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1 **Zircon U-Pb and Lu-Hf isotopic systems in Ediacaran to Fortunian "Taourirt"**
2 **granitic ring complexes (Silet and In Tedeini terranes, Tuareg shield, Algeria)**

3

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18 **Abstract:** The Tuareg shield in North-West Africa is composed of an assembly of Neoproterozoic
19 continental and oceanic terranes, as well as Archean and Paleoproterozoic terranes separated by
20 major continental shear zones. In the Silet terrane, the igneous suite of Silet-Taourirts is composed
21 of post-collisional ring-complexes of ferroan alkaline and alkali-calcic granites. Six ring-complexes
22 have been dated using the U-Pb SHRIMP technique on zircon. The alkaline Tin Erit (584.8 ± 2.0
23 Ma), Tihoiarene (569.8 ± 4.8 Ma) and Tioueine (561 ± 6 Ma) complexes are older than the alkali-
24 calcic Issedienne (538.7 ± 2.9 Ma), Tesnou (536.5 ± 6.7 Ma) and Ait Oklan (529.3 ± 3.1 Ma)
25 complexes. Sharing an enriched mantle source, the complexes display a secular variation of crustal
26 contamination marked by decreasing $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$. The oldest alkaline complexes are related to the
27 tectonic escape of the Tuareg terranes to the north after the climax of Pan-African orogeny, while
28 the youngest alkali-calcic complexes were emplaced after the 575-555 Ma intra-continental
29 Murzukian event.

30

31 **Keywords:** U/Pb geochronology, Lu-Hf isotopes, zircon, "Taourirt" granite ring complexes,
32 Silet and In Tedeini terranes, Tuareg shield.

33 **Introduction.**

34

35 The post-collisional stage of an orogenic episode corresponds to the welding of micro-continents
36 forming new mega-continents. Granitoids emplaced during that stage form a large volume of the
37 upper crust. Coeval igneous events comprise (Bonin, 2004): (i) crustally derived strongly
38 peraluminous granitoids, (ii) magnesian high-K calc-alkaline and shoshonitic to ultrapotassic suites,
39 (iii) ferroan alkali-calcic to alkaline bimodal suites, with metaluminous, slightly peraluminous and
40 peralkaline felsic end-members, known as A-type granites (Bonin, 2007), or ferroan granitoids
41 (Frost and Frost, 2011). A-type ferroan granites constitute a significant proportion of post-collisional
42 massifs.

43 Zircon, the major carrier of Zr, contains also a number of radioactive and radiogenic trace
44 elements. The mineral zircon is a powerful tool because it may be dated accurately with the
45 uranium-to-lead (U–Pb) isotopic decay system and is variously resistant to subsequent alteration.
46 Moreover, given the high concentration of hafnium in zircon, the lutetium-to-hafnium (^{176}Lu – ^{176}Hf)
47 isotopic decay system may be used to determine the nature and formation timescale of its source
48 reservoir (e.g., Hawkesworth and Kemp, 2006).

49 The aim of this paper is to present and discuss new U-Pb and Lu-Hf isotopic data on zircon
50 crystals extracted from six A-type ferroan granitic ring complexes – Ait Oklan, Issedienne, Tesnou,
51 Tin Erit, Tihoiarene, Tioueine – of the Silet-Taourirt group emplaced within and around the Silet
52 terrane of the Tuareg Shield.

53

54 **Geodynamic settings**

55

56 In the West Saharan Desert, the Tuareg Shield, comprising Adrar des Iforas, Hoggar and Air, is
57 made up of an assemblage of numerous displaced terranes (Black et al., 1994; Liégeois, 2019). It
58 resulted from the welding of Neoproterozoic ophiolite-bearing juvenile terranes (e.g., Silet, In
59 Tedeini, Tin Zaouatene terranes) emplaced onto or along Archean – Paleoproterozoic metacratonic
60 basement (e.g., LATEA Metacraton, Liégeois et al., 2003), trapped in between two large Archean –
61 Paleoproterozoic continental areas, the West African Craton and the East Saharan Metacraton
62 (Abdelsalam et al., 2002; Liégeois et al., 2013) (Figure 1). Neoproterozoic orogenic episodes
63 shaped the shield. The long-lasting Pan-African orogeny resulted ~650-630 Ma ago into inter-
64 continental collision, whose impact affected the entire shield, while the short-lived (~575-555 Ma)
65 intra-continental Murzukian orogenic event was identified more recently (Fezaa et al., 2010) in the
66 Eastern Hoggar terranes.

67 The Silet, In Tedeini and Tin Zaouatene terranes constitute the Pharusian belt defined by Lelubre
68 (1952). They are characterised by volcano-sedimentary sequences corresponding to Pharusian I and
69 II formations (Bertrand et al., 1966), related to the Tonian and the Cryogenian periods, respectively
70 (Liégeois, 2019). The two series were crosscut by voluminous calcic to calc-alkaline batholiths
71 (Béchiri-Benmerzoug, 2009) and late bimodal complexes of mafic-ultramafic layered igneous rocks
72 and alkaline to alkali-calcic A-type granite complexes.

73 The Silet and In Tedeini terranes are connected by the extensive 4°10'E shear zone. They are
74 considered as juvenile island arcs (Black et al., 1994; Brahimi et al., 2018) accreted onto the
75 LATEA metacraton. Zircon U-Pb ages ranging from 870 Ma to 638 Ma of calcic to calc-alkaline
76 granitic batholiths in the Silet terrane substantiate Tonian and Cryogenian episodes of arc accretion
77 (Béchiri-Benmerzoug, 2009; Béchiri-Benmerzoug et al., 2011, 2017). All successive intrusive units
78 display juvenile signatures (positive ϵNd , low Sr_i), with the exception of the 638 Ma Eheli batholith
79 (negative ϵNd and high Sr_i).

80

81 **The Taourirt granite province**

82

83 Post-collisional plutonic complexes constitute the Taourirt province. "Taourirt" is a local Tuareg
84 word defining an isolated mountain clearly visible in the distance. In the original definition, all
85 roughly circular igneous complexes intruding the Tuareg Shield formations characterized by a
86 sugarloaf shaped topographic feature were named Taourirt by Lelubre (1952). Later on, the usage of
87 the term Taourirt was restricted to the younger complexes emplaced in Central Hoggar (Boissonnas,
88 1974). Indeed, they are the only plutons that cut the dyke swarms subsequent to the main Pan-
89 African igneous activity in Hoggar, indicating a distinctly late event. The high-level sub-circular,
90 often nested, Taourirt complexes are mostly aligned along mega-shear zones delimiting terranes.
91 They are composed of alkali-calcic and (per)alkaline granites. Post-collisional mafic-ultramafic
92 layered igneous complexes, whose type locality is Laouni (Cottin et al., 1998), occur in association
93 with Taourirt granite complexes, e.g., Allioum with Oukcem (Aïdrous-Belhocine, 2010; Ikhlef-
94 Debabha, 2011), Aguelmam between Iskel and Tihoiarene (Kheloui et al., 2014), and Edikel with
95 Taessa (Ikhlef-Debabha et al., 2016).

96 Three sub-provinces – Silet-Taourirts, Laouni-Taourirts, and Tamanrasset-Taourirts – were
97 identified on the basis of their locations (Azzouni-Sekkal et al., 2003). Silet-Taourirts crosscut the
98 Pan-African island arc assemblages of Silet and In Tedeini terranes, and occur preferentially along
99 north-south trending shear zones (Figure 2), whereas Laouni-Taourirts and Tamanrasset-Taourirts
100 were emplaced within the LATEA metacraton.

101 Three granite groups – GI, GII (a and b) and GIII – were distinguished in the Silet-Taourirt sub-
102 province (Azzouni-Sekkal and Boissonnas, 1993) and, more recently, recognized in the whole
103 province (Azzouni-Sekkal et al., 2003) on the basis of their mineralogy and geochemistry. They
104 constitute two discrete ferroan A-type suites: (i) an extensive alkali-calcic suite comprising
105 amphibole-biotite monzogranite (GI), biotite monzogranite and syenogranite (GIIa), and alkali
106 feldspar granite (alaskite) characterized by secondary albite and lithian mica (GIIb), (ii) and an
107 alkaline suite consisting of hedenbergite-biotite-amphibole alkali feldspar syenite and alkali
108 feldspar granite (GIII).

109 Mineralogical and geochemical characteristics of the three Taourirt granite groups are
110 summarised in Table 1. The feldspar mineralogy is fairly simple and diagnostic: (i) [alkali feldspar
111 + oligoclase] subsolvus assemblage in GI and GIIa monzogranite and syenogranite, (ii) [K-feldspar
112 + albite] assemblage in GIIb alaskite, (iii) mesoperthite hypersolvus assemblage in GIII alkali
113 feldspar syenite and alkali feldspar granite. Mafic mineralogy is always ferroan: hedenbergite in
114 GIII, amphibole (ferro-hornblende to ferro-edenite in GI and GIIa, hastingsite to ferro-hornblende ±
115 grünerite ± riebeckite in GIII) and mica (annite in GI, GIIa and GIII, protolithionite to zinnwaldite
116 in GIIb).

117 Abundant accessory minerals are represented by a variety of silicate minerals (zircon, thorite,
118 allanite, chevkinite, titanite), oxides (magnetite, ilmenite, fergusonite), fluorine-bearing minerals
119 (fluorite, topaz) and phosphates (apatite, monazite) (Azzouni-Sekkal and Bonin, 1998).

120 In GI and GIIa groups, the [titanite + magnetite + ilmenite + quartz] assemblage (Wones, 1989)
121 indicates a more oxidizing environment than in the GIII group characterized by the [hedenbergite +
122 magnetite + ilmenite + quartz] assemblage. Accessory Y-rich minerals form two groups: (1) LREE-
123 rich allanite, chevkinite and monazite, (2) HREE-rich zircon, thorite, titanite and fergusonite. As a
124 result, all rock compositions are rich in LILE, REE and HFSE, a typical feature of A-type granites
125 (Bonin, 2007; Collins et al., 2020).

126 Zircon crystals are stubby to elongate, and millimetre-sized, with specific morphologies
127 (Azzouni, 1995). In GI, they display dominant pyramids corresponding to S18 and P3-P4 types
128 defined by Pupin (1980), S14 and P2-P3 types in GIIa, and P1-P2 and G1 types in GIIb. In GIII,
129 long, limpid and coloured crystals yield D (K1-K3 sub-types) and P5 (T13-T14 sub-types) types.
130 High zircon saturation temperatures (780-940°C) suggest early crystallization in hot magmas.

132 **Geology and Rb-Sr data of six Silet-Taourirt complexes**

133
134 Samples from six Silet-Taourirt ring complexes were analysed at Ait Oklan, Issedienne, Tesnou,
135 Tin Erit, Tihoiarene and Tioueine (Figures 2 and 3).

136 The Ait Oklan ring complex was emplaced into the In Tedeini terrane, where it crosscuts the
137 undated Tidjelamine calc-alkaline batholith. It is made up of two GIIa concentric units, the outer
138 one is composed of syenogranite, where AO24 sample was collected (Figure 3). An imprecise
139 whole-rock Rb-Sr isochron age of 511 ± 39 Ma ($\lambda^{87}\text{Rb} = 1.42 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$) with $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.703 \pm$
140 0.013 , MSWD = 4.4, is interpreted as having been disturbed by the interaction with hydrothermal
141 fluids (Azzouni-Sekkal et al., 2003).

142 The Issedienne ring complex was emplaced south of the Imhellatene nested complex, within the
143 Silet terrane, near the contact between Pharusian II volcano-sedimentary formations and the
144 undated Louine Harane calc-alkaline batholith. It consists of several GIIa concentric units and one
145 GIIb peripheral unit. I26 sample was collected in a GIIa monzogranite unit set between the
146 outer and central intrusions (Figure 3). A biotite Rb-Sr age of 470 ± 15 Ma ($\lambda^{87}\text{Rb} = 1.47 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$),
147 recalculated at 487 ± 15 Ma ($\lambda^{87}\text{Rb} = 1.42 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$), was published by Lay and Ledent (1963),
148 evidencing likely hydrothermal alteration.

149 The Tesnou ring complex was emplaced along the $4^{\circ}10'E$ shear zone, which marks the In
150 Tedeini – Silet terrane boundary. Cross-cutting Pharusian II volcano-sedimentary formations, and
151 elongated parallel to the north-south trending regional schistosity, it is a nested complex formed
152 from a number of GIIa and GIIb intrusive units. TES52 sample is composed of GIIa monzogranite
153 (Figure 3). An associated lepidolite pegmatite yields a composite mineral Rb-Sr age of 522 ± 11 Ma
154 ($\lambda^{87}\text{Rb} = 1.47 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$), recalculated at 540 ± 11 Ma ($\lambda^{87}\text{Rb} = 1.42 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$). It may approximate
155 the crystallisation age (Boissonnas et al., 1964). A more imprecise age of 537 ± 30 Ma age was also
156 obtained by K-Ar on pegmatitic muscovite (Boissonnas, 1974).

157 The Tin Erit ring complex was emplaced within the Silet terrane, where it crosscuts the undated
158 Louine Harane calc-alkaline batholith, and Pharusian I volcano-sedimentary formations. It is
159 composed of a GIIa central unit, and a GIII peripheral crescent unit (Boissonnas, 1974, Bechiri-
160 Benmerzoug, 1998). The TE26 sample was collected in the GIIa syenogranite central unit (Figure
161 3).

162 The Tihoiarene ring complex (Boissonnas and Gravelle, 1961; Meddi, 2011) was emplaced
163 within the In Tedeini terrane, in between the Imezzarene calc-alkaline batholith, dated as 583 ± 7
164 Ma by U-Pb zircon ID-TIMS method (Bertrand et al., 1986), Pharusian II volcano-sedimentary
165 formations, and the Aguelmam gabbro complex (Kheloui et al., 2014). It comprises a central GIIa
166 intrusive unit surrounded by an outer GIII alkali feldspar granite intrusive unit, where the TH24
167 sample was collected (Figure 3). The nearby Iskel complex yields an imprecise whole-rock Rb-Sr
168 isochron age at 564 ± 40 Ma ($\lambda^{87}\text{Rb} = 1.47 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$) (Boissonnas et al., 1969), recalculated at $592 \pm$
169 20 Ma ($\lambda^{87}\text{Rb} = 1.42 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$) by Cahen et al. (1984).

170 The Tioueine ring complex was emplaced close to the 4°10'E shear zone, within the Silet terrane,
171 where it crosscuts Pharusian I volcano-sedimentary formations. GI, GIIa and GIII intrusive units are
172 concentrically arranged (Azzouni-Sekkal and Boissonnas, 1987). The major ring intrusion, where
173 the Ti52 sample was collected, is composed of GIII alkali feldspar granite (Figure 3). An imprecise
174 whole-rock Rb-Sr isochron age ($\lambda^{87}\text{Rb} = 1.47 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$) of $560 \pm 40 \text{ Ma}$ with $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr} = 0.705$ and a
175 biotite Rb-Sr age of $551 \pm 17 \text{ Ma}$ (Boissonnas et al., 1969), were recalculated at $580 \pm 41 \text{ Ma}$ and
176 $571 \pm 18 \text{ Ma}$ ($\lambda^{87}\text{Rb} = 1.42 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ a}^{-1}$), respectively, by Cahen et al. (1984). A narrow GIII quartz
177 alkali feldspar syenite ring dyke, crosscutting GIIa and GIII granitic intrusive units, yields a zircon
178 ID-TIMS U-Pb age of $523 \pm 1 \text{ Ma}$ (Paquette et al, 1998).

179

180 **Analytical methods**

181

182 All analyses were completed in the Geochemical Analysis Unit (GAU) of the GEMOC Key Centre
183 in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Macquarie University, Australia. Analytical
184 methods are described in Belousova et al. (2006).

185 Hf contents of the zircon grains were determined by a CAMEBAX SX50 electron microprobe.
186 An accelerating voltage of 15 kV and a beam current of 20 nA were used for all analyses.

187 Hf isotope analyses were carried out in situ with either a Merchantek/New Wave Research
188 213 nm or a 193 nm EXCIMER laser-ablation microprobe attached to a Nu Plasma multi- collector
189 ICPMS system. For the calculation of ϵ_{Hf} values, we have adopted the values of Blichert-Toft et al.
190 (1997).

191

192 **Zircon U-Pb isotopic geochronology**

193

194 Analytical data are listed in Table 2. Almost all crystals yield a core – mantle – rim texture and
195 display oscillatory zoning and, more rarely, sector zoning, all indicative of an igneous origin. U and
196 Th concentrations may be very high, with Th/U ratios generally higher than 0.20. For periods more
197 recent than 1.5 Ga, apparent $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ data yield lower uncertainties than $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ data (Spencer
198 et al., 2016). Thus, they will be examined preferably to determine the most geologically appropriate
199 ages. Crystals exhibiting discordance higher than 10% were discarded in age calculations. Large
200 variations of discordance are not related to U and Th concentrations.

201

202 ***Ait Oklan (A024)***

203

204 Zircon crystals are euhedral and brown with iron staining. One homogeneous crystal is entirely
205 dark. Grain shapes vary from stubby to elongate. Crystals are 1000-3000 μm -long and 750 μm -wide
206 (length/width ratios varying from 1.5:1 to 4:1) and display oscillatory zoning around cores. In a
207 total of 30 analysed grains, 9 crystals satisfy the lower than 10% discordance criteria and 21 crystals
208 are strongly discordant with discordance up to 51%.

209 Zircon crystals are highly radioactive, with U and Th contents ranging from 877 to 27550 ppm
210 (average 6035 ppm) and from 580 to 6790 ppm (average 1723 ppm), respectively. Th/U ratios vary
211 from 0.14 up to 1.15. Ratios higher than 0.20, which indicate an igneous origin, were found in both
212 concordant and discordant spots. The lowermost ratios (0.14-0.17) were found in discordant spots,
213 and may result from solid-state diffusion.

214 Apparent $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages range from 593 ± 7 Ma to 290 ± 4 Ma, with a peak at 514 Ma (Figure
215 4A). A group of 4 concordant spots yielded a Concordia age of 529.3 ± 3.1 Ma, MSWD = 1.3,
216 representing the age of emplacement of the ring-dyke. Two spots yield older apparent $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$
217 ages of 593 ± 7 Ma and 581 ± 6 Ma, which are interpreted as inherited. Three other spots yielded
218 younger apparent $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages of 483 ± 7 Ma, 453 ± 5 Ma and 333 ± 4 Ma, which may reflect
219 late hydrothermal events (Figure 5A).

220

221 *Issedienne (I26)*

222

223 Zircon crystals are euhedral and brown with iron staining. Grain shapes vary from stubby to
224 elongate. Crystals are 1000-4000 μm -long and 500-1500 μm -wide (length/width ratios varying from
225 1.5:1 to 5:1) and display oscillatory zoning around cores. In a total of 31 analysed grains, 11
226 crystals satisfy the lower than 10% discordance criteria and 20 crystals are strongly discordant with
227 discordance up to 71%.

228 Crystals are variably radioactive, with U and Th contents ranging from 3 to 10187 ppm (average
229 1519 ppm) and from 13 to 9534 ppm (average 967 ppm), respectively. Th/U ratios vary from 0.20
230 up to 3.95, indicating an igneous origin.

231 Apparent $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages range from 1441 ± 6 Ma to 418 ± 5 Ma, with a peak at 538 Ma (Figure
232 4B). A first group of 4 spots yielded a Concordia age of 558.9 ± 3.2 Ma, MSWD = 0.021, and a
233 second group of 5 spots yields a Concordia age of 538.7 ± 2.9 Ma, MSWD = 3.4 (Figure 5B). The
234 interpretation of the two age groups is not straightforward. They might represent two discrete
235 igneous episodes. Chronological data on the other intrusions of the complex are not available, and it
236 is not possible to select the correct age. For now, the younger age is assumed to represent the age of
237 igneous emplacement of the intrusive unit and the older age to remobilized antecrysts. An older

238 concordant spot ($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 588 ± 8 Ma) is interpreted as inherited. A younger $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age
239 of 480 ± 5 Ma may reflect late hydrothermal effects.

240

241 *Tesnou (TES52)*

242

243 Zircon crystals are euhedral and translucent to milky yellow. Grain shapes vary from stubby to
244 elongate. Crystals are 1000-6000 μm -long and 500-1500 μm -wide (length/width ratios varying from
245 1.5:1 to 6:1) and display oscillatory zoning around cores. In a total of 22 analysed grains, 8 crystals
246 satisfy the lower than 10% discordance criteria and 14 crystals are strongly discordant with
247 discordance up to 62%.

248 Crystals are highly radioactive, with U and Th contents ranging from 164 to 41833 ppm (average
249 2951 ppm) and from 93 to 5511 ppm (average 693 ppm), respectively. Th/U ratios vary from 0.12
250 to 0.57. Concordant crystals have Th/U ratios ranging from 0.28 to 0.57, indicating an igneous
251 origin.

252 Apparent $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages range from 583 ± 6 Ma to 306 ± 5 Ma, with two major peaks at 524 Ma
253 and 478 Ma (Figure 4D). A group of 5 concordant spots yielded a Concordia age of 536.5 ± 6.7 Ma,
254 MSWD = 16 (Figure 5D), which is consistent with the less precise mineral ages of 540 ± 11 Ma
255 (Rb-Sr) and 537 ± 30 Ma (K-Ar) determined on muscovite. It is interpreted as the age of igneous
256 emplacement. A $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 583 ± 6 Ma is interpreted as inherited. Two younger $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$
257 ages of 494 ± 6 Ma and 475 ± 5 Ma may evidence late hydrothermal disturbance.

258

259 *Tin Erit (TE26)*

260

261 Zircon crystals are euhedral, stubby and translucent to orange yellow with iron staining. They are
262 1000-2000 μm -long and 500-750 μm -wide (length/width ratios varying from 1.5:1 to 2:1) and
263 display oscillatory zoning around cores. In a total of 20 analysed crystals, 14 spots satisfy the lower
264 than 10% discordance criteria and 6 spots are strongly discordant with discordance up to 45%.

265 Crystals are highly radioactive, with U and Th contents ranging from 127 to 6993 ppm (average
266 2404 ppm) and from 68 to 7853 ppm (average 1300 ppm), respectively. Th/U ratios vary from 0.33
267 to 1.08, indicating an igneous origin.

268 Apparent $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages range from 639 ± 6 Ma to 510 ± 7 Ma (Figure 4C). Two groups of
269 concordant spots provide two Concordia ages. A first group of 9 spots yielded a Concordia age of
270 584.8 ± 2.8 Ma, MSWD = 6.2, whereas the second group of 4 spots yields a Concordia age of 600.4
271 ± 3.4 Ma, MSWD = 3.9 (Figure 5C). From field evidence, the 585 ± 3 Ma age is considered as

272 representing the age of igneous emplacement and the 600 Ma age is interpreted as inherited. A
273 crystal with a $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 639 ± 6 Ma is clearly inherited.

274

275 ***Tihoiarene (TH24)***

276

277 Zircon crystals are euhedral, stubby and translucent to pale yellow. They are 1000-1500 μm -long
278 and 500-750 μm -wide (length/width ratios varying from 1.5:1 to 2:1) and display oscillatory zoning
279 around cores. In a total of 30 analysed grains, 8 crystals satisfy the lower than 10% discordance
280 criteria and 22 spots are strongly discordant with discordance up to 93%.

281 Crystals are highly radioactive, with U and Th contents ranging from 441 to 45162 ppm (average
282 9926 ppm) and from 162 to 26678 ppm (average 4581 ppm), respectively. Th/U ratios vary from
283 0.23 to 0.96, indicating an igneous origin.

284 Apparent $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages range from 607 ± 8 Ma to 93 ± 3 Ma, with 19 spots yielding ages
285 higher than 550 Ma. A group of 5 concordant spots yielded a Concordia age of 569.8 ± 4.8 Ma,
286 MSWD = 0.46 (Figure 5E). Two older $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages of 579 ± 8 Ma and 577 ± 8 Ma are
287 interpreted as inherited. Three younger $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages of 537 ± 7 Ma, 498 ± 6 Ma, and 452 ± 6 Ma
288 may evidence late hydrothermal disturbance.

289

290 ***Tioueine (Ti59)***

291

292 Zircon crystals are euhedral, stubby and pale yellow, with sparse deep red staining. They are 1000-
293 2500 μm -long and 500-750 μm -wide (length/width ratios varying from 1.5:1 to 3:1) and display
294 oscillatory zoning around cores. In a total of 30 analysed grains, 17 crystals satisfy the lower than
295 10% discordance criteria, 12 spots are discordant with discordance up to 42% and one spot yields a
296 discordance of 70% (Figure 4F).

297 Three spots are moderately radioactive (154-514 ppm U, 72-335 ppm Th) spots. Other crystals
298 are more radioactive, with U and Th contents ranging from 1526 to 7640 ppm (average 4905 ppm)
299 and from 466 to 5705 ppm (average 2807 ppm), respectively. Th/U ratios vary from 0.27 to 0.78,
300 indicating an igneous origin.

301 Apparent $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages range from 609 ± 6 Ma to 532 ± 6 Ma. A group of 16 concordant spots
302 yielded a Concordia age of 561 ± 6 Ma, MSWD = 0.57 (Figure 5F). A poorly radioactive
303 concordant crystal yielding an older $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 609 ± 6 Ma is interpreted as inherited.

304

305 **Zircon Hf isotopic compositions**

306

307 In Table 3, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages, Lu-Hf isotopic data, $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$, single-stage (TDM1) and 2-stage (TDM2)
308 model ages are listed.

309

310 *Ait Oklan (A024)*

311

312 From the total of 30 crystals analysed for U-Pb geochronology, 19 crystals were analysed for Lu-Hf
313 isotopes. $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ are constantly negative and range between -6.57 and -0.15 (Fig. 6A), TDM1
314 between 1.08 and 0.92 Ga and TDM2 between 1.40 and 1.16 Ga. The four concordant crystals at
315 529.3 ± 3.1 Ma yield a more restricted range, with $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ between -2.65 and -0.86, TDM1 between
316 1.22 and 1.14 Ga and TDM2 between 1.60 and 1.50 Ga. The two concordant crystals at 483 ± 7 and
317 482 ± 6 Ma display similar results, with $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t) = -3.44$ and -2.42 , TDM1 = 1.21 and 1.15 Ga and
318 TDM2 = 1.62 and 1.55 Ga, respectively. The 13 other crystals, which are discordant, give scattered
319 results within the whole range of values.

320

321 *Issedienne (I26)*

322

323 From the total of 31 crystals analysed for U-Pb geochronology, 17 crystals were analysed for Lu-Hf
324 isotopes. $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ are constantly positive and range between +0.68 and +4.84 (Fig. 6B), TDM1
325 between 1.55 and 1.12 Ga and TDM2 between 1.45 and 1.84 Ga. The four concordant crystals at
326 558.9 ± 3.2 Ma display the highest values of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$, ranging from +2.51 to +4.84, and the lowest
327 values of TDM1 from 1.03 to 0.92 Ga and of TDM2 from 1.31 to 1.16 Ga. The five concordant
328 crystals at 538.7 ± 2.9 Ma display similar values of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$, ranging between +2.16 and +4.01, of
329 TDM1 between 1.03 and 0.95 Ga and TDM2 between 1.32 and 1.20 Ga. The older crystal yielding
330 a 588 ± 8 Ma age displays again nearly identical values with $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t) = +3.26$, TDM1 = 1.02 Ga and
331 TDM2 = 1.28 Ga. The younger crystal yielding an apparent 480 ± 5 Ma age displays a lower value
332 of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t) = +0.99$, with TDM1 = 1.04 Ga and TDM2 = 1.34 Ga. The six discordant crystals display
333 various results with the lowest $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ of +0.68 and +0.84 and the highest TDM1 of 1.08 Ga and
334 TDM2 of 1.40 Ga, as well as medium values ($\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ between +1.91 and +3.04, TDM1 between 1.03
335 and 0.98 Ga, TDM2 between 1.33 and 1.26 Ga).

336

337 *Tesnou (TES52)*

338

339 From a total of 22 crystals analysed for U-Pb geochronology, 12 crystals were analysed for Lu-Hf
340 isotopes. $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ are highly variable, ranging between -6.01 and +11.19 (Fig. 6C), corresponding to
341 TDM1 between 1.54 and 0.68 Ga and TDM2 between 1.77 and 0.98 Ga. The four concordant

342 crystals at 536.5 ± 6.7 Ma display $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ ranging between -1.08 and +11.19, TDM1 between 1.14
343 and 0.68 Ga and TDM2 between 1.50 and 0.75. The concordant crystal yielding a younger apparent
344 age of 494 ± 6 Ma displays $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t) = -2.77$, TDM1 = 1.20 Ga and TDM2 = 1.60 Ga. In the group of
345 seven discordant crystals, one crystal yields high $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t) = +7.45$, low TDM1 = 0.81 and TDM2 =
346 0.98 Ga, another crystals yields the lowest values of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ and the highest TDM1 and TDM2,
347 while four others yield values near CHUR ($\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ between -0.39 and +0.61, TDM1 between 1.08
348 and 1.05 Ga, TDM2 between 1.42 and 1.37 Ga).

349

350 *Tin Erit (TE26)*

351

352 From a total of 20 crystals analysed for U-Pb geochronology, 16 crystals were analysed for Lu-Hf
353 isotopes. $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ are constantly positive and yield a huge range of values, between +5.59 and +30.27,
354 four of which plot well above the DM trend (Fig. 6D) and give unrealistic low TDM1 and TDM2.
355 These four crystals are the most radioactive and display the highest $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ and $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$
356 ratios.

357 The first group of eight concordant crystals at 584.8 ± 2.8 Ma show the widest range of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$
358 from +5.67 up to +27.89, among which the five crystals having $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values below the DM trend
359 show TDM1 between 0.94 Ga and 0.69 Ga and TDM2 between 1.16 Ga and 0.76 Ga. The second
360 group of five concordant crystals at 600.4 ± 3.4 Ma displays a more restricted range of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$
361 between +5.59 and +12.58, TDM1 between 0.96 Ga and 0.68 Ga, TDM2 between 1.16 Ga and 0.73
362 Ga. Two discordant crystals display lower $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ (+5.54 and +9.44), with TDM1 of 0.93 Ga and
363 0.78 Ga and TDM2 of 1.16 Ga and 0.91 Ga, respectively, while another one shows the highest
364 value of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ of +30.27.

365

366 *Tihoiarene (TH24)*

367

368 From a total of 30 crystals analysed for U-Pb geochronology, 20 crystals were analysed for Lu-Hf
369 isotopes. $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ are dominantly positive and yield again a large range of values, between -2.93 and
370 +22.15, two of which plot well above the DM trend (Fig. 6E), giving unrealistic low TDM1 and
371 TDM2. These two crystals are discordant and not highly radioactive, one crystal displays the
372 highest $^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ and $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios.

373 The group of five concordant crystals at 569.8 ± 4.8 Ma displays $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ ranging between +1.55
374 and +8.59, TDM1 between 1.08 and 0.81 Ga and TDM2 between 1.37 and 0.93 Ga. The older (579
375 ± 8 Ma) concordant crystal displays highly radiogenic $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ of +12.84, TDM1 of 0.64 Ga, TDM of
376 0.68 Ga, indicating a juvenile source. Two younger (537 ± 7 Ma and 498 ± 6 Ma) concordant

377 crystals display $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ of +4.17 and +9.59, TDM1 between 0.94 and 0.76 Ga and TDM2 between
378 1.19 and 0.83 Ga, respectively. The twelve discordant crystals show the largest variations of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$
379 from negative (-2.93, corresponding to TDM1 = 1.24 Ga and TDM = 1.63 Ga) to highly positive
380 values (+22.15, with unrealistic low TDM1 and TDM2).

381

382 *Tioueine (Ti59)*

383

384 From the total of 30 crystals analysed for U-Pb geochronology, 22 crystals were analysed for Lu-Hf
385 isotopes. $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ are constantly positive and range between +2.20 and +7.06 (Fig. 6F), TDM1
386 between 1.08 and 0.88 Ga and TDM2 between 1.33 and 1.06 Ga. Fifteen crystals in the group of
387 concordant crystals at 561 ± 6 Ma yield fairly grouped results, with $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ between +2.20 and
388 +4.72, TDM1 between 1.08 and 0.95 Ga and TDM2 between 1.33 and 1.17 Ga. Three discordant
389 crystals, with similar (565-560 Ma) apparent ages, yield the same results, with $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ between +3.10
390 and +3.85, TDM1 between 1.03 and 1.01 Ga and TDM2 between 1.27 and 1.23 Ga. An older (609
391 ± 6 Ma) concordant crystal displays more juvenile results, with $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t) = +7.06$, TDM1 = 0.88 Ga
392 and TDM2 = 1.06 Ga. Two discordant crystals with similar old (597 Ma and 605 Ma) apparent ages
393 yield close results, with $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t) = +6.12$ and 7.01, TDM1 = 0.92 and 0.89 Ga and TDM2 = 1.11 and
394 1.06 Ga, respectively.

395

396 **Discussion**

397

398 Unravelling precise ages of granitic episodes require zircon U-Pb isotopic analyses. Modern
399 techniques enable simultaneous determination of Hf isotopes. It is not the scope of this paper to
400 review all occurrences of postorogenic granitic suites resembling the Taourirt granite province.

401 Unfortunately, if post-collisional igneous episodes in the Pan-African orogen are currently more
402 and more dated by zircon U-Pb isotopic system, combined U-Pb-Lu-Hf isotopic studies remain
403 scarce (e.g., Montero et al., 2017, and references therein). Thus, we will concentrate the discussion
404 on the Taourirt granite province and, afterwards, we will consider postorogenic granite magmatism
405 emplaced after the Pan-African orogenic episodes in the Hoggar.

406

407 *Rb-Sr (and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$) age conundrum*

408

409 Previous attempts using rock-mineral and/or whole-rock Rb-Sr methods (Boissonnas et al., 1964,
410 1969; Azzouni-Sekkal et al., 2003) have failed to date accurately and/or precisely the emplacement

411 ages of Silet-Taourirts, due to isotopic disturbance by hydrothermal fluids active along shear zones
412 until the Early Ordovician epoch.

413 In the Laouni terrane, in the Tamanrasset-Taourirt sub-province, the In Tounine massif displays
414 consistent Early Cambrian ages (Cheilletz et al., 1992), i.e. 521 ± 7 Ma (recalculated at 502 ± 40
415 Ma, Azzouni-Sekkal et al., 2003) by whole-rock Rb-Sr isochron and 534.5 ± 2.5 Ma by $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$
416 on biotite (Cheilletz et al., 1992). Similarly, in the Laouni-Taourirt sub-province, the Bahouinet
417 North massif yields an imprecise whole-rock Rb-Sr isochron age of 524 ± 43 Ma (Zaimen, 1994,
418 Azzouni-Sekkal et al., 2003).

419 Elsewhere in Hoggar, whole-rock Rb-Sr isochron ages of granite complexes akin to the Taourirt
420 suite are in the same range. Whole-rock Rb-Sr isochron ages of 536 ± 16 Ma (Tihodaïne, Abdallah,
421 2008) and 555 ± 15 Ma (Tisseliline, Liégeois et al., 2003) relate to complexes emplaced along the
422 Ounane major shear zone separating the LATEA Metacraton and the Orosirian Stripe (Liégeois,
423 2019) and may be related to isotopic disturbance by hydrothermal fluids percolating along the shear
424 zone.

425 However, the precise zircon U-Pb ID-TIMS age of 523 ± 1 Ma measured in a quartz alkali
426 feldspar syenite ring dyke of Tioueine (Paquette et al., 1998) was consistent with average biotite
427 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age of 534.5 ± 2.5 Ma of Tamanrasset-Taourirts (Cheilletz et al., 1992). Thus, until the
428 beginning of the 21st century, the entire Taourirt province was collectively assumed to be emplaced
429 during the Early Cambrian (Azzouni-Sekkal et al., 2003).

430

431 *Igneous emplacement ages*

432

433 The age conundrum became more obvious, when a zircon U-Pb SHRIMP age of 552 ± 3 Ma was
434 determined in the In Tounine complex, in variance with the former Rb-Sr and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ ages (Idir et
435 al., 2014). Accordingly, the Late Ediacaran zircon U-Pb age was interpreted as dating igneous
436 emplacement, while the Early Cambrian ages may relate to late hydrothermal events.

437 Our zircon U-Pb SHRIMP isotopic study of Silet-Taourirts ring complexes confirmed that Rb-Sr
438 ages are systematically lower. We identified two groups of zircon U-Pb ages. The older group of
439 GIII-bearing ring complexes display Middle Ediacaran ages: Tin Erit (585 ± 2 Ma), Tihoiarene
440 (570 ± 5 Ma) and Tioueine (561 ± 6 Ma). The younger group of GIII-free ring complexes yields a
441 larger range of ages from Late Ediacaran to Fortunian (Early Cambrian): Issedienne (559 ± 3 Ma
442 and 539 ± 3 Ma), Tesnou (536.5 ± 7 Ma, vs. 506 ± 16 Ma by Rb-Sr) and Ait Oklan (529 ± 3 Ma, vs.
443 511 ± 39 Ma by Rb-Sr). The 523 ± 1 Ma Tioueine quartz alkali feldspar syenite ring dyke (Paquette
444 et al., 1998) is probably related to this second group.

445 The two igneous episodes occurred well after the final Pan-African collision estimated at 650-

446 630 Ma. The first 585-560 Ma intra-continental event accompanied dextral displacements along the
447 4°10'E transcurrent shear zone. Associated with the northward tectonic escape of Pharusian terranes
448 due to West African Craton indentation, these post-collisional movements ended at around 580 Ma
449 (Brahimi et al., 2018; Liégeois, 2019). The second 560-520 Ma intra-continental event may be
450 related either to vanishing stress generated by the end of convergence with West African Craton,
451 and/or to the far-distant Murzukian (~575-555 Ma) effect (Fezaa et al., 2010), when the stress
452 coming from the west became negligible.

453

454 *Inheritance*

455

456 Scarce inherited crystals occur in all samples. They may shed light on igneous episodes predating
457 Silet-Taourirts emplacement. The older Middle Ediacaran group displays concordant xenocrysts at
458 ~639 Ma (Tin Erit), ~612 Ma (Tioueine) and ~600 Ma (Tihoiarene). The Cryogenian (639 Ma)
459 xenocryst may have been extracted from the undated Louine Harane calc-alkaline batholith, which
460 Tin Erit crosscuts. The Early Ediacaran (612 Ma and 600 Ma) ages are so far unknown in Silet and
461 In Tedeini terranes. In the younger Late Ediacaran-Fortunian group, concordant crystals at 588 ± 8
462 Ma (Issedienne), 585.4 ± 4.3 Ma (Ait Oklan) and at 583 ± 6 Ma (Tesnou) remind ages of the first
463 group.

464

465 *Late hydrothermal episodes*

466

467 In Taourirt ring complexes, except Tin Erit and Tioueine, scarce concordant crystals record isotopic
468 disturbance in the Early Paleozoic. However, they show by cathodoluminescence imagery the same
469 characteristics as the remainder of concordant crystals and do not represent newly formed crystals.
470 In Ait Oklan, a unique crystal dated at 453 ± 5 Ma (AO24-20) is entirely dark (Figure 6A), as a
471 consequence of metamictisation due to radioactive decay and/or resulting from high contents of
472 non-stoichiometric trace elements (Troch et al., 2018).

473 Five episodes – ~535 Ma (Fortunian), ~500 Ma (Furongian), ~480 Ma (Tremadocian), ~450 Ma
474 (Katian), ~330 Ma (Mississippian) – may be identified. The first episode, recorded in Tihoiarene
475 only, was coeval to Tesnou emplacement and may reflect hydrothermal fluid percolation within the
476 large shear zone at the Silet – In Tedeini terrane boundary, along which Tihoiarene and Tesnou
477 were emplaced.

478 The other episodes were not coeval to igneous events known to date in the Hoggar, but they are
479 recorded in disturbed isotopic clocks of many igneous complexes (for an overview, see Bechiri-
480 Benmerzoug et al., 2017). The Cambrian episode is associated with orogenic collapse and molasse

481 deposition (Fabre, 2005). Interestingly, two types of zircon crystals – igneous and hydrothermal –
482 were distinguished in the Tamlalt-Menhouhou gold deposit of High Atlas (Morocco) (Pelleter et al.,
483 2007). Ediacaran potassic rhyolites, with a ferroan (A-type) alkali-calcic chemistry, were erupted at
484 569 ± 8 Ma, i.e. coevally with Tihoiarene. They were albitized during the Tremadocian, like in Ait
485 Oklan and Tihoiarene. The Ordovician episodes are associated with transtensional to extensional
486 movements along north-south trending shear zones, evidenced by the so-called "Arenigian" and
487 "Taconic" unconformities (Zazoun and Mahdjoub, 2011).

488 Last, a unique crystal (AO24-38) in Ait Oklan yields a more intriguing 333 ± 4 Ma Viséan age,
489 reminiscent of the Variscan orogeny, developed in Northwestern Sahara only (Fabre, 2005). Early
490 Permian compressional deformations (Haddoum et al., 2001) resulted in the Hoggar basement into
491 renewed dextral movements along north-south trending shear zones.

492

493 *Sources*

494

495 The two groups exhibit a wide range of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ in zircon. In the Middle Ediacaran group, concordant
496 and discordant crystals yield positive $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$, except two discordant spots in TH24 sample. Crystals
497 with high $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ (> 0.09) show the largest range of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$, from +0.1 up to +30.3, some spots
498 plotting well above the DM evolutionary curve. These extremely high $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ do not reflect igneous
499 signatures, but may indicate fluid-induced Lu-Hf isotopic disturbance.

500 There is no simple correlation of $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ ratios with $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values. In crystals with low
501 $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ (< 0.09), $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values plot between CHUR and DM evolutionary curves and vary from
502 Tin Erit (between +5.5 and +8.9, average $\epsilon\text{Hf} = +7.3$) to Tihoiarene (between +0.6 and +7.3,
503 average = +3.8) to Tioueine (between +2.2 and +4.7, average = +3.6). Positive values of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$
504 suggest that zircon crystallized in juvenile liquids formed by fractionation of mantle-derived
505 magmas. The OIB-type mantle source was enriched, as shown by fairly young Neoproterozoic
506 TDM ages of ~ 0.65 Ga (Tin Erit), ~ 0.91 Ga (Tihoiarene) and ~ 0.99 Ga (Tioueine). The secular
507 variation from 585 to 560 Ma marked by decreasing $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ (Figure 7) suggests increasing, yet
508 slight, contamination by old crustal components.

509 In the Late Ediacaran to Fortunian group, concordant and discordant crystals yield both negative
510 and positive $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$. In the three crystals yielding high $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ (> 0.09), two discordant crystals
511 exhibit low negative values of -6.0 and -6.6 and one concordant crystal a high positive value of
512 +11.2. In crystals with low $^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$ (< 0.09), $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ values plot both above and below the CHUR
513 evolutionary curve and show a secular variation of $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ decreasing from Issedienne (between +0.7
514 and +4.8, average = +2.6) to Tesnou (between -2.8 and +1.8, average = +0.0) to Ait Oklan (between
515 -4.4 and -0.1, average = -1.8) (Figure 7). Compared to the older Middle Ediacaran group, the

516 younger Late Ediacaran to Fortunian group shares the same OIB-type mantle source, but is little
517 more and more contaminated by crustal materials.

518 Sm-Nd isotopic data are available on the youngest (Fortunian) Tesnou and Ait Oklan complexes.
519 Whole rock ϵNd , calculated at 525 Ma, are negative, from -2.13 down to -5.20 and from -1.25 down
520 to -5.21, respectively (Azzouni-Sekkal et al., 2003). As the country rocks, made up of Cryogenian
521 Pharusian II volcano-sedimentary formations, yield positive ϵNd calculated at 530 Ma from +1.23
522 up to +3.03 (Dupont, 1987), the negative ϵNd in the Silet-Taourirts imply contamination by an old
523 basement. Sm-Nd isotopic data are consistent with Lu-Hf isotopic data and identify the Archean –
524 Paleoproterozoic LATEA metacraton, which the Silet terrane was overthrust onto, as the likely
525 contaminant.

526

527 *Post-orogenic granitic massifs in the Hoggar*

528

529 The Taourirt province, as defined by Azzouni-Sekkal et al. (2003), is confined to a restricted
530 quadrangle delimited by 4°E – 6°E longitudes and 20°N – 26°N latitudes. Many igneous complexes
531 containing ferroan alkali-calcic and alkaline granites identical to Taourirt granites, but not always
532 with ring structures, occur throughout the Tuareg Shield (Liégeois, 2019). Several ferroan alkali-
533 calcic and alkaline granite massifs in the Hoggar have been dated by U-Pb on zircon, mostly by
534 SHRIMP and LA-ICP-MS methods. Yet, no Lu-Hf isotopic compositions were determined.

535 The In Ouzzal terrane, Western Hoggar, displays the oldest dated "Taourirt-like" granitic massif
536 (Fezaa et al., 2019). The North Tihimatine massif analysed by two zircon U-Pb methods used on the
537 same sample yields mean $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages of 600 ± 5 Ma, MSWD = 0.87 (LA-ICP-MS method), and
538 602 ± 4 Ma, MSWD = 0.37 (SHRIMP method). Combined data yield an age of 601 ± 4 Ma,
539 interpreted as the age of emplacement. Whole-rock Rb-Sr isochrons, obtained with samples of eight
540 massifs of the In Ouzzal terrane, give less precise and lower ages of 579 ± 11 Ma (4 massifs
541 including North Tihimatine, 15 samples), 576 ± 9 Ma (North and South Tihimatine, 11 samples),
542 581 ± 28 Ma (5 massifs, 9 samples), 510 ± 11 Ma (5 samples), questioning the reliability of Rb-Sr
543 system in post-collisional magmatism in case of incipient hydrothermal alteration. The Tin Zebane
544 peralkaline dyke swarm yields a reliable whole-rock Rb-Sr isochron age of 592 ± 6 Ma and a
545 PREMA Sr-Nd signature ($\text{Sr}_i = 0.7028$, $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t) = +6.2$), which might represent the mantle source of
546 post-collisional magmatism (Hadj Kaddour et al., 1998). Whole-rock Nd isotopic data on the In
547 Ouzzal granitic massifs display $\epsilon\text{Nd}(t)$ values ranging from -4 to -30, implying varying amounts of
548 contamination by the In Ouzzal ($-35 < \epsilon\text{Nd}(601 \text{ Ma}) < -23$) Archean formations reworked by 2.0 Ga
549 granulitic metamorphism.

550 In Central Hoggar, the LATEA metacraton, named from the Laouni – Aouilene – Tefedest –
551 Egéré-Aleksod – Azrou n'Fad group of lithospheric terranes (Liégeois, 2019), is crosscut by
552 Ediacaran ferroan alkali-calcic granitic massifs. Some of them were dated by zircon U-Pb SHRIMP
553 methods, namely from north to south (i) Tihodaïne (582 ± 4 Ma), Tisselliline (572 ± 5 Ma), both in
554 Egéré-Aleksod terrane (Abdallah, 2008), (ii) Temaguessine (582 ± 5 Ma) in Azrou n'Fad terrane
555 (Abdallah et al., 2007), and (iii) In Tounine Tamanrasset-Taourirt complex (552 ± 3 Ma, Idir et al.,
556 2014).

557 In the Eastern Hoggar, Ediacaran post-collisional ferroan alkali-calcic to alkaline granite massifs
558 occur in the three terranes composing the western edge of the Saharan Metacraton (Liégeois et al.,
559 2013). Westward, the Raghane $8^{\circ}30'E$ major shear zone separates Assodé-Issalane, forming the
560 easternmost terrane of the Orosirian Stripe to the west, and Aouzegueur, forming the westernmost
561 terrane of the Saharan Metacraton, to the west (Liégeois, 2019). A number of ferroan alkali-calcic
562 to (per)alkaline granites constitutes an igneous suite emplaced along the shear zone. The Arigher
563 massif yields a zircon U-Pb LA-ICP-MS age of 554 ± 5 Ma (Henry et al., 2009), consistent with a
564 less precise whole rock isochron Rb-Sr age of 553 ± 20 Ma (Zeghouane, 2006). Eastward, in the
565 Djanet terrane, the Djanet batholith – Tin Bedjane massif – Tin Amali dyke swarm igneous suite
566 yields zircon U-Pb LA-ICP-MS ages of 571 ± 16 Ma, 568 ± 5 Ma and 558 ± 6 Ma, respectively
567 (Fezaa et al., 2010). The central Edembo terrane displays a similar granitic suite, but no ages have
568 been published so far.

569 The sequence of emplacement ages started well after the ~ 650 - 630 Ma climax of Pan-African
570 compressional events and overthrusting of juvenile arc terranes, like Silet and Tedeini terranes, over
571 continental cratonic blocks, like the LATEA Metacraton. Igneous emplacements occurred during a
572 general post-collisional tectonic escape of all Tuareg terranes to the north. Lateral translations along
573 north-south trending dextral shear zones were coeval with metacratonization of formerly cratonic
574 blocks and induced large offsets estimated to hundreds of kilometres in response to West African
575 Craton indentation. When the West African Craton convergence was finished, the final Murzukian
576 compressional event (575 – 555 Ma) concerned only the margin of the Saharan Metacraton, resulting
577 into intra-continental metacratonization of Eastern Hoggar.

578 To sum up, post-collisional ferroan alkali-calcic to alkaline granitic massifs constitute a single
579 "Taourirt-like" igneous suite emplaced during three periods of time. All terranes of the Tuareg
580 Shield (for reviews, Brahimi et al., 2018, Liégeois, 2019) were affected. The ~ 600 - 585 Ma first
581 episode took place in the Iforas Cordillera, westernmost Hoggar. The ~ 585 - 560 Ma second episode
582 affected all terranes located east of the Iforas Cordillera, i.e. from west to east the Pharusian Belt
583 (Silet and In Tedeini terranes), the LATEA Metacraton, the Orosirian Stripe and the Saharan
584 Metacraton (Eastern Hoggar terranes). It was quickly followed by the ~ 560 - 520 Ma third episode,

585 which affected only the Pharusian Belt (Silet and In Tedeini terranes) and the LATEA Metacraton.

586

587 **Conclusion**

588

589 Six Silet-Taourirt massifs (Ait Oklan, Tesnou 1, Issedienne, Tin Erit, Tihoiarene and Tioueine)
590 have been analysed by U-Pb zircon SHRIMP and Lu-Hf isotopes. The first Middle Ediacaran
591 igneous episode comprises 585 ± 2 Ma Tin Erit, 570 ± 5 Ma Tihoiarene and 561 ± 6 Ma Tioueine
592 alkaline massifs. The second Late Ediacaran-Fortunian episode comprises 559 ± 3 Ma – 539 ± 3 Ma
593 Issedienne, 537 ± 7 Ma Tesnou and 529 ± 3 Ma Ait Oklan alkali-calcic massifs and the 523 ± 1 Ma
594 alkaline syenite dyke of Tioueine. The younger ages recorded in scarce crystals reflect hydrothermal
595 episodes associated with renewed movements along large north-south trending shear zones.

596 Hf isotopic data show a secular variation of decreasing $\epsilon_{\text{Hf}}(t)$ from positive values (all massifs of
597 the first igneous episode, Issedienne and partly Tesnou massifs of the second igneous episode) to
598 negative values (partly Tesnou and Ait Oklan massifs of the second igneous episode), suggesting an
599 enriched mantle source and increasing contamination by Archean – Paleoproterozoic continental
600 materials of the LATEA Metacraton.

601 The first ~585-560 Ma igneous episode of emplacement of Silet-Taourirts reflects a major event
602 of tectonic escape to the north, while the second ~560-520 Ma igneous episode is likely related to
603 the intra-continental Murzukian event.

604

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613 and YM in field studies of Tin Erit and Tihoiarène ring complexes.

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795 **Figure captions**

796 Figure 1: Map of the Tuareg shield terranes (Black et al., 1994; Liégeois, 2019).

797 Figure 2: Sketch map of the Central Hoggar and Silet terrane, with localization of Taourirt plutons
798 (updated from Azzouni et al., 2003). I: Silet-Taourirts; II: Laouni-Taourirts; III: Tamanrasset-
799 Taourirts. Taourirt plutons are shown in yellow.

800 Figure 3: A. Sketch maps of studied massifs with localization of the studied samples. B. Pictures of
801 Taourirt landscapes: Ait Oklan, Issedienne, Tesnou, Tioueine.

802 Figure 4: Probability curves. A, Ait Oklan (AO24), B, Issedienne (I26), C, Tin Erit (TE26), D,
803 Tesnou (TES52).

804 Fig. 5: Cathodoluminescence images and U-Pb concordia diagrams: A, Ait Oklan (AO24), B,
805 Issedienne (I26), C, Tesnou (TES52), D, Tin Erit (TE26), E, Tihoiarene (TH24), F, Tioueine
806 (TI59).

807 Figure 6: $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ versus $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ apparent ages and $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ versus discordance. A, Ait Oklan
808 (AO24), B, Issedienne (I26), C, Tesnou (TES52), D, Tin Erit (TE26), E, Tihoiarene (TH24), F,
809 Tioueine (TI59). Symbols: pink circle – concordant crystals, yellow circles – reset crystals, blue
810 circles – inherited crystals, black circles – discordant crystals.

811 Figure 7: $\epsilon\text{Hf}(t)$ versus $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ apparent ages of concordant crystals.

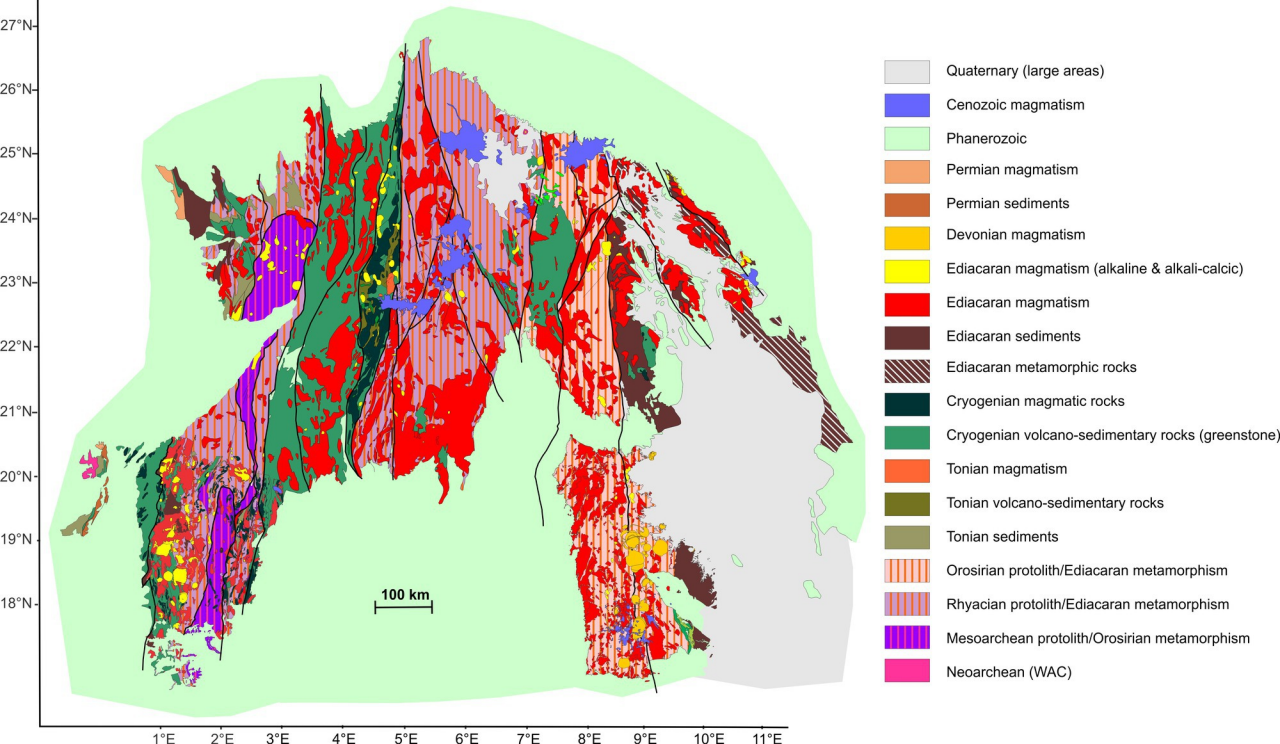
812

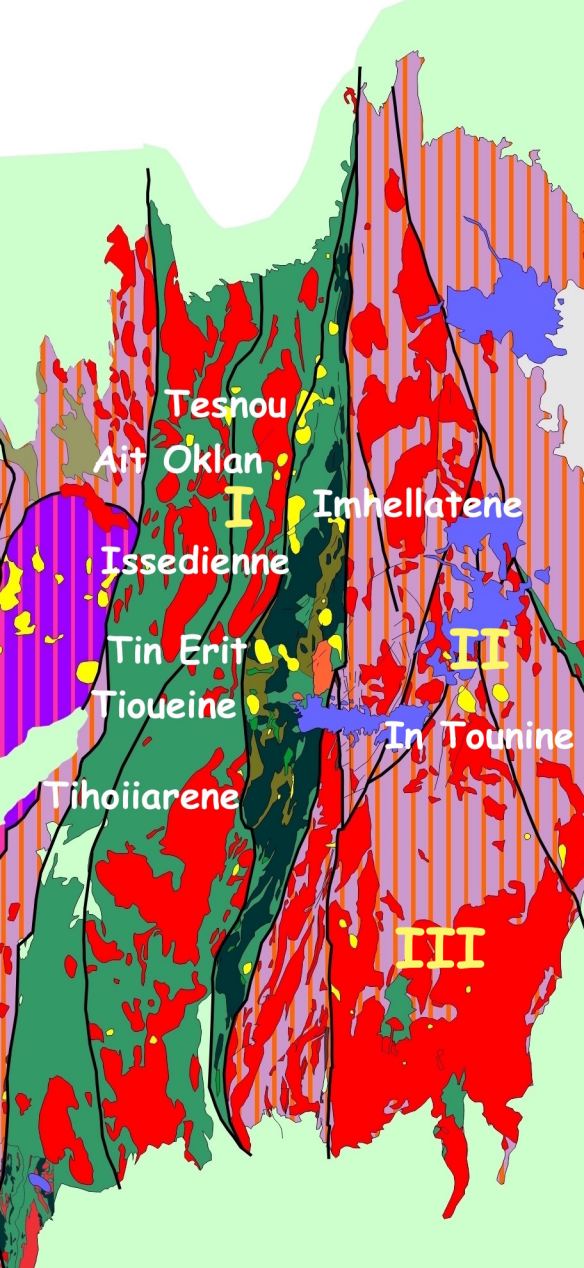
813 **Table captions**

814 Table 1. Summary of major features of the Taourirt suite of Hoggar, Algeria.

815 Table 2. Zircon U-Pb isotopic data.

816 Table 3. Zircon Lu-Hf isotopic data.





Tesnou

Ait Oklan

I

Imhellatene

Issedienne

Tin Erit

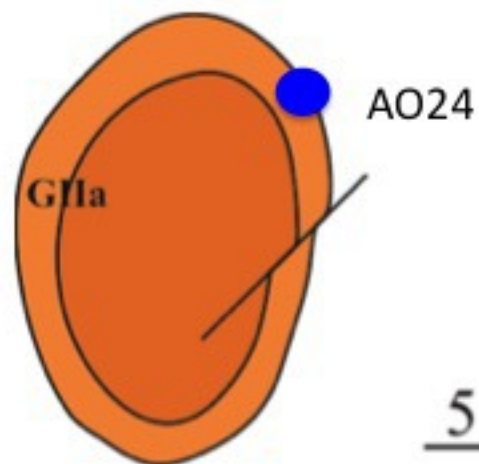
II

Tioueine

In Tounine

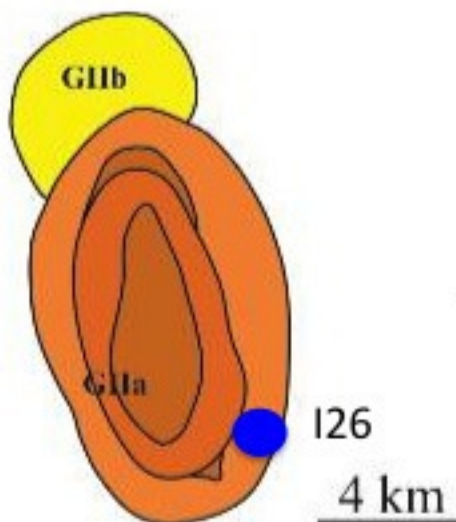
Tihoiarene

III



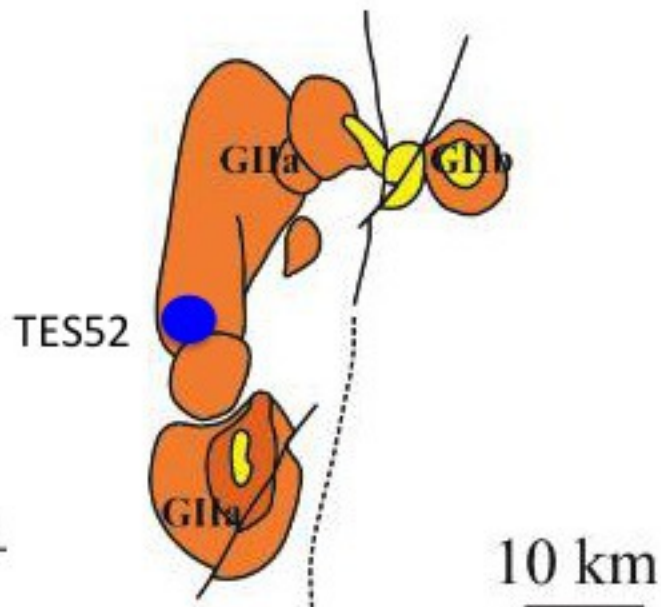
Ait Oklan

5 km



Issedienne

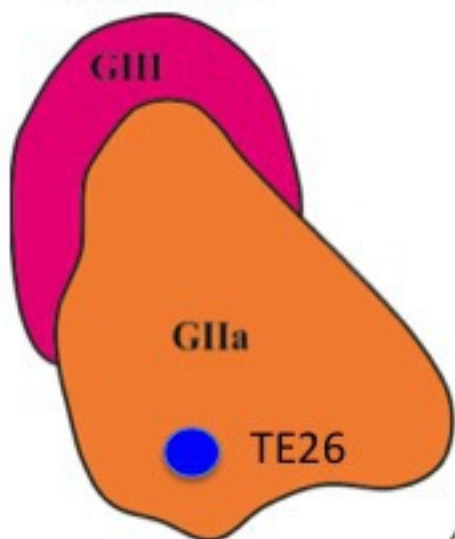
4 km



Tesnou

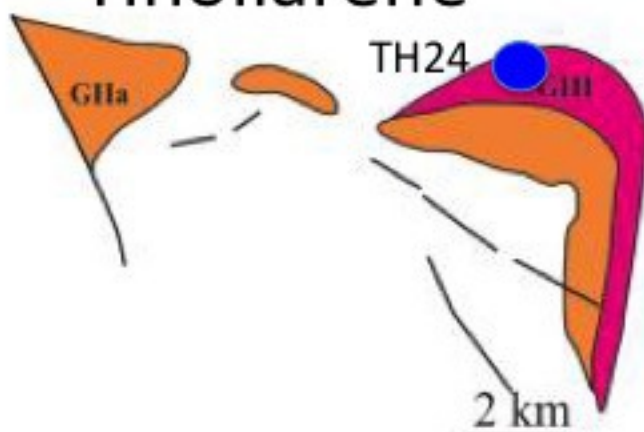
10 km

Tin Erit



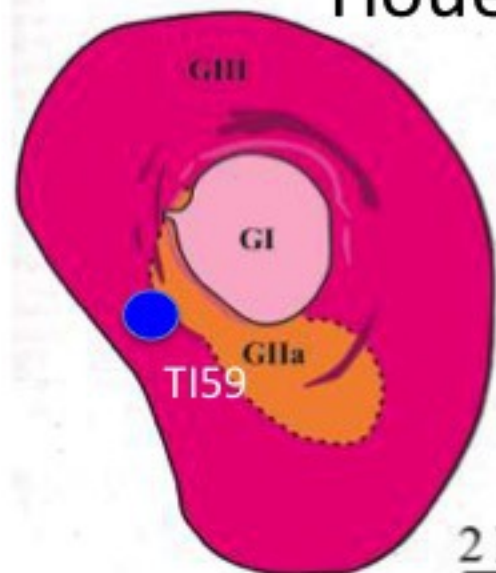
4 km

Tihoiiarene



2 km

Tioueine



2 km

Ait Oklan



Issedienne

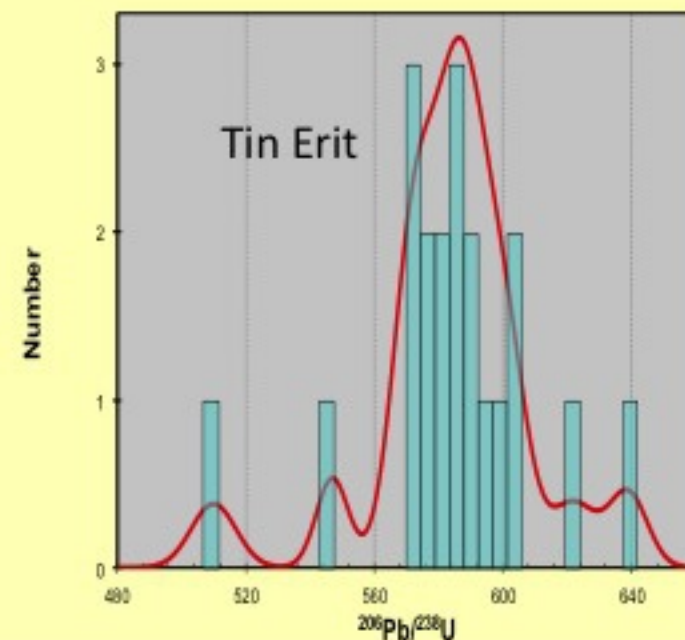
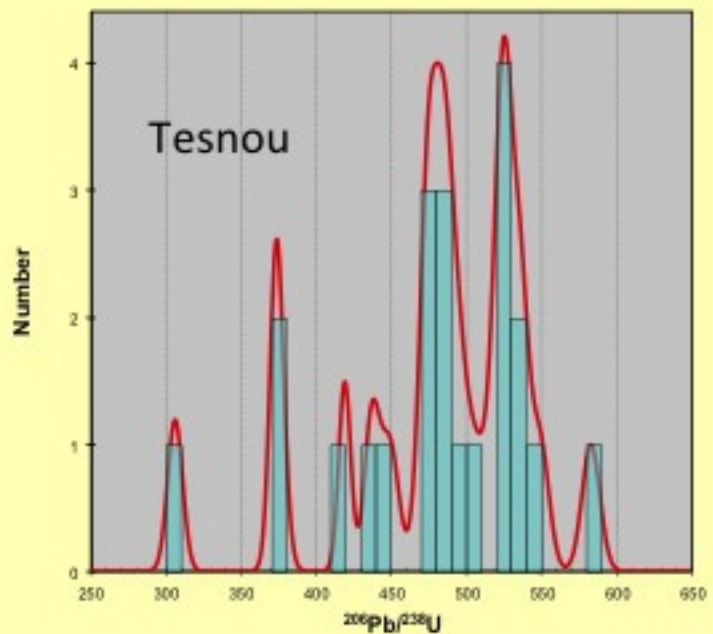
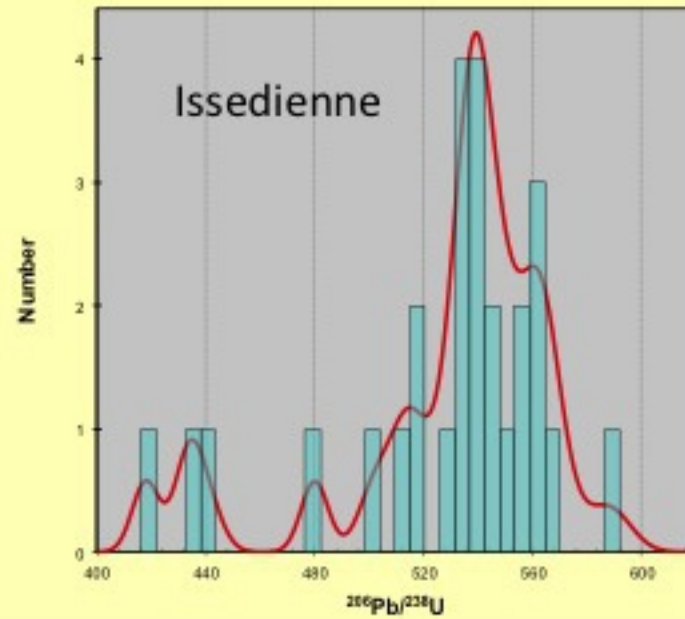
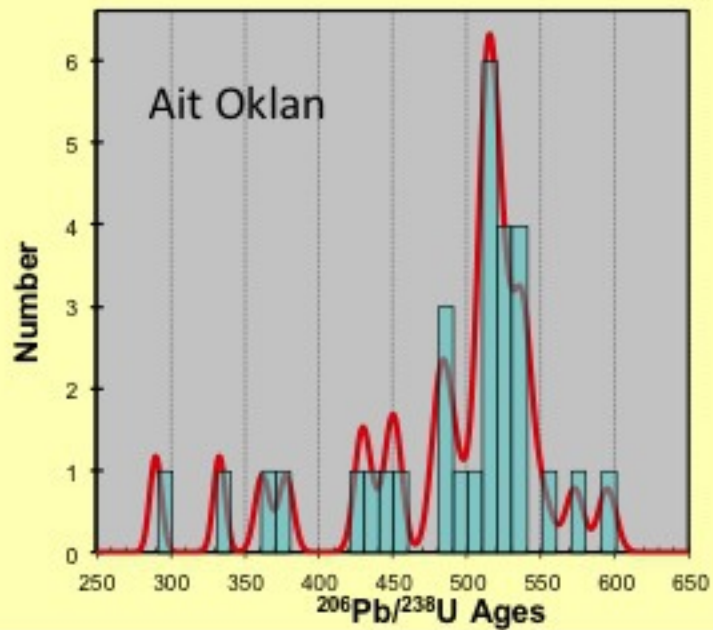


Tesnou

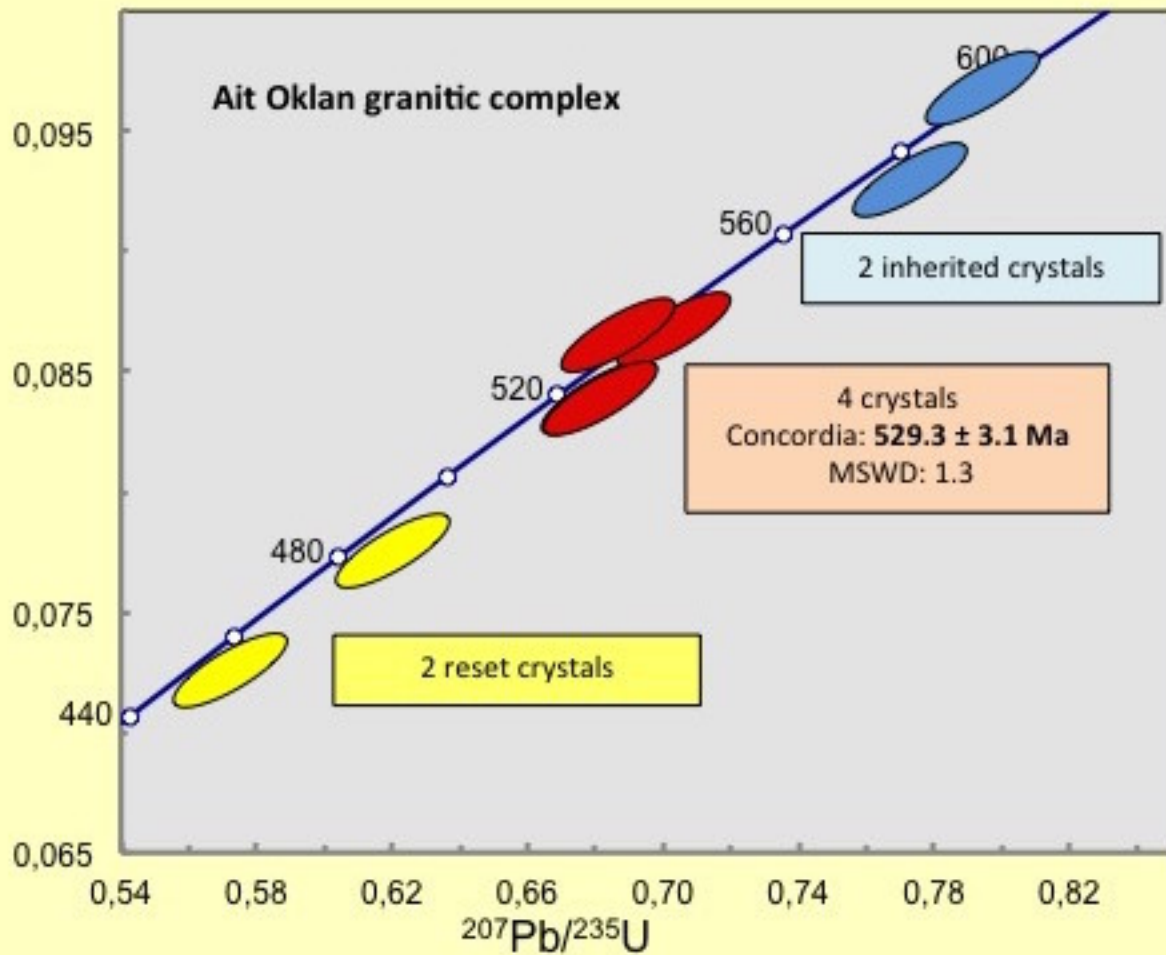


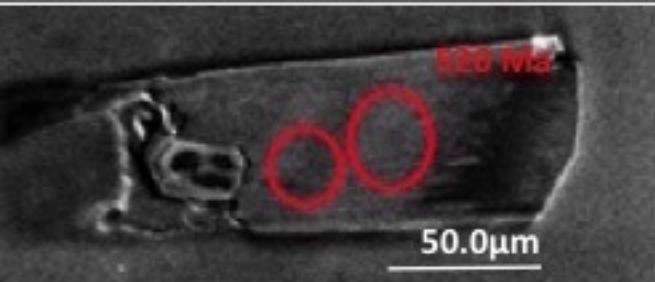
Tioueine



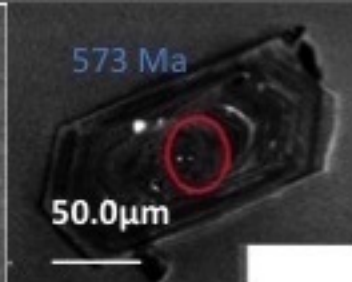


$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$





15 concordant



17 inherited (P2)



5 inherited (S24-P2)



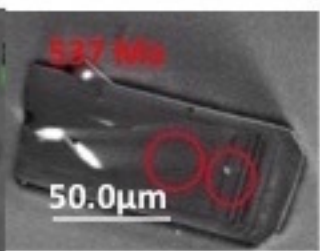
19 reset



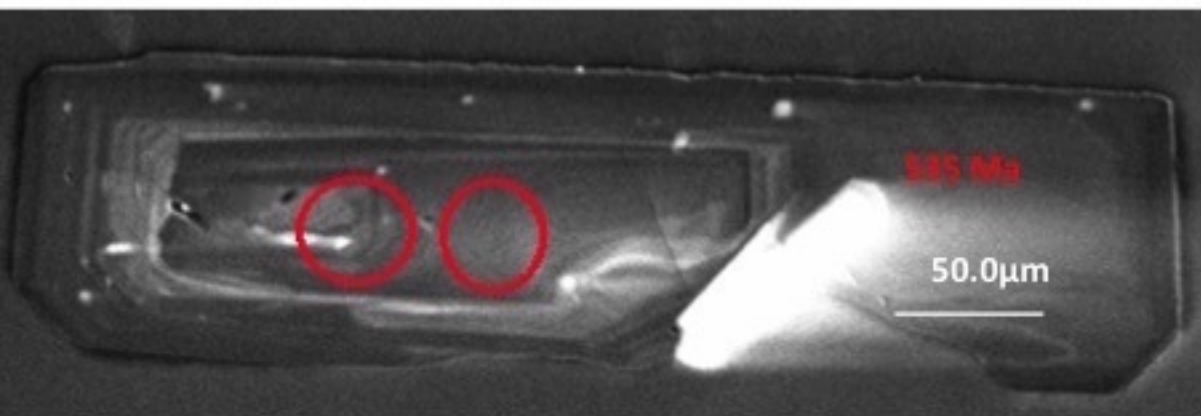
20 reset



28 concordant (P1)

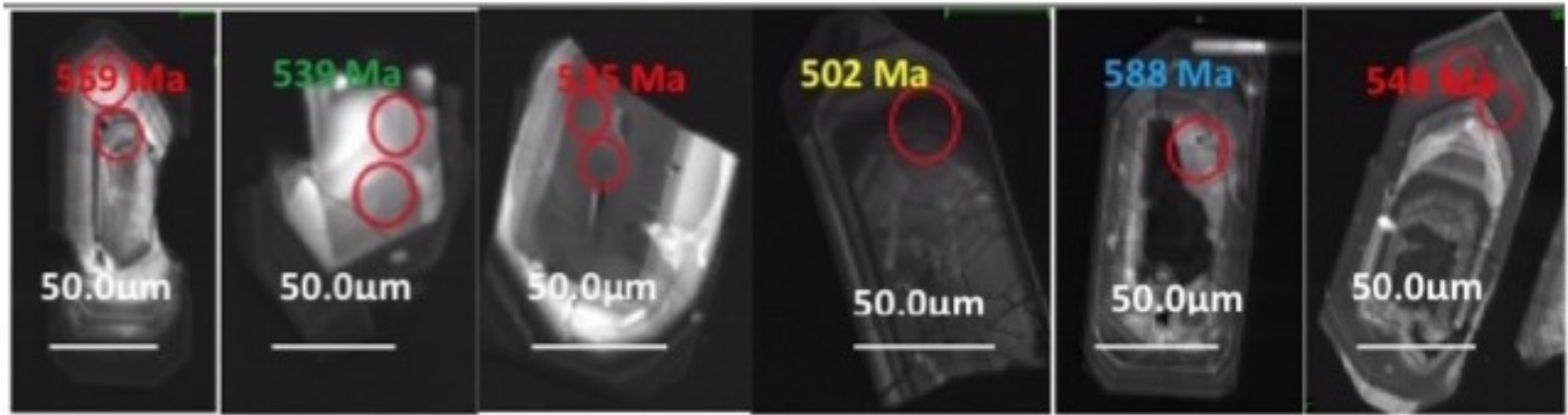


40 concordant (S25)

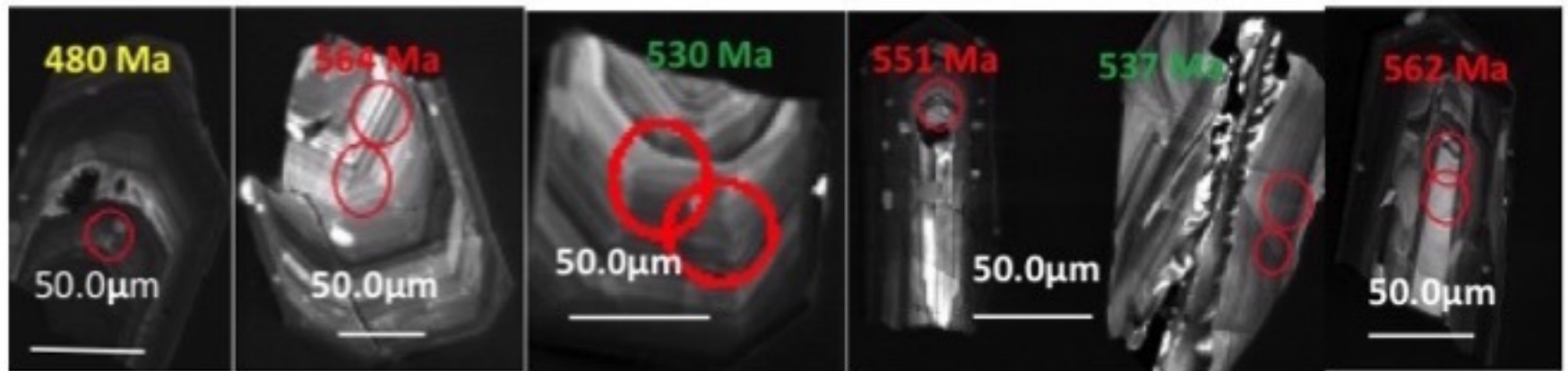


44 concordant (S25)

Ait Oklan



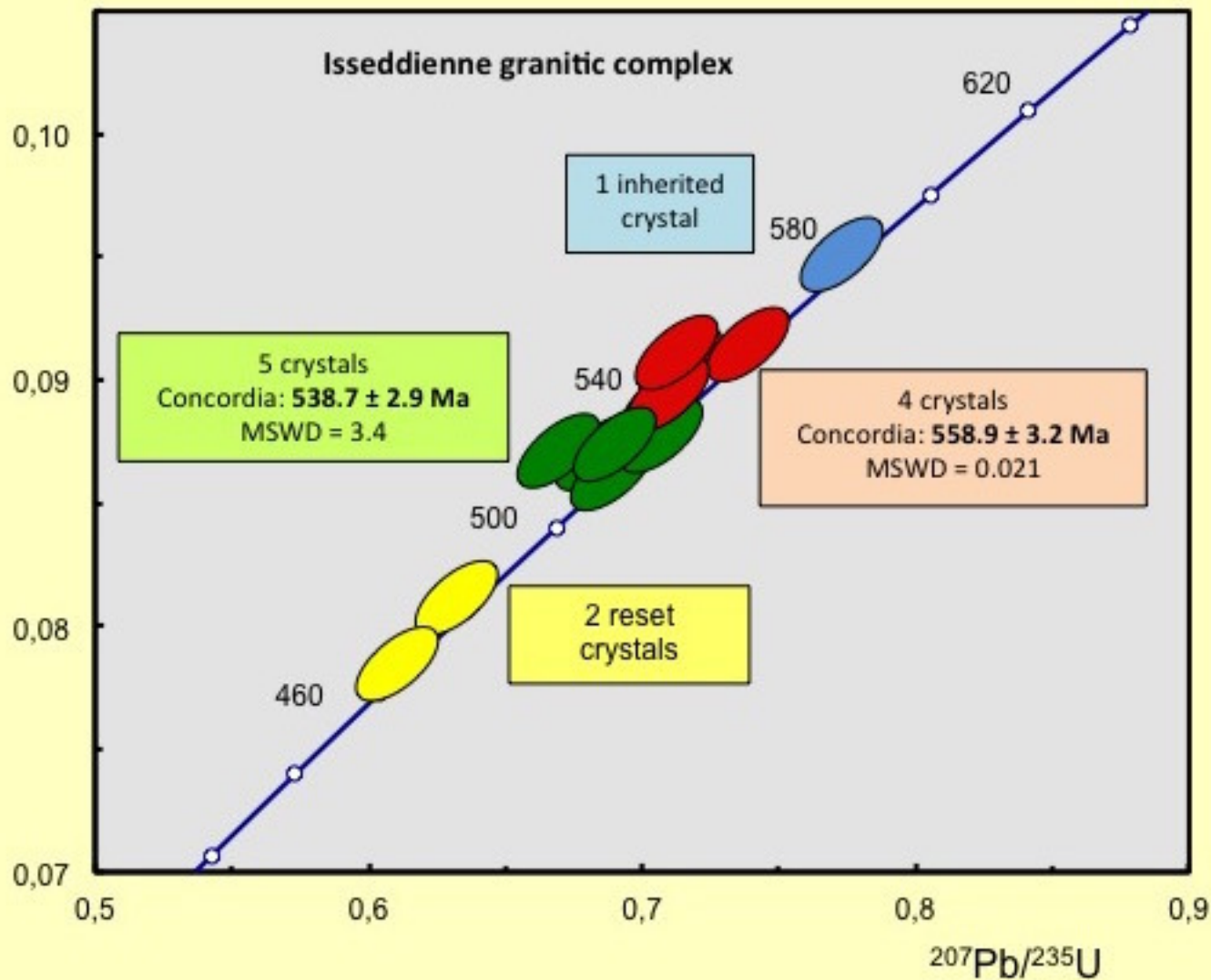
2 concordant (P2) 3 concordant 4 concordants (S14) 6 reset(S25-P1) 10 inherited(S14) 11 concordant(S25-P5)

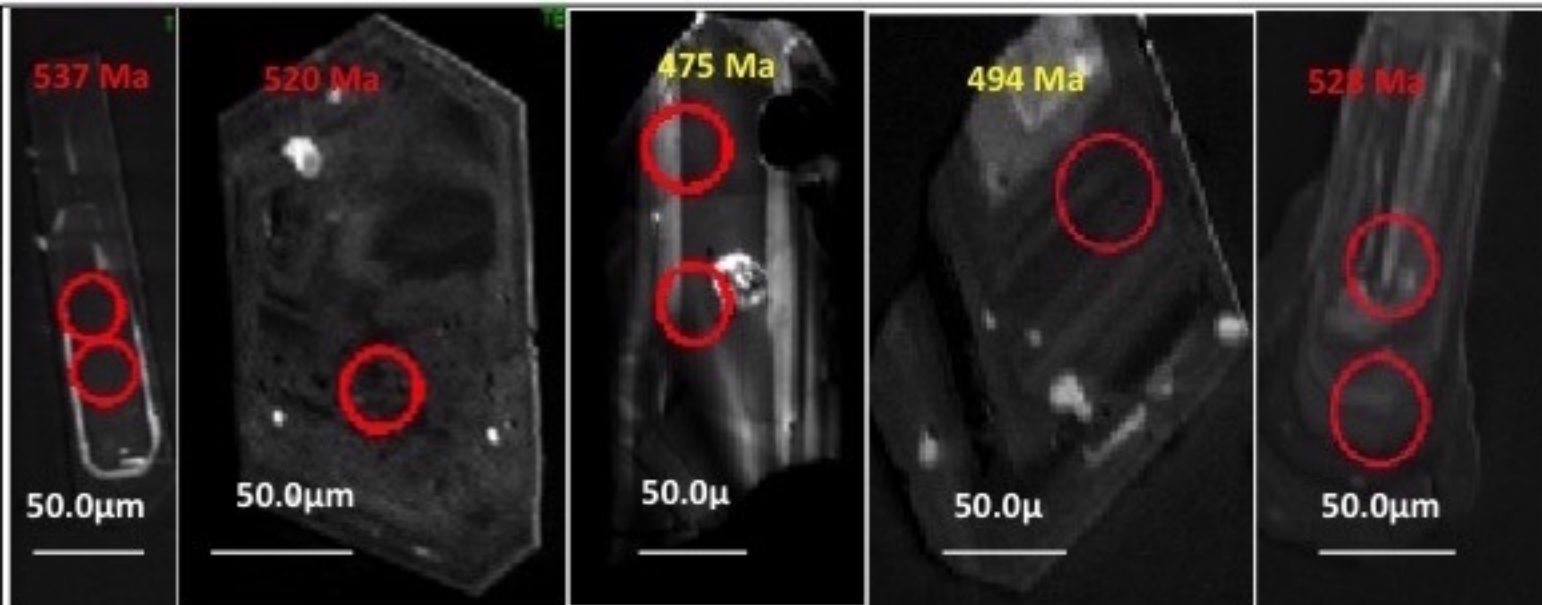


22 reset(P2) 25 concordant(S24) 40 concordant (S24) 45(P2) and 46 concordant 49 concordant(P2)

Issedienne

$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$



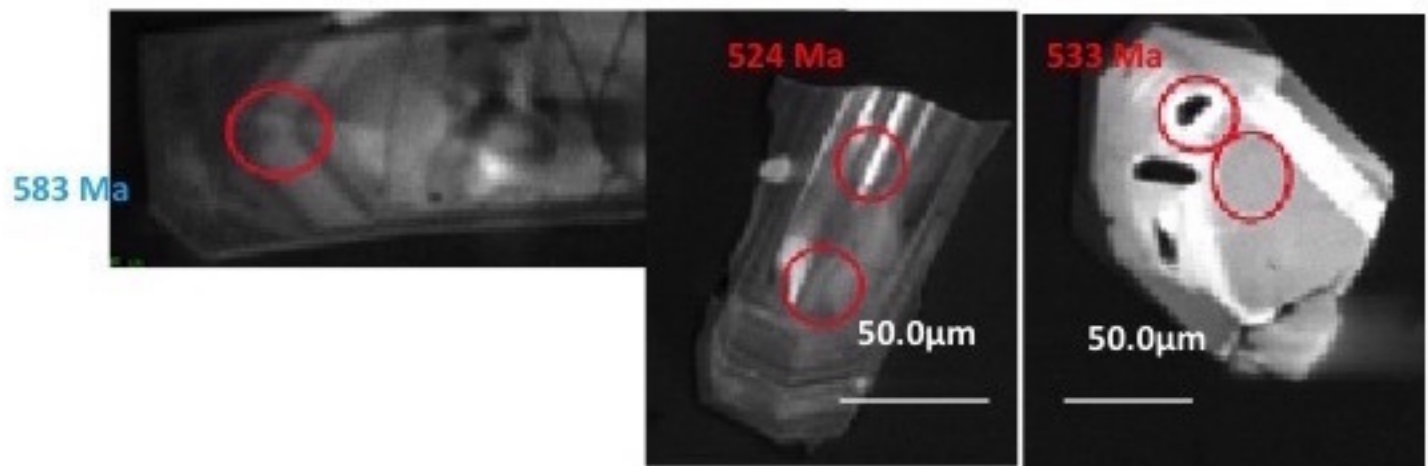


2 concordant(S25)3 concordant(P5)

4 reset

11 reset

14concordant



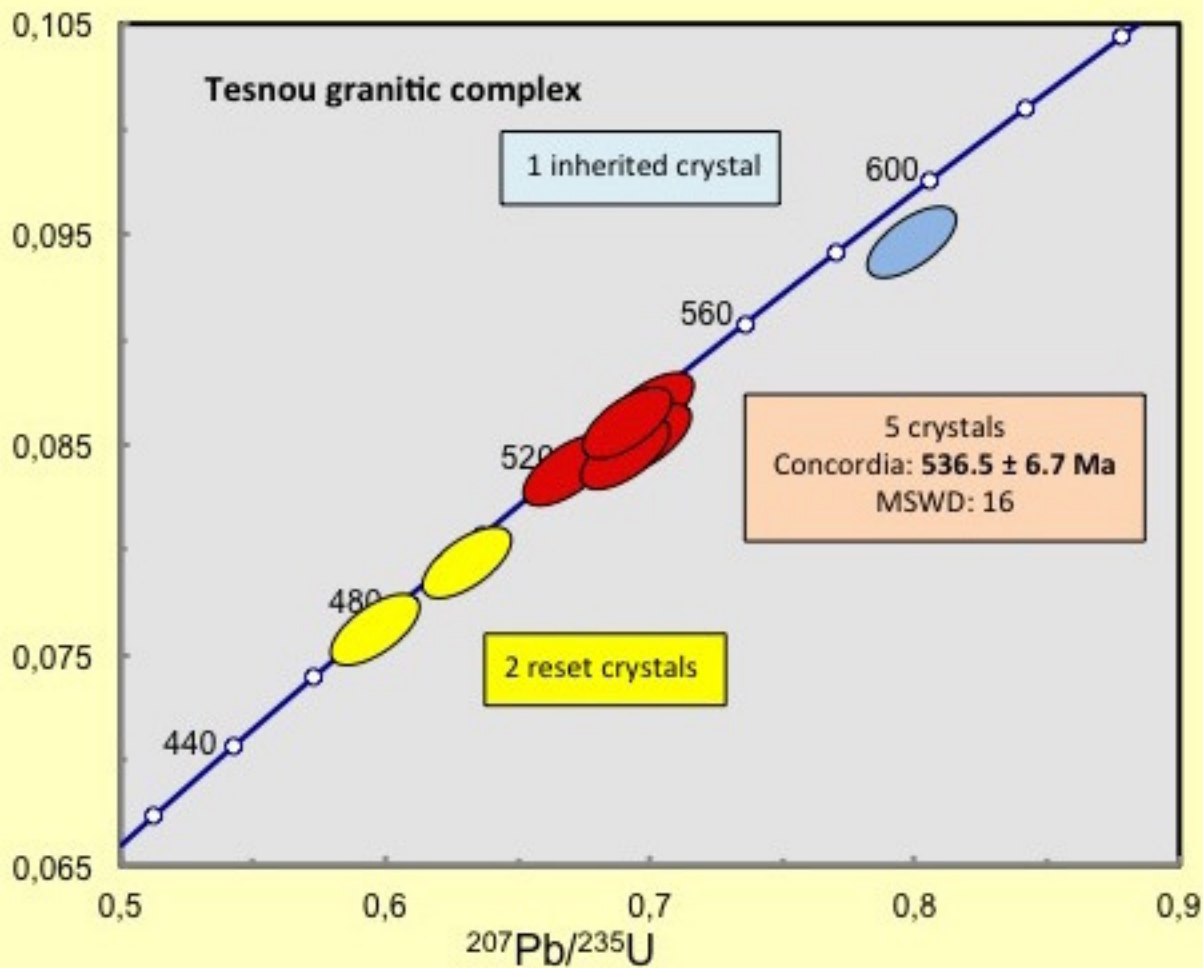
18 inherited (G1)

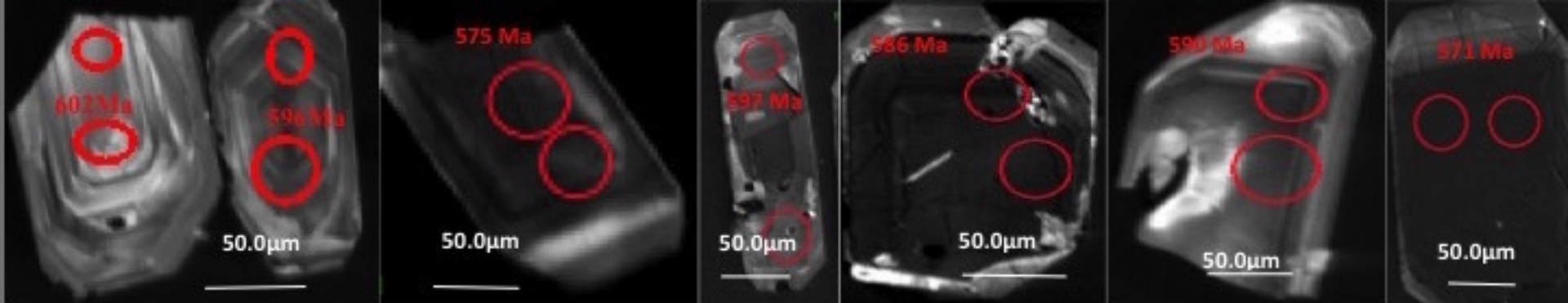
22 concordant (S14)

28 concordant (S24)

Tesnou

$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$



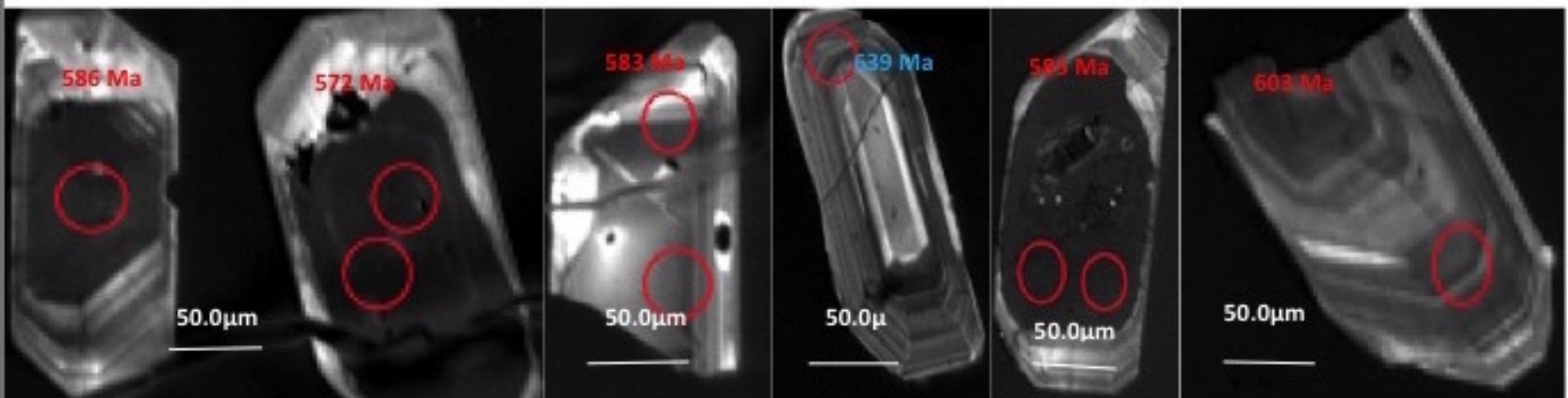


3 and 4 concordant(S14)

6 concordant(P5-T13)

7 concordant(D-K1) 12 concordant(D-K1)

14 concordant(P5-T13) 8 concordant((P5)



17(S24) et 18(P5) concordant

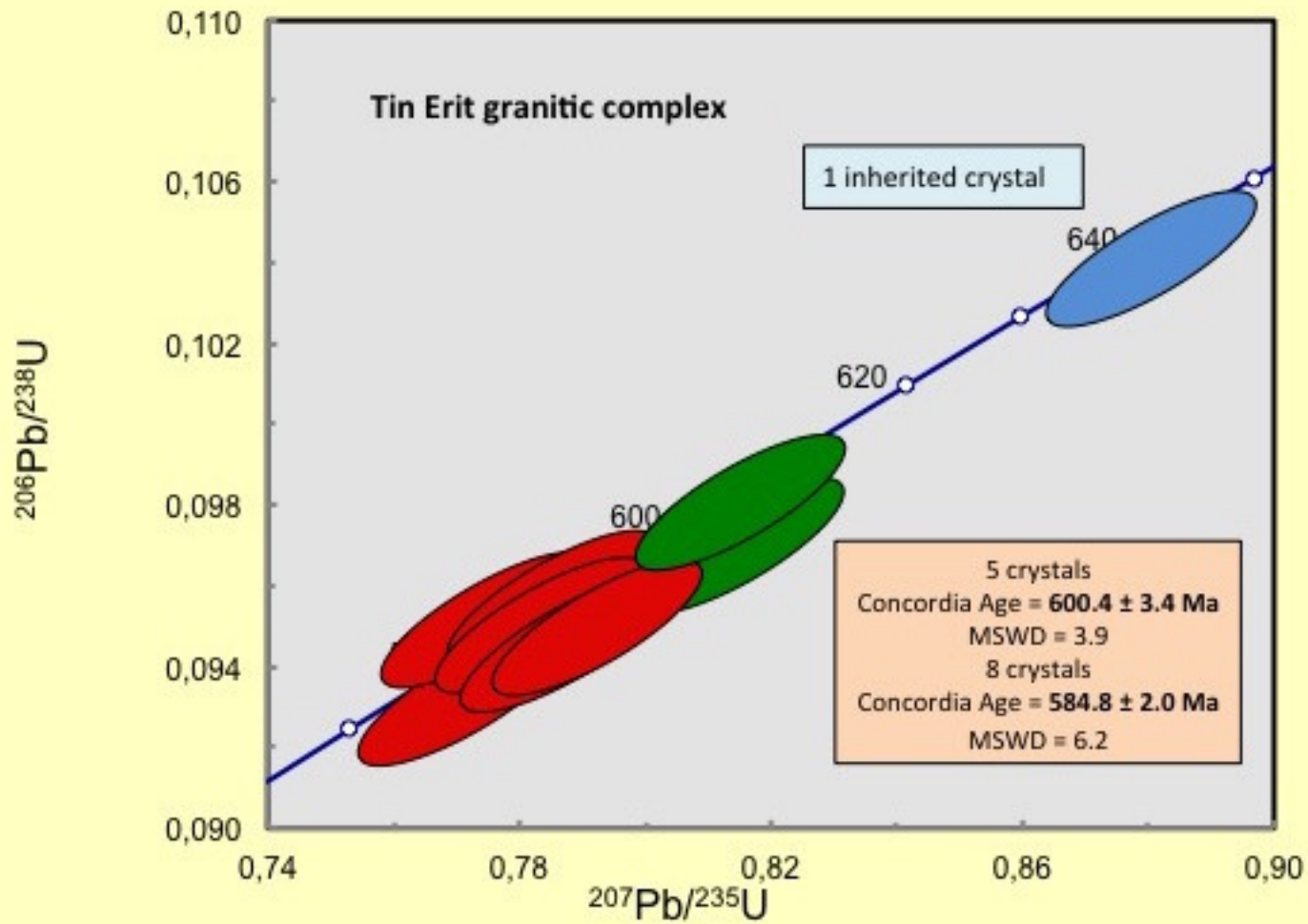
19 concordant

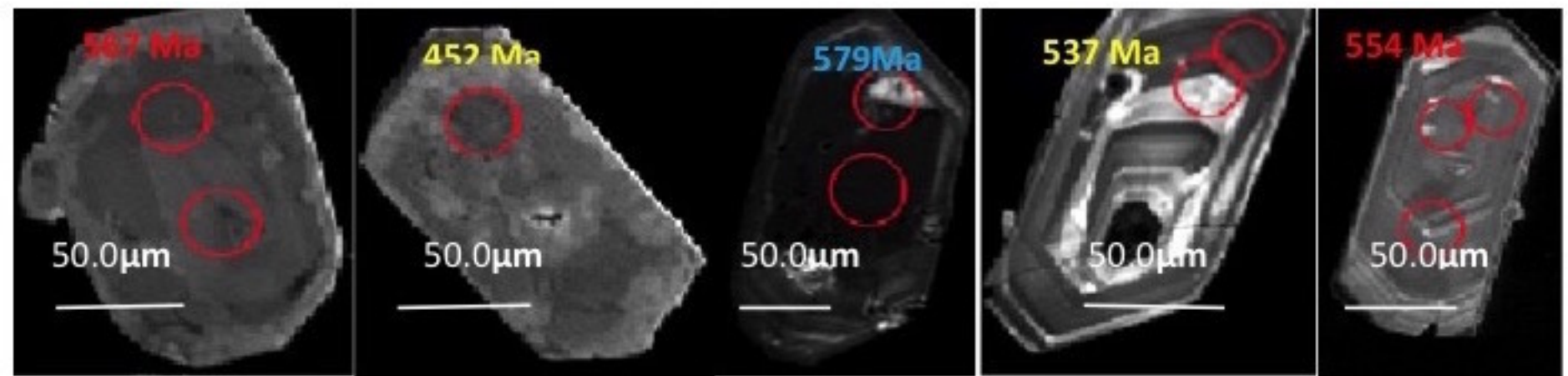
21 inherited(S14)

25 concordant(S25)

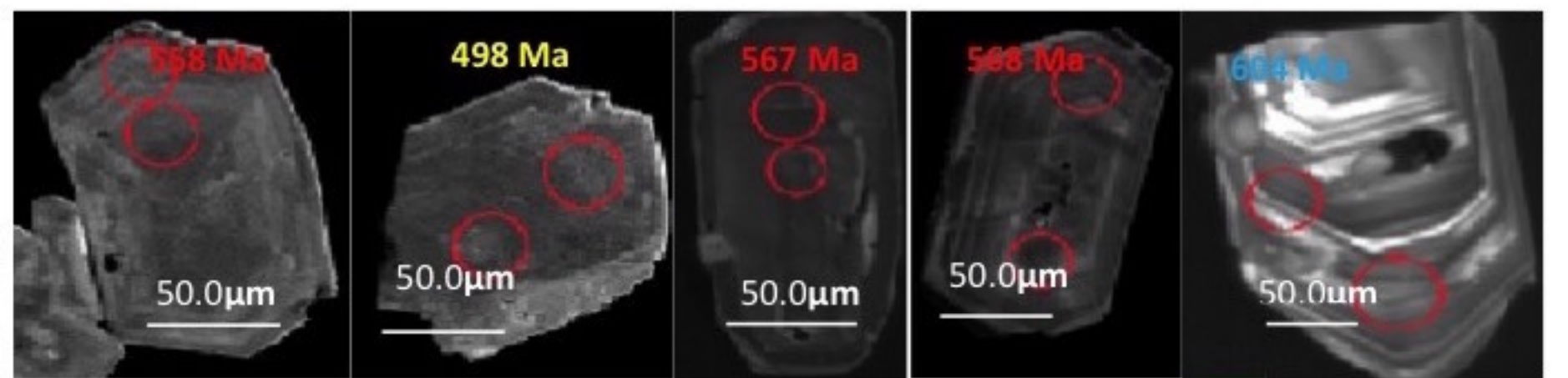
28 concordant(S25)

Tin Erit





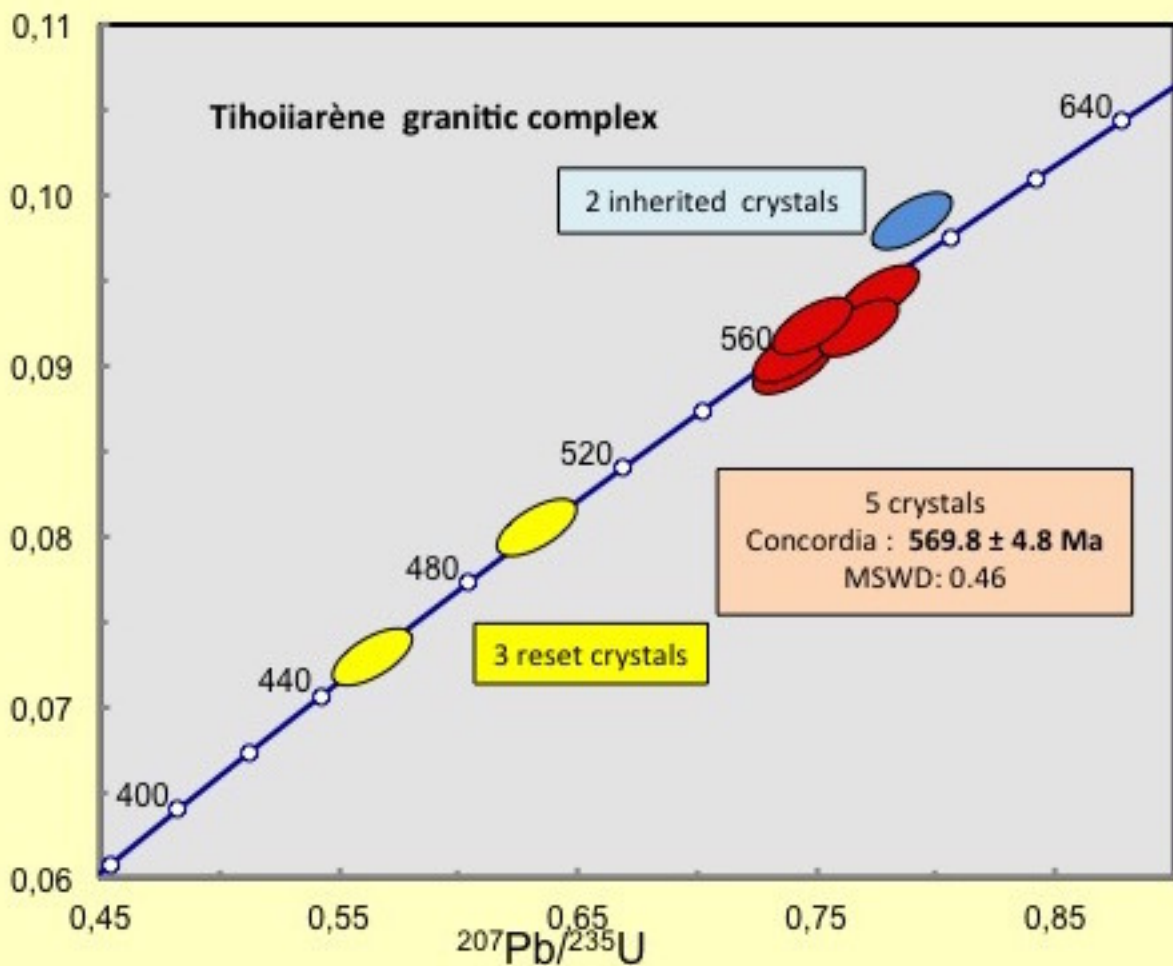
1 concordant 3 reset (G1) 13 inherited (S25) 14 reset (G1) 16 concordant (S25)

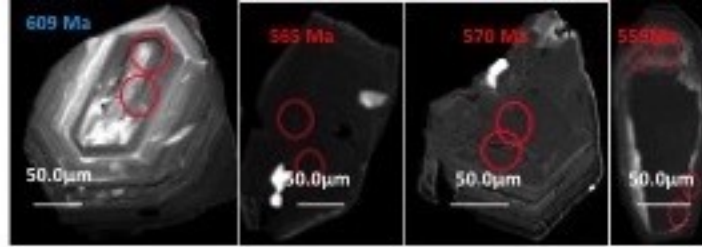


19 concordant, 21 reset 47 concordant 48 concordant (D-P5) 50 inherited (S25-P1)

Tihoiarene

$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$



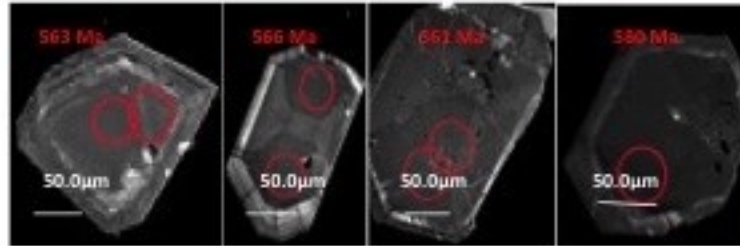


1 inherited (P)

2 concordant

5 concordant

10C concordant (J4)

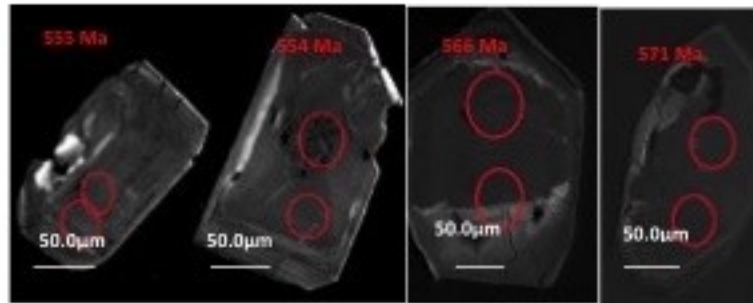


12 concordant

13 concordant(S25)

14 concordant

17 concordant(P5)

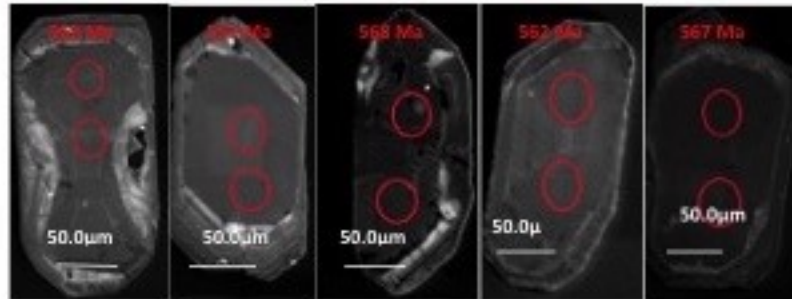


25 concordant (D)

26 concordant (D-T14)

30 concordant(D)

32 concordant (D)



33 concordant(D)

34 concordant (S25)

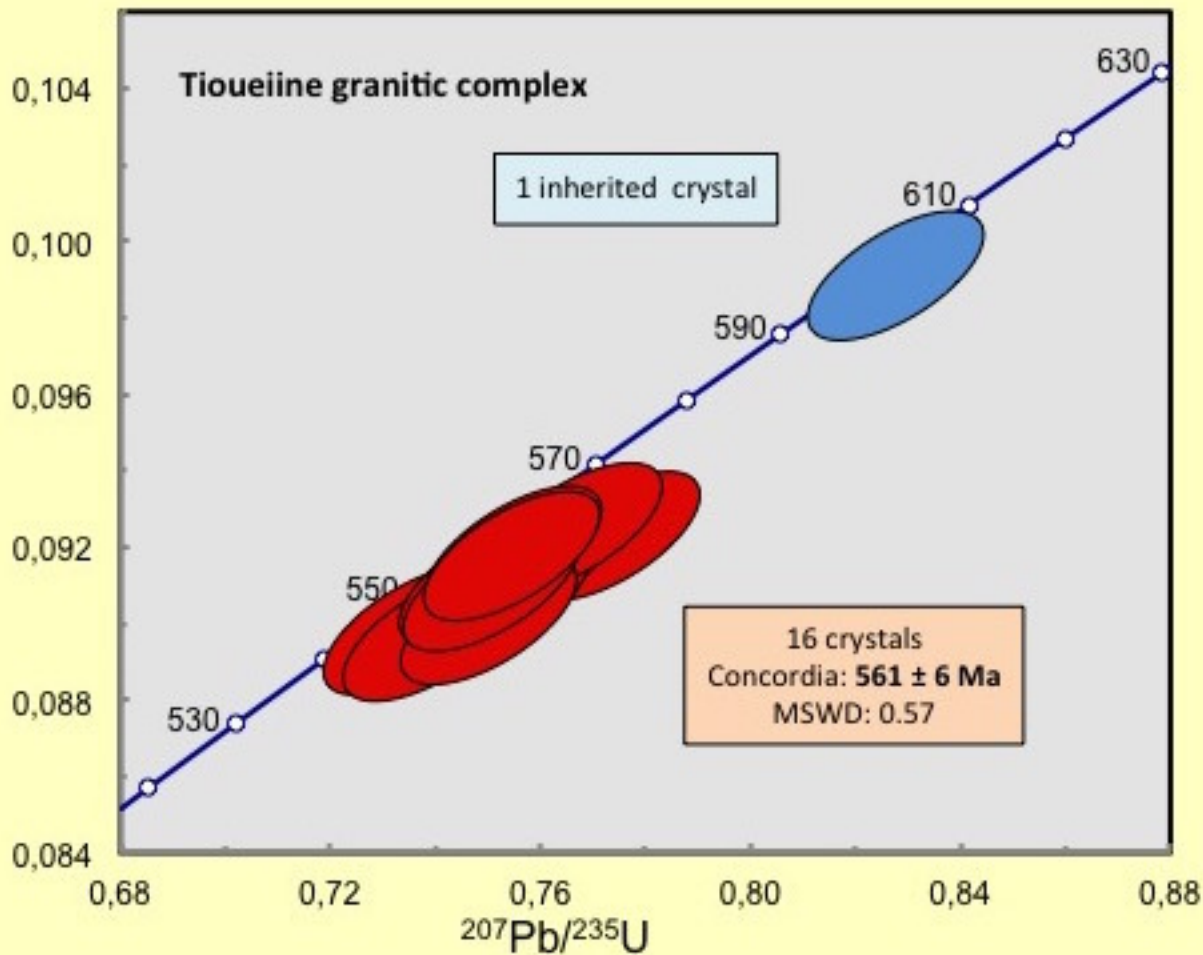
37 concordant(D)

40 concordant

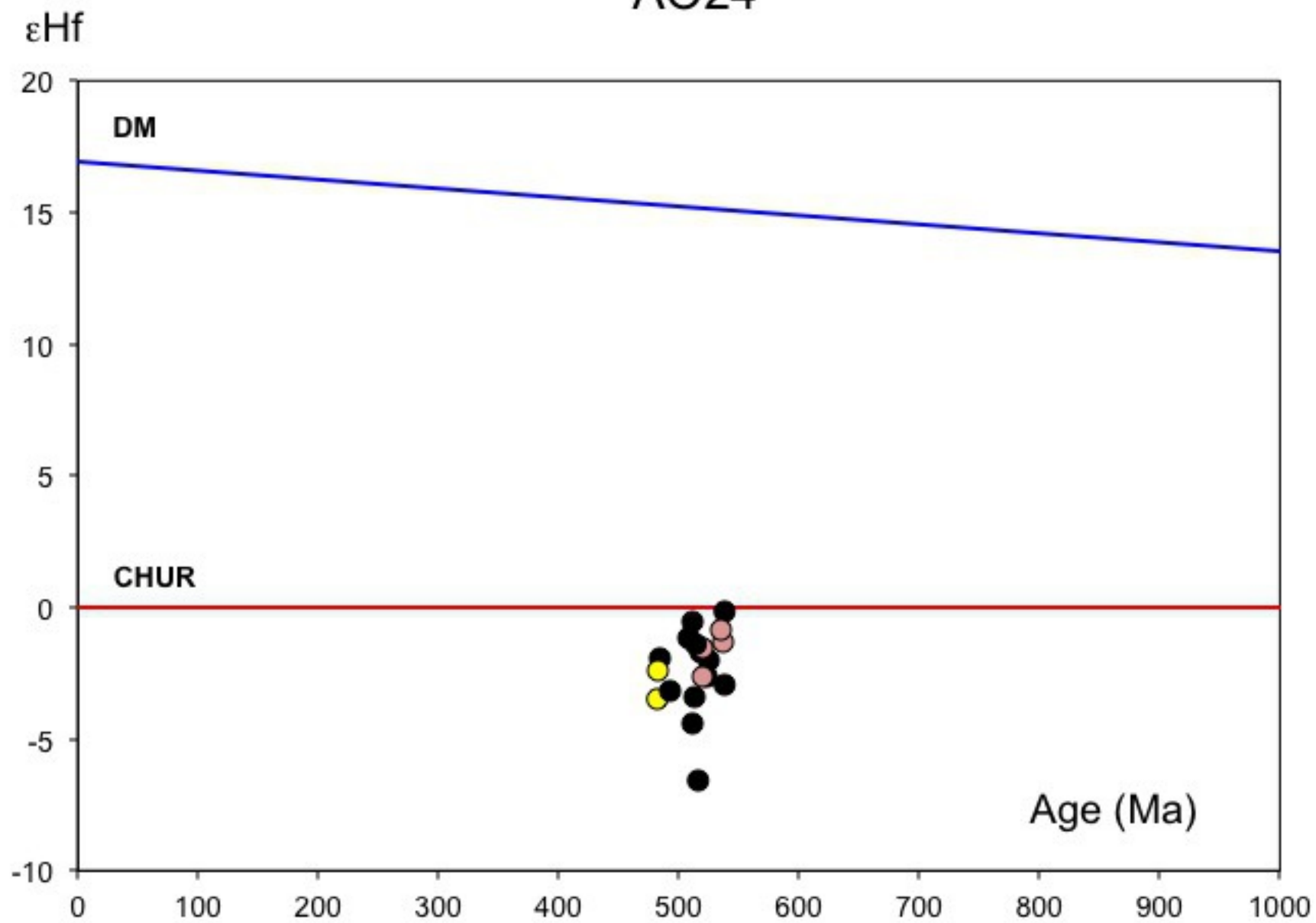
43 concordant(D)

Tioueine

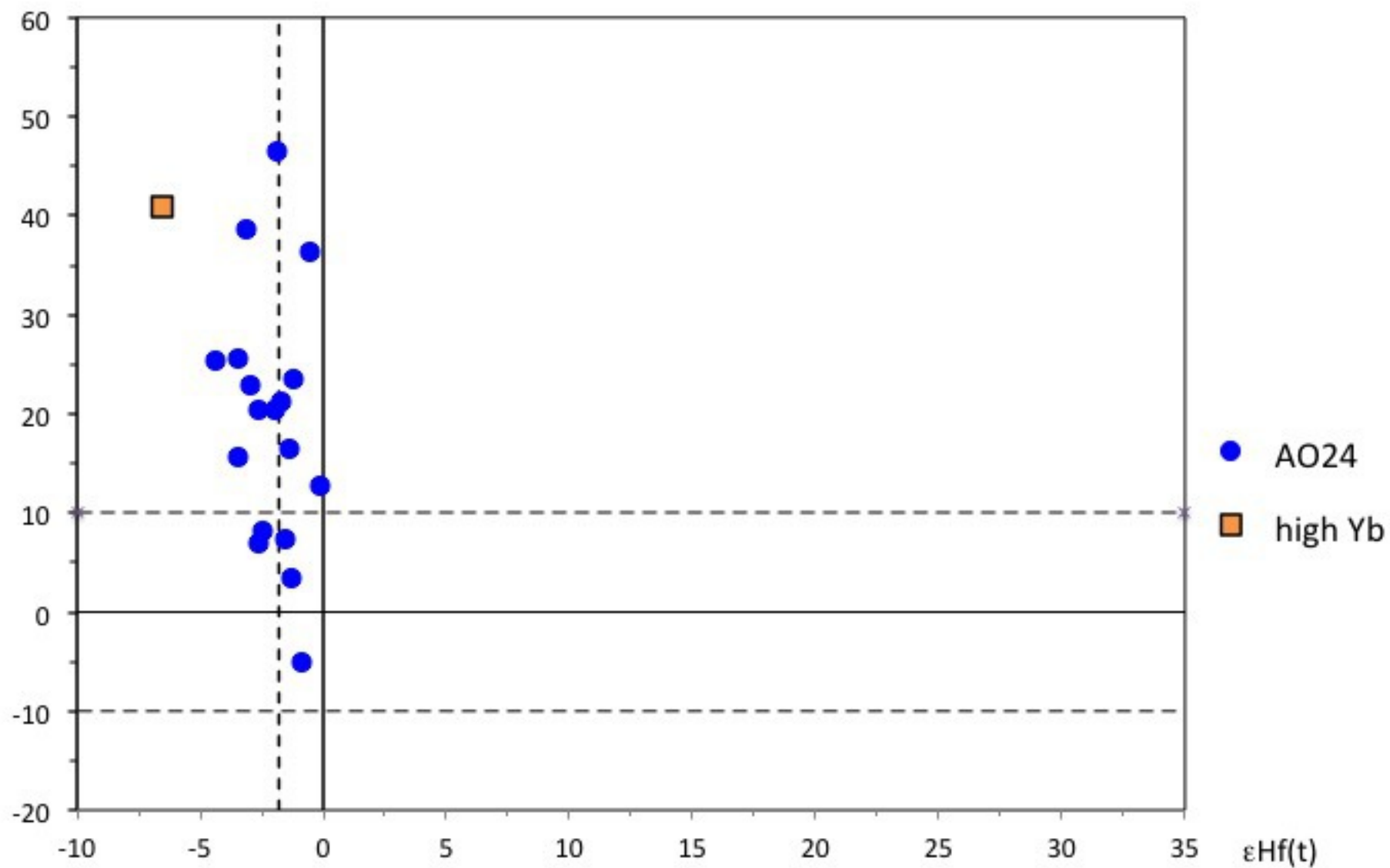
$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$



AO24

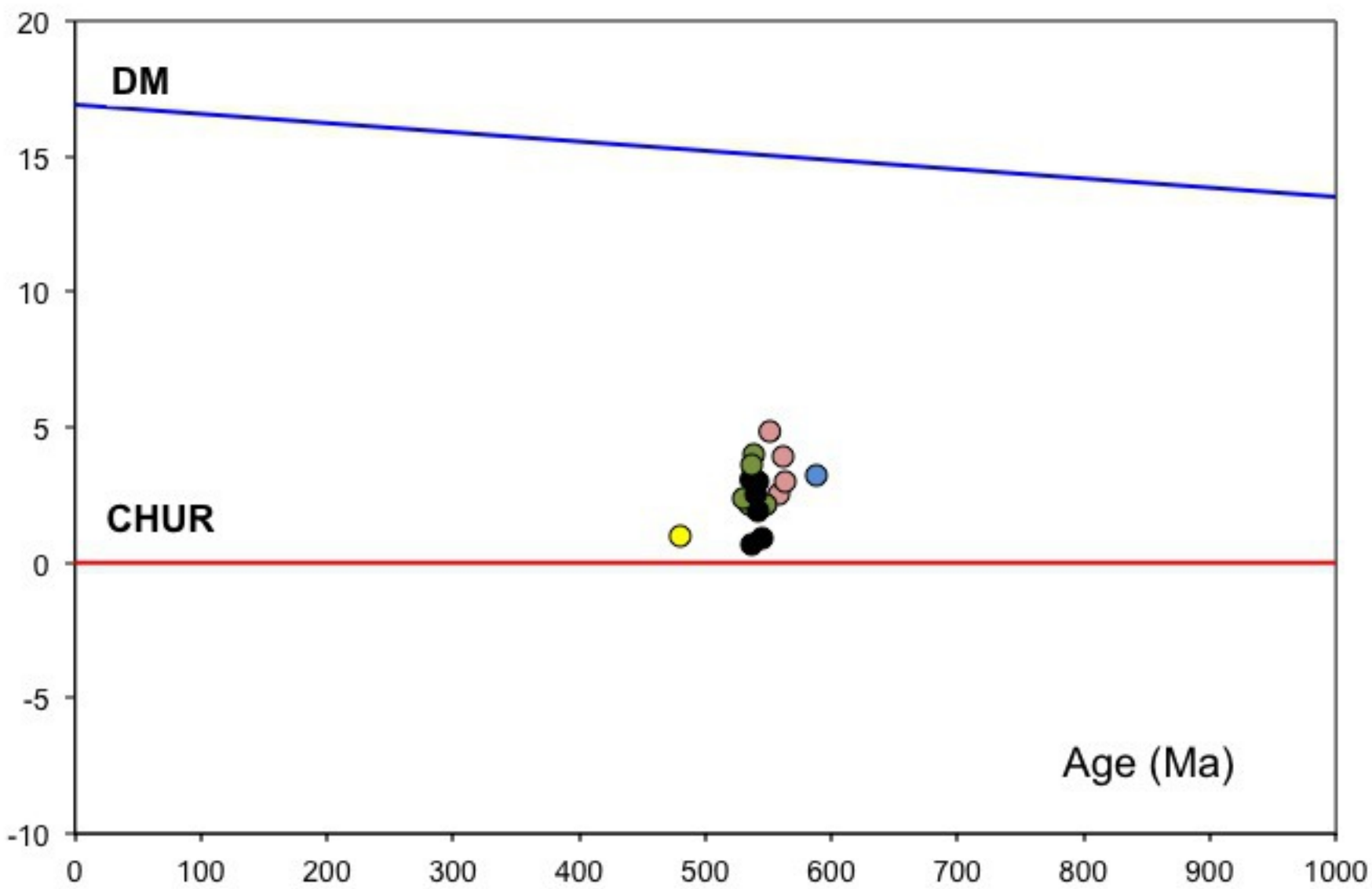


discordance %



126

ϵ_{Hf}



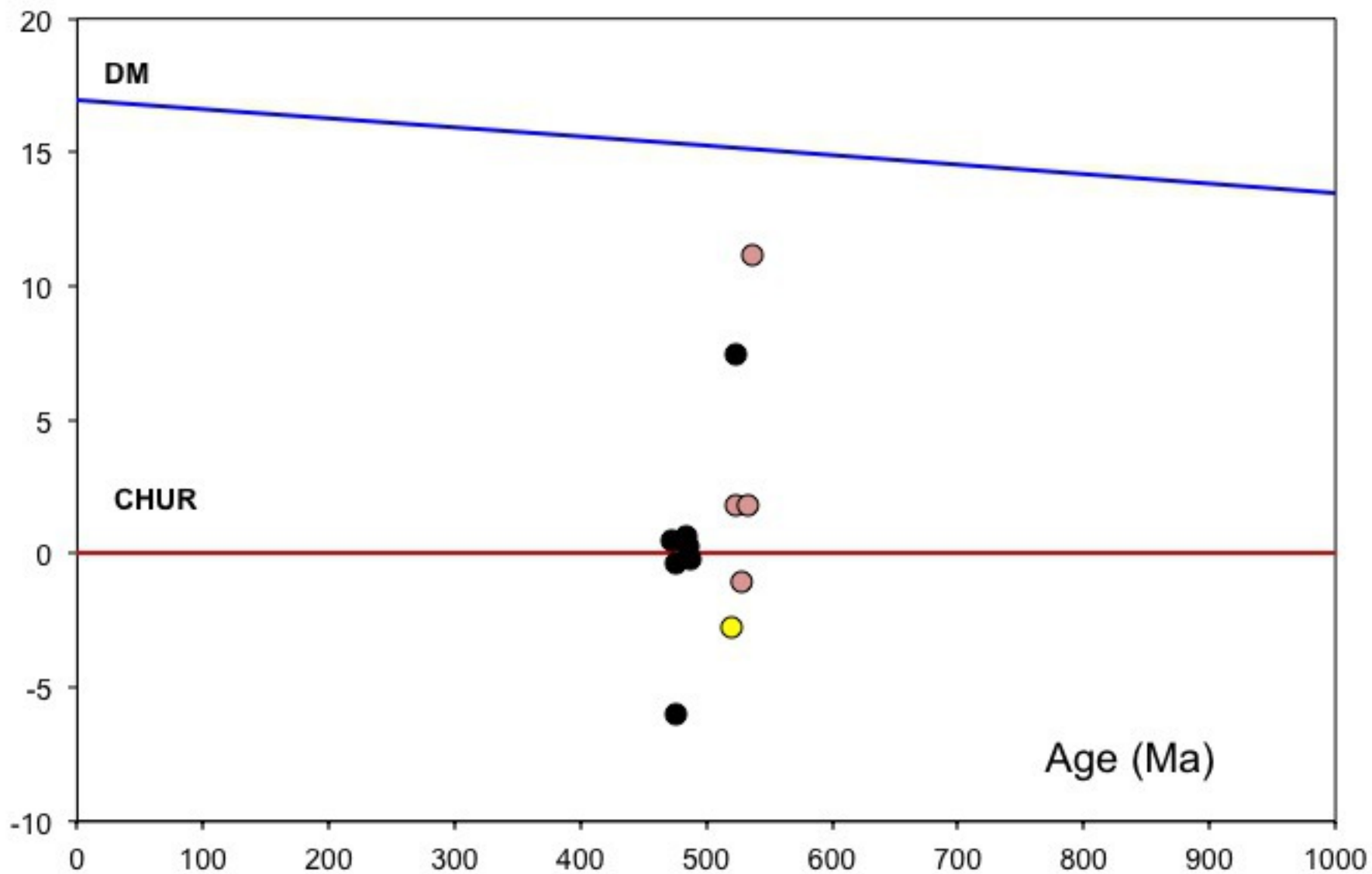
DM

CHUR

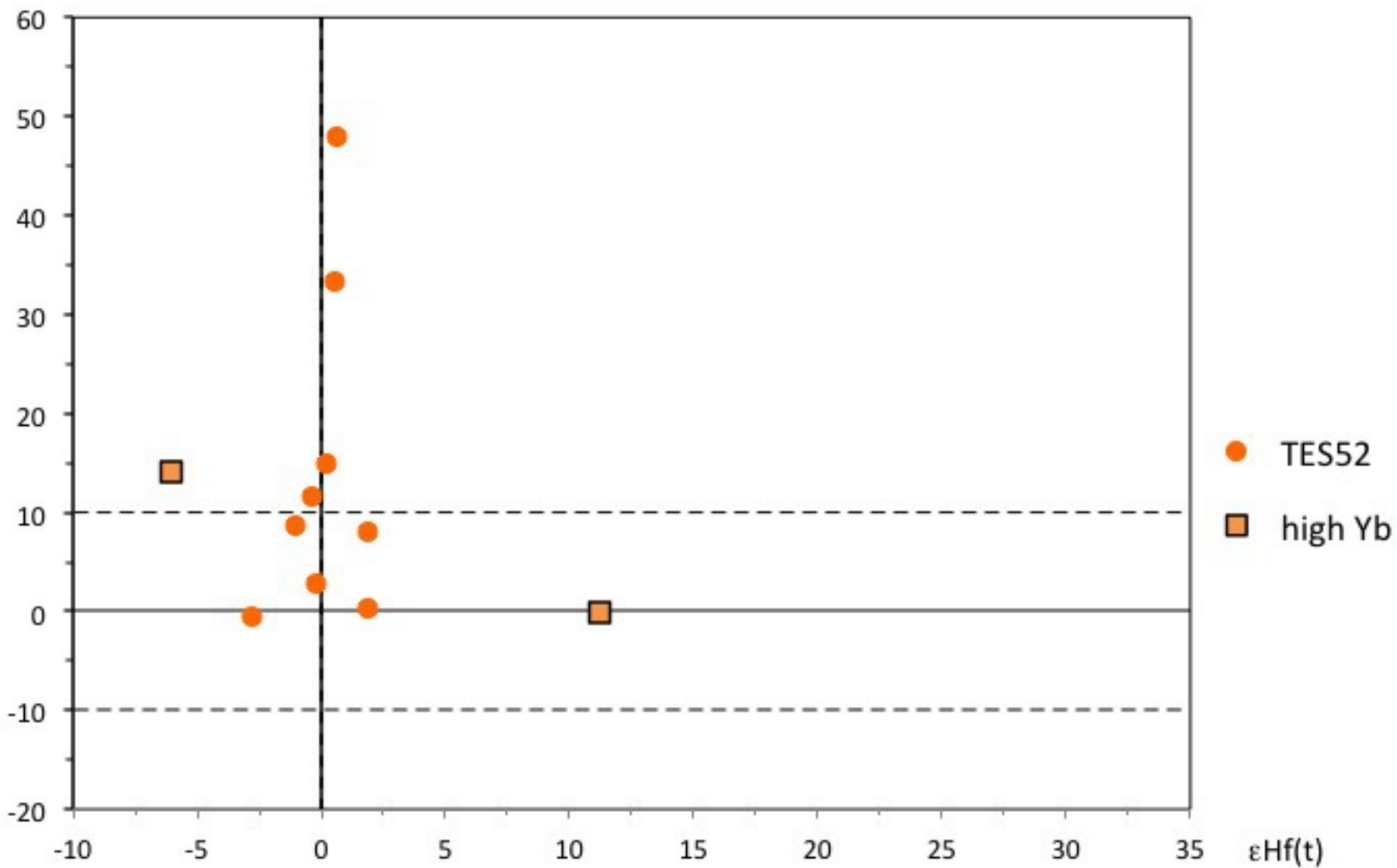
Age (Ma)

TES52

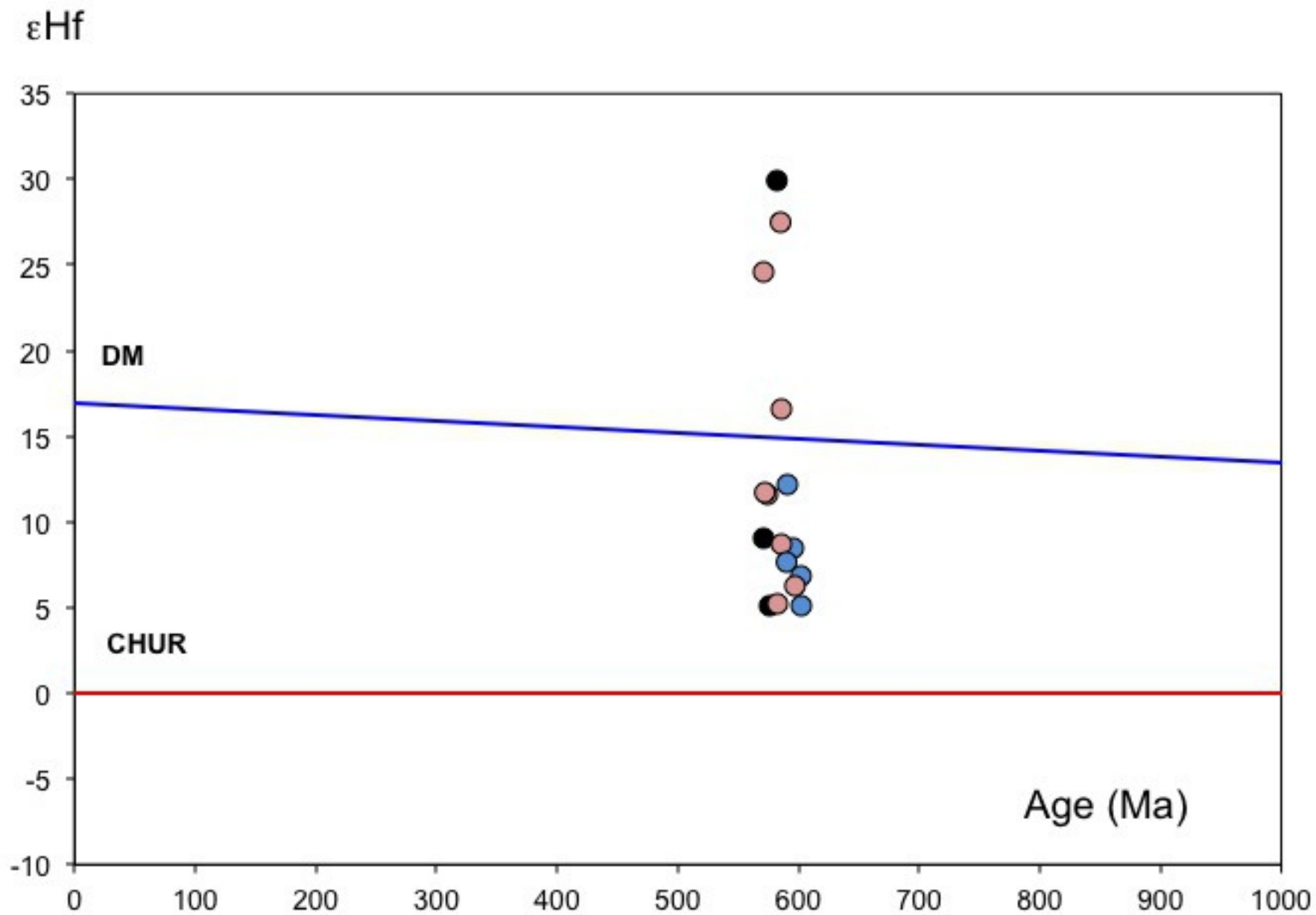
ϵ_{Hf}



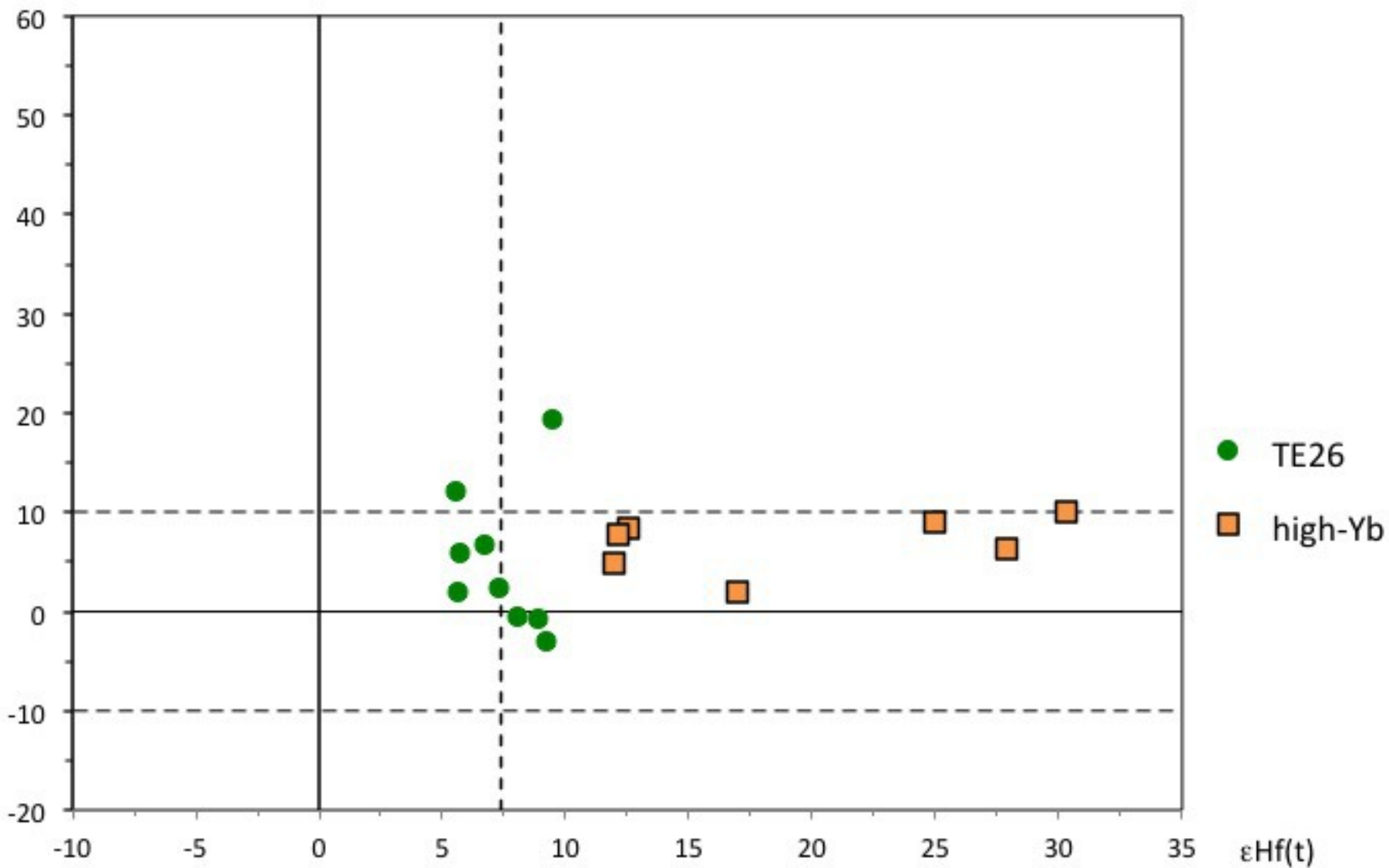
discordance %



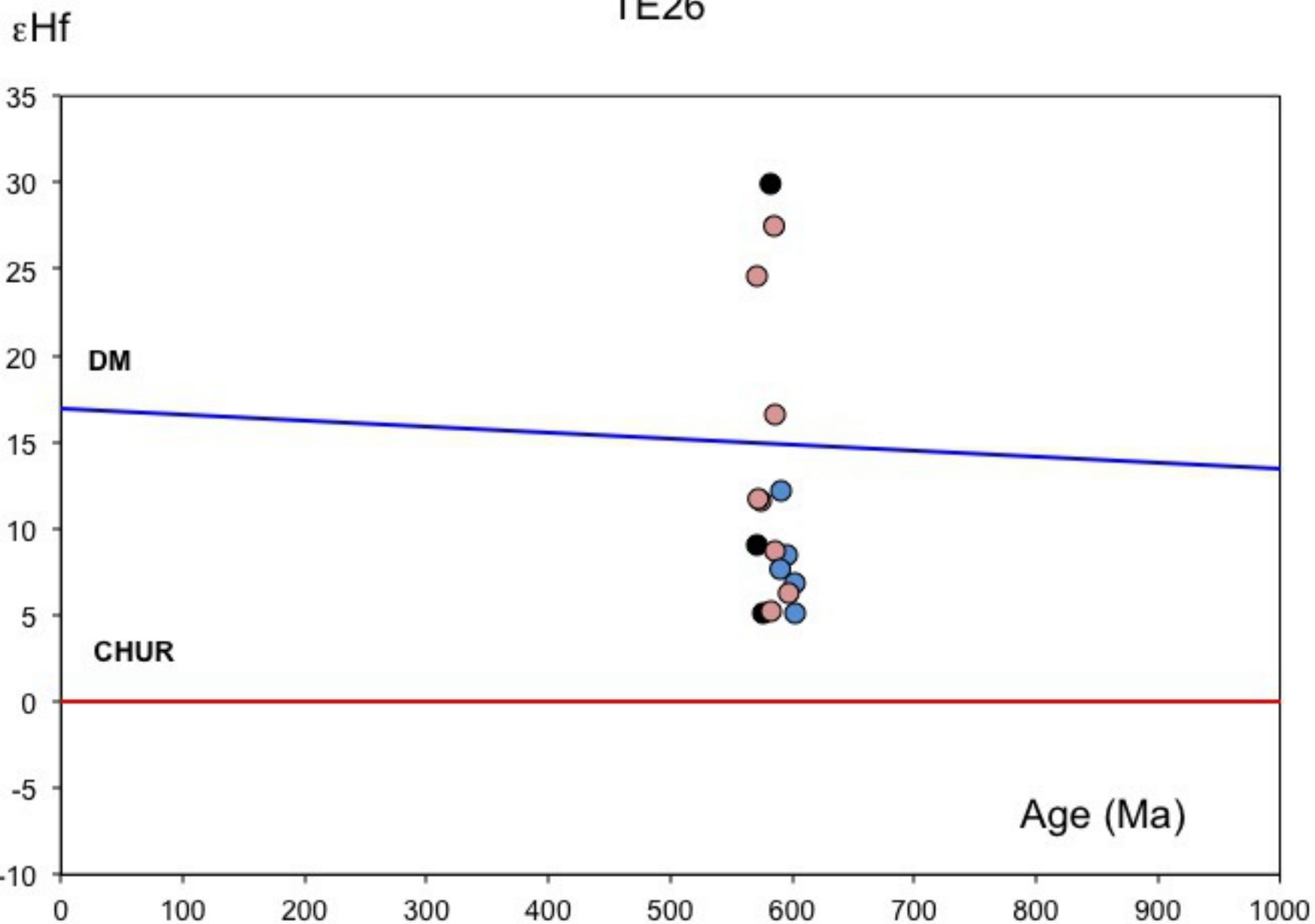
TE26



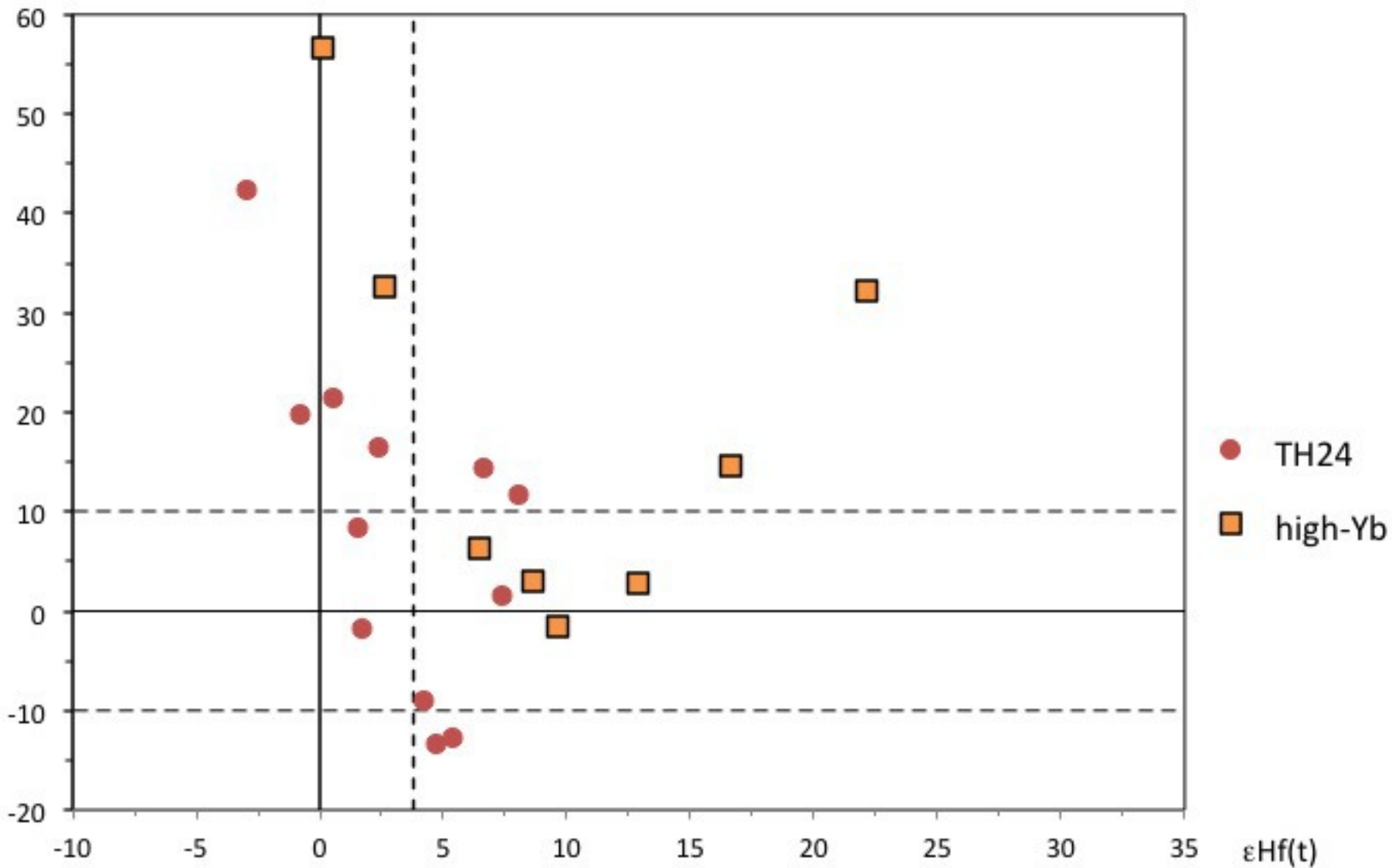
discordance %



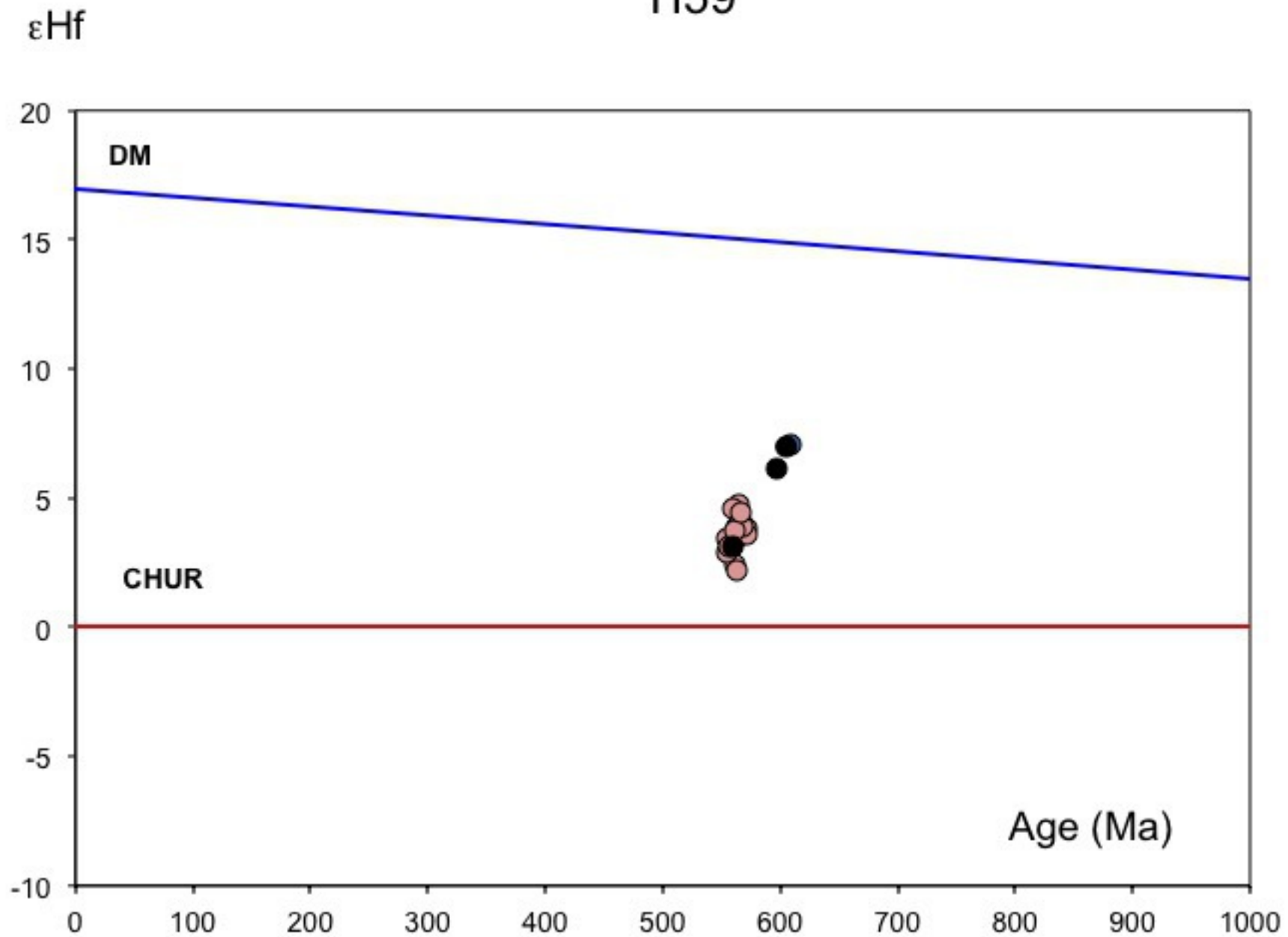
TE26



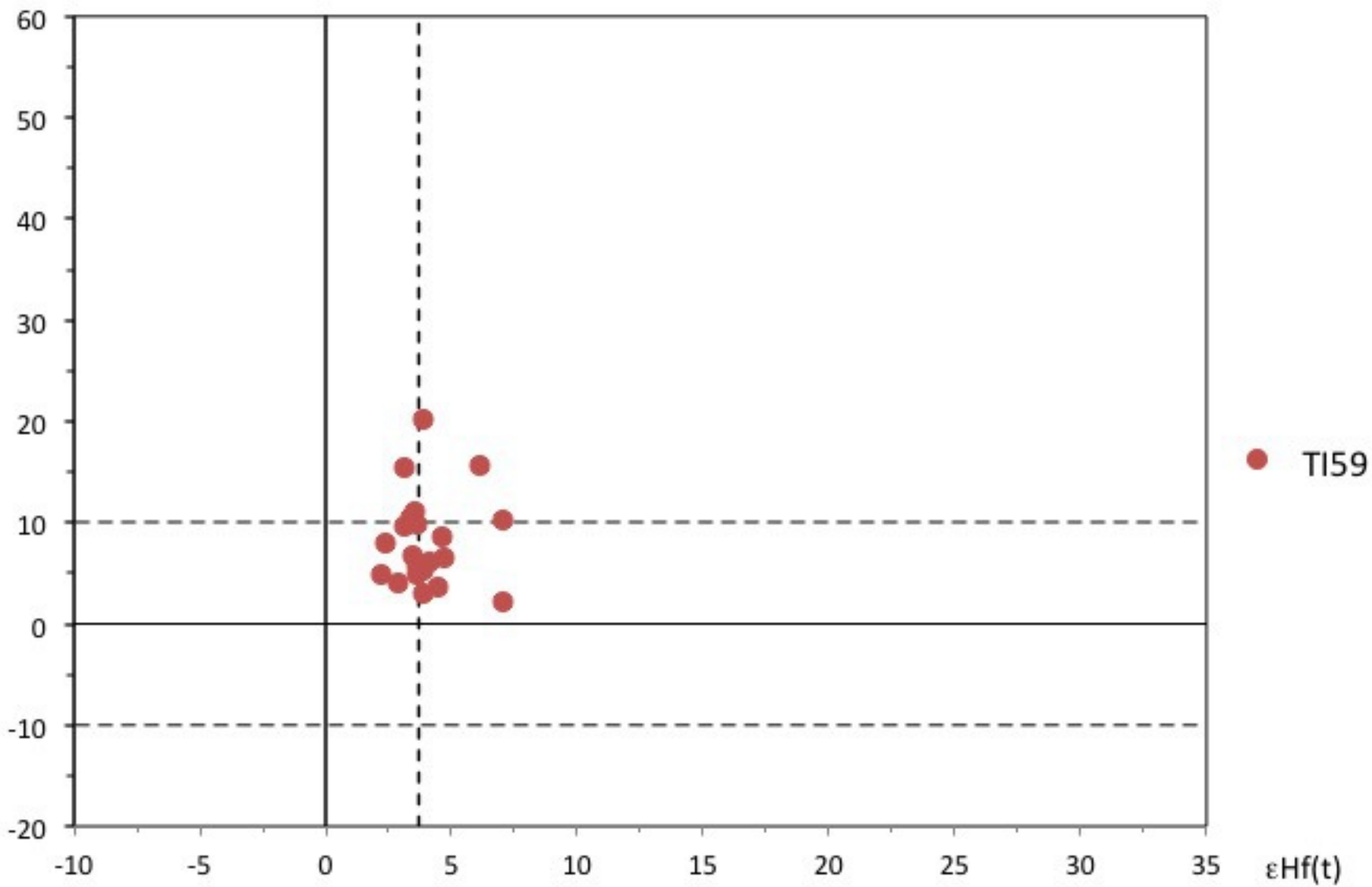
discordance %



TI59



discordance %



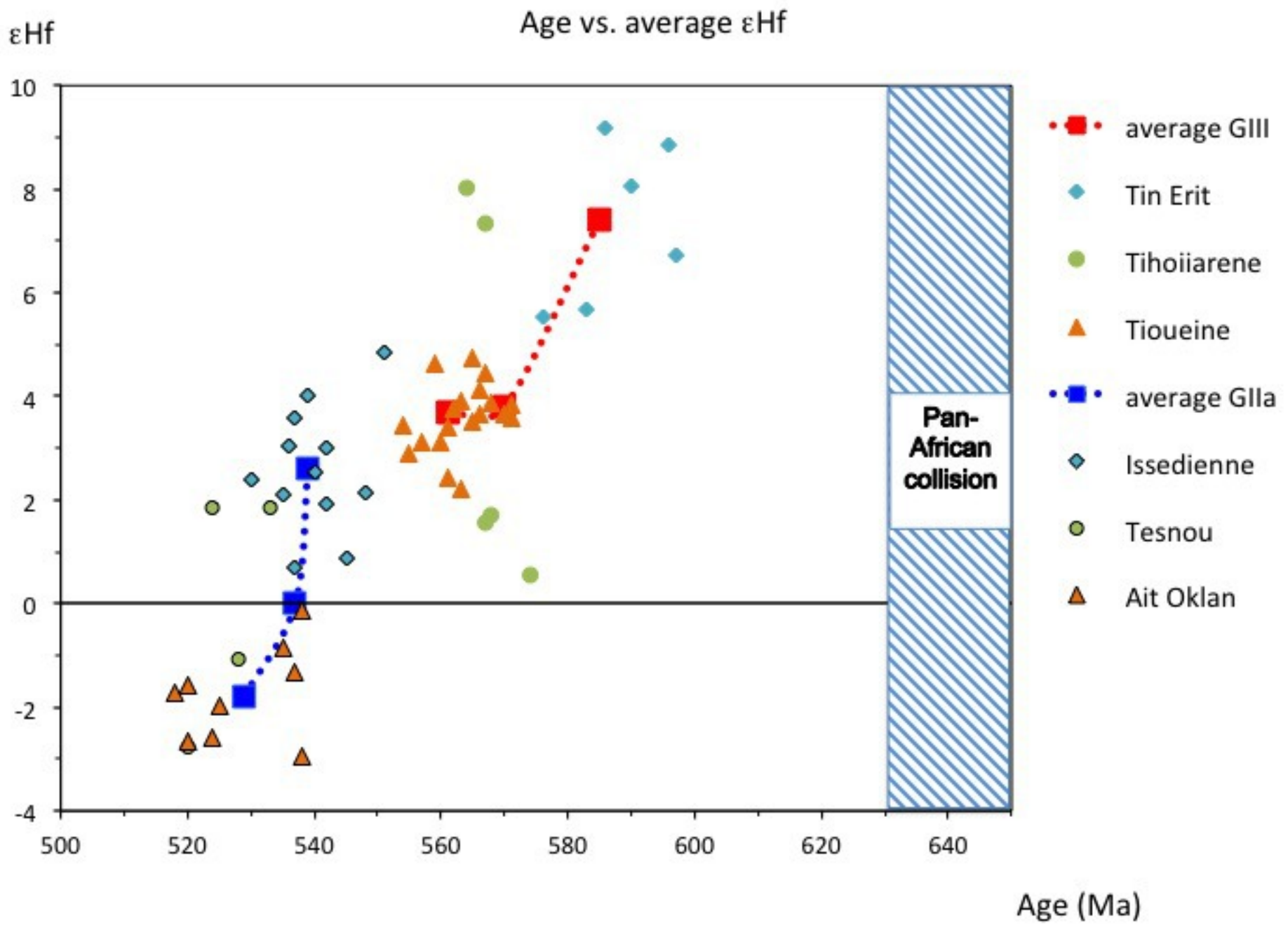


Table 1. The Taourirt granitic suite of Hoggar, Algeria, as of 2003.

Rock types	gabbro and diorite (stocks, enclaves) G I monzogranite G IIa monzogranite and syenogranite G IIb alaskite (alkali feldspar granite) G III alkali feldspar syenite and granite		
Rock-forming mineralogy	G I quartz + K-feldspar + plagioclase + edenite-hornblende + biotite G IIa quartz + K-feldspar + plagioclase + biotite ± hornblende G IIb quartz + K-feldspar + albite + protolithionite-zinnwaldite G III alkali feldspar ± quartz ± plagioclase + hedenbergite + hastingsite-hornblende + biotite ± grünerite ± riebeckite		
Accessory mineralogy	G I zircon + allanite + titanite + ilmenite + magnetite + apatite G IIa zircon + allanite + titanite + ilmenite + magnetite + apatite + thorite + fergusonite + monazite + xenotime G IIb zircon + allanite + titanite + fluorite + topaz ± tourmaline ± garnet G III zircon + thorite + allanite + chevkinite + ilmenite + magnetite + apatite + fluorite		
Major element chemistry	SiO ₂	G I 69 – 73 wt % G IIa 70 – 76.5 wt % G IIb ≤ 78 wt % G III 65 – 69 (syenite) and 73 – 77 wt %	
	CaO	G I 1.2 – 2.2 wt % G IIa 0.8 – 1.8 wt % G IIb < 0.02 wt % G III 2 – 2.5 (syenite) and 0.5 v 0.9 wt %	
	ASI	G I metaluminous G IIa metaluminous G IIb peraluminous G III metaluminous to peralkaline	
	alkali-calcic alkaline	G I, G IIa, G IIb G III	
Trace elements (ppm)	Rb	200 – 410 (G I, G IIa, G IIb)	120 – 260 (G III)
	Ba	14 – 800	37 – 600
	Th	20 – 85	15 – 60
	Zr	65 – 300	180 – 1200
	Y	22 – 140	40 – 60
REE patterns	La (ppm)	10 – 80 (G I, G IIa, G IIb)	35 – 280 (GIII)
	(La/Yb) _N	0.6 – 10	13 – 30
	Eu/Eu*	0.02 – 0.75 (G I, G IIa, G IIb)	0.04 – 0.16 (GIII)

		gull wing shape tetrad effects in G IIb only	gull wing shape no tetrad effects
Isotopic ratios	Sr_1 $\epsilon Nd(525 \text{ Ma})$	from 0.703 to 0.723 from -1.25 to -9.75	
Isotopic ages		590 – 520 Ma	
References		Azzouni-Sekkal and Boissonnas, 1993; Azzouni-Sekkal and Bonin, 1998; Azzouni-Sekkal et al., 2003; Bonin et al., 1998; Cheilletz et al., 1993.	

Table 2: U-Pb isotopic data

Sample: AC04

Analysis No.	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Th/U	RATIOS (common Pb corrected)					AGE (common Pb corrected, Ma)					Disc.	Correction type						
				²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³² Th ± 1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³² Th ± 1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁵ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³² Th ± 1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³² Th ± 1σ								
AC04-01	1246	8662	0.14	0.0560	0.0001	0.631	0.009	0.07758	0.00007	0.0240	0.0000	567	31	497	6	462	6	466	10	15.7	None
AC04-03	2486	17955	0.17	0.0211	0.0000	0.708	0.013	0.02071	0.0000	0.0264	0.0000	678	46	544	6	512	6	508	7	25.4	None
AC04-04	1755	2485	0.70	0.0542	0.0001	0.746	0.011	0.06396	0.00010	0.07256	0.00006	786	30	586	7	512	6	562	5	36.4	None
AC04-05	673	1272	0.53	0.0464	0.0000	0.762	0.007	0.02000	0.0000	0.02766	0.0000	585	34	593	7	598	6	598	13	2.0	None
AC04-06	6750	9919	1.15	0.06740	0.0004	0.774	0.010	0.03207	0.00009	0.02498	0.00044	850	27	582	6	516	6	499	9	40.9	None
AC04-07	2485	2485	1.00	0.0542	0.0000	0.762	0.007	0.02000	0.0000	0.02766	0.0000	585	34	593	7	598	6	598	13	2.0	None
AC04-08	1752	3381	0.51	0.0464	0.0000	0.762	0.012	0.04740	0.00010	0.02418	0.00040	601	26	528	7	528	7	468	13	28.1	None
AC04-10	452	397	0.63	0.0687	0.0010	0.736	0.019	0.02194	0.00118	0.01620	0.00077	880	35	560	11	485	9	331	15	46.6	None
AC04-11	1758	4314	0.40	0.0464	0.0000	0.717	0.012	0.02070	0.00011	0.02418	0.00040	601	26	528	7	468	13	28.1	26.7	None	None
AC04-12	1428	2697	0.53	0.06132	0.00159	0.715	0.019	0.04844	0.00128	0.02019	0.00194	650	37	548	11	524	7	404	21	20.4	None
AC04-13	260	877	0.68	0.0404	0.0009	0.749	0.012	0.02000	0.00006	0.01619	0.00061	525	26	568	7	538	6	351	13	22.9	None
AC04-14	1267	3560	0.33	0.06067	0.00194	0.749	0.013	0.04828	0.00114	0.02346	0.00096	635	38	568	8	551	7	469	13	13.7	None
AC04-15	1660	8312	0.20	0.05679	0.00081	0.681	0.017	0.04844	0.00114	0.02663	0.00061	687	40	507	10	520	6	519	7	7.0	Disc
AC04-16	1489	3295	0.45	0.05133	0.0008	0.749	0.017	0.06266	0.00109	0.01919	0.00047	780	29	543	7	498	6	384	3	21.9	None
AC04-17	1090	3688	0.28	0.06023	0.00078	0.772	0.010	0.04269	0.00099	0.02074	0.00122	612	29	581	6	573	6	1000	20	6.6	None
AC04-18	1489	3295	0.45	0.05133	0.0008	0.749	0.017	0.06266	0.00109	0.01919	0.00047	780	29	543	7	498	6	384	3	21.9	None
AC04-19	1559	7381	0.22	0.05736	0.00190	0.620	0.016	0.07775	0.00112	0.02411	0.00027	524	74	490	11	483	7	482	7	8.2	Disc
AC04-20	613	2289	0.27	0.02070	0.0013	0.722	0.015	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	601	26	493	7	452	6	452	6	8.1	Disc
AC04-21	1034	908	1.14	0.06742	0.00196	0.646	0.016	0.04840	0.00108	0.02674	0.00030	811	39	506	11	430	7	136	6	50.8	None
AC04-22	2200	5668	0.41	0.05624	0.00111	0.616	0.013	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	782	28	489	7	452	6	253	11	46.7	None
AC04-24	1323	3562	0.37	0.06024	0.00111	0.723	0.013	0.03700	0.00108	0.02300	0.00076	612	41	552	8	538	6	461	15	12.7	None
AC04-28	1090	1922	0.56	0.05960	0.00072	0.689	0.006	0.00001	0.00001	0.01963	0.00000	560	27	527	6	520	6	289	6	7.4	None
AC04-29	2291	17177	0.13	0.05675	0.00150	0.354	0.008	0.04800	0.00002	0.01403	0.00023	442	81	307	6	298	4	288	5	36.3	Disc
AC04-32	1546	3541	0.42	0.06213	0.00194	0.709	0.012	0.02820	0.00004	0.02008	0.00007	679	37	544	7	513	6	406	11	25.5	None
AC04-34	865	3718	0.23	0.05960	0.0008	0.689	0.011	0.01797	0.00068	0.02022	0.00000	601	48	474	7	488	5	444	6	28.3	None
AC04-35	3033	8950	0.34	0.06019	0.00141	0.689	0.016	0.03306	0.00120	0.02490	0.00110	610	52	532	10	514	7	487	22	16.4	None
AC04-38	4821	27582	0.17	0.06244	0.00137	0.384	0.009	0.03570	0.00007	0.01666	0.00024	305	81	330	6	333	4	334	5	9.6	Disc
AC04-40	1341	3710	0.36	0.05960	0.0008	0.703	0.012	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	601	26	493	7	452	6	452	6	8.1	None
AC04-44	690	2033	0.32	0.05749	0.00120	0.686	0.015	0.04861	0.00120	0.02599	0.00097	510	47	531	9	535	7	519	19	-5.1	None

Sample: T26

Analysis No.	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Th/U	RATIOS (common Pb corrected)					AGE (common Pb corrected, Ma)					Disc.	Correction type							
				²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³² Th ± 1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³² Th ± 1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁵ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³⁸ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³⁵ U ± 1σ	²⁰⁶ Pb/ ²³² Th ± 1σ	²⁰⁷ Pb/ ²³² Th ± 1σ									
T26-01	93	0.33	0.0520	0.0001	0.526	0.047	0.06798	0.00113	0.02111	0.00048	499	204	436	37	424	7	422	10	9.6	None		
T26-02	129	153	0.85	0.05844	0.00111	0.730	0.014	0.00005	0.00112	0.02006	0.00003	545	42	556	6	559	7	617	12	-2.4	None	
T26-03	462	382	0.26	0.05441	0.00006	0.715	0.011	0.02071	0.00001	0.02706	0.00001	519	30	565	6	519	6	519	6	6.8	None	
T26-04	106	110	0.89	0.05830	0.00146	0.685	0.017	0.06022	0.00120	0.02004	0.00064	541	56	536	10	530	7	537	13	1.2	None	
T26-05	806	1962	0.42	0.05441	0.00006	0.715	0.011	0.02071	0.00001	0.02706	0.00001	497	68	484	11	502	6	503	6	-10.2	None	
T26-07	581	690	0.84	0.05777	0.00136	0.706	0.015	0.04838	0.00100	0.02020	0.00110	666	40	542	9	513	6	603	22	23.9	None	
T26-10	1242	3040	0.25	0.06027	0.00246	0.706	0.010	0.00000	0.00000	0.01963	0.00000	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-11	400	815	0.49	0.05886	0.00000	0.722	0.011	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	595	34	552	7	548	6	507	13	2.9	None	
T26-12	5074	7788	0.53	0.05702	0.00146	0.724	0.013	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-14	325	286	1.14	0.06027	0.00272	0.689	0.033	0.00006	0.00166	0.02030	0.00162	615	82	635	19	559	10	564	10	40.5	None	
T26-17	364	362	0.46	0.05844	0.00111	0.734	0.013	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-18	192	341	0.55	0.06020	0.00122	0.722	0.014	0.04867	0.00100	0.02086	0.00060	614	42	565	8	533	6	533	6	13.0	None	
T26-21	203	221	0.92	0.05749	0.00120	0.724	0.013	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-22	651	651	1.00	0.05749	0.00120	0.724	0.013	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-25	678	1837	0.37	0.06619	0.00168	0.611	0.010	0.06666	0.00079	0.02041	0.00052	612	35	484	6	418	6	600	16	50.2	None	
T26-26	35	164	0.45	0.06013	0.00146	0.681	0.017	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-28	194	463	0.42	0.06004	0.00098	0.757	0.013	0.04144	0.00100	0.02090	0.00076	605	35	474	6	418	6	564	6	39.5	15.1	None
T26-29	62	207	0.29	0.05820	0.0008	0.689	0.011	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-28	696	442	1.57	0.07246	0.00221	0.703	0.021	0.04740	0.00120	0.02034	0.00144	899	63	541	12	439	6	500	28	59.0	None	
T26-31	314	363	1.28	0.06020	0.00122	0.722	0.014	0.04867	0.00100	0.02086	0.00060	614	42	565	8	533	6	533	6	13.0	None	
T26-32	273	455	0.60	0.06006	0.00098	0.737	0.012	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-33	559	662	0.83	0.05903	0.00028	0.662	0.006	0.00000	0.00000	0.01963	0.00000	532	40	519	6	542	6	666	16	50.6	None	
T26-35	338	939	0.36	0.06178	0.00111	0.646	0.012	0.04840	0.00100	0.02030	0.00064	649	38	555	7	433	5	595	16	50.6	None	
T26-37	41	54	0.76	0.06027	0.00146	0.734	0.013	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-38	5149	7775	0.66	0.06246	0.00136	0.734	0.013	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-40	152	301	0.51	0.06027	0.00146	0.734	0.013	0.04877	0.00068	0.02196	0.00033	617	40	584	10	588	8	588	8	9.0	None	
T26-43	13	3	3.96	0.05712	0.01180	0.243																

Table 3 Zircon Hf isotopic data

Sample: AO24 Ait Oklan												
Analysis No.	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Th/U	Age (Ma)	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	1 se	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	T(DM) (Ga)	T(DM) (crustal)	epsilon Hf	discordance %
AO24-01	1249	8962	0.14	482	0.282396	0.000007	0.002334	0.06945	1.21	1.62	-3.4	16.7
AO24-03	2986	17945	0.17	512	0.282356	0.000008	0.002754	0.08502	1.28	1.70	-4.4	25.4
AO24-04	1755	2495	0.70	512	0.282454	0.000006	0.001618	0.05021	1.11	1.46	-0.5	36.4
AO24-06	6790	5919	1.15	516	0.282351	0.000016	0.008942	0.31026	1.55	1.94	-6.6	40.9
AO24-08	833	2495	0.33	508	0.282442	0.000007	0.002066	0.06299	1.14	1.50	-1.2	23.6
AO24-09	1123	3391	0.33	525	0.282412	0.000008	0.002315	0.07791	1.19	1.56	-2.0	20.5
AO24-10	626	997	0.63	485	0.282431	0.000011	0.001601	0.05119	1.14	1.52	-1.9	46.6
AO24-11	1738	4314	0.40	493	0.282395	0.000006	0.002056	0.06071	1.20	1.61	-3.2	38.7
AO24-12	1426	2697	0.53	524	0.282387	0.000009	0.001489	0.04587	1.20	1.60	-2.6	20.4
AO24-13	580	877	0.66	538	0.282368	0.000006	0.001431	0.04567	1.22	1.63	-3.0	22.9
AO24-15	1640	8272	0.20	520	0.282398	0.000009	0.002501	0.08433	1.22	1.60	-2.6	6.9
AO24-18	1460	3265	0.45	518	0.282415	0.000006	0.001424	0.04208	1.16	1.54	-1.7	21.2
AO24-19	1589	7381	0.22	483	0.282415	0.000007	0.001297	0.04063	1.15	1.55	-2.4	8.2
AO24-24	1323	3562	0.37	538	0.282449	0.000007	0.001578	0.04799	1.12	1.45	-0.1	12.7
AO24-28	1050	1922	0.55	520	0.282421	0.000006	0.001767	0.05700	1.16	1.53	-1.6	7.4
AO24-32	1546	3641	0.42	513	0.282382	0.000008	0.002734	0.08837	1.25	1.64	-3.4	25.5
AO24-35	3033	8950	0.34	514	0.282441	0.000012	0.002922	0.09400	1.17	1.51	-1.4	16.4
AO24-40	1341	3710	0.36	537	0.282420	0.000009	0.001948	0.06284	1.17	1.53	-1.3	3.5
AO24-44	860	2033	0.32	535	0.282431	0.000008	0.001636	0.05189	1.14	1.50	-0.9	-8.1

Sample: I26 Issedienne												
Analysis No.	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Th/U	Age (Ma)	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	1 se	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	T(DM) (Ga)	T(DM) (crustal)	epsilon Hf	discordance %
I26-02	129	153	0.85	559	0.282514	0.000011	0.001825	0.05211	1.03	1.31	2.5	-2.4
I26-03	420	382	1.10	539	0.282566	0.000009	0.001600	0.04575	0.95	1.20	4.0	7.8
I26-04	108	110	0.99	535	0.282510	0.000008	0.001097	0.02993	1.02	1.31	2.1	1.2
I26-10	1242	5040	0.25	588	0.282516	0.000006	0.001642	0.04679	1.02	1.28	3.3	4.9
I26-11	400	815	0.49	548	0.282504	0.000010	0.001177	0.03169	1.03	1.32	2.2	3.2
I26-17	384	830	0.46	545	0.282473	0.000008	0.001521	0.03952	1.08	1.40	0.9	12.3
I26-18	192	347	0.55	537	0.282469	0.000007	0.001191	0.03025	1.08	1.40	0.7	13.0
I26-22a	9534	10187	0.94	480	0.282523	0.000006	0.002392	0.07763	1.04	1.34	1.9	4.5
I26-23	287	1467	0.20	536	0.282533	0.000015	0.000874	0.02839	0.98	1.26	3.0	-10.1
I26-25	194	463	0.42	564	0.282517	0.000007	0.001014	0.03191	1.01	1.28	3.0	7.1
I26-32	273	455	0.60	542	0.282502	0.000008	0.001307	0.04187	1.03	1.33	1.9	15.7
I26-37	54	41	1.32	542	0.282535	0.000009	0.001545	0.05023	1.00	1.26	3.0	14.5
I26-40	152	301	0.50	530	0.282520	0.000007	0.001026	0.03001	1.00	1.29	2.4	9.6
I26-44	211	357	0.59	540	0.282523	0.000006	0.001530	0.04817	1.01	1.29	2.5	10.8
I26-45	244	430	0.57	551	0.282575	0.000009	0.000885	0.02829	0.92	1.16	4.8	2.5
I26-46	102	315	0.32	537	0.282547	0.000009	0.000798	0.02335	0.96	1.22	3.6	3.0
I26-49	67	165	0.40	562	0.282546	0.000007	0.001160	0.03674	0.97	1.22	4.0	-6.6

Sample: TES52 Tesnou												
Analysis No.	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Th/U	Age (Ma)	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	1 se	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	T(DM) (Ga)	T(DM) (crustal)	epsilon Hf	discordance %
TES52-01	282	706	0.40	524	0.282679	0.000013	0.002303	0.10301	0.81	0.98	7.5	28.6
TES52-03	358	1150	0.31	537	0.282792	0.000021	0.003800	0.16241	0.88	0.75	11.2	-0.1
TES52-04	197	402	0.52	520	0.282393	0.000007	0.001325	0.04812	1.20	1.60	-2.8	-0.5
TES52-06	5511	41833	0.13	475	0.282397	0.000018	0.010145	0.37453	1.54	1.77	-6.0	14.0
TES52-09	109	883	0.12	486	0.282505	0.000012	0.003168	0.11632	1.08	1.39	0.2	14.9
TES52-10	586	1054	0.55	488	0.282480	0.000006	0.001970	0.06342	1.08	1.42	-0.2	2.8
TES52-14	290	1018	0.28	528	0.282427	0.000013	0.001418	0.05066	1.14	1.50	-1.1	8.7
TES52-22	209	618	0.34	524	0.282514	0.000011	0.001631	0.05479	1.03	1.32	1.8	8.1
TES52-25	1041	3271	0.32	484	0.282506	0.000017	0.001949	0.07464	1.05	1.37	0.6	48.0
TES52-28	1750	8658	0.20	473	0.282515	0.000011	0.002586	0.09762	1.05	1.37	0.5	32.3
TES52-28	93	164	0.57	533	0.282499	0.000011	0.000665	0.02486	1.02	1.33	1.8	0.3
TES52-38	1165	6659	0.17	476	0.282480	0.000005	0.001897	0.05832	1.08	1.42	-0.4	11.5

Sample: TE26 Tin Erit												
Analysis No.	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Th/U	Age (Ma)	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	1 se	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	T(DM) (Ga)	T(DM) (crustal)	epsilon Hf	discordance %
TE26-01	480	1159	0.41	571	0.282682	0.000026	0.001012	0.04687	0.78	0.91	9.4	19.4
TE26-03	68	127	0.54	602	0.282602	0.000021	0.000951	0.03849	0.89	1.07	7.3	2.4
TE26-04	160	378	0.42	590	0.282393	0.000007	0.001371	0.04290	0.83	0.97	8.9	-0.8
TE26-06	648	1375	0.47	575	0.282761	0.000026	0.001881	0.09015	0.69	0.76	12.0	4.9
TE26-07	118	319	0.37	597	0.282589	0.000011	0.000994	0.04203	0.91	1.10	6.7	6.7
TE26-08	3700	4993	0.53	571	0.283179	0.000021	0.006370	0.32487	0.11	-0.06	24.9	9.1
TE26-09	886	1955	0.45	591	0.282761	0.000016	0.003007	0.14389	0.68	0.73	12.6	8.3
TE26-12	517	1296	0.40	586	0.282675	0.000015	0.001899	0.08971	0.81	0.94	9.2	-3.1
TE26-14	217	332	0.65	590	0.282639	0.000015	0.001701	0.07151	0.86	1.01	8.1	-0.5
TE26-15	159	485	0.33	576	0.282566	0.000009	0.000784	0.03376	0.93	1.16	5.5	12.2
TE26-17	2255	2256	1.00	586	0.282917	0.000030	0.003889	0.15797	0.50	0.46	16.9	1.9
TE26-18	1328	3076	0.43	572	0.282778	0.000014	0.002857	0.13049	0.68	0.75	12.1	7.7
TE26-19	199	355	0.56	583	0.282560	0.000012	0.001104	0.03880	0.94	1.16	5.7	6.0
TE26-25	1117	2185	0.51	585	0.283249	0.000036	0.005848	0.23681	0.00	-0.24	27.9	6.3
TE26-26	7853	15165	0.52	582	0.283333	0.000040	0.007195	0.36380	-0.14	-0.39	30.3	10.1
TE26-28	156	362	0.43	603	0.282554	0.000012	0.001092	0.04912	0.96	1.18	5.6	1.9

Sample: TH 24 Thoiarène												
Analysis No.	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Th/U	Age (Ma)	$^{176}\text{Hf}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	1 se	$^{176}\text{Lu}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	$^{176}\text{Yb}/^{177}\text{Hf}$	T(DM) (Ga)	T(DM) (crustal)	epsilon Hf	discordance %
TH24-01	1943	8288	0.23	567	0.282660	0.000010	0.003139	0.14327	0.86	1.01	7.3	1.5
TH24-10	751	9308	0.25	546	0.282370	0.000009	0.002017	0.09043	1.24	1.63	-2.9	42.4
TH24-13	2631	5096	0.52	579	0.282802	0.000020	0.002567	0.11293	0.64	0.68	12.8	2.8
TH24-14	162	484	0.34	537	0.282569	0.000006	0.001331	0.05838	0.94	1.19	4.2	-9.0
TH24-15	689	1999	0.34	564	0.282668	0.000007	0.001956	0.07902	0.82	0.97	8.0	11.7
TH24-16.2	434	1886	0.23	554	0.282634	0.000013	0.002307	0.09232	0.88	1.06	6.5	6.3
TH24-17	249	485	0.51	552	0.283079	0.000035	0.002400	0.09726	0.25	0.08	22.2	32.2
TH24-19.2	21364	40522	0.53	558	0.282711	0.000018	0.004185	0.16882	0.81	0.93	8.6	3.0
TH24-21.2	3755	7666	0.49	498	0.282821	0.000028	0.005408	0.35123	0.76	0.83	9.6	-1.5
TH24-22.2	145	441	0.33	599	0.282983	0.000010	0.010284	0.43861	0.49	0.47	16.6	14.6
TH24-26	1996	8171	0.24	592	0.282578	0.000017	0.001958	0.10411	0.95	1.15	5.4	-12.7
TH24-32	28618	45162	0.59	495	0.282498	0.000015	0.003345	0.18515	1.10	1.41	0.1	56.7
TH24-34	310	2297	0.22	607	0.282507	0.000011	0.003320	0.17962	1.09	1.33	2.7	32.7
TH24-42	4302	16838	0.26	493	0.282481	0.000016	0.004105	0.19985	1.15	1.46	-0.8	19.7
TH24-46	532	1276	0.42	597	0.282618	0.000011	0.002640	0.13339	0.91	1.08	6.7	14.3
TH24-47	212	491	0.41	567	0.282488	0.000011	0.002358	0.11402	1.08	1.37	1.6	8.4
TH24-48	1042	3268	0.32	568	0.282492	0.000015	0.002417	0.10537	1.08	1.36	1.7	-1.8
TH24-49	975	2323	0.42	574	0.282466	0.000010	0.003285	0.13860	1.14	1.44	0.6	21.5