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Cenozoic UHP Terranes: From
Convergence to Extension

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- Miocene accretionary complex formed above a north dipping subduction zone
- Accretionary wedge is crosscut by ~12 Ma rift-related volcanic sills and dikes

Supporting Information:

- Readme
- Text01
- Tables S1–S5

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The Early-Middle Miocene subduction complex of the Louisiade Archipelago, southern margin of the Woodlark Rift

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Abstract Field, microstructural, and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ thermochronologic data from the Louisiade Archipelago, the southern rifted margin of the Woodlark Basin in SE Papua New Guinea, document an accretionary wedge that formed during Early-Middle Miocene N-dipping subduction of the Australian margin and transpression along the Australian-Pacific plate boundary. Metasedimentary rocks of the Calvados Schist and the metagabbros that intrude them were metamorphosed at up to greenschist-facies conditions. Three tectonic foliations (S_1 – S_3) are present and F_1 – F_3 fold hinges plunge ESE or WNW, parallel to mineral, stretching, and intersection lineations. Fold vergence is dominantly to the SW, and top-to-the-SW thrusting of ultramafic rocks over the Calvados Schist is documented locally on Rossel Island. The data suggest progressive deformation associated with NNE–SSW shortening and ESE–WNW extension via dissolution-precipitation creep and, more locally, dislocation creep. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ step-heating analyses of three white mica separates yield Middle Miocene plateau or plateau-like segments that are affected by variable Pliocene argon loss and are interpreted as syntectonic mica growth during metamorphism and deformation followed by partial resetting just prior to the onset of seafloor spreading in the Woodlark Basin. A ~12 Ma $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age from a dacite sill of the Panarora Volcanics provides a minimum age constraint for the termination of northward subduction and a maximum age for crosscutting brittle strike-slip faults. These data are critical to constraining the subduction-exhumation history of the world's youngest high-ultrahigh-pressure terrane and further support analogies between SE Papua New Guinea and the Early Oligocene Western Alps.

1. Introduction

The Louisiade Archipelago comprises the southern rifted margin of the Woodlark Basin in southeastern Papua New Guinea (Figure 1). The region has received significant attention as a natural laboratory to study the transition from rifting to seafloor spreading and the exhumation of high and ultrahigh-pressure (HP, UHP) rocks in an active plate boundary setting [e.g., Davies and Warren, 1988, 1992; Hill and Baldwin, 1993; Hill, 1994; Taylor et al., 1995, 1999; Martinez et al., 2001; Goodliffe and Taylor, 2007; Baldwin et al., 2004, 2008; Little et al., 2007, 2011; Fitz and Mann, 2013], and has been proposed to be a modern-day analog for the Early Oligocene Western Alps [Malusà et al., 2011; Malusà and Garzanti, 2012]. Despite the rapidly growing body of data from geologic and geophysical studies of HP-UHP metamorphism, exhumation, and rifting in southeastern Papua New Guinea, debate continues regarding the history of Cenozoic subduction and collision (e.g., number and polarity of subduction zones) [see von Ufford and Cloos, 2005, and references therein] as well as mechanisms for eclogite exhumation (e.g., tectonic exhumation versus diapirism) [Webb et al., 2008; Ellis et al., 2011; Little et al., 2011].

Metasedimentary rocks of the Louisiade Archipelago have long been correlated with the Owen Stanley Metamorphic Belt in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands and on the Papuan Peninsula (Figure 2) [Davis and Smith, 1971], yet relatively few studies of the archipelago have been published [Davies, 1959; Smith, 1973; Smith and Pieters, 1973; Smith et al., 1973; Appleby, 1996; Zirkparvar et al., 2012]. Recent detrital U-Pb zircon studies have demonstrated that protoliths of both the metasedimentary rocks in the archipelago and the HP-UHP eclogite-host gneisses in D'Entrecasteaux Islands are volcanoclastic sediments of the eastern Australian margin [Zirkparvar et al., 2012]. Thus, the history of metamorphism and deformation in the Louisiade Archipelago, which until now has largely been unknown, is critical to unraveling the subduction-rifting history of the Woodlark Rift and may ultimately bear on models for UHP exhumation globally. This manuscript presents results of a first-order geologic study of the region, including field observations,

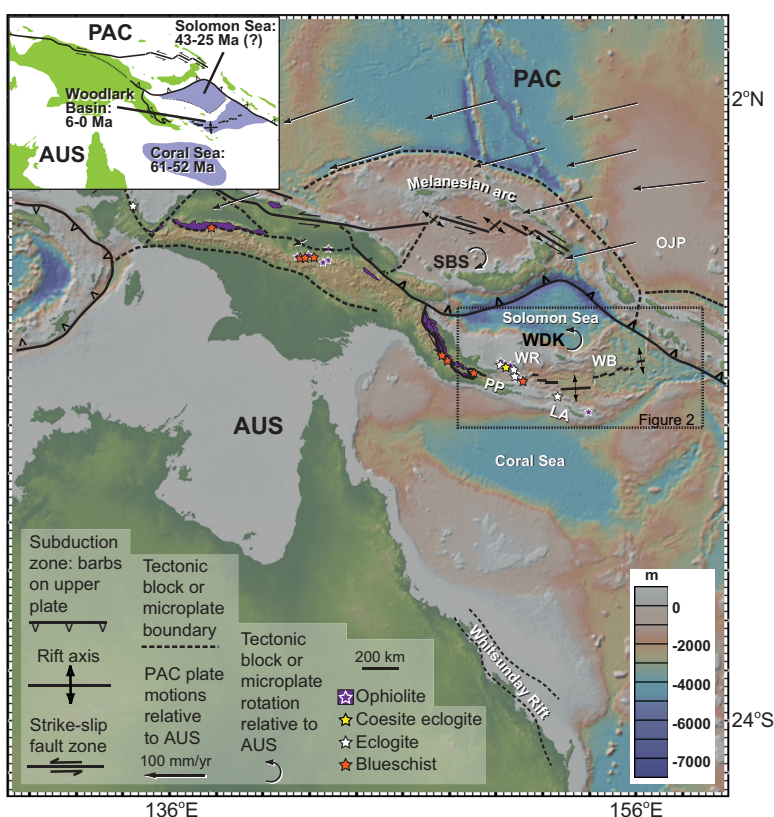


Figure 1. Regional tectonic setting of New Guinea Australia-Pacific Plate boundary zone, showing location of the Louisiade Archipelago and distribution of ophiolite, eclogite, and blueschist facies rocks (modified after Baldwin *et al.* [2012]). Plate motions vectors are shown for the Pacific plate (PAC) relative to the Australian plate (AUS); relative rotations of South Bismarck (SBS) and Woodlark (WDK) microplates shown with respect to AUS [Wallace *et al.*, 2004]. Inset highlights distribution of Cenozoic oceanic crust, shown in purple (landmasses shown in green). Abbreviations are as follows: LA = Louisiade Archipelago; PP = Papuan Peninsula; OJP = Ontong Java Plateau; WB = Woodlark Basin; WR = Woodlark Rift.

microstructural analyses, and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ geochronology for the southern and eastern Louisiade Archipelago. These data are integrated to evaluate the timing of deformation and metamorphism with resultant implications for the tectonic evolution of the region, including the timing of the transition from subduction to rifting and the relationship of the Louisiade Archipelago to the exhumed HP-UHP terrane in the Woodlark Rift.

1.1. Tectonic Evolution and Present-Day Setting

The Louisiade Archipelago resides at the present-day northeastern limit of the Australian plate, which has moved northward 30° of latitude since the end of the Cretaceous [Heine *et al.*, 2010]. This northward translation is associated with a complicated history of subduction, collision, and accretion, recorded in part by blueschists, eclogites, and ophiolites along its plate boundary in New Guinea (Figure 1) [e.g., Baldwin *et al.*, 2012]. Rapid, oblique convergence between the Pacific and Australian plates [Johnson and Molnar, 1972; DeMets *et al.*, 1994] in the Papua New Guinea region is presently partitioned across several microplates. These microplates are rotating rapidly relative to Australia about nearby Euler poles [Tregoning *et al.*, 1998; Wallace *et al.*, 2004], so the plate boundaries are variable, changing in nature both along strike and rapidly through time.

Basement rocks in southeastern Papua New Guinea represent a fragment of the Australian continental margin, displaced from the continent and translated northeastward as a result of Cretaceous rifting and subsequent Paleocene-Early Eocene seafloor spreading in the Coral Sea [Smith, 1973; Weissel and Watts, 1979; Gaina *et al.*, 1999; Zirakparvar *et al.*, 2012]. The northeastward transport of this continental fragment coincided with its collision with a Late Paleocene-Early Eocene island arc on the Papuan Peninsula [Davies, 1980a, 1980b; Davies and Warren, 1988] and Late Paleocene obduction of the Papuan Ultramafic Belt

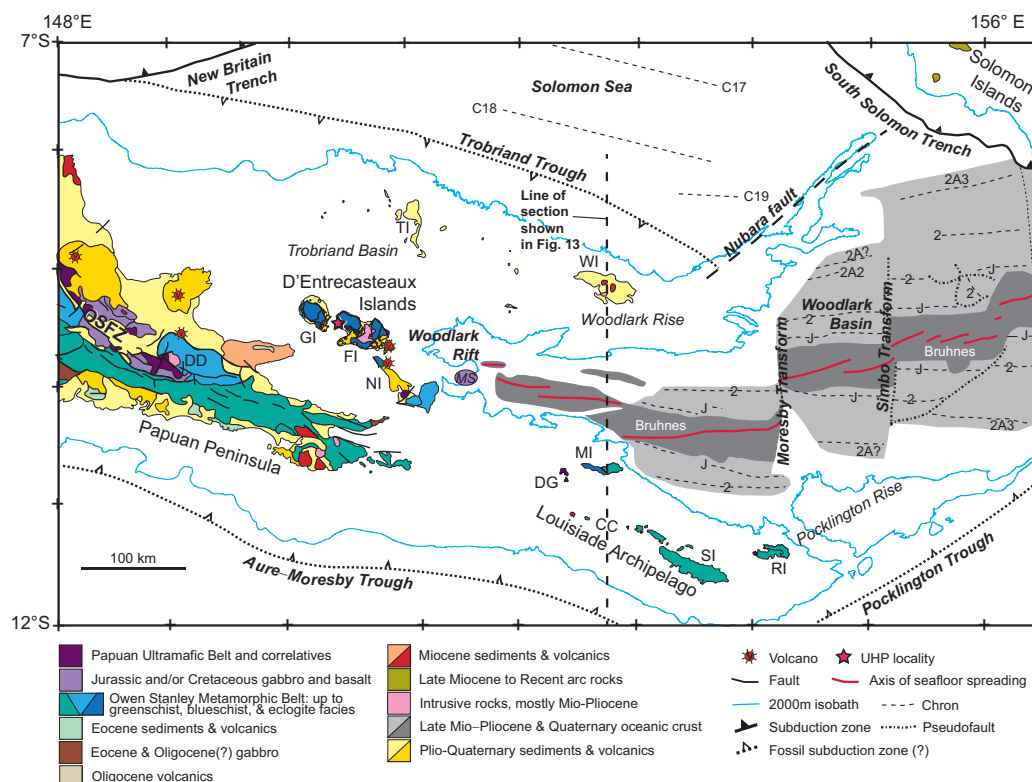


Figure 2. Tectonic and geologic map of the Woodlark Rift region. Geology modified from Davies *et al.* [1971], Davies [1980], Smith [1973], and Smith and Pieters [1973]; magnetic anomalies from Taylor *et al.* [1999] and Gaina and Müller [2007]. Abbreviations are as follows: CC = Calvados Chain; DD = Dayman Dome; DG = Deboyne Group; FI = Fergusson Island; GI = Goodenough Island; MI = Misima Island; MS = Moresby Seamount; NI = Normanby Island; OSFZ = Owen Stanley fault zone; RI = Rossel Island; SI = Sudest Island; TI = Trobriand Island; WI = Woodlark Island.

[Lus *et al.*, 2004]. Further east, Late Cretaceous–Paleocene ages are preserved in the Woodlark Rift. Inferred Papuan Ultramafic Belt remnants in close proximity to the active seafloor-spreading rift tip yielded a 66.4 Ma U–Pb zircon age interpreted to date diabase crystallization [Monteleone *et al.*, 2001]. Additionally, a garnet porphyroclast preserved in the Pleistocene shear zone carapace bounding the Goodenough Island metamorphic core complex [Baldwin *et al.*, 1993] yielded a ~68 Ma Lu–Hf age, interpreted to possibly date metamorphism associated with obduction of the ophiolite [Zirakparvar *et al.*, 2011].

HP and UHP rocks formed during subduction are preserved in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands. U–Pb dating of zircon from eclogites and host gneisses yield Late Miocene–Pliocene ages for eclogite-facies metamorphism [Baldwin *et al.*, 2004; Monteleone *et al.*, 2007; Gordon *et al.*, 2012; Zirakparvar *et al.*, 2014]. Zircon U–Pb and garnet Lu–Hf ages on coesite eclogite indicate the timing of UHP metamorphism as Late Miocene (8–7 Ma) [Monteleone *et al.*, 2007; Zirakparvar *et al.*, 2011]. Lu–Hf and geochemical data from the coesite eclogite sample presented in Zirakparvar *et al.* [2011] are consistent with a partial melt of the mantle (i.e., basalt) having crystallized at eclogite-facies P–T conditions consistent with a subduction zone geothermal gradient [Baldwin *et al.*, 2008].

Miocene and younger igneous rocks are relatively abundant in the southeastern Papua New Guinea region, including the Louisiade Archipelago. Compositionally these igneous rocks define two groups: (1) Middle–Late Miocene rocks with high-K and calc-alkaline signatures often interpreted as representing the “Maramuni arc”; and (2) Pliocene and younger rift-related low-K tholeiites and peralkaline rhyolite [Smith and Milson, 1984]. Maramuni igneous rocks are accepted by several authors to represent an arc associated with southward dipping subduction at the Trobriand Trough during the Miocene [e.g., Taylor and Huchon, 2002; Little *et al.*, 2007; Fitz and Mann, 2013]. However, geophysical evidence for a south dipping subducted slab associated with the arc is weak-to-absent, and the subduction-like signatures could instead be linked to melting of subduction-modified lithosphere during the early stages of rifting (see discussion in Baldwin

et al. [2012]). An alternative hypothesis is that the Aure-Moresby and Pocklington Troughs (Figure 2) mark the former trench of an Eocene (or younger), north dipping subduction zone [Yan and Kroenke, 1993].

The Woodlark Basin formed during Late Miocene-present-day rifting along the Australian-Woodlark plate boundary, a process likely linked to slab-pull forces associated with northward subduction of Solomon Sea oceanic lithosphere at the New Britain and South Solomon trenches [Weissel *et al.*, 1982; Hall, 2001]. Counterclockwise rotation of the Woodlark microplate with respect to the Australia plate results in a west-east transition from rifting to seafloor spreading associated with westward propagation of the seafloor-spreading rift tip. Ahead of the propagating rift-tip, in the Woodlark Rift, HP-UHP rocks on the D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Misima Island, and the Papuan Peninsula have been exhumed in the lower plates of active metamorphic core complexes [Davies, 1980b; Davies and Warren, 1988; Worthing, 1988; Hill and Baldwin, 1993; Little *et al.*, 2007; Appleby, 1996; Peters, 2007; Webb *et al.*, 2008; Daczko *et al.*, 2011]. The timing of rifting along this plate boundary is largely constrained by marine geophysical surveys that constrain the age of the oldest oceanic crust in the eastern Woodlark Basin as ~ 6 Ma, and as ~ 2 Ma to the north of the Louisiade Archipelago [Taylor *et al.*, 1995, 1999]. Taylor and Huchon [2002] estimate the onset of rifting ~ 8.4 Ma based on a regional unconformity identified in correlated well logs and seismic reflection profiles.

1.2. Geology of the Southern and Eastern Louisiade Archipelago: Calvados Chain, Sudest, and Rossel Islands

Islands of the southern and eastern Louisiade Archipelago range in maximum elevation from ~ 200 to 800 m, are locally fringed by small coral islands (uplifted Tertiary reef limestones), and partially submerged barrier reefs to the south [Smith, 1973]. The dominant rock type throughout the archipelago is the Calvados Schist, named by Davies [1959] for a sequence of primarily low-grade metapelites on Sudest Island and eastern Misima Island. The Calvados Schist comprises pelitic siltstone, sandstone, and minor conglomerate that have undergone regional metamorphism up to greenschist facies [Smith, 1973]. Metagabbro and ultramafic rocks are mapped locally on Rossel Island [Smith and Pieters, 1973]. Smith [1973] and Smith and Pieters [1973] documented an early, bedding-parallel foliation in the Calvados Schist in both the Calvados Chain and on Rossel Island, followed by crenulation-cleavage development associated with a regional set of WNW-ENE-trending folds.

The Calvados Schist is cross cut by intermediate dikes and sills and is stratigraphically overlain by intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks (Panarora Volcanics). Dikes cross cutting the Calvados Schist are recorded as far east as Rossel Island, whereas the Panarora Volcanics are present in the western end of the Calvados Chain (Figure 2). Two K-Ar whole-rock analyses of pyroxene andesites yielded ages of 11.4 ± 0.3 and 11.0 ± 0.3 Ma, indicating that the volcanism is Late Miocene in age [Smith, 1973].

Davies and Smith [1971] correlated the Calvados Schist with the Owen Stanley Metamorphic Belt, suggesting that the rocks have late Mesozoic protoliths, and Smith [1973] suggested that the Calvados Schist was possibly metamorphosed in the Eocene. Subsequently, Zirkaprarvar *et al.* [2012] demonstrated that exhumed metamorphic rocks of the southern-rifted margin of the Woodlark Basin/Rift have geochemical (major, trace, REE), isotopic (Hf, Nd) and geochronologic (zircon U-Pb ages) similarities to the Early Cretaceous Whitsunday Volcanic Province of northeastern Australia [Ewart *et al.*, 1992; Bryan *et al.*, 1997]. Zircon U-Pb LA-ICP-MS analyses for two Calvados Schist samples from the Louisiade Archipelago (Figure 3) yielded prominent early to middle Cretaceous zircon populations (~ 120 to 90 Ma) that are concordant with 132–95 Ma isotopic ages (Rb/Sr and K-Ar) for magmatic rocks from the Whitsunday Volcanic Province [Bryan *et al.*, 1997]. These geochemical and isotopic data suggest that the protoliths of felsic and intermediate metamorphic rocks in the Louisiade Archipelago and D'Entrecasteaux Islands were derived from volcanic and volcanoclastic sediments deposited on the Australian rifted margin in the Early Cretaceous [Zirkaprarvar *et al.*, 2012]. Because the Calvados Schist represents lower metamorphic grade correlatives of the exhumed HP and UHP rocks in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands, information gleaned from the Louisiade Archipelago on the style and timing of deformation relating to polarity of subduction, for example, will add considerably to understanding the regional tectonic evolution, particularly in regard to the subduction-exhumation history of the HP-UHP rocks in the Woodlark Rift.

2. Fieldwork and Microstructural Observations

We evaluated relationships between deformation, metamorphism, and igneous activity at 56 sites in the Louisiade Archipelago, documenting orientations and relative ages of features such as bedding, foliations,

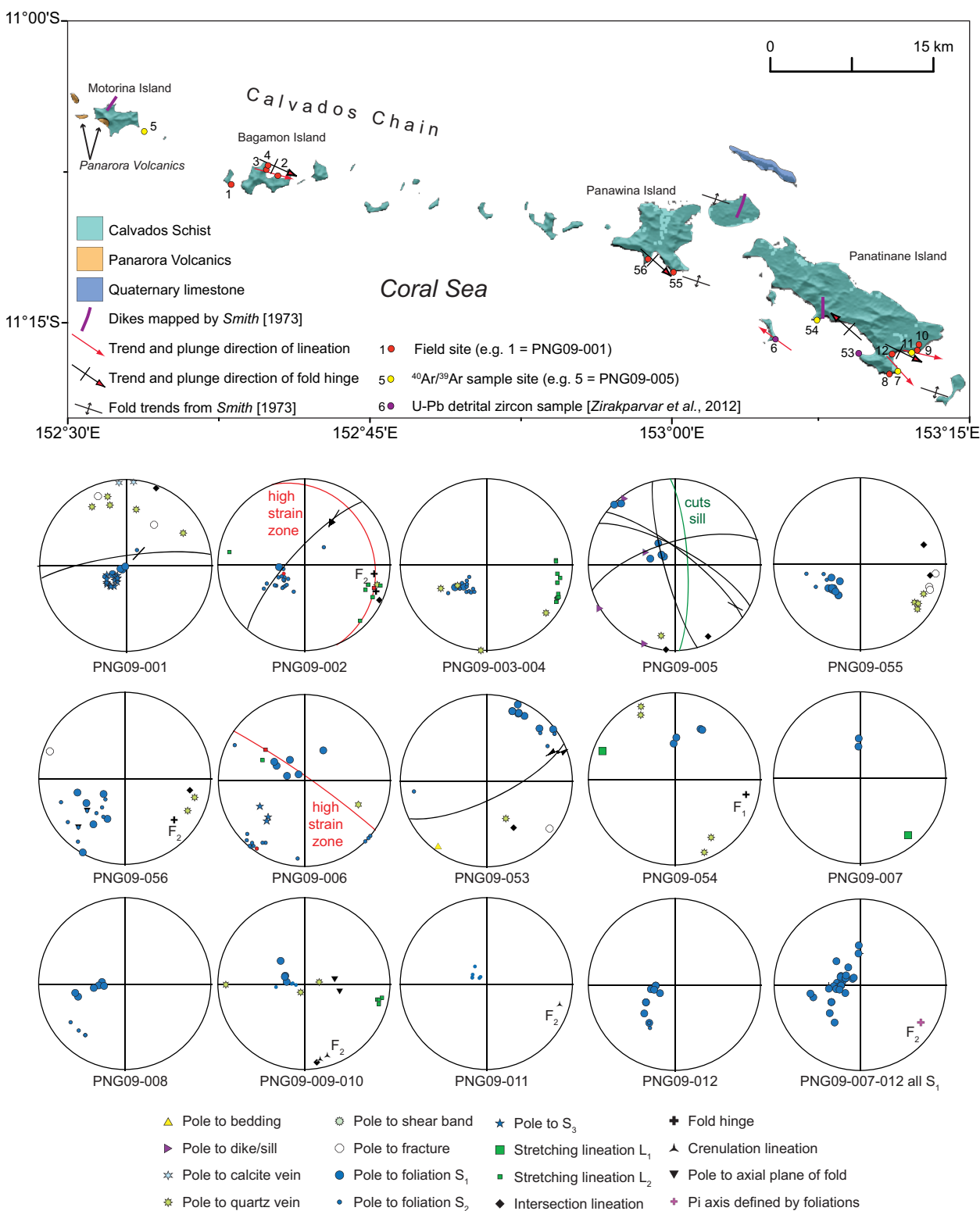


Figure 3. Geologic map of the Calvados Chain, modified from Smith [1973], showing location of field/sample sites and structural trends. The topographic base for the islands is version 2 of the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission digital topographic data. Structural data are shown for field sites in lower-hemisphere equal-area stereonet plots. Brittle faults are shown as great circles in stereonet plots with the exception of two ductile high-strain zones shown in red. Sense of slip, when determined in the field, is expressed by arrows showing the motion of then hanging wall with respect to the footwall; degrees of certainty (certain, probable, inferred, and unknown) are expressed by the style of arrowheads (filled, open, half, and headless, respectively). See Figure 11 for comparison of right-dihedra fault-plane solutions (for faults for which slip sense was determined) with regional earthquake focal mechanisms.

lineations, folds, and faults. Samples were collected for petrography, microstructural analyses, and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ thermochronology. Mesoscopic fault-slip data were collected, including orientations of fault planes and striae, along with details regarding the fault surface, overprinting relationships, and the age and nature of the faulted lithologies. Sense of slip was deduced based on offset markers or features on the fault plane such as steps, Riedel shears, or fibers. Right-dihedra fault plane solutions were generated with the computer program MyFault [Pangaea Scientific, 2011] using the methods of Turner [1953]. This analysis method was chosen due to the limited data set and to facilitate comparison of the brittle fault data with historical seismicity in the region for which focal mechanisms are available.

2.1. Calvados Chain

The Calvados Chain is a series of islands defining the southwestern end of the Louisiade Archipelago (Figure 2). Maximum elevations range up to 200–300 m, generally increasing in a NW to SE direction along the southern margin of the islands, the highest peak of which is on Panatinane Island (Figure 3). There are two general map units in the Calvados Islands: Calvados Schist and Panarora Volcanics. While granite was previously mapped on eastern Panatinane Island by Smith [1973], we were unable to confirm the presence of this lithology despite several attempts to locate intrusive bodies.

Phyllites, psammitic schists, and white mica or graphite-bearing schists are the predominant rock types throughout the Calvados Chain. Metamorphism and deformation are variable over m to km scales. Protoliths for the Calvados Schist range from mudstone to siltstone, sandstone, carbonaceous sandstone, and pebbly sandstone. Sedimentary bedding and primary structures are locally preserved. Graded bedding is locally evident in fine-grained protoliths. Units with pebble-sized to small-cobble-sized clasts are typically matrix-supported and poorly sorted.

As observed by Smith [1973], up to three tectonic foliations (S_1 – S_3) are locally apparent. Primary foliations (S_0 ; i.e., sedimentary bedding) are isoclinally folded (F_1) at several localities (Figure 4a) and S_1 foliations are axial planar to F_1 . S_1 foliations commonly coincide with or closely parallel compositional banding. S_1 foliations are folded (F_2), the style of which in outcrop ranges from mesoscopic crenulations to m scale SW-vergent folds. S_2 foliations are locally observed to be axial planar to both F_2 fold styles (Figure 4b). S_3 foliations are rare, though locally dominant (e.g., at site PNG09-001), and are associated with a second episode of crenulation cleavage development (F_3). S_3 foliations dip shallowly to moderately to the NE where observed.

F_1 and F_2 fold hinges, crenulation lineations, and intersection lineations plunge shallowly to moderately to the SE, consistent with fold axes determined from dispersion of foliation poles (π axes depicted in stereonet in Figure 3). Both S_1 and S_2 foliations are locally associated with stretching lineations (L_1 and L_2) defined by mica, quartz, and feldspar grains and aggregates, as well as by the long axes of stretched pebbles (Figure 4c). Both generations of stretching lineations plunge SE or NW and in most cases share similar SE-plunging trends as all documented generations of intersection lineations and fold hinges.

Mylonite zones (dm to m scale) are locally associated with S_2 foliations. At station PNG09-006 (Figure 3), we observed mylonitic fabrics with porphyroclastic feldspar grains and lithic clasts in association with steep NE dipping S_2 foliations and stretching lineations with moderate NW plunges. Approximately 50m away, S_1 foliations are associated with mm to m scale folds in outcrop and S_2 is an axial planar crenulation cleavage (Figure 4b); minor flexural slip is locally apparent along SW-vergent fold limbs. At station PNG09-002, mylonitic fabrics are associated with shallow ENE dipping S_2 foliations and ESE shallowly plunging stretching lineations (paralleling F_2 fold hinges). In lower strain domains at the same locality with disjunctive S_2 foliations, S_1 is locally apparent and dips at a shallower angle than S_2 .

Quartz veins are abundant in the Calvados Schist and comprise multiple generations, ranging in thickness from μm to dm scale. The oldest generation includes quartz veins oblique to S_0 and folded by F_1 folds (Figure 4d). Two intermediate generations of veins include: (1) quartz veins concordant with the S_1 foliation, and (2) quartz veins emplaced at high angle to S_1 and folded during S_2 development. The youngest generation of quartz veins and tension gashes cross-cut S_2 , the poles to which share a similar trend with stretching lineations, fold hinges, intersection lineations and π axes (Figures 3 and 4e).

Intermediate to mafic dikes and sills intrude the Calvados Schist and were observed at PNG09-005 on a small island offshore of eastern Motorina Island (Figure 4f). There, sills are concordant with S_1 foliations and

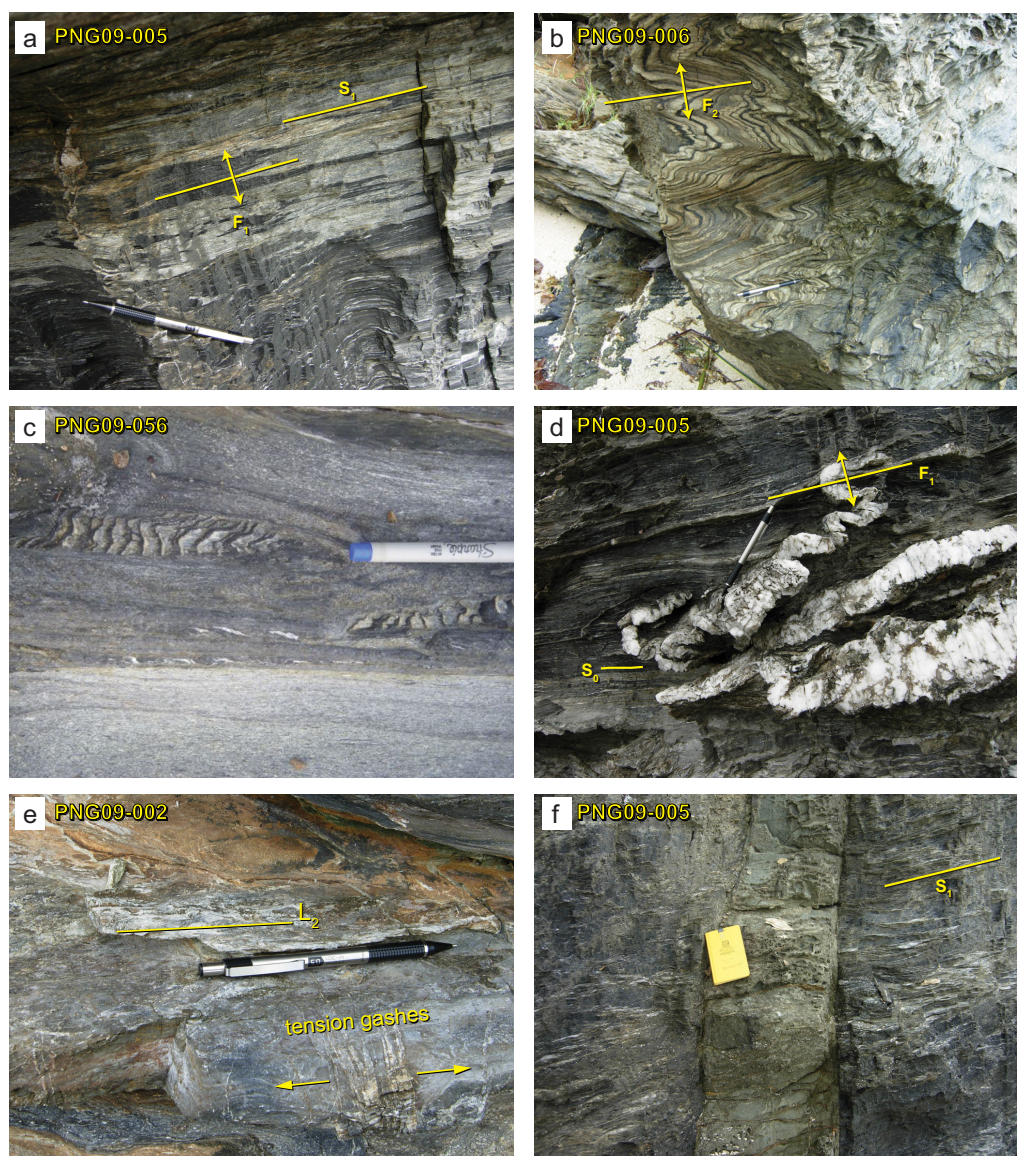


Figure 4. Field photos from the Calvados Chain. (a) Isoclinal folding (F_1) of sedimentary layers at site PNG09-005. (b) F_2 folds and S_2 crenulation cleavage in the Calvados Schist at site PNG09-006. (c) Stretched pebbles indicating ESE-WNW extension in the Calvados Schist at site PNG09-056. (d) Photo shows oldest generation of quartz veins identified at PNG09-005. Veins are oblique to S_0 and folded by F_1 folds. (e) Quartz-filled tension gashes cross cut the S_2 foliation indicate an extension direction similar to L_2 stretching lineations developed on an older, sheared quartz vein at site PNG09-002. (f) Igneous dike (vertical) of the Panarora volcanics cross cuts the S_1 foliation in the Calvados Schist at site PNG09-005.

dikes crosscut S_1 foliations. The dikes and sills do not display any evidence of ductile deformation at outcrop or thin section scale but are locally crosscut by brittle faults.

Thin section analyses support and augment field observations. Figure 5a shows a metapelite (sample PNG09-003B) in which a quartz vein has intruded at a high angle to the S_1 foliation and has been subsequently folded during S_2 crenulation cleavage development. The vein preserves some evidence for syntaxial quartz textures, but the quartz has been variably deformed by bulging recrystallization. S_1 foliations are well developed and defined by the orientations of micas and compositional banding. S_2 foliations are axial planar with F_2 folds and are developed most intensely in fine-grained mica layers and defined by pressure solution seams. Similar observations are made in other samples, where S_1 foliations defined by white mica and/or biotite are preserved in the microlithons of spaced S_2 cleavages defined by pressure solution seams. In a few samples, the S_1 foliations are also preserved as inclusion trails in albite porphyroblasts that appear

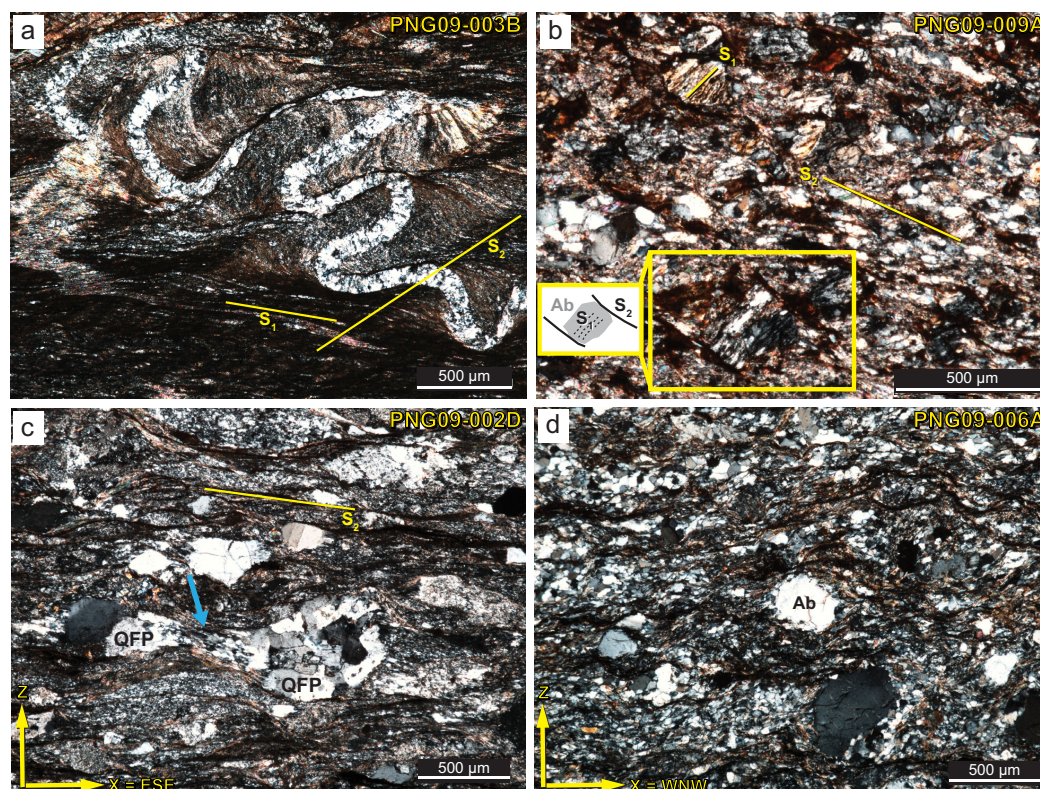


Figure 5. Photomicrographs of microstructures in the Calvados Schist in the Calvados Chain. (a) Sample PNG09-003B. Quartz veins emplaced at high angle to S_1 and folded (F_2) during S_2 cleavage development. Syntaxial quartz textures in the vein have been modified by bulging recrystallization. (b) Sample PNG09-009A. S_1 foliations are also preserved as inclusion trails in albite porphyroblasts predate S_2 development based on the formation of strain caps (selvages of pressure solution) that locally define the S_2 foliation. (c) Oriented sample PNG09-002; sample is cut perpendicular to foliation (Z) and parallel to stretching lineation (X = plunge to ESE). S_2 mylonitic foliation in this sample is associated with dynamically recrystallized quartz (combined bulging and subgrain rotation). Lithic fragments are preserved and include fine-grained volcanics with microlites, siltstone, shale, and quartzofeldspathic lithologies. Highlighted here are quartzofeldspathic (QFP) lithic fragments that comprise asymmetric boudinage. Blue arrow points to dynamically recrystallized quartz linking the two lithic fragments. (d) Sample PNG09-006A; sample is cut perpendicular to foliation (Z) and parallel to stretching lineation (X = plunge to WNW). Quartz domains in this sample predominately display polygonal textures; feldspar porphyroclasts (e.g., grain labeled "Ab") locally display core-and-mantle structures.

to predate S_2 development based on the formation of strain caps (selvages of pressure solution) that parallel the S_2 foliation (Figure 5b). Quartz grains show evidence for bulging recrystallization, but many samples display quartz-rich domains with polygonal textures. In these samples, there is sometimes evidence for two generations of white mica and biotite growth, distinguishable by orientation with respect to foliations, and locally with respect to grain size.

In the western part of the Calvados Chain, thin sections of the mylonitic fabrics associated with S_2 foliations at station PNG09-002 display dynamically recrystallized quartz with microstructures characteristic of bulging and subgrain rotation. Feldspars deformed brittly and preserve quartz-filled fractures. Lithic fragments (fine-grained volcanics with microlites, siltstone, shale, quartzofeldspathic) are deformed into asymmetric boudinage and sigma-type objects (Figure 5c). White mica, biotite, and chlorite are synkinematic. On Panatiane Island, quartz domains in mylonitic fabrics associated with S_2 foliations sampled at station PNG09-006 predominately display polygonal textures; some evidence for dynamic recrystallization via subgrain rotation is locally preserved. Feldspar porphyroclasts display core mantle structures (Figure 5d) and biotite and white mica are synkinematic.

Samples of thick quartz veins (cm scale or wider) display large quartz grains with chessboard extinction and grain boundary migration textures that are modified at grain and subgrain boundaries by bulging recrystallization, locally on the cusp of subgrain rotation recrystallization. In some cases, the quartz veins contain calcite as well, which seems to be linked to finer-scale, late calcite veins that coincide with or are parallel to brittle fractures. Locally this calcite displays type II, on the cusp of type III, twins [Ferrill *et al.*, 2004].

2.2. Sudest Island

Sudest Island (also known as Tagula) is the largest island in the Louisiade Archipelago. There are two dominant topographic trends, one trend is roughly NW-SE, parallel to the long axis of the island; peak elevations are in the center of the island (typically 500–600 m, the highest elevation is ~800 m) and decrease both to the NW and SE (200–400 m). This topography in general slopes more gently toward the southwestern shores. The secondary trend is defined smaller-scale ridgelines oriented NE-SW. As with the Calvados Chain, the Calvados Schist is the dominant rock type on Sudest (Figure 6). Locally, basaltic dikes cut across the foliation of the Calvados Schist.

Calvados Schist lithologies documented on Sudest Island include phyllites, psammities, and carbonaceous schists. Structural trends and their relationship to quartz veining are similar to those observed in the Calvados Chain; however, only two generations of tectonic foliations are observed (S_1 , S_2). S_1 foliations are commonly associated with compositional banding and, in some outcrops, S_1 is observed to be axial planar to isoclinal folds (F_1) of S_0 (e.g., PNG09-025). S_1 foliations are variably folded by F_2 folds that range from recumbent and isoclinal (e.g., PNG09-013) to more upright geometries (PNG09-018, Figure 7a). F_2 vergence, where documented, is to the SW based on the disposition of long versus short limbs in asymmetrical folds. S_2 foliations are axial planar to F_2 folds (Figure 7b), and dip moderately to the NE. Stretching lineations (L_1) defined by micas, quartz, and feldspar aggregates plunge shallowly to moderately to the SE, sharing similar trends with intersection lineations, crenulation lineations, measured fold hinges, and π axes (Figure 6).

In thin sections oriented with respect to a dominant S_1 foliation, S_1 is defined by compositional banding, the orientation of micas, pressure solution selvages, and flattened quartz grains. Feldspar grains and lithic clasts develop pressure shadows in S_1 and comprise asymmetric boudinage and sigma type objects (Figure 7c). Feldspar core and mantle structures are locally incipient, and fine-grained white mica and biotite are synkinematic. Quartz grains in microlithons and veins show some evidence for dynamic recrystallization via bulging, but polygonal textures are also common.

Where S_2 is principally a mesoscopic crenulation cleavage in outcrop, S_2 foliations in thin section are defined by pressure solution selvages. Offsets of quartz veins and S_1 foliations are only locally apparent across these S_2 cleavage domains. In samples from localities where S_2 is the dominant foliation in outcrop (e.g., PNG09-013 where S_2 is axial planar to isoclinal F_2 folds of S_1) only one foliation is apparent in thin section (S_2) and largely shares the same description of S_1 above (Figure 7d).

2.3. Rossel Island

Rossel Island (also known as Yela Island) is the easternmost island in the Louisiade Archipelago. The highest elevations (700–800 m range) are on the northeastern half of the island, with a general decrease toward the southwest, where peaks are in the 300–400 m range. In comparison to the Calvados Chain and Sudest Island, lithologies observed on Rossel Island are more diverse, including the Calvados Schist, metagabbro, ultramafic rocks, and mafic intrusive rocks (gabbro and basalt dikes; Figure 8). All units are cross cut by mafic dikes; constraints on the relative ages of all units are discussed below and summarized in section 4.1.

Exposures of the Calvados Schist on the north-central coast of Rossel Island (PNG09-029-032) reveal structures similar to those observed in the Calvados Chain and on Sudest Island. There, S_1 foliations are folded, and S_2 foliations are axial planar to an F_2 crenulation cleavage. Poles to F_1 foliations define a π axis that plunges shallowly to the NW. Structurally below the Calvados Schist is the metagabbro. The metagabbro varies from more massive with a weak S_1 foliation (e.g., site PNG09-030) to greenschist with a well-developed S_1 foliation (e.g., site PNG09-032). In thin section, the greenschist preserves igneous orthopyroxenes (Figure 10a) and plagioclase as porphyroclasts, and chlorite and actinolite are synkinematic.

Outcrop exposures along the northwestern coastline reveal gabbro and basalt, comprising the mafic intrusives shown in Figure 8, and variably metamorphosed metasediments of the Calvados Schist (prehnite-pumpellyite up to low greenschist facies). Sedimentary bedding (S_0) and, locally, primary features such as soft-sediment deformation (flame structures at PNG09-037) are well preserved. Bedding orientations are variable, but generally dip shallowly to the NE. In other localities, S_1 foliations are folded and S_2 foliations are associated with crenulation cleavage. In thin section, cleavage domains of S_2 foliations are defined by pressure solution seams, and S_1 foliations in microlithons are defined by the orientation of micas and

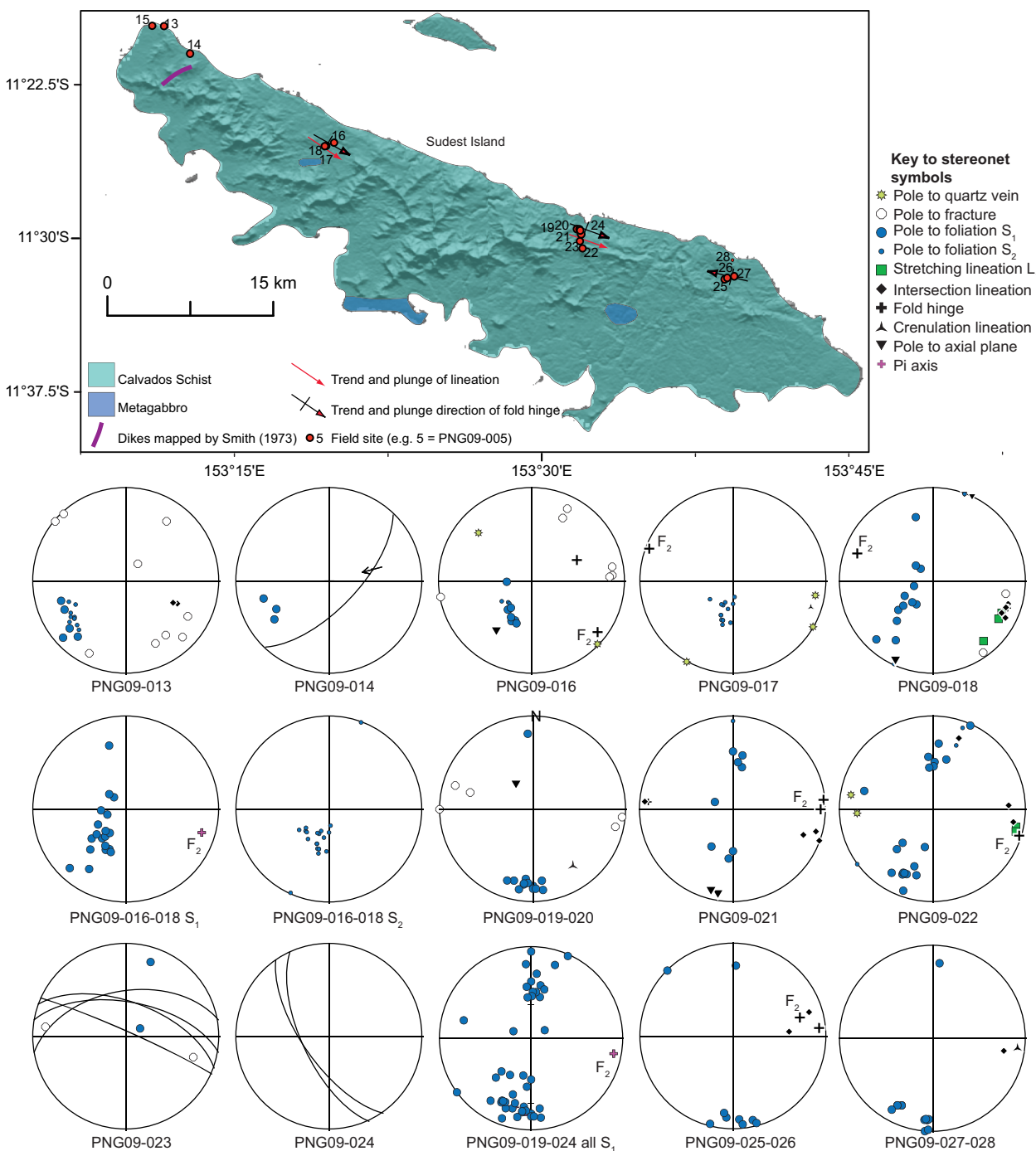


Figure 6. Geologic map of Sudest Island showing location of field/sample sites and structural trends. Structural data are shown for field sites in lower-hemisphere equal-area stereonets. Geology is modified after Smith [1973]. The topographic base for the islands is version 2 of the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission digital topographic data. Brittle faults are shown as great circles in stereonet plots. Sense of slip, when determined in the field, is expressed by arrows showing the motion of the hanging wall with respect to the footwall; degrees of certainty (certain, probable, inferred, and unknown) are expressed by the style of arrowheads (filled, open, half, and headless, respectively). See Figure 11 for comparison of right-dihedra fault-plane solutions (for faults for which slip sense was determined) with regional earthquake focal mechanisms.

flattened quartz grains (Figure 10b). The metasedimentary rocks are intruded by gabbro (PNG09-036 and 037) and show evidence for contact metamorphism; gabbros display chilled margins. Both the gabbros and the metasedimentary rocks are crosscut by basaltic dikes. Basalts are also observed as layered flows with possible pillow structures (e.g., PNG09-033 and 034). In thin section, gabbro and basalt samples are altered (e.g., serpentine replaces pyroxene) and are locally intruded by thin quartz and/or antigorite veins.

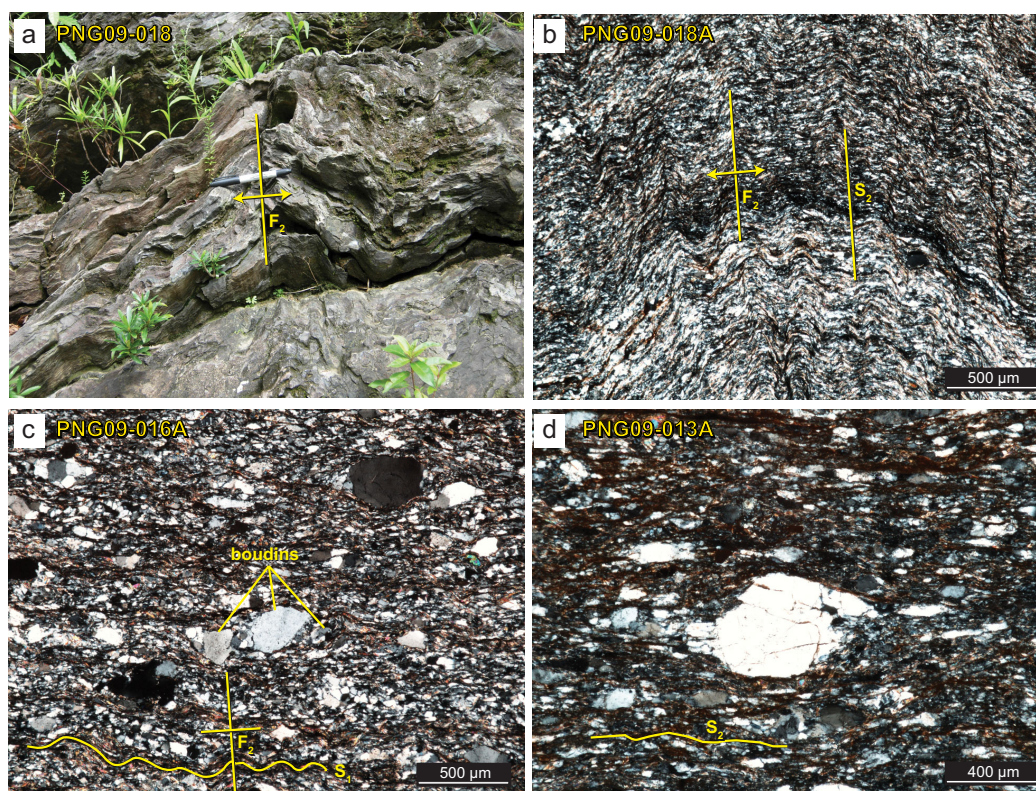


Figure 7. Field photo and photomicrographs of the Calvados Schist on Sudest Island. (a) Upright F_2 folds at site PNG09-018. (b) Photomicrograph of PNG09-018A, a carbonaceous schist, showing F_2 crenulations and axial-planar S_2 foliations. (c) Microstructures in sample PNG09-016A. S_1 foliations are defined by flattened grains and selvages of pressure solution creep. Feldspar grains and lithic clasts develop pressure shadows and comprise boudinage and sigma-type objects. Mica-rich domains display F_2 crenulations. (d) In this sample, PNG09-013A, the dominant foliation, S_2 , in thin section is axial planar to F_2 folds observed in outcrop.

A *mélange* of ultramafic rocks, both fine and coarse-grained pyroxenite, with a serpentinite matrix is exposed on the southwestern tip of Rossel Island (PNG09-044). At site PNG09-045 the ultramafic rocks are structurally above and in fault contact with Calvados Schist. Shearing within the ultramafic unit locally formed meter-scale sigma-shaped blocks or phacoids. The dominant outcrop-scale fault zone within the unit dips to the SW (Figures 8 and 9a) and exposed surfaces are characterized by SW plunging (downdip) serpentine fibers (Figures 8 and 9b). Shear sense appears to be top-to-the-SW based on asymmetry of serpentine fiber terminations and antithetic faults within ultramafic blocks. In the Calvados Schist, structurally below this fault, we observed fabrics that are consistent with those in the ultramafic rocks but deviate from the regional structural trends of the Louisiade Archipelago. For example, the dominant foliation (S_2) observed at PNG09-045 in the Calvados Schist dips to the SW and stretching lineations plunge downdip, parallel to fold hinges (Figure 9c).

In thin section, primary igneous minerals in the ultramafic rocks are largely serpentized. Samples of the Calvados Schist immediately below the ultramafic rocks display crenulation cleavages (defined by white mica and pressure solution seams) and folded quartz veins in thin sections oriented both parallel (Figure 10c) and perpendicular to the stretching lineation (L_2). Quartz displays evidence for dynamic recrystallization of veins by subgrain rotation. Oblique foliations defined by subgrains and dynamically recrystallized grains are consistent with top-to-the-SW sense of shear (Figure 10d). Locally, quartz grains in quartz-rich domains have polygonal grain boundaries.

Along the southern coastline of Rossel Island, exposures of the Calvados Schist reveal structural fabrics that are more consistent with the regional trends. There, up to three tectonic foliations are observed (S_1 – S_3). Locally, S_2 foliations are axial planar to F_2 folds defined by quartz veins (Figure 9d). Elsewhere, S_2 foliations are folded about F_3 folds that plunge moderately to the SE, parallel to intersection lineations. While axial planes regionally tend to dip to the NE, F_3 axial planes on southern Rossel Island dip steeply to moderately

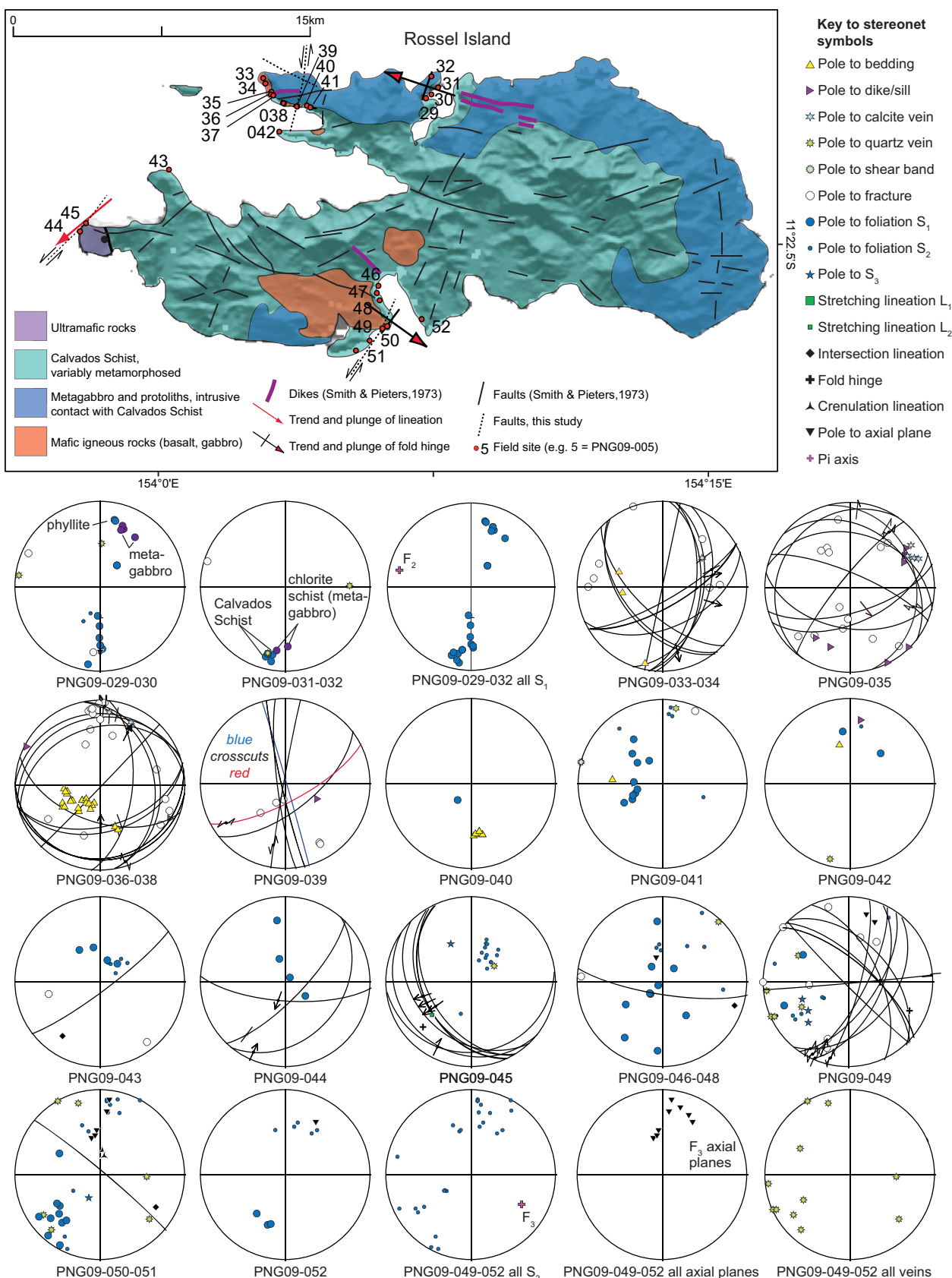


Figure 8.

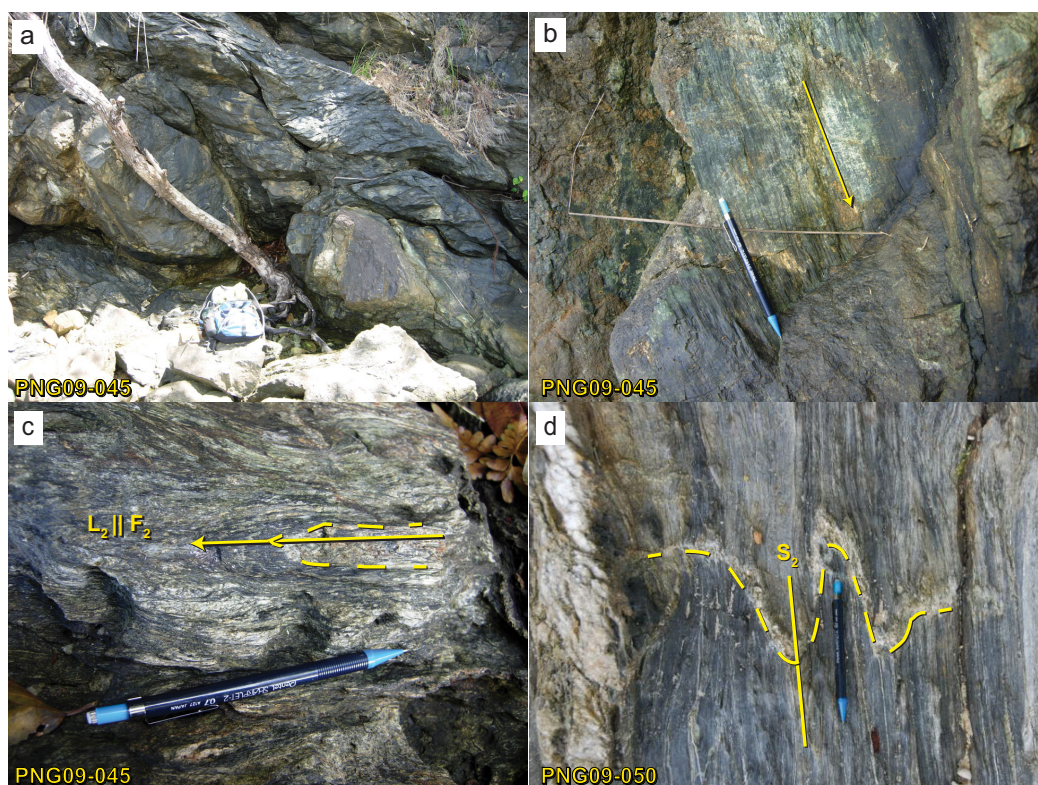


Figure 9. Field photos from Rossel Island. (a) Phacoids of serpentinized ultramafic rocks in a SW dipping fault zone at site PNG09-045. (b) Southwest-plunging serpentine fibers on a fault surface at site PNG09-045. (c) Southwest plunging (downdip) L_2 lineations parallel F_2 fold hinges in the Calvados Schist, structurally below the ultramafic rocks at site PNG09-045. (d) S_2 foliations are axial planar to F_2 folds, defined by quartz veins, that share the regional ESE-WNW trend at site PNG09-050.

to the S or SW. Here the Calvados Schist is intruded by gabbro. As in the Calvados Chain and on Sudest Island, multiple generations of folded quartz veins and tension gashes are observed. Locally, abundant veining is associated with brittle faults.

2.4. Brittle Faulting

Brittle faults crosscut all lithologies observed in the Louisiade Archipelago (Figures 3, 6, 8, and 11). In the Calvados Chain and on Sudest Island, faults crosscut both the Calvados Schist and the dikes and sills documented near Motorina Island (PNG09-005) in the Calvados Chain. There, we observed evidence for at least one generation of NE striking, sinistral strike-slip faults associated with quartz fibers. Faults with dominantly top-to-the-N normal-sense of motion strike west or northwest, including a fault on Sudest Island with ~ 1 m of gouge below a landslide deposit (PNG09-023; Figure 6).

The majority of brittle faults documented were observed on western Rossel Island. There, faults crosscut the Calvados Schist, the ultramafic rocks, gabbro, and basalt flows and dikes. Faults are associated with quartz and calcite fibers, veins, and mineralized fracture planes. En echelon quartz veins are locally observed. Three generalized sets of faults are apparent: normal faults with principally top-to-the-N displacement, NE striking sinistral faults, and NW striking dextral faults. Crosscutting relationships between these brittle faults are vague. A limited number of NW striking, subvertical calcite-filled fracture sets crosscut normal faults,

Figure 8. Geologic map of Rossel Island showing location of field/sample sites and structural trends. Structural data are shown for field sites in lower-hemisphere equal-area stereonet. Geology is modified after Smith and Pieters [1973] and the topographic base for the island is version 2 of the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission digital topographic data. Brittle faults are shown as great circles in stereonet plots. Sense of slip, when determined in field, is expressed by arrows showing the motion of then hanging wall with respect to the footwall; degrees of certainty (certain, probable, inferred, and unknown) are expressed by the style of arrowheads (filled, open, half, and headless, respectively). See Figure 11 for comparison of right-dihedra fault-plane solutions (for faults for which slip sense was determined) with regional earthquake focal mechanisms.

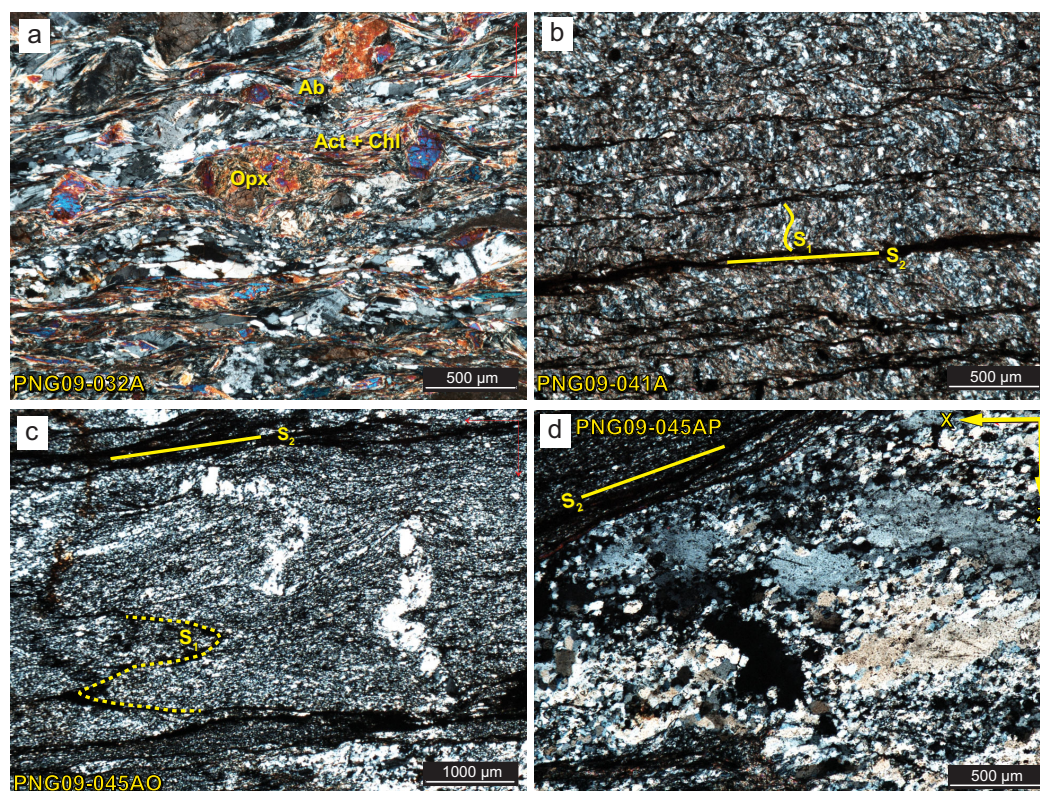


Figure 10. Photomicrographs of samples from Rossel Island. (a) Greenschist-facies metagabbro, sample PNG09-032A, has S_1 foliations that parallel those in the nearby Calvados Schist. The metagabbro preserves igneous orthopyroxenes as porphyroclasts; chlorite and actinolite are synkinematic. Thin section slide is cut parallel to the lineation and (b) Crenulation cleavage in sample PNG09-041A. (c) Folded S_1 foliations are apparent in thin sections of the Calvados Schist sample PNG09-045A cut normal to both the S_2 foliation and L_2 lineation. (d) Thin section PNG09-045A cut perpendicular to the sample's dominate S_2 and parallel to L_2 (arrow labeled X denotes the SW plunge direction of the L_2 lineation and Z is the "up" direction relative to S_2 foliation in outcrop). This sample, seen in both (c and d), comes from directly below the fault contact with the ultramafic rocks. Oblique foliations defined by subgrains in dynamically recrystallized quartz veins are consistent with top-to-the-SW thrusting of the ultramafic rocks over the Calvados Schist. As seen in upper left of photo, S_2 defined by mica cleavage domains locally drapes over dynamically recrystallized quartz lenses.

suggesting that the strike-slip faults may locally be younger. Of the strike-slip fault sets, the NE-striking sinistral strike-slip faults dominate.

3. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ Dating

Four samples from the Louisiade Archipelago were dated by the $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ method: three white mica separates from samples of the Calvados Schist taken from Panatinane Island and a hornblende separate from a porphyritic dacite sill that intrudes the Calvados Schist near Motorina Island (Figure 3). Samples were selected after petrographic and microstructural observations were made to evaluate suitability for dating based on considerations such as grain size, single generations of, for example, white mica growth, and/or lack of alteration. Apparent age spectra and inverse isochrons are shown in Figure 12. Detailed methods, sample data tables (Tables S1–S4), and a summary data table (Table S5) are included in the supporting information. Errors are quoted in the text at the 1σ level.

From Panatinane Island in the Calvados Chain, sample PNG09-054A is a quartz mica schist taken from an outcrop that preserves evidence for the protoliths having been interbedded sandstone and mudstone layers. In outcrop, S_0 parallels S_1 , both of which are axial planar to isoclinal F_1 folds. Stretched sandstone pebbles in mudstone layers define a lineation with similar trend to F_1 fold hinge measured in outcrop. This sample is composed of quartz + white mica + epidote + albite + biotite. In thin section, many quartz domains display polygonal textures. The S_1 foliation is characterized by disjunctive cleavage defined mostly by mica domains and pressure solution seams. Step-heating of white mica from sample PNG09-054A

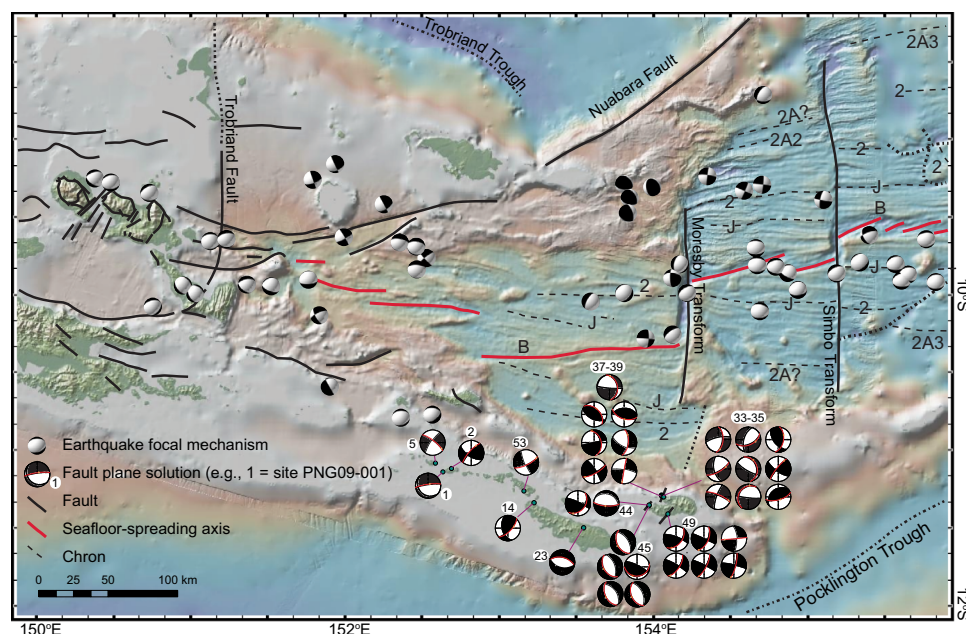


Figure 11. Comparison of focal mechanisms with fault plane solutions for the slip data from the Louisiade Archipelago. Focal mechanism data for earthquakes were downloaded from the following online source: <http://www.globalcmt.org/CMTsearch.html>. Two main trends stand out in the fault-slip data: (1) an older generation of normal faults consistent with NE-SW extension, and (2) a younger generation of sinistral strike-slip faults. Magnetic anomalies are from Taylor *et al.* [1999]. Great circles marked in red on fault plane solutions denote the fault plane measured in the field.

yielded a complex $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age spectrum which in general is dominated by progressively increasing ages. The minimum age associated with the lowest temperature step is ~ 3 Ma. The steps defining the flattest part of the spectra yield a weighted mean age of 15.27 ± 0.15 Ma. The total fusion age for the sample is 13.5 ± 0.2 Ma.

PNG09-007A, also from Panatinane Island, is a weakly crenulated white mica schist that exhibits a moderately SE dipping S_1 foliation and weak SE plunging stretching lineation. In thin section, the sample contains the assemblage quartz + albite + white mica + biotite and also preserves possible relic *fiammé* that are flattened in a plane that parallels S_1 . The S_1 foliation is continuous and defined by mica cleavage domains and microlithons of polygonal quartz grains. Step-heating of white mica from this sample yields a complex apparent age spectra. With increasing temperature, ages initially increase from a minimum age of ~ 3 Ma to a hump-shaped plateau segment with a corresponding age of 14.67 ± 0.37 Ma. The sample does not yield a meaningful inverse isochron. The total fusion age for the sample is 12.8 ± 0.2 Ma.

PNG09-011A is also from Panatinane Island and comes from an outcrop of quartz mica schist that was intruded by quartz veins and subsequently crenulated (F_2). In thin section, the sample has the assemblage of quartz + white mica + albite + biotite. An S_1 foliation is defined by white mica in S_2 microlithons and is continuous with an internal foliation defined by inclusion trails in albite porphyroblasts. The S_2 foliation associated with the crenulation cleavage is defined in thin section by pressure solution seams. Step-heating of white mica from this sample yielded a minimum age of ~ 3 Ma associated with the lowest temperature step. The majority of the steps define a plateau-like segment with a weighted mean age of 13.73 ± 0.26 Ma. The sample yields a concordant inverse isochron age (15.7 ± 7.7 Ma) and an atmospheric $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ ratio within error. The total fusion age for the sample is 10.4 ± 0.2 Ma.

PNG09-005A is from a porphyritic dacite of the Panarora Volcanics sampled near Motorina Island in the Calvados Chain. In thin section, the sample displays small ($< 500 \mu\text{m}$) euhedral hornblende phenocrysts and mm scale feldspar phenocrysts. Feldspar phenocrysts exhibit slightly corroded margins of large cores and reaction rims up to $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$ wide. Step-heating of hornblende from this sample yielded a plateau age of 11.83 ± 0.15 Ma. The sample yields a concordant inverse isochron age (11.9 ± 2.6 Ma) and a $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ ratio within error of atmospheric value. The total fusion age for the sample is 12.0 ± 0.1 Ma.

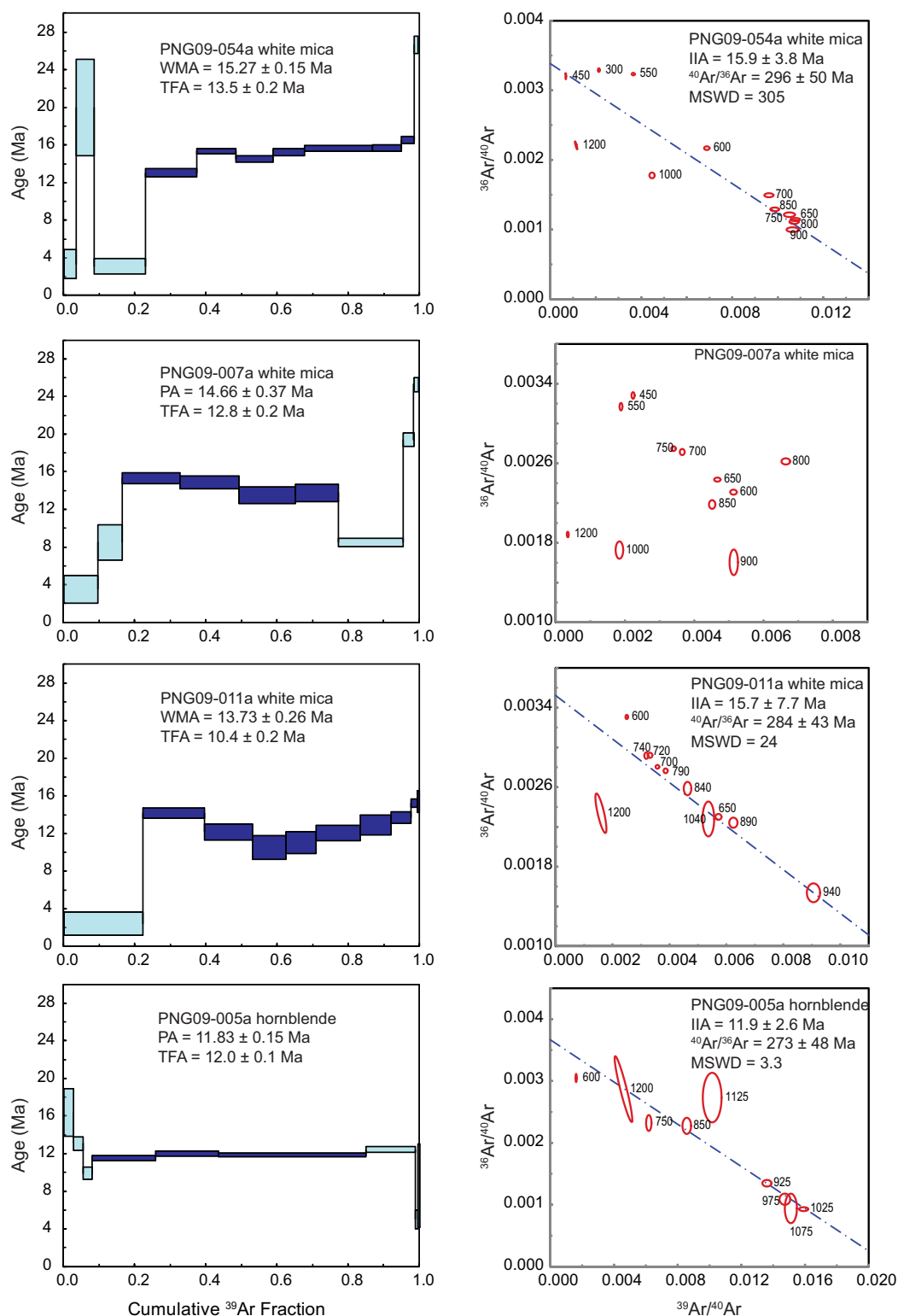


Figure 12. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ apparent age spectra and inverse isochron plots for samples from the Louisiade Archipelago. Apparent age box heights represent 1σ errors. Error ellipses in inverse isochron plots are at the 68.3% confidence interval and labeled with respect to their associated temperature step ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

4. Discussion

4.1. Metamorphism and Deformation in the Louisiade Archipelago

Based on the cross-cutting relationships, the oldest rocks in the Louisiade Archipelago are the metasedimentary rocks of the Calvados Schist and the metagabbros that intrude them. The metasedimentary rocks appear to be turbidites sourced from a volcanic continental margin as demonstrated by the preservation of volcanic lithic fragments, fiammé, and quartzofeldspathic lithic fragments. This is consistent with the findings of *Zirakparvar et al.* [2012] who correlated the Calvados Schist with the Whitsunday Volcanic Province [*Bryan et al.*, 1997].

The integration of field and thin section observations indicates that the protoliths of the Calvados Schist were intruded by gabbros and both rock types subsequently experienced regional metamorphism under prehnite-pumpellyite to greenschist-facies conditions. Regionally, there is no clear pattern in metamorphic grade across the archipelago, at least not which can be resolved by the distribution of field sites in this study. Small differences in bulk composition could account for the apparent variability in metamorphic grade both at a single outcrop as well as over larger scales; however it is likely that tectonic juxtaposition of units with different metamorphic histories also plays a role.

A more clearly defined regional pattern of deformation does emerge from our data set. S_1 – S_3 foliations across the Louisiade Archipelago appear to have formed during progressive deformation and are axial planar to F_1 – F_3 folds with hinges that plunge shallowly to moderately to the ESE or WNW. The majority of all lineations (mineral, stretching, and intersection) share similar trends as the F_1 – F_3 fold hinges. No progressive rotation of linear structural elements into this ESE-WNW trend was observed and, thus, this ESE-WNW orientation appears to be primary regardless of fabric element generation. Fold vergence is dominantly to the SW, although some minor variability was observed (e.g., asymmetric folds with SW dipping F_3 axial planes on southern Rossel Island, Figure 8). The combination of fold vergence, parallelism of all lineations and fold hinges, and the orientation of quartz veins suggests that the progressive deformation was associated with NNE-SSW shortening and ESE-WNW extension. Comparisons of features such as boudinage, and pressure shadows in orthogonal, oriented thin sections (i.e., X-Z and X-Y sections with respect to the finite strain ellipse) confirm a strong component of stretching and material transport in the ESE-WNW direction regionally within the Calvados Schist.

While the dominant structures in the Calvados Schist are folds and associated crenulation cleavage, strain is variable at both regional and outcrop scale and shear zones are locally observed. In such samples where minerals exhibit microstructures characteristic of deformation via dislocation glide, we can glean some additional insight into temperatures associated with deformation [*Passchier and Trouw*, 2005, and references therein]. For example, in the Calvados Chain, mylonitic fabrics are associated locally with S_2 foliations. In the western Calvados Chain, PNG09-002 quartz grains exhibit microstructures characteristic of bulging recrystallization and minor subgrain rotation crystallization. Feldspars are deformed by brittle microfracturing, resulting in boudinaged and tiled grains. These observations, coupled with the presence of synkinematic white mica and chlorite, imply temperatures of deformation on the order of 400°C. Farther east in the Calvados Chain on Panatinane Island, samples of the high strain zone associated with S_2 foliations at PNG09-006 display feldspar porphyroclasts with core-and-mantle structures, synkinematic white mica and biotite, and quartz grains principally display polygonal textures. These observations suggest that the temperatures of deformation at PNG09-006 were 450–500°C, slightly higher than at PNG09-002. The polygonal quartz textures imply recovery of quartz via grain boundary area reduction postdeformation. At both sites, maximum temperatures appear to have coincided with development of the mylonitic fabrics and, in the case of PNG09-006, either slow cooling or reheating may have facilitated recovery in quartz.

Polygonal quartz textures are observed in several samples throughout the Louisiade Archipelago and in many cases may be associated with deformation accommodated by dissolution-precipitation creep rather than being an indication of recovery postdeformation [*Ashley et al.*, 2013]. While deformation was clearly accommodated in some samples via dislocation glide in quartz and, locally, feldspar, evidence for pressure solution (dissolution-precipitation creep) is ubiquitous in all samples and during all stages of deformation based on the observation of: (1) selvages and strain caps associated with S_1 – S_3 foliations; (2) precipitation of quartz in strain shadows and dilatational sites between boudinage; and (3) prolific veining.

Lineations in the Louisiade Archipelago parallel early crenulations documented in low-grade upper-plate rocks of Misima Island [*Peters*, 2007] that have been correlated with the Calvados Schist. Stretching lineations in the Calvados Schist, sharing this same ESE-WNW trend, roughly parallel those observed locally

preserved in the footwalls of metamorphic core complexes of the D'Entrecasteaux Islands [Little *et al.*, 2011] and the footwall rocks on Misima Island [Peters, 2007].

One important exception in our data set to the ESE-WNW lineation trend relates to observations made on southwest Rossel Island (PNG09-045) where the Calvados Schist is observed to be in fault contact with and structurally below ultramafic rocks. There, lineations in the schist and fold hinges share a similar SW plunge, and kinematic indicators observed at the fault interface in outcrop and in thin sections are consistent with top-to-the-SW kinematics. Quartz microstructures observed in thin section are characteristic of subgrain rotation recrystallization, implying temperatures of deformation in the range of 400–450°C, consistent with greenschist-facies metamorphic conditions. We infer that this deformation occurred coevally with that described above for the rest of the Louisiade Archipelago. The differences observed in structural trends may relate to kinematic and/or strain partitioning along the obliquely convergent (transpressional) plate boundary at the regional scale; this is an issue that requires further study.

4.2. Timing of Metamorphism and Deformation

The age of the protoliths of the Calvados Schist is constrained by the work of Zirakparvar *et al.* [2012]. U-Pb LA-ICP-MS dating of detrital zircons from two samples taken from the Calvados Chain (Figure 3) yielded dominant populations in the range of 120–90 Ma with peaks in age probability spectra of ~ 100 Ma. These data provide a mid-Cretaceous maximum depositional age constraint for the protoliths of the Calvados Schist, and thus a maximum age constraint on the timing of metamorphism and deformation.

Smith [1973] conducted two K/Ar analyses of a pyroxene andesite of the Panarora volcanic rocks on Panarora Island, approximately 10 km to the WSW of site PNG09-005, and obtained ages of 11.4 ± 0.3 and 11.0 ± 0.3 Ma. These ages are in reasonable agreement with our $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ hornblende plateau age of 11.83 ± 0.15 Ma obtained from a porphyritic dacite volcanic sill (PNG09-005). We interpret this age as the timing of intrusion of the undeformed (with respect to ductile fabrics) and unmetamorphosed sill. The date further constrains (1) the minimum age for deformation associated with NNE-SSW shortening and ESE-WNW extension and (2) the maximum age for the brittle strike-slip faults that crosscut the sills and dikes near Motorina Island.

The results of the $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ step-heating analyses of three white mica separates from the Calvados Schist on Panatinane Island bear directly on the timing of metamorphism and ductile deformation. All three apparent age spectra yield Middle Miocene plateau or plateau-like segments and are affected by variable argon loss, with Pliocene apparent ages in the lowest temperature steps. Additionally, all white mica samples yielded some anomalously older apparent ages than the weighted mean ages, principally associated with the highest temperature steps and the lowest K/Ca ratios. Given that these samples were incipiently metamorphosed under low-grade conditions (up to greenschist facies), it is possible that some small plagioclase inclusions could have been present in the mica separates. Based on the results of Zirakparvar *et al.* [2012], detrital grains would likely be Cretaceous or older and thus be contributing to the older apparent ages obtained from the highest temperature steps. We also note that these older apparent ages for the higher temperature steps are similar to those obtained by step-heating of plagioclase from core zone gneisses in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands [Baldwin *et al.*, 1993]. With the exception of PNG09-007a, the shape of the apparent age spectra (not convex up or hump-shaped; cf. Wijbrans and McDougall [1986]) in combination with reasonably linear inverse isochron data (as opposed to two or more trends being apparent; cf. Monié [1990]) do not suggest a significant argon contribution from more than one generation of mica. Rather, based on the microstructural data set, we infer that our data record partial Pliocene resetting of syntectonic Miocene white micas in the Calvados Schist and that the white micas grew during metamorphism and deformation at greenschist-facies conditions. We infer that the partial Pliocene resetting is associated with rifting-to-seafloor-spreading transition in the Woodlark Basin.

4.3. Tectonic Interpretations

Integrated structural and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ geochronologic data suggest that the Louisiade Archipelago preserves a record of Middle Miocene NNE-SSW convergence. The Calvados Schist records metamorphism at up to greenschist-facies conditions during progressive SSW vergent folding and foliation development and, locally on southwestern Rossel Island, top-to-the-SSW overthrusting of ultramafic rocks. Away from the thrust, the schist beneath the ultramafic rocks also records a strong component of WNW-ESE stretching and material flow for which evidence is locally recorded in mylonitic fabrics. Abundant veining and microstructures in the Calvados Schist testify to the importance of dissolution-precipitation creep in accommodating

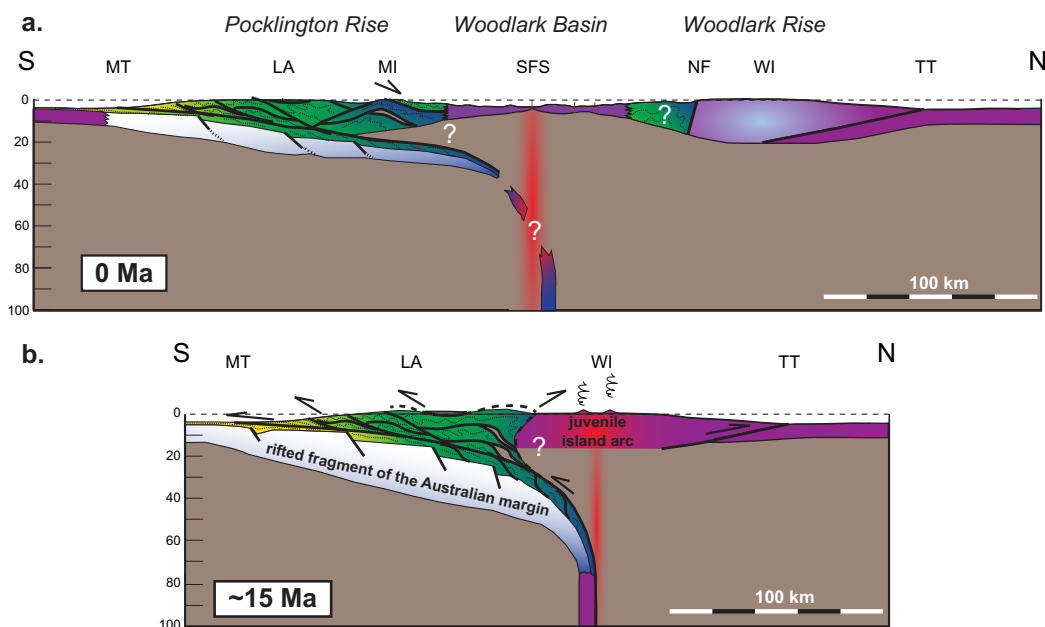


Figure 13. Schematic cross sections across the Louisiade Archipelago and Woodlark Rise for: (a) today (0 Ma) and (b) prior to the transition from north dipping subduction to rifting (~15 Ma). The line of section is denoted in Figure 2. The cross section for ~15 Ma depicts northward subduction of a rifted fragment of the Australian Margin and associated development of an accretionary wedge (Louisiade Archipelago) and an island arc (Woodlark Island). The cross section for 0 Ma highlights extensional reworking of the subduction complex following the transition from subduction to rifting ~12 Ma, driven by subduction of the upper plate (Solomon Sea lithosphere) at the New Britain and South San Cristobal trenches. The normal fault shown under the label for Misima Island depicts the Weipoo detachment fault of the Misima Island core complex, an active normal fault for which greenschist-facies correlatives of the Calvados Schist are in the upper plate and amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks are in the lower plate [Peters, 2007]. Color gradations in cross sections from yellow-blue or white-blue colors represent increasing metamorphic grade, where dark blue is highest metamorphic grade; red depicts the presence of melt; purple is oceanic crust and taupe is mantle (undifferentiated). Abbreviations are as follows: MT = Moresby Trough; LA = Louisiade Archipelago; MI = Misima Island; WB SFS = Woodlark Basin seafloor-spreading system; NF = Nubara Fault; WI = Woodlark Island; TT = Trobriand Trough.

deformation and its dominance over dislocation creep [cf. Wassman and Stöckert, 2013]. We interpret these data to be consistent with deformation in an accretionary wedge during Early-Middle Miocene northward subduction of a rifted fragment of the Australian margin, a time when Hill and Hall [2003] infer that transpression along the Australian-Pacific plate boundary resulted in 100–200 km of shortening along the New Guinea margin. In this scenario, the Calvados Schist represents mid-Cretaceous volcanoclastic sediments scraped off the subducting plate and incorporated into the accretionary wedge (Figure 13), likely analogous to the Northern Apennine frontal wedge (Helmatoid Flysch) of the Early Oligocene Western Alps as proposed by Malusà et al. [2011] and Malusà and Garzanti [2012].

Cenozoic oblique convergence between the Australia and Pacific plates has been accommodated variably through time along a complex plate boundary zone by transient subduction at (micro)plate boundaries. In the Miocene, fast northward motion of Australian Plate ~22 to 16 Ma [Cohen et al., 2013] overlaps temporally with soft docking of the Ontong Java Plateau with the Melanesian arc during subduction of the Pacific Plate beneath oceanic lithosphere of the Solomon Sea [Pettersen et al., 1999]. The onset of collision of this thick, oceanic plateau with the Melanesian arc trench may have promoted subduction of the Australian plate at the Aure-Moresby-Pocklington Troughs. Around this time, Pigram et al. [1989] documents foreland basin development in the Gulf of Papua and Cloos et al. [2005] call for northward subduction of the Australian margin leading up to the Central Range Orogeny. Worthing and Crawford [1996] also proposed a similar scenario involving Oligocene-Middle Miocene north dipping subduction culminating in collision of continental lithosphere of the Australian Plate with the developing accretionary orogen (including the Owen Stanley Metamorphic Belt) ~14 Ma based on their study of the Emo Metamorphics on the Papuan Peninsula. This episode of northward subduction of the Australian plate was likely short-lived: subduction polarity reversal and northward subduction of the Solomon Sea lithosphere beneath the Melanesian Arc at the New Britain-South Solomon Sea trenches initiated ~12 Ma [Coleman and Kroenke, 1981; Pettersen et al., 1999]. As noted earlier,

several authors have called upon slab-pull associated with subduction at the New Britain and South Solomon Sea trenches as the driving force for rifting in the Woodlark Basin [e.g., *Weissel and Watts, 1982; Hall, 2001*].

Geophysical studies indicate that the Pocklington Rise and Woodlark Rise constitute lower and upper-plate margins [cf. *Lister et al., 1986*], respectively, based on the recognition of N-dipping normal faults across the Woodlark Basin [*Goodliffe and Taylor, 2007*]. The geology of the Woodlark Rise contrasts with that of the Louisiade Archipelago. On Woodlark Island, basement rocks comprise low-K tholeiitic basaltic rocks with N-MORB signatures (the Luluai volcanics) which are unconformably overlain by Early Miocene limestone and Late Miocene calc-alkaline to shoshonitic volcanic rocks ("Maramuni arc" association) [*Trail, 1967; Ashley and Flood, 1981; Smith, 1973*]. The Luluai volcanics were thought by these authors to correlate with the Papuan Ultramafic Belt, but recent $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating of pillow lavas suggest a Solomon Sea affinity instead [*Catalano, 2012*]. We suggest that the Woodlark Rise comprises crust and mantle lithosphere of the Solomon Sea and represents the upper plate of the Early-Middle Miocene subduction zone (Figure 13).

$^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating of amphibole from alkaline granite and high-K dacite on Woodlark Island yield 13–12 Ma ages [*Catalano, 2012*], similar to ages obtained for igneous rocks of the Panarora volcanics in this study and by *Smith and Pieters [1973]*. Trace element geochemistry of the Woodlark intrusives is consistent with melting of metasomatized subduction zone mantle wedge [*Catalano, 2012*]. Workers have noted a general westward younging of ages for the high-K igneous rocks, consistent with the stepwise rifting and propagation of sea-floor spreading in the Woodlark Rift/Basin [*Smith, 1973; Johnson et al., 1978; Ashley and Flood, 1981*]. The onset of rifting in the region of the Moresby Seamount and D'Entrecasteaux Islands occurred ~8 Ma [*Taylor and Huchon, 2002*], and geochemical and isotopic studies of the UHP eclogite in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands indicate the eclogite formed as a garnet-bearing partial melt of the mantle that intruded subducted continental lithosphere that crystallized at UHP conditions ~8–7 Ma [*Zirakparvar et al., 2011; Monteleone et al., 2007; Baldwin et al., 2008*]. It follows that rifting farther east in the Louisiade Archipelago and near Woodlark Island likely began earlier. We interpret the Middle Miocene igneous rocks in the Louisiade Archipelago and on Woodlark Island to be reflections of the initial stages of extension and the intrusion of mantle melts into the subduction complex, resulting in mixing, assimilation, storage and hybridization processes [*Hildreth and Moorbath, 1988*]—a possibility recognized in earlier regional studies of the Maramuni igneous rocks [*Smith, 1982*].

Brittle faulting in the Louisiade Archipelago is dominated by two trends: earlier NE-SW extension and a younger history of sinistral strike-slip faulting. The strike-slip faults on western Rossel Island may be analogous to the sinistral Trobriand Fault (small circles about the pole of rotation) [*Little et al., 2007*]; the faults are notably along strike of the Moresby Transform and thus the latter may be ancestral. The onset of seafloor-spreading north of the Louisiade Archipelago is constrained to be Pliocene-Pleistocene (~2 Ma) [*Taylor et al., 1999*], suggesting that the history of brittle normal faulting recorded on the islands continued until at least this time. The Moresby Transform formed at 1.5 Ma [*Taylor et al., 1999*]; we infer that the sinistral faults documented on Rossel Island were active prior to 2.0–1.5 Ma and likely became inactive following formation of the transform.

The integrated data set suggests that the Louisiade Archipelago is an accretionary complex associated with a north dipping subduction zone and Woodlark Island represents the upper plate (i.e., the magmatic arc); the Aure-Moresby-Pocklington Troughs likely mark the trench of the former subduction zone. This model for Early-Middle Miocene convergence associated with northward dipping subduction of a rifted fragment of Australian passive margin beneath oceanic lithosphere of the Solomon Sea needs to account for the presence of the Trobriand Trough. This bathymetric feature has been interpreted by some workers as a south dipping subduction zone [*Cooper and Taylor, 1987; Pegler et al., 1995*], further inferred as the cause of Maramuni magmatism with arc-like signatures. As stated previously, there is no compelling geophysical evidence for a deeply subducted, south dipping slab. It is possible that some convergence was accommodated by thrusting at the Trobriand Trough, but rather than a bonafide subduction zone, any such north directed thrusting there may be more analogous to the Banda Thrust, a back thrust in the overriding plate of the subducting Australian margin at the Banda Trench [*Audley-Charles, 2004*].

5. Conclusions

Metasedimentary rocks of the Calvados Schist and the metagabbros that intrude them represent a rifted fragment of the Australian passive margin that formed during Cretaceous-Early Cenozoic rifting and

subsequent seafloor spreading in the Coral Sea. Both lithologies were regionally metamorphosed at up to greenschist-facies conditions. S_1 – S_3 foliations recorded in the Louisiade Archipelago formed during progressive deformation; F_1 – F_3 fold hinges plunge shallowly to moderately to the ESE or WNW, parallel to mineral, stretching, and intersection lineations. Fold vergence, where recognized based on fold asymmetry, is dominantly to the SW and top-to-the-SW overthrusting of ultramafic rock is locally observed on southwestern Rossel Island. These data are consistent with progressive deformation associated with NNE–SSW shortening and ESE–WNW extension. A combination of dissolution-precipitation creep and, more locally, dislocation creep accommodated stretching and material transport in the ESE–WNW direction regionally within the Calvados Schist during oblique convergence.

Constraints for the timing of metamorphism and deformation are provided by a mid-Cretaceous maximum depositional age constraint for the protoliths of the Calvados Schist [Zirakparvar *et al.*, 2012] and a ~ 12 Ma $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age presented here for an undeformed sill of the Panarora Volcanics. The latter further constrains the maximum age for the brittle strike-slip faults that crosscut the sill and associated dikes. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ step-heating analyses of three white mica separates from the Calvados Schist yield Middle Miocene plateau or plateau-like segments and are affected by variable argon loss, yielding Pliocene apparent ages in the lowest temperature steps. These data are interpreted to record syntectonic mica growth during metamorphism and deformation at greenschist-facies conditions followed by partial Pliocene resetting prior to the onset of seafloor spreading to the north in the Woodlark Basin.

The integrated structural and geochronologic data suggest that the Louisiade Archipelago is an accretionary wedge that preserves a record of Early–Middle Miocene NNE–SSW convergence associated with transpression along the Australian–Pacific plate boundary. We propose that this event was associated with a short-lived episode of northward subduction of the Australian margin fragment beneath Solomon Sea lithosphere, and that the Woodlark Rise and Louisiade Archipelago (Pocklington Rise) represent upper and lower-plate margins of both the subduction zone and subsequent Woodlark Rift [cf. Webb *et al.*, 2008]. Based on the synthesis of regional geological and geophysical data sets, the transition from subduction to rifting possibly occurred locally by 13–12 Ma.

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