

Drabon, N., and Lowe, D.R., 2021, Progressive accretion recorded in sedimentary rocks of the 3.28–3.23 Ga Fig Tree Group, Barberton Greenstone Belt: GSA Bulletin, <https://doi.org/10.1130/B35973.1>.

## Supplemental Material

### Supplemental File S1. Additional Figures.

**Figure S1.** [A] Stratigraphic sections and lithofacies associations of the Sheba, Ulundi, and Mapepe Formation in the Northern and West Central Domains after Lowe and Nocita (1999), Condie et al. (1970), Nocita (1990), and Nocita and Lowe (1991). [B] Stratigraphic sections and lithofacies associations of the Mapepe Formation in the Southern and East-Central Domains after Lowe and Nocita (1999), Zentner (2014), Harrington (2017), and Drabon et al. (2019). S2 and S3 spherule beds were used as datums; in their absence, radiometric dates from tuff allow correlation. Lithofacies are not connected between belts because direct correlation is unclear. The Inyoka Fault marks a boundary between the ND and the WCD, Mbema Fault marks the boundary between the WCD and ECD. Smaller faults between structural belts were omitted for clarity. Correlations between spherule layers are based on tracing surface outcrop (solid lines) and approximate correlations based on age constraints (dashed lines). Depositional ages marked as (\*) are from zircons in tuffs or reworked tuffs. Relevant maximum depositional ages from detrital zircons in sandstones are marked as (\*\*). Correlations based on detrital zircon age constraints should be regarded as uncertain.

**Figure S2.** Igneous zircon probability density plots with weighted mean ages of the [A] volcanoclastic rocks of the Auber Villiers Formation and [B] Fig Tree shallow intrusive rocks.

**Figure S3.** Cr/Zr ratio of samples with stratigraphic control. Samples from Eastern Barite Valley and Manzimnyama Syncline are from the BARB5 and BARB4 drill cores, respectively, hence the stratigraphic height is measured in core depth. Samples from Umbaumba sequence are from Hofmann (2005) and samples from the Mlumati Syncline from Stoll et al. (2021). All structural belts represent the Mapepe Formation unless indicated. Note the changes in scale on both axes.

**Figure S4.** Th/Sc ratio of samples with stratigraphic control. Samples from Eastern Barite Valley and Manzimnyama Syncline are from the BARB5 and BARB4 drill cores, respectively, hence the stratigraphic height is measured in core depth. Samples from Umbaumba sequence are from Hofmann (2005) and samples from the Mlumati Syncline from Stoll et al. (2021). All structural belts represent the Mapepe Formation unless indicated. Note the changes in scale on both axes.

**Figure S5.** LaN/YbN ratio of samples with stratigraphic control. Samples from Eastern Barite Valley and Manzimnyama Syncline are from the BARB5 and BARB4 drill cores, respectively, hence the stratigraphic height is measured in core depth. Samples from Umbaumba sequence are from Hofmann (2005) and samples from the Mlumati Syncline from Stoll et al. (2021). Note the changes in scale on both axes.

### Supplemental File S2. List of dated tuffs of the Fig Tree Group.

### Supplemental File S3. U-Pb geochronological data.

### Supplemental File S4. Mudstone geochemical data.

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**Data Repository File DR1 for**

**Progressive accretion recorded in sedimentary rocks of the 3.28-  
3.23 Ga Fig Tree Group, Barberton Greenstone Belt**

**Nadja Drabon<sup>1,2\*</sup> and Donald R. Lowe<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Harvard University, 24 Oxford St., Rm 367-368; Cambridge,  
MA 02138, USA*

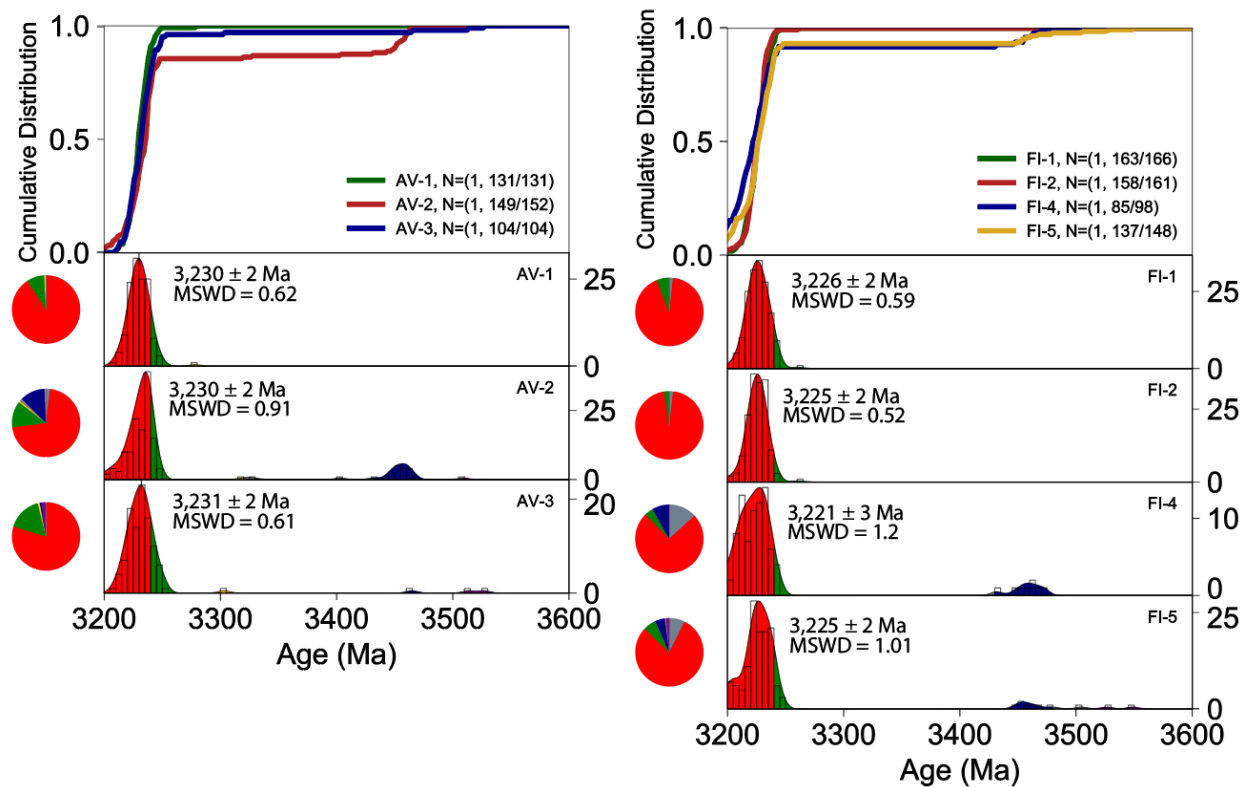
*<sup>2</sup>Department of Geological Sciences, Stanford University, 450 Serra Mall, Bldg. 320, Rm. 118, Stanford,  
CA 94305-2115, USA*

*\* Corresponding author: [ndrabon@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:ndrabon@fas.harvard.edu)*

**Supplementary Figure 1:** [A] Stratigraphic sections and lithofacies associations of the Sheba, Ulundi, and Mapepe Formation in the Northern and West Central Domains after Lowe and Nocita (1999), Condie et al. (1970), Nocita (1990), and Nocita and Lowe (1991). [B] Stratigraphic sections and lithofacies associations of the Mapepe Formation in the Southern and East-Central Domains after Lowe and Nocita (1999), Zentner (2014), Harrington (2017), and Drabon et al. (2019). S2 and S3 spherule beds were used as datums; in their absence, radiometric dates from tuff allow correlation. Lithofacies are not connected between belts because direct correlation is unclear. The Inyoka Fault marks a boundary between the ND and the WCD, Mbema Fault marks the boundary between the WCD and ECD. Smaller faults between structural belts were omitted for clarity. Correlations between spherule layers are based on tracing surface outcrop (solid lines) and approximate correlations based on age constraints (dashed lines). Depositional ages marked as (\*) are from zircons in tuffs or reworked tuffs. Relevant maximum depositional ages from detrital zircons in sandstones are marked as (\*\*). Correlations based on detrital zircon age constraints should be regarded as uncertain.

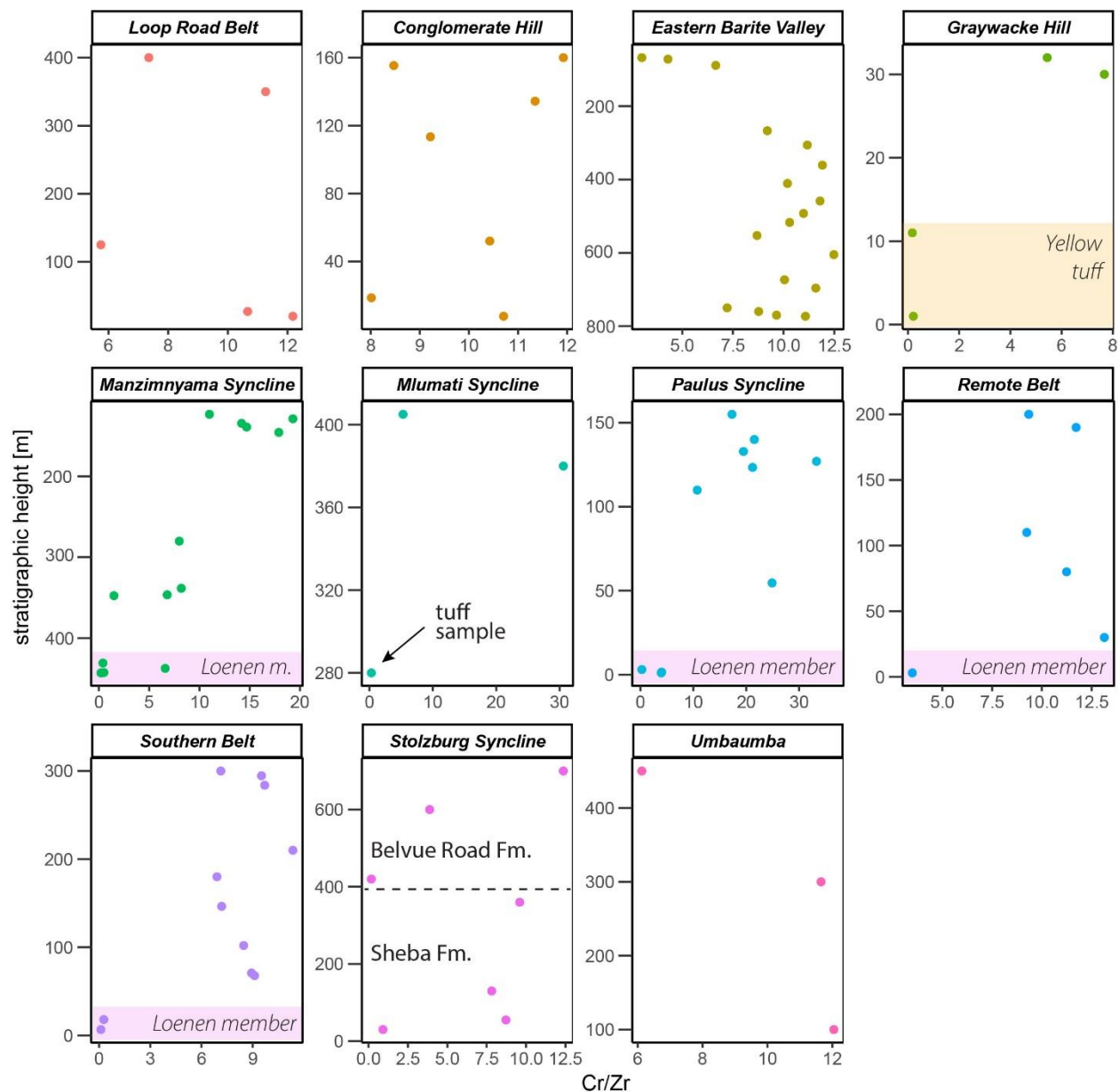


**Supplementary Figure 2:** Igneous zircon probability density plots with weighted mean ages of the [A] volcaniclastic rocks of the Auber Villiers Formation and [B] Fig Tree shallow intrusive rocks.



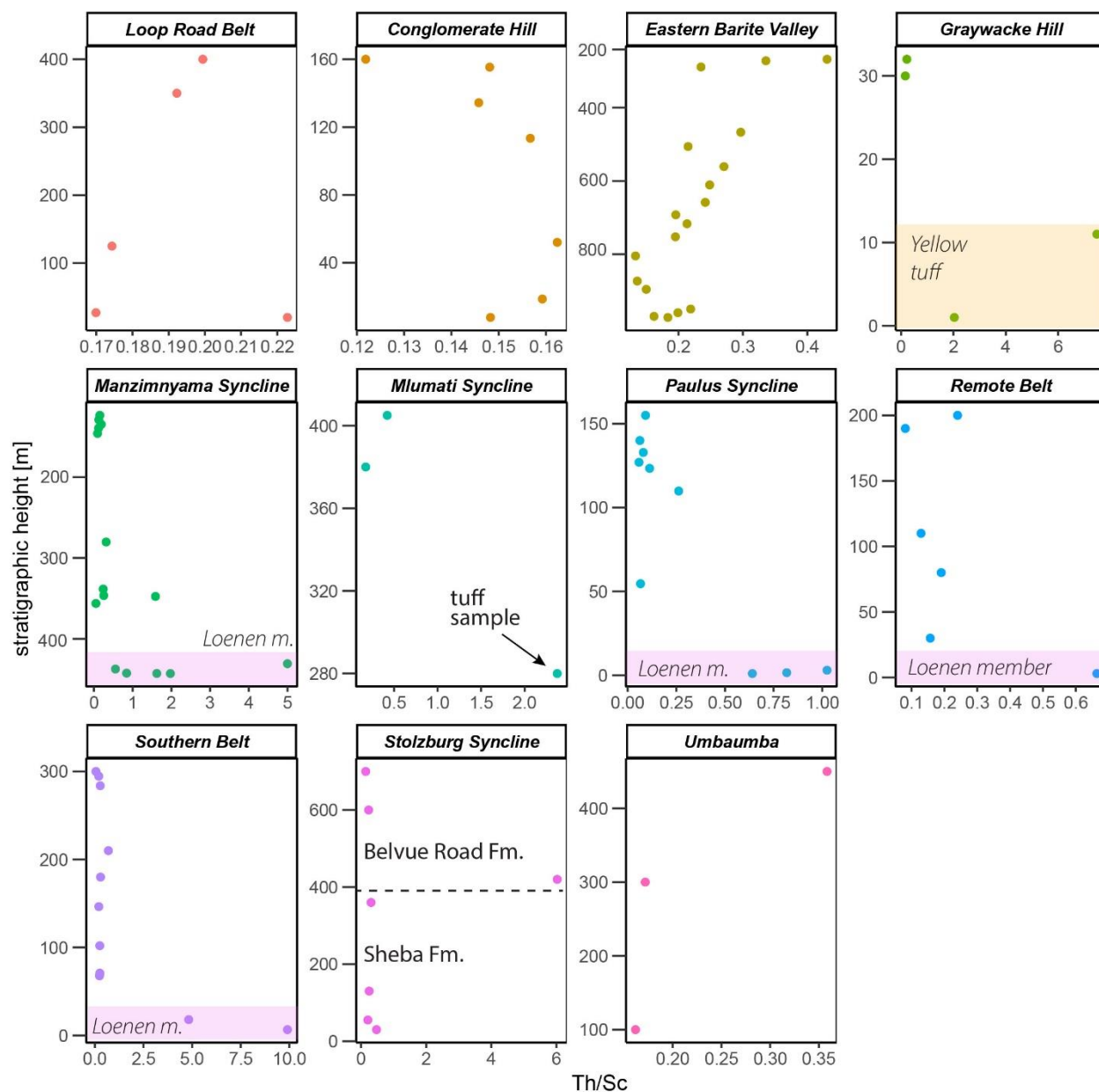
39 **Supplementary Figure 3:** Cr/Zr ratio of samples with stratigraphic control. Samples from Eastern Barite  
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 41 stratigraphic height is measured in core depth. Samples from Umbaumba sequence are from Hofmann  
 42 (2005) and samples from the Mlumati Syncline from Stoll et al. (2021). All structural belts represent the  
 43 Mapepe Formation unless indicated. Note the changes in scale on both axes.

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45 **Supplementary Figure 4:** Th/Sc ratio of samples with stratigraphic control. Samples from Eastern Barite  
 46 Valley and Manzimnyama Syncline are from the BARB5 and BARB4 drill cores, respectively, hence the  
 47 stratigraphic height is measured in core depth. Samples from Umbaumba sequence are from Hofmann  
 48 (2005) and samples from the Mlumati Syncline from Stoll et al. (2021). All structural belts represent the  
 49 Mapepe Formation unless indicated. Note the changes in scale on both axes.

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51 **Supplementary Figure 5:**  $\text{La}_\text{N}/\text{Yb}_\text{N}$  ratio of samples with stratigraphic control. Samples from Eastern  
52 Barite Valley and Manzimnyama Syncline are from the BARB5 and BARB4 drill cores, respectively,  
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