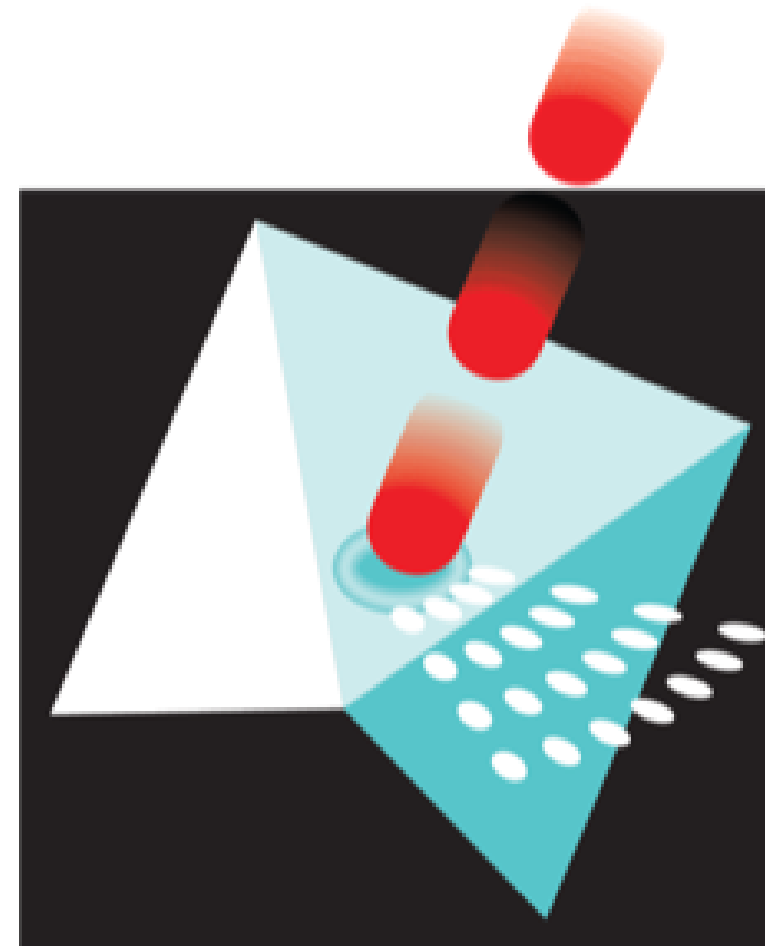
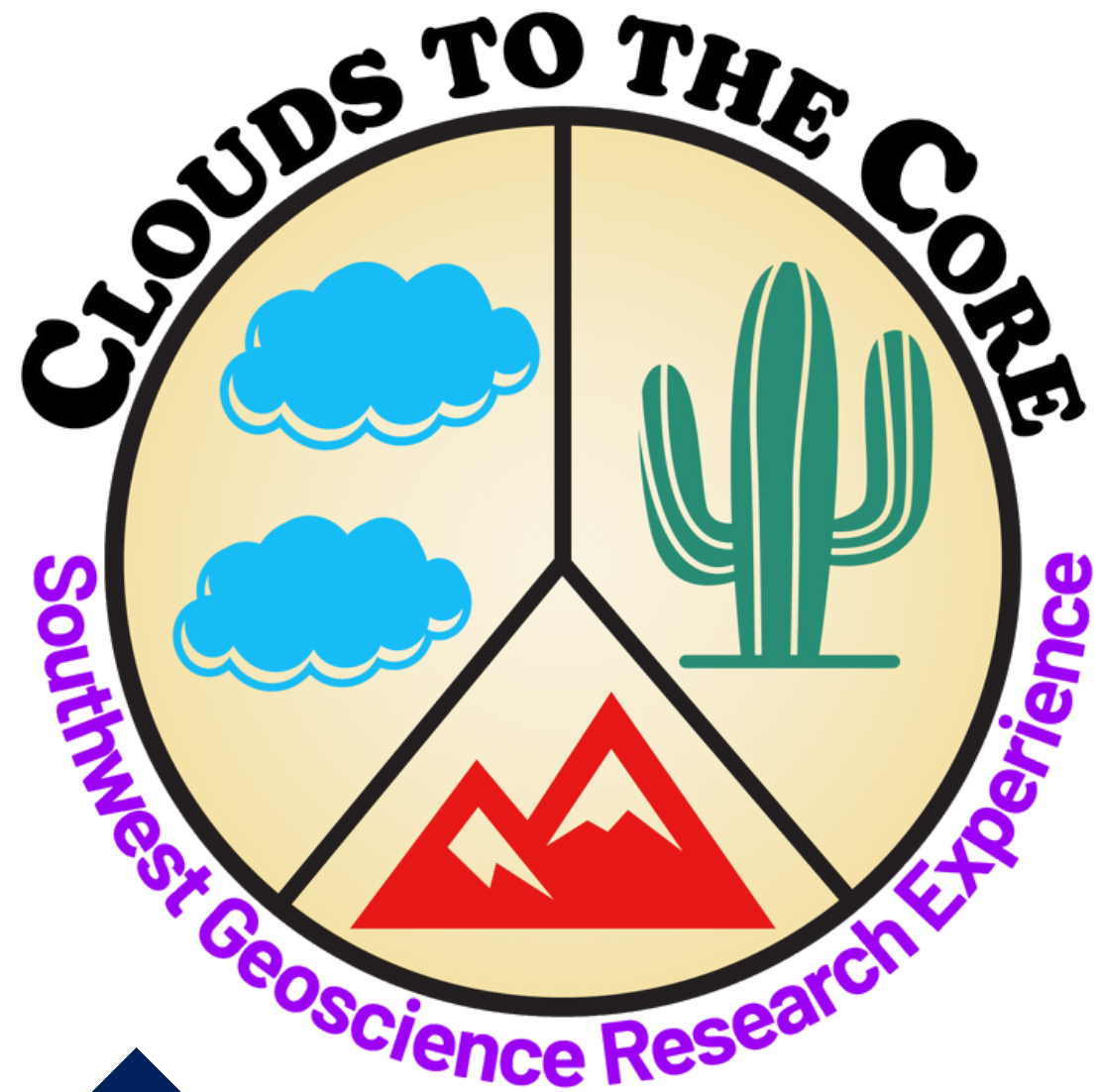


Geology and Geochronology of Oracle, Arizona

Alexus Wuertemburg, Mauricio Ibañez-Mejia,
Clay Campbell, Michelle L. Foley, Wai Allen



Acknowledgements

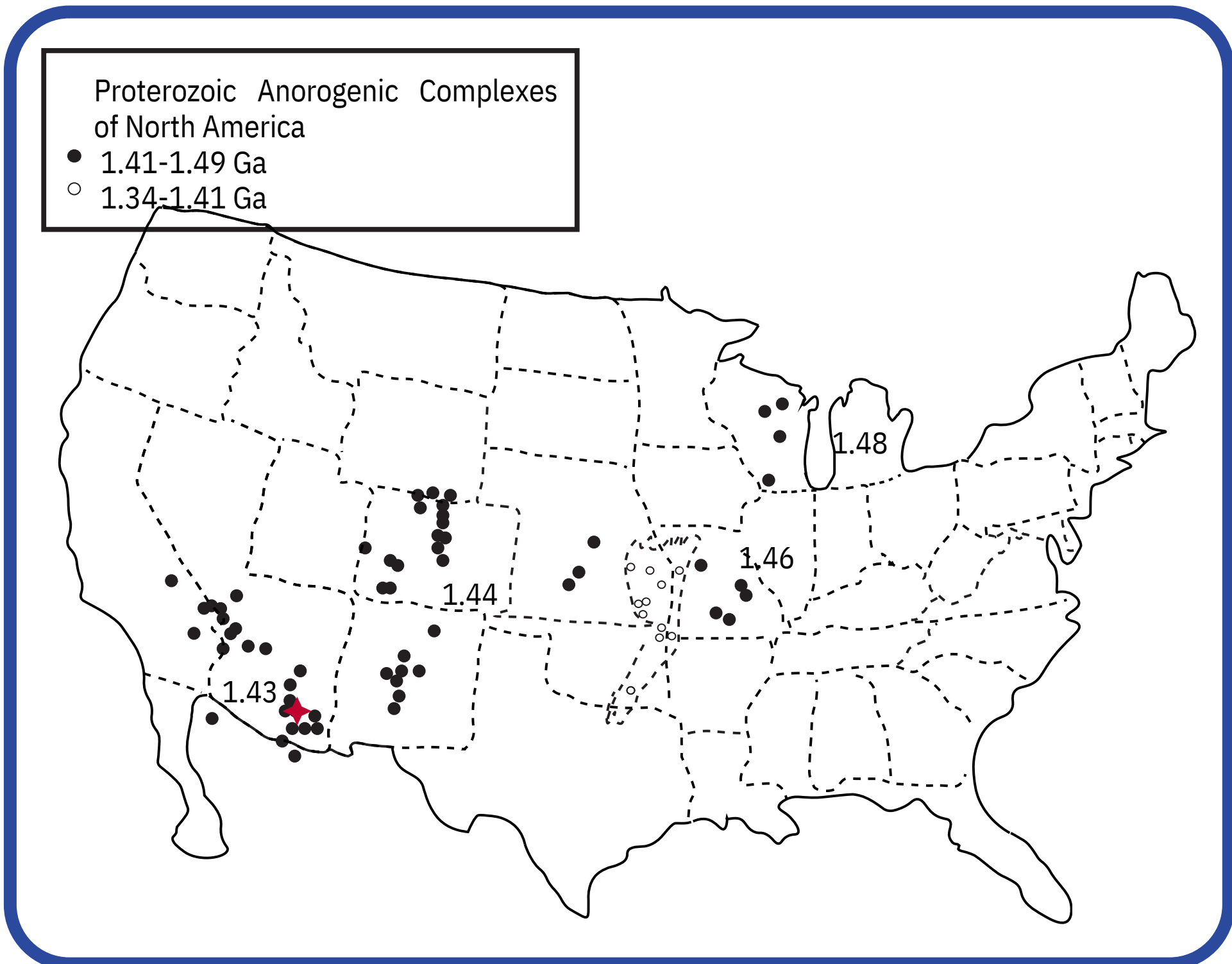


ARIZONA
LASERCHRON
CENTER

Department of Geosciences
University of Arizona



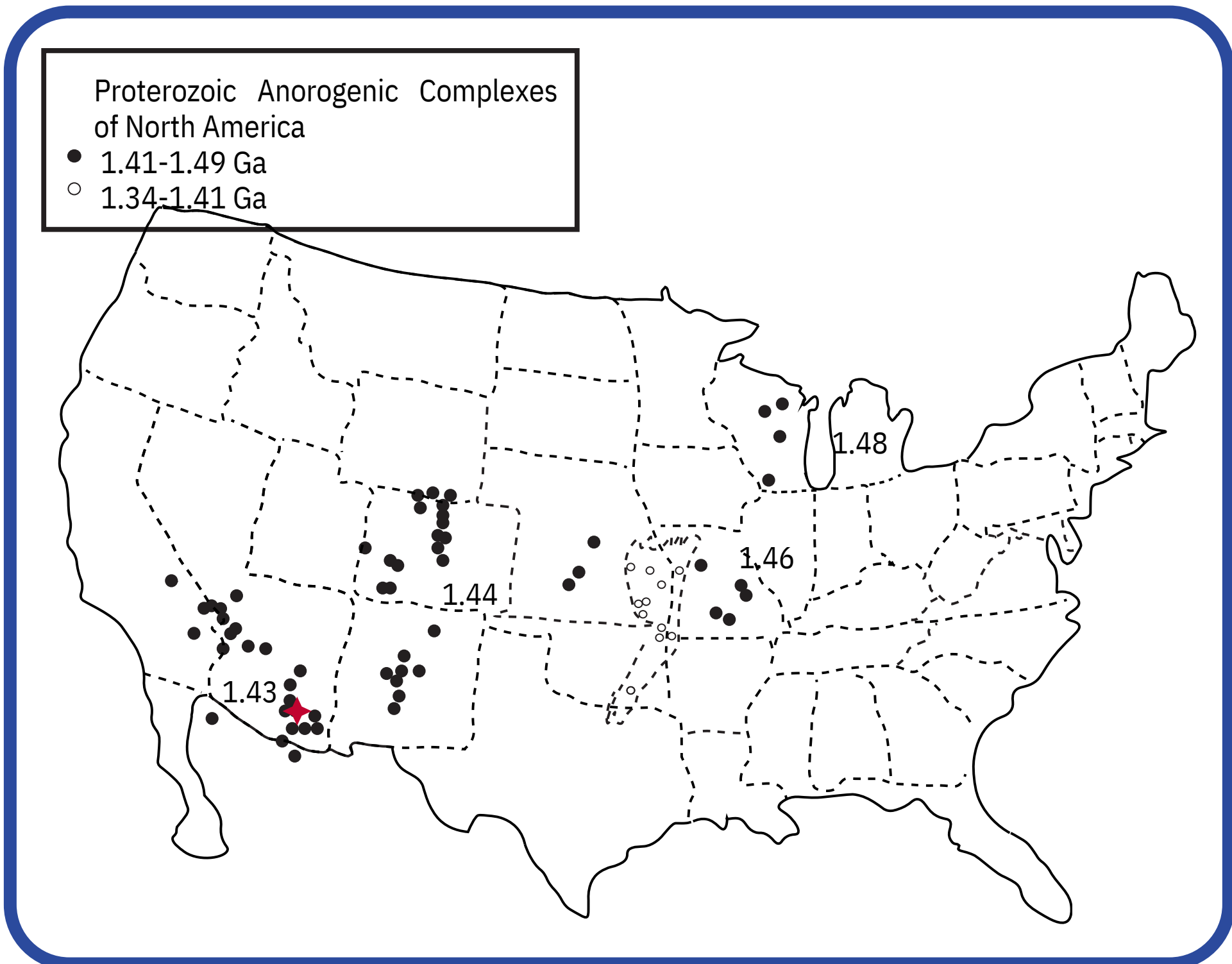
A-Type Granite



The Oracle intrusion is a 1.4 Ga Anorogenic granite located in the Transcontinental belt.



Why is this Important?



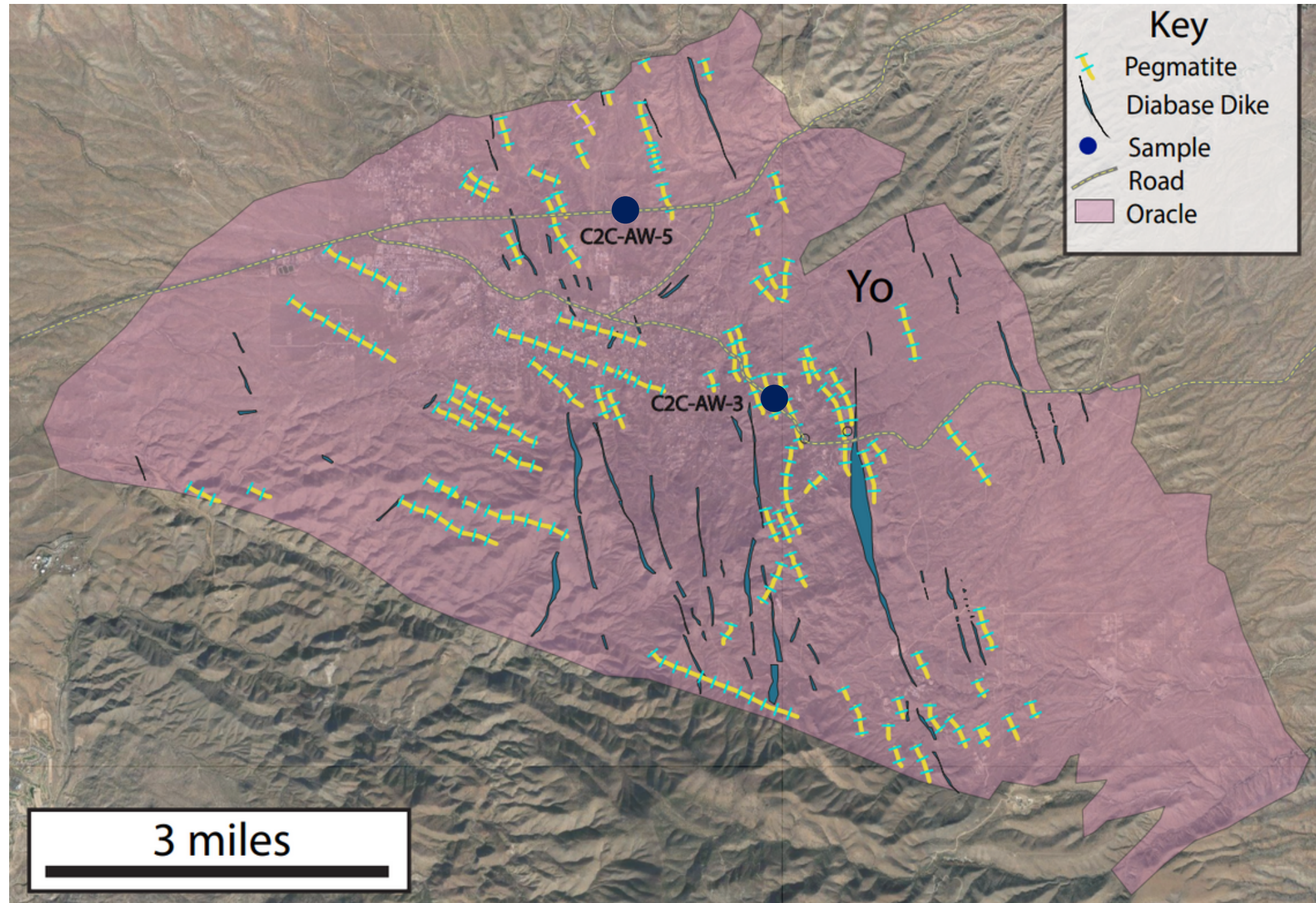
A-Type granite is fundamental to understanding crustal evolution.

Oracle granite is the crust we live on.

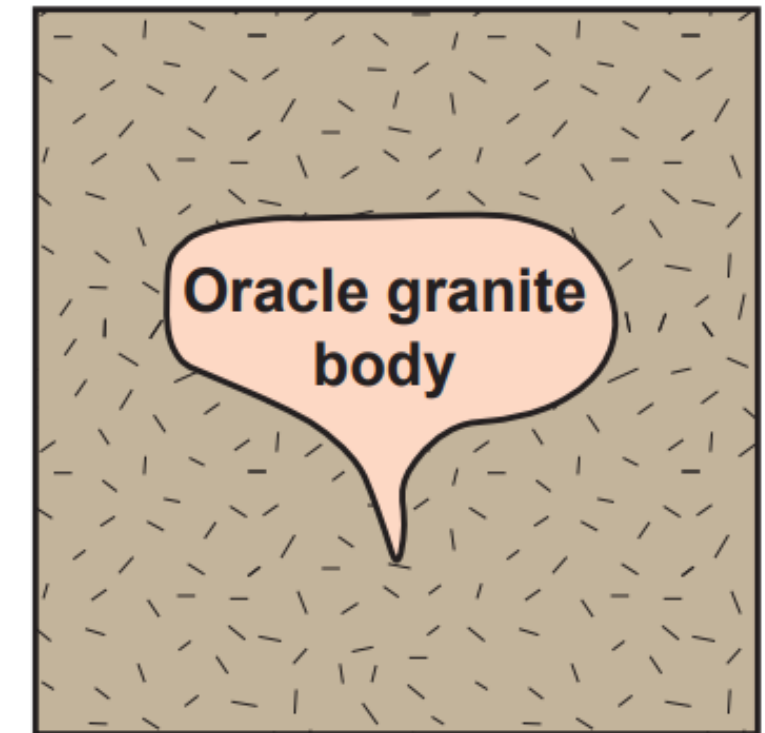
It was the foundation for the later tectonic events in the Tucson area.



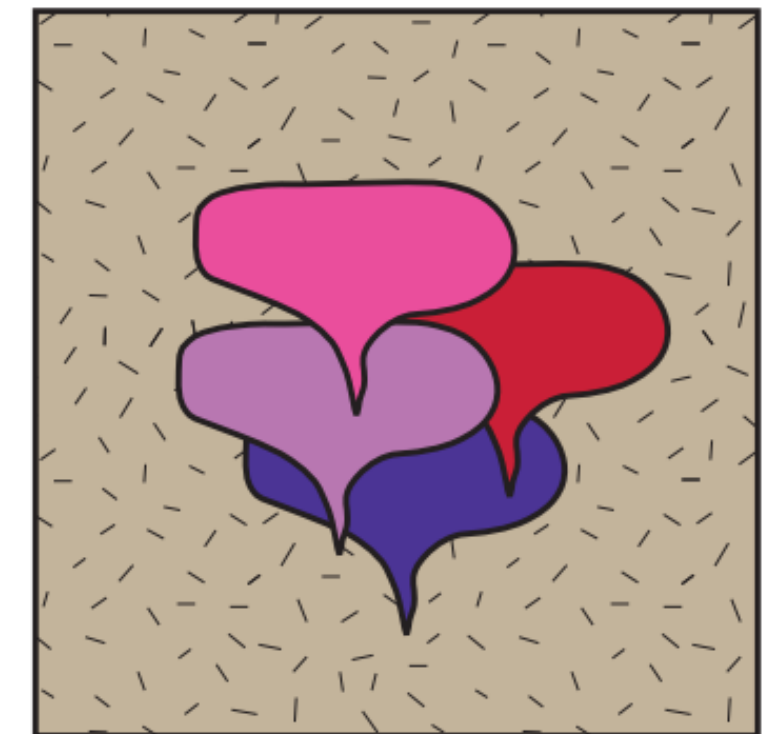
Project Hypothesis



Known: One age at 1.4 Ga



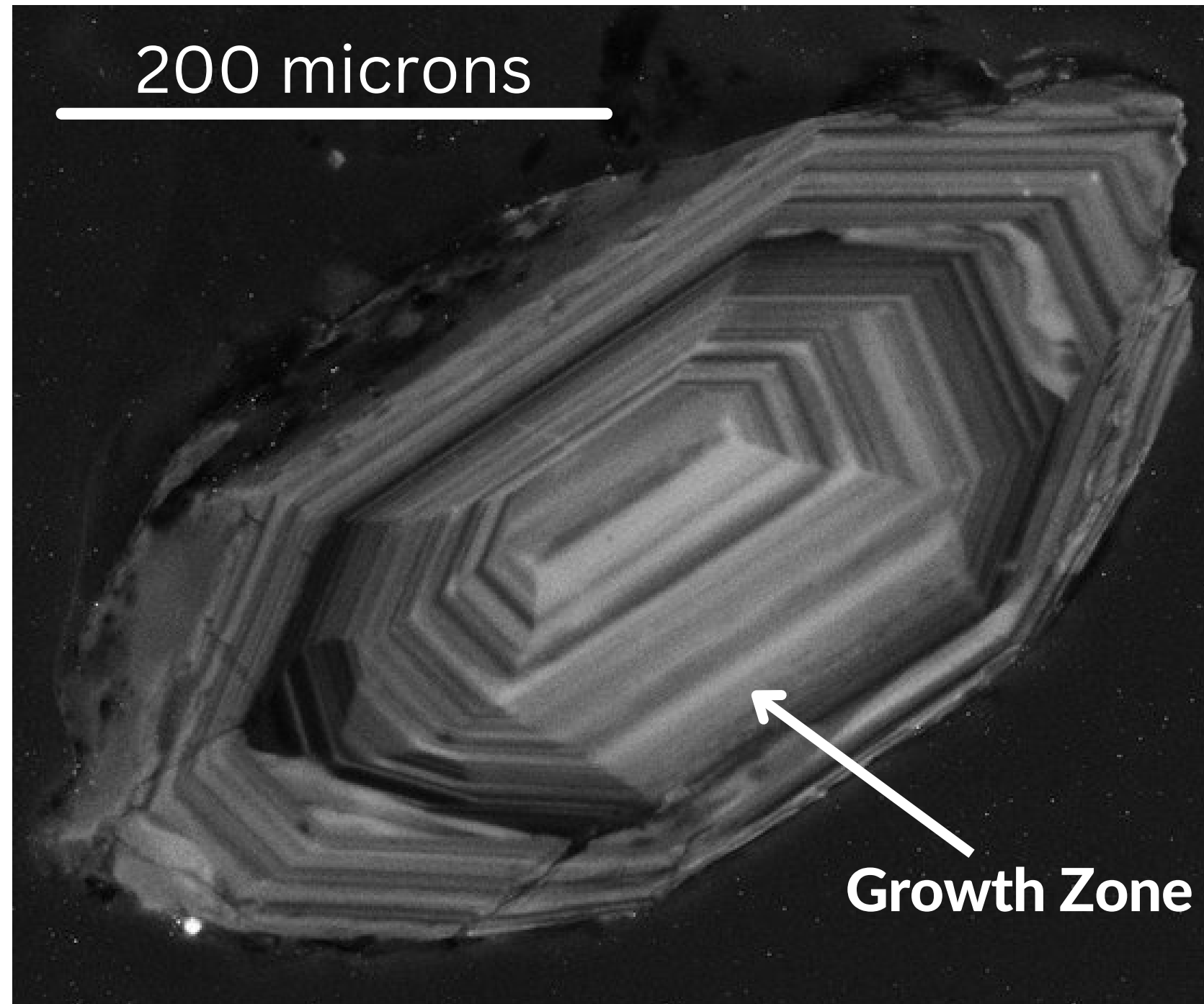
Hypothesis: Multiple magma bodies



Different outcrops may produce different ages.



Zircon



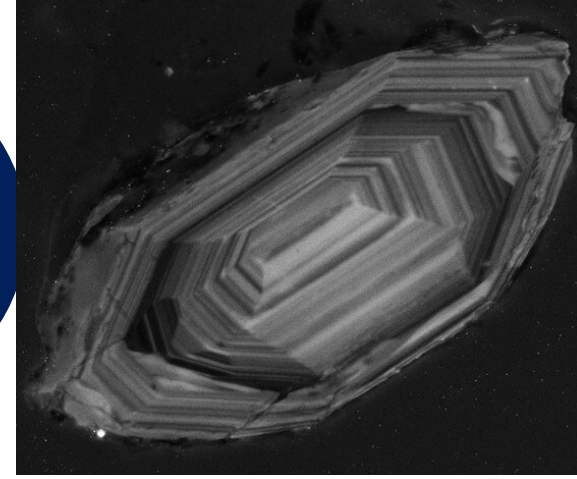
Over time, Zircon incorporates Uranium and it excludes Lead as it's growing from a melt.

Zircon is very resilient to alternation.

Cathodoluminescence Image (CL Image)



Zircon U-Pb: How it works?



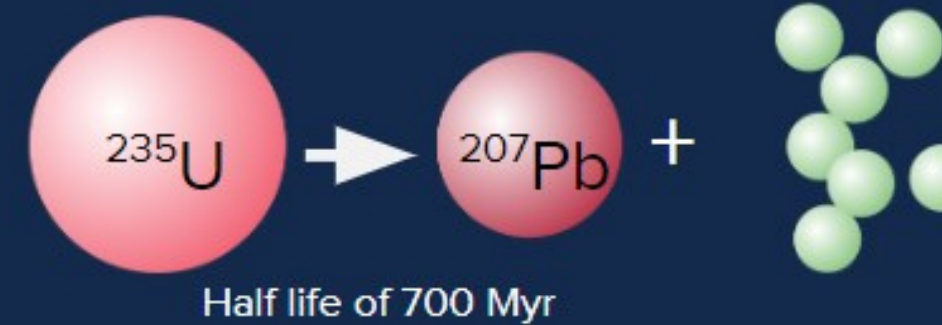
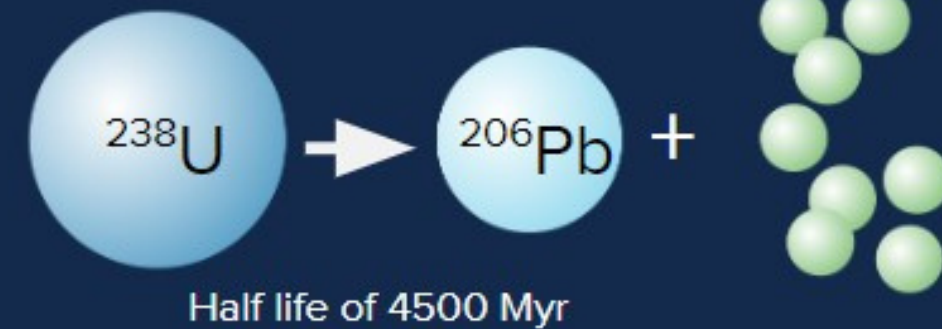
The pace of radioactive decay

'Parent' ^{238}U & ^{235}U

'Daughter' ^{206}Pb & ^{207}Pb



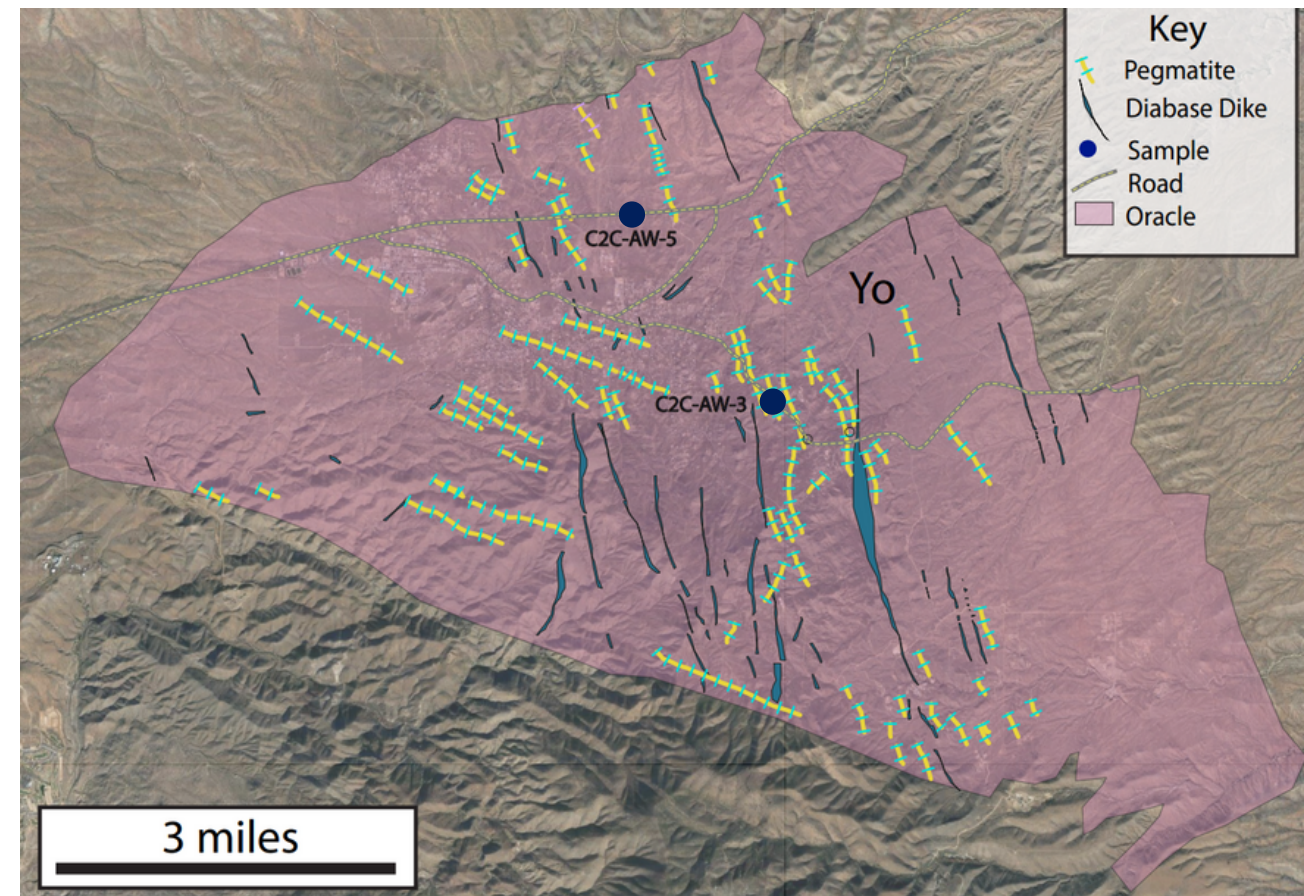
Time
→



Methods Part 1: Fieldwork

Collected samples in the field from two units

Intact Oracle Sample
C2C-AW-3



Crumbly Oracle Sample
C2C-AW-5



Methods Part 2: Zircon Separation

1

Crushing



2

Panning



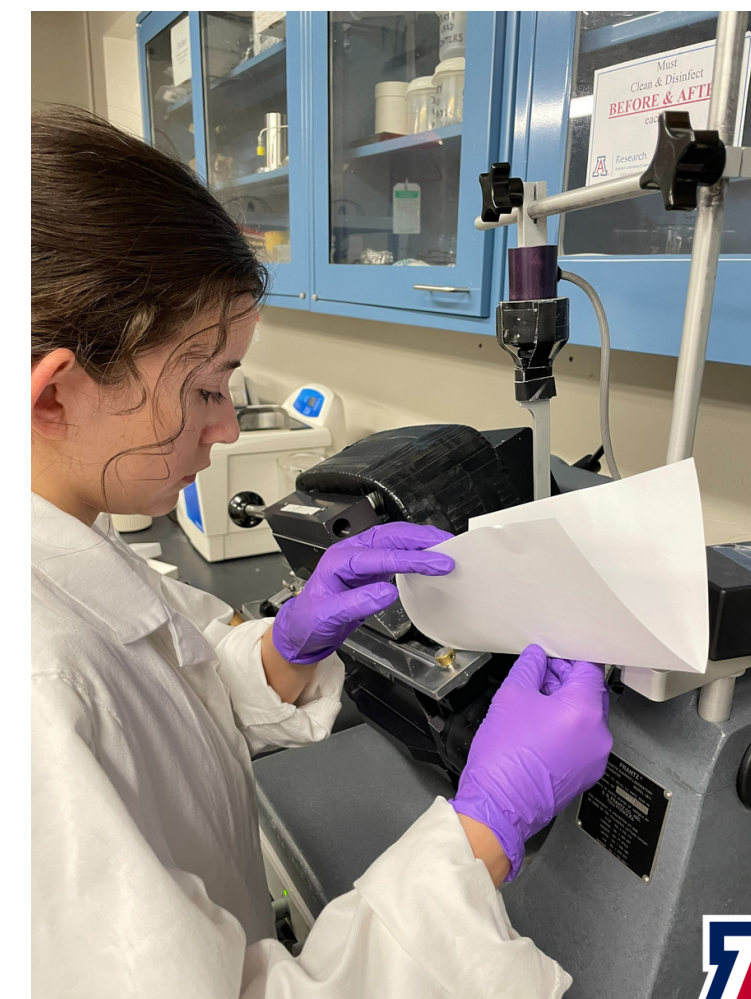
3

Heavy Liquids



4

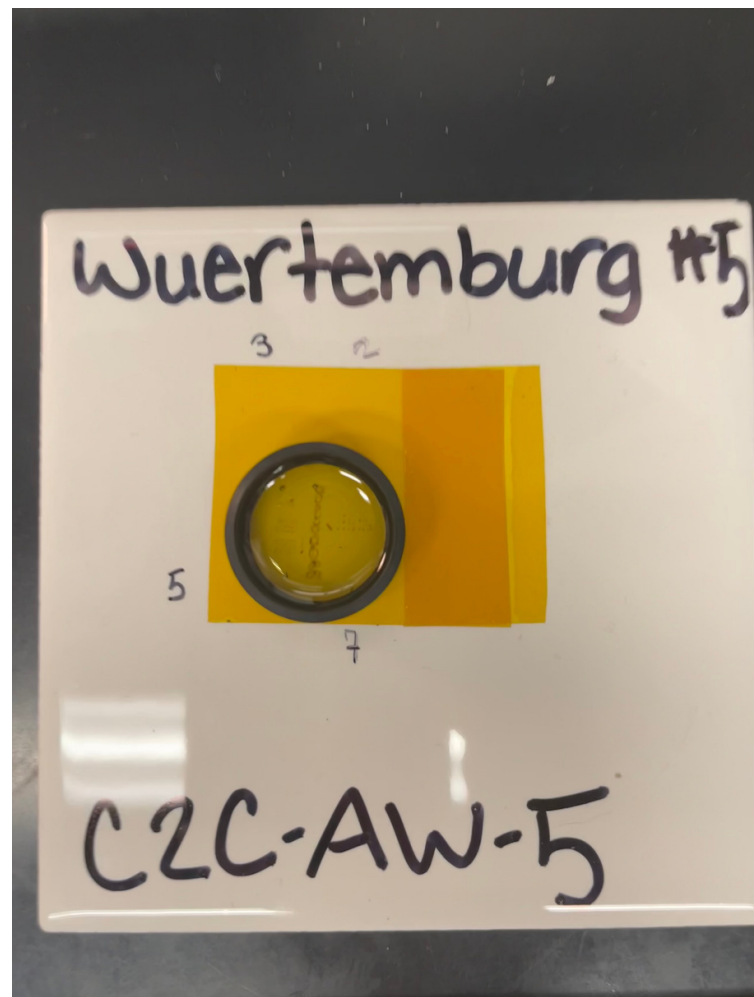
Frantz



Methods Part 3: Zircon Analyses

5

Mounting



6

Polishing



7

CL and BSE
Imaging



8

Mass
Spectrometer

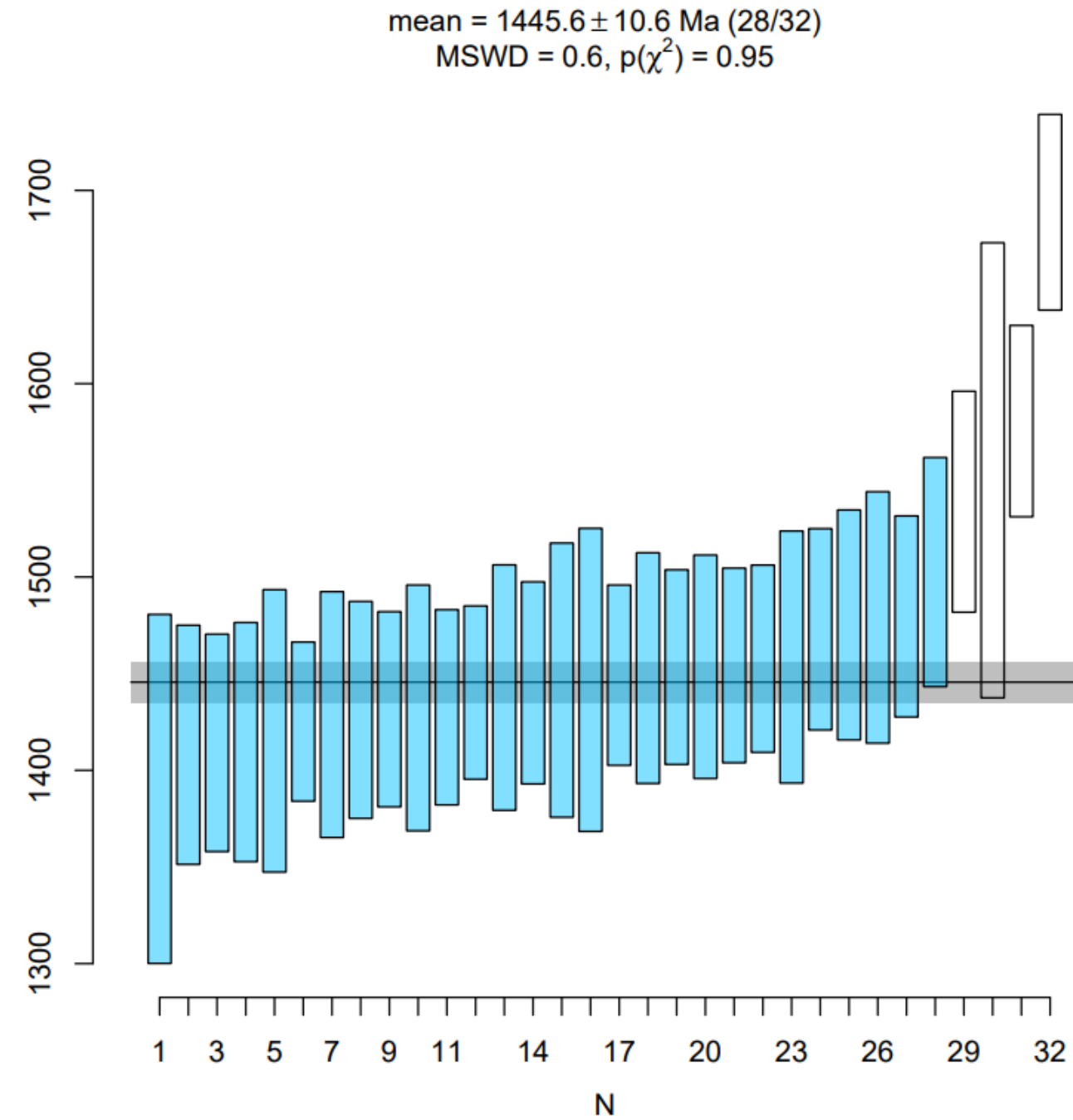
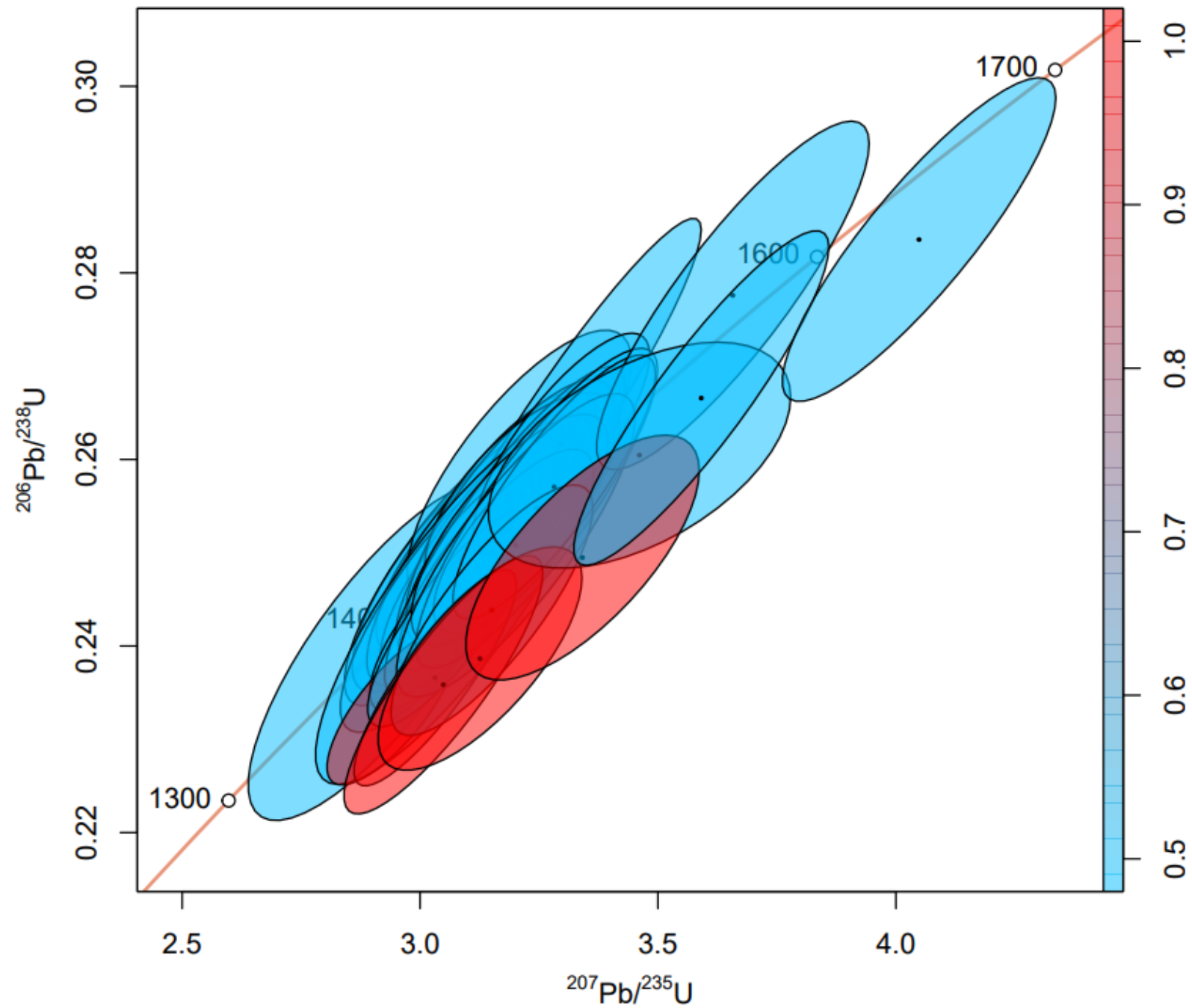
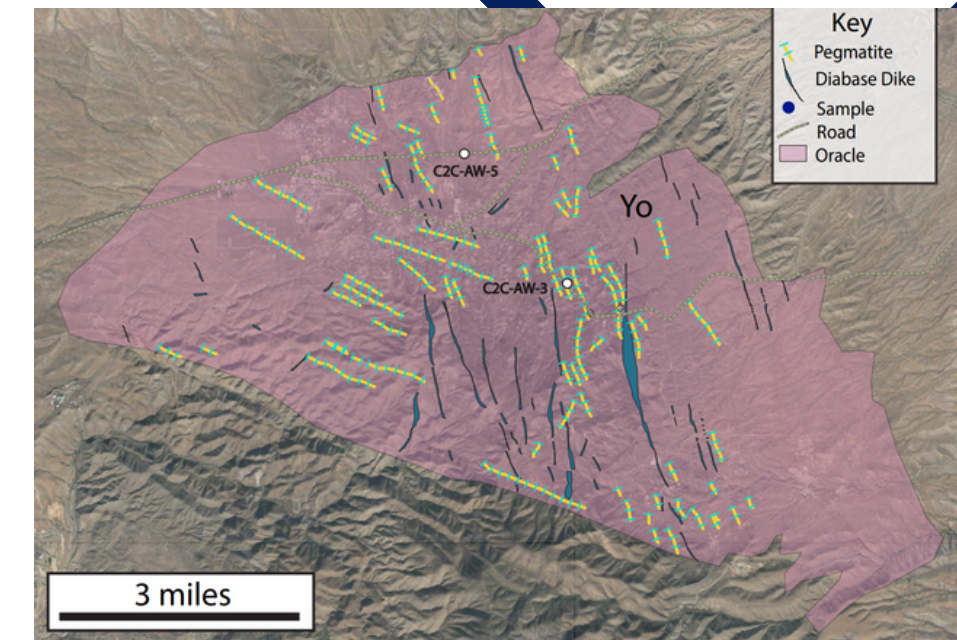




Intact Oracle Sample

C2C-AW-3

1446±16 Ma

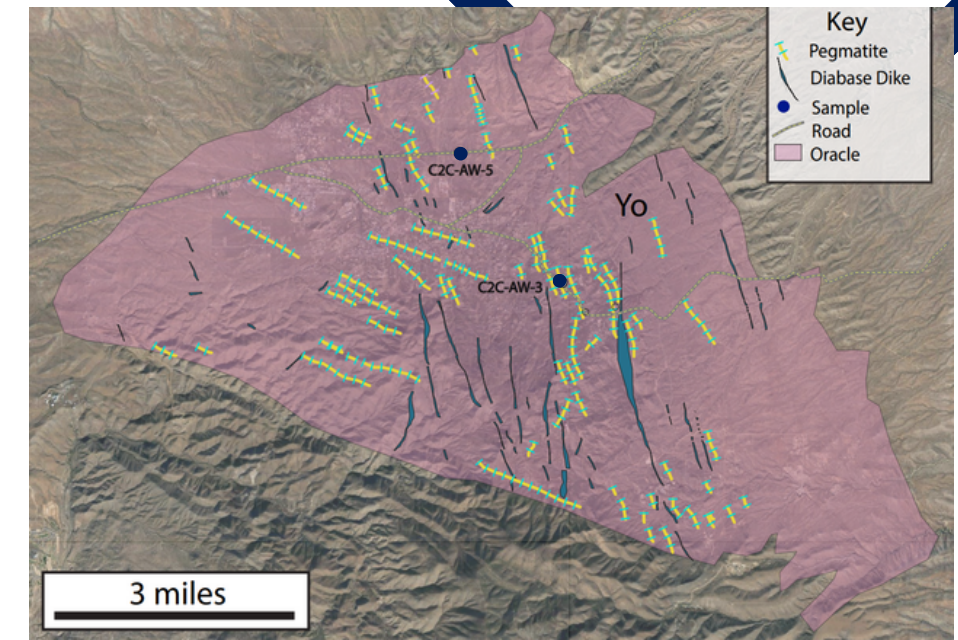




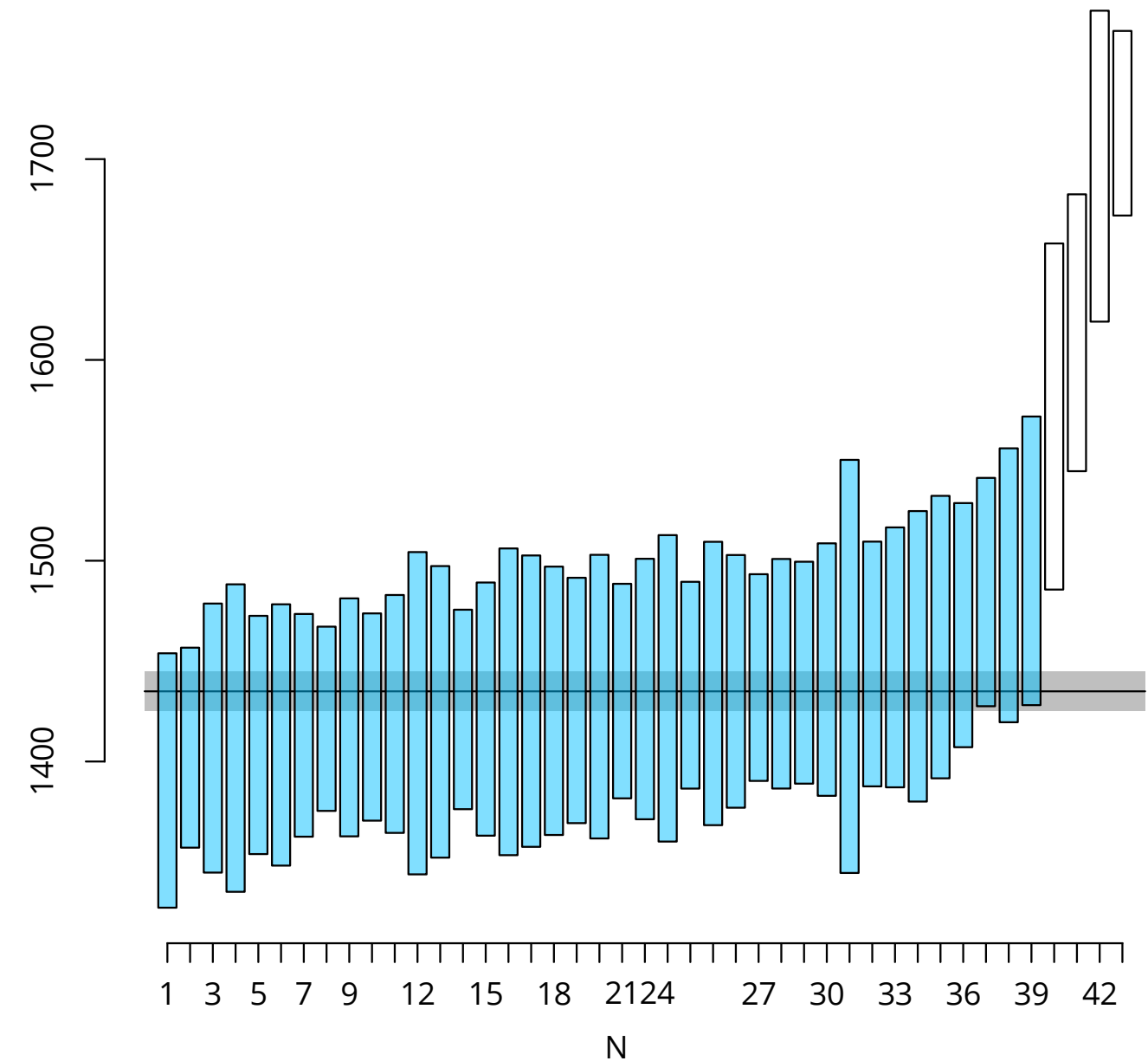
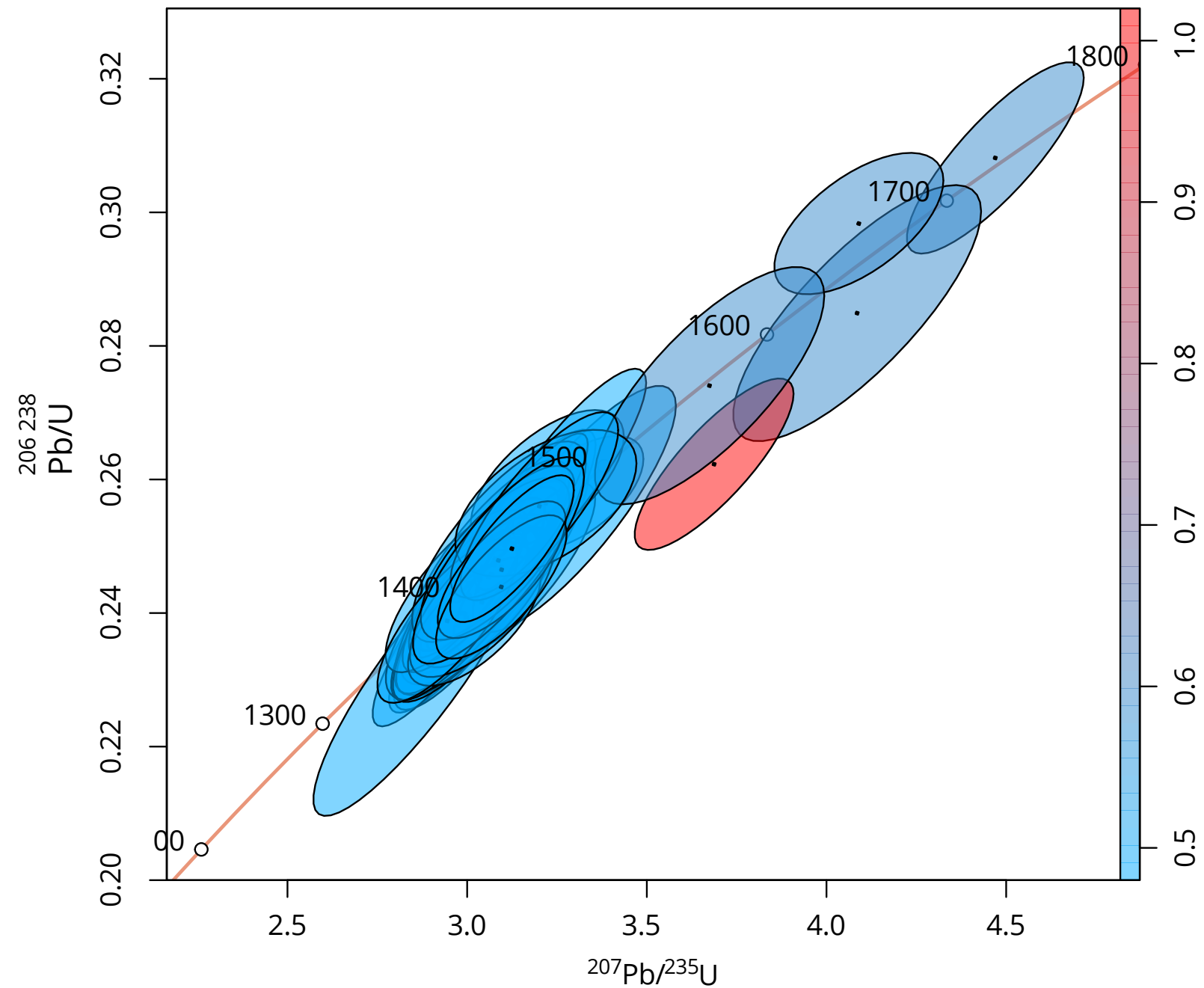
Crumbly Oracle Sample

C2C-AW-5

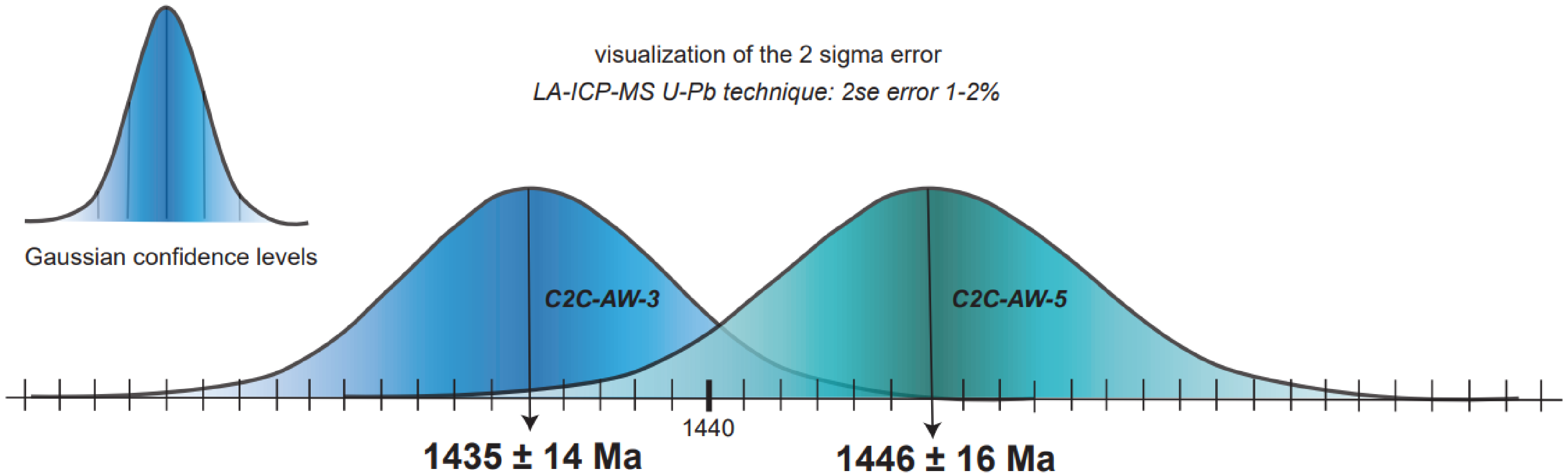
1435±14 Ma



mean = 1435.08±9.90 Ma(39/43)
 MSWD = 0.49, p(χ²) = 1



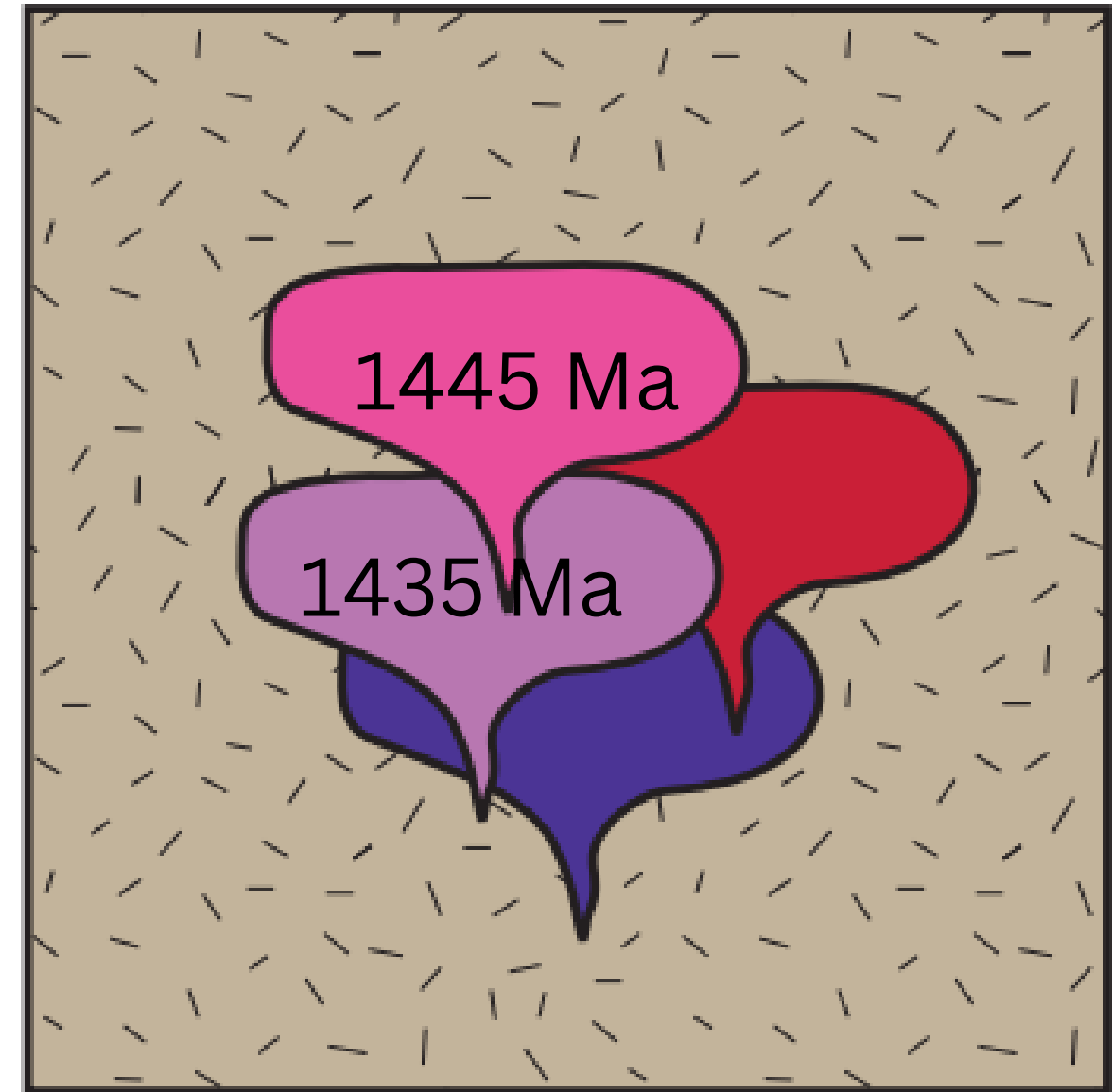
Oracle Granite: Two ages versus one?



What's next?

Continue work in the fall

Hafnium and Trace Elements



References

ANDERSON, J. (1983). PROTEROZOIC ANOROGENIC GRANITE PLUTONISM OF NORTH AMERICA. GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA MEMOIRS, 133-154. [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1130/MEM161-P133](https://doi.org/10.1130/MEM161-P133)

FORNASH, K. F., P. JONATHAN PATCHETT, GEHRELS, G. E., & SPENCER, J. E. (2013). EVOLUTION OF GRANITOIDS IN THE CATALINA METAMORPHIC CORE COMPLEX, SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA: U-PB, ND, AND HF ISOTOPIC CONSTRAINTS. 165(6), 1295-1310. [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1007/S00410-013-0859-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/S00410-013-0859-4)

GLAZNER, A. F., & BARTLEY, J. M. (1984). TIMING AND TECTONIC SETTING OF TERTIARY LOW-ANGLE NORMAL FAULTING AND ASSOCIATED MAGMATISM IN THE SOUTHWESTERN UNITED STATES. TECTONICS, 3(3), 385-396. [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1029/TC003I003P00385](https://doi.org/10.1029/TC003I003P00385)

KEITH, S. B., REYNOLDS, S. J., DAMON, P. E., M. SHAFIQULLAH, LIVINGSTON, D. E., & PUSHKAR, P. (1980). EVIDENCE FOR MULTIPLE INTRUSION AND DEFORMATION WITHIN THE SANTA CATALINA-RINCON-TORTOLITA CRYSTALLINE COMPLEX, SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA. 217-267. [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1130/MEM153-P217](https://doi.org/10.1130/MEM153-P217)

