

Thermal interaction of middle and upper crust during gneiss dome formation: example from the Montagne Noire (French Massif Central)

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ABSTRACT This paper aims to decipher the thermal evolution of the Montagne Noire Axial Zone (MNAZ, southern French Massif Central) gneiss core and its metasedimentary cover through determination of P – T paths and temperature gradients. Migmatitic gneiss from the core of the dome record a clockwise evolution culminating at 725 ± 25 °C and 0.8 ± 0.1 GPa with partial melting, followed by a decompression path with only minor cooling to 690 ± 25 °C and 0.4 ± 0.1 GPa. Field structural analyses as well as detailed petrological observations indicate that the cover sequence experienced LP-HT metamorphism. Apparent thermal gradients within the cover were determined with garnet–biotite thermometry and Raman Spectroscopy on Carbonaceous Matter. High-temperature apparent gradients (e.g. ~ 530 °C km⁻¹ along one transect) are explained by late brittle–ductile extensional shearing evidenced by phyllonites that post-date peak metamorphism. In areas where normal faults are less abundant and closely spaced, gradients of ~ 20 to 50 °C km⁻¹ are calculated. These gradients can be accounted for by a combination of dome emplacement and ductile shearing (collapse of isotherms), without additional heat input. Finally, the thermal evolution of the MNAZ is typical for many gneiss domes worldwide as well as with other LP-HT terranes in the Variscides.

Key words: gneiss dome; Montagne Noire; P – T evolution; thermal gradients.

INTRODUCTION

Many metamorphic domes are described around the world (Teyssier & Whitney, 2002; Whitney *et al.*, 2004, 2013) in both ancient and modern orogens. These offer the opportunity to view the upper and middle/lower crust along continuous cross-sections from the shallow to deeper crust and are therefore excellent targets for the study of thermal gradients that are obliquely exposed, from low-grade to high-grade metamorphic rocks, including to the zone of crustal melting. Generally, the variation of thermal regimes in large-scale terranes reflects changes in orogenic processes through top-geological times (Brown, 2007, 2014). However, at regional scale, high apparent geothermal gradients that may exceed 60 °C km⁻¹ within the upper crust (e.g. Mezger, 2005; Laumonier *et al.*, 2010) have been described for many gneiss domes. Such high thermal gradients producing low-pressure–high-temperature (LP-HT) metamorphic

sequences have been interpreted to result from crustal thinning in a post-collisional context with mantle uplift and underplating of hot mafic magma (England & Thompson, 1984; Thompson & England, 1984; Althoff *et al.*, 1994). This is particularly the case for LP-HT gneiss domes that are widespread in the Variscides (Lardeaux, 2014).

Defining thermal gradients is a challenging task because the proximal metasedimentary envelope that typically mantles gneiss dome cores is a preferential site for strain localization, with the common development of normal brittle–ductile shearing and the emplacement of migmatitic/granitic bodies. In this context, it is difficult to distinguish between real and apparent, regional and local gradients without accurate knowledge of P – T conditions. Some studies have proposed temperature and geothermal gradients based on petrogenetic grid analyses (Thompson & Bard, 1982; Vielzeuf, 1996). However, the P – T conditions obtained with this approach are only qual-

itative, and the slope of the gradient has no quantitative significance (Vielzeuf, 1996). The eastern part of the Montagne Noire gneiss dome (southern French Massif Central; Fig. 1a) shows nearly continuous exposures from the very low-grade upper crust to the migmatitic middle crust. It is therefore an excellent site for quantifying thermal gradients around and within domes with respect to deformation and thermal conduction during dome emplacement, and thereby understanding the development of this common type of LP-HT terrane.

The aim of this study is to decipher the thermal evolution of the Montagne Noire Axial Zone (MNAZ) gneiss core and its metasedimentary cover through determination of P - T paths and temperature gradients. We use an integrated approach combining field structural analyses, classical petrology, garnet-biotite thermometry, Raman Spectroscopy on Carbonaceous Matter (RSCM) and equilibrium assemblage diagram calculation through thermodynamic forward modelling (Theriak-Domino). The correlation between the documented P - T path and temperature gradients reveals that the thermal state of the middle and upper crust during dome formation is nearly consistent with a single melt-enhanced geotherm.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Structure and evolution

In the French Variscan belt, metamorphic domes are described in the Pyrenees (e.g. Aston-Hospitalet; Mezger, 2005; Denèle *et al.*, 2007, 2009; Mezger, 2009) and the French Massif Central (e.g. Velay; Ledru *et al.*, 2001; Levezou; Nicollet, 1978; Montagne Noire; Echtler & Malavieille, 1990; Van den Driessche & Brun, 1992; Faure, 1995; Demange, 1999; Aerden & Malavieille, 1999). The French Massif Central is described as a nappe pile (see for example, reviews in Lardeaux, 2014) composed of six units namely, from south to north: (i) a foreland basin mostly composed of Visean turbidites; (ii) the Montagne Noire gneiss dome; (iii) a metasedimentary sequence Palaeozoic in age (the para-autochthonous domain); (iv) the Lower Gneiss unit composed of amphibolite facies metasedimentary rocks; (v) the Upper Gneiss unit composed of mafic as well as felsic rocks and (vi) the uppermost Brévenne and Morvan units mostly of oceanic affinity).

The Montagne Noire dome is located at the south-western tip of the Massif Central (Fig. 1a). This 20 km wide and 80 km long dome consists of three ENE-WSW elongated domains (Fig. 1b): (i) the northern flank is composed of isoclinal folds and Palaeozoic tectonic units composed of low-grade metasedimentary rocks; (ii) the southern flank is composed of a km-scale inverted fold and nappe system involving Palaeozoic rocks (Cambrian to Visean for-

mations) that have been slightly metamorphosed; and (iii) the MNAZ is composed of a migmatite dome associated with anatectic granites (Geze, 1949; Schuiling, 1960) surrounded by metasedimentary envelope made of 'Schistes X', probably Cambrian in protolith age (Bodganoff *et al.*, 1984).

The MNAZ dome (Fig. 1b) is one of the best-studied metamorphic domes in the world. It has been the subject of constant work since the pioneering study of Geze (1949). Indeed, great exposure from the very low-grade upper crust towards the migmatitic deeper crust makes the MNAZ a great site for studying deformation and metamorphism at different levels within the orogenic crust. However, the origin of the dome is still debated. Several authors propose very different tectonic models (Echtler & Malavieille, 1990; Van den Driessche & Brun, 1992; Faure, 1995; Matte *et al.*, 1998; Aerden & Malavieille, 1999; Demange, 1999; Franke *et al.*, 2011). A first-order disagreement is exemplified in recent studies proposing that the flow of crust and building of the axial zone formed either in (i) an extensional setting with upper crustal stretching and upward flow of partially molten crust (Van den Driessche & Brun, 1992; Rey *et al.*, 2011) or (ii) in a compressional setting (Demange, 1999; Charles *et al.*, 2009; Malavieille, 2010; Franke *et al.*, 2011; Rabin *et al.*, 2015).

Recently, the MNAZ gneiss dome has been described as a double-dome consisting of two sub-domes, the Laouzas-Espinouse (north) and the Somail-Caroux or Nore (south) (Fig. 1c; Rey *et al.*, 2011; Whitney *et al.*, 2015). Such an architecture consisting of two domes separated by a steeply dipping high-strain zone (Bouchardon *et al.*, 1979) could be common to many metamorphic domes (Rey *et al.*, 2011). The double-dome structure is predicted by 2D numerical simulations (Tirel *et al.*, 2004; Rey *et al.*, 2011). However, this double-dome structure is still highly controversial (e.g. Van Den Driessche & Pitra, 2012 *v.* Rey *et al.*, 2012). According to Van Den Driessche & Pitra (2012), the double-dome model does not apply to the MNAZ. In particular, they stated that the deformation gradient across the steep high-strain zone in the eastern part of the dome (where the double-dome structure is well developed) could be related to an extensional shearing and develops upward (Van Den Driessche & Pitra, 2012), and not subsequently in a horizontal direction as described in Rey *et al.* (2011, 2012).

Recently, Rabin *et al.* (2015) performed a detailed structural analysis and proposed that the finite strain pattern of the MNAZ is made of superimposition of three deformation events, named D1, D2 and D3. Figure 1b shows the S1, S2 and S3 foliation trajectories that make the MNAZ architecture. S1 is an early flat-lying foliation, folded in upright ENE-WSW D2 folds. Within the migmatitic dome core, D2 localizes along an E-W trending high-strain corridors (D2; Fig. 1b), where S1 is transposed by a subvertical

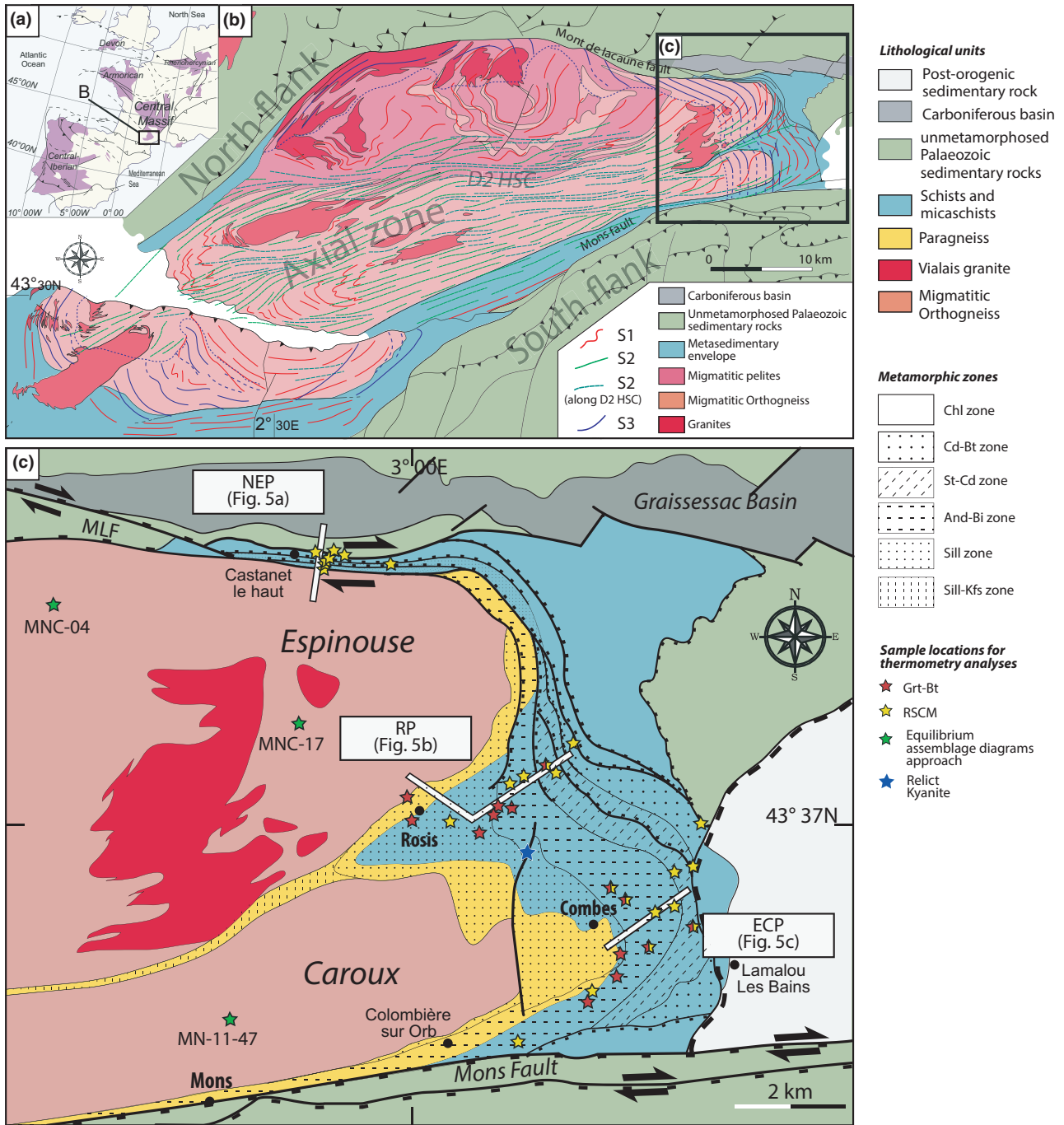


Fig. 1. (a) Location of Montagne Noire gneiss dome in European Variscan basement. (b) Simplified geological and structural map of the Montagne Noire dome. (c) Eastern termination of the Montagne Noire dome indicating lithologies, boundaries of metamorphic zones as well as location of samples selected for thermobarometry in the metapelitic cover and equilibrium assemblage diagram calculation for samples from the core of the dome.

S2 foliation. The D2 high-strain corridors (HSC) prolongates eastward in the Rosis synform (Fig. 1b,c). In the upper crust, and along the core/envelope boundary, S1 and S2 are transposed into a subhorizontal foliation S3 that forms a transition zone (Rabin *et al.*, 2015). The D3 transition zone accom-

modated vertical shortening during coaxial thinning and NE-SW to E-W directed stretching (Rabin *et al.*, 2015). This transition zone separates two domains of distinct metamorphic grade. Below the S3 transition zone, rocks are partially molten with metapelitic garnet-cordierite-bearing metatexite and migmatitic

orthogneiss. Above the S3 transition zone, rocks do not show any evidence of partial melting (Rabin *et al.*, 2015).

In the eastern part of the MNAZ, Rey *et al.* (2011) interpreted the S3 transition zone as a detachment that accommodated eastward escape of the middle crust. Many studies show an eastward flow of the upper crust in the eastern termination of the dome, parallel to the axial plane of the major axis of the dome core (e.g. Van den Driessche & Brun, 1992). More recently, Rabin *et al.* (2015) proposed a similar process in the western part of the MNAZ. At the centre of the dome, partial melting is considered to have been synchronous with the main deformation event (Brunel & Lansigu, 1997; Rabin *et al.*, 2015).

The northern boundary of the MNAZ is marked by a ductile fault (MLF, Mont de Lacaune Fault; Fig. 1) whose last increment, at least, was normal (Echtler & Malavieille, 1990; Pitra *et al.*, 2012). The southern boundary of the MNAZ is marked by the Mons fault bundle, which is sub-vertical in the eastern part and moderately south dipping in its western prolongation. The metapelitic cover ('Schistes X') was affected by normal ductile shear zones in the eastern part of the Espinouse sub-dome (Van Den Driessche & Brun, 1989; Brunel & Lansigu, 1997; Fig. 1c).

Overview of Montagne Noire metamorphism

Early workers defined the MNAZ as a migmatitic dome formed from Precambrian and Cambrian sedimentary protoliths during Caledonian orogenesis (Roques, 1941; Schuiling, 1960). The first petrological work within the Montagne Noire dates back to the late 1970s and early 1980s (e.g. Bard & Rambelosen, 1973; Bouchardon *et al.*, 1979; Thompson & Bard, 1982). From the study of metamorphic rocks, two generations of minerals have been observed, corresponding with two metamorphic phases. First, rare evidence of kyanite is considered a fingerprint of an earlier medium pressure–medium temperature event (MP-MT; Demange, 1985; Soula *et al.*, 2001; Alabouvette *et al.*, 2003; Faure *et al.*, 2014). Peak metamorphic conditions for omphacite–garnet–quartz–rutile eclogite bodies within the migmatitic core of the dome were estimated at 0.9 ± 0.2 GPa and 750 °C by Demange (1985). Recent re-evaluation of these conditions by Franke *et al.* (2011) using the petrological data of Demange (1985) yielded higher pressures at 0.14 GPa for a minimum peak temperature of 650 °C. If this metamorphism was related to the Variscan evolution of the dome rocks, these petrological data along with the peak metamorphic conditions recorded by the gneiss/migmatite indicate an overall clockwise P – T path, such as outlined by Soula *et al.* (2001) for an early MP-MT metamorphism (M1) followed by an LP-HT (M2) metamorphism.

The low-pressure–high-temperature (LP-HT, 0.35–0.5 GPa, 500–700 °C) metamorphic imprint is well observed and marked by isograds wrapping around the gneissic core, especially in the eastern termination of the dome (Bogdanoff *et al.*, 1967; Bogdanoff, 1969; Rambelosen, 1972; Bard & Rambelosen, 1973; Demange & Gattoni, 1978; Thompson & Bard, 1982; Ourzik *et al.*, 1991; Demange, 1999; Soula *et al.*, 2001; Alabouvette *et al.*, 2003) (Fig. 1c). In the eastern part of the Montagne Noire, the estimated temperatures of peak metamorphism recorded by the metapelitic 'Schistes X' increase towards the anatectic MNAZ (Thompson & Bard, 1982). Index minerals characterize a succession of five metamorphic zones; from east to west, these are: the chlorite zone (Zchl), the biotite–cordierite zone (Zbi-cd), the staurolite–cordierite zone (Zst-cd), the andalusite–biotite zone (Zand-bi) and the sillimanite zone (Zsill). The sillimanite–K-feldspar zone (Zsill-kfs) is only visible in paragneisses of the axial zone (Fig. 1c). All index minerals used to identify these zones are syn-tectonic in relation to development of the main foliation (Rambelosen, 1972; Bouchardon *et al.*, 1979; Beaud, 1985; Van den Driessche & Brun, 1992; Brun & van den Driessche, 1994; Soula *et al.*, 2001).

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Mineral compositions were determined with a Cameca SX100 electron microprobe at the University of Montpellier 2, operating at 20 kV accelerating voltage and 15 nA beam current. Representative mineral compositions are presented in Table 1. Thermodynamic calculations were made in the simplified model system Na_2O – CaO – K_2O – FeO – MgO – Al_2O_3 – SiO_2 – H_2O , and the amount of water used in the P – T pseudosection calculations was estimated from a T – $M(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ pseudosection so that the assemblage is just water-saturated below the solidus at mid-crustal pressure and that free water disappears within 10–20 °C once the solidus is reached (White *et al.*, 2002). The database of Holland & Powell (1998; thermodynamic database of THERMOCALC, version 3.21) was used, including recent updates (Holland & Powell, 1998; Baldwin *et al.*, 2005; Kelsey *et al.*, 2005; White *et al.*, 2007). Rock-specific equilibrium assemblage diagrams were calculated with the free energy minimization programs THERIAK and DOMINO (de Capitani & Petrakakis, 2010). Solution models used for computation are indicated in Table 2. Bulk rock compositions were obtained by ICP-AES on rock powders at the University of Clermont-Ferrand (Table 3). Mineral abbreviations are from Whitney & Evans (2010).

Raman Spectroscopy on Carbonaceous Matter was used following the method proposed by Beyssac *et al.* (2002), which uses inelastic light diffusion in organic matter. This method consists of studying Raman spectra to determine the degree of polymerization (graphitization) of carbonaceous matter (Williams,

Table 1. Representative microprobe analysis of garnet, biotite, muscovite in samples used for the equilibrium assemblage diagrams approach.

Sample	Garnet						Biotite						Muscovite								
	MNC17	MNC17	MNC17	MNI1-47	MNI1-47	MNI1-47	MNC17	MNC17	MNC17	MNI1-47	MNI1-47	MNI1-47	MNC04	MNC04	MNC04	MNI1-47	MNI1-47	MNI1-47	MNC04	MNC04	MNC04
SiO ₂	36.92	36.80	36.55	37.11	37.07	36.77	34.53	34.87	34.27	36.02	35.58	35.76	35.01	35.26	35.17	46.07	46.03	45.62	46.38	46.04	45.34
Al ₂ O ₃	21.16	21.36	21.10	21.56	21.47	21.60	19.72	20.09	19.86	21.49	21.94	20.31	20.30	20.80	20.20	34.89	37.62	37.91	38.13	38.59	37.62
TiO ₂	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.43	2.76	2.76	1.95	1.96	2.20	3.65	2.98	3.19	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.11	0.10
FeO	32.44	33.17	33.31	29.12	29.09	29.22	23.27	22.76	22.93	17.94	18.28	17.92	18.23	18.14	18.65	3.59	0.94	1.23	0.96	1.14	1.07
MgO	1.29	1.60	1.70	2.85	2.94	2.90	5.88	5.92	5.79	9.15	10.86	9.35	8.34	8.86	8.78	2.73	0.60	0.55	0.59	0.61	0.71
MnO	8.13	7.17	7.09	8.52	8.49	8.70	0.37	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
CaO	0.66	0.57	0.59	0.92	0.92	0.92	-0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Na ₂ O	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.13	0.09	0.21	0.14	0.22	0.16	0.36	0.30	0.39	0.25	0.42
K ₂ O	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.21	10.38	10.24	10.71	6.30	10.66	10.23	9.95	9.97	8.75	9.50	9.70	8.22	5.17	9.16
Total	100.64	100.69	100.35	100.08	99.98	100.11	96.51	97.21	96.35	97.78	95.43	96.56	96.14	96.29	96.32	96.41	95.10	95.37	94.85	91.94	94.45
<i>Cations (normalized to 12 oxygen)</i>																					
Si	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.99	2.99	2.96	2.66	2.66	2.64	2.66	2.63	2.68	2.64	2.64	2.65	3.04	3.04	3.01	3.04	3.05	3.01
Al	2.02	2.04	2.02	2.05	2.04	2.05	1.79	1.81	1.81	1.87	1.91	1.79	1.80	1.84	1.79	2.71	2.93	2.95	2.95	3.02	2.95
Ti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fe	2.20	2.25	2.27	1.96	1.96	1.97	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.11	1.13	1.12	1.15	1.14	1.17	0.20	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06
Mg	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.68	0.67	0.67	1.01	1.20	1.04	0.94	0.99	0.98	0.27	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07
Mn	0.56	0.49	0.49	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ca	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Na	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05
K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.59	1.02	0.98	0.95	0.96	0.74	0.80	0.82	0.69	0.44	0.78
X _{Mg}							0.31	0.32	0.31	0.48	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.47	0.46						
							X _{Mg} = Mg/(Mg + Fe) for biotite														
X _{Prp}	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.12	For garnet, X _{Prp} is Mg/(Mg + Fe + Ca + Mn), X _{Alim} is Fe/(Mg + Fe + Ca + Mn), X _{Grs} is Ca/(Mg + Fe + Ca + Mn), X _{Sps} is Mn/(Mg + Fe + Ca + Mn)														
X _{Alim}	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.66	0.66	0.66															
X _{Grs}	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03															
X _{Sps}	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.20															
X _{Alim}	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.82	0.82	0.82	For garnet without Sps, X _{Prp} is Mg/(Mg + Fe + Ca), X _{Alim} is Fe/(Mg + Fe + Ca), X _{Grs} is Ca/(Mg + Fe + Ca)														
X _{Prp}	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.15	0.15															
X _{Grs}	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03															

Table 2. List of solution models used for thermodynamic modelling with Domino–Theriak.

Mineral	Abbreviation (Whitney & Evans, 2010)	Reference	End-members
Biotite	Bt	White <i>et al.</i> (2007)	Phlogopite, annite, obiotite, eastonite, tbiotite
Phengitic White Mica	Ms	Coggon & Holland (2002)	Muscovite, celadonite, Fe-celadonite, paragonite
Garnet	Grt	White <i>et al.</i> (2007)	Almandine, pyrope, grossular
Cordierite	Crđ	Holland & Powell (1998)	Cordierite, Fe-cordierite, Mn-cordierite, hydr-cordierite
Feldspar	Fsp	Baldwin <i>et al.</i> (2005)	Sanidine, high-albite, anorthite
Orthopyroxene	Opx	White <i>et al.</i> (2002)	Enstatite, ferrosilite, Mg-Tscher.pyx, FM.px, mots
Melt	Liq	White <i>et al.</i> (2007)	Silica8.liq, albite.liq, K-feldspar.liq, anorthite.liq, sillimanite8.liq, forsterite8.liq, fayalite8.liq, H ₂ O.liq

Table 3. Bulk analysis of sample used for the equilibrium assemblage diagrams approach.

Oxides (wt%)	Samples		
	MNC-04	MNC-17	MN 11-47
SiO ₂	65.19	75.10	67.93
Al ₂ O ₃	15.63	13.46	14.42
Fe ₂ O ₃ tot	6.01	2.25	6.22
MgO	2.23	0.33	1.94
CaO	0.59	0.50	1.02
Na ₂ O	1.86	2.60	3.29
K ₂ O	5.13	4.93	3.82
TiO ₂	0.72	0.15	0.38
MnO	0.06	0.04	0.13
P ₂ O ₅	0.21	0.21	0.20
Ba	0.16	0.02	0.04
Sr	0.02	0.00	0.01
LOI@110 °C	0.27	0.16	0.04
LOI@1000 °C	1.70	0.56	0.53
Total	99.77	100.32	99.97

1995). The carbonaceous matter is polymerized when temperature increases and the Raman spectra are accordingly modified. Beyssac *et al.* (2002) presented an empirical formulation between the shape of Raman spectra and temperature. Temperatures were obtained on a Raman RENISHAW micro-spectrometer at the Université Pierre et Marie Curie (UMPMC). All data assume ± 40 °C of measurement uncertainty. The carbonaceous matter analysed is located within the main planar fabric and may be considered as synchronous with deformation and metamorphism. With the exception of one sample profile (the Northern Espinouse Profile, NEP), which does not contain garnet, garnet-biotite thermometry was also used to determine temperatures for meta-sedimentary rocks.

RESULTS

In its eastern termination, the MNAZ is characterized by three domains composed mostly of gneiss and anatectic granite: the Espinouse sub-dome in the northern part, the HSC formed by paragneiss and micaschists in the Rosis synform area and the Caroux sub-dome (Rabin *et al.*, 2015; Fig. 1b). The eastern termination of the MNAZ is overlain by a metapelitic sequence. In the following sections we describe the key petrological features of the gneissic domain and cover sequences and provide thermobarometric data for each.

Metamorphic evolution of the gneissic core

Petrographic description and mineralogy

In order to estimate P – T conditions that prevailed in the deepest exposed parts of the MNAZ during dome formation, three migmatitic gneiss samples were collected: two in the Espinouse sub-dome (MNC04, MNC17) and one in the Caroux (MN11-47) (Fig. 1c). Espinouse sample MNC04 is a migmatitic gneiss composed of biotite, sillimanite, cordierite, quartz, plagioclase, K-feldspar and rare muscovite. Biotite grains form the main foliation and are considered to belong to the peak equilibrium assemblage. Biotite Mg# is 0.44–0.46. Muscovite shows a Si (pfu) between 3.01 and 3.05 (Table 1). Locally, millimetric nodules of sillimanite are rimmed by cordierite (Fig. 2a). Espinouse sample MNC17 is a migmatitic gneiss that consists of garnet, biotite, sillimanite, cordierite, quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase and rare muscovite. Garnet appears as centimetre-sized poikilitic porphyroblasts disseminated within a weakly oriented matrix underlined by biotite (Fig. 2b). Most of the garnet crystals are highly corroded. Garnet composition (Table 1) is homogeneous and dominated by the almandine end-member (74–75%). Other components are spessartine (16–19%), pyrope (5–7%) and grossular (1–2%). Biotite Mg# is ~ 0.31 .

Caroux sample MN11-47 is a migmatitic gneiss that consists of garnet, biotite, sillimanite, quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase and rare muscovite. The main planar fabric is marked by elongated biotite crystals. Millimetre-size poikiloblastic garnet porphyroblasts (~ 1 mm in diameter) are scattered within the matrix. Garnet composition is homogeneous and dominated by the almandine end-member (65–66%). Other components are $\sim 3\%$ of grossular, $\sim 12\%$ of pyrope and $\sim 20\%$ of spessartine. Biotite Mg# is in the range 0.47–0.51, whereas muscovite's Si (pfu) is between 3.01 and 3.03 (Table 1).

Thermodynamic modelling

An equilibrium assemblage diagram for Espinouse sample MNC04 (Fig. 3a) shows a stability field for the

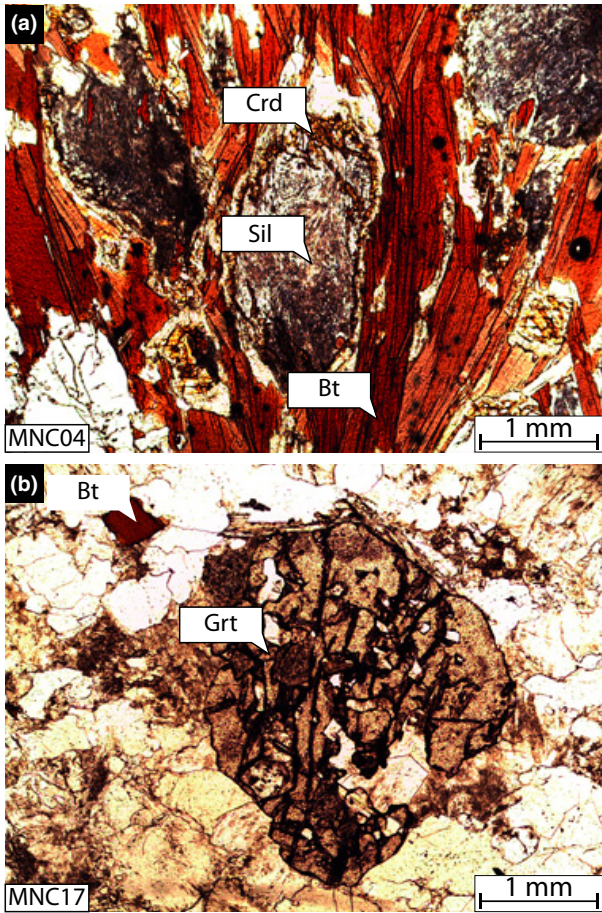


Fig. 2. Microphotographs, plane polarized light. (a) Cordierite-sillimanite nodules in MNC04. (b) Corroded garnet in MNC17.

observed mineral assemblage of Pl-Kfs-Crd-Sil-Bt-Qz-Liq located at 705 ± 45 °C and 0.43 ± 0.1 GPa. Mineral textures within Espinouse sample MNC17 (Fig. 3b) may be interpreted in terms of peak (Grt-Pl-Kfs-Bt-Ms-Qz-Liq) and retrograde assemblages (Pl-Kfs-Sil-Crd-Bt-Qz-Liq), with the appearance of sillimanite and cordierite replacing garnet (pseudomorphs). Using garnet composition isopleths, the equilibrium assemblage indicates a decompressional path from peak conditions (723 ± 5 °C and 0.78 ± 0.1 GPa) to retrograde conditions (695 ± 33 °C and 0.33 ± 0.07 GPa). Caroux sample MN11-47 (Fig. 3c) presents an assemblage containing Pl-Kfs-Grt-Bt-Sil-Qz and melt that corresponds to metamorphic conditions of 738 ± 12 °C and 0.8 ± 0.07 GPa according to the equilibrium diagram and grossular isopleths.

To sum up, the thermal evolution of the gneissic core as recorded by the three gneiss samples is characterized by peak conditions culminating at ~ 725 °C and 0.8 GPa followed by near-isothermal decompression to ~ 0.3 GPa.

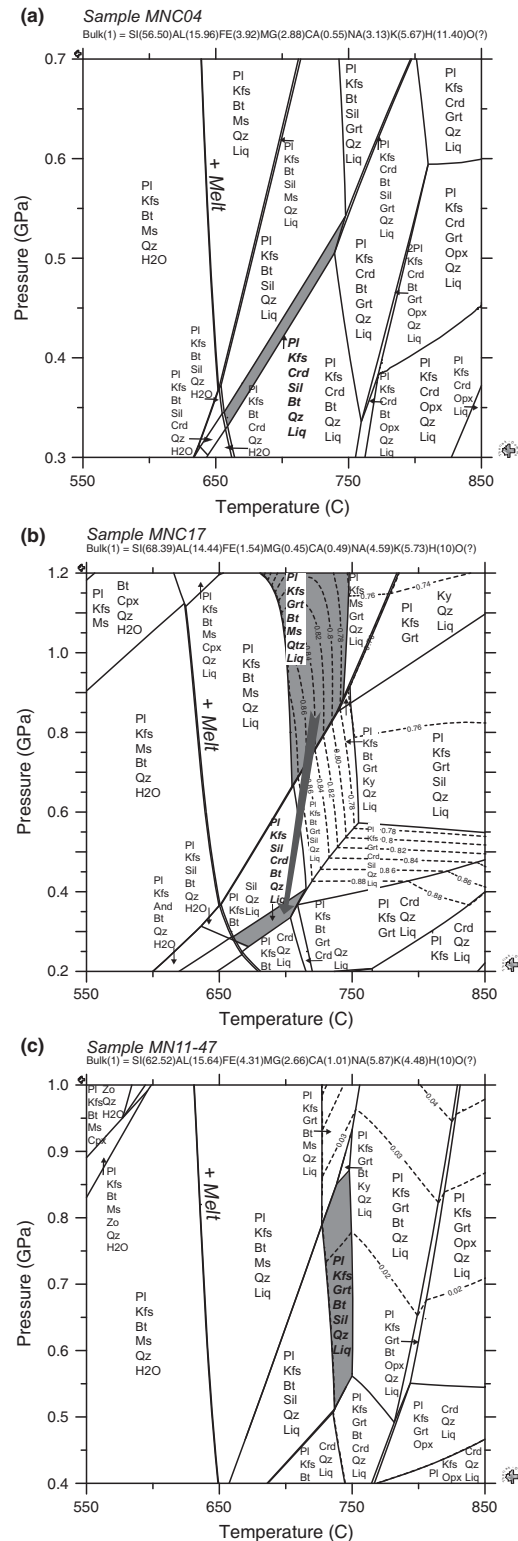


Fig. 3. Equilibrium assemblage diagrams for three migmatitic orthogneiss within the core of the Montagne Noire dome. (a) MNC04; (b) MNC17; (c) MN11-47. See location in Fig. 1. Dashed lines correspond to isopleths of the almandine or grossular component in garnet.

Metamorphic evolution of the metasedimentary cover

Petro-structural map and corresponding petrogenetic semi-quantitative P–T path

The dome cover is characterized by a metapelitic sequence (Fig. 1c). In the eastern termination of the dome, this sequence records a LP-HT metamorphism that was described in detail along one cross-section by Thompson & Bard (1982) and on the 1/50 000 scale geological map of Bédarieux (Bodganoff *et al.*, 1984). In this study, we have mapped the entire eastern metapelitic envelope of the dome (Fig. 1c). This work is based on petrographic observations made on 260 thin sections. The petro-structural study of this area allows the definition of six metamorphic zones showing a LP-HT sequence from the chlorite zone to sillimanite zone from E to W (Fig. 1c). Based on this new metamorphic map we define three profiles for quantitative thermal gradients calculation (see below).

In the northeastern part of the Rosis synform and near the Mons fault (Fig. 1c), primary chlorite crystallized at low grade (Zchl), forming small stacks of porphyroblasts in microlithons bounded by oxide-rich cleavage domains (sample bi5; Fig. 4a). Small primary acicular chlorite also occurs in the biotite–cordierite zone. At higher grade, biotite is in textural equilibrium with cordierite (sample Bi1; Fig. 4b), emphasizing a notable jump of temperature relative to nearby phyllonites (Thompson & Bard, 1982; Van den Driessche & Brun, 1992) (Fig. 1c). Primary chlorite and biotite are also present as inclusions in garnet, and texturally late chlorite is common in the matrix.

In the biotite–cordierite zone, syntectonic cordierite porphyroblasts have curved inclusion trails that indicate top to-the-NE sense of shear (sample bi1; Fig. 4b). The cordierite is, however, commonly pinitized, especially in the staurolite–cordierite zone (Zst–crd), preventing determination of its composition. In some places, cordierite wraps xenoblastic staurolite (samples F1 and PP1; Fig. 4c,d). Cordierite persists into the sillimanite zone.

Staurolite first crystallized in the staurolite–cordierite zone but is also present in the andalusite–biotite and sillimanite zones. Subhedral rotated staurolite is locally present in the andalusite–biotite zone (Fig. 4c).

Euhedral prismatic andalusite in textural equilibrium with biotite occurs up-grade of the staurolite–cordierite zone (Zand–bi; samples bi2 & bi5; Fig. 4e,f). In addition, andalusite–biotite–staurolite and andalusite–biotite–cordierite have been observed in the andalusite–biotite zone (Fig. 4e,f). Andalusite persists into the sillimanite zone.

Fibrolitic sillimanite occurs as epitaxial inclusions in biotite, as rims around garnet (sample CMS3; Fig. 4g) and as lensoid aggregates within the matrix near the margin with the Axial Zone gneiss.

Rare relict kyanite occurs in staurolite–biotite schist (Fig. 4h) near the eastern termination of the Caroux subdome (Fig. 1c). In this schist, kyanite and staurolite are both corroded, and rutile occurs as an accessory phase.

Garnet–biotite and RSCM thermometry

In order to get a quantitative estimation of thermal gradients in the metapelitic envelope around the gneissic core, we have studied three cross-sections located in the eastern part of the axial zone and orthogonal to the main structures (Fig. 1c). Classical thermometry based on Fe–Mg exchange between garnet and biotite (Fig. 4i, Table 4; Ferry & Spear, 1978 using the data set from Holland & Powell, 1998) has been combined with Raman thermometry on organic matter (Fig. 4j; RSCM; Beyssac *et al.*, 2002). Thermal gradients along the three cross-sections (Fig. 5) were calculated using orthogonal projections of the sample location onto the profile and parallel to the main structures (Fig. 6).

Cross-section 1 is located near Castanet le Haut and is defined as the Northern Espinouse Profile (NEP; Fig. 5a). It is a 2-km-long N–S cross-section that cuts across the pinched metapelitic unit from the Espinouse sub-dome towards the Graissessac basin. In this area, the metapelitic unit is affected by the MLF, which corresponds to a series of low angle normal faults (Rabin *et al.*, 2015; Roger *et al.*, 2015). This section crosses two metamorphic zones: the chlorite and sillimanite zones (Fig. 1c). The NEP profile (Fig. 5a) is composed of six samples (distributed over a short distance of 250 m) studied with RSCM. It is bounded by samples STGR25 (449 ± 35 °C) and STGR16 (566 ± 38 °C). These data yield an apparent thermal gradient of 537 °C km^{−1} (~ 1790 °C GPa^{−1}; Fig. 6a).

Cross-section 2 is a W–E trending, 4-km-long profile located near Rosis (RP; Fig. 5b). This profile is characterized by a late low angle normal fault that divides the andalusite–biotite metamorphic zone and juxtaposed high-grade metamorphic rocks under lower grade metamorphic rocks. Due to the structural position of the samples (S₁–S₃), the RP (Fig. 5b) cannot be interpreted as a single gradient but yields two distinct thermal gradients (Fig. 6b). The RSCM profile is composed of four samples bounded by SPP4A (575 ± 25 °C) and P5 (593 ± 20 °C). It corresponds to an apparent thermal gradient of 52 °C km^{−1}. This gradient can be related to the garnet–biotite gradient calculated from four samples (from PP1C; 522 ± 26 °C to CMS1; 555 ± 27 °C) yielding 57 °C km^{−1}. Another garnet–biotite gradient may be calculated from two samples located in the NW–SE part of the RP (from D5; 613 ± 32 °C D8; 644 ± 35 °C), yielding an apparent gradient of 277 °C km^{−1} (~ 923 °C GPa^{−1}).

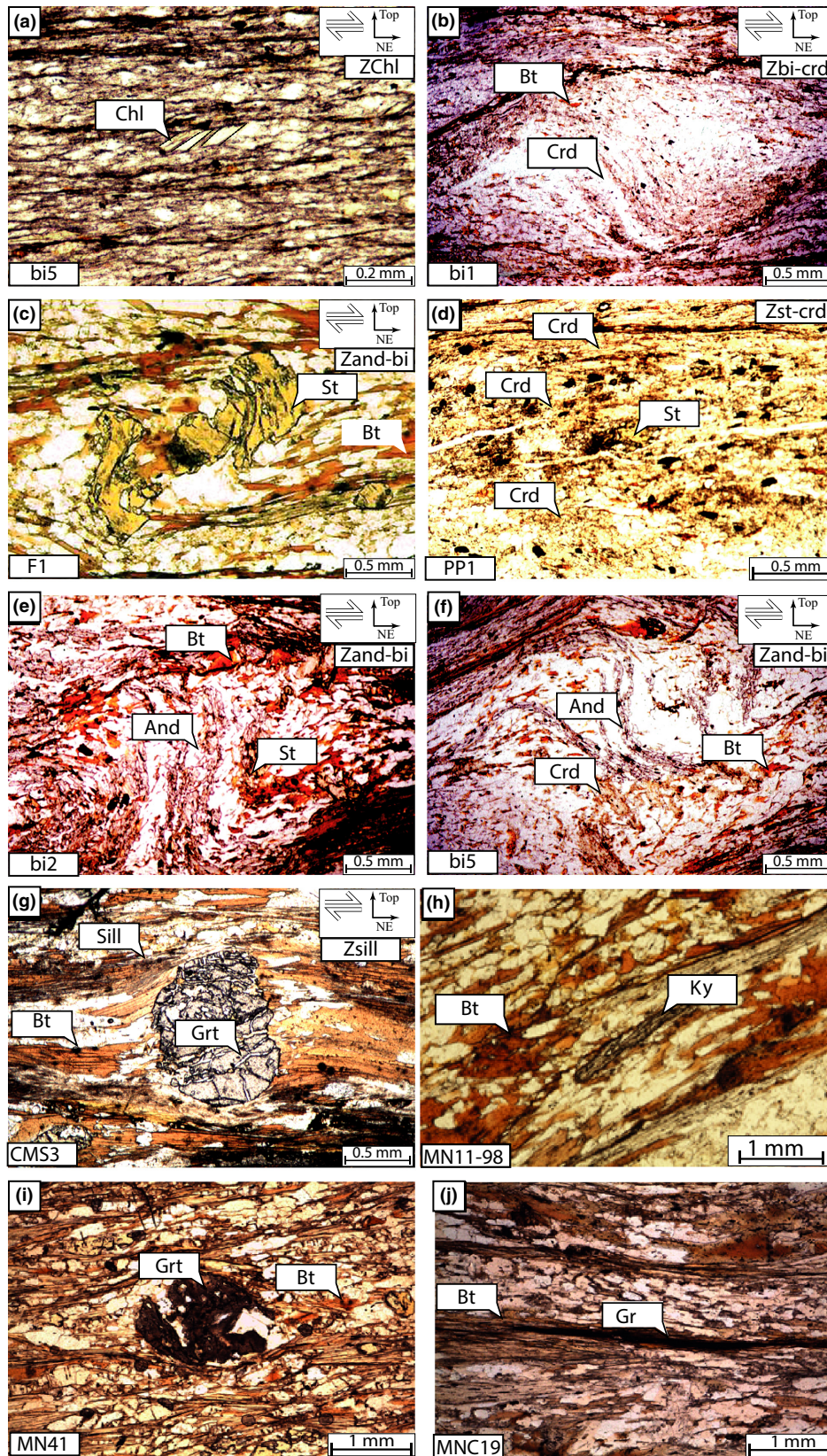


Fig. 4. Microphotographs, plane polarized light. (a–g) Mineral assemblage observed in defined metamorphic zone. See text for explanation. (h) Kyanite in schist X sample MN11-98. (i) Example of garnet-biotite couple used for Grt–Bt thermometry. (j) Syn-kinematic graphite in MNC19.

NEP		RP			ECP		
Samples	RSCM (°C)	Samples	RSCM (°C)	Grt–Bt (°C)	Samples	RSCM (°C)	Grt–Bt (°C)
STGR15	549 ± 35	D8	–	644 ± 35	MN19	586 ± 31	543 ± 27
STGR16	566 ± 38	D5	–	613 ± 32	MN13	586 ± 20	509 ± 24
STGR19	568 ± 32	D13	582 ± 20	–	MN17	578 ± 21	542 ± 26
STGR21	482 ± 25	CMS5	–	555 ± 27	SR1	583 ± 14	–
STGR25	448 ± 31	P5	593 ± 20	–	F1	573 ± 31	–
STGR13	462 ± 21	P2	587 ± 20	–	MN49	576 ± 24	522 ± 26
STGR22	545 ± 43	PP1C	566 ± 30	522 ± 26	SR12	563 ± 21	–
STGR8	465 ± 8	SPP4A	575 ± 25	–	SE1	583 ± 30	–
		P23	575 ± 31	–	MN33	603 ± 18	–
		D15	–	606 ± 30	SR7	569 ± 22	–
		MN9'	–	565 ± 27	LV8Bb	–	427 ± 22
		CMS1	–	555 ± 27	MN32	–	–

Table 4. Temperature obtained by RSCM and garnet–biotite thermometry.

Cross-section 3 is a 2-km long profile oriented SW–NE between Combe and the late eastern normal fault, north of Lamalou les Bains (Fig. 1c). This Eastern Caroux Profile (ECP; Fig. 5c) crosses all six metamorphic zones from the sillimanite zone in Combe to the chlorite zone, north of Lamalou-les-Bains. Unlike the other cross-sections, the extent of each metamorphic zone in this profile was not reworked by late low angle normal faults (Fig. 1c). In the ECP (Fig. 5c), garnet–biotite thermometry yields a gradient of 47 °C km^{-1} (from MN49; $522 \pm 26\text{ °C}$ to MN19; $543 \pm 27\text{ °C}$; Fig. 7c), in accordance with the gradient based on RSCM

(28 °C km^{-1} ; from SR12; $522 \pm 26\text{ °C}$ to MN19; $586 \pm 31\text{ °C}$). Owing to the abnormally low value, probably due to this structural position (D_3 phylonite), sample MN13 is excluded from the garnet–biotite calculation.

DISCUSSION

P–T path of the migmatitic core

The tectono-thermal evolution of the MNAZ core is recorded by the three samples from the Espinouse and Caroux sub-domes.

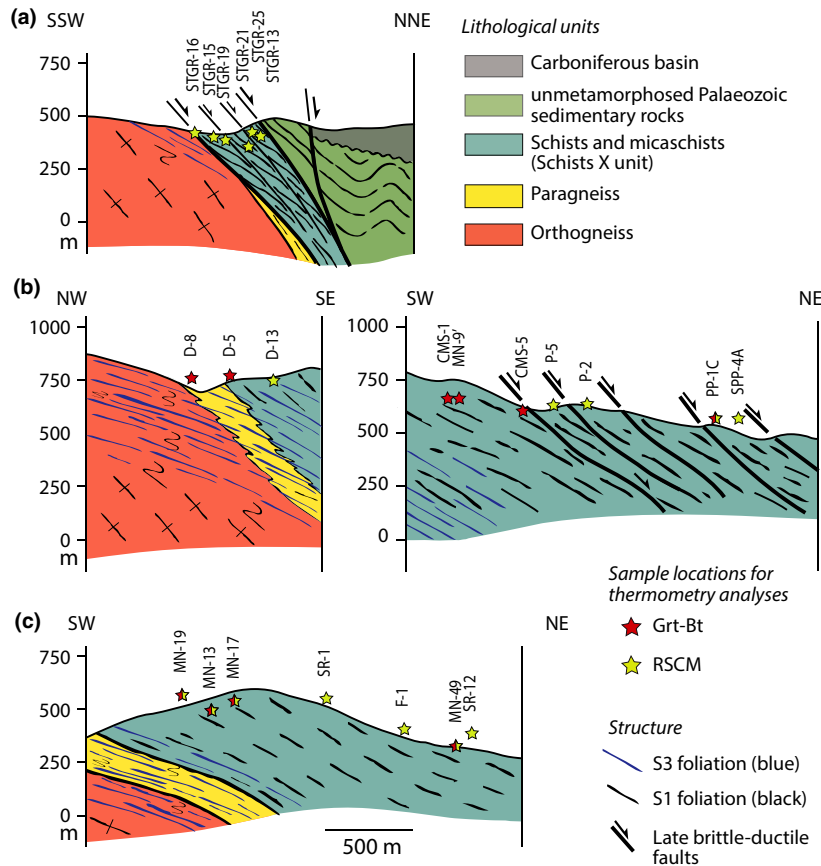


Fig. 5. Profiles selected for thermobarometry in the metapelitic cover of the dome.

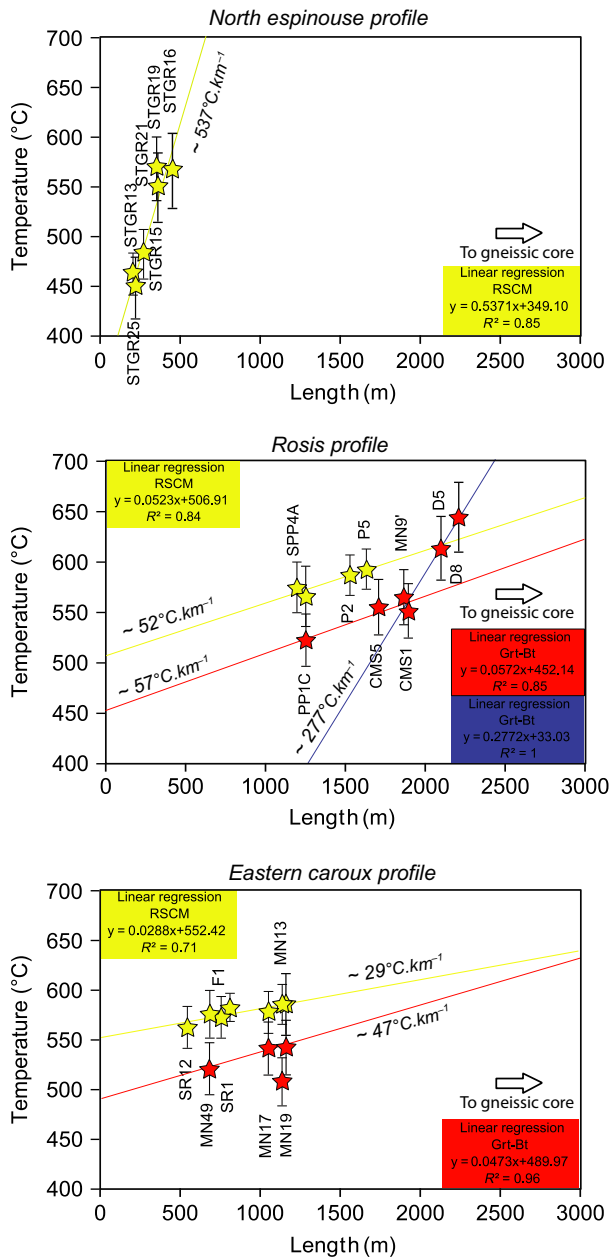


Fig. 6. Garnet–biotite and RSCM thermobarometry gradients. Length represents the distance of sample from an arbitrary origin.

The Espinouse sample MNC17 recorded a portion of a clockwise P – T path with high- P conditions at $\sim 0.8 \pm 0.15$ GPa and 725 ± 25 °C followed by low- P conditions at 0.35 ± 0.1 GPa and 690 ± 25 °C (Fig. 7). Caroux sample MN11-47 records P – T conditions of 0.8 ± 0.1 GPa and 730 °C with no evidence for re-equilibration at lower pressure. On the contrary, the Espinouse sample MNC04 records peak temperature conditions of 700 ± 50 °C for low- P condition of ~ 0.4 GPa. This sample is located along the D3 transition zone, where the reworking of S1 into S3 was strong

(Rabin *et al.*, 2015). A similar clockwise metamorphic evolution followed by the migmatitic rocks from the MNAZ core was qualitatively documented by Demange (1985) and Soula *et al.* (2001) and quantitatively by Rabin *et al.* (2015) (Fig. 7).

High- T gradients within the metasedimentary envelope

The cover of the MNAZ is a metapelitic sequence with mineral assemblages defining a LP-HT metamorphic gradient. The geometry of metamorphic isograds varies from south to north and is gently pinched near the Rosis synform in response to late contractional deformation (Rabin *et al.*, 2015; Roger *et al.*, 2015). In the eastern prolongation of the Caroux sub-dome, metamorphic zones are wide (~ 5 – 6 km), whereas they tighten in the northeast prolongation of the Espinouse sub-dome. According to Thompson & Bard (1982), the tightening observed from south to north may be linked to late brittle–ductile top to the east extensional shearing evidenced by phyllonites that post-date peak metamorphism (e.g. in the NEP and RP profiles). In these areas, where normal faults exemplified by phyllonites are numerous and tighten, an apparent high- T gradient of ~ 530 °C km^{-1} has been calculated (NEP profile).

In areas where normal faults are less abundant (Rosis profile), gradients of ~ 52 °C km^{-1} (~ 173 °C GPa^{-1}) and 57 °C km^{-1} (~ 190 °C GPa^{-1}) are calculated from RSCM and Grt–Bt thermometry, respectively. Along the Rosis profile and at the base of the micaschists, the calculated gradient reaches 277 °C km^{-1} (~ 923 °C GPa^{-1}). Even if its area is close to the Espinouse migmatitic gneiss, this temperature gradient is too high to invoke heat conduction from the migmatitic core dome through the metasedimentary cover as the possible cause. Field structural analyses reveals that a top-to-the E-NE normal ductile high-strain zone is localized along the gneiss core-mantling schist boundary (Aerden, 1998; Aerden & Malavieille, 1999) that we attribute to the D3 transition zone in agreement with Rabin *et al.* (2015, Fig. 5). This ductile deformation was responsible for localized thinning in the middle crust during the retrogression history and may be responsible for very high- T gradient at the base of the metasedimentary envelope.

Low- T gradients within the metasedimentary envelope

The southeastern part of the metasedimentary envelope is not affected by late brittle or ductile extensional shearing. There, temperature gradients of 29 and 47 °C km^{-1} (~ 97 and 156 °C GPa^{-1}) have been calculated, from RSCM and Grt–Bt thermometry, respectively. Both methods give temperature uncertainty about $\sim \pm 40$ °C, but this does not significantly affect the results, since we focus on relative temperatures and gradients. Grt–Bt thermometry gives temperatures of ~ 50 °C lower than those

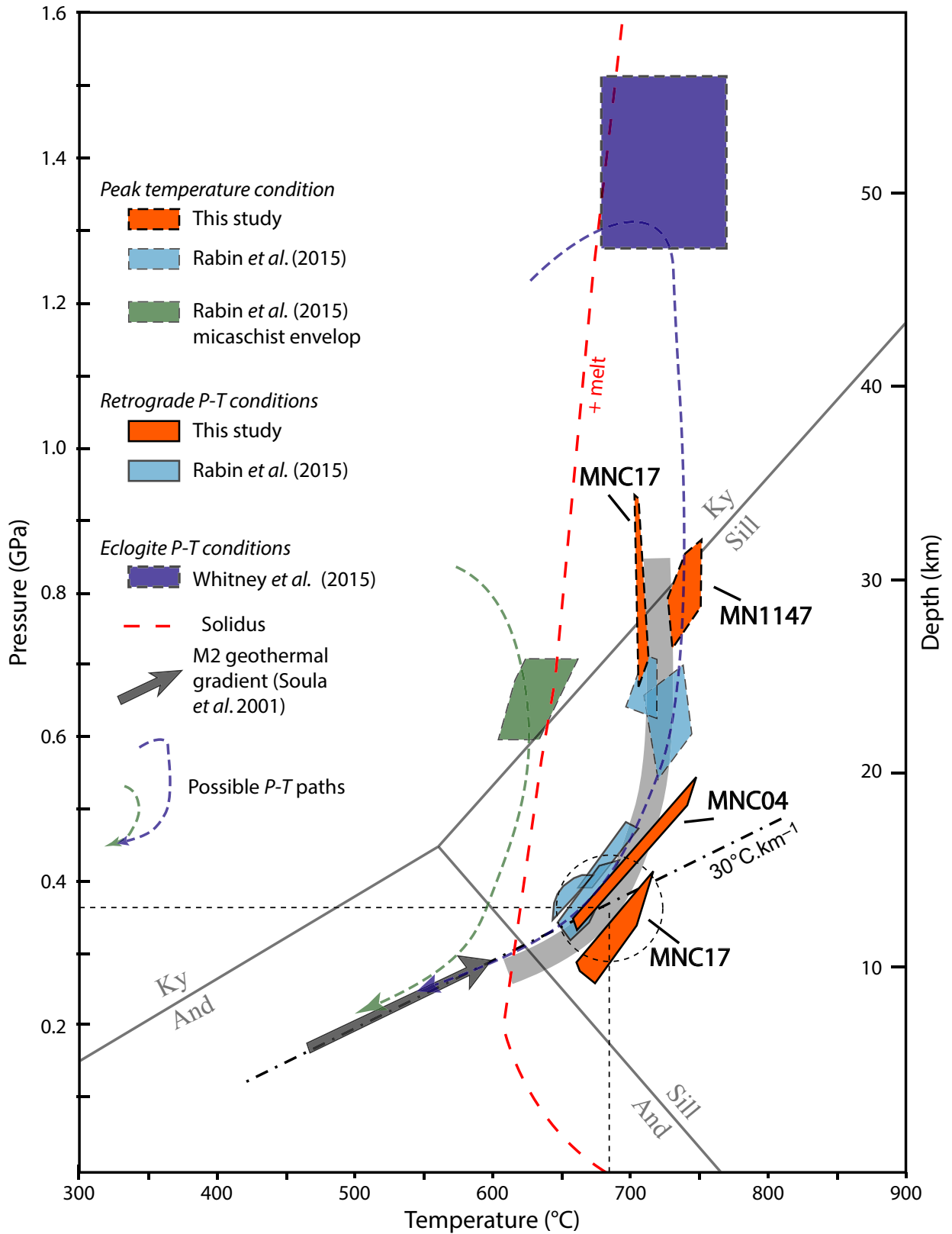


Fig. 7. Schematic P-T diagram summarizing the thermal evolution of core and cover in the Montagne Noire.

obtained from RSCM. The degree of graphitization corresponds to the degree of prograde metamorphism (Wada *et al.*, 1994) and, owing to the irreversibility of graphitization, the analyses graphitic carbon record peak metamorphic temperatures (Beyssac *et al.*, 2002). The significance of temperature obtained from Grt–Bt thermometry is more uncertain and may correspond to peak metamorphism or retrograde mineral re-equilibration. In addition, the Grt–Bt gradient is obtained with less than twice the data for the RSCM gradient (Fig. 6c). We suggest that the temperature gradient of 29 °C km^{-1} ($\sim 96\text{ °C GPa}^{-1}$) obtained along the southernmost cross-section from Raman spectroscopy may represent the lowest temperature gradient that prevailed before late ENE extensional shearing.

The question of the cause for this low-*T* gradient then arises. It could be also envisaged that the micaschist envelope did not have sufficient time to thermally re-equilibrate owing to rapid exhumation. One possible explanation for inefficient thermal conduction could be the numerous graphite-rich layers within the micaschist envelope. Indeed, graphite presents an important thermal conductivity anisotropy that can be significantly efficient perpendicular to the basal plane of graphite grains (Enweani *et al.*, 1995). Therefore, the structural position of the graphite-rich metasedimentary cover can play the role of a thermal buffer and minimize the thermal impact of dome emplacement on its cover (assuming no significant relative structural displacement between micaschist and deeper migmatites). On the other hand, the ductile high-strain zone along the dome-micaschist envelope boundary may have juxtaposed partially molten crust with cold micaschist that were previously far from the anatectic front (Rey *et al.*, 2011). If this system cooled before it had time to equilibrate, such as may have occurred during late orogenic evolution, thermal balancing would be prevented.

Comparison with other LP-HT terranes

The variation of thermal regimes through times reflects changes in orogenic processes (Brown, 2007, 2014). The quantification of thermal gradients, whether synchronous to thickening or thinning, is key information for the understanding of the evolution of the rheology of mature orogenic crust. In this study, gradients that are not perturbed by late deformation are ~ 20 to 50 °C km^{-1} (~ 66 to 166 °C GPa^{-1}), slightly hotter than expected. According to the classification of Brown (2007), the European Variscides is dominated by E-HPG metamorphism (Eclogite-high-*P* granulite). Gradients predicted are between 10 and 20 °C km^{-1} (see fig. 7 in Brown, 2007). However, a similar *P–T* path and thermal evolution are recorded by late orogenic gneiss domes at the same regional scale. Recent works on the Shuswap complex in the Canadian Cordilleras

(Norlander *et al.*, 2002; Zanoni *et al.*, 2014) indicates that exhumation of the gneiss core occurred under conditions of near-isothermal decompression and geothermal gradients of ~ 40 – 50 °C km^{-1} (~ 133 – 166 °C GPa^{-1}) that are similar to those calculated in this study. Similarly, gradients between 20 and 30 °C km^{-1} (~ 66 – 100 °C GPa^{-1}) in the Naxos dome in Greece (Duchêne *et al.*, 2006) were interpreted as heating of the deeper parts of the dome, probably associated with localized thinning during dome formation. In the Variscides, Rey *et al.* (1997) explained the pervasive high thermal gradients associated with large amount of granites as a consequence of gravitational collapse due to thermal softening of the mature orogenic crust. Similarly, in the Orlica–Śnieżnik dome of the central Sudetes, Skrzypek *et al.* (2014) proposed thermal gradients synchronous to crustal thickening of $\sim 30\text{ °C km}^{-1}$ ($\sim 100\text{ °C GPa}^{-1}$) deduced from prograde garnet growth modelling. The authors interpreted these gradients by protracted intrusion of granites over 10 Ma. The late-Variscan LP/HT metamorphic event in Iberia is attributed to crustal thickening followed by prolonged thermal relaxation with no additional heat from the mantle is required (Martinez Catalàn *et al.*, 2014). To sum up, elevated geothermal gradients at regional scale gneiss domes can be attributed to a combination of dome core emplacement, with or without additional heat input, and ductile shearing resulting in the collapse of isotherms.

The late-Variscan Agly gneiss dome located in the Pyrenees records a mean thermal gradient at ~ 40 – 50 °C km^{-1} (~ 133 – 166 °C GPa^{-1}) was proposed, with some heat partly provided by injections of mafic magmas in the middle crust (Vielzeuf, 1996; Olivier *et al.*, 2004). This thermal gradient is interpreted as due to thinning in the middle crust, with syn-metamorphic shear zones (Bouhallier *et al.*, 1991). At the base of the Agly micaschist envelope, a higher gradient of 60 – 75 °C km^{-1} (~ 200 – 250 °C GPa^{-1}) was estimated, whereas this value increases to $\sim 125\text{ °C km}^{-1}$ ($\sim 417\text{ °C GPa}^{-1}$) close to the migmatitic rocks (Barnolas & Chiron, 1996). This was interpreted as contact metamorphism between the migmatitic dome and the micaschist envelope (Olivier *et al.*, 2004).

At least during the late stages of their evolution, the MNAZ shares a similar tectono-metamorphic evolution as the Velay dome which is the largest late orogenic migmatitic dome in the European Variscan belt located further northeast within the French Massif Central. The history of the Velay dome is reviewed in a recent article by Barbey *et al.* (2015). The first melting events (named M1 and M2) are linked to crustal thickening. The last Late Carboniferous melting events M3 and M4 (from Barbey *et al.*, 2015) operated under the same *P–T* conditions as reported in this study that is, peak conditions at $\sim 700\text{ °C}$ and 0.6 – 0.7 GPa followed by decompression and melting up to 0.4 GPa . This M4 event is slightly

hotter in the Velay dome (~800 °C), whereas re-heating has not been observed at this stage in the MNAZ. Recently published geochronological data (Roger *et al.*, 2015) indicated a similar range of ages for the main melting event in the MNAZ (310–300 Ma).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on field studies, classical petrology, thermometry and thermodynamic modelling, we propose a tectono-thermal evolution for the MNAZ gneiss core as well as its metasedimentary cover. The migmatitic gneisses record a clockwise evolution culminating at ~725 °C and 0.8 GPa, leading to partial melting. Within the metasedimentary cover, we have recognized both high-*T* and low-*T* gradients. These features are common to other gneiss domes and can be explained by a synchronous effect of dome core emplacement and ductile shearing. Finally, further work with *in situ* geochronology is needed in order to unravel rates and scales of anatexis processes in the middle crust as well as the associated thermal evolution of the upper crust during gneiss dome formation.

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