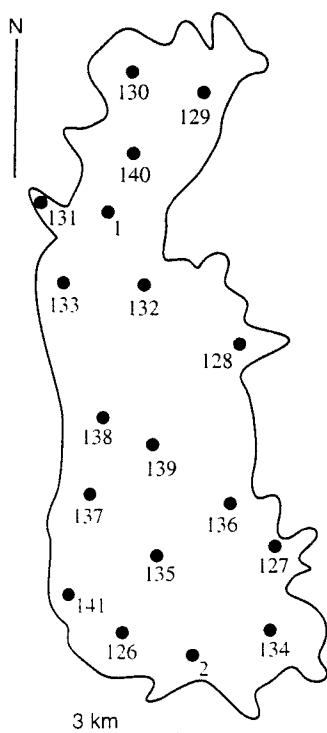
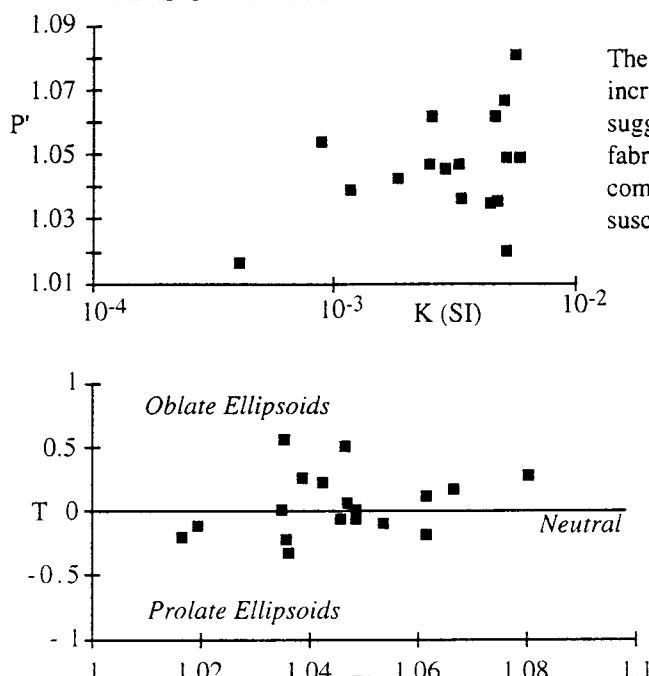


Site Locations



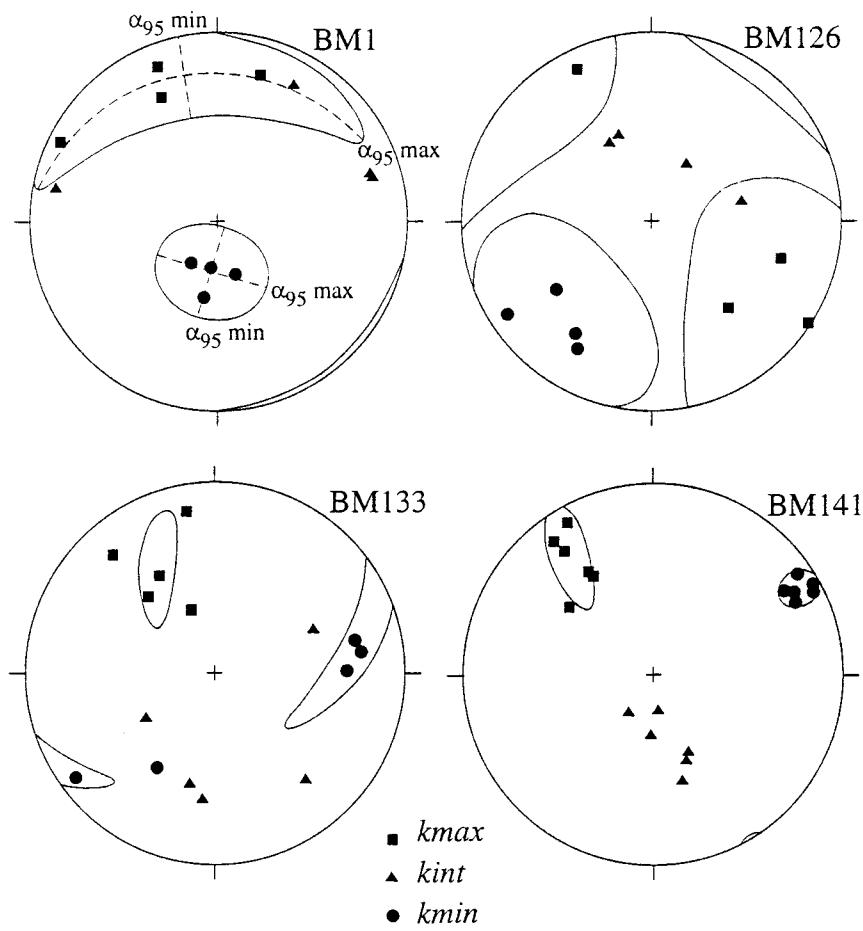
AMS Scalar Parameter Variations



The anisotropy degree P' increases with increasing bulk susceptibility (K). This suggests that the intensities of the magnetic fabrics in the pluton are controlled by composition, particularly in the lower susceptibility population.

Most AMS ellipsoids in the pluton lie close to the $T = 0$ neutral ellipsoid line. There is no relationship between ellipsoid shape and intensity (P').

Representative Examples of Directional Data Distribution



The distribution of principal susceptibility directions at each site can be categorized into one of four types on the basis of the maximum and minimum values of the 95% confidence ellipses (see BM1 for definition and Table overleaf for values).

These types are illustrated with four examples:
 BM1: well defined k_{min} , k_{max} distributed along a great circle. Generally oblate site mean ellipsoid.
 BM133: well defined k_{max} , k_{min} distributed along a great circle. Generally prolate site mean ellipsoid.
 BM126: principal directions are scattered and α_{95} values $>40^\circ$.
 BM141: principal directions are well clustered and α_{95} values $<25^\circ$.

AMS Data for the Bald Mountain Pluton, central Sierra Nevada Batholith, California

Site	N	K (SI)	\pm	kmax	Dec	Inc	$\alpha 95$	kmin	Dec	Inc	$\alpha 95$	Fabric Parameters
BM1	4	1.180E-03	2.667E-05	1.205E-03	349	21	69-22	1.152E-03	187	68	24-21	0.258
BM2	5	5.281E-03	1.437E-04	5.428E-03	113	14	31-21	5.141E-03	356	61	22-20	-0.068
BM126	4	4.729E-03	1.659E-04	4.890E-03	124	16	60-40	4.558E-03	223	28	43-38	0.105
BM127	4	2.492E-03	6.632E-05	2.557E-03	121	7	62-3	2.425E-03	213	18	76-35	0.059
BM128	3	5.206E-03	5.781E-05	5.266E-03	324	40	85-31	5.151E-03	218	18	86-72	-0.116
BM129	2	4.825E-03	6.411E-04	4.905E-03	344	41	-	4.709E-03	208	41	-	0.550
BM130	2	4.499E-03	1.624E-03	4.588E-03	126	15	-	4.411E-03	227	34	-	0.006
BM131	3	6.447E-05	1.278E-06	6.583E-05	250	38	74-29	6.330E-05	84	52	78-7	-0.228
BM132	2	4.097E-04	1.104E-04	4.138E-04	110	8	-	4.062E-04	213	29	-	-0.201
BM133	5	3.313E-03	9.270E-05	3.388E-03	332	37	27-7	3.210E-03	76	18	52-8	0.496
BM134	6	2.560E-03	8.732E-05	2.652E-03	128	43	14-08	2.479E-03	37	1	36-5	-0.187
BM135	4	8.956E-04	2.684E-05	9.234E-04	316	10	68-28	8.699E-04	204	65	78-15	-0.102
BM136	6	1.853E-03	4.553E-05	1.896E-03	320	13	48-3	1.805E-03	219	39	21-06	0.209
BM137	6	5.149E-03	1.955E-04	5.334E-03	305	42	44-23	4.945E-03	115	47	43-22	0.166
BM138	5	3.419E-03	6.801E-05	3.493E-03	322	24	45-20	3.360E-03	78	46	45-17	-0.326
BM139	7	2.944E-03	7.549E-05	3.022E-03	120	4	41-19	2.871E-03	217	60	20-11	-0.062
BM140	6	5.937E-03	1.632E-04	6.101E-03	131	22	39-16	5.775E-03	222	3	24-11	0.004
BM141	6	5.700E-03	2.627E-04	5.938E-03	325	24	27-07	5.418E-03	60	11	13-6	0.276
Averages	4	3.359E-03	2.141E-04	3.448E-03				3.264E-03				0.047

AMS determinations made on an SI2-B induction coil instrument using 6 orientations and a measurement time of 1 s

N = number of specimens measured/site

Averaging of the data for each site was done using the Hext/Jelinek tensor averaging method (Leinert 1991, J. Geophys. Res., 96, 19 539 - 19 544)

Mean directions for sites with 2 samples were defined as the vector average for each of the two sets of principal directions

Bulk susceptibility $K = (k_{\text{max}} + k_{\text{int}} + K_{\text{min}})/3$ where $k_{\text{max}} > k_{\text{int}} > k_{\text{min}}$ are the principal magnetic susceptibilities; \pm is the standard deviation of K

Dec, Inc are the declination and inclination of the average principal susceptibility directions for each site.

$\alpha 95$ – these are the angles which define the maximum and minimum axes of the 95% confidence ellipse defined during the averaging of each site
(see accompanying figure) (not determined for sites with only 2 samples)

T is Jelinek's shape parameter, $T = |2(\ln k_{\text{int}} - \ln k_{\text{min}})/(\ln k_{\text{max}} - \ln k_{\text{min}})| - 1$. $T = 0, 0$ to 1 and 0 to -1 are neutral, oblate and prolate ellipsoids respectively
 P is the anisotropy degree parameter, $P = \exp[2(\alpha 1^2 + \alpha 2^2 + \alpha 3^2)]$ where $\alpha 1 = \ln(k_{\text{max}}/K)$ etc.

Sample	Phase	Mode	k_{max}/k_{int}	k_{max}/k_{min}	k_{int}/k_{min}	α	SR	SR	SR
BM128	plagioclase	34.39	-2.80	1.043	55.30	1.030	89.50	1.008	
	k-feldspar	15.40	-7.60	1.004	6.00	1.047	1.70	1.097	
	mafics	4.34	-34.40	1.003	-21.90	1.081	9.10	1.090	
	quartz	48.05	-1.40	1.013	-5.20	1.049	24.90	1.022	

BM139 plagioclase 25.51 - - -12.00 1.050 20.00 1.040

k-feldspar 33.97 - - -35.00 1.060 -3.00 1.060

mafics 4.85 - - -47.00 1.030 23.00 1.040

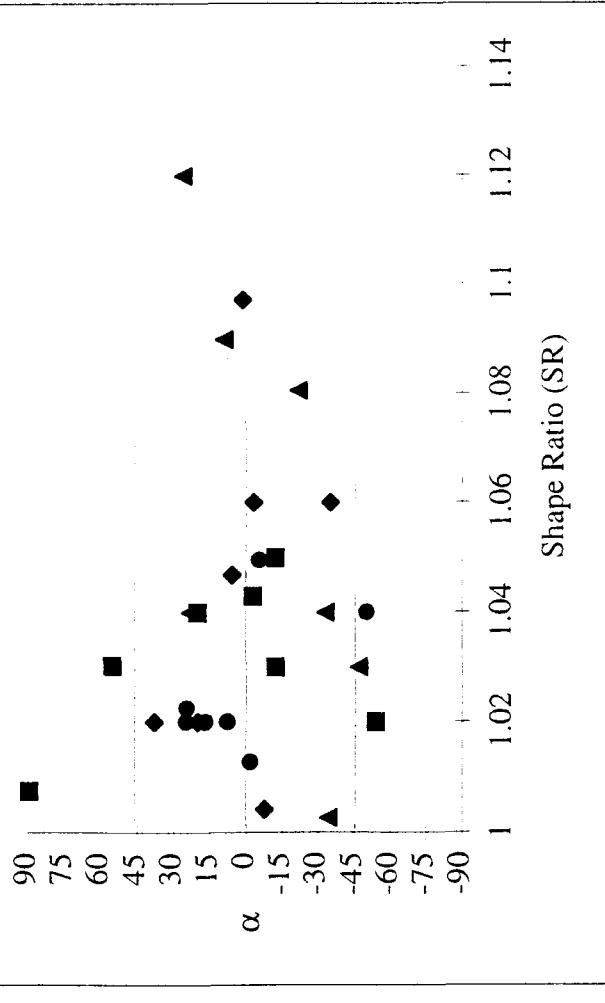
quartz 35.67 - - -50.00 1.040 8.00 1.020

BM133 plagioclase 29.02 -12.00 1.030 -54.00 1.020 - -

k-feldspar 34.64 38.00 1.020 20.00 1.020 - -

mafics 1.68 26.00 1.120 -33.00 1.040 - -

quartz 34.66 25.00 1.020 17.00 1.020 - -



References

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Launeau, P., Cruden, A. R. & Bouchez, J.-L. 1994. Mineral recognition in digital images of rocks: a new approach using multichannel classification. Can. Mineral. 32, 919-933.