

Combined microstructural and geochronological analysis of ductile CICESE deformation in the Sierra de Juarez Complex (Southern Mexico).



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The Sierra de Juárez Complex: The state of art Dating the deformation age

The Sierra de Juárez Complex (SJC) in southern Mexico (figure 1), is a belt of **deformed igneous and metamorphic** rocks shaped by multiepisodical deformational events.

The origin for its **mylonitic fabric** has been linked to **two** competing **models** (figure 2):

- (1) an Early to Middle Jurassic shear zone, associated with the **southwards** Yucatán Block's movement and Gulf of Mexico opening. (Alaniz-Álvarez *et al.*, 1994; Espejo-Bautista et al., 2021)
- (2) a Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous E-W extensional event related to a post-orogenic collapse between two tectonostratigraphic terrains in southern Mexico. (Graham et *al.*, 2021)

This study integrates **geochronology and structural data** to better understand the SJC's role in southern Mexico's Mesozoic evolution and its connection to western equatorial Pangea.





Figure 1. Location map

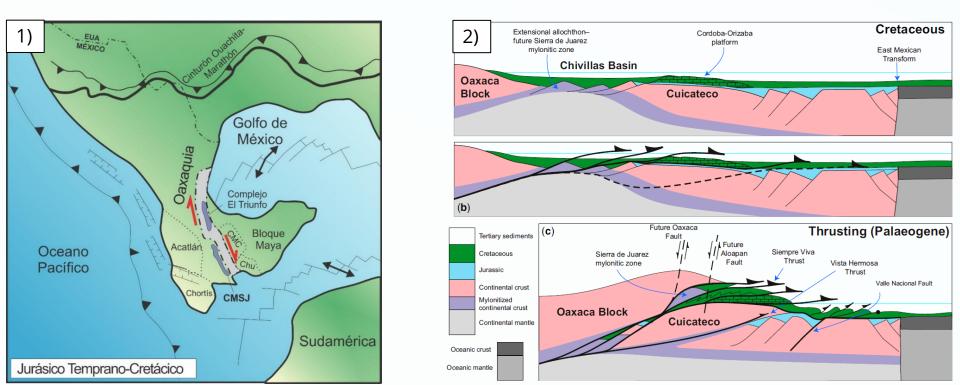
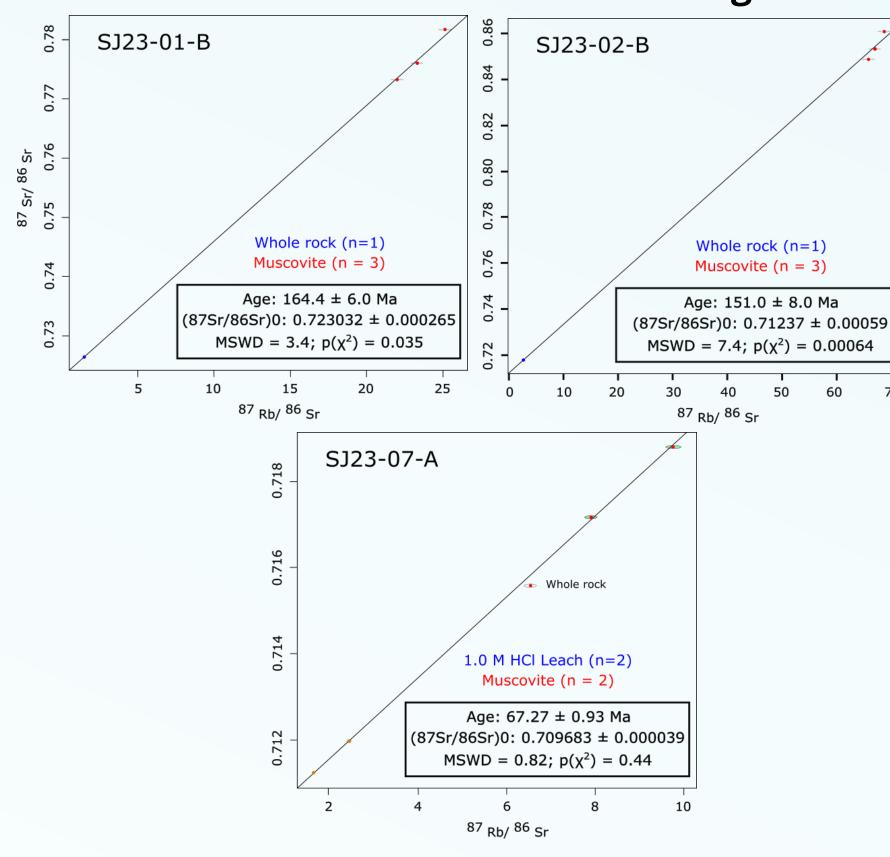


Figure 2. Existing models for origin of the SJC (Espejo – Bautista *et al.*, 2021; Graham *et al.*, 2021)

Existing data:

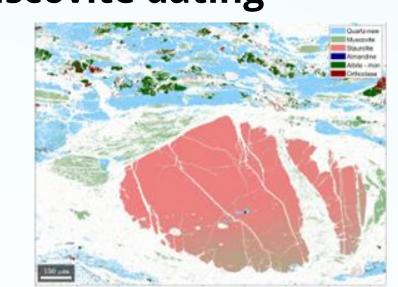




In progress data:

In situ Rb/Sr muscovite dating

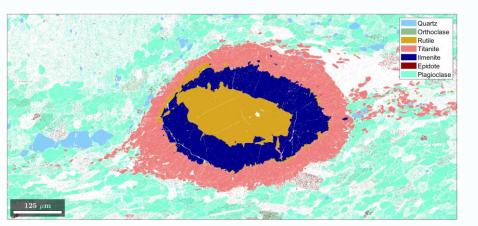




Muscovite, Staurolite and Garnet bearing schist.

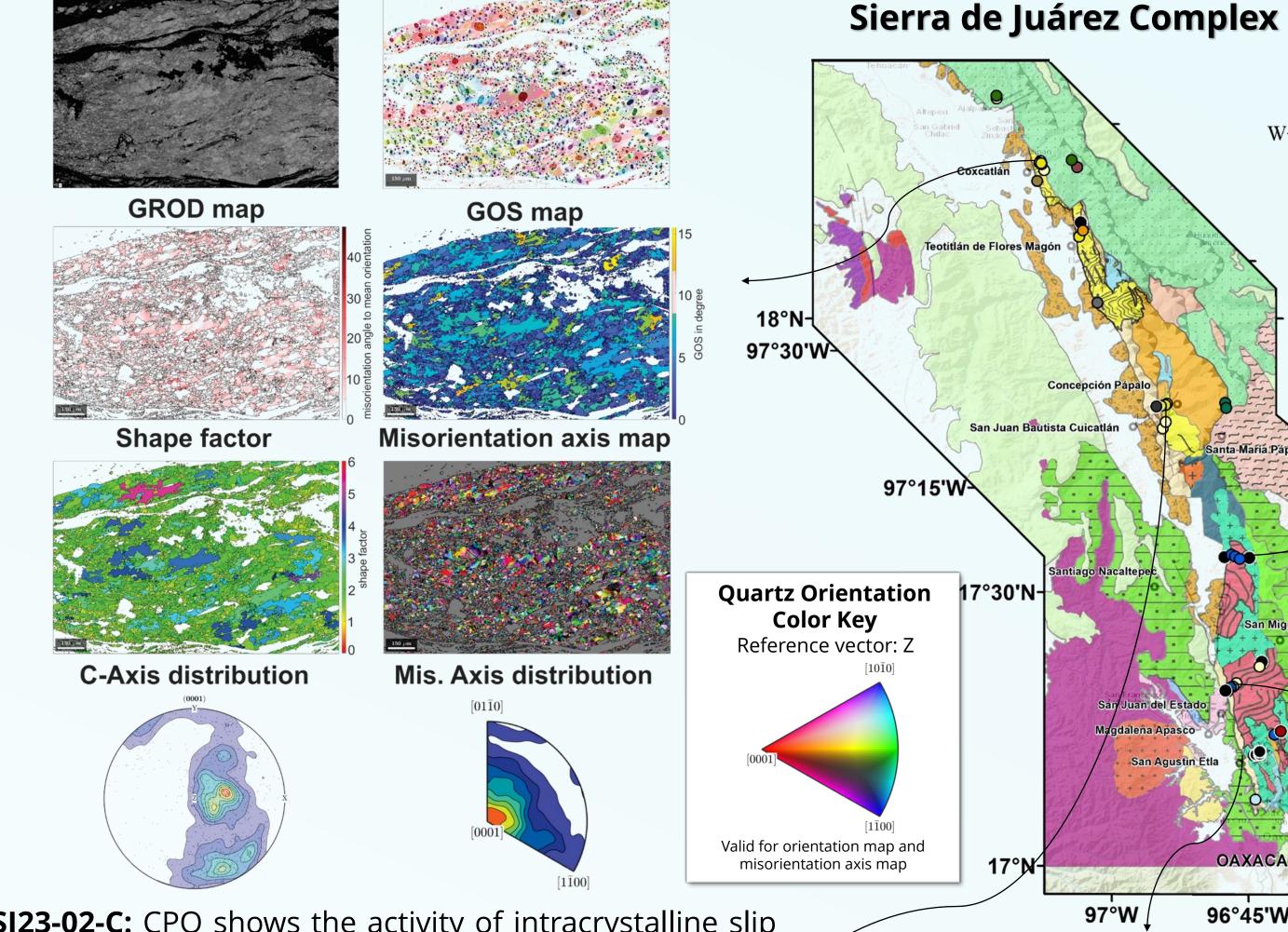
U/Pb Titanite dating



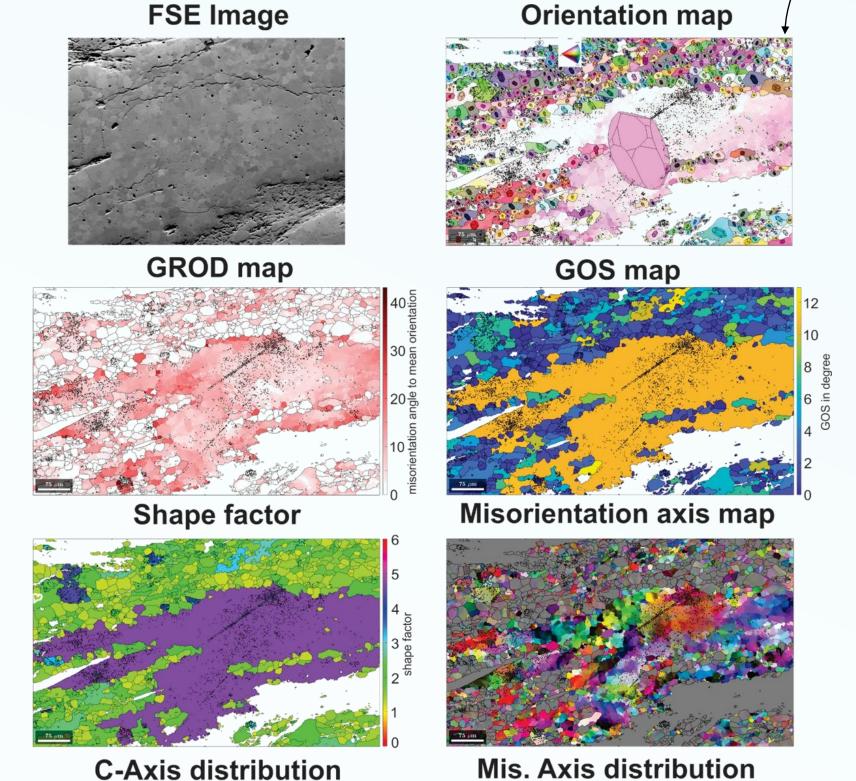


Rutile, Illmenite and Titanite bearing anorthosite.

How does the intensity of quartz deformation differ along the Sierra de Juárez Complex?



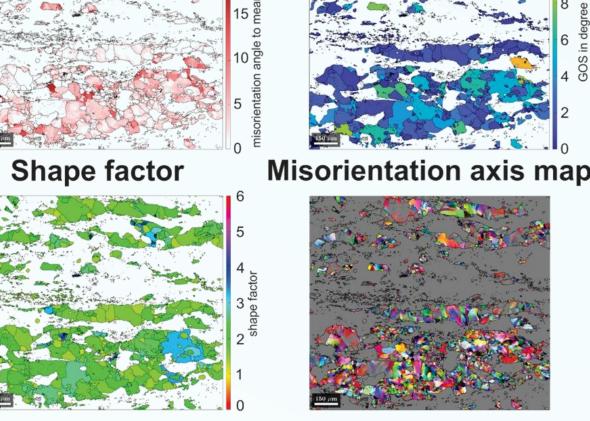
SJ23-02-C: CPO shows the activity of intracrystalline slip systems. The misorientation axis distribution suggest mainly basal slip during deformation.



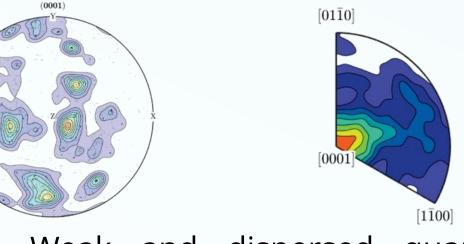
SJ23-39: Strong quartz CPO with a misorientation axis distribution dominated by basal (a) slip, though local activation of additional systems is likely. GROD and GOS maps reveal zones of intense internal deformation,

particularly in the central part.

96°45'W **FSE Image** Orientation map FSE Image **GROD** map **GROD** map







SJ23-18: Weak and dispersed quartz CPO combined with low internal misorientation (GROD and GOS) suggests limited deformation or a recovered fabric. The misorientation axis and shape factor maps support static grain growth or annealing after an earlier deformation event.

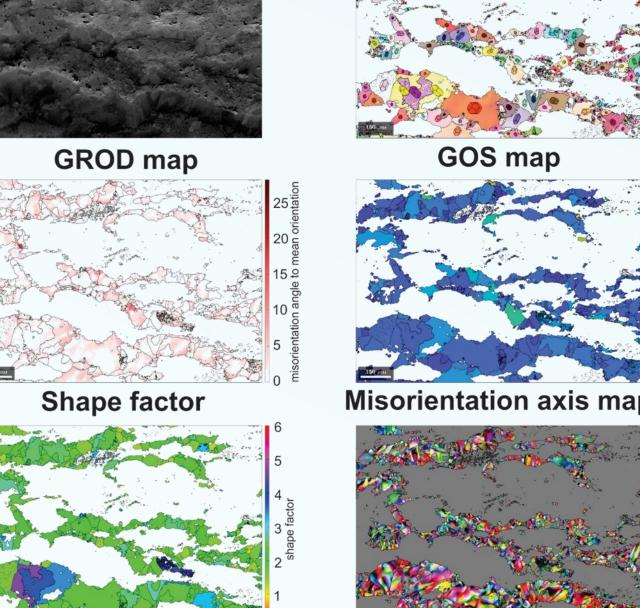
C-Axis distribution

Orientation map

Misorientation axis map

SJ23-42: Strong CPO, with high internal deformation (GROD and GOS maps). The misorientation axis is complex but could suggest <a> + <c> axis slip systems activation.

Shape factor



C-Axis distribution Mis. Axis distribution

SJ23-15-A: Moderately developed basal deformation or a recovered fabric. The misorientation axis and shape factor maps indicate limited dynamic recrystallization.

FSE: Forescattered Electrons; **GROD:** Grain Reference Orientation Deviation; **GOS:** Grain Orientation Spread

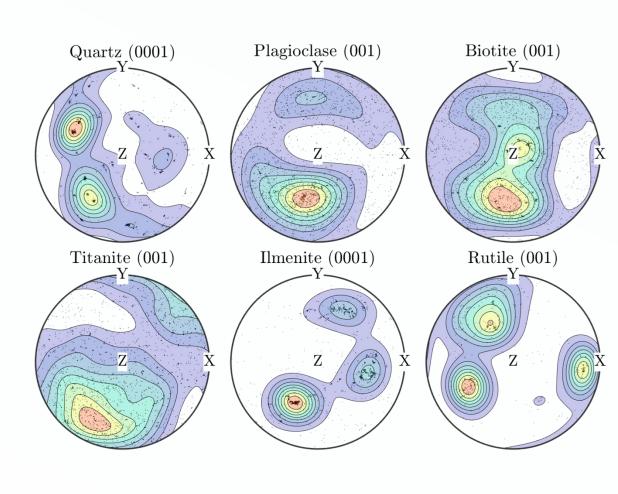
Muscovite sample

It's possible that there is **more** than one generation of muscovite. Since ID-TIMS ages can represent **mixed ages**, insitu analysis could be the best option for dating muscovite in orthoclase do not show a crystallographic

deformation event overprinting

the earlier fabric.

Titanite sample



Titanite displays a CPO that is consistent with that of the **mylonitic matrix**, as defined by the orientation of plagioclase.

Together with the presence sigma-type porphyroclasts in titanite, aligned with the plagioclase fabric indicate that titanite could be a reliable target for constraining the age of deformation.

EBSD pole figures for each mineral phase

Are Muscovite/Titanite representative for mylonitic deformation age?

References

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- Espejo-Bautista, G., Ortega-Gutiérrez, F., Solari, L. A., Maldonado, R., & Valencia-Morales, Y. T. (2021). The Sierra de Juárez Complex: A new gondwanan Neoproterozoic-Early Palaeozoic metamorphic terrane in southern Mexico. International Geology Review, 64, 631–653.
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