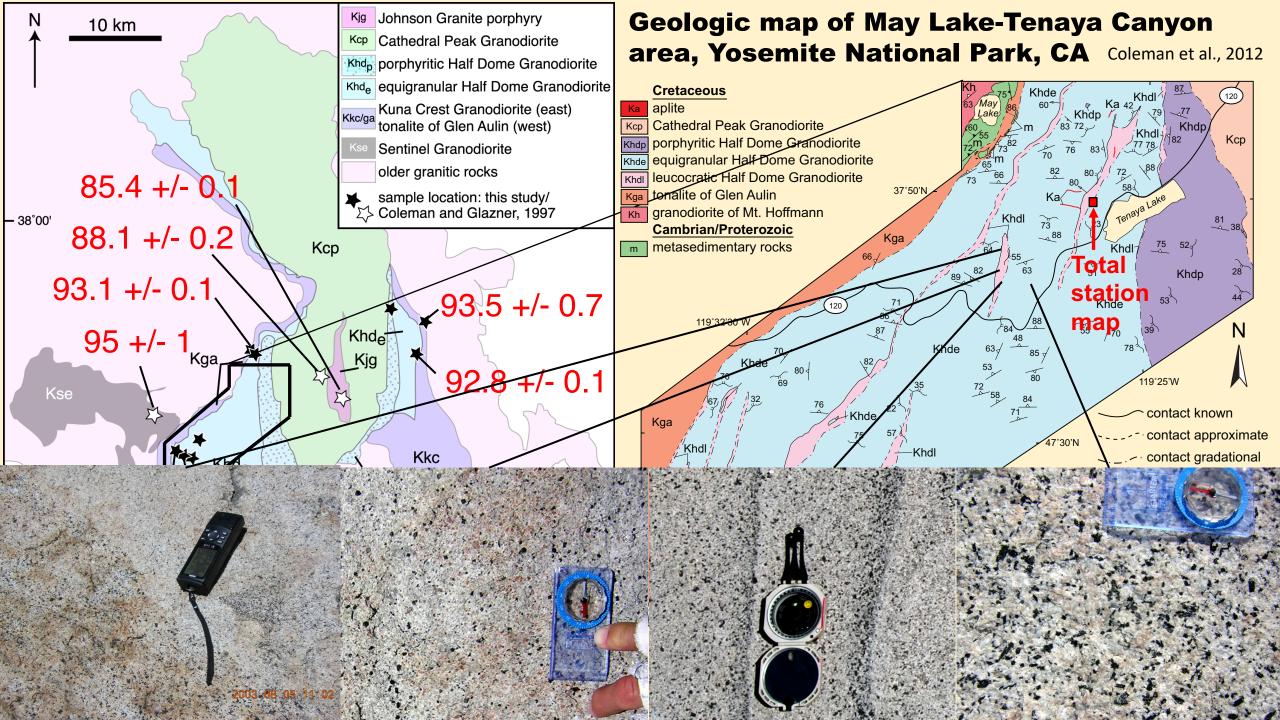
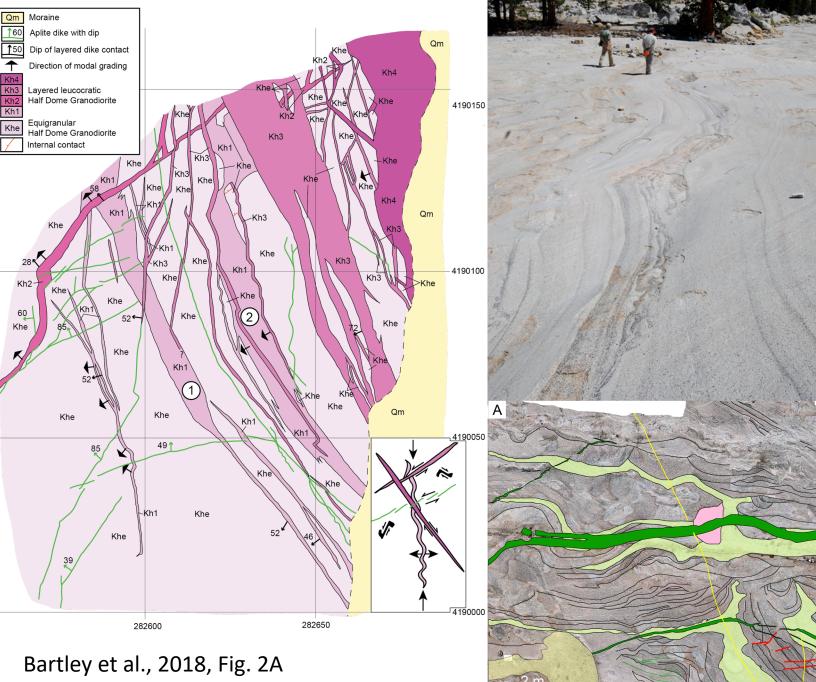
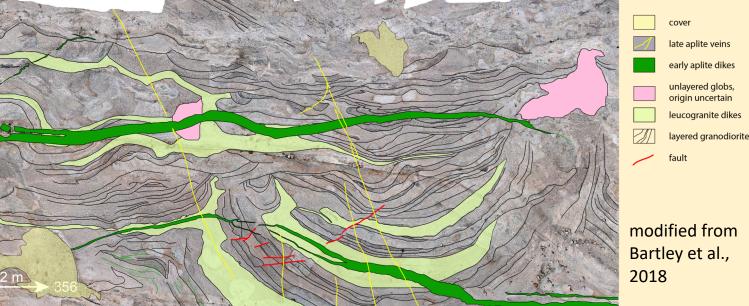
Recrystallization of aplite—a feature, not a bug John Bartley, University of Utah Allen Glazner, University of North Carolina

Aplite is a key component during incremental growth of the Tuolumne Intrusive Suite

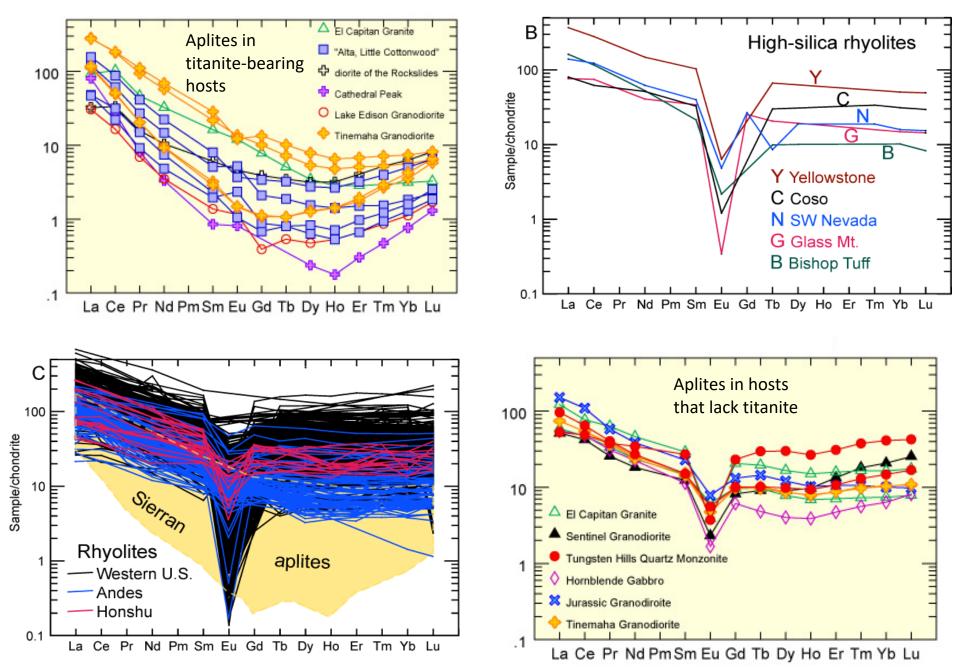


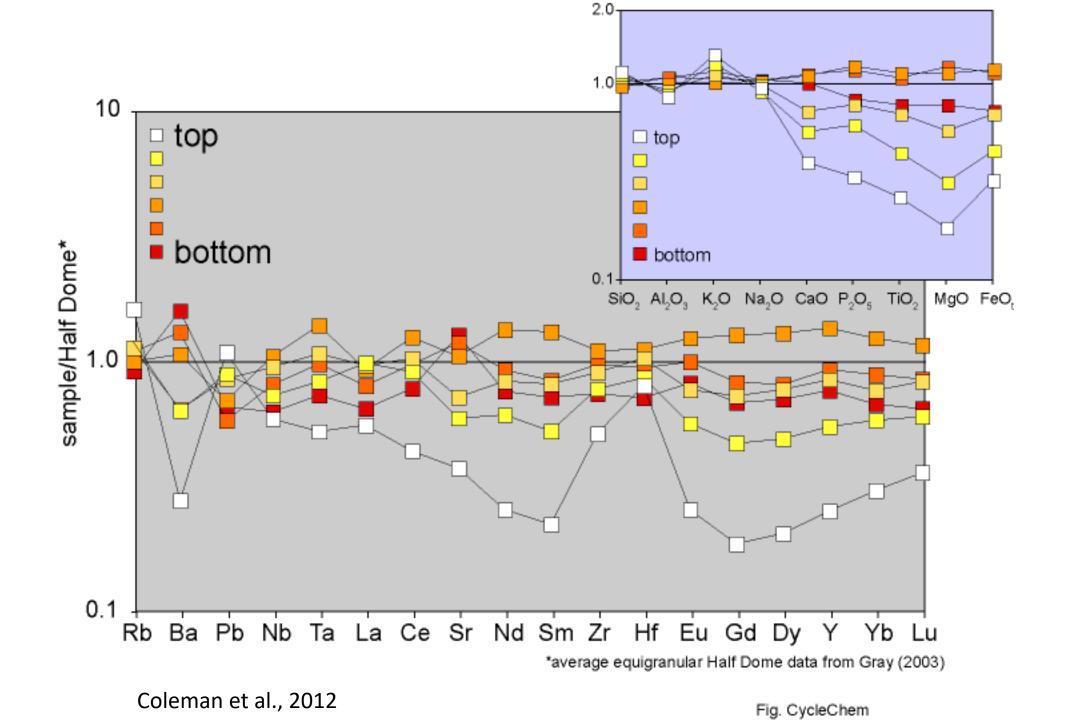


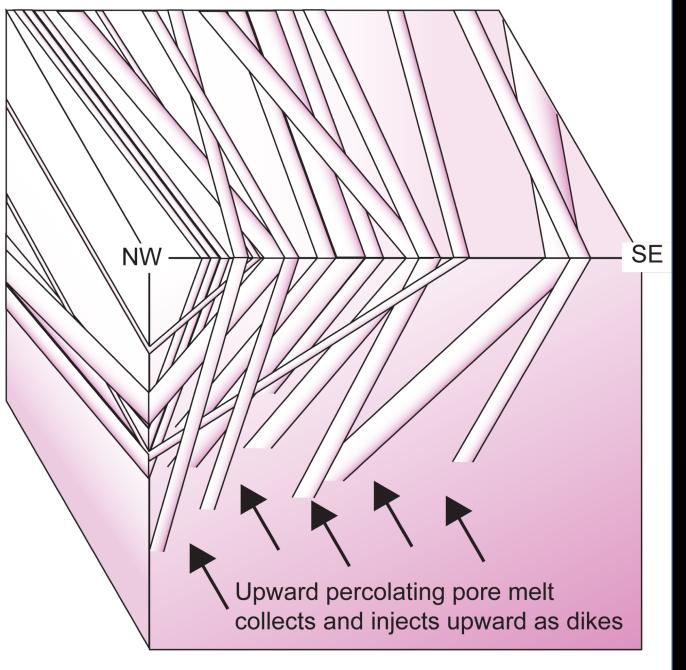
Transition from 'normal' to leucocratic Half Dome Granodiorite: a plexus of layered dikes Each mafic-felsic couplet is a separate injection Multiple cross-cutting phases of aplite/leucogranite dikes



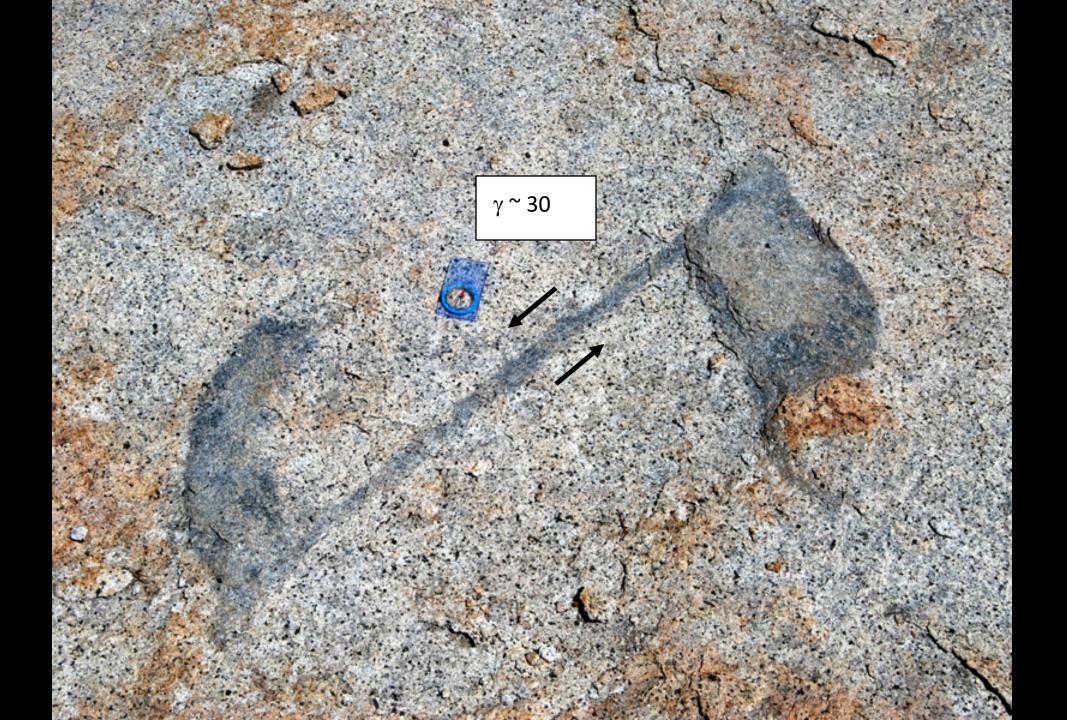
Modified from Glazner et al. (2008) after Stelten et al. (2008)





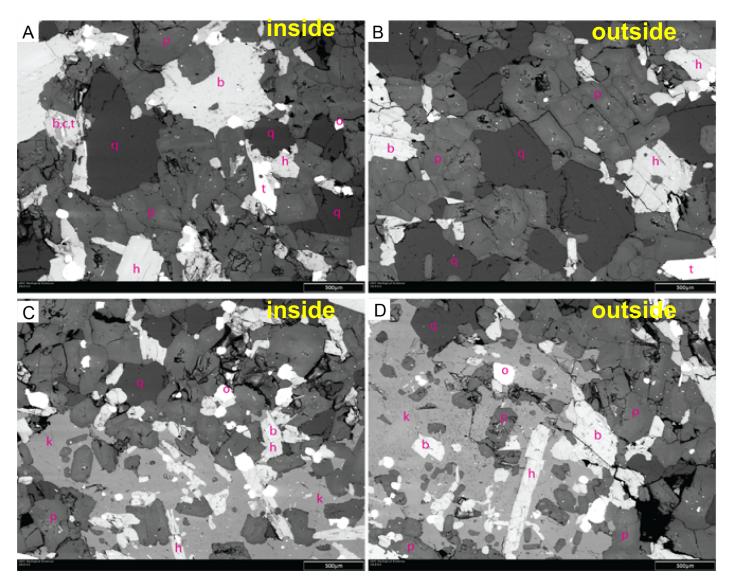


Bartley et al., 2018, Fig. 8



BSE images of Eighth Note samples

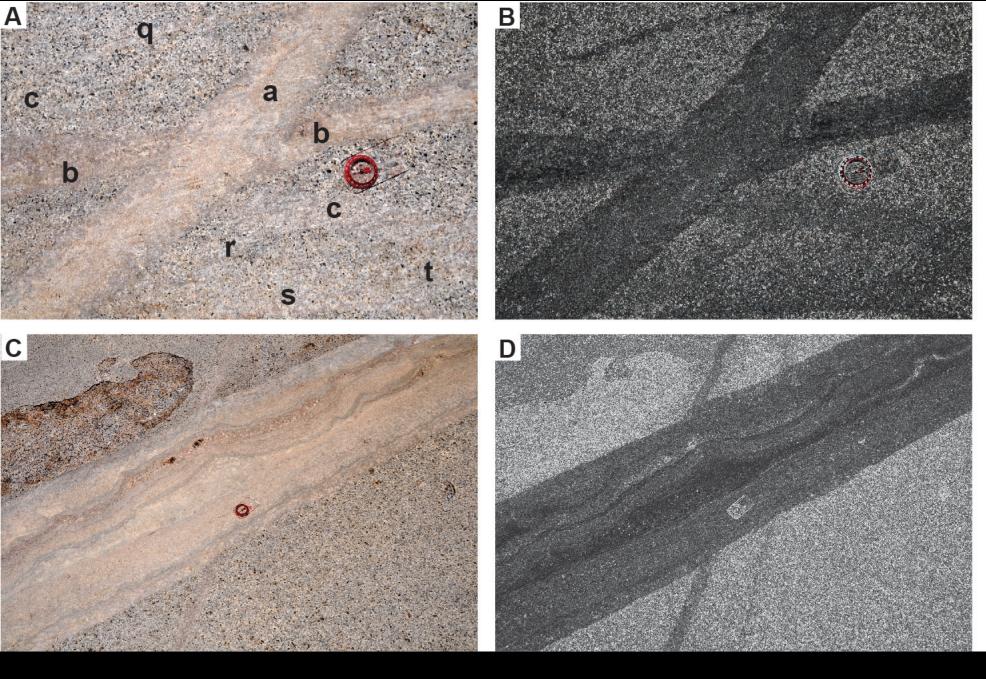
Bartley et al., Fig. 7



Inside or outside the shear zone which is which?

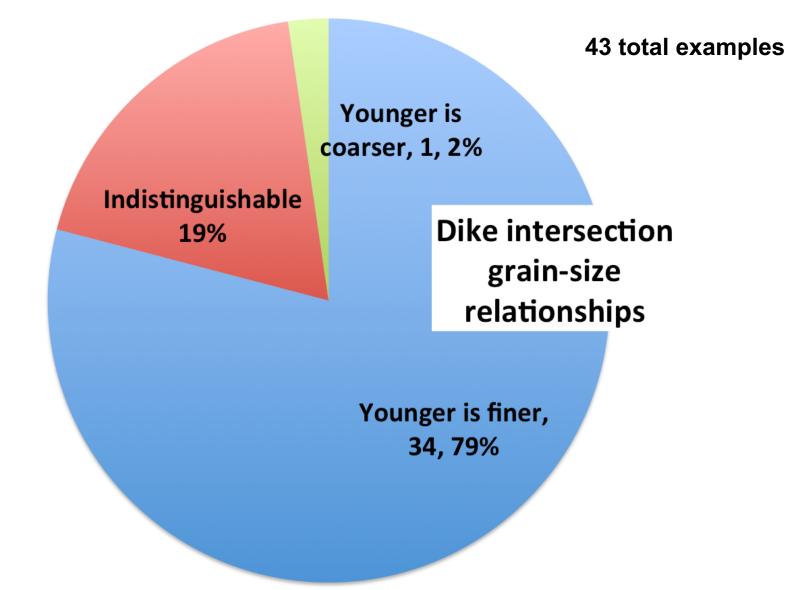
Inference: thorough recrystallization after shearing

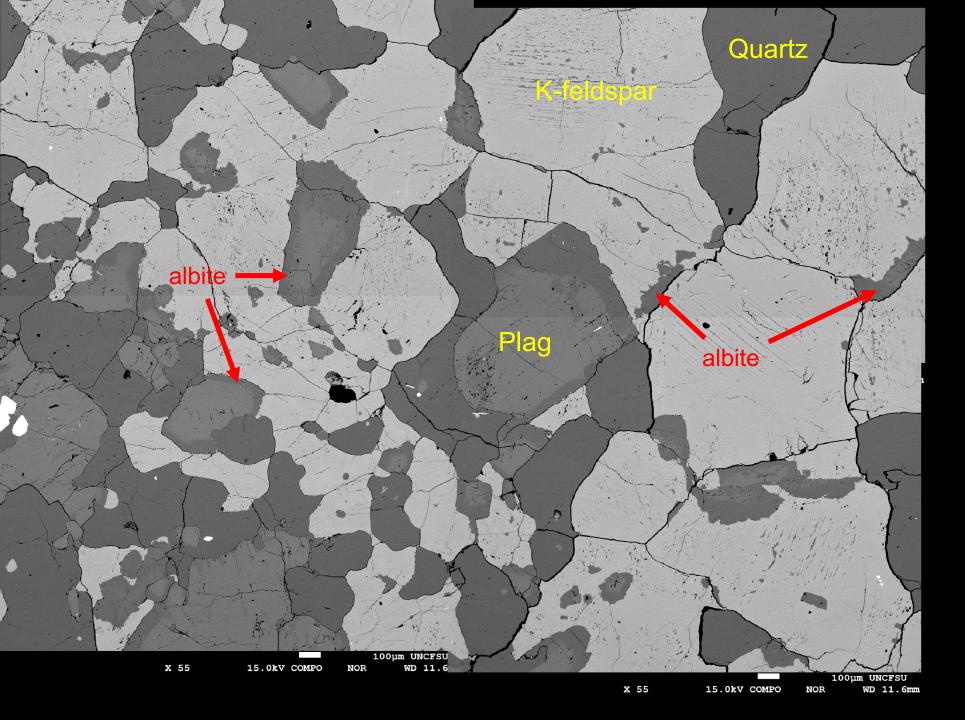




Multiple generations of crosscutting felsic dikes: grain size increases with age

Outcrop observation of cross-cutting dikes indicates that older dikes are coarser-grained than younger



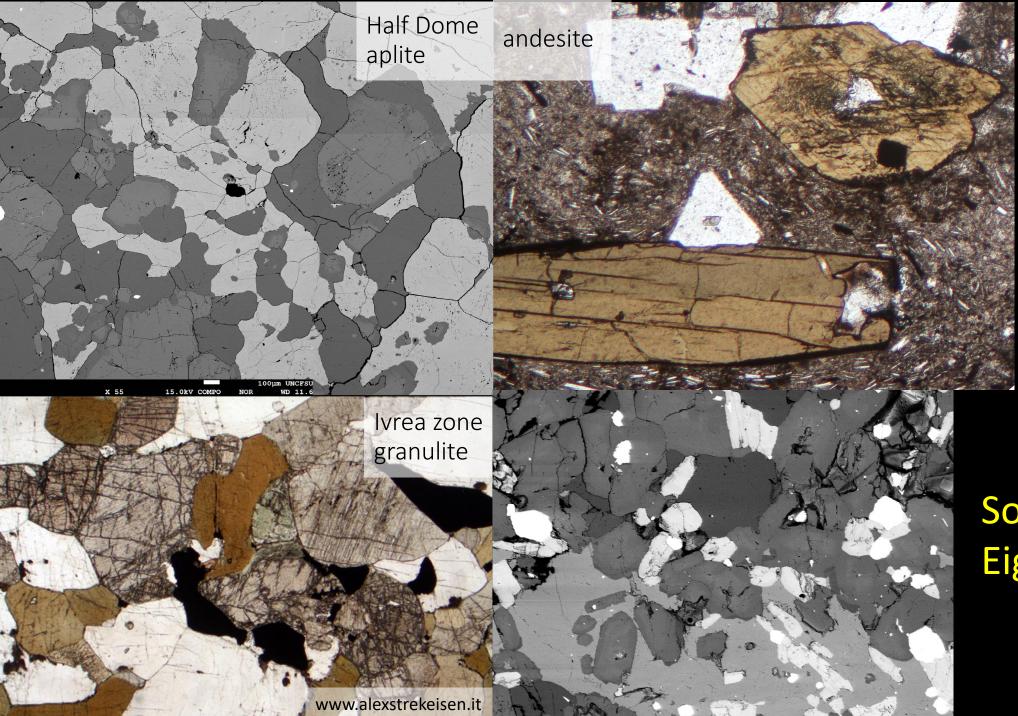


BSE image of Half Dome aplite

Few straight grain boundaries

Most smoothly curved; some highly sinuous

Albite between plagioclase and K-spar, partially replaces K-spar along grain boundaries



Half Dome aplite is a metaigneous rock.

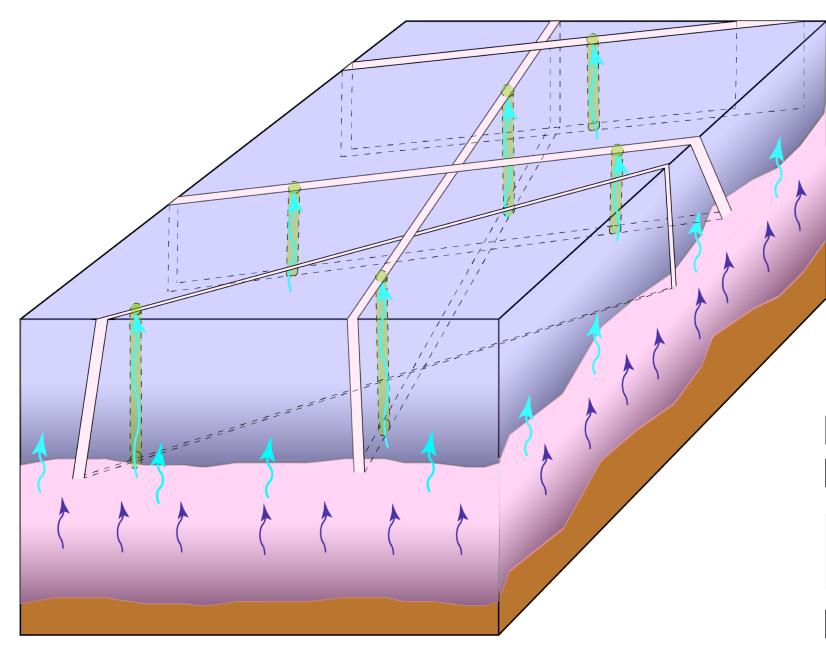
So is the Eighth Note.



Hydrothermal pipes are localized by felsic dikes



Aplite has higher fracture density, probably owing to lower fracture toughness, than host granodiorite



Ascent of aplitic melt and hydrous fluid from crystallizing magma during incremental assembly of Half Dome Granodiorite

hydrothermal pipe

water released by crystallizing magma

aplite

solid granodiorite

Crystallizing magma



leucogranite (arrow indicates pore melt ascent) granodiorite

