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Abstract

The figure shows a series of plots and data points. The top part has several small plots with axes and data points. Below these, there are larger plots with axes labeled 'z' and 't'. The plots show data points and lines, with some points labeled with numbers like 10003, 210016, 36, and -5305. There are also some mathematical symbols like ϵ and σ .

1. Introduction

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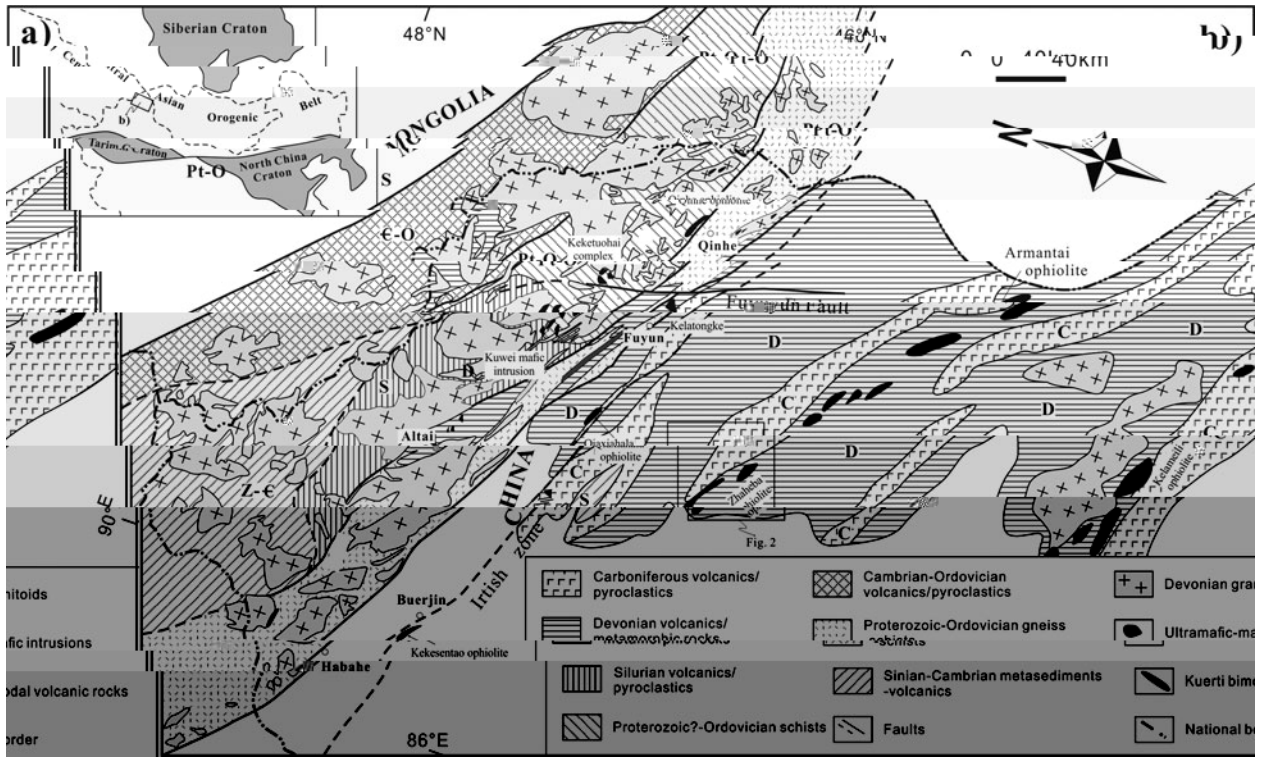


Fig. 2. Geological map of the Altai region in Mongolia and China, showing tectonic units, faults, and various geological features. The map includes an inset map (a) showing the regional context with the Siberian Craton, North China Craton, and Altai Orogenic Belt. The main map (b) shows the Altai-Irish zone, Fuyun-Du fault, and various ophiolite complexes. A legend at the bottom identifies geological units by age and type, such as Carboniferous volcanics, Devonian intrusions, and Proterozoic schists. A scale bar and north arrow are also present.

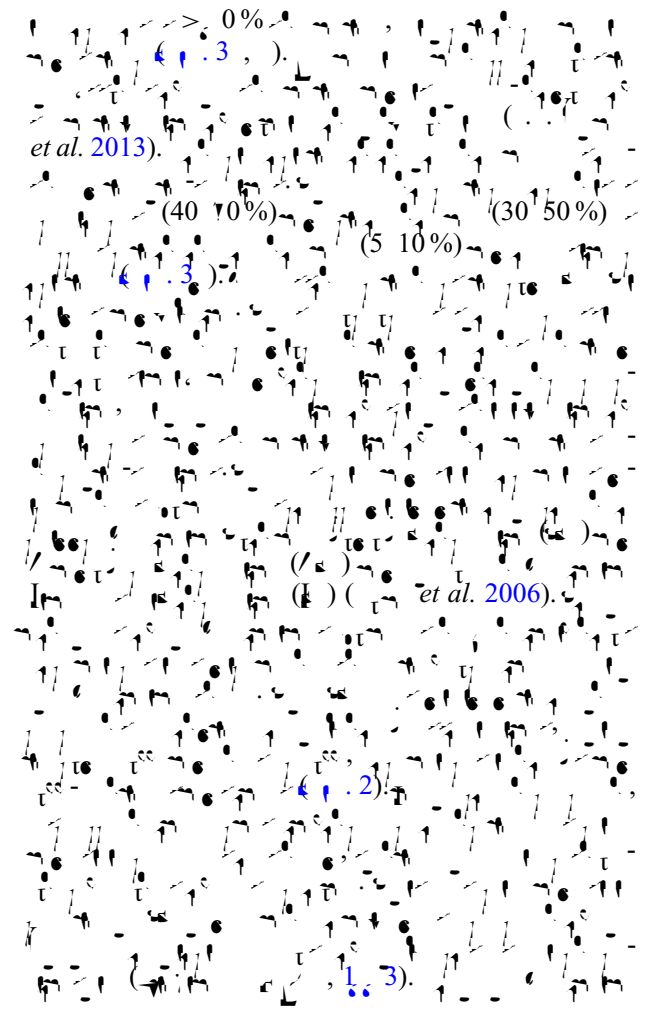
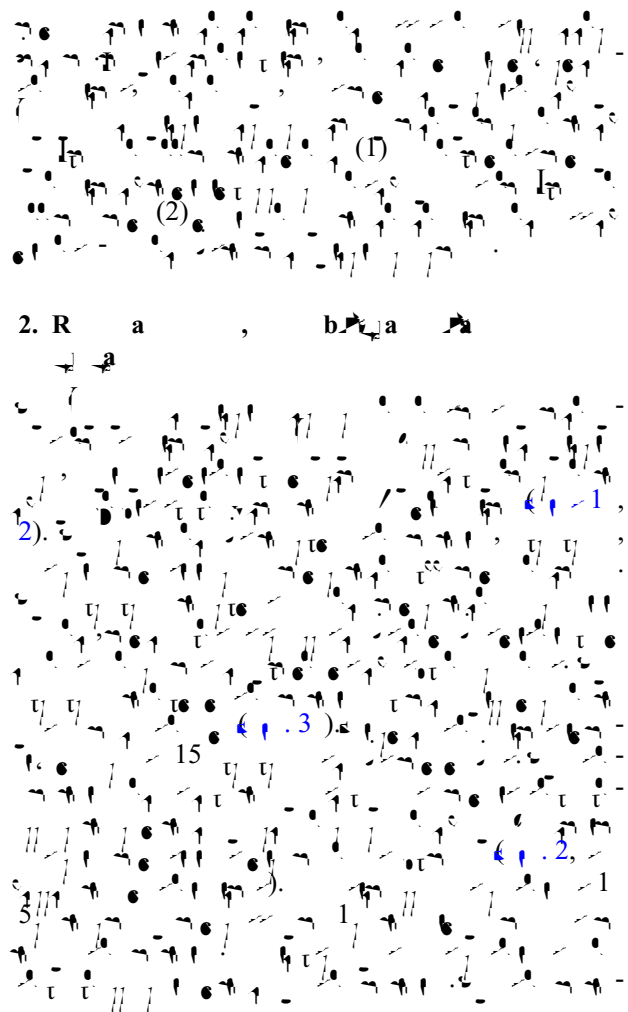


Fig. 3. Geological maps (1) and (2) showing detailed views of specific areas. Map (1) shows the Buerjin and Habahe regions, while map (2) shows another area with locations 1, 2, and 3. Both maps illustrate the distribution of geological units and tectonic features.

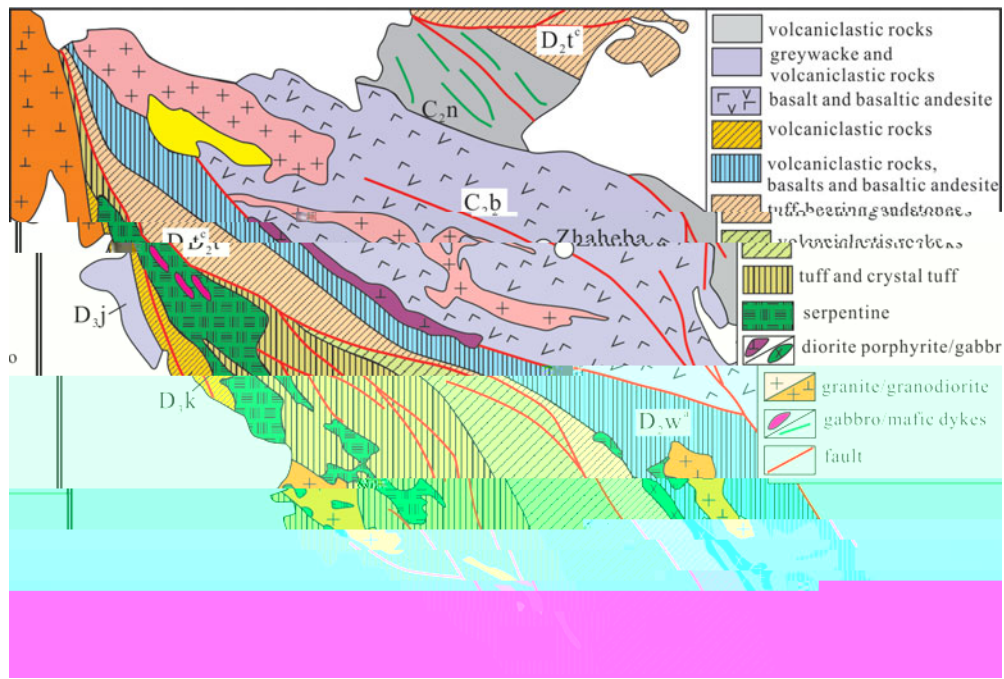


Figure 2. Geological map of the Zhaheba ophiolite showing various rock units and structural features. (Reference: *et al. 2007, 2009*)

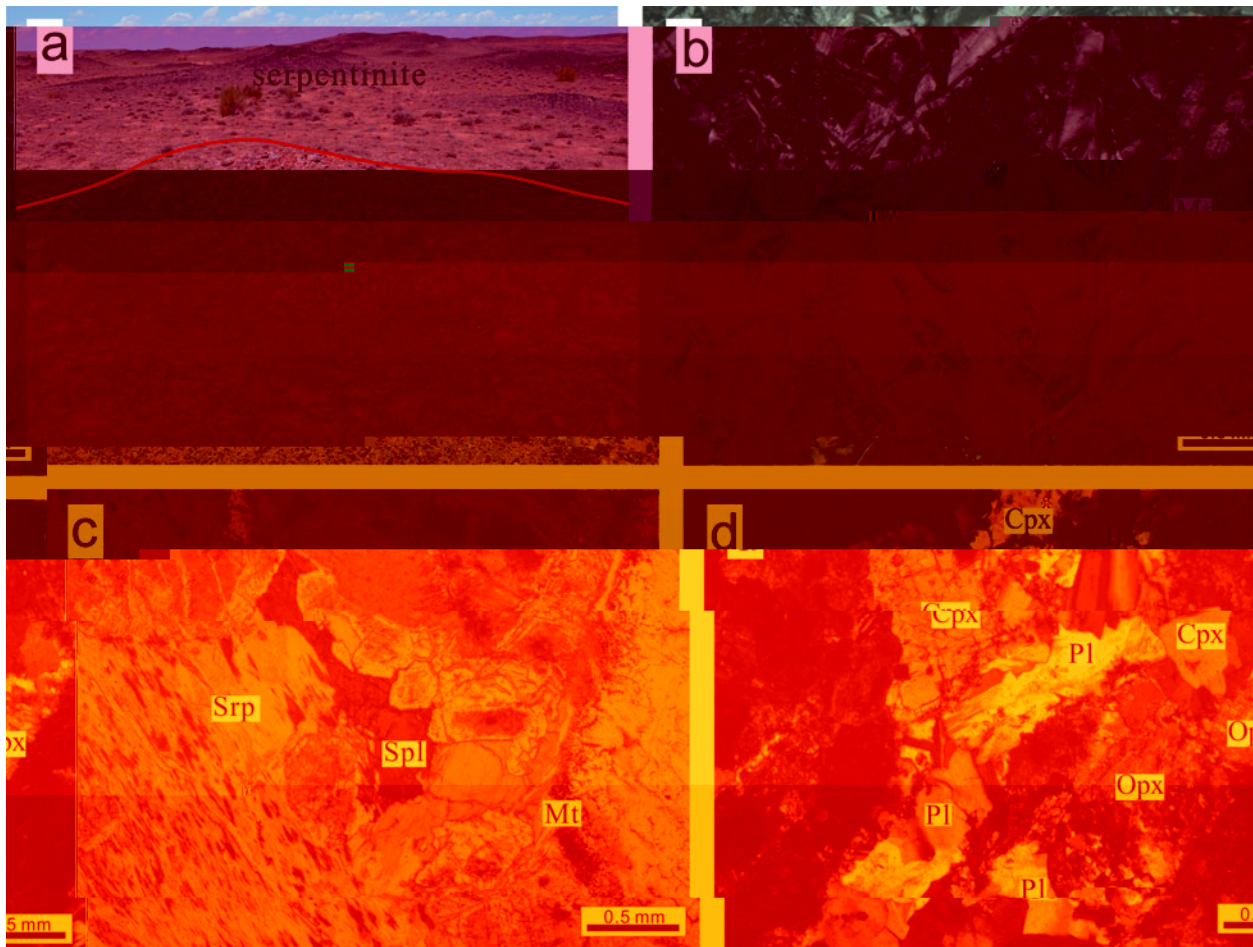
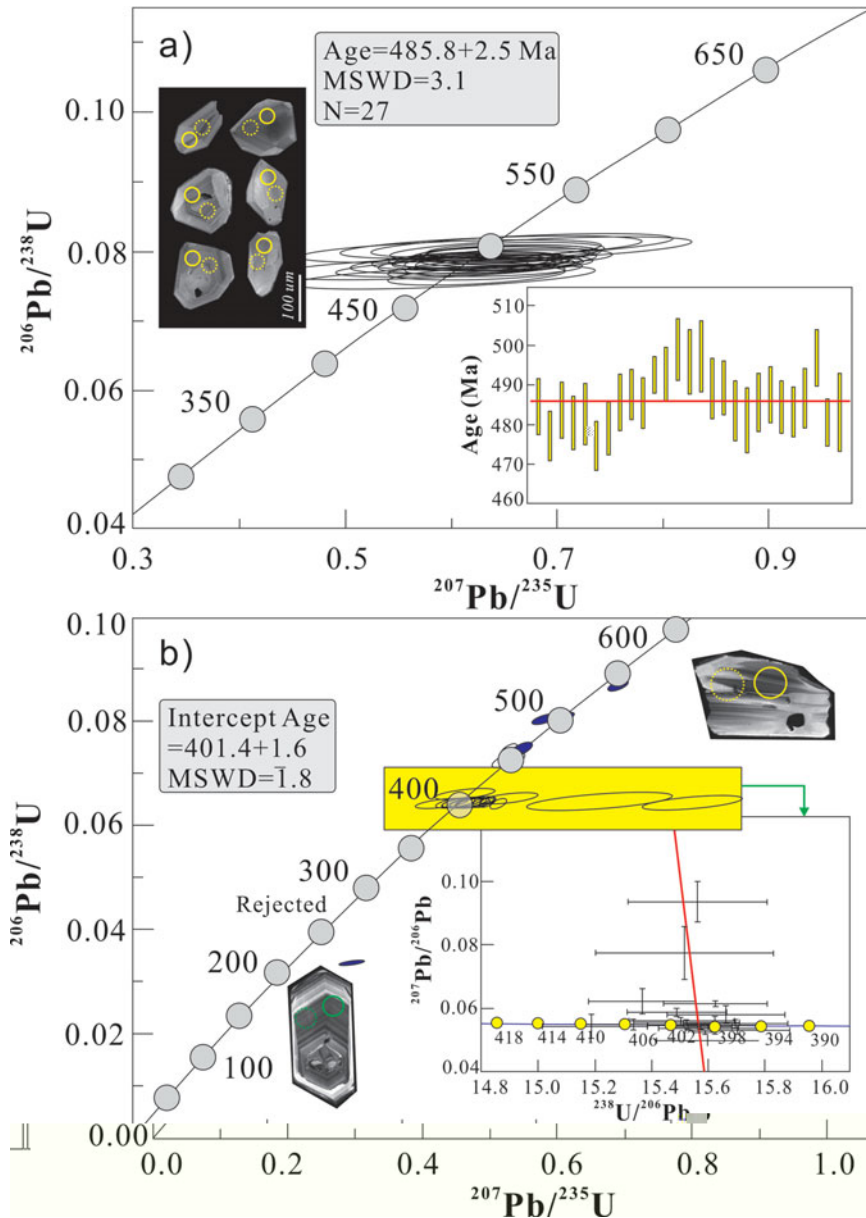


Figure 3. Photomicrographs of mineral textures in serpentinite and gabbro. (Reference: *et al. 2007, 2009*)

		()	()	^{67}Li	$^{67}\text{Li}/^{69}\text{Li}$ (1 σ)	$(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_t$	$(^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr})_0$	()	()	$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Sm}$	$^{147}\text{Sm}/^{144}\text{Sm}$ (1 σ)	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$	$^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$ (1 σ)	$(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_t$	$\epsilon(t)$
2013-01-01	3	(2)	0.36	3.2	0.0027	0.704030(2)	0.704015	2.4	10.	0.134	0.5123(40)	0.512474	6.		
2013-01-10	10	(2)	0.5	6.6	0.0024	0.70475(23)	0.704745	2.37	11.6	0.1235	0.5120(43)	0.5124	6.1		
2013-03-1	1	(1)	3.13	270	0.0335	0.706324(20)	0.706133	4.4	22.3	0.1217	0.512533(47)	0.512214	1.		
2013-03-2	2	(1)	2.7	1320	0.0063	0.7042(20)	0.704255	4.5	2.6	0.1046	0.51271(51)	0.512445	6.3		
2013-03-3	3	(1)	.06	516	0.0452	0.70536(43)	0.705111	5.7	36.	0.07	0.512707(30)	0.512450	6.4		
2013-03-4	4	(1)	.65	140	0.01	0.704227(51)	0.704120	4.55	24.5	0.1123	0.51203(53)	0.51250	7.5		

$\epsilon(t) = 10000 \left(\frac{^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}(t)}{^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}(t=0)} - 1 \right)$



4. $(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_t$, $(^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd})_0$, $\epsilon(t)$, 2σ

(1.4) = 27, $r/c = 3.1$, 4 ± 4

(1) *et al.* 2003).

100 200 μ

1 3

1 (1) 70%

(2)

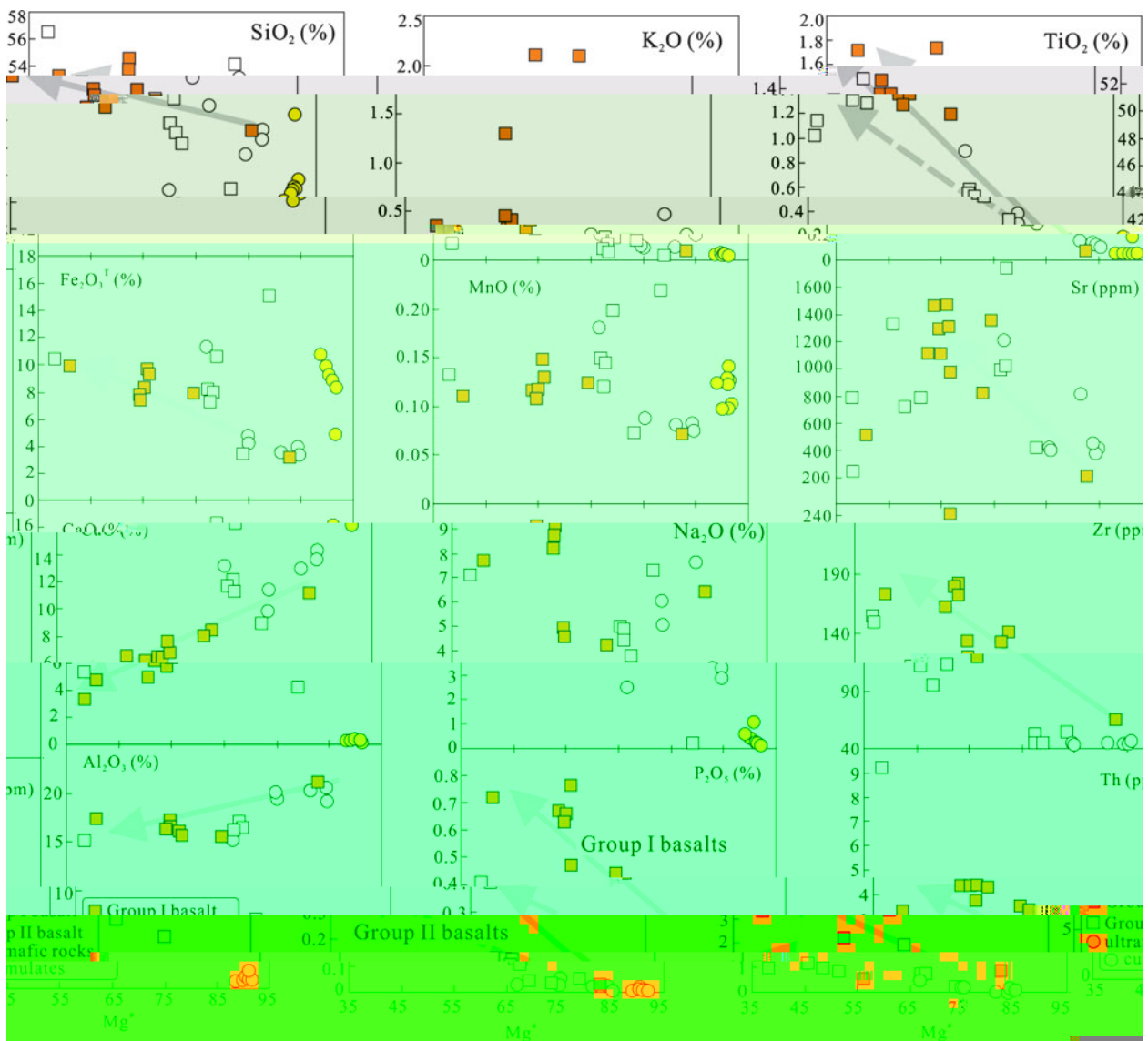
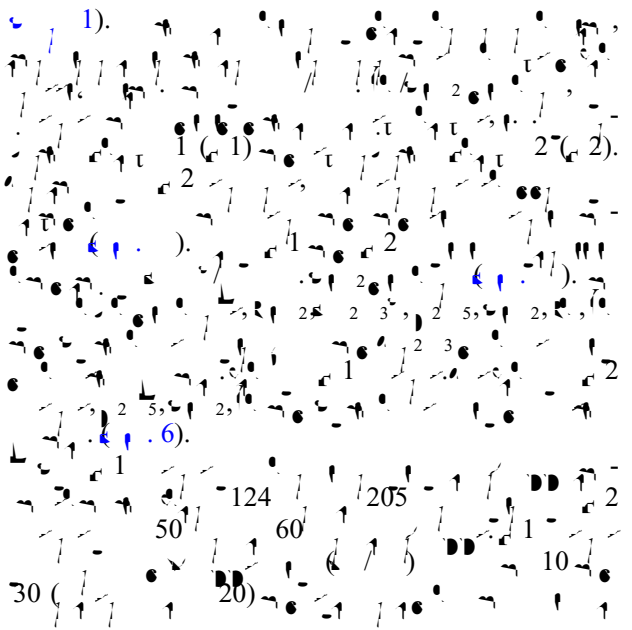
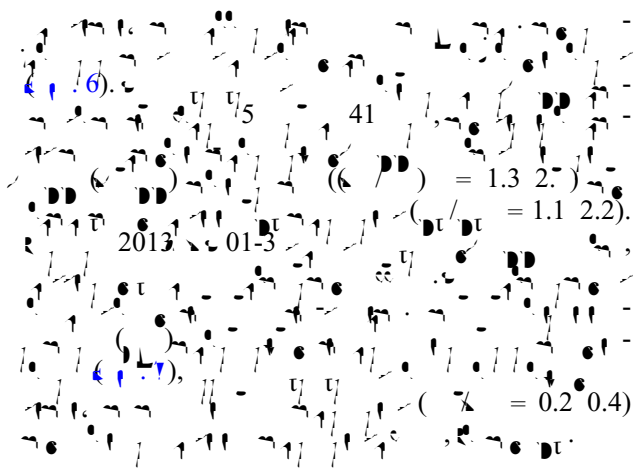


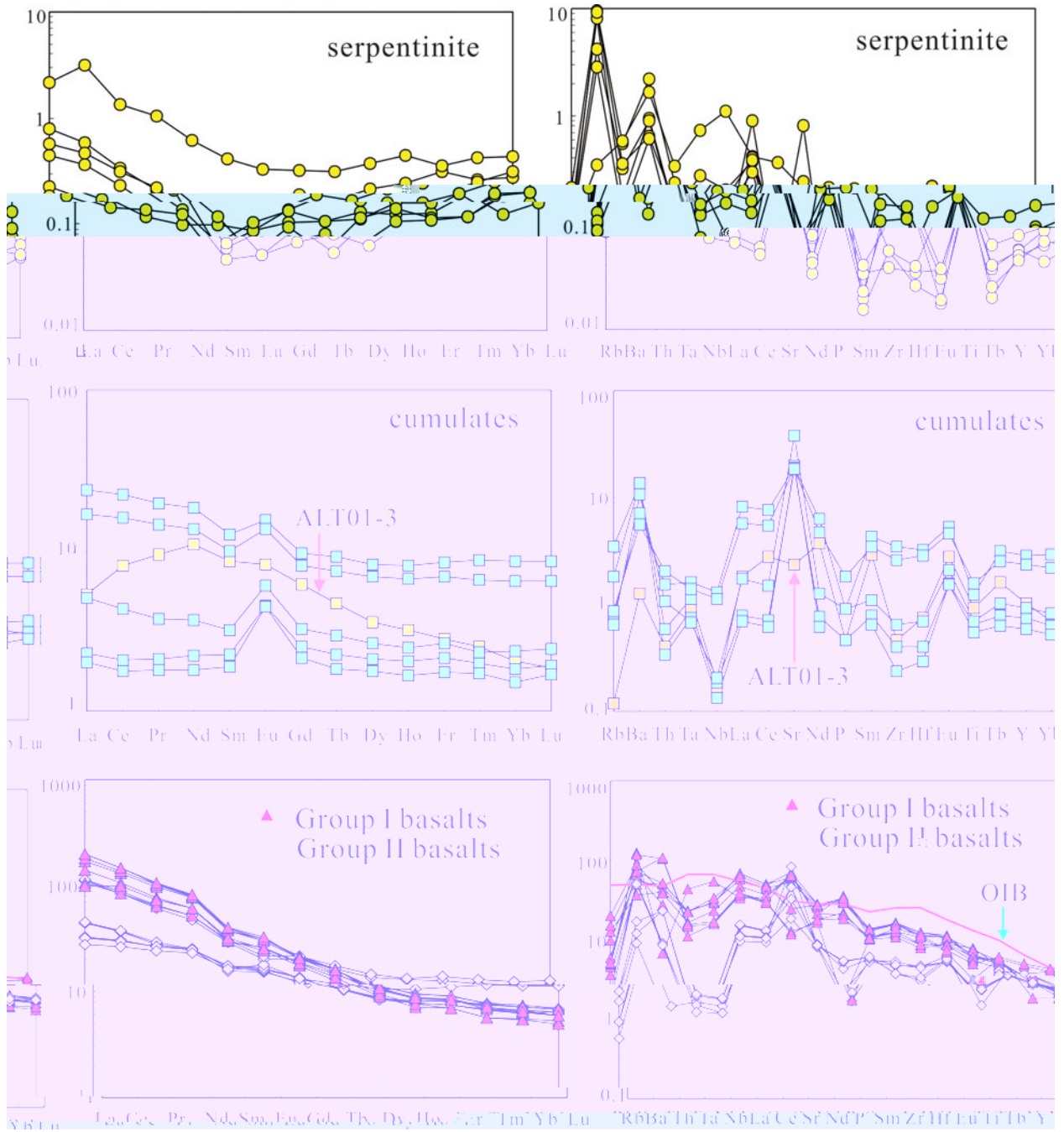
Figure 6. Geochemical characteristics of the Zhaheba ophiolite basalts. The symbols represent different rock types: squares for Group I basalts, circles for Group II basalts, and triangles for ultramafic rocks. The data are plotted against Mg# (x-axis) and various oxides and trace elements (y-axes). The plot is divided into horizontal bands for Group I basalts (green), Group II basalts (orange), and ultramafic rocks (red). Arrows indicate trends within the basalts.



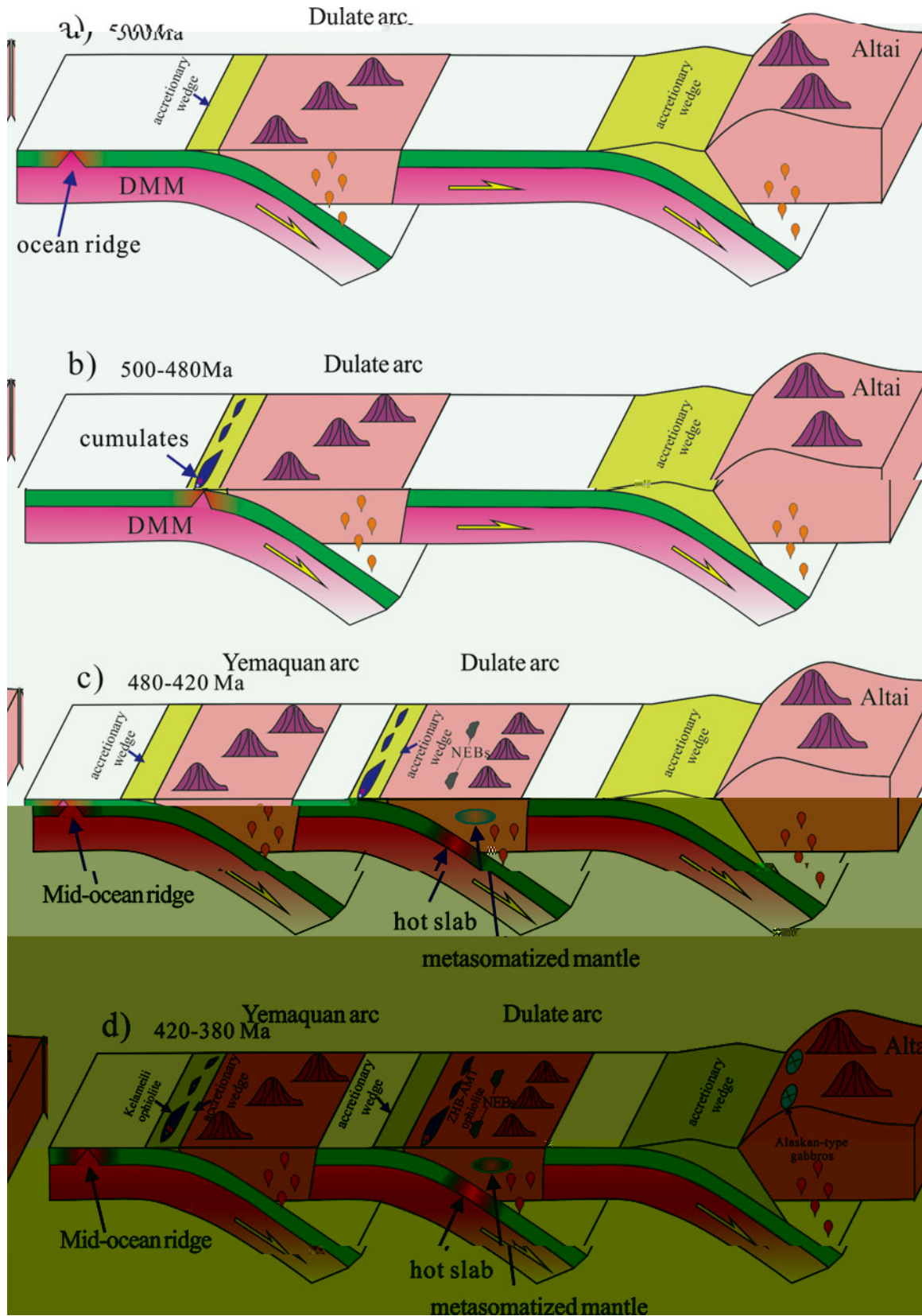
4.c.2. Basalts

43.15%, 51.65%, 52%,

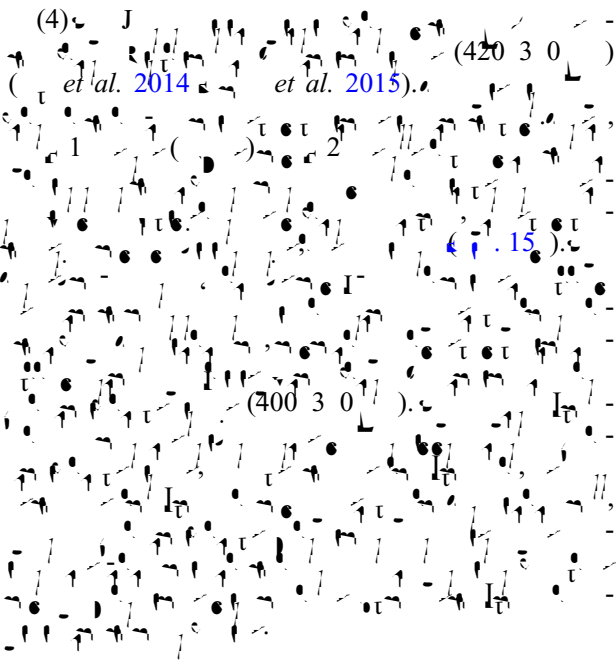
30, 124, 205, 50, 60, 10, 20,



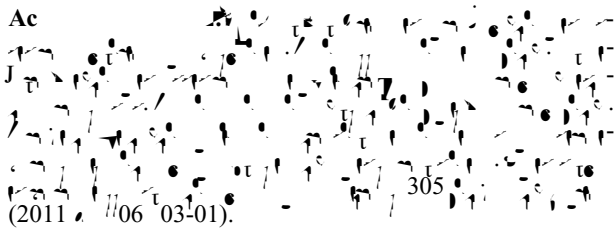
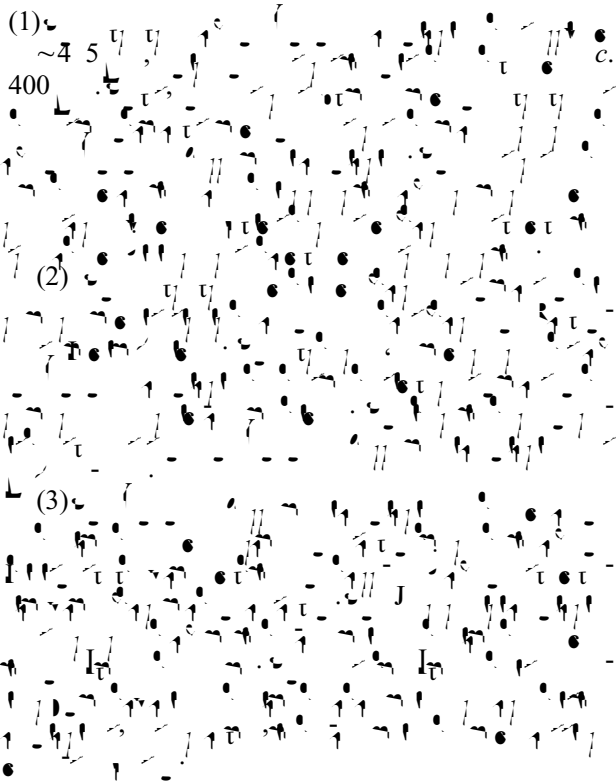
$(\frac{D_T}{D_U}) = 0.70 \text{ } 1.14$
 $(\frac{D_T}{D_U}) = 1.02 \text{ } 1.21$
 0.44
 (~ 0.11)
 $+6.3 \text{ } +1.5$
 $(0.0024 \text{ } 0.0452)$
 $(0.04015 \text{ } 0.05117)$
 $0.13 \text{ } 0.512 \text{ } 0.512 \text{ } 3$
 $2013 \text{ } 03 \text{ } 1$



15. (a) 500 Ma, (b) 500-480 Ma, (c) 480-420 Ma, (d) 420-380 Ma. Evolution of the Dulate and Yemaquan arcs. The diagrams show the accretion of oceanic arcs, the formation of accretionary wedges, and the subduction of slabs into the mantle. Key features include the DMM (Dulate Mid-Ocean Ridge), NEBs (Nevada-Eurasian Basin), and various rock types like cumulates, ophiolites, and gabbros.



6. C c



S7 a a a

[/10.1017/S001675616000042](https://doi.org/10.1017/S001675616000042)

R / c

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