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Triassic Magmatism in Southern Alps as an Early Phase of Pangea Break-up

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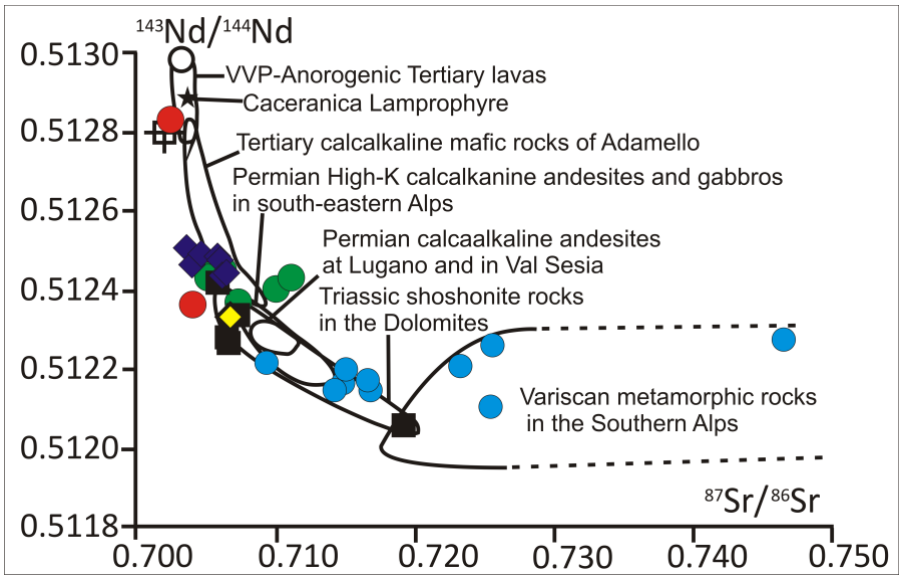
Supplementary Figure S6

This figure shows the $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ vs $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$ diagram for the magmatic rocks in Southern Alps as proposed by Bianchini *et al.* (2018). The lamprophyre PR107 (Predazzo) plots close to the Calceranica Lamprophyre and the VVP Anorogenic Tertiary lavas area while the lamprophyre DO123 plots to lower $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$ values and close to the less contaminated basalts. Basaltic samples from this work show lower $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ and slightly higher $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$ values with respect to the samples studied by by Bonadiman *et al.* (1994) and Casetta *et al.* (2018*b*), which suggest a higher grade of crustal contamination for the latter. The Valsugana dykes show much a more variable 87Sr/86Sr interval, which extend toward an Upper Crustal composition. Notably, the high L.O.I. values of these samples (3.55–8.52 wt%; Bianchini et al. 2018) might suggest that they have been affected by significant secondary alteration. In order to emphasize the differences among the studied samples in the 87Sr/86Sri vs 143Nd/144Ndi diagram (Fig. 7a) only the Karawanken (Visonà & Zanferrari, 2000; Miller et al. 2011), Finero (Lu et al. 1997a) and Mt. Monzoni (Bonadiman et al. 1994) have been considered.



Suppl. Fig. S6: $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$ vs $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ diagram, modified after Bianchini *et al.* (2018). Green circles represent the Predazzo intrusive complex studied by Casetta *et al.* (2018*b*), black circles are the Valsugana dykes (Bianchini *et al.* 2018) and the other symbols are the samples from this work (see Figure 7).