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| Main authors | Coombs, 1960; Carmen, 1968; Landis, 1974 | Significance |
| Main geographic areas reported | Maitai valley, Nelson; Bryneira Range. |  |
| Unit reported from | Upper part of Wooded Peak Fm. & below top of Stephens Subgroup (Bryneira Range). | Occurrence not simply related to depth of burial |
| Ages reported from | Late Permian-Early Triassic | Within most of the Maitai Gp. timewise |
| Stability fields | Higher P than laumontite; higher P but lower T than anorthite (Crawford and Fyfe, 1965; Nitsch, 1968). | Consistent with co-occurring minerals e.g. albite. |
| Lower pressure limit | c. 3-5Kb and 200-300°C (but no clear limit defined) | c. 11-17 km burial at normal geothermal gradient |
| Recognition techniques | Optical petrography & XRD |  |
|  | Best developed in recrystallized and well cleaved metasediments; also, in uncleaved and seeming low-grade (near phrenite-pumpellyite-grade sediments; commonly aligned parallel to cleavage; tends to occur in more and less lawsonite-rich adjacent beds, being rich in argillaceous sediments but poor in feldspar-rich volcaniclastics (local metasomatism?) | Appears to develop associated with penetrative cleavage. |
| Thin sections features | Microscopic single or radiating laths or needles parallel to c axis; rarely blocky tablets parallel to (010); polysynthetic twins can occur; grain size greatest in calcareous and tuffaceous sediments; length-fast and colourless are optical distinguishing features. | Similar to lawsonite described elsewhere. |
| Composition | Inferred to be pure lawsonite with minor Fe and Ti impurities in some cases | Similar to lawsonite described elsewhere. |
| Common associated minerals | Quartz, albite, sericite, celadonite, calcite, hematite, pyrite, sphene, d-graphite, blue amphibole, epidote, rarely pumpellyite. | Consistent with lawsonite glaucophane & lawsonite-albite-chlorite facies. |