

**PROVENANCE OF KARAKUM DESERT SAND (TURKMENISTAN):
LITHIC-RICH OROGENIC SIGNATURE OF CENTRAL ASIAN DUNE FIELDS**

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Supplementary material

Sample	River / Desert	Site	Facies	Country	Collected by	Year	Latitude	Longitude
S4748	Panj	Kishti Poyen	sandy river bar	Tajikistan	Paolo Ballato	2013	37°56'45" N	70°11'30" E
S4749	Yakhsu	Dara-KhurdaK	sandy river bar	Tajikistan	Paolo Ballato	2013	38°26'30" N	70°02'30" E
S4751	Khingou	Obikhingob	sandy river bar	Tajikistan	Paolo Ballato	2013	38°52'00" N	70°02'00" E
S4750	Vakhs	Chumdon	sandy river bar	Tajikistan	Paolo Ballato	2013	38°52'30" N	70°03'00" E
S4632	Syr Darya	Buramatutu	silly river levee	Uzbekistan	P.Krugmieri/G.M.Zanderighi	2009	40°53'00" N	71°26'30" E
S3463	Hari	Gush Sargousi	sandy river bar	Iran	Eduardo Garzanti	2005	36°21'59" N	61°09'01" E
S5335	Karakum	Ashk-Abad	eolian dune	Turkmenistan	Saeid Sabouri	2017	38°04'00" N	58°21'30" E
S419	Karakum	Orfa	eolian dune	Turkmenistan	Eduardo Garzanti	1997	40°16'00" N	54°12'00" E
S418	Karakum	Tuar	eolian dune	Turkmenistan	Eduardo Garzanti	1997	40°50'30" N	55°11'00" E

Tab. A1 - Information on modern sediment samples. Location of the studied fluvial and eolian sediments is indicated also in the Google EarthTM file Turkmen.kmz.

River	Site	Sample	Operator	GSZ	Q	KF	P	Lvf	Lvm	Lcc	Lcd	Lp	Lh	Lms	Lmv	Lmf	Lmb	Lu	mic	HM	Q	F	L	Lm	Lv	Ls	Gp/Q	P/F	Mic/F	MI*	MI	

Tab A2 - Sand petrography. GSSZ = grain size. Q = quartz (QP = polycrystalline); F = feldspars (KF = K-feldspar; P = plagioclase; Mic = cross-hatched microcline); L = aphanitic lithic grains (Lv = volcanic and subvolcanic; Lvf = felsic volcanic and subvolcanic; Lvm = mafic and intermediate volcanic and subvolcanic; Ls = sedimentary; Lec = limestone; Lp = shale/siltstone; Lh = chert; Lm = metamorphic; Lms = low-rank metasedimentary; Lmv = low-rank metavolcanic; Lmf = high-rank metapelite/metapsammite/metafelsite; Lmb = high-rank metabasite; Lu = ultramafic). HM = heavy minerals. The metamorphic indices MI and MI* express the average metamorphic rank of rock fragments in each sample. MI varies from 0 (detritus shed by exclusively sedimentary and volcanic cover rocks) to 500 (very-high-rank detritus shed by exclusively high-grade basement rocks). MI* considers only metamorphic rock fragments, and thus varies from 100 (very-low-rank detritus shed by exclusively very low-grade metamorphic rocks) to 500 (Garzanti & Vezzoli 2003).

River	Site	Sample	Operator	class analysed	%finer	%class	%coarser	method	tHM counted	total grains	tHM %weight	zircon	tourmaline	rutile	titanite	apatite	epidote	garnet	chloritoid	staurolite	andalusite	kyanite	sillimanite	amphibole	clinopyroxene	hypersthene	spinel	axinite	barite	Total
Syr Darya levee	Buramatutu	S4632	M.Limonta	15-500	60%	36%	4%	Point	207	332	1.5	1.5	5	2	----	4	9	26	11	----	1	----	0.5	41	1	----	----	----	----	100.0
Panj	Kishti Poyen	S4748	M.Limonta	32-500	6%	94%	----	Point	211	325	6.3	5.9	1	1	----	0.5	3	43	6	----	2	0.5	2	36	5	----	----	----	----	100.0
Yakhsu	Dara-Khurdak	S4749	M.Limonta	32-500	8%	76%	16%	Point	211	548	1.2	1.2	1	6	2	----	5	44	21	0.5	0.5	----	0.5	20	----	----	----	----	----	100.0
Khingou	Obiklinghob	S4751	M.Limonta	32-500	8%	92%	0.02%	Point	206	290	6.2	6.2	1	1	----	1	69	6	----	3	----	0.5	16	1	----	----	----	----	----	100.0
Yakhsu	Chumdon	S4750	M.Limonta	32-500	4%	96%	0.04%	Point	202	238	9.2	9.1	----	----	0.5	----	0.5	71	8	----	----	----	----	20	----	----	----	----	----	100.0
Hari Rud	Gush Saigousi	S3463	M.Limonta	32-500	6%	94%	----	Point	235	421	2.9	2.3	5	3	2	1	4	28	9	----	1	0.4	----	1	26	17	1	1	1.3	100.0
aeolian dune	Askh-Abad	S5335	M.Limonta	32-500	----	100%	----	Point	207	243	4.7	4.6	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	54	10	----	1	----	----	25	3	----	0.5	----	----	100.0
aeolian dune	Orfa	S419	M.Limonta	32-500	2%	98%	----	Point	211	302	2.3	1.9	5	1	0.5	0.5	1	43	11	----	----	0.5	1	31	4	1	----	----	----	100.0
aeolian dune	Tuar	S418	M.Limonta	bulk	----	100%	----	Fleet	207	1196	1.6	0.5	13	2	1	----	3	44	18	----	0.5	----	----	14	5	----	----	----	----	100.0

River	Site	Sample	Operator	HCl	MMI	ZTR	% transparent HM	% opaque HM	% Fe oxides	% Ti oxides	% turbid HM	% rock fragments	% soils & allentres	% chlorite	% biotite	% carbonates	& light minerals	Total
Syr Darya levee	Buramatutu	S4632	M.Limonta	17	n.d.	7	62%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	25%	2%	6%	1%	0%	100%
Panj	Kishti Poyen	S4748	M.Limonta	21	67	2	65%	2%	3%	0%	0%	2%	16%	3%	7%	1%	0%	100%
Yakhsu	Dara-Khurdak	S4749	M.Limonta	7	n.d.	9	39%	1%	0%	0%	0%	5%	34%	11%	7%	2%	0%	100%
Khingou	Obiklinghob	S4751	M.Limonta	16	44	2	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	15%	2%	7%	1%	0%	100%
Yakhsu	Chumdon	S4750	M.Limonta	19	n.d.	0	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	11%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Hari Rud	Gush Saigousi	S3463	M.Limonta	19	67	10	56%	6%	3%	0%	0%	1%	22%	3%	2%	1%	0%	100%
aeolian dune	Askh-Abad	S5335	M.Limonta	26	n.d.	4	85%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%
aeolian dune	Orfa	S419	M.Limonta	20	n.d.	6	70%	4%	10%	1%	0%	1%	13%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
aeolian dune	Tuar	S418	M.Limonta	19	n.d.	15	17%	8%	28%	3%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%

Table A3 - Heavy minerals. HM= heavy minerals; tHM= transparent heavy minerals; n.d. = not determined. The ZTR index (sum of zircon, tourmaline and rutile over total transparent heavy minerals) evaluates the “chemical durability” of the detrital assemblage (Hubert 1962; Garzanti 2017). The HCl (Hornblende Colour Index) and MMI (Metasedimentary Minerals Index) vary from 0 in detritus from greenschist-facies to lowermost amphibolite-facies rocks yielding exclusively blue/green amphibole and chloritoid, to 100 in detritus from granulite-facies rocks yielding exclusively brown hornblende and sillimanite, and are used to estimate the average metamorphic grade of metaigneous and metasedimentary source rocks, respectively (Andò et al. 2014).

