

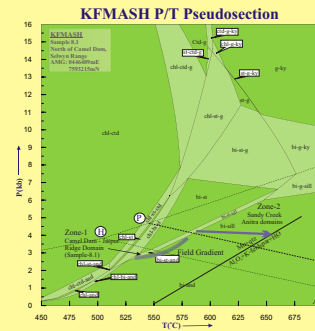
# 3D successions of near-orthogonal progressive bulk inhomogeneous shortening resulting in multiple generations of folds in the Mount Isa Inlier

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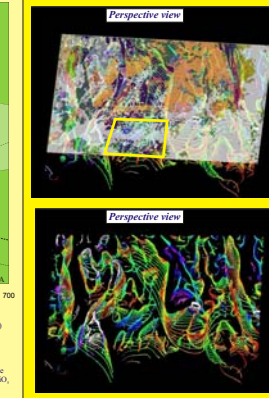


Integrated macro, meso and microstructural analyses of the Sandy Creek, Anitra and Jasper Ridge-Camel Dam domains (southern Eastern Fold Belt, Mount Isa Inlier) provide an understanding of their structural and metamorphic evolution during the Isan Orogeny. The study area lies north of the Osborne mine and south of the Selwyn mine and hosts structurally controlled Cu-Au prospects in Mesoproterozoic rocks. Therefore, interpreting structural geology of the ore deposits and the timing and controls on mineralization, it is important to establish how deformation is partitioned in the area. Six fabric generating events are recognized from field observations and microstructural analysis. The first deformation D<sub>1</sub> is revealed by outcrop scale north and south verging tight to isoclinal recumbent folds with almost east-west oriented fold axes. D<sub>1</sub> is characterized by close, tight to isoclinal, upright and overturned north-south and north-northeast trending folds with pervasive axial planar S<sub>1</sub> foliation parallel to S<sub>1</sub>/S<sub>2</sub>. Strain during D<sub>1</sub> was heterogeneously developed in the area and appears to be controlled by rheological contrast across the structural domains. In the Sandy Creek and parts of the Anitra domains, where pelites dominate, D<sub>1</sub> is prevalent and distinguished by the development of shallow dipping S<sub>1</sub> and accompanying east and west verging F<sub>1</sub> folds with pronounced north and north-northeast plunging L<sub>1</sub>; intersection lineation. Mesoscopic scale S<sub>1</sub> crenulations are locally developed in the Camel Dam - Jasper Ridge Domain, where dense quartzite and psammitic units dominate. Deformation during D<sub>2</sub> was intense and pervasive in the Camel Dam - Jasper Ridge Domain, reactivating the pre-existing S<sub>1</sub> foliation forming steep composite S<sub>2</sub> foliation (S<sub>2</sub> reactivated during D<sub>2</sub>). However, S<sub>2</sub> can be observed where it has been rotated by D<sub>3</sub> or in low strain zones of D<sub>2</sub>. In the Anitra and Sandy Creek domains, D<sub>2</sub> can be observed as small scale tight to isoclinal upright north-south trending F<sub>2</sub> folds overprinting either S<sub>1</sub> or S<sub>2</sub> with respect to north and north-northeast plunging L<sub>1</sub> or L<sub>2</sub> intersection lineations. Near-orthogonal shallow D<sub>2</sub> and steep D<sub>3</sub> were weak events best observed in thin sections only from the Camel Dam - Jasper Ridge Domain. Detailed matrix and porphyroblast-matrix microstructural relationship are consistent with the meso- and macroscale D<sub>2</sub> to D<sub>3</sub> structures in the area. Field structures have been correlated with 3-dimension geophysical worms, which appears to be consistent from east to west with steep lithological boundaries and consequently showing steep structural signature deep within the crust. Based on field observations and regional correlation, it is suggested that the first generation D<sub>1</sub> folds were produced by north-south directed compression followed by D<sub>2</sub> east-west shortening, producing macro- to mesoscopic scale F<sub>2</sub> folds with steep S<sub>2</sub> fabric. The east-west sub-horizontal shortening continued during D<sub>3</sub> and possible during D<sub>4</sub> with sub-vertical D<sub>3</sub> and D<sub>4</sub> events. However, due to rheological contrast and strain heterogeneity, deformation from D<sub>2</sub> to D<sub>4</sub> were unevenly distributed.



KFMASH P-T pseudosection (mole-% H<sub>2</sub>O in excess) showing stable phase assemblages. The rock consists of staurolite-andalusite (replaced by muscovite) schist (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 15.6%, MgO 1.25%, FeO 5.37%, K<sub>2</sub>O 0.12%, all as wt%) collected from north of the Camel Dam sub-domain. Dashed line with arrow shows possible P-T path based on the sequence and disappearance of mineral phases. Metamorphic field gradient is shown on the P-T diagram for Jasper Ridge - Camel Dam (zone-1) and Anitra and Sandy Creek domains (zone-2). Second sillimanite isograd is plotted on the diagram for zone-2 rocks. AL500, triple pins after (H) Holdaway (1971) and (P) Pattison (1992).

## Geophysical worms (Selwyn region)



## Structural model

