia and ongoing intracontinental convergence. The time of initiation of collision varies along strike of the Himalayan orogen, ranging from Early Paleocene in the west (BECK et al., 1995) to mid-Eocene in the east (DEWEY et al., 1988). Much of the complex tectonic history is recorded in rocks along the Indus-Tsangpo Suture zone (IYS) that marks the closure of the Tethyan ocean. The calc-alkaline magmatic rocks exposed along the southern margin of the Lhasa terrane in SW Tibet are a part of the Transhimalaya magmatic belt (THB) which extends almost continuously north of the Himalava over a distance of c. 3000 km from Pakistan to Burma (Fig. 1). Dioritic, granodioritic and granitic plutons predominate in this Andean-type magmatic system (e. g. DEBON et al., 1986). Together with

volcanic rocks they were emplaced along the southern continental margin of Eurasia as a consequence of the subduction of the Neotethyan oceanic plate during the Cretaceous and Paleocene (e. g. GANSSER, 1964; HONEGGER et al., 1982; DEWEY et al., 1988). Studies of such volcanic-plutonic systems may provide information about the geochemistry and timing of magmatic activity and continental-margin tectonics in the southern part of Eurasia during the convergence and collision with the Indian plate. Previous studies have concentrated on the Kohistan arcbatholith (e. g. PETTERSON and WINDLEY, 1985; 1991) and on the Karakoram batholith (e.g. CRAWFORD and SEARLE, 1992) in Pakistan, on the Ladakh intrusives (e. g. HONEGGER et al., 1982; SCHÄRER et al., 1984a) and on the Lhasa-Xigaze sector (e. g. SCHÄRER et al., 1984b). In these sectors (Fig. 1), published isotopic data have established an intrusive age span of c. 103-30 Ma. In contrast, in SW Tibet, geochronological data

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available so far have yielded a surprisingly young age of c. 39 Ma for the subduction-related magmatic activity (HONEGGER et al., 1982). Based on new geochronological and geochemical data of plutonic and volcanic rocks, this paper shows that the Xungba-Kailas segment of the THB in southwest Tibet has experienced a complex tectonic and magmatic history, which is 80 Ma older than previously thought.

Regional geology

The Tibetan plateau, between the Kun Lun Shan and the Himalayas, is the largest and highest plateau on Earth. It formed in response to the India-Asia collision and consists of terranes accreted successively to Eurasia since the Early Paleozoic. The Lhasa Block, the southernmost of these continental fragments, accreted to Asia along the Banggong Suture during the Late Jurassic (e. g. DEWEY et al., 1988). It formed the southern Eurasian plate margin during the Cretaceous. Along the length of the Himalaya, the junction between the Indian and Asian plates is marked by the IYS and its ophiolite remnants.

The composite Transhimalaya plutonic complex is emplaced immediately north of the IYS (Fig. 2) where it intrudes the folded sediments (c.

1500 m) of the Middle to Upper Cretaceous Takena Formation (BURG et al., 1983). There is no evidence of basement gneisses. Rock types range from hornblende gabbro to granite, but the most abundant lithologies are hornblende quartz diorites and granodiorites. Mafic enclaves are common in hornblende bearing granitoids. The northern limit of the batholith is equivocal. In this study the belt is extended to include the granitic rocks south of Xungba and south of Bongba, about 130 km north of the IYS, on the basis of their age and geochemical similarities with rocks exposed in the Kailas area. About 40 km W of Mt. Kailas. the Moincer Formation covers an area of c. 350 km² (Fig. 2). It includes the youngest marine sediments (c. 53 Ma) found along the IYS in SW Tibet, i. e. Eocene limestones with Nummulites sp. as well as alluvial fan, fluviatile and lacustrine deposits containing Eocene coal-beds. These sediments unconformably onlap the eroded surface of the THB batholith and the Takena Formation north of the IYS. They are transgressed, in turn, by deposits of the Kailas Molasse.

In the Kailas area wall-rock contacts are not exposed: S of Mt Kailas, the southern side of the batholith is unconformably transgressed by the alluvial fan and deltaic deposits of the Kailas Molasse (Fig. 2), left behind by a river that entered this post-Eocene intramontane molasse basin



Fig. 1 Tectonic sketch map showing the position of different segments within the Transhimalaya magmatic belt.





from the north (HEIM and GANSSER, 1939). *Unionidae* bivalves in marly layers of the middle part of this 2000 m thick formation indicate an Upper Oligocene/Lower Miocene (c. 23 Ma) age and a non-marine, possibly brackish environment for the deposition of the Kailas Molasse sediments (SCHUSTER et al., 1997).

Based on geologic mapping and geochronological analysis, YIN et al. (1999) proposed a three stage kinematic model for the Tertiary tectonic development of the Kailas area: Stage 1 (50-30 *Ma*): initiation of the south directed Gangdese thrust within the THB (= Gangdese igneous belt). Stage 2 (30–20 Ma): movement on the Gangdese thrust, exhumation and cooling of the Gangdese batholith in the hanging wall of the thrust. The lower Kailas conglomerates with south-directed paleocurrent indicators were deposited synchronous with thrusting. Stage 3 (20-4 Ma): movement of the north-directed Kailas thrust system, an equivalent of the Great Counter thrust (HEIM and GANSSER, 1939). The upper part of the Kailas conglomerates is derived from the hanging wall and characterized by northward paleocurrent indicators. Our data support the model of YIN et al. (1999), but extend the magmatic and tectonic history of the THB back to 120 Ma.

Petrography

A set of 101 samples was collected over 100 km along strike, ranging from Bamba in the N to Gar in the NW to the Kailas pluton in the SW (Fig. 2). Previous work has been reconnaissance in nature with limited geochemical and isotopic data (HEIM and GANSSER, 1939; GANSSER, 1964; HONEGGER et al., 1982).

CALC-ALKALINE PLUTONIC COMPLEXES

(1) Kailas – In the Kailas area the rock types range from hornblende gabbro to granite, the dominant lithologies being quartz monzodiorite and granodiorite (e. g. HF197/93) with abundant mafic enclaves. Tourmaline \pm garnet bearing pegmatites and aplitic dikes are common and mark the end of magmatic activity in the Kailas area.

(2) Labru – In this pluton southwest of Labru a hornblende gabbro net-vein complex is exposed at the lowest topographic levels (c. 4200 m), indicative of mingling of coexisting mafic and silicic magmas. Upwards in the section hornblende-bearing quartz diorites, quartz monzodiorites and granodiorites with abundant mafic enclaves pre-

dominate. Angular blocks of quartzite and finegrained schists are found near the top of the exposure (c. 5800 m). Porphyritic rhyolitic dikes (CM28/93, CM 60/93) cut the granitic rocks, indicating emplacement at high levels. The lower part of this complex is extensively fractured and rests upon a > 200 m thick, north-dipping mylonitic shear zone. In the south, a north-dipping fault juxtaposes the THB plutonic rocks over the IYS. The relationship between the mylonitic shear zone and this thrust is unknown at present.

(3) Plutons N of the Transhimalaya range – Samples have been investigated from a number of plutons exposed N of Mt. Kailas. At all sample localities, E Bamba (Hb-granodiorite HF86/93), S Xungba (Hb-granodiorite TE19/93; granitic dike TE129/93), W Gegyai (Hb-qtz-diorite HF90/93) and Sengdoi (leucogranite TE60/93), these igneous rocks intrude the Cretaceous Takena formation (Fig. 2).

The granitic rocks of the THB exhibit a variety of microfabrics ranging from hypidiomorphic equigranular to porphyritic. Al-poor salitic clinopyroxenes may occur in the cores of large hornblende grains in granodiorites and mafic enclaves. In addition to clinopyroxene, hypersthene is present in mafic enclave CM108/93 where it is partly replaced by cummingtonite. Magmatic amphiboles fall within the calcic magnesio-hornblende field (classification scheme of LEAKE, 1978). Accessory minerals include epidote, magnetite, apatite, sphene, allanite and zircon. The epidotes form intergrowths with amphibole or biotite and range from Ps_{24} to Ps_{26} [Ps = Fe^{3+/} $(Fe^{3+} + Al)$]. This is within the chemical range proposed by TULLOCH (1976) for primary magmatic epidote in granitic rocks. In the hornblende-granodiorite samples HF197/93 and TE19/93 zircon crystals are euhedral, clear and colourless without visible cores or overgrowths. The zircon populations have morphologic characteristics typical for calc-alkaline granitoids with maxima in fields S24 (HF197/93), D and J5 (TE19/93) of the zircon classification diagram (PUPIN and TURCO, 1972). Secondary minerals include sericite, chlorite and/or prehnite.

Hornblende gabbros and hornblende-biotite diorites with equigranular or porphyritic microfabric and fine to medium-grained mafic enclaves are associated with the Hb-granitoids. In more intermediate host rocks (55–60% SiO₂), the enclaves consist of clinopyroxene-hornblende-plagioclase-magnetite, whereas more felsic granitoids (> 60% SiO₂) contain hornblende-plagioclase-magnetite inclusions.

GAR SYENITIC COMPLEX

This complex crops out in the Gar valley, about 70 km SE Shiquanhe and just N of the Karakorum Fault. Medium-grained syenites (HF91/93) are the predominant lithology. They are cut by mafic and trachytic (HF95/93) dikes. The syenites contain quartz, K-feldpar, plagioclase, salitic clinopyroxene, amphibole (potassian-edenitic to potassian-ferro-edenitic hornblende) and biotite rich in F (c. 3 wt%) and Cl (0.5 wt%). K-feldpar has a mean composition of $Or_{75}Ab_{25}An_1$, the plagioclase is zoned from $Ab_{47}An_{52}Or_1$ (core) to $Ab_{61}An_{36}Or_3$ (rim). Accessory minerals are sphene (c. 3.6 wt% Al_2O_3), ilmenite (c. 10 wt% MnO), magnetite, apatite, zircon and fluorite.

CALC-ALKALINE VOLCANIC ROCKS

At the base of the Cretaceous Takena Formation andesitic lavas are interbedded with terrestrial clastic sediments and crosscut by rhyolitic and andesitic dikes. Higher up in the sequence, massive andesitic lava flows (TE82/93, TE110/93), up to several tens of meters thick, are interbedded with tuffaceous sediments. A later cycle is made up of marine marls and limestones containing a fauna of Aptian to Albian naticide bivalves and foraminifera (SCHUSTER et al., 1997), tuffaceous layers and volcanoclastic olistostromes. The top of the Takena Formation consists of rhyolitic ignimbrites, tuffs (TE28/93) and tuffaceous sandstones with subordinate intercalations of marine sediments. Along the line Gegar-Jarga (Fig. 2) a north-dipping thrust juxtaposes the Takena Formation over rocks of the Upper Cretaceous to Eocene Linzizong Formation. In the section west of Jarga the basal unit of the Linzizong Formation consists of volcanoclastic rocks with intercalations of marls. This sequence is crosscut by andesitic dikes (TE69/93) and capped by andesitic lava flows (TE71/93, TE73/93) and pyroclastic rocks. The middle part is formed by about 400 m of dacitic and rhyolitic ignimbrites (TE78/93, TE114/93) and tuffs. The uppermost 500 m of the Linzizong Formation consist of tuffaceous sandand siltstones.

The mafic THB volcanic rocks and basaltic andesites are plagioclase-phyric. In addition, phenocrysts of clinopyroxene ($Wo_{37-40}En_{46-47}Fs_{12-16}$) \pm olivine may be present. The intermediate volcanic rocks contain a phenocryst assemblage of plagioclase + titanian-(\pm ferroan)-pargasitic hornblende \pm biotite. Plagioclase phenocrysts in the THB andesitic rocks are commonly zoned (cores: An_{58-51} , rims: An_{55-34}). In addition, they may contain high-

ly calcic (An_{85-88}) xenocrystic cores. The felsic volcanic rocks are porphyritic or vitrophyric with corroded quartz + plagioclase + alkalifeldspar + biotite phenocrysts. Glassy samples often contain flattened pumice fragments with eutaxitic microfabrics characteristic of welded tuffs. The Labru rhyolitic dikes contain quartz + plagioclase + alkalifeldspar + biotite + muscovite as phenocrysts. All volcanic rocks contain apatite and magnetite with highly variable TiO_2 contents (2.6–20.3) wt%). Zircon is ubiquitous in silicic volcanic rocks. Alteration phenomena are common and include sericitization of feldspars, replacement of olivine by iddingsite and/or carbonate, opacitization of hornblende and biotite, and replacement of clinopyroxene, hornblende and biotite by chlorite.

THERMOBAROMETRIC ESTIMATES

Diorite and granodiorites of the THB contain the assemblage hornblende + biotite + plagioclase + K-feldspar + quartz + sphene + Fe-Ti oxide required for hornblende barometric estimates using the calibration of SCHMIDT (1992). These pressures range from 0.27 (Kailas) to 0.65 GPa (HF90/93; Gegyai) for different plutons, corresponding to a crystallization depth of about 9.8-23.6 km. Epidote with textural characteristics suggestive of a magmatic origin is present only in plutons emplaced at pressures of 0.36 GPa or greater. Temperatures calculated with the geothermometer of BLUNDY and HOLLAND (1990) are indistinguishable for mafic enclaves and host granitoids and suggest equilibration at conditions of c. 700-780 °C. Temperature estimates based on zircon solubility data (WATSON and HARRISON, 1983) are in the range of 726-815 °C for THB Hbgranitoids and mafic enclaves. Zircon solubility temperatures calculated for the THB silicic volcanic rocks are in the range of 736-848 °C. The Atype syenites yielded clearly higher temperatures of 875-930 °C.

Major, trace element and isotope geochemistry

Major, trace and rare-earth element (REE) data for selected THB lithologies are presented in table 1. Analytical methods are given in MILLER et al. (1999).

The mostly medium- to high-K *calc-alkaline* plutonic rocks cover a wide range in SiO₂ composition (51.9–73.6%). Hornblende-gabbros, granodiorites and granites have trace element signatures typical for calc-alkaline magmas at active

Sample no.:	HF197/93	HF191/93	CM108/93	CM070/93	CM045/93	TE073/93	TE082/93	TE086/93	TE059/93	TE110/93	HF092/93	HF095/93
Lithology Location	Hb-gr Kailas	Bio-gr Kailas	ME Kailas	Hb-gabbro Labru	Hb-gr Labru	basalt S Bongba	basalt S Bongba	andesite S Jarga	dacite NE Indus	andesite E Jarga	syenite Gar	trachyte Gar
SiO ₂	61.89	71.95	54.93	46.94	65.67	48.24	50.35	61.09	68.70	54.58	59.94	62.32
TiO ₂	0.68	0.24	0.91	1.48	0.50	1.50	1.13	0.87	0.29	1.10	0.52	0.63
Al_2O_3	16.11	14.00	18.46	16.63	15.58	15.49	18.09	15.33	16.06	18.29	18.71	17.92
Fe ₂ O ₃	5.18	1.44	7.22	12.00	3.70	10.59	8.93	5.85	2.15	8.98	4.55	4.29
MnO	0.12	0.05	0.14	0.18	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.10	0.06	0.23	0.15	0.15
MgO	1.89	0.56	3.64	7.30	1.53	4.97	5.05	2.43	0.59	2.77	0.97	1.02
CaO	4.72	1.65	6.22	8.63	2.52	11.92	10.04	4.97	2.06	8.04	2.50	2.20
Na ₂ O	3.72	3.52	4.08	2.91	3.37	3.16	3.63	3.47	2.95	3.28	4.39	3.96
K ₂ O	3.78	4.90	2.86	1.89	4.89	1.47	0.56	4.15	3.88	0.64	6.48	7.27
P_2O_5	0.23	0.09	0.38	0.35	0.31	0.49	0.36	0.54	0.13	0.27	0.24	0.17
LOI	0.76	0.66	0.66	1.97	0.76	1.74	2.14	1.39	3.04	1.26	0.58	0.70
Total	99.08	99.06	99.50	100.28	98.92	99.74	100.45	100.19	99.91	99.44	99.03	100.63
F	560 170	870 40									2040	1060
Be	2.5	40	2.4	1.2	6.6	13	0.0	3.1	3.5	0.6	177	11.5
Sc	10	5	14	28	6	19	19	15	11	24	5	6
V	116	23	151	391	67	213	235	152	29	120	32	23
Cr	22	5	36	12	36	67	67	94	11	17	12	5
Co	13	3	9	6	7	40	44	10	3	5	5	4
Ni	17	3	23	25	17	38	22	33	7	8	6	2
Cu	28	4	44	97	21	43	49	33	6	14	18	17
Zn	50	31	87	115	50	90	87	67	41	107	67	98
Ga	19	20	21	20	19	19	19	18	18	20	21	20
Rb	156	345	98	89	221	30	11	190	209	17	385	309
Sr	524	218	698	573	601	770	742	1147	403	344	399	268
Y	19	12	18	20	11	17	19	23	14	27	46	42
Zr	183	140	176	148	219	116	127	220	135	97	621	529
Nb	10	15	11	5	19	5	11	9	10	4	56	44
Ba	674	549	727	539	1035	517	220	1711	908	205	382	445
Hf	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.3	6.0	3.3	3.5	n. d.	4.0	n. d.	14	12.3
Ta	0.97	2.3	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	n. d.	1.4	n. d.	3.8	2.8
Pb	17	57	33	10	87	9	141	46	39	9	22	35
Th	24	34	12	6	61	5.64	4	24	19	5	75	55.6
U	4	10	1	1	9	1	< 1	< 2	5	4	12	7
La	37	40	37	15	52	29	22	53	37	10	100	77
Ce	74	72	72	36	107	60	45	109	76	23	193	160
Pr	8	7	8	5	12	7	6	13	8	3	18	16
Nd	30	22	29	21	39	30	24	50	30	14	63	56
Sm	6	4	5	5	6	6	5	9	5	4	11	10
Eu	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.6
Gd	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	6	4	4	9	9
Tb	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3
Dy	3.5	2.2	3.5	3.7	2.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.9	7.2	7.8
Но	0.77	0.44	0.69	0.75	0.38	0.71	0.78	0.68	0.51	0.92	1.7	1.67
Er	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.4	4.3	4.3
Tm	0.28	0.17	0.27	0.29	0.12	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.20	0.38	0.74	0.71
Yb	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.5	5.3	4.9
Lu	0.32	0.20	0.28	0.31	0.12	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.42	0.88	0.77

Tab. 1 Major (wt%), trace element and REE (ppm) concentrations of magmatic rocks, Transhimalaya batholith, SW Tibet.

Bio = biotite; gr = granitoid; Hb = hornblende; ME = mafic enclave; n. d. = not determined.

continental margins, such as enrichments in Rb, Ba, Th, K, Ce and Sm relative to Nb, Ta, Zr, Y and Yb (Figs 3a–b). The THB hornblende-granodio-

rites have Ce_N/Yb_N ratios in the range of 9–34 and negative Eu anomalies (Eu/Eu* = 0.78–0.86). A further significant feature are the low values of Y

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Sample no.:	Locality	Lithology A	.ge*	Rb (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	⁸⁷ Rb/ ⁸⁶ Sr	$^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr \pm 2\sigma$	⁸⁷ Sr/ ⁸⁶ Sr(i)	Sm (ppm)	(mqq) N	pN ¹⁺¹ /mS ⁷	$^{143}Nd^{144}Nd \pm 2\sigma$	рN(1)з	T(Nd) _{DM} Ga
PLUTONIC I	ROCKS													
HF086/93 HF090/93 HF185/93	E Bamba W Gegyai W Kailas	Bio-granite Hb-granodiorite Hb-granodiorite	120 120	114.5 86.5 156.0	164.3 291.1 396.6	2.018 0.858 1.138	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 0.71220 & \pm & 9 \\ 0.71556 & \pm & 7 \\ 0.70637 & \pm & 15 \\ \end{array}$	0.70876 0.71410 0.70443						
HF191/93	W Kailas NW Kailas	mafic enclave Bio-granite	120 120	136.7 342.7	443.7 212.1	0.891 4.682	0.70632 ± 9 0.71677 ± 8	0.70480	5.40 3.67	32.90 23.99	$0.099 \\ 0.092$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 0.512516 & \pm & 7 \\ 0.512251 & \pm & 6 \end{array}$	-0.9 -5.9	0.74 1.01
HF193/93 HF197/93	NW Kailas NW Kailas	Hb-granite Hb-granodiorite	120 120	246.5 154.3	312.2 520.3	2.286 0.858	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 0.70894 & \pm & 10 \\ 0.70638 & \pm & 4 \end{array}$	0.70504 0.70492	5.40	30.32	0.108	0.512528 ± 7	-0.8	0.78
HF198/93 HF200/93	NW Kailas NW Kailas	leucogranite Bio-granite	120 120	370.5 266.8	176.6 201.3	6.079 3.839	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 0.72007 \ \pm \ 06 \\ 0.71540 \ \pm \ 10 \end{array}$	0.70970 0.70885						
HF202/93 HF203/93	E Kailas E Kailas	Hb-granodiorite mafic enclave	120 120	162.4 140.9	453.9 477.6	1.036 0.854	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 0.70634 \pm & 4 \\ 0.70630 \pm & 6 \end{array}$	0.70457 0.70484						
CM106/93 CM108/93	E Kailas E Kailas	Hb-granodiorite mafic enclave	120 120	148.1 93.6	515.5 689.9	$0.831 \\ 0.393$	0.70653 ± 7 0.70807 ± 13	0.70511 0.70740	4.35	30.36	0.087	0.512484 ± 5	-1.3	0.71
HF194/93 HF194/93	NW Kailas NW Kailas	aplitic dike aplitic dike	40	327.4 499.7	178.9 12.8	5.301 113.842	0.71433 ± 5 0.77363 ± 19	0.71132 0.70895						
HF196/93 CM045/93	NW Kailas S Labru	aplitic dike Hb-granodiorite	40 120	335.2 21.2	31.8 59.6	30.594 1.030	0.73540 ± 6 0.71201 ± 7	0.71902 0.71045						
CM070/93 TF060/93	S Labru Indus source	Hb-gabbro leucogranite	120	81.0	560.2 18.1	0.418	0.70526 ± 9 0.77688 + 14	0.70455	5.11	21.38	0.145	0.512624 ± 6	0.5	0.97
TE019/93	SE Xungba	Hb-granodiorite	116	210.6	275.5	2.213	0.70986 ± 5	0.70608	6.94	40.64	0.103	0.512491 ± 6	-1.5	0.80
HF091/93	s Jarga SE Gar	rto-granodiorite syenite	64 64	327.4 392.4	2.77.5	1.410	0.70756 ± 5	0.70355	9.16	52.72	0.105	0.512620 ± 6	0.4	0.64
HF092/93 HF095/93	SE Gar SE Gar	syenite trachyte	64 64	405.0 307.3	356.6 262.3	3.287 3.390	0.70657 ± 7 0.70662 ± 6	0.70358 0.70354	10.17	58.82	0.104	0.512633 ± 6	0.7	0.62
VOLCANIC	ROCKS													
TE026/93	SSE Xungba	basalt (TF)	120	32.2	437.3	0.213	0.70819 ± 5	0.70783	2.90	9.47	0.185	0.512228 ± 9	-7.8	3.60
TE082/93 TE086/93	W Jarga SW Jarga	basaltic andesite (TF) andesite (LZ)	120 55	10.8 182.6	738.8 1154.4	0.043 0.458	0.70554 ± 5 0.70846 + 6	0.70547	5.10	24.79 50.08	0.124	0.512593 ± 6 0.512797 + 8	0.7	0.81
TE087/93	SW Jarga	dacite (LZ)	45	148.0	518.5	0.826	0.70630 ± 8	0.70577						
TE091/93 TE002/03	SW Jarga SW Jarga	andesite (LZ)	55 55	151 4	611.1 581.0	0.663	0.70529 ± 5	0.70477						
TE105/93	SW Jarga	rhyolite (LZ)	55	196.5	49.3	11.550	0.71358 ± 6	0.70455						
TE110/93	E Jarga	andesite (LZ)	55	15.3	337.0	0.132	0.70623 ± 5	0.70613	0.0	00,00		0 10100		00.0
CM048/93	E Jarga SW Labru	angeste (LZ) dacite dike	37	1/0.9 167.0	475.7 326.0	1.001	0.70925 ± 3	0.70846	01.0	06.02	C11.0	Q = 70471C.U	C.7-	06.0
CM051/93	SW Labru	dacite dike	37	184.0	603.0	0.893	0.70924 ± 3	0.70877						
CM028/93	SW Labru	rhyolite dike	37	189.3	195.3	2.812	0.73194 ± 6	0.73046						
CM1060/93 CM104/93	SW Labru Kailas Molasse	rhyolite dike trhyolite	37	225.0 140.2	265.0 11.5	2.463 35.438	0.73660 ± 8 0.73406 ± 19	0.73530						

* For volcanic rocks Ar–Ar ages were used to determine Io and $\varepsilon(t)Nd$. LZ = Linzizong Formation; TF = Takena Formation.

(< 0.54) and Yb (< 0.36) relative to ocean ridge granites (PEARCE et al., 1984).

The metaluminous *syenites* and trachytic dikes plot in the within-plate granite field of PEARCE et

al. (1984) (Fig. 3d) and in the A-type granitoid fields (Figs 3e–f) of WHALEN et al. (1987). They are characterized by high $K_2O + Na_2O$ (11–12%), K_2O/Na_2O (1.4–2.3), Zr (530–1045 ppm), F



Fig. 3 Trace element variation diagrams for intrusive and volcanic rocks of the Transhimalaya batholith in SW Tibet: (a) metaluminous Hb-granitoids, (b) THB mafic rocks, (c) Gar alkaline syenites and trachyte. Normalization factors are from SUN and McDONOUGH (1989). (d) Rb vs (Nb + Y) plot for granitic rocks from SW Tibet. Field boundaries from PEARCE et al. (1984). VAG = volcanic arc granites, WPG = within-plate granites. (e) Granitic rocks plotted on the Ga/Al vs Zr (ppm) and (f) Zr + Nb + Ce + Y (ppm) vs FeO*/MgO discriminant diagrams from WHALEN et al. (1987). FG = field for fractionated I-type granitoids.



Fig. 4 ε Nd versus initial ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr data of the THB plutonic and volcanic rocks from SW Tibet. In addition, Gangdese plutonic rocks from the Lhasa transect (HARRIS et al., 1988) are shown. Mixing calculations illustrate the effects of bulk assimilation of continental crust. The basalt composition used in modeling has ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr = 0.7027, ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd = 0.51294, Sr = 90 ppm, Nd = 7.3 ppm. The crustal component is Amdo orthogneiss (HARRIS et al., 1988). Points on mixing curves are at 10% intervals.

(1060–2040 ppm), Cl (250–490 ppm), relatively high Y (40–65 ppm), Nb (43–104 ppm), REE (except Eu) and low Y/Nb ratios (0.62–0.95) compared to the I-type hornblende granitoids. The normalized trace element patterns (Fig. 3c) are characterized by peaks at Th and Zr, a small Nb–Ta trough and distinct negative anomalies for Ba, Sr, P and Ti. All rocks are enriched in light REE with Ce_N/Yb_N = 8–9, and show pronounced negative Eu anomalies (Eu/Eu* = 0.42–0.83).

The analyzed THB volcanic rocks display a wide variation in SiO₂ (48–76%). Most samples have > 52% SiO₂, low MgO (< 6%) and high Al₂O₃ (15–19%), which underlines the evolved nature of these rocks. They are predominantely high-K calc-alkaline to shoshonitic in character. The analyzed basalts are LREE enriched (Ce_N/Yb_N = 6–10), without Eu-anomalies. Figure 3b illustrates a typical arc-like trace element signature with enriched large ion lithophile elements (Rb, Ba, K, Th, La, Sr) and depleted high field strength elements (Nb, Ta, Ti). With Ba/Nb > 30 they can be classified as orogenic according to the definition of GILL (1981).

The Sr and Nd isotopic data are presented in table 2. The initial 87 Sr/ 86 Sr ratios of the THB plutonic and volcanic rocks span a large range, from 0.7035–0.7366, as do the initial ε Nd values (–7.8 to +0.5). They show the usual negative correlation in the conventional Nd–Sr isotope diagram (Fig. 4). The GSC syenites and trachytes are characterized

by low ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr initial ratios (≈ 0.7034) and by positive initial ε Nd values in the range of 0.4 to 0.7.

Timing of magmatic activity

PLUTONIC COMPLEXES

Table 3 lists the new geochronological data on the SW Tibetan segment of the THB. The analytical details are presented in MILLER et al. (1999) and in the appendix. HONEGGER et al. (1982) published a well defined Rb–Sr whole rock isochron of 38.8 ± 3.3 Ma (initial ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr ratio = 0.70609) from the Kailas area. This isochron was based on small (c. 200 g) samples collected by GANSSER in 1936. Our much larger samples did not confirm



Fig. 5 (a) ⁸⁷Rb/⁸⁶Sr vs ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr plot for intrusive rocks from the Kailas pluton, THB, SW Tibet, including the 38.8 Ma isochron of HONEGGER et al. (1982). In contrast, the data obtained on eleven larger samples collected in 1993 plot along an errorchron of distinctly older age. The pronounced data scatter suggests incomplete isotope homogenization within the pluton or, alternatively, a heterogeneous intrusion history. (b) ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr vs 1/Sr plots for intrusive rocks from SW Tibet.

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<i>Tab. 3</i> Ar–Ar, Pb–Pb, U–Pb and Rb–Sr ages of plu	

PLUTONIC ROCI HF197/93 W K HF197/93 W K		10	MILLOL GI	ru-ru, u-ru	K0-0X	$IA^{\nu\nu}/IA^{\nu}$		platcau	piatcau	INVELSE ISOCILI UIL	footor	initial
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HF197/93 W K HF197/93 W K HF197/93 W K	KS											
HF197/93 W K	ailas	Hb-granodiorite	zircon (2 crystals)	119.3 ± 14.7								
HE107/03 W/ V	ailas	Hb-granodiorite	sphene	107.0 ± 3.0								
J M CC//CT.ITT	ailas	Hb-granodiorite	amphibole			43.0 ± 1.4	42.8 ± 1.3	3-9	67	37.7 ± 3.7	0.976	327 ± 37
HF197/93 W K	ailas	Hb-granodiorite	biotite			35.2 ± 0.3	34.8 ± 0.4	3-9	88	34.8 ± 1.1	0.714	423 ± 186
HF197/93 W K	ailas	Hb-granodiorite	plagioclase			33.1 ± 0.7						
HF197/93 W K	ailas	Hb-granodiorite	WR-bio		36.0 ± 0.3							
CM106/93 E K	ailas	Hb-granodiorite	sphene	104.0 ± 2.0								
CM108/93 E K	ailas	mafic enclave	biotite			39.2 ± 0.7	39.8 ± 0.5	7-15	94	40.0 ± 0.2	0.999	284 ± 8
CM108/93 E K	ailas	mafic enclave	WR-bio		39.0 ± 0.4							
HF194/93 NW	Kailas	aplitic dikes	WR (3 samples)		40.0 ± 0.7							
CM061/93 S L ²	ibru	Hb-gabbro	sphene	$109.0 \pm 1,0$								
TE019/93 SE .	Xungba	Hb-granite	zircon (4 crystals)	116.2 ± 2.4								
TE019/93 SE	Xungba	Hb-granite	biotite			91.5 ± 0.9	92.3 ± 0.8	3-12	98	92.4 ± 0.5	0.999	399 ± 33
TE019/93 SE	Xungba	Hb-granite	WR-bio		90.3 ± 0.9							
CM059/93 SW	Labru	mylonitic granite	WR - Ms - PI - Kf		12.1 ± 2.4							
CM068/93 SW	Labru	cataclastic granite	orthoclase			31.3 ± 0.4	31.6 ± 0.4	3-14	96			
HF091-095/93 SE (Gar	syenite	WR (3 samples)		63.5 ± 4.9							
VOLCANIC ROC	KS											
TE028/93 SE 3	Xungba	rhyolite (TF)	sanidine				105.0 ± 2.0	9–12	34			
TE084/93 W J.	arga	andesite (TF)	WR-plagioclase		119.5 ± 3.2							
TE084/93 W J.	arga	andesite (TF)	plagioclase			93.2 ± 2.9				92.2 ± 2.9	0.889	322 ± 52
TE078/93 W J	arga	rhyolite (LZ)	WR-plag-biotite		51.9 ± 0.4							
TE086/96 SW	Jarga	andesite (LZ)	WR-biotite		36.6 ± 2.7							
TE087/93 SW	Jarga	dacite (LZ)	sanidine			43.4 ± 1.3	43.4 ± 1.2	6-11	62	44.8 ± 1.1	0.976	279 ± 19
TE114/93 E Ja	rga	dacite (LZ)	biotite			53.6 ± 1.1	54.0 ± 1.0	5 - 10	81	54.1 ± 0.6	0.966	294 ± 11
TE114/93 E Ja	rga	dacite (LZ)	plagioclase			50.3 ± 1.0	52.5 ± 0.6	8-10	61			
TE233/93 SB	urga	dacite (LZ)	plagioclase			53.0 ± 2.2						
CM028/93 SW	Labru	rhyolitic dike	WR-muscovite		36.5 ± 0.2							
CM028/93 SW	Labru	rhyolitic dike	muscovite			16.8 ± 0.3	17.0 ± 0.2	3-8	87	17.2 ± 0.3	0.999	259 ± 48

LZ = Linzizong Formation; TF = Takena Formation.

this surprisingly young age. The new data plot along an errorchron of distinctly older age (182 \pm 26 Ma; Fig. 5a). The Rb–Sr data on highly evolved cross-cutting aplitic dikes, however, give an age of about 40 Ma (Fig. 5a). Two syenites and a trachytic dike from Gar yielded a Rb–Sr age of 63.5 \pm 4.9 Ma (M.S.W.D. = 0.71) with an initial ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr ratio of 0.70358 (Tab. 2).

In order to determine reliable crystallization ages for the THB, zircons from two hornblendegranodiorites were analyzed by the evaporation technique (KLÖTZLI, 1997). The zircon rims from sample TE19/93 (c. 120 km N of Mt. Kailas) yielded an age of 116.2 ± 2.4 Ma. Three of these crystals contain older cores with an age range of 400 to 900 Ma in the high temperature evaporation steps (Tab. 4). Two zircons from sample HF197/93 (Mt. Kailas) yielded ages of 152.5 ± 15.8 Ma and 119.3 ± 14.7 Ma, respectively (Tab. 4). These values are probably due to an inherited lead component and interpreted as maximum ages. An inherited lead component of Precambrian to lower Paleozoic age was also detected in zircons from THB plutons in the Lhasa-Xigaze segment (SCHÄRER et al., 1984b).

In addition, sphene was analyzed by the U–Pb method (Tab. 5). In the Tera-Wasserburg diagram, three sphene fractions from the Kailas granodiorite HF197/93 define a discordia with an upper intercept age of 107.2 ± 1.4 and a lower intercept age of 33.8 ± 7.3 Ma. A single fraction from mafic enclave CM106/93 lies on the same discordia. Regression of all four fractions results in intercept values of 107.3 ± 1.4 Ma and 33 ± 7 Ma (Fig. 6). Two sphene fractions of Hb-gabbro sample



Fig. 6 Concordia diagram for sphenes from hornblende-granodiorite HF197/93 (Kailas), mafic enclave CM108/93 (Kailas) and Hb-gabbro CM61/93 (Labru).

CM61/93 define an upper intercept of 108.9 ± 0.4 Ma. The lower intercept is at 2 ± 3 Ma. Both upper intercept ages are interpreted as dating cooling to c. 600–650 °C after pluton emplacement. The lower intercept age of the Kailas samples (HF197/93, CM106/93) provides some evidence for an Oligocene (hydro-) thermal event leading to a slight lead loss in the investigated sphenes. In contrast, the sample from the Labru pluton (CM61/93) does not show a Tertiary overprint. The lower intercept is interpreted a being due to lead loss by recent weathering.

The zircon evaporation ages agree with earlier results for the first phase of plutonism in Ladakh (HONEGGER et al., 1982; SCHÄRER et al., 1984a). U–Pb zircon ages from two Gangdese diorites in the Xigaze area, about 500 km to the E of Kailas, are 93.4 \pm 1 Ma and 94.2 \pm 1 Ma, respectively (SCHÄRER et al., 1984a).

VOLCANIC ROCKS

The ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar and Rb–Sr age data are listed in table 3 and also presented as age spectra (Fig. 7). The andesitic lava TE 84/93 (Takena Formation W of Xungba, Fig. 2) yielded a Rb–Sr age of $119.5 \pm$ 3.2 Ma (Fig. 7a). Its plagioclase ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar spectrum is complex, the total gas age of 93.2 ± 2.9 Ma probably dates hydrothermal alteration (Fig. 7b). Feldspars (sanidine and altered plagioclase) of rhyolite TE 28/93 in the uppermost part of the Takena Formation gave a composite ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar plateau (Fig. 7c): the age of 105 ± 2 Ma in the hightemperature steps probably dates the fresh sanidine and thus the age of extrusion. A later thermal event is indicated by the significantly younger total gas "age" of 91.1 \pm 1.9 Ma and the 82.6 \pm 1.4 Ma plateau.

The ignimbrites associated with the Linzizong Formation in SW Tibet are Eocene in age. The WR-biotite Rb-Sr isochron of rhyolitic ignimbrite TE78/93 (E Jarga) yielded an age of 51.9 \pm 0.4 Ma (Fig. 7d). Biotite and plagioclase from dacite sample TE114/93 (E Jarga) yielded 40 Ar/ 39 Ar plateau ages of 54 ± 1.0 Ma and 52.5 ± 0.6 Ma, respectively (Figs 7 e, f). A Rb-Sr isochron age of 46 ± 4.5 Ma was determined for samples TE105/93 and TE110/93 (S Jarga). A ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar plateau age of 43.4 ± 1.2 Ma has been obtained on sanidine from the subvolcanic dacite TE87/93 (Fig. 7g). Andesite TE86/93 yielded a WR-biotite Rb–Sr age of 36.9 ± 2.7 Ma (Fig. 7h). Near Labru, two-mica rhyolitic dikes (CM28/93; CM60/93) with a Rb-Sr age of 36.5 ± 0.2 Ma (WR-Mus, Tab. 3) crosscut the THB plutonic rocks.

Sample	No. of	evaporation	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	2 SE	2 SE	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	2 SE	2 SE	²⁰⁸ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	2 SE	Th/U	2 SE
	DIOCKS	temperature				age					at 7-0 age	
		°C a)	b)	c)	% c)	Ma d)	Ma b)	% b)	b)	b)	e)	b)
TE19/93Ac2	11	1390	0.048226	0.000470	1.0	110.4	23,0	20.9	0.148	0.048	0.458	0.370
TE19/93Ac3	7	1400	0.048224	0.000365	0.8	110.3	17.9	16.2	0.151	0.049	0.467	0.321
TE19/93Ac4	11	1400	0.048421	0.000101	0.2	119.9	4.9	4.1	0.315	0.040	0.975	0.209
TE19/93Ac5	10	1420	0.055550	0.005966	10.7	434.4	240.9	55.5	0.265	0.011	0.803	1.467
TE19/93Ac6	11	1440	0.054759	0.000676	1.2	402.4	27.7	6.9	0.450	0.038	1.367	0.325
TE19/93Ac7	9	1450	0.057562	0.002178	3.8	513.1	83.2	16.2	0.413	0.007	1.246	0.480
TE19/93Ac8	13	1460	0.059584	0.001305	2.2	588.5	47.5	8.1	0.408	0.018	1.225	0.280
TE19/93Ac9	4	1460	0.060349	0.001383	2.3	616.1	49.5	8.0	0.407	0.005	1.220	0.235
TE19/93Ac10	6	1480	0.069357	0.002404	3.5	909.4	71.4	7.9	0.431	0.001	1.269	0.239
mean rim: c2-	-c4		0.048291	0.000093	0.2	113.5	4.5	4.0	a and the sector		A	
TE19/93Bc1	10	1418	0.04850	0.00143	3.0	124	70	56.3	0.172	0.002	0.533	0.915
TE19/93Bc2	16	1490	0.04829	0.00739	15.3	113	220	193.9	0.268	0.084	0.830	1.689
mean			0.048394	0.000106	0.2	118.6	5.2	4.4		Table	1. 12.	
TE19/93Cc2	10	1416	0.048318	0.011844	24.5	114.8	304.7	265.3	0.202	0.028	0.623	0.704
TE19/93Cc4	12	1438	0.048532	0.000961	2.0	125.3	26.8	21.4	0.302	0.023	0.935	0.511
TE19/93Cc5	7	1459	0.048051	0.000510	1.1	101.7	16.8	16.5	0.292	0.029	0.903	0.409
TE19/93Cc6	9	1493	0.052243	0.002637	5.0	296.0	58.1	19.6	0.544	0.117	1.665	1.123
mean rim: c2-	-c5		0.048300	0.000197	0.4	114.0	9.6	8.4				
TE19/93Dc1	11	1420	0.048348	0.006198	12.8	116.3	196.8	169.2	0.304	0.070	0.940	2.246
TE19/93Dc2	1	1420	0.048439	0.000432	0.9	120.8	21.0	17.4	0.037	0.008	0.115	0.070
TE19/93Dc3	13	1460	0.047557	0.008870	18.7	77.3	234.6	303.6	0.175	0.013	0.541	0.475
TE19/93Dc4	15	1460	0.049813	0.001774	3.6	186.3	83.0	44.6	0.097	0.014	0.299	0.414
TE19/93Dc5	4	1500	0.056581	0.000963	1.7	475.2	37.7	7.9	0.098	0.043	0.296	0.192
mean rim: c1-	-c2		0.048393	0.000046	0.1	118.5	2.2	1.9				
HF197/93B												
HF197/93Bc1	9	1430	0.048767	0.001188	2.4	136.6	57.3	41.9	0.443	0.040	1.367	1.615
HF197/93Bc2	2 5	1470	0.049430	0.000801	1.6	168.2	37.9	22.5	0.357	0.023	1.100	0.619
mean			0.049098	0.000331	0.7	152.5	15.8	10.4				
HF197/93C												
HF197/93Cc1	10	1450	0.048409	0.000301	0.6	119.3	14.7	12.3	0.248	0.152	0.766	0.692

Tab. 4 Single zircon evaporation data for two THB granitoids, SW Tibet.

a) Error on evaporation temperature is estimated to be \pm 10 °C.

b) Weighted mean from individual scan ratios.

c) All errors reported are 2 standard errors of the mean.

d) Mean ages derived from individual scan ratios and not from individual scan ages.

Tab. 5 Sphene U–Pb data, THB granitoids, SW Tibet.

Fraction	weight	U	Pb*	206Pb/204Pt	o Pb	²⁰⁸ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U	Corr.	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²⁰⁶ Pb	$^{207}Pb/^{206}P$
	mg	ppm	ppm		ng		%	%	Coeff.	%	Age (Ma)
		а	а	а	с						
HF197/93											
Fraction A	14.00	135	2.90	53.6	43.61	0.8459	0.013156 ± 0.91	0.08702 ± 8.0	0.6825	0.04798 ± 0.047	98 ± 2
Fraction B	13.57	156	3.77	67.7	43.55	0.6618	0.016424 ± 0.61	0.10902 ± 5.4	0.6493	0.04814 ± 0.050	106 ± 2
Fraction C	14.76	253	5.76	64.7	77.97	0.6398	0.015624 ± 0.65	0.10366 ± 5.6	0.6769	0.04812 ± 0.052	105 ± 2
CM061/93											
Fraction A	32.90	979	25.00	157.0	197.0	1.2137	0.013705 ± 0.35	0.09105 ± 2.6	0.6766	0.04819 ± 0.024	108 ± 1
Fraction B	60.46	267	7.99	191.0	98.56	1.0071	0.016881 ± 0.24	0.11218 ± 1.6	0.6438	0.04819 ± 0.015	109 ± 1
10.1 A.											
CM106/93											
Fraction A	47.73	273	5.25	52.8	346.0	0.9966	0.014847 ± 1.0	0.09849 ± 9.1	0.7191	0.04810 ± 0.084	104 ± 2

Errors are 1 std. error of mean in % except 207/206 age errors which are 2 std. errors in Ma; * = radiogenic Pb, a = include sample weight error of ± 0.01 mg in concentration uncertainty; c = total common Pb in analysis.

Igneous petrogenesis

Calc-alkaline magmatic rocks - The THB plutonic and volcanic rocks in southern Tibet display a wide range in an ENd vs initial ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr diagram (Fig. 4). This rules out an origin by fractionation of a common parental magma. In addition, the absence of a correlation for ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr vs 1/Sr (Fig. 5b) rules out an origin by simple mixing processes. This is also seen in figure 4, where bulk mixing between asthenospheric melts and the 531 Ma Amdo orthogneiss, the only known basement sample of the Lhasa block (HARRIS et al., 1988), cannot generate the observed isotopic variation. The Sr isotopes (< 0.705) of many Hb-granitoids from SW Tibet indicate that they are essentially mantle-derived, with some input of continental crust. In contrast, Bio-granites and leucogranites have 87 Sr/ 86 Sr initial ratios > 0.708 that indicate a considerable crustal influence.

Although a genetic link between the hornblende granitoids and gabbros is suggested by their close association in space and time and by similar Sr and Nd isotope ratios, the mafic rocks do not provide satisfactory parental melt compositions. Their non-primitive mg-numbers (48–58) and the low Cr and Ni values suggest significant olivine \pm pyroxene fractionation. Their lack of Eu anomalies argues against significant plagioclase fractionation and indicates that the source was plagioclase-free and therefore located in the mantle. Although the trace element signature of the analyzed gabbros and basalts (Fig. 3b) are typical of subduction-related volcanics (high Ba/La, Th/Yb and Sr/Nd, and low Nb/La and Ta/Yb ratios), data are insufficient to constrain source components, contaminants and the proportions of mixing among various source components or among variably evolved magma batches. In any case, an input of mafic melts from the mantle could have provided heat for crustal melting and granitoid genesis (e. g. HUPPERT and SPARKS, 1988).

Syenites – The Gar syenitic and trachytic rocks have Y/Nb ratios of less than 1.2, low initial Sr (0.70358) ratios and positive initial ε Nd values. According to EBY (1992) this would permit an origin as differentiates from basaltic magmas derived from an enriched mantle source. Negative Ta–Nb-anomalies (Fig. 3c), however, are not observed in rift- or hotspot-related trachytes and syenites, and could indicate that the parental magma was related to a subduction-modified mantle source, although extensive crystal fractionation cannot be discounted.

It is commonly assumed that alkaline magmatism is favoured by extensional tectonics and that A-type granitoids are emplaced into late- to postorogenic settings. The Rb–Sr age data, however, suggest that the Gar syenites were emplaced into an active collisional environment. Other examples of alkaline pre-collisional plutonism in the India-Eurasia collision zone include the late Cretaceous A-type granitoids from the Karakoram batholith (DEBON and KHAN, 1996) and from the Indus suture zone near Kargil (BROOKFIELD and REYNOLDS, 1981). Only the Hemasil syenites were intruded in late Miocene times (LEMENNICIER et al., 1996).

Cooling and exhumation history

Our data indicate that the Kailas pluton experienced a longer lasting period of magmatic activity, cooling and exhumation than previously considered. The Kailas granodiorite HF197/93 intruded around 120 Ma ago. The time for cooling from c. 800 °C to c. 650 °C, based on the difference in closure temperature for Pb in zircon and in sphene, is c. 12 Ma. The ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar release spectrum for amphibole from the Kailas granodiorite HF197/93 indicates cooling to c. 500 °C at 42.8 \pm 1.3 Ma (Fig. 8a). Biotite and plagioclase separates from the same sample yielded ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar ages of 35.2 ± 0.3 Ma and 33.1 ± 0.7 Ma, respectively (Figs 8 b, c and Tab. 3). Hence the cooling path for this sample must have been characterized by an average cooling rate of c. 4 °C/Ma until about 43 Ma, followed by a period of a distinctly accelerated cooling rate (Fig. 9). YIN et al. (1996) also reported a hornblende cooling age of 45 ± 2 Ma from the Kailas pluton and a rapid cooling episode shown by the K-feldspar spectrum between 30 and 25 Ma, based on ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar thermochronometry. This suggests that the plutonic belt was not thickening and isostatically adjusting elevation to a significant extent before the late Oligocene, followed by a profound change in unroofing rate. Exhumation and unroofing must have been completed before about 23 Ma, the time of deposition of the Kailas Molasse (SCHUSTER et al., 1997).

The exhumation and cooling history for the hornblende-granodiorite TE19/93 in the northern part of the THB was distinctly different. Following crystallization at about 116 Ma (Tab. 3), cooling at an average rate of c. 15 °C/Ma is indicated by the 40 Ar/³⁹Ar biotite age of 92.3 ± 0.8 Ma (Tab. 3, Figs 8 g, h). The timing of exhumation and erosion is unknown, but must have occurred quite early because Eocene volcanic rocks of the Linzizong Fm. and post-collisional ultrapotassic lavas that extruded between 26 and 17 Ma rest unconformably on top of this granite (MILLER et al., 1999).



Fig. 7 40 Ar/ 39 Ar and Rb/Sr age data of volcanic rocks from the Takena and Linzizong formations, SW Tibet: and esite TE84/93 (a, b), rhyolite TE28/93 (c), ignimbrite TE78/93 (d), and esite TE114/93 (e, f), dacite TE87/93 (g), and esite TE86/93 (f). The quoted Ar ages are integrated over release fractions underlined by the arrow and discussed in the text.



Fig. 8 40 Ar/ 39 Ar and Rb/Sr age data of THB plutonic rocks from SW Tibet: hornblende-granodiorite HF197/93 (a–d); mafic enclave CM108/93 (e, f); hornblende-granodiorite TE19/93 (g, h). The quoted Ar ages are integrated over release fractions underlined by the arrow and discussed in the text.

100 Moincer, Bongba 0 40 60 80 100 age [Ma] Fig. 9 Temperature-time paths for THB granodiorites in SW Tibet based on radiometric mineral formation and cooling ages, showing different exhumation and erosion histories for plutons in the northern and southern parts of the batholith. Large filled symbols: HF 197/93 (Kailas, southern part of the THB). Asterisk: vitrinite reflectance measured on coals within the Kailas Molasse, documenting post-depositional burial diagenesis and geothermal activity. Small open diamonds: Kailas, ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar data from YIN et al. (1999). Large open symbols: granodiorite TE019/93 (SE Xungba, northern

part of the THB). Near Bongba (Fig. 2) the plutonic

rocks are overlain by the Linzizong Formation. North of

Moincer, the THB is transgressed by the Eocene Moin-

cer Formation.

Previous work (PAN et al., 1993; COPELAND et al., 1995) has revealed that several plutons of the Gangdese batholith in the Lhasa area have experienced pulses of rapid cooling at various times after the collision. According to HARRISON et al. (1992) rapid denudation of the Gangdese batholith is due to motion on the Gangdese thrust, a major N-dipping thrust system with a top-to-the-south sense of shear that cuts and brings Gangdese plutonic rocks over Xigaze forearc sediments and Tethyan sedimentary rocks of the Indian plate. A mechanism similar to that proposed by YIN et al (1999) could have operated in SW Tibet. Our data support their three-stage kinematic model, but extend the tectonomagmatic to 120 Ma (Stage 0).

Stage 0 started with the intrusion of plutons and associated volcanic activity. However, the

cooling history of the northern parts of the THB is distinctly different from that of the southern Kailas area. This observation cannot be simply explained by tilting and block rotation of the THB. but suggests different exhumation histories and thus south-directed thrusting tectonics predating the Gangdese thrust (Stage 1 and 2 of YIN et al., 1999). Although such thrusts have been mapped (between Gegar and Jarga, Fig. 2), structural field observations and geochronological data are insufficient to determine location and timing of movement. In addition, Stages 1-3 may have deformed this older thrust system and account for the fact that the southern plutons north of Moincer are also transgressed by the Eocene, whereas the Kailas pluton just 50 km east of Moincer must still have been at mid-crustal levels as documented by the ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar hornblende cooling age of 43 Ma. The rapid cooling and exhumation to the surface before 23 Ma (SCHUSTER et al., 1997) probably reflects the position of the hanging wall above the south-directed Gangdese thrust as suggested by Stages 1 and 2 of YIN et al. (1999). The short period of reheating of these rocks after 23 Ma (Stage 3) supports the model of a footwall position below the north-directed Kailas thrust (YIN et al., 1999).

Tectonomagmatic model

This study revises the only published age for the Kailas plutonic rocks and presents new data on the age of crystallization and cooling for plutonic and volcanic rocks in SW Tibet. Table 6 lists these and published geochronologic data related to the crystallization of pre- and post-collision magmatic rocks from different sectors of the Transhimalaya magmatic belt, showing that in SW Tibet the predominantly calc-alkaline plutonic activity started around 120 Ma and continued at least with minor felsic intrusions until about 40 Ma. In addition, our data show that the calc-alkaline volcanism in SW Tibet also spanned middle Cretaceous to Eocene time, indicating that the continental margin magmatism did not end synchronously with initial collision at c. 60-50 Ma (e. g. KLOOTWJIK et al., 1985; 1992). A similar time span for subduction-related plutonic and volcanic activity has been reported from Pakistan (e.g. PET-TERSON and WINDLEY, 1985), Ladakh (HONEG-GER et al., 1982; SCHÄRER et al., 1984a) and south central Tibet (SCHÄRER et al., 1984b; DEBON et al., 1986). It is interesting to note that U–Pb data on plutonic rocks from the Transhimalaya magmatic belt (Tab. 6), define two major intervals of calc-alkaline magmatism: one during the middle Creta-



Location	Rock type		Method		Age (Ma)	$\begin{array}{c} T_{DM}Nd \\ (Ga) \end{array}$	Reference
SW Tibet Kailas S Xungba SE Gar Kailas Kailas Labru	granodiorite granodiorite syenites aplitic dikes P + V rhyolite dike	Transhimalaya batholith Transhimalaya batholith Transhimalaya batholith Transhimalaya batholith Transhimalaya batholith Transhimalaya batholith	U–Pb U–Pb Rb–Sr Rb–Sr Rb–Sr Rb–Sr	zircon zircon WR WR WR WR-Ms	$\begin{array}{c} 119.3 \pm 14.7 \\ 116.2 \pm 2.4 \\ 63.5 \pm 4.9 \\ 40.0 \pm 0.7 \\ 38.8 \pm 1.3 \\ 36.5 \pm 0.2 \end{array}$	0.78 0.80 0.60	this work this work this work this work HONEGGER et al., 1982 this work
W Jarga S Xungba W Jarga E Jarga N Kailas	andesite rhyolite andesite dacite dacite	Takena Fm. Takena Fm. Takena Fm. Linzizong Fm. Linzizong Fm.	$\begin{array}{c} Rb-Sr \\ {}^{40}Ar/{}^{39}Ar \\ {}^{40}Ar/{}^{39}Ar \\ {}^{40}Ar/{}^{39}Ar \\ {}^{40}Ar/{}^{39}Ar \end{array}$	WR-Plg San Plg Bio Plg	$\begin{array}{c} 119.5 \pm 3.2 \\ 104.4 \pm 2.7 \\ 93.2 \pm 2.9 \\ 54.6 \pm 1.0 \\ 37.7 \pm 3.5 \end{array}$	0.60 0.90	this work this work this work this work this work
S Tibet Dagzhuka Dagzhuka Quxu Quxu Lhasa	diorite diorite granodiorite granodiorite granodiorite	Gangdese batholith Gangdese batholith Gangdese batholith Gangdese batholith Gangdese batholith	U–Pb U–Pb U–Pb U–Pb U–Pb	zircon zircon zircon zircon	$94.2 \pm 1.0 93.4 \pm 1.0 41.7 \pm 0.4 41.1 \pm 0.4 c. 53$	0.31	Schärer et al., 1984a Schärer et al., 1984a Schärer et al., 1984a Schärer et al., 1984a; Harris et al., 1988 Schärer et al., 1984a
Lingzhu Yangbajain Lingzhu Lingzhu	andesite ignimbrite andesite andesite	Takena Fm. Linzizong Fm. Linzizong Fm. Linzizong Fm.	⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar Rb–Sr ⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar ⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar	Amp WR-Bio Bio Plg	90.0 ± 2 56.2 ± 1.4 59.0 ± 2 49.2 ± 1		Coulon et al., 1986 Xu et al., 1985 Coulon et al., 1986 Coulon et al., 1986
NW India Ladakh Ladakh Kargil Shey Ladakh	granodiorite granite granodiorite granite granite	Ladakh-arc batholith Ladakh-arc batholith Ladakh-arc batholith Ladakh-arc batholith Ladakh-arc batholith	U–Pb U–Pb Rb–Sr U–Pb	zircon zircon WR zircon	101 ± 2.0 c. 60 103.0 ± 3.0 60.3 ± 10 c. 59	0.71	Schärer et al., 1984b; Allègre and Ben Othman, 1980 Schärer et al., 1984b Honegger et al., 1982 Honegger et al., 1982 Weinberg, 1997
Leh Kargil	granodiorite syenite	Ladakh-arc batholith Indus suture zone	U–Pb ⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar	zircon Amp	c. 50 82.0 ± 6		WEINBERG, 1997 BROOKFIELD and REYNOLDS, 1981
Pakistan K2 Hunza Batura	granodiorite granodiorite granites	Karakoram batholith Karakoram batholith Karakoram batholith	U–Pb U–Pb Rb–Sr	zircon zircon WR	c. $115-120$ 95.0 \pm 5 43.0 \pm 3		SEARLE et al., 1991 LEFORT et al., 1983 DEBON et al., 1987
Baltoro	granite	Karakoram batholith	U–Pb	zircon	21.5 ± 0.5		Parrisch and Tirrul, 1989
Matum Das	tonalite	Kohistan-arc batholith	Rb–Sr	WR	102.0 ± 12		PETTERSON and WINDLEY, 1985
Dainyar Gilgit	diorite granite	Kohistan-arc batholith Kohistan-arc batholith	⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar Rb–Sr	Amp WR	54.0 ± 1 54.0 ± 4		TRELOAR et al., 1989 PETTERSON and WINDLEY, 1985
Shirot	granite	Kohistan-arc batholith	Rb–Sr	WR	40.0 ± 6		PETTERSON and WINDLEY, 1985
Indus confl. Parri	leucogranites leucogranites	Kohistan Kohistan	Rb–Sr Rb–Sr	WR WR	34.0 ± 14 29.0 ± 8		Petterson and Windley, 1985 Petterson and
Gakuch Phandar	basalt basalt	Kohistan Kohistan	⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar ⁴⁰ Ar/ ³⁹ Ar	Amp Amp	61.0 ± 2 58.0 ± 2		WINDLEY, 1985 Treloar et al., 1989 Treloar et al., 1989

Tab. 6 New and published age data of magmatic rocks from different parts of the Transhimalaya magmatic belt.

ceous, c. 120–90 Ma, and one during the Paleocene and Eocene, c. 60–40 Ma. According to GLAZNER (1991) major episodes of arc-related plutonism correlate with periods of oblique subduction, whereas arc-nomal contraction facilitates fracture transport of magmas to the surface and volcanism. Geochronological as well as structural data are still too sparse to really test a possible tie between oblique convergence and batholith emplacement within the Transhimalaya magmatic arc. Moreover, the available data for the different sectors indicate that plutonic and volcanic rocks are roughly coeval.

The Gar alkaline magmatic complex is a part of the Transhimalaya batholith. Its emplacement at c. 64 Ma coincided with the beginning of collision. The oblique collision of India and Eurasia and decreasing rates of convergence should have resulted in complex tectonic features, including transtensional tectonics and local extension that may have helped these magmas to ascend. According to the mechanism proposed by McCAF-FREY and NABELEK (1998), extension in the upper plate results from basal shear caused by the Indian lithosphere sliding obliquely beneath Tibet along an arcuate plate boundary. This mechanism may have helped magmas to ascend during several tens of Ma before, during and after collision of the Indian and Asian continental plates.

As table 6 shows, magmatism did not end in the late Eocene. Post-collisional granites occur along the strike of the THB, but only in the Karakoram batholith do voluminous plutons such as the Miocene Baltoro unit indicate large-scale crustal melting (e. g. SEARLE, 1991). In SW Tibet, the Oligocene dacitic and rhyolitic dikes near Labru are peraluminous and characterized by ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr initial ratios in the range 0.708–0.736 (Tab. 2). They could represent crustally derived melts, similar to those that produced the Oligocene two-mica leucogranitic dike swarms in Kohistan (PETTERSON and WINDLEY, 1985) and the garnet-bearing leucogranites in Ladakh (RAZ and HONEGGER, 1989).

Conclusions

(i) Hb-granitoids from the THB in SW Tibet (Kailas transect) record equilibration conditions between 700-780 °C, at depths between 9.8-23.6 km. (ii) Calc-alkaline plutonism started as early as 119 Ma and lasted until about 40 Ma. Associated volcanic rocks yielded eruption ages between 120 and 37 Ma. (iii) Distinctly different cooling and exhumation histories of different parts of the THB between 120 and 50 Ma suggest early thrust tectonics (i.e. Stage 0). (iv) The postcrystallization history of the Kailas pluton supports the model of YIN et al. (1999) and is characterized by cooling to below 500 °C and exhumation to the surface between 43-23 Ma, probably due to south directed thrusting along the Gangdese thrust (Stages 1 and 2). Reheating around 20 Ma documents the activity of the north directed South Kailas Thrust system (Stage 3).

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Appendix

ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

The six sphene fractions were handpicked for analysis and washed in diluted high-purity HNO₃ and water prior to chemistry. Sphene dissolution and chemical separation were performed using a slightly modified HCl-HBr ion-exchange chemistry of PARRISH et al. (1992). Total procedural blanks for U and Pb were in the range of 3 pg and 40 pg, respectively. U and Pb concentrations were determined using a ²³³U-²³⁵U-²⁰⁵Pb mixed spike. U and Pb ratios were measured on a Finnigan MAT 262 multicollector mass spectrometer. Corrections for U mass fractionation effects were based on correction factors derived from multiple U500 U standard measurements. Corrections for Pb mass fractionation effects were based on correction factors derived from multiple NBS 982 and NBS 983 standard measurements. Corrections are in the range of 0.09 %/amu for U and 0.12 %/amu for Pb, respectively. Data reduction was done according to PARRISH et al. (1987) and using the software package "isoplot" of LUDWIG (1992).

Single zircon evaporation dating followed modified procedures originally described by KOBER (1987). Full details of the technique applied are summarized in KLÖTZLI (1997). Reported ages and errors are propagated weighted mean values calculated from at least 20 measured ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb ratios. All errors reported are 2 standard errors of the mean (approx. 95% confidence limit). Other analytical methods are given in MILLER et al. (1999). The following model parameters were used for the calculation of depleted mantle (DM) model ages: ${}^{147}Sm/{}^{144}Nd = 0.222$, 143 Nd/ 144 Nd = 0.513114 (MICHARD et al., 1985). A linear evolution of the Nd isotope composition of the DM is assumed throughout geological time, ε Nd values are calculated relative to CHUR.

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