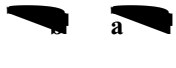


Fig. 1. (a) Geological map of the Siberian Craton showing the location of the study area. (b) Detailed geological map of the study area (see text for details) (modified after *Yakovlev et al. 2000*).

The study area is located in the southern part of the Siberian Craton, within the *Yana* and *Yana* belts. The *Yana* belt is a tectonic zone that extends from the *Yana* mountains in the north to the *Yana* mountains in the south. The *Yana* belt is characterized by a complex tectonic structure, including a series of thrust faults and folds. The *Yana* belt is bounded to the west by the *Yana* mountains and to the east by the *Yana* mountains. The *Yana* belt is a tectonic zone that extends from the *Yana* mountains in the north to the *Yana* mountains in the south. The *Yana* belt is characterized by a complex tectonic structure, including a series of thrust faults and folds. The *Yana* belt is bounded to the west by the *Yana* mountains and to the east by the *Yana* mountains.

2. Results, 

The study area is located in the southern part of the Siberian Craton, within the *Yana* and *Yana* belts. The *Yana* belt is a tectonic zone that extends from the *Yana* mountains in the north to the *Yana* mountains in the south. The *Yana* belt is characterized by a complex tectonic structure, including a series of thrust faults and folds. The *Yana* belt is bounded to the west by the *Yana* mountains and to the east by the *Yana* mountains. The *Yana* belt is a tectonic zone that extends from the *Yana* mountains in the north to the *Yana* mountains in the south. The *Yana* belt is characterized by a complex tectonic structure, including a series of thrust faults and folds. The *Yana* belt is bounded to the west by the *Yana* mountains and to the east by the *Yana* mountains.

The study area is located in the southern part of the Siberian Craton, within the *Yana* and *Yana* belts. The *Yana* belt is a tectonic zone that extends from the *Yana* mountains in the north to the *Yana* mountains in the south. The *Yana* belt is characterized by a complex tectonic structure, including a series of thrust faults and folds. The *Yana* belt is bounded to the west by the *Yana* mountains and to the east by the *Yana* mountains. The *Yana* belt is a tectonic zone that extends from the *Yana* mountains in the north to the *Yana* mountains in the south. The *Yana* belt is characterized by a complex tectonic structure, including a series of thrust faults and folds. The *Yana* belt is bounded to the west by the *Yana* mountains and to the east by the *Yana* mountains.

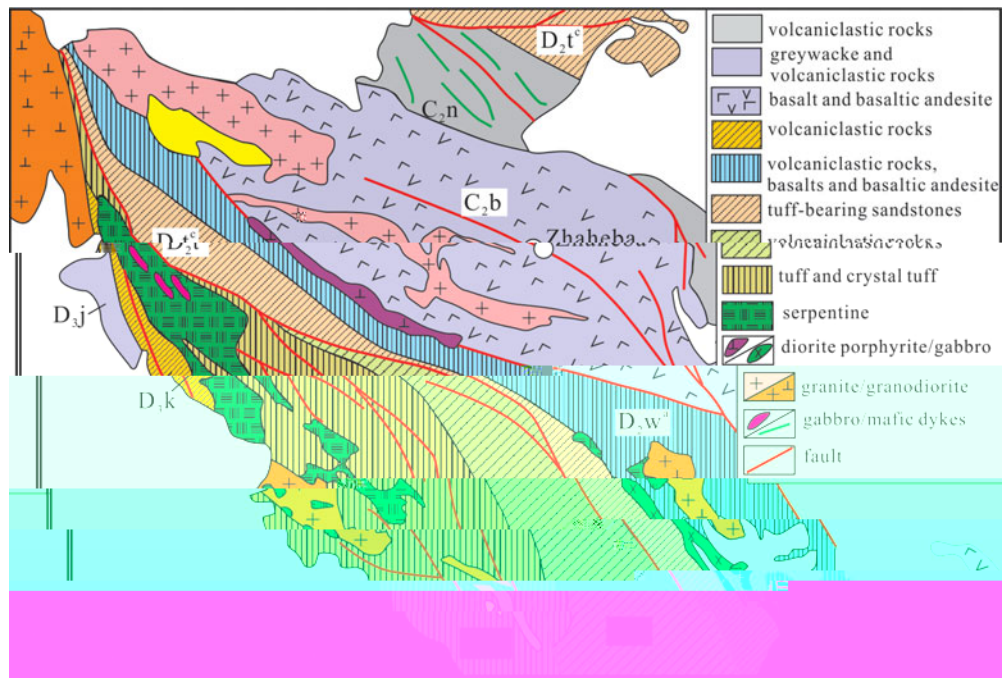


Figure 2. Geological map of the Zhaheba ophiolite (see text for details) (after Wang et al. 2000, 2001 and 2003).

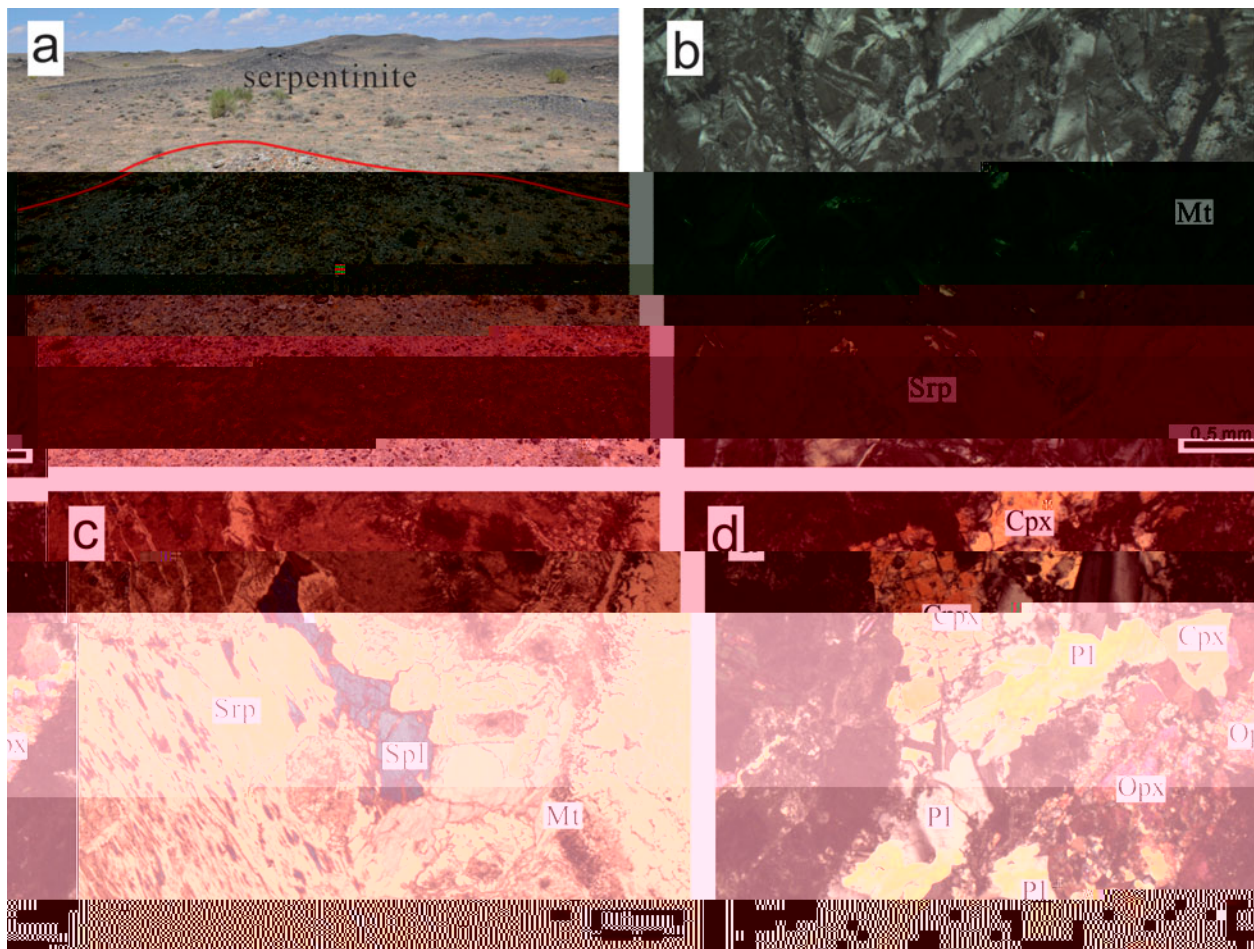


Figure 3. (a) Field photograph of a serpentinite outcrop. (b) Backscattered electron (BSE) image of a serpentinite sample showing magnetite (Mt) inclusions. (c) Photomicrograph of serpentinite showing a foliation of serpentinite (Srp) and splintered plagioclase (Spl) with magnetite (Mt) inclusions. (d) Photomicrograph of a gabbro sample showing plagioclase (Pl) and clinopyroxene (Cpx) with orthopyroxene (Opx) inclusions.

... % ...  
 ... % ...

3. A a ca c

3.a. Z c U-Pb a a H-U a a

... 1e  
 (2013 01, 46° 32' 51" , ° 2 4 )  
 1e (2013 02, 46° 33' 2" , ° 2 36 )  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ... 1e.  
 ...  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ...  
 ... 1  
 ...  
 ... ( )  
 ...  
 ... 1e  
 ... %  
 ... 1e 1  
 ... % ( - )  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ...  
 et al. (2011). 1e ... %  
 1e  
 1e ... - e %  
 ( et al. 2010)  
 1 ( , 2003).  
 ...  
 ... 5%  
 ...  
 ... 1e 1  
 ...  
 ... 11e e %  
 ... 1e  
 ... 11e e %  
 ... 2, e 1e e %  
 ...  
 ... 1 // , e . / e .  
 ... %  
 1e  
 ...  
 ... 12 0  
 ... %  
 ... 1 %  
 ... %  
 ... 1  
 ... e e 1 e  
 ... %  
 et al. (2010a).  
 ... 1 /<sup>16</sup>  
 ... %  
 ... 1  
 ( , <sup>1</sup> /<sup>16</sup> = 0.0020052),  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... ( )  
 ...  
 ... δ<sup>1</sup> ... 5.31‰ ( et al. 2010b).  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ... δ<sup>1</sup> ... 5.44 ± 0.21‰ (2 ) ,  
 ...  
 ... e e 1 e  
 ... 5.4 ± 0.2‰  
 ( et al. 2013).  
 ... %  
 1 e  
 ... 11e e %  
 ... e 3  
 ... 1 // , e . / e .

3.b. M a a a

... 1  
 ...  
 ... 00 e e  
 ... 1 e e , 11e  
 ...  
 1e e e  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ... 1e  
 ... e e 15 e  
 ... e 15

... 20  
 ... e e 1 e e -  
 ... e e e e 1-  
 1e e %  
 ... e 4 5  
 ... 1 // , e . / e .

3.c. W - e a a

e-  
 ... e e e 1  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 100e  
 ... % 1 e e e e %  
 et al. (2004).  
 ... 1e  
 ... %  
 2%.  
 ... %  
 ... 6000 - 1 e -  
 ... e %  
 et al. (2004).  
 ... % 50  
 1e 1 e  
 ... 1e  
 ... e  
 ... -1 e e e  
 ... + 3  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... e  
 ... -1, -2 -2,  
 ... -1  
 3, e e e e  
 ... -1  
 ... e  
 ... 1e . - % 1e e  
 ... % 1e  
 ... 3 5% e %  
 ... e  
 ... e 1 .  
 1e  
 1e  
 ... 1 e e e e e  
 1 e  
 ... e e e %  
 ... + 3  
 ...  
 ... e e 1 e e e e  
 1e  
 ... 1 e e e  
 ... %  
 ... 1e 1  
 ...  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... et al. (2004).  
 ... /<sup>6</sup>  
 ... /<sup>143</sup> /<sup>144</sup>  
 ... /<sup>6</sup> /<sup>143</sup>  
 = 0.11 4 ... /<sup>146</sup> /<sup>144</sup> = 0.21 , e 1e e %  
 ... /<sup>6</sup>  
 ... e e 0.102  
 ...  
 ... 0.0506  
 -1,  
 ... /<sup>143</sup> /<sup>144</sup>  
 ... e e 0.512104  
 ... -1  
 ... 0.5126 1  
 ... -1. e %  
 ... e  
 ... e 1 e e e  
 ... e 2 .

4. A a ca

4.a. Z c U-Pb a

... 1e e  
 ... e 1 e  
 ... 100 150 μ  
 1e  
 ... 11 21.  
 ... e , e  
 ... 1 %  
 ... %  
 ... e  
 ... ( e e e . 4 ) .  
 ... %  
 ... %  
 ... e e  
 1e,  
 ... e (22 123 11 )  
 ( 5 11 ) e  
 /  
 ... 0.4  
 ... 0 . e %  
 ... %  
 30 %  
 ...  
 ... e  
 ... %  
 ... e e e e e  
 ... 4 5 . ± 2.5 .

Table 1. Major and trace elements, rare earth elements, and Sr and Nd isotopes of the ophiolite

Sample	2013-01-1	2013-01-3	2013-01-4	2013-01-5	2013-01-6	2013-01-7	2013-01-8	2013-01-9	2013-01-10	2013-01-11	2013-01-12	2013-01-13	2013-01-14
SiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	3.0	4.20	3.41	3.62	3.22	3.2	3.05	4.22	46.4	51.2			
TiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	0.05	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.14	0.12	0.2			
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (%)	0.61	1.6	1.04	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.64	1.33			
FeO (%)	4.44	4.6		3.36	.5	.16	.4	3.6	3.24	3.0			
MnO (%)	0.0	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.0	0.0			
MgO (%)	3.21	24.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.31	3.44	10.04	0.03	5.0			
CaO (%)	1.42	10.0											

Table 1. ...

Element	2013 01-1	2013 01-3	2013 01-4	2013 01-5	2013 01-6	2013 01-	2013 01-	2013 01.1	2013 01.2	2013 01.4
...	0.005	0.064	0.00	0.005	0.00	0.003	0.003	0.051	0.044	0.222
...	0.021	0.34	0.044	0.042	0.0 2	0.031	0.033	0.310	0.25	1.450
...	0.004	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.011	0.005	0.005	0.04	0.043	0.21
...	0.011	0.232	0.036	0.044	0.012	0.034	0.00	0.123	0.0 0	0. 3
...	0.0 0	0.036	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.026	0.025	0.046	0.031	0.06
...	0.26	1. 10	6.600	1. 0	0. 3	0.233	1.150	1.5 0	0.516	0.1 5
...	0.406	0.0 2	0.12	0.112	0.0	0.1	0.054	0.16	0.1 1	0.6 5
...	0.046	0.034	0.014	0.02	0.050	0.030	0.010	0.050	0.02	0.130
...	0.1 1	0.144	0.203	0.364	0.042	0.0 4	0.0	0.066	0.042	0.0 3

Element	2013 01.5	2013 01.6	2013 01. (1)	2013 01. (1)	2013 01. (1)	2013 03. 2 (1)	2013 03. 3 (1)	2013 03. 4 (1)	2013 03. 5 (1)	2013 01. 3 (2)
<i>Major elements (%)</i>										
...	4. 1	45. 1	4. 1	53.1	51. 1	50.40	50.54	50.52	51.22	52.3
...	0.34	0.15	1.40	1.24	1.31	1. 0	1.63	1.31	1.1	0.33
...	1. 1	1. 5	16.5	16.1	15. 3	15. 0	16. 6	15.55	15.4	1. 61
...	4.52	3.34	. 11	. 11	. 43	. 0	. 50	. 42	. 2	3.44
...	0.0	0.0	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.0
...	6. 1	. 42	4. 0	4.2	4.41	5. 1	3.2	6.06	. 14	4. 1
...	11.03	12.61	6.22	5. 5	6.3	6. 5	4.52	. 4	. 26	. 0
...	4. 6	. 3	. 2	. 3	. 00	4.52	. 31	4. 0	4.0	. 11
...	0.13	0.11	0.3	0.31	0.42	2.04	0.33	1.2	2.03	0.1
...	0.04	0.02	0.62	0.62	0.65	0. 4	0.6	0.4	0.44	0.04
...	3. 2	3.26	4.24	2.54	2. 3	2.2	5.14	2.65	1. 3	2. 1
...	4. 5	4. 2	4. 6	4. 0	4. 4	4. 40	4. 1	4. 6	4. 6	4. 1
...	4. 1	. 4	. 11	. 0	. 42	6.56	. 64	6.0	6.11	. 2
...	#	5	1	55	54	54	56	41	56	4
<i>Trace elements (ppm)</i>										
...	1.0	4. 5	1.16	1.12	1.4	1.0	40.4	5.2	6. 2	5. 1
...	0.22	0.135	1.2 4	1.6 3	1.316	1. 53	1.034	1.100	0.5 5	0.62
...	25.0	23. 1	1. 6	1. 5	1. 5	. 5	1. 2	25.2	1. 1	1. 0
...	11	3. 1	1. 6	166	1. 2	22	22	254	1	5. 1
...	34. 1	163	60.5	62.6	64.1	116	1. 1	. 0	203	23. 1
...	24.2	21.6	26. 1	23.6	24.6	2. 1	2. 5	2. 0	2. 0	16.4
...	4. 1	1. 5	63.6	50. 1	51.4	6. 1	2. 1	5. 3	132	1.1

Table 1. ...

Sample	2013 01. 5	2013 01. 6	2013 01. 7	2013 01. 8	2013 01. 9	2013 03. 2	2013 03. 3	2013 03. 4	2013 03. 5	2013 01. 3
Age (Ma)	3.0	1.20	3.60	46.0	4.30	23.40	43.00	25.20	32.0	6.56

Table 1. ...

	2013	01. 11	2013	02. 1	2013	02. 2	2013	03. 1	2013	03. 6	2013	01. 10	04. 06	04. 24	04. 2	03. 1
...	( 2)	( 2)	( 2)	( 2)	( 2)	( 2)	( 1)	( 1)	( 1)	( 1)	( 2)	( 1)	( 1)	( 1)	( 1)	( 1)
	<i>Trace elements (ppm)</i>															
	1.4	36.	42.4	26.0	32.4	1.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	0.3 5	0.153	0.35	1.1	0.4	0.46	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	32.5	33.2	34.5	25.1	26.3	32.1	13.4	20.5	1.	20.3						
	1.4	203	21	33	341	1.5	144	1.4	214	265						
	56.5	44.2	4.	1.	22.2	53.	15	162	214	265						
	34.	3.5	3.3	23.1	24.	33.	20.6	30.	2.	20.2						
	66.4	4.6	6.4	25.4	2.1	66.6	.1	114	5.5	.02						
	6.4	236.4	256.	205.4	20.	114.20	/	/	/	/						
	4.0	44.1	4.0	4.	103	44.1	/	/	/	/						
	12.0	11.1	11.2	14.	13.6	12.0	/	/	/	/						
	0.5	1.420	1.0 0	3.130	3.2 0	0.5 3	4.	1.1	22.0	1.2						
	.1	1.50	.5	2.0	24.	6.6	.1	31	111	6						
	13.0	13.0	13.2	21.1	22.	12.5	13.2	13.2	14.	20.1						
	54.	42.3	41.5	144	154	52.	243	133	164	151						
	1.2	0.4	0.55	11.315	11.5	1.25	20.2	12.	21.	12.2						
	0.025	0.030	0.02	0.051	0.052	0.02	/	/	/	/						
	0.3 1	0.2 6	0.32	1.560	1.450	0.360	/	/	/	/						
	0.2	1.20	1.030	0.365	0.406	0.336	/	/	/	/						
	11	3.2	346	25	50	4.3	/	/	/	/						
	10.0	.40	.610	26.40	26.0	10.50	30.6	32.2	40.1	26.4						
	23.00	1.0	1.40	51.50	54.0	22.30	5.	62.	2.3	52.5						
	2.0	2.520	2.510	5.50	6.1 0	2.6 0	6.	.4	10.5	6.4						
	11.0	11.0	11.60	22.30	24.30	11.60	2.5	31.2	43.1	24.4						
	2.540	2.00	2.6 0	4.4 0	4.00	2.3 0	4.5	5.2	6.	4.5						
	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.163	1.25	0.3	1.45	1.5	2.0	1.03						
	2.4 0	2.13	2.54	4.14	4.46	2.522	3.56	4.01	5.35	4.23						
	0.3 6	0.3	0.3	0.612	0.660	0.3 4	0.4	0.54	0.64	0.63						
%	2.1 0	2.150	2.220	3.420	3.6 0	2.130	2.5	2.	3.24	3.5						
	0.46	0.446	0.444	0.2	0.5	0.46	0.4	0.52	0.5	0.						
	1.350	1.230	1.240	2.120	2.2 0	1.310	1.32	1.3	1.45	2.25						
	0.1 0	0.16	0.1 5	0.304	0.32	0.1 4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.34						
	1.210	1.050	1.120	1.60	2.110	1.210	1.25	1.23	1.24	2.13						
	0.1 4	0.164	0.165	0.2 1	0.323	0.1 3	0.20	0.1	0.1	0.34						
	1.3 0	0.41	1.040	3.2 0	3.510	1.460	5.3	3.2	4.16	3.2						
	0.0 4	0.062	0.051	0.5	0.644	0.0	1.35	0.6	1.16	0.6						
	0.151	2.0	1.50	2.5	1.	0.33	/	/	/	/						
	0.3 4	0.206	0.200	45.20	35.10	0.41	.13	.0	4.1	21.06						
	1.0	0.61	0.1	.60	.2 0	1.0	4.50	2.63	3.20	.41						
	0.500	0.304	0.302	2.30	3.4 0	0.501	1.	0.6	1.46	2.5						

... et al. (200 a).



Sample	Age (Ma)	$\epsilon_{\text{Pb}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{U}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Sm}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Eu}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Gd}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Dy}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Er}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Yb}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Lu}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Ta}}(t)$	$\epsilon_{\text{Nb}}(t)$		
2013 01 3	485.8 ± 2.5	0.36	3.2	0.002	0.04030(2)	0.04015	2.4	10.	0.13	4	0.512	3	(40)	0.5124	4	6.
2013 01 10	485.8 ± 2.5	0.5	6.6	0.0024	0.045(23)	0.0445	2.3	11.6	0.1235	0	0.512	0	(43)	0.5124	6	1.
2013 03 1	485.8 ± 2.5	3.13	2.0	0.0335	0.06324(20)	0.06133	4.4	22.3	0.121	0.512533(4)	0.512214	1.				
2013 03 2	485.8 ± 2.5	2.	1320	0.0063	0.042(20)	0.04255	4.5	2.6	0.1046	0.512	1	(51)	0.512445	6.3		
2013 03 3	485.8 ± 2.5	0.6	516	0.0452	0.0536(43)	0.05111	5.	36.	0.0	0.512	0	(30)	0.512450	6.4		
2013 03 4	485.8 ± 2.5	0.65	140	0.01	0.0422(51)	0.04120	4.55	24.5	0.1123	0.512	03(53)	0.51250	5.			

$$\epsilon_{\text{Pb}}(t) = 10000 \left( \frac{^{143}\text{Pb}}{^{144}\text{Pb}} \right) / \left( \frac{^{143}\text{Pb}}{^{144}\text{Pb}} \right)_{\text{CHUR}}(t) - 1$$

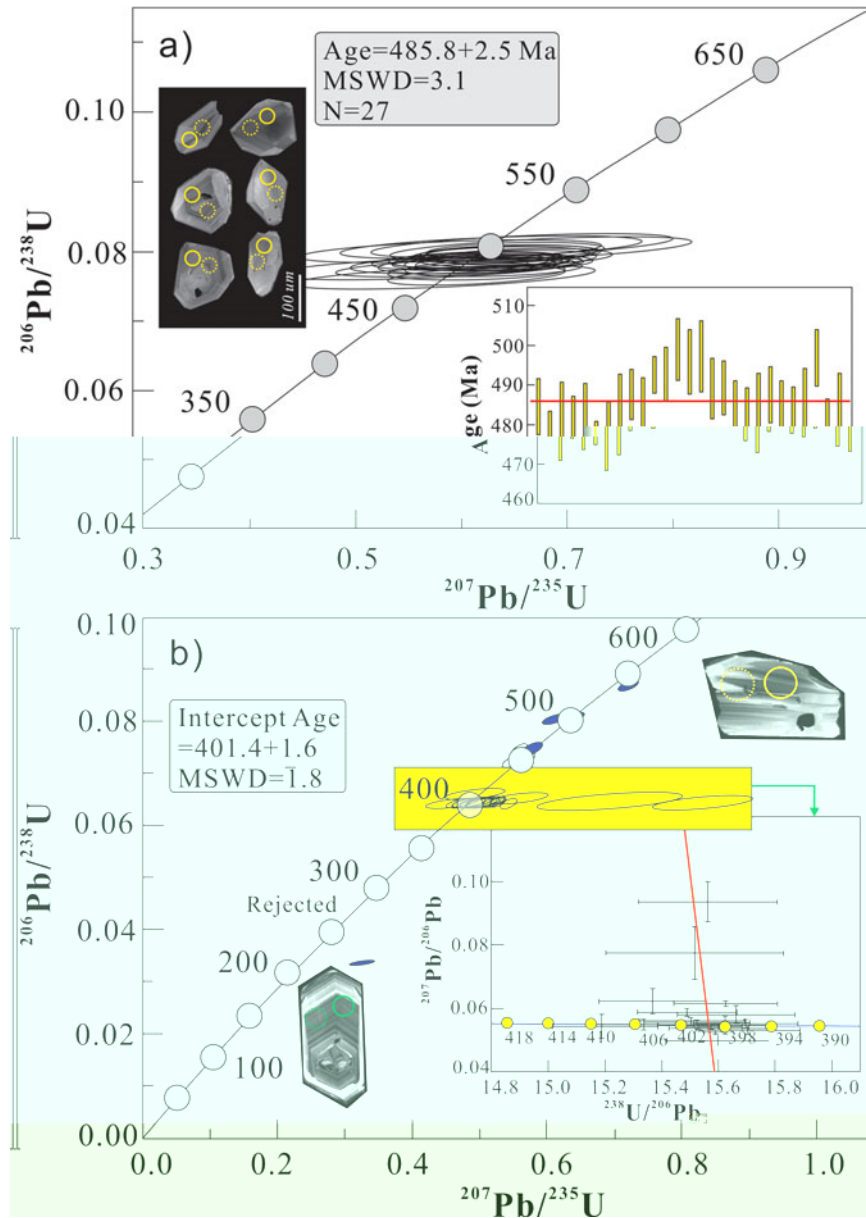


Figure 4. (a)  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  vs  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$  concordia diagram for zircon grains from sample 2013 01 3. The intercept age is  $485.8 \pm 2.5$  Ma, MSWD = 3.1, and N = 27. (b)  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  vs  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$  concordia diagram for zircon grains from sample 2013 03 1. The intercept age is  $401.4 \pm 1.6$  Ma, MSWD = 1.8, and N = 11. Error bars represent 1 $\sigma$  and 2 $\sigma$  uncertainties.

(a)  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  vs  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$  concordia diagram for zircon grains from sample 2013 01 3. The intercept age is  $485.8 \pm 2.5$  Ma, MSWD = 3.1, and N = 27. The zircon grains are mostly in the size range of 100–200  $\mu\text{m}$ . (b)  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  vs  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$  concordia diagram for zircon grains from sample 2013 03 1. The intercept age is  $401.4 \pm 1.6$  Ma, MSWD = 1.8, and N = 11. The zircon grains are mostly in the size range of 100–200  $\mu\text{m}$ . Error bars represent 1 $\sigma$  and 2 $\sigma$  uncertainties.



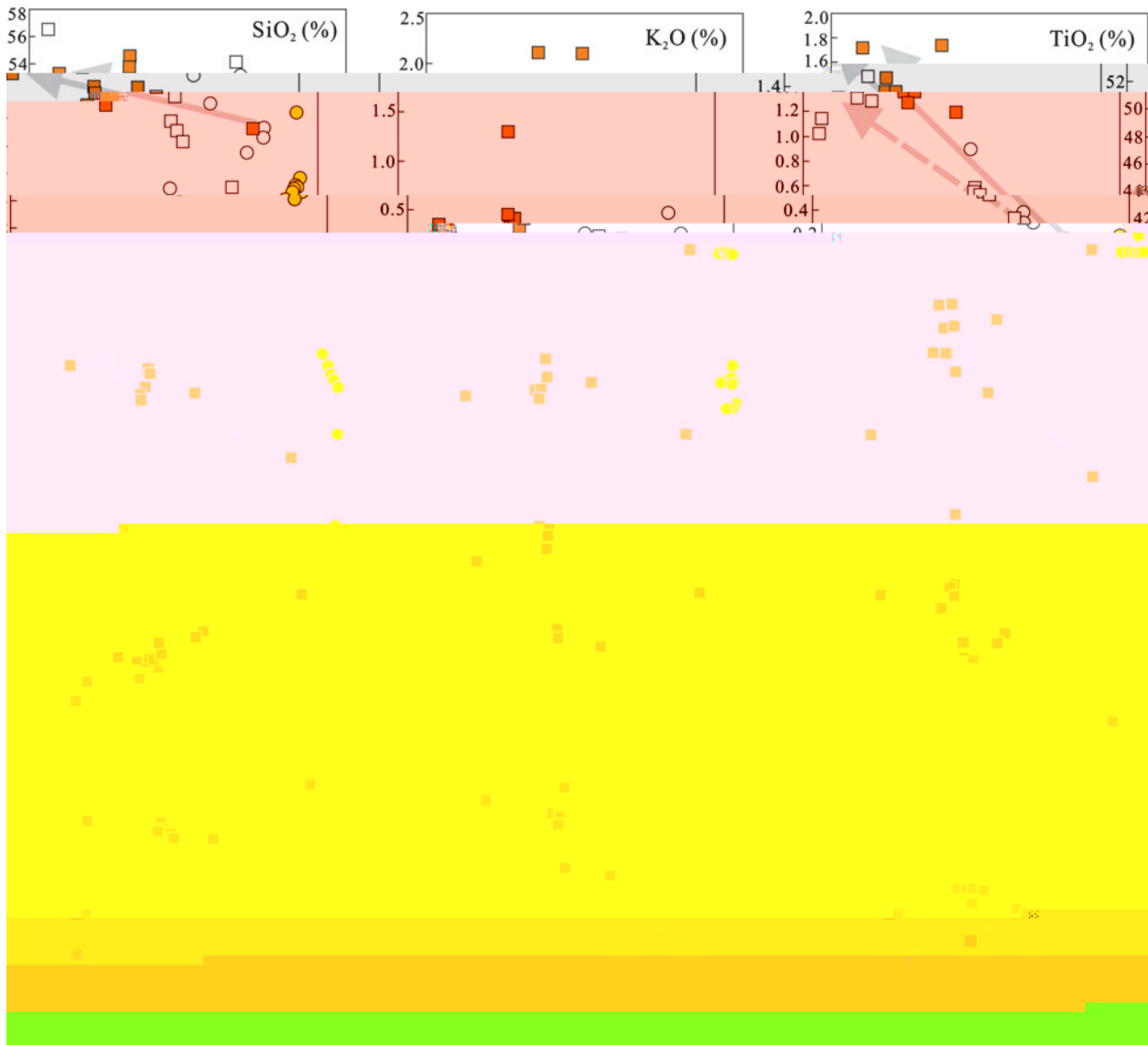


Figure 6. (a) SiO<sub>2</sub> (wt%), (b) K<sub>2</sub>O (wt%), (c) TiO<sub>2</sub> (wt%) vs. sample number. The shaded areas represent different rock types or grades. The arrows indicate trends or specific sample groups.

... (Figure 6). The ... 5.11, 41.11, ...  
 ... ( ) ... (( / ) = 1.3 2.)  
 1 ... ( / ) = 1.1 2.2).  
 ... 1e 2013 01-3 ...  
 1 ... % ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... ( ) ...  
 ... ( ) ...  
 ... ( / ) = 0.2 0.4)  
 ...

4.c.2. Basalts

... 43.15% ... 5.65% ( ... % ... 52%,

... (1). ... % ...  
 ... % ... 1 ...  
 ... / ... / 2 ...  
 ... 1, ...  
 ... 11 ( 1) ... 12 ( 2).  
 ... 2 ... 1e, ... 1e ...  
 ... % ...  
 ... ( ... ). ... 1 ... 2 ...  
 ... / ... 2 ... ( ... ).  
 ... , 2, 2 3, 2 5, ...  
 ... 2 3 ...  
 ... 1 ... 2 ...  
 ... 2 5, ... 2, ...  
 ... ( ... 6).

... 1 ... % ...  
 ... 124.11, 205.11 ... 2 ...  
 ... 50.11, 60.11 ... 1 ...  
 ... ( / ) ... 10 ...  
 30 ( ... % ... 20) ...

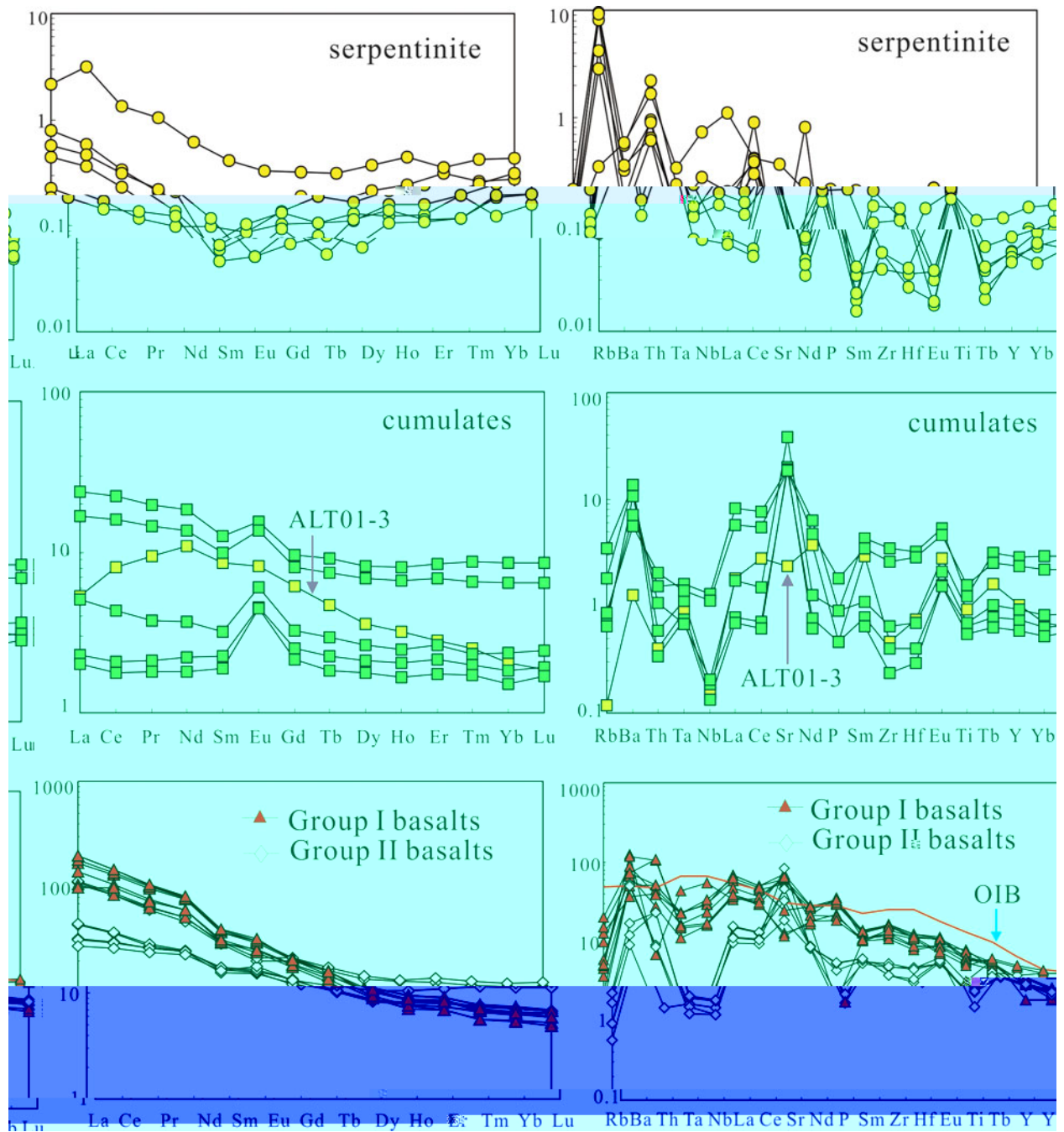


Figure 1. REE patterns of serpentinite, cumulates, and basalts. The left column shows REE patterns normalized to primitive mantle (La = 1, Ce = 1.54, Pr = 1.38, Nd = 1.01, Sm = 0.21, Eu = 0.23, Gd = 0.20, Tb = 0.24, Dy = 0.21, Ho = 0.23, Er = 0.20, Tm = 0.22, Yb = 0.23, Lu = 0.20). The right column shows REE patterns normalized to primitive mantle (Rb = 1, Ba = 2.14, Th = 1.06, Ta = 0.21, Nb = 0.23, La = 1.01, Ce = 1.54, Sr = 1.38, Nd = 1.01, P = 0.21, Sm = 0.21, Zr = 0.23, Hf = 0.20, Eu = 0.23, Ti = 0.20, Tb = 0.24, Y = 0.21, Yb = 0.23). The bottom row shows REE patterns of Group I basalts (red triangles) and Group II basalts (green diamonds) normalized to primitive mantle (La = 1, Ce = 1.54, Pr = 1.38, Nd = 1.01, Sm = 0.21, Eu = 0.23, Gd = 0.20, Tb = 0.24, Dy = 0.21, Ho = 0.23, Er = 0.20, Tm = 0.22, Yb = 0.23, Lu = 0.20). The OIB pattern is shown as a solid red line in the right panel.

1. REE patterns of serpentinite (r/r = 0.0-1.14) (Fig. 1). The 2nd pattern is 1.5% enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 4-6) (Fig. 1). The 3rd pattern is 1.02-1.21 enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 1.02-1.21) (Fig. 1). The 4th pattern is 0.44-0.55 enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 0.44-0.55) (Fig. 1). The 5th pattern is 1.0-2.0 enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 1.0-2.0) (Fig. 1). The 6th pattern is 1.0-1.5% enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 1.0-1.5%) (Fig. 1). The 7th pattern is 1.0-1.5% enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 1.0-1.5%) (Fig. 1).

4. W - e S - N a z e H - O (Fig. 1). The 1st pattern is 1.0-1.5% enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 1.0-1.5%) (Fig. 1). The 2nd pattern is 1.0-1.5% enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 1.0-1.5%) (Fig. 1). The 3rd pattern is 0.0024-0.0452 enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 0.0024-0.0452) (Fig. 1). The 4th pattern is 0.04030-0.0536 enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 0.04030-0.0536) (Fig. 1). The 5th pattern is 0.04015-0.05111 enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 0.04015-0.05111) (Fig. 1). The 6th pattern is 2013-03-1 enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 2013-03-1) (Fig. 1). The 7th pattern is 0.0-0.134 enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 0.0-0.134) (Fig. 1). The 8th pattern is 0.512-0.5123 enriched in La and Ce (r/r = 0.512-0.5123) (Fig. 1). The 9th pattern is +6.3-+5 enriched in La and Ce (r/r = +6.3-+5) (Fig. 1). The 10th pattern is +1 (Fig. 1).

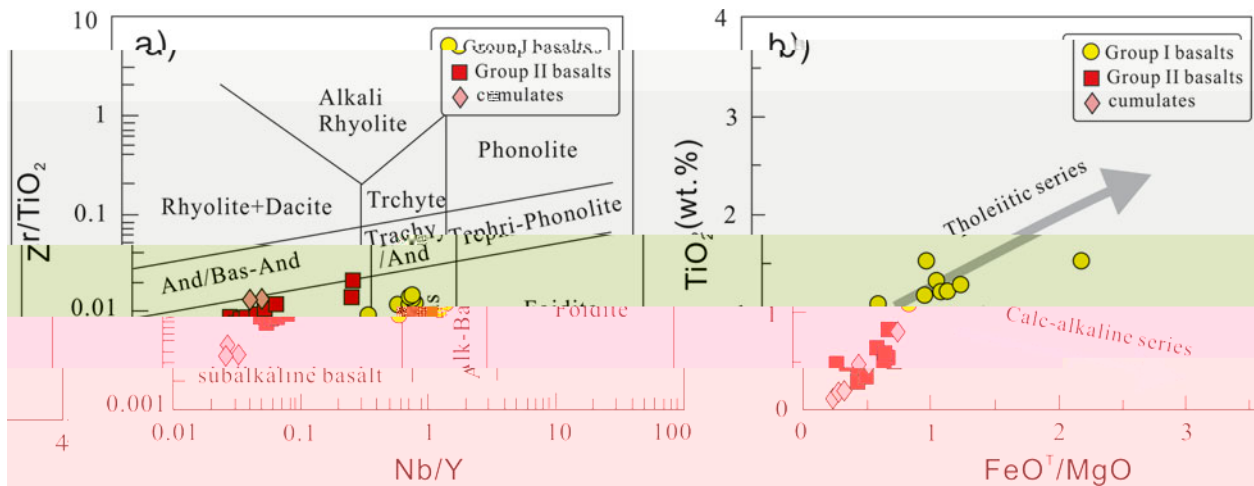


Figure 1. (a) Zr/TiO<sub>2</sub> vs Nb/Y diagram showing tectonic fields and data points for Group I basalts (yellow circles), Group II basalts (red squares), and cumulates (red diamonds). (b) TiO<sub>2</sub> (wt.%) vs FeO<sup>T</sup>/MgO diagram showing Tholeiitic and Calc-alkaline series trends.

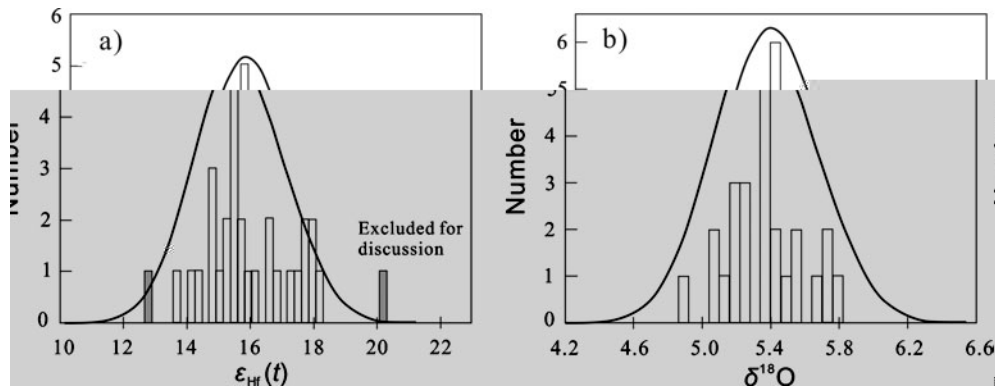


Figure 2. (a) Histogram of ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) values for Group I basalts (yellow circles), Group II basalts (red squares), and cumulates (red diamonds). (b) Histogram of δ<sup>18</sup>O values for the same samples.

The ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) values for Group I basalts (yellow circles) range from 4.5 to 20.0, with a mean of 13.0 ± 1.5. The δ<sup>18</sup>O values for Group I basalts range from 4.1‰ to 5.3‰, with a mean of 4.6 ± 0.2‰. The ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) values for Group II basalts (red squares) range from 1.0 to 2.0, with a mean of 1.5 ± 0.5. The δ<sup>18</sup>O values for Group II basalts range from 4.1‰ to 5.3‰, with a mean of 4.6 ± 0.2‰. The ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) values for cumulates (red diamonds) range from 1.0 to 2.0, with a mean of 1.5 ± 0.5. The δ<sup>18</sup>O values for cumulates range from 4.1‰ to 5.3‰, with a mean of 4.6 ± 0.2‰.

The ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) values for Group I basalts (yellow circles) range from 4.5 to 20.0, with a mean of 13.0 ± 1.5. The δ<sup>18</sup>O values for Group I basalts range from 4.1‰ to 5.3‰, with a mean of 4.6 ± 0.2‰. The ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) values for Group II basalts (red squares) range from 1.0 to 2.0, with a mean of 1.5 ± 0.5. The δ<sup>18</sup>O values for Group II basalts range from 4.1‰ to 5.3‰, with a mean of 4.6 ± 0.2‰. The ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) values for cumulates (red diamonds) range from 1.0 to 2.0, with a mean of 1.5 ± 0.5. The δ<sup>18</sup>O values for cumulates range from 4.1‰ to 5.3‰, with a mean of 4.6 ± 0.2‰.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. Tectonic setting of the Zhaheba ophiolite

The Zhaheba ophiolite is a typical island arc ophiolite, characterized by the presence of tholeiitic basalts and calc-alkaline basalts. The tectonic setting is inferred to be a subduction zone, based on the geochemical characteristics of the basalts. The ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) values for Group I basalts (yellow circles) range from 4.5 to 20.0, with a mean of 13.0 ± 1.5. The δ<sup>18</sup>O values for Group I basalts range from 4.1‰ to 5.3‰, with a mean of 4.6 ± 0.2‰. The ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) values for Group II basalts (red squares) range from 1.0 to 2.0, with a mean of 1.5 ± 0.5. The δ<sup>18</sup>O values for Group II basalts range from 4.1‰ to 5.3‰, with a mean of 4.6 ± 0.2‰. The ε<sub>Hf</sub>(t) values for cumulates (red diamonds) range from 1.0 to 2.0, with a mean of 1.5 ± 0.5. The δ<sup>18</sup>O values for cumulates range from 4.1‰ to 5.3‰, with a mean of 4.6 ± 0.2‰.

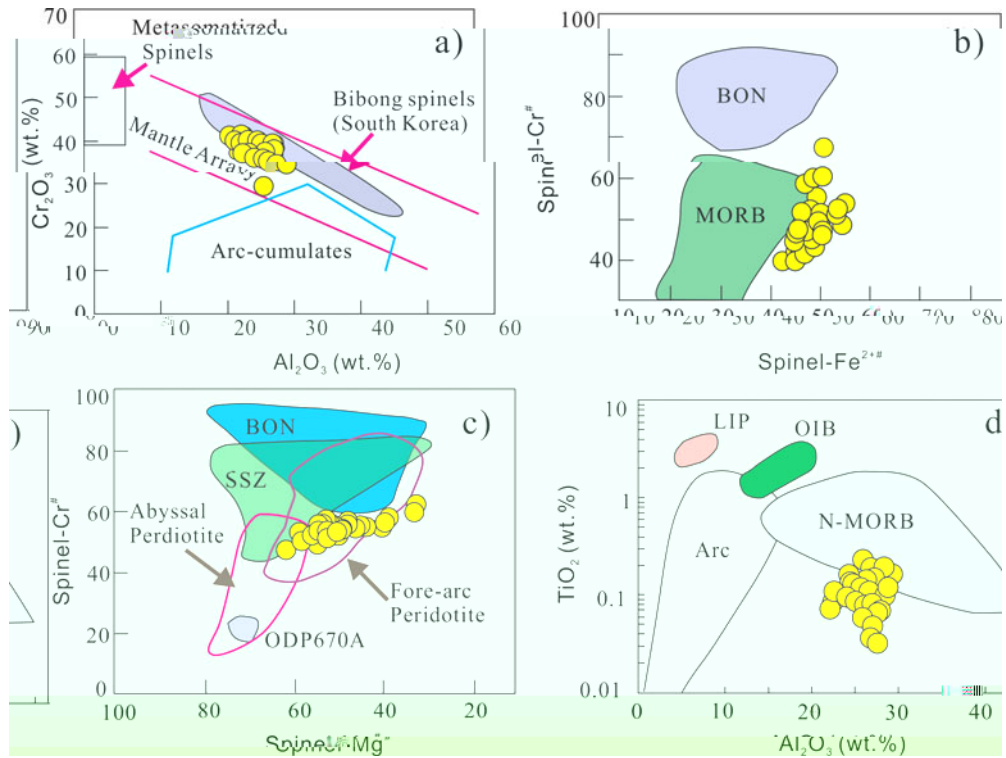


Figure 10. (a)  $Cr_2O_3$  vs  $Al_2O_3$  (wt.%) diagram showing spinel compositions from various tectonic settings. (b)  $Spinel-Al-Cr$  vs  $Spinel-Fe^{2+}$  diagram. (c)  $Spinel-Cr$  vs  $Spinel-Mg$  diagram. (d)  $TiO_2$  vs  $Al_2O_3$  (wt.%) diagram. Data points are represented by yellow circles. Fields are color-coded: light blue for Metasomitized Spinel, light green for Mantle Array, light blue for Arc-cumulates, light blue for Bibong spinels, light blue for BON, light green for MORB, light blue for Abyssal Peridotite, light green for Fore-arc Peridotite, light blue for ODP670A, light blue for LIP, light green for OIB, light blue for N-MORB, and light blue for Arc.

(500–400 ppm) (e.g., [et al. 2003](#), [et al. 2015](#), [et al. 2010](#)), (430–400 ppm) (e.g., [et al. 200 b, 2014](#), [et al. 2010](#)), (300–350 ppm) (e.g., [et al. 2003](#), [et al. 2006](#)).

5.b. O

(a)  $Cr_2O_3$  vs  $Al_2O_3$  (wt.%) diagram showing spinel compositions from various tectonic settings. (b)  $Spinel-Al-Cr$  vs  $Spinel-Fe^{2+}$  diagram. (c)  $Spinel-Cr$  vs  $Spinel-Mg$  diagram. (d)  $TiO_2$  vs  $Al_2O_3$  (wt.%) diagram. Data points are represented by yellow circles. Fields are color-coded: light blue for Metasomitized Spinel, light green for Mantle Array, light blue for Arc-cumulates, light blue for Bibong spinels, light blue for BON, light green for MORB, light blue for Abyssal Peridotite, light green for Fore-arc Peridotite, light blue for ODP670A, light blue for LIP, light green for OIB, light blue for N-MORB, and light blue for Arc.

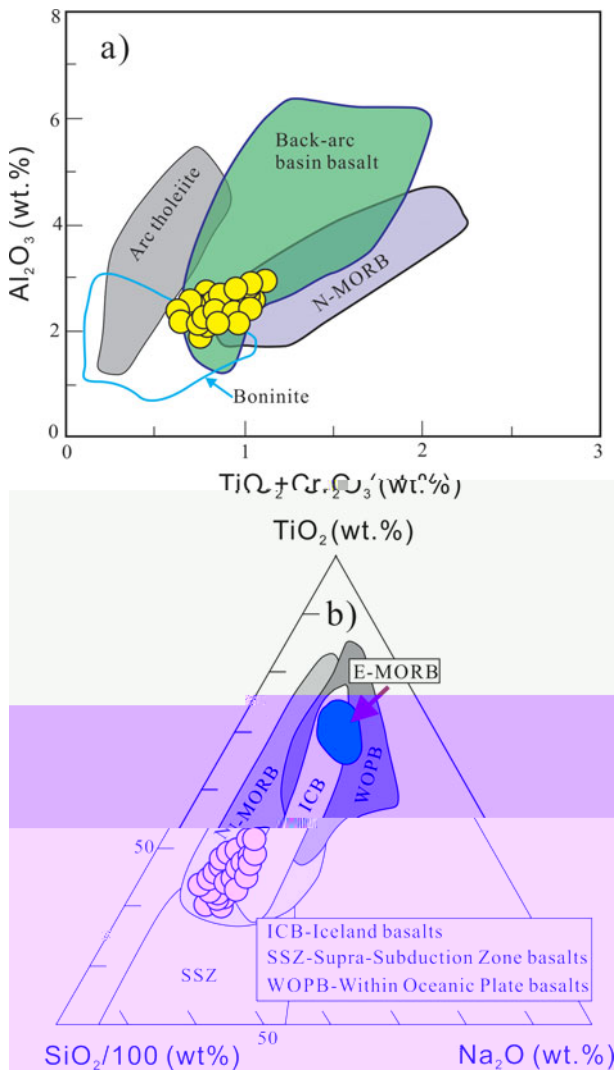


Fig. 11. (a)  $Al_2O_3$  vs.  $TiO_2 + Cr_2O_3$  diagram (after *Leeman et al., 1986*) showing the fields for Arc tholeiite, Back-arc basin basalt, N-MORB, and Boninite. (b) Ternary diagram of  $TiO_2$  vs.  $SiO_2/100$  vs.  $Na_2O$  (after *Leeman et al., 1986*) showing the fields for E-MORB, N-MORB, ICB, WOPB, ICB-Iceland basalts, SSZ, and WOPB.

The Zhaheba ophiolite is characterized by high  $Al_2O_3$  contents (2.5-3.5 wt.%) and low  $Na_2O$  contents (0.4-0.6 wt.%) (Fig. 11a). These features are consistent with an arc tholeiite or back-arc basin basalt origin. The  $TiO_2$  vs.  $SiO_2/100$  vs.  $Na_2O$  ternary diagram (Fig. 11b) shows that the Zhaheba ophiolite falls within the field of arc tholeiites, further supporting this interpretation. The presence of boninite (yellow circles in Fig. 11a) is also consistent with an arc tholeiite origin. The geochemical characteristics of the Zhaheba ophiolite are similar to those of arc tholeiites from other ophiolite complexes (e.g., *Leeman et al., 1986*).

The Zhaheba ophiolite is characterized by high  $Al_2O_3$  contents (2.5-3.5 wt.%) and low  $Na_2O$  contents (0.4-0.6 wt.%) (Fig. 11a). These features are consistent with an arc tholeiite or back-arc basin basalt origin. The  $TiO_2$  vs.  $SiO_2/100$  vs.  $Na_2O$  ternary diagram (Fig. 11b) shows that the Zhaheba ophiolite falls within the field of arc tholeiites, further supporting this interpretation. The presence of boninite (yellow circles in Fig. 11a) is also consistent with an arc tholeiite origin. The geochemical characteristics of the Zhaheba ophiolite are similar to those of arc tholeiites from other ophiolite complexes (e.g., *Leeman et al., 1986*).

5.c. P D a b a

The Zhaheba ophiolite is characterized by high  $Al_2O_3$  contents (2.5-3.5 wt.%) and low  $Na_2O$  contents (0.4-0.6 wt.%) (Fig. 11a). These features are consistent with an arc tholeiite or back-arc basin basalt origin. The  $TiO_2$  vs.  $SiO_2/100$  vs.  $Na_2O$  ternary diagram (Fig. 11b) shows that the Zhaheba ophiolite falls within the field of arc tholeiites, further supporting this interpretation. The presence of boninite (yellow circles in Fig. 11a) is also consistent with an arc tholeiite origin. The geochemical characteristics of the Zhaheba ophiolite are similar to those of arc tholeiites from other ophiolite complexes (e.g., *Leeman et al., 1986*).







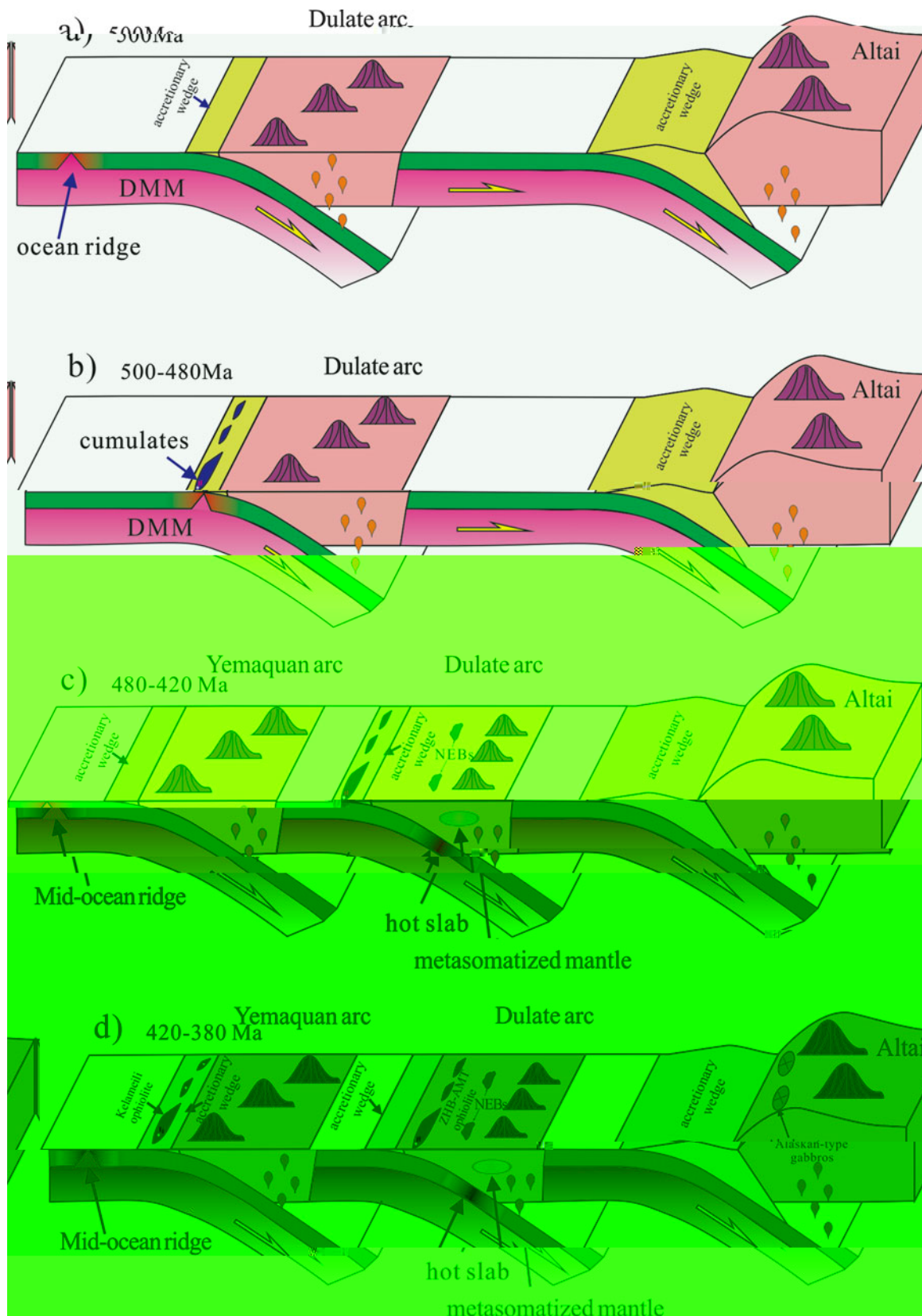


Figure 15. (a) 500 Ma, (b) 500-480 Ma, (c) 480-420 Ma, (d) 420-380 Ma. The evolution of the Dulute and Yemaquan arcs.

(4)  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -1.1$  (2 $\sigma$ ) (420  $\pm$  30 Ma) (Li *et al.* 2014; Li *et al.* 2015). The  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  values of the Zhaheba ophiolite are similar to those of the Early Cretaceous ophiolites in the North China Craton (e.g.  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -1.1$  to  $-1.5$ ) (Li *et al.* 2015). The  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  values of the Zhaheba ophiolite are also similar to those of the Early Cretaceous ophiolites in the South China Craton (e.g.  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -1.1$  to  $-1.5$ ) (Li *et al.* 2015). The  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t)$  values of the Zhaheba ophiolite are also similar to those of the Early Cretaceous ophiolites in the North China Craton (e.g.  $\epsilon_{\text{Nd}}(t) = -1.1$  to  $-1.5$ ) (Li *et al.* 2015).

6. Conclusions

- (1) The Zhaheba ophiolite is a typical Early Cretaceous ophiolite with a  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}$  ratio of  $\sim 4.5$ , and a  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}$  ratio of  $\sim 400$ . The  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}$  ratio of the Zhaheba ophiolite is similar to that of the Early Cretaceous ophiolites in the North China Craton (e.g.  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd} = 4.5$ ) (Li *et al.* 2015).
- (2) The Zhaheba ophiolite is a typical Early Cretaceous ophiolite with a  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}$  ratio of  $\sim 4.5$ , and a  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}$  ratio of  $\sim 400$ . The  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}$  ratio of the Zhaheba ophiolite is similar to that of the Early Cretaceous ophiolites in the North China Craton (e.g.  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd} = 4.5$ ) (Li *et al.* 2015).
- (3) The Zhaheba ophiolite is a typical Early Cretaceous ophiolite with a  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}$  ratio of  $\sim 4.5$ , and a  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}$  ratio of  $\sim 400$ . The  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd}$  ratio of the Zhaheba ophiolite is similar to that of the Early Cretaceous ophiolites in the North China Craton (e.g.  $\text{Sm}/\text{Nd} = 4.5$ ) (Li *et al.* 2015).

Accepted: 11 June 2015. Published online: 11 June 2015. This article is part of the Special Issue: The Early Cretaceous ophiolites in the North China Craton. © 2015 The Author(s). Published by Cambridge University Press. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. DOI: 10.1017/S0016763015000042.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material for this article is available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0016763015000042>.

R  
 ... 1994. *Journal of Petrology* **35**, 1–14.  
 ... *Chemical Geology* **113**, 1–10.  
 ... 2001. *Journal of Petrology* **42**, 22–30.  
 ... 2002. *Lithos* **97**, 2–11.  
 ... 2002. *Geology* **30**, 10–13.  
 ... 2002. *Geological Magazine* **139**, 1–3.  
 ... *Geological Society of America Bulletin* **105**, 15–31.  
 ... *Ophiolites*. *Journal of Petrology* **22**, 1–11.  
 ... 1993. *Geology* **21**, 54–50.  
 ... 1992. *Journal of Geological Society, London* **149**, 56–61.  
 ... 1994. *Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology* **86**, 54–61.  
 ... 2003. *Ophiolites in Earth History* (ed. by ...), 11, 43–61.  
 ... 2011. *Geological Society of America Bulletin* **123**, 3–11.  
 ... 2015. *Chinese Journal of Geology* **50**, 140–154.  
 ... 2000. *Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology* **140**, 2–5.  
 ... 2011. *Lithos* **27**, 25–31.

- ..., & ... 2011. ... *Geological Bulletin of China* **30**, 150–153 ( ... ).
- & ... 2011. ... *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **75**, 504–522.
- ..., & ... 2001. ... *Nature* **410**, 6–11.
- ..., & ... 2002. ... *Chemical Geology* **182**, 22–35.
- ..., & ... 2006. ... *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth (1978–2012)* **111**, 11–31.
- ..., & ... 2000. ... *Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology* **139**, 20–26.
- ..., & ... 2012. ... *Geological Bulletin of China* **31**, 126 ( ... ).
- ..., & ... 2014. ... *Chinese Science Bulletin (Chinese Version)* **59**, 2213–2221.
- ..., & ... 2000. ... *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: Earth Sciences* **91**, 1–13.
- ..., & ... 2010. ... *Journal of Petrology* **31**, 6–11.
- ..., & ... 2003. ... *Earth Science Frontier* **10**, 43–56 ( ... ).
- ..., & ... 2001. ... *Journal of Petrology* **42**, 655–671.
- ..., & ... 2001. ... *Nature* **380**, 23–40.
- ..., & ... 2000. ... *Tectonophysics* **326**, 255–261.
- ..., & ... 2010a. ... *Lithos* **114**, 1–15.
- ..., & ... 2004. ... *Geological Magazine* **141**, 225–231.
- ..., & ... 2010b. ... *Geostandards and Geoanalytical Research* **34**, 11–34.
- ..., & ... 2013. ... *Chinese Science Bulletin* **58**, 464–474.
- ..., & ... 2001. ... *Lithos* **113**, 2–4–1.
- ..., & ... 2010. ... *Chinese Science Bulletin* **55**, 1535–1546.
- ..., 2003. *User's Manual for Isoplot 3.00: A Geochronological Toolkit for Microsoft Excel*. ... 4, 3–11.
- ..., & ... 2015. ... *Gondwana Research*, 1–6. %2015. [10.1016/j.gr.2015.04.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gr.2015.04.004).
- ..., & ... 2014. ... *American Journal of Science* **274**, 32–355.
- ..., & ... 2015. ... *Geology* **23**, 51–4.
- ..., & ... 2010. ... *Structure of Ophiolites and Dynamics of Oceanic Lithosphere*. ... 36–11.
- ..., & ... 2010. ... *Journal of Petrology* **38**, 104–114.
- ..., & ... 2000a. ... *Acta Petrologica Sinica* **25**, 16–24 ( ... ).
- ..., & ... 2000b. ... *Acta Petrologica Sinica* **25**, 14–4–1 ( ... ).
- ..., & ... 2001. ... *Acta Petrologica Sinica* **23**, 162–174 ( ... ).
- ..., & ... 2002. ... *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, vol. 176* ( ... & ... ), 11–1–60. ...

2000. *Chinese Science Bulletin* **14**, 21–6.
2010. *Lithos* **117**, 1–20.
2000. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences* **30**, 666–5.
2011. *Lithos* **100**, 14–4.
2014. *Elements* **10**, 101.
2001. *Contribution to Mineralogy and Petrology* **141**, 36–52.
2013. *Gondwana Research* **24**, 3–2–411.
2011. *Journal of Petrology* **37**, 6–3–26.
2013. *Precambrian Research* **231**, 301–24.
2012. *Precambrian Research* **192–195**, 1–0–20.
2011. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* **335**, 3–2.
2015. *Nature* **377**, 5–5–600.
2013. *Nature* **364**, 2–30.
2014. (~440). *Lithos* **206–207**, 234–51.
2002. *Reviews of Geophysics* **40**, 3-1–3-3.
2000. *Science in China Series D – Earth Sciences* **52**, 1345–5.
2000. *Magmatism in the Ocean Basin* ( & %), 11.52–4. 42.
2000. *Chemical Geology* **247**, 352–3.
2000. *Acta Petrologica Sinica* **23**, 1–33–44 ( ).
2006. *Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology* **133**, 1–11.
2006. *Journal of Geology* **114**, 35–51.
2000. *Lithos* **110**, 35–2.
2012. *Earth-Science Reviews* **113**, 303–41.
2006. *Chemical Geology* **20**, 325–43.
2002. *Journal of Geology* **110**, 1–3.
2006. *Geology in China* **33**, 4–6–6 ( ).
2014. *Geoscience Frontiers* **5**, 525–36.
2000. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences* **32**, 102–1.
2013. *Gondwana Research* **23**, 1316–41.
2004. *Journal of Geological Society, London* **161**, 33–42.

200. a. 1. 3. *International Journal of Earth Sciences* **98**, 11, 21.
200. b. *American Journal of Sciences* **309**, 221–0.
1. 3. *Regional Geology of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region*, 11.2 145 (in Chinese).
2015. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences* **113**, 5.
2012. *Gondwana Research* **21**, 246–65.
200. *Chemical Geology* **242**, 22–3.
2006. *Acta Geologica Sinica* **80**, 254–63 (in Chinese).
2003. *Chinese Science Bulletin* **48**, 2231–5.
2013. *Lithos* **179**, 263–4.
2012. *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences* **52**, 11–33.
200. *Acta Petrologica Sinica* **24**, 1054–5 (in Chinese).
1. 6. *Annual Review of Earth and Planetary Sciences* **14**, 4–3–5–1.