DOWNSTREAM CHANGES OF ALPINE ZIRCON FISSION-TRACK AGES IN THE RHÔNE AND RHINE RIVERS

MATTHIAS BERNET,[1]* MARK T. BRANDON,[1] JOHN I. GARVER,[2] AND BRANDI MOLITOR[2]**

[1] *Department of Geology and Geophysics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520-8109, U.S.A.*

[2] *Geology Department, Union College, Schenectady, New York 12308-2311, U.S.A.*

email: matthias.bernet@aya.yale.edu

ABSTRACT: **Zircons from 13 sediment samples from the Rhône and Rhine drainages were dated by the fission-track method to study downstream changes in detrital fission-track grain-age distributions in large river systems draining the European Alps. The orogen-parallel Rhône River shows a zircon fission-track grain-age distribution similar to that in its Alpine source areas. This signal is well preserved because there are Alpine sources along its full length and input from non-Alpine sources is small. In contrast, only the headwaters of the north-flowing Rhine River are located in the Alps. As a consequence, Alpine-derived zircons, which are distinguished by young fission-track ages, become progressively diluted downstream by older ages from zircon sources external to the Alps. Nevertheless, the Alpine component is persistent and can easily be detected in sediments more than 1000 km downstream at the Rhine delta. These results demonstrate that fission-track dating of detrital zircons can provide useful information about orogenic processes, even where sediments have been transported hundreds of kilometers from the orogenic source, crossing ephemeral lakes and subsiding basins. Deposits along the lower reaches of the river appear to have a short-residence time ($<$ 1 Myr), and thus many of these deposits serve to smooth out variations in the supply of sediment from fast-eroding heterogeneous sources in the Alpine headwaters of these drainages. For the Rhône and the Rhine rivers, we show that fast erosion in the Alps accounts for most of the sediment load. This finding supports a widespread observation that the sediment in most large continental drainages is usually derived from a small part of the drainage, where uplift, relief, and erosion rates are greatest.**

INTRODUCTION

Heavy-mineral assemblages have long been used in provenance studies of siliciclastic sediments because they contain a wealth of information about the source region, as well as transport processes (Pettijohn et al. 1987). In this respect, zircon is one of the most useful heavy minerals because it is common in many source rocks, resistant to weathering and abrasion, and datable by various methods. We focus here on dating of detrital zircon grains using the fission-track (FT) method. Other methods, such as ^{40}Ar–^{39}Ar dating of mica and potassium feldspar, have also proven useful for detrital thermochronologic studies (e.g., Copeland and Harrison 1990; Heller et al. 1992). Hurford et al. (1984) conducted the first provenance study using detrital zircon FT ages, and useful reviews on the provenance aspect of detrital FT analysis can be found in Hurford and Carter (1991), Carter (1999), and Garver et al. (1999). As a provenance method, detrital FT dating provides information about the thermal and exhumational history of the source region (Baldwin et al. 1986; Cerveny et al. 1988; Brandon and Vance 1992; Garver and Brandon 1994a, 1994b; Lornegan and Johnson 1998; Garver et al. 1999; Spiegel et al. 2000; Bernet et al. 2001; Stewart and Brandon 2003).

In this paper, we use modern orogenic sediments carried by two large rivers, the Rhône and Rhine rivers, from sources in the Alps to see whether transport and storage in these continental-scale drainages have a detectable influence on detrital zircon fission-track grain-age (FTGA) distributions. This issue is important given that detrital thermochronology studies of orogenic regions tend to focus on marine sediments (e.g., shallow marine deposits, turbidites, etc.), which commonly are deposited at a distance from the orogenic source. The advantage of using marine sediments for such studies is that they are well mixed and thus are able to provide information about the orogen at its largest scale. Furthermore, marine fossils provide an independent method for determining depositional ages, in some cases to a precision of $\pm$ 1 Myr. Long transport represents a problem in that sediments from the orogenic source are subject to storage, and reworking within the river system, and dilution by sediments from tributary drainages.

We present here FT data for detrital zircons from 13 samples of modern river sediments collected along the Rhône and Rhine rivers (Fig. 1). Each sample is represented by a FTGA distribution composed of 60 to 100 grain ages. An advantage of these rivers is that the bedrock within their drainages has been studied widely by thermochronometric methods. In particular, the distribution of zircon FT ages in bedrock exposures of the Alps is well known (see Hunziker et al. 1992 and Bernet et al. 2001 for data and map compilations). Thus, we can compare detrital zircon FTGA distributions from river samples directly to modern bedrock cooling ages in the source region (Fig. 2).

The Rhône and Rhine rivers have contrasting drainage patterns. The Rhône River follows the curved front of the Swiss and French Alps, and ultimately empties into the Mediterranean Sea. Thus, it receives Alpine sediment along its entire course. The Rhine River flows northward, perpendicular to the Alps, crossing the Rhine Graben and lowlands of Germany and the Netherlands on its course to the North Sea. Both rivers are interrupted by major lakes along their courses: Lake Geneva for the Rhône River and Lake Constance for the Rhine River. These lakes provide an opportunity to see how sediment storage might influence FTGA distributions.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

Ideally, we would like the sample distribution of zircon FTGA to be an unbiased representation of the distribution of zircon cooling ages exposed over the area of the erosional source from which the zircons were derived. This expectation is compromised by several factors. First is the fact that the dated detrital zircons provide information about the age distribution relative to yield of sediment, whereas the distribution of zircon FT ages in the source region is usually viewed relative to the area of the source region. Thus, one must make a clear distinction between a distribution of cooling ages by area and by yield. Detrital zircon FTGA distributions are always determined relative to yield, so that the fastest and slowest eroding parts of the source area will be overrepresented and underrepresented, respectively, relative to the area that they occupied in the drainage.

A second factor is that zircon concentrations in different lithologies can vary considerably. For instance, carbonates and mafic igneous rocks typically have little to no zircon, whereas quartz-bearing rocks typically contain abundant zircon. This issue can usually be assessed by inspection of geologic maps of the source region. Also, local variations tend to average out

* Present address: Laboratoire de Géodynamique des Chaînes Alpines, Université Joseph Fourier, 38041 Grenoble Cedex 9, France.

** Present address: Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, 98225, U.S.A.

JOURNAL OF SEDIMENTARY RESEARCH, VOL. 74, NO. 1, JANUARY, 2004, P. 82–94

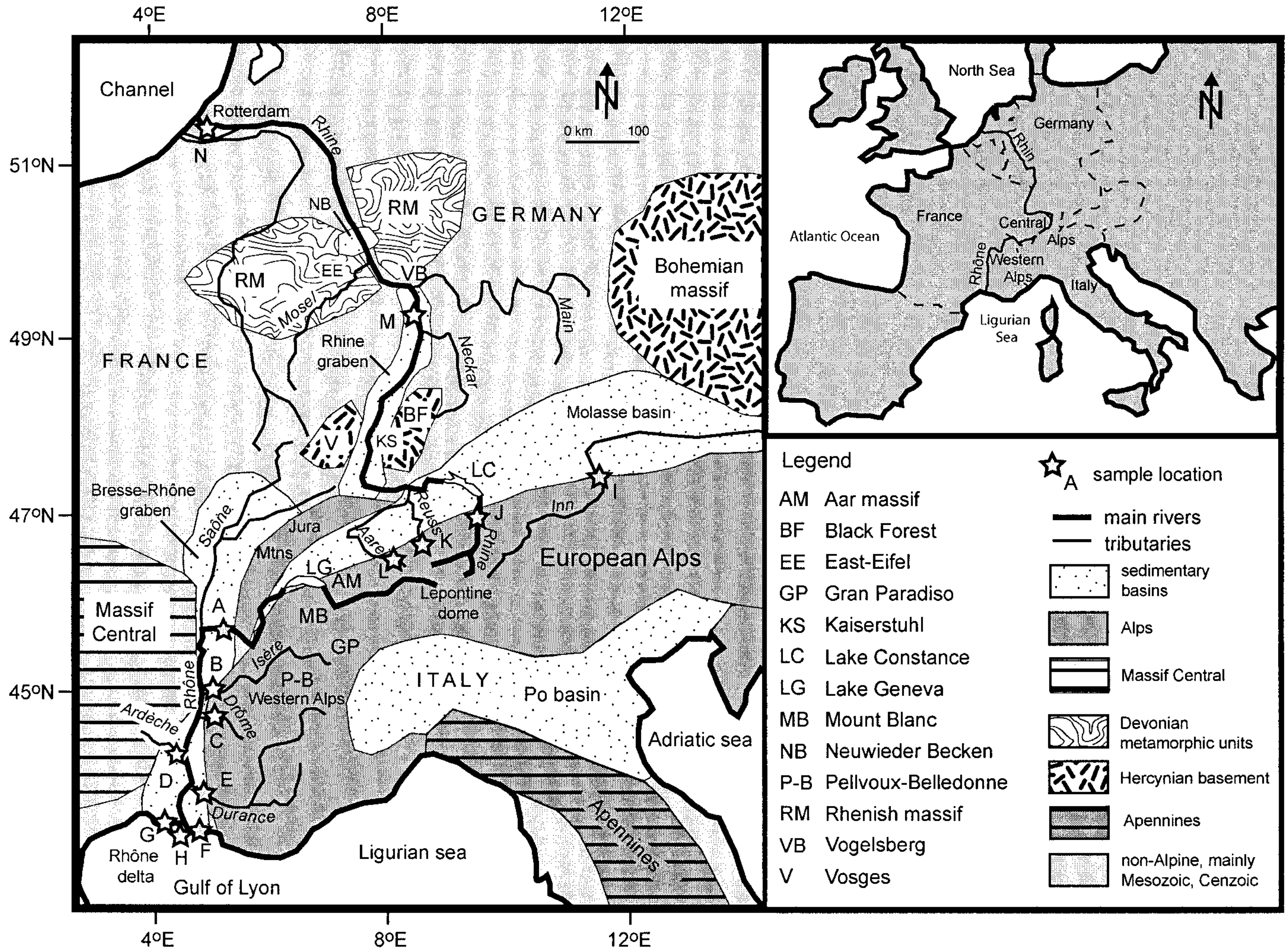

FIG. 1.—Simplified map of the Rho ˆne River and Rhine River drainages in central Europe. Labels for lakes and geologic features are identified in the legend. Labels for sample locations are: Rhône drainage: A = middle Rhône River, B = Isère River, C = Drôme River, D = Ardèche River, E = Durance River, and three from the Rhône delta: F = Fos sur Mer, G = St Marie de la Mer, H = Plage de Piemonsan. Rhine drainage and associated areas: I = Inn River (Danube drainage, but included here for comparison), J = Buchs on the Rhine River, K = Reuss River, L = Aare River, M = Worms on the Rhine River, and N = Rotterdam on the Rhine delta.

if the active parts of the source region are large relative to the average length scale for lithologic variation.

A third factor concerns the FT method, in that grains have to be large enough (greater than about 70 μm) to be dated. Also, grains with very old ($>$ 500 Ma) or very young cooling (less than about 5 Ma) ages can be difficult to date, depending on the uranium content, track density, and radiation damage (Garver et al. 2000). In general, we have found that these limitations are not a significant problem for most studies. Furthermore, it is easy during dating to identify those samples where the FT method might introduce a selection bias.

The influences discussed so far distort the relationship between the area distribution of bedrock cooling ages in the source region and the yield distribution of detrital cooling ages determined for a sediment sample. However, these influences do not cause any shift in ages in the zircon FTGA distribution. Some explanation is needed to appreciate this point. Experience indicates that FTGA distributions of detrital zircons tend to show clusters of ages. Individual clusters can commonly be correlated to specific geologic regions in the source area, each with a characteristic FT cooling age. Brandon and Vance (1992) referred to such regions as FT source terranes. The clustering in the distribution can be formally analyzed using the binomial peak-fitting method, which breaks the FTGA distribution into a set of peaks or components, with each component defined by an estimated age and size (Galbraith and Green 1990; Brandon 1992, 1996; Stewart and Brandon 2003). A FT source terrane might be a rapidly exhumed metamorphic core complex, a short-lived volcanic province, or the eroded core of an orogenic belt (e.g., Brandon and Vance 1992; Bernet et al. 2001).

The conclusion so far is that the factors discussed above might influence the relative sizes of peaks in distribution, but not the ages of the peaks. As a result, our work in the Alps (Bernet et al. 2001) has emphasized peak ages rather than peak size, because peak ages are a more robust feature of the zircon FTGA distributions. In particular, we have focused on the lag time of the peaks, defined as the difference between FT peak age and deposition. Lag time provides useful information about exhumation rates, assuming that the FT ages record exhumation-related cooling, due to normal faulting or erosion (Garver and Brandon 1994a; Garver et al. 1999; Bernet et al. 2001). This interpretation, however, assumes that the transport time after exhumation, which is the time involved in moving the zircons from the site of erosion to the site of deposition, is a negligible fraction of the measured lag time. This issue has been addressed by comparing depositional ages to detrital zircon FT ages for volcanic zircons derived from contemporaneous sources (Brandon and Vance 1992; Stewart and Brandon

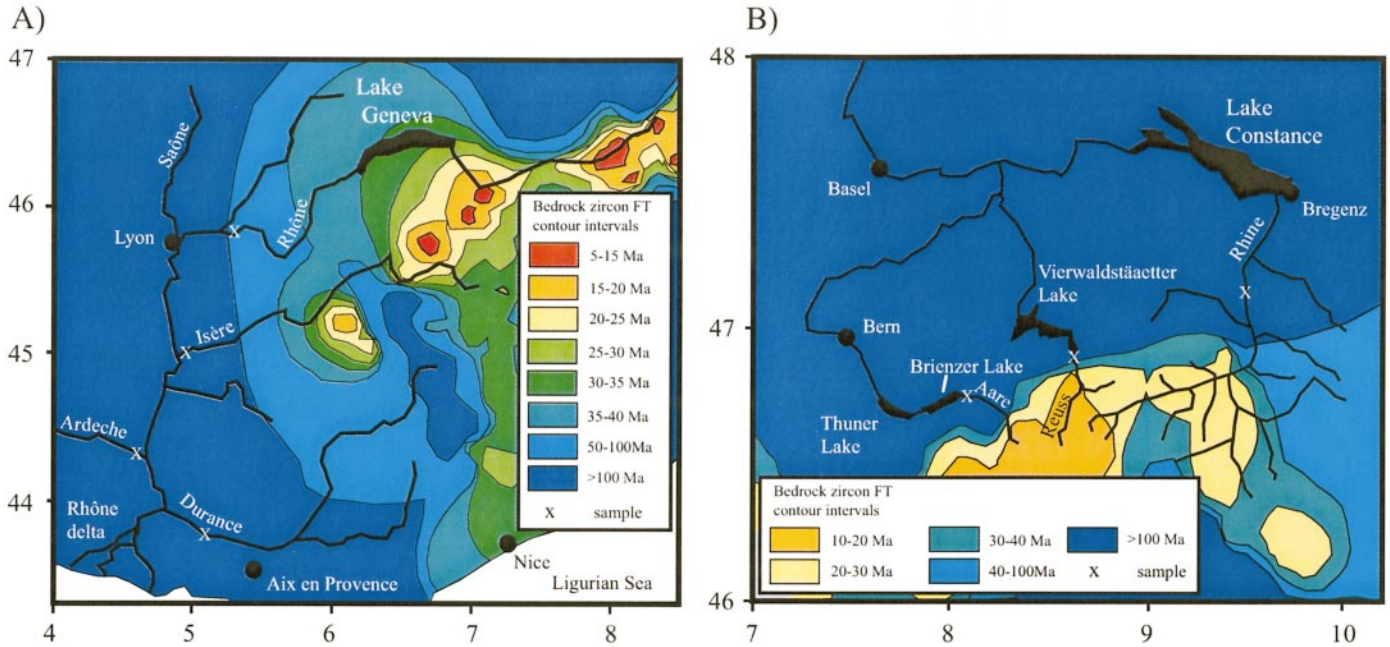

FIG. 2.—Contour maps of zircon FT cooling ages in the: **A)** Rhône River and **B)** Rhine River drainage areas. The maps are based on a compilation of bedrock zircon FT ages (Bernet et al. 2001). Note that contour intervals are different for each map and that data coverage in the lowlands is much less dense than that for the Alpine highlands.

2003), and the transport times were insignificant in those cases. Nonetheless, there has been no examination yet about how large continental-scale river systems might modify a detrital FTGA distribution. The main concerns are that the distribution might become distorted because of recycling of sediment from ephemeral deposits in floodplains, hillslopes, and lakes, and also by dilution from erosional sources distant from the main orogenic source region.

SAMPLE PROCESSING

The 13 detrital zircon FTGA distributions presented here (Tables 1 and 2; also see data repository for single grain ages) were determined for samples from modern sand and gravel bars in the rivers and along the beach for delta samples. For the Rhône drainage, we focused on the downstream contribution of tributary sources. We sampled the Rhône River in its middle part below Lake Geneva and also four large tributary drainages by collecting sediment just upstream of their confluences with the main channel of the Rhône River. Delta sediments were collected in three locations around the mouth of the Rhône River. For the Rhine drainage, we have four samples that are used to characterize the Alpine part of the drainage, and two other samples, one collected from the middle part of the river and one collected from delta sediments near the mouth of the river.

All samples were collected from heavy-mineral placer deposits and were panned in the field to provide an initial concentrate of the heavy-mineral fraction. In the laboratory, zircons were separated from the bulk samples using standard heavy-liquid and magnetic separation techniques (Naeser

TABLE 1.—*Best-fit age components for zircon FTGA samples from the Rhône drainage.*

Location* (upstream distance)	No. of Grains	Range (Ma)	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
Upper Rhône and tributaries (in order moving downstream)								
A) middle of Rhône River (340 km)	100	8–138	8.8 ± 1.9 6%	16.2 ± 1.5 52%	30.0 ± 3.7 20%	—	93.6 ± 11 22%	—
B) Isère River (230 km)	100	8–146	—	14.1 ± 2.0 29%	35.5 ± 4.5 38%	—	87.7 ± 9.2 33%	—
D) Ardèche R. (135 km)	100	14–301	—	—	23.9 ± 3.6 9%	—	103 ± 11 74%	181 ± 37 17%
E) Durance R. (105 km)	100	17–218	—	—	30.3 ± 4.2 12%	70.4 ± 13.2 38%	107 ± 16 50%	—
Rhône delta								
F) Fos sur Mer (~0 km)	71	6–434	—	14.2 ± 1.9 18%	29.3 ± 4.0 17%	66.1 ± 8.5 25.9%	—	163 ± 20 39%
G) St Marie de la Mer (~0 km)	77	7–293	—	12.1 ± 2.0 29%	21.4 ± 3.5 29%	64.6 ± 8.1 21%	—	158 ± 22 21%
H) Plage de Piemonsan (~0 km)	80	5–301	—	10.1 ± 1.3 28%	23.1 ± 3.0 25%	54.0 ± 7.5 24%	112 ± 15 23%	—
F–H) Delta composite	228	5–434	—	11.7 ± 1.3 26%	24.1 ± 2.7 24%	64.5 ± 6.8 26%	—	154 ± 16 24%

* Sample C from the Drôme River contained no zircon.

Note: Best-fit components are indicated by their mean age ± 2 SE, followed by their estimated relative size (%) in the FTGA distribution. All samples were counted at 1250× dry (100× objective, 1.25 tube factor, 10× oculars). Rhône delta samples were counted by B. Molitor (zeta (CN-5) of 359.9 ± 12.71 (± 1 SE). The remaining samples were counted by M. Bernet using a zeta (CN-5) of 334.22 ± 3.40 (± 1 SE).

TABLE 2.—*Best-fit age components for zircon FTGA samples from the Rhine and related drainages.*

Location (upstream distance)	No. of Grains	Range (Ma)	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
Inn drainage (representative of Alpine sources in the upper part of Rhine drainage)								
I) Inn River (n.a.)	60	16–252	—	17.9 ± 3.6 15%	27.5 ± 8.4 6%	49.2 ± 4.5 70%	103 ± 24 9%	—
Alpine part of Rhine drainage								
J) Buchs, Rhine River (915 km)	60	12–160	—	16.6 ± 2.5 41%	26.4 ± 3.4 49%	—	102 ± 16 10%	—
K) Reuss River (1005 km)	60	10–118	—	17.1 ± 1.3 85%	28.8 ± 8.0 10%	—	98.7 ± 28 5%	—
L) Aare River (970 km)	60	9–244	—	16.1 ± 1.5 90%	—	—	123 ± 28 10%	—
Lower part of Rhine drainage, including the Rhine delta								
M) Worms, Rhine River (495 km)	60	9–188	—	17.2 ± 1.8 45%	33.1 ± 3.9 23%	—	131 ± 14 32%	—
N) Rotterdam, Rhine delta (20 km)	80	10–407	—	17.4 ± 2.5 17%	—	—	90.2 ± 18 26%	155 ± 23 57%

Note: See Table 1.

1976). Aliquots of separated zircons were mounted in 4 cm^2 Teflon® sheets and then polished with 9 μm and 1 μm diamond paste to expose internal zircon surfaces. Subsequently, the mounted zircons were etched in a NaOH–KOH eutectic melt at 228°C in Teflon® dishes, in a thermostatically controlled laboratory oven. Following Naeser et al. (1987) and Garver et al. (2000), we used the ''multi-mount technique'' with 2 to 5 mounts per sample to account for the fact that detrital zircons typically have a range of cooling ages and uranium contents. For most samples, two mounts were prepared. One mount was etched for 24 hours (long etch) and the other for 10 hours (short etch). Each mount contained 500–1000 zircons, depending on available sample material. All mounts were irradiated at the Oregon State University reactor, along with CN5 glass standards and Fish Canyon Tuff and Buluk Tuff zircon standards (Hurford 1990).

For each mount, grains with flat surfaces were marked for counting using reflected light at 125× magnification. The mounting process ensured that grains were randomly distributed within the mounts with respect to their cooling ages and uranium content, which helps to avoid sampling bias when counting. Marked grains were counted at 1250× (dry) using an Olympus BH-60 microscope. Our goal was typically about 60 to 100 dated grains per sample, with a roughly equal proportion of dated grains from each mount.

We saw little evidence of correlation between the countability of zircons and their source. For instance, the long-etch and short-etch mounts gave similar grain-age distributions. Thus, the FTGA distributions presented here were constructed by combining grain ages from all mounts for each sample. Note that our study contrasts with that of Cerveny et al. (1988) in that the FTGA distributions for their detrital zircons were strongly influenced by the amount of time that the zircon mount was etched. The reason is that their samples, which were derived from fast-exhuming sources in the Himalaya, contained a large fraction of very young FT ages with low radiation damage. As noted above, very young, low U zircons are difficult to date because the low radiation damage means that they etch very slowly, so that their fission tracks etched properly only after prolonged etch times (Naeser et al. 1987; Kasuya and Naeser 1988).

THE RHÔNE DRAINAGE

The Rhône River flows from the Central Alps in Switzerland through the Rhône graben until it reaches the Rhône delta in the Gulf of Lyon in the Mediterranean Sea (Fig.1). The total length of the Rhône River is ~ 810 km, and the total drainage area is ~ 99,000 km^2 (Allen 1997). Sediment yield at the Rhône delta is currently ~ 60 × 10^9 kg/yr (Allen 1997). An additional ~ 2.25 × 10^9 kg/yr is currently being trapped upstream in ephemeral lakes and behind dams (see below). Thus, the total modern yield on an open river would be ~ 62 × 10^9 kg/yr, which is equivalent to an average erosion rate for the entire drainage of 0.23 mm/yr, using a typical bedrock density of 2700 kg/m^3. For comparison, long-term erosion rates in the Alpine part of the drainage are about 0.4 mm/yr (Bernet et al. 2001).

Approximately 60% of the Rhône drainage lies in the Alps, and 40% is in the Rhône and Bresse grabens, parts of the Massif Central, and the Jura Mountains. The main tributaries of the Rhône are: (1) the Saône River, which flows from the north, draining parts of the Bresse graben and the Jura Mountains; (2) the Isère River, the Drôme River, and the Durance River, which drain the Western Alps; and (3) the Ardèche River, which drains the Massif Central (Fig. 1). Van Andel (1955) showed that near the Rhône delta, ~ 80% of the modern sediment load comes from Alpine sources, and ~ 20% is derived from the Massif Central and Jura Mountains.

The Drôme and Saône rivers drain areas underlain mainly by carbonate bedrock, which commonly have a poor zircon yield (Poldervaart 1955). Even after intense sampling, the Drôme River provided only a trace of zircon, which was not enough to be dated. For this reason, the Saône River was not sampled. Abundant datable zircon was found in all other sampled tributaries, the Isère, Durance, and Ardèche rivers (Fig.1).

The Rhône and Bresse grabens started forming in the Oligocene, and have accumulated sediment fairly steadily to the present, with an average rate of 0.68 × 10^9 kg/yr and a Quaternary rate of 0.55 × 10^9 kg/yr (Hay et al. 1992; Kuhlemann 2000). The grabens represent the largest sedimentary basin within the Rhône drainage, but this sink accounts for < 1% of the modern sediment flux moving through the drainage.

THE RHINE DRAINAGE

The Rhine River originates in the Central Alps of Switzerland and flows northward through the Rhine graben and Renish massif until it reaches the North Sea coast near Rotterdam (Fig.1). The Rhine has a total length of ~ 1360 km and a drainage area of ~ 225,000 km^2 (Allen 1997). The modern sediment yield at the Rhine delta is ~ 3 × 10^9 kg/yr (Asselman 1997). Another 3 × 10^9 kg/yr is currently being trapped in Lake Constance (Spreafico 1999). Therefore, the total modern yield without storage is ~ 6 × 10^9 kg/yr, which is equivalent to an average erosion rate for the entire drainage of 0.01 mm/yr.

The Alpine part of the Rhine is occupied by two tributaries to the west, the Reuss and Aare rivers, and the main trunk of the Rhine River to the east. In each case, the mountainous stretch of the river flows through a glacially scoured lake. The largest, Lake Constance, is located on the main trunk of the Rhine. The other lakes are much smaller, Brienzer Lake and

Thuner Lake on the Aare River, and Vierwaldstätter Lake on the Reuss River. The Inn River, a tributary of the Danube River, occupies the next drainage to the east of the Rhine River. We call attention to the Inn River here because one of our samples was collected there, to provide more information about spatial variations within the Alpine part of the Rhine drainage.

The Alpine part of the Rhine, defined as the area above the confluences of the Aare and Reuss rivers and above Lake Constance, makes up only 4% of the drainage, but it has the highest topography and fastest erosion. Sediment trapped in Lake Constance represents mainly the yield from the Alpine part of the drainage. Thus, we can conclude that half of the long-term yield of the Rhine comes from only 4% of the drainage area. This conclusion does not account for the sediment trapped in the smaller Alpine lakes noted above. The long-term area-averaged erosion rates are 0.12 mm/yr or more for the Alpine part and 0.005 mm/yr for the lowland part of the drainage, which is smaller by a factor of 24.

The Rhine graben represents the largest sedimentary basin within the Rhine drainage. It was initiated during the Oligocene, but it appears to have had a more punctuated history, as indicated by sediment accumulation rates (Hay et al. 1992; Kuhlemann 2000). Quaternary accumulation rates are 0.16×10^9 kg/yr, which is equal to $\sim$ 3% of the modern sediment flux moving through the Rhine River. In comparison, accumulation rates were fastest during the early Miocene, reaching 3.8×10^9 kg/yr, which is equivalent to $\sim$ 60% of the modern yield.

SEDIMENT STORAGE

Our objective in this paper is to understand how well zircon FTGA distributions image the area distribution of zircon FT ages exposed in the source region. Storage and reworking of sediments is thus an important issue. There are two potential problems that we need to consider. The first is that storage can modulate the relative contribution of zircons from different parts of the drainage. The second is that reworking of stored sediment introduces zircons that have ''aged'' while in storage. Sites for storage, such as lakes, alluvial banks, floodplains, and sedimentary basins, tend to be more common in the lower reaches of a drainage. We can view this storage as increasing the residence time of the sediment during transport through the fluvial system. We discuss below glacial lakes, which are scoured and filled on a glacial–interglacial time scale; the sediments in those settings have a 50 to 100 kyr residence time.

A common feature of many rivers is cycles of aggradations and incision, alternating on time scales of 1 kyr to 100 kyr (e.g., Bull 1991), which means that some of the sediment stored adjacent to a river is reworked on that time scale. Meandering of the river channel will also cause reworking of older floodplain deposits.

In fact, tectonic subsidence and significant accumulation in basin rocks is the only way by which sediments can avoid recycling in terrestrial environments. The Rhine, Bresse, and Rhône grabens are examples of long-term storage caused by tectonic subsidence. Tectonic uplift can cause inversion of basin sequences, resulting in the release of old sediments back into the drainage system. An example of this situation is the uplift and erosion of foreland basin strata along the northern and western foothills of the Alps (Kuhlemann and Kempf 2002).

Thus, we make a distinction between temporary storage and long-term storage. Storage is considered temporary if sediment is reworked within a short time frame, here set to be about 1 Myr. This choice is based on the fact that we cannot detect storage that is shorter than 1 Myr using our zircon FT measurements. Other studies might focus on shorter-term variations in storage. For instance, cosmogenic studies of drainage-scale erosion rates are sensitive to variations in storage on the 10 kyr time scale (Schaller et al. 2001; Schaller et al. 2002).

Sediment Storage in Lakes

Lake Geneva on the Rhône River and Lake Constance on the Rhine River provide good natural examples to evaluate the influence of storage. Both lakes are Pleistocene in age and have formed by repeated scouring and filling during glacial and interglacial events (Trümpy 1980; Jerz 1993; Ehlers 1996). The largest scouring events are tied to the major glacial advances in the Alps, occurring during the Mindel ($\sim$ 640–300 ka), Riss ($\sim$ 265–100 ka), and Würm ($\sim$ 70–12 ka) cold stages (Trümpy 1980; Jerz 1993; Ehlers 1996).

Lake Geneva has a current volume of 88.9 km^3 and an upstream drainage area of 5200 km^2. At present, the sediment accumulation rate in the lake is $\sim 2 \times 10^9$ kg/yr (Spreafico 1999). Dams, built in the 1960s upstream of the lake, currently accumulate $\sim 0.25 \times 10^9$ kg/yr of sediment that would otherwise end up in the lake (Loizeau et al. 1997). Given the present total accumulation rate of $\sim 2.25 \times 10^9$ kg/yr and a typical sediment density of 1350 kg/m^3, the lake would be filled in $\sim$ 53 kyr.

Lake Constance has a volume of 48.5 km^3 and an upstream drainage area of 6100 km^2 (Vetsch and Faeh 2001). At present, the lake accumulates sediment at an average rate of 3×10^9 kg/yr (Spreafico 1999). During years with large floods, that rate can increase to 10×10^9 kg/yr. (Spreafico 1999). At the current accumulation rate, the lake would be filled in $\sim$ 22 kyr.

These lakes are short-lived and thus represent ephemeral sediment storages. Current sediment storage started during deglaciation and will continue until the lakes are filled by sediment or scoured again by a glacial advance. Thus, the duration of the interglacial period, which has been $<$ 30 kyr in the Alps, indicates an even shorter lifespan for these lakes.

The youngest cooling ages in the Rhône and Rhine drainages lie in the Central Alps, upstream of Lake Geneva, Lake Constance, Brienzer Lake, and Vierwaldstätter Lake. At present, nothing coarser than silt makes it through the lakes (Spreafico 1999). The principle of hydraulic equivalence indicates that within that silt size fraction the zircon grains are half the diameter of the quartz and feldspar grains. The FT method requires zircons that are greater than about 70 μm (at least fine-grained sand size), but zircons of this size are currently completely trapped. A key question is how detrital zircon FTGA distributions in the modern river sediments downstream of these lakes have been affected by this trapping, which has been going on since deglaciation, starting at $\sim$ 12 ka.

Sediment Storage in River Channels and Floodplains

Floodplains and channel deposits are an additional source of sediment along the river. The distribution of Holocene deposits along the Rhône and Rhine rivers provides a schematic illustration of the size of this storage region (Fig. 3). We show below that Alpine zircons are present in modern sediments carried by the Rhine, all the way to the mouth of the river, despite the fact that Lake Constance is presently storing all datable Alpine zircons. The Alpine zircons must be coming from reworking of stored Alpine sediment, downstream of Lake Constance. Some simple calculations are given here to provide some context for this problem.

Below Lake Constance, the area of Holocene deposits adjacent to the Rhine is $\sim$ 10,860 km^2, on the basis of an average width of 9.7 km and a river length of 1120 km. The modern volumetric flux of sediment at the mouth of the Rhine River is 2.2 km^3/kyr. If all of that flux were derived by reworking of the Holocene deposits, it would be equivalent to an average erosion rate of 0.2 m/kyr. This rate indicates that the Holocene deposits are of sufficient size, relative to the sediment load carried by the river, to play a role in buffering the delivery of Alpine-derived sediment in the Rhine River.

The Rhône River is also blocked by a glacial lake, Lake Geneva, but the influence of this blockage is not so obvious in the zircon FTGA distributions given that there are other sources of Alpine sediment downstream

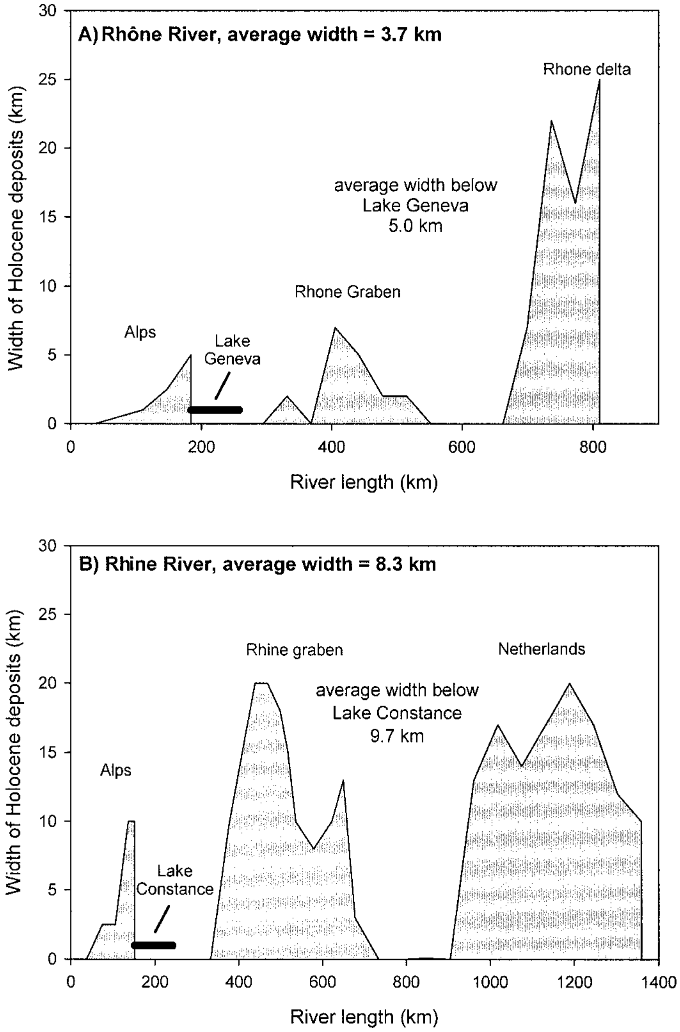

FIG. 3.—Width of Holocene deposits along the length of the: **A)** Rhône and **B)** Rhine rivers. These data were derived from geologic maps. The average width of Holocene deposits adjacent to the river channel was determined from 1:1,000,000 scale geologic maps (Geologische Karte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1993; Carte Géologique de la France 1996). Holocene deposits in Lake Geneva and Lake Constance are treated separately, and thus are not included here.

from Lake Geneva. Flood-plain deposits probably also play a role in buffering sediment supply along the Rhône River. Below Lake Geneva, the area of Holocene deposits adjacent to the Rhône River is ~ 2750 km^2, based on an average width of 5.0 km and a river length of 550 km. The modern volumetric flux of sediment at the mouth of the Rhône River is 44 km^3/kyr. The Holocene deposits would have to be eroded at a rate of 16.2 m/kyr to deliver that much sediment. From this, we conclude that the Rhône has a much smaller buffer capacity, given its higher sediment flux and smaller floodplain area.

RESULTS

The observed FTGA distributions are graphically illustrated using probability density plots (Figs. 4, 5), estimated by the Gaussian kernel method

→

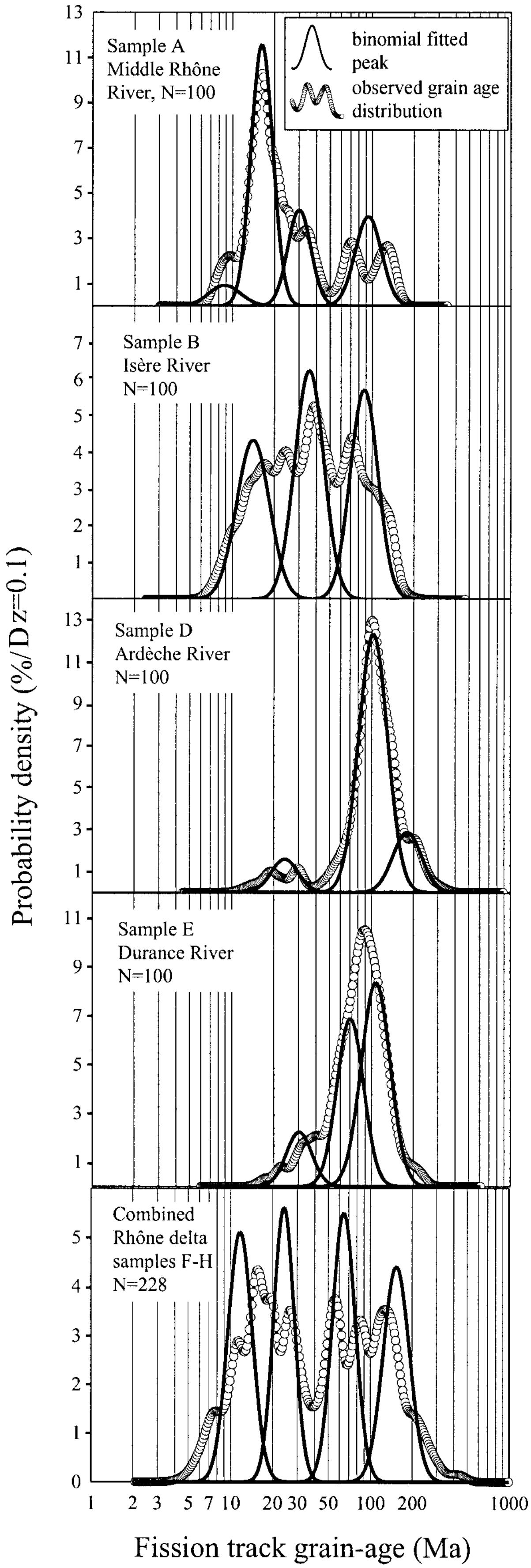

FIG. 4.—Probability density plots (Brandon 1996) of FTGA distributions and best-fitted peaks (Galbraith and Green 1990) for the Rhône drainage. See samples A through H in Table 1 and Figure 1 for further details.

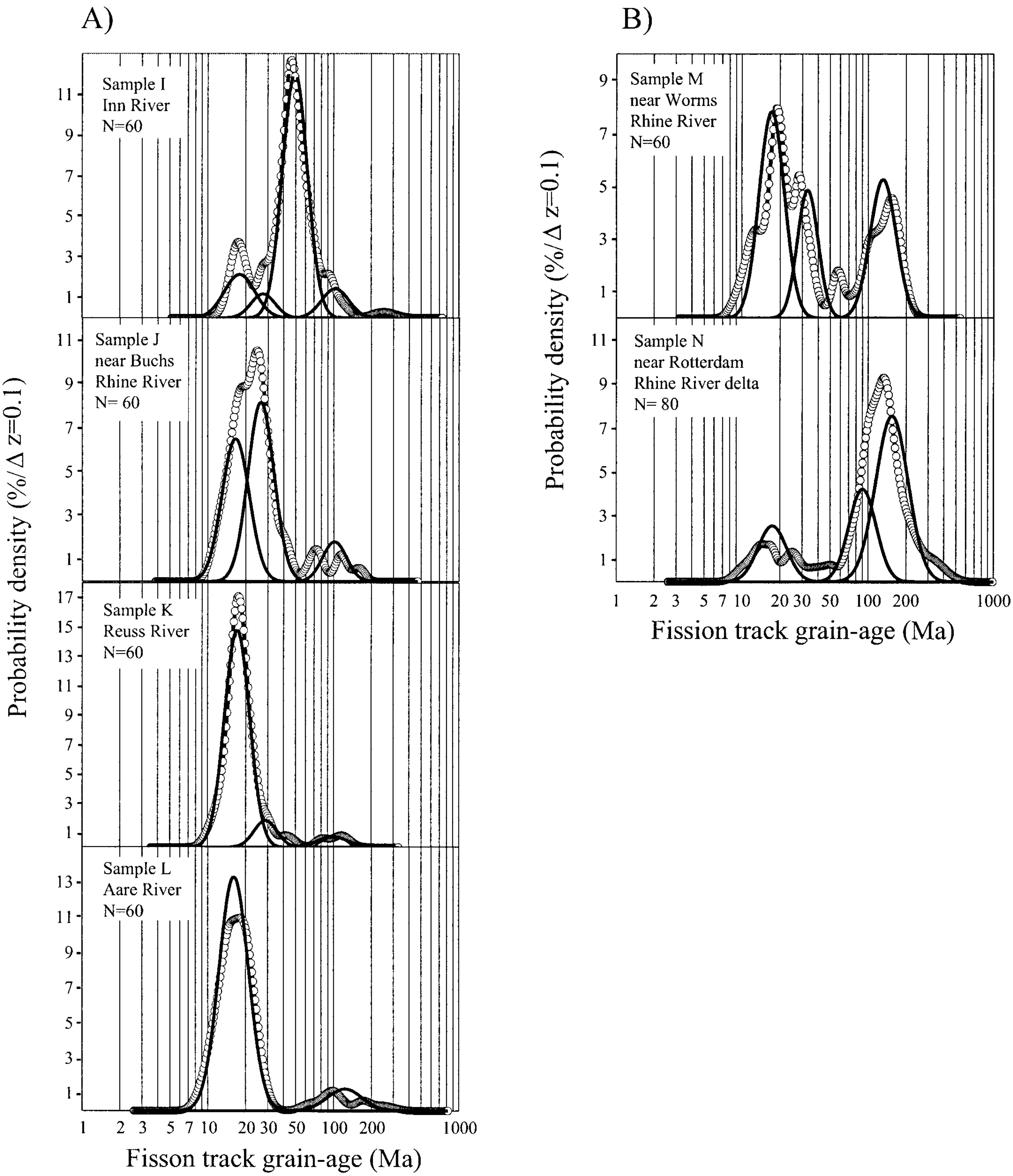

FIG. 5.—Probability density plots and best-fitted peaks of **A)** the Alpine part of the Rhine River and other Alpine tributaries, and **B)** downstream Rhine River samples. See samples I through N in Table 2 and Figure 1 for further details.

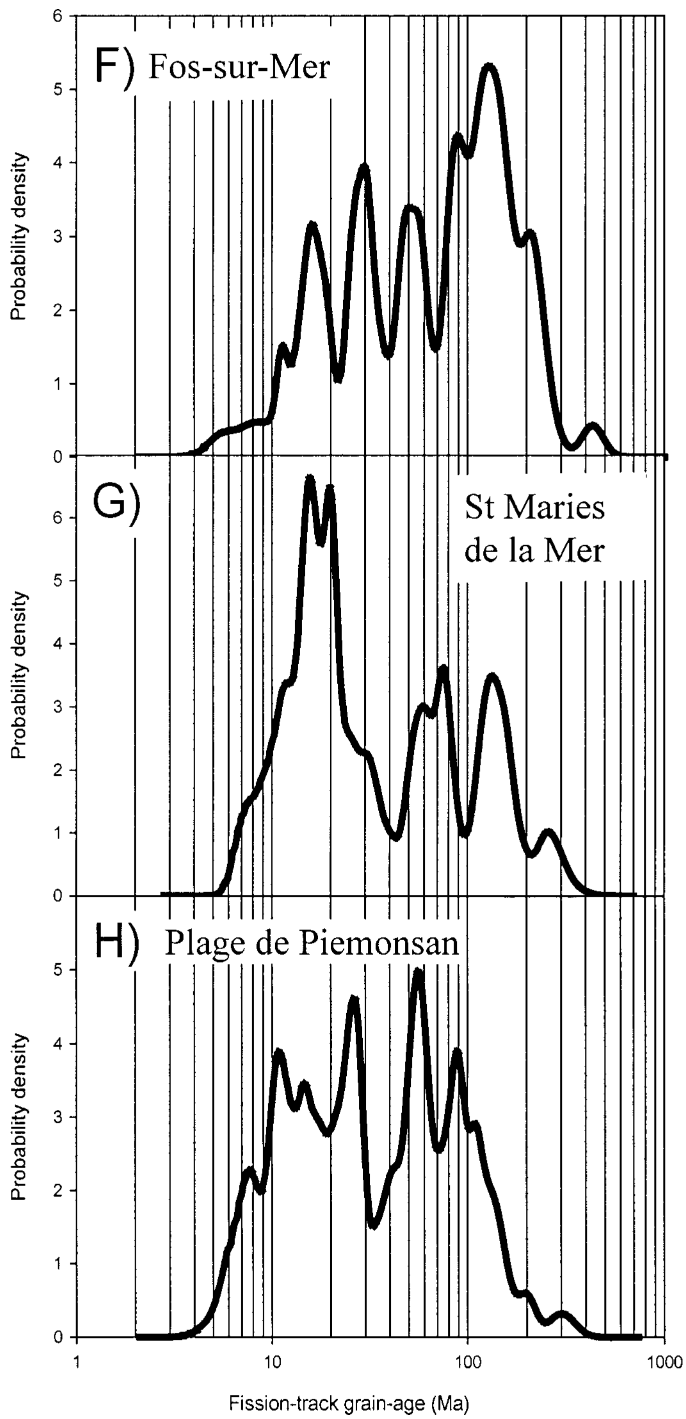

FIG. 6.—Probability density plots of FTGA distributions for three samples from the Rhône delta, used to show reproducibility of the distributions. See samples F, G, and H in Table 1 and Figure 1 for further details.

(Brandon 1996). In all cases, the spread in grain ages within each distribution is greater than expected for the analytical uncertainty of the ages alone. In other words, all distributions are mixtures of different grain-age components. The density plots show that these different components commonly appear as discrete well-defined peaks. These peaks or components were estimated (Tables 1, 2) using the binomial peak-fitting method (Galbraith and Green 1990; Brandon 1992, 1996; Stewart and Brandon, 2003). These results are compared with the geology of the drainages and the distribution of bedrock zircon FT ages.

The geology of the Rhône and Rhine drainages indicates that the zircon FT ages are related to exhumational cooling, associated with erosion or normal faulting, and not to post-magmatic cooling. The closure temperature for FT in zircon is about 240°C, assuming typical orogenic cooling rates of ~ 15°C/Myr. (Brandon et al. 1998; Bernet et al. 2002). Steady exhumation at a rate of ~ 1 mm/yr would give a closure depth of 6.5 km and a surface cooling age of 6.5 Ma (Garver et al. 1999).

There has been no active volcanism in the Alps since the Oligocene, and only minor Cenozoic mafic magmatism in surrounding regions. Within the Rhône and Rhine drainages, Cenozoic magmatism is limited to 15–3.5 Ma basalts in the Massif Central of southeastern France (Pomerol 1980; Michon and Merle 2001), 15 Ma basalts of the Kaiserstuhl, and the Vogelsberg in the Rhine Graben, and upper Cenozoic basalts in the East-Eifel and the Neuwieder Becken in the Rhenish Massif (Wimmenauer 1985; Henningsen and Katzung 1992; Schönenberg and Neugebauer 1997). Given the mafic basalt composition, zircon should be rare, if present at all. Another check for young volcanic sources is euhedral zircon, but our samples contain <1% of such grains.

Zircon yield in a detrital sample is influenced by the distribution of zircon-bearing rocks in the drainage. Zircon abundance is variable and depends on rock type (Poldervaart 1955, 1956). Carbonate sedimentary rocks and mafic igneous rocks have particularly low zircon concentrations. As noted, some parts of the Rhône and Rhine drainages are dominated by carbonates, and as a result contain little to no datable zircon (e.g., Drôme and Saône rivers). The Alps and European lowlands have a mix of lithologies at the local scale, so that the zircon-concentration distribution in the bedrock is probably fairly uniform at the scale of the Rhône and Rhine drainages.

Samples from the Rhône Drainage

The youngest ages in our zircon FTGA distributions are from the middle Rhône (peak P1 for sample A in Table 1), which is the most upstream sample collected from the Rhône drainage. The ~ 9 Ma peak is small, making up 6% of the distribution, but it is well resolved. This peak can only have been derived upstream of Lake Geneva, in the Central Alps (Fig. 2A), where normal faulting and erosion have exposed the most rapidly exhumed parts of the Alps (Hurford 1986; Hunziker et al. 1992; Seward and Mancktelow 1994; Bernet et al. 2001). This component may be small because of zircon trapping in Lake Geneva, or because of the small area of the source region with young zircon FT ages (Fig. 2A).

Alpine cooling ages, defined by zircons with ages less than ~ 30 to 35 Ma, dominate samples derived from the Central and Western Alps (A and B in Table 1). About 30 to 50% of the zircons have ages of ~ 15 Ma (P2 in Table 1). This cooling age is common for rocks above the Simplon normal fault in the Central Alps, and reflects long-term steady-state exhumation at rates of ~ 0.4 mm/yr (Bernet et al. 2001). Similar zircon FT cooling ages are reported for the Western Alps for the Mont Blanc and Pelvoux–Belledonne massifs (Seward and Mancktelow 1994; Fügenschuh et al. 1999).

The Rhône FTGA samples show a distinct cluster of older Alpine cooling ages at ~ 25 to 35 Ma (P3 in Table 1). Zircons with these FT ages apparently were derived from more slowly exhumed metamorphic rocks from the flanks of the Alps or from recycling of orogenic sediments from the Alpine foredeep.

The Ardèche River drains the Massif Central and thus provides information about the cooling history of that source area. Sample D from there shows a small component of old Alpine ages (9% for P3, with a peak age of 24 Ma). Otherwise the sample is dominated by old ages, with peaks at ~ 103 Ma (74%) and 180 Ma (17%).

The Durance River drains the southern part of the Western Alps. Bedrock

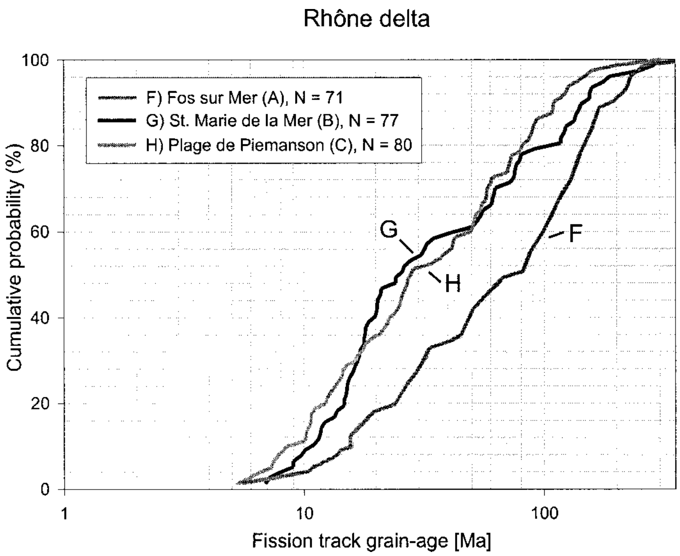

FIG. 7.—Cumulative probability plots for FTGA distributions for the three Rhône delta samples. Samples G and H have similar distributions, whereas sample F is significantly different. The statistical significance of these differences was tested using the KS statistic (Press et al. 1992), which is defined in terms of the maximum difference in cumulative probability between two distributions. The KS statistic for F vs. H is 29%, for F vs. G, 30%, and for G vs. H, 11%. The probability of observing these values for random resampling is 0.2%, 0.3%, and 74%, respectively.

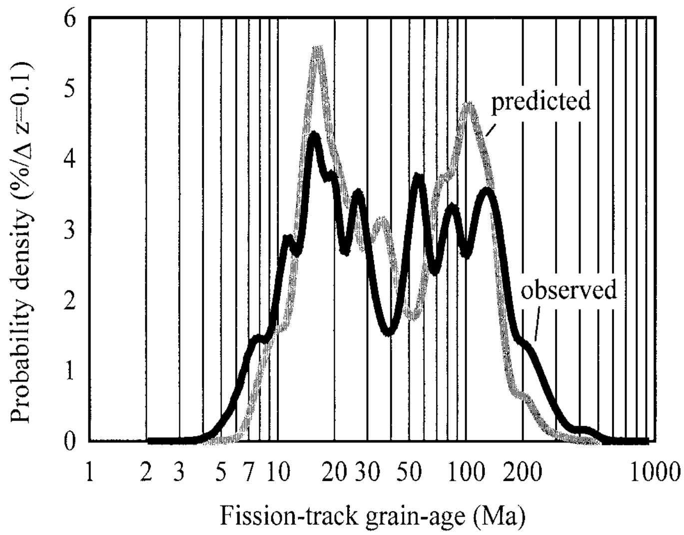

FIG. 8.—Summary of best-fit results for mixture model for the composite Rhône delta FTGA density distribution. The observed Rhône delta sample (black line) is represented by samples F, G, and H combined. The predicted density plot is based on results shown in Table 3, where upstream samples A, B, C, and E, are combined as components to give a best-fit mixture for the downstream delta samples.

zircon FT ages are relatively old in this region (generally > 50 Ma; Fig. 2A), indicating slow exhumation in this part of the Alps. The detrital-zircon FTGA distribution for the Durance (E in Table 1) gives the same result, with most of the ages concentrated in peaks at 70 Ma (38%) and 107 Ma (50%).

The Rhône delta is represented by three samples collected from widely separated locations (F, G, and H in Fig. 1), spanning a distance of 50 km across the delta front. These samples help illustrate the degree of variation within the full population of detrital zircons in the delta sediments (Table 1, Fig. 6). The source of variation was evaluated using the KS test (Press et al. 1992), which assesses the probability that differences between two sample distributions might be due to chance alone. The KS statistic is defined by the maximum difference in probability between the cumulative probability curves (Fig. 7). The differences between samples G and H are small relative to the variation expected by random sampling. The KS test indicates a 74% probability that the observed variation might be due to random chance alone. Sample F, however, is significantly different than the other two samples; the KS test indicates a probability of < 1% that this variation might be due to random chance alone. Note, however that all three samples have similar peaks, especially the prominent Cenozoic peaks at 12, 24, and 64 Ma. In fact, the main difference for sample F is that there is a higher abundance of grain ages in the older peaks. This difference in abundance of old grains could be related to short-term variation in sediment delivery from different parts of the source region.

The average zircon FTGA distribution for the Rhône delta can be represented by merging the grain ages of all three of our delta samples (Delta composite in Table1; Fig. 8). The peak-fitting results for this composite sample indicate that about half of the zircons in the delta samples come from sources with Alpine cooling ages.

The upstream samples are used to make a quantitative estimate of the relative contribution of those sources to the zircon population at the Rhône delta. For this analysis, we use a standard description for a mixture

$$\rho_m(\tau) = \sum \pi_j \rho_j(\tau). \quad (1)$$

In this case, we are using the probability density distributions $\rho(\tau)$ to represent the FTGA samples, where density ρ is given as a function of FT age τ. Equation 1 specifies that the density distribution of the mixture, $\rho_m(\tau)$, is a linear combination of the density distributions of the components of the mixture, $\rho_j(\tau)$, where the subscript indicates the ith component of the mixture.

We use a constrained weighted least-squares method to find best-fit estimates for the unknown proportions π_j. The probability density values for the FTGA distribution of the combined Rhône delta samples (F, G, H) are used for the mixture variable $\rho_m(\tau)$ (i.e. the dependent variable), the probability density values for the four upstream samples (A, B, D, and E) are the components of the mixture, $\rho_j(\tau)$ (i.e., independent variables). The observed mixture densities $\rho_m(\tau)$ are Poisson distributed and thus have standard errors proportional to $\sqrt{\rho_m(\tau)}$, which could be used to calculate relative weights for the dependent variable. The best-fit solution is defined by those values of π_j that minimize the misfit between observed and predicted values of $\rho_m(\tau)$ (Fig. 8). The solution is constrained so that the mixing proportions π_j are all positive and sum to 100%. The results are shown in Table 3.

The mixture model emphasizes our previous conclusion, that most of the zircons at the Rhône delta are derived from Alpine sources. In fact, our estimate is nearly identical to that of Van Andel (1955) (reviewed above), in that 77% of the zircons are coming from Alpine sources (Middle Rhône and Isère) and 23% from non-alpine sources (Massif Central, as represented by the Ardèche). Our analysis indicates that almost no zircons are derived from the Western Alps (Durance). As noted above, the Western Alps retain fairly old cooling ages (Fig. 2A), which suggests that, relative to the Central Alps, exhumation has overall been slow in the southern Western Alps.

TABLE 3.—*Best-fit mixture for zircons in Rhône delta sediments*

Component of Mixture	Proportion (%) ± 1 SE
A) Middle reach, Rhône River	40 ± 5
B) Isère River	37 ± 6
D) Ardèche River	23 ± 5
E) Durance River	0 ± 6

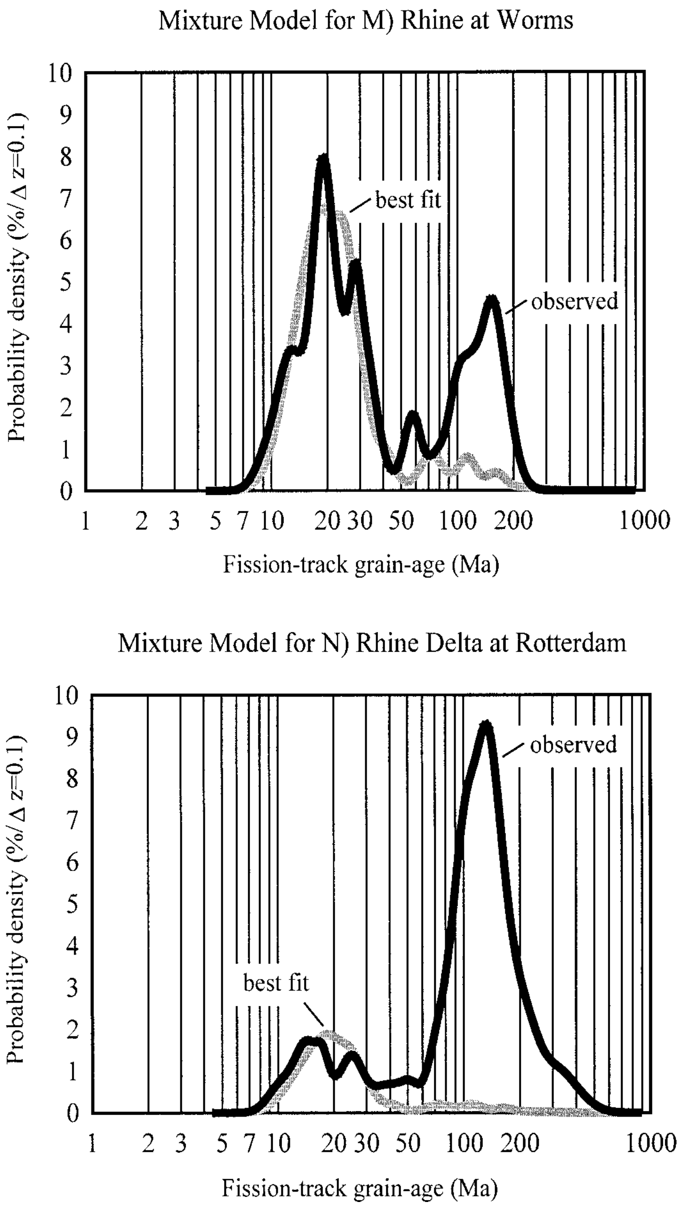

FIG. 9.—Summary of best-fit results for mixture models for the Rhine drainage. The downstream samples M from Worms and N from the Rhine delta at Rotterdam are modeled as mixtures with the upstream samples J, K, and L representing the components of the mixtures. The black lines show the observed density plots for samples M and N, and the gray lines show the predicted density plots given by the mixture calculation, as reported in Table 4. Note that we have allowed the solution to account for the fact that we have no proxy for sources external to the Alps. The difference between the observed and predicted density plots represents the estimate of the contribution due to those external sources.

Samples from the Rhine Drainage

The Alpine source of the Rhine drainage is represented by four samples (Table 2, Fig. 1 and 2B). Sample I, from the upper part of the Inn River, comes from an area in the Alps just to the east of the upper Rhine drainage. The upper Rhine drainage itself is represented by samples J, K, and L, collected at Buchs on the Rhine River, and from the upper part of the Reuss and Aare rivers, which flow into the Rhine. All samples have a well-defined peak at ~ 17 Ma (Fig. 5). This young component comes from fast-exhuming parts of the Central Alps, which, in this case, are the eastern part of the Aar massif and the Gotthard massif (Hunziker et al. 1992).

TABLE 4.—*Best-fit mixture for zircons in samples from the lower Rhine River*

Component of Mixture	Proportion (%) ± 1 SE: M) Worms, Rhine River	Proportion (%) ± 1 SE: N) Rotterdam, Rhine delta
J) Buchs, Rhine R.	50 ± 5	10 ± 5
K) Reuss River	0 ± 7	0 ± 7
L) Aare River	21 ± 7	9 ± 7
External sources	29 ± 11	81 ± 11

Samples I to L provide an east-to-west traverse of the Central Alps. Note that the size of the 17 Ma peak increases from 15% to 90% from east to west within this traverse (Table 2). This result reflects the fact that the fraction of young reset rocks in the landscape increases from east to west in the Central Alps. Three of the four samples show a variably developed peak at ~ 28 Ma. This peak is largest (49%) in the Buchs sample (J in Table 2). The Aar and Gotthard massifs represent the upstream source for those zircons.

Two Alpine peaks (17 and 33 Ma) occur in sample M, located about 500 km downstream at Worms on the lower part of the Rhine River. This result indicates that the Rhine graben (RG in Fig. 1) does not significantly influence the transport of zircons.

Sample N, collected near Rotterdam on the Rhine delta, shows a small peak (17%) at 17 Ma, and no significant peak at 33 Ma. The Alpine component is apparently reduced by dilution from older local sources (~ 150 Ma cooling ages), mainly in the lower reach of the Rhine, below sample N.

The mixture model can be used again to calculate the relative contributions of zircons from upstream sources to samples in the lower part of the Rhine drainage. The components of the mixture, $\rho_m(\tau)$, are represented by density distributions for Alpine samples J, K, and L, and these are used to find best-fit mixtures for downstream density distributions $\rho_m(\tau)$ for samples M and N. In this case, we fit for proportions π_j for three components, but we note that we do not have an independent sample to represent the FT zircon component for sources external to the Alps. We get around this problem by removing the constraint that the best-fit proportions π_j sum to 100%. As a result, the external sources are represented by the difference between the observed and calculated $\rho_m(\tau)$ (Fig. 9).

The results of our mixture calculation (Fig. 9, Table 4) indicate that the fraction of Alpine zircons decreases from ~ 70% at Worms (sample M) to ~ 20% at the Rhine delta (sample N). In both cases, the Alpine component appears to be sourced above Buchs on the Rhine River and in the Aare drainage as well. The mixture calculation indicates almost no contribution from the Reuss River. The reason is that the Reuss sample has a large 17 Ma peak (85%, Table 2), which makes it incompatible as a mixture component for the downstream samples.

We estimate that the non-Alpine source of zircon has an average FT age of ~ 150 Ma. Mesozoic cooling ages are typical for old sedimentary and crystalline rocks outside of the Alps. For instance, Köppen and Carter (2000) report zircon FT ages from Triassic sandstone units of southwest Germany, which range from 160 to 450 Ma with mean ages between 260 and 310 Ma. Detrital zircon FT ages from Oligocene sandstones in the Rhine graben have detrital zircon FT ages that cluster around 80 and 150 Ma (Kuhlemann et al. 1999). Kuhlemann et al. (1999) estimated that zircon FT ages from Hercynian basement in the Vosges and Black Forest uplifts are about 250–300 Ma. There are no bedrock zircon FT ages for the Rhenish Massif, but apatite FT ages of 130–240 Ma (Glasmacher et al. 1996) indicate that detrital zircons from this area would probably have Mesozoic cooling ages.

DISCUSSION

The results presented above indicate that FTGA distributions for detrital zircon samples can provide reliable information about the thermal evolution of orogenic source regions, and that that information is preserved during transport within continental-scale rivers over distances of 500 to 1000 km. Two factors are responsible for this observation. First, much of the sediment transported within the drainages ultimately comes from the mountainous part of the drainage, where uplift and erosion are the fastest. Second, storage and recovery of sediment within the drainage serves to average out variations in sediment yield due to short-term events, such as storms, landslides, and floods. Floodplains represent an important setting where source variations are averaged out, because of aggradation and incision cycles, and river meandering. Cyclic scouring and filling of glacial lakes in front of the Alps is another process that averages out variations in sediment supplied from the source.

Temporary zircon storage within the drainage might significantly increase lag time, which is the amount of time between closure of the FT age and deposition. This question can be addressed in two ways. Let's start with a conceptual approach.

Consider the drainage as a system with influx controlled by erosion and outflux by discharge of sediment at the river mouth. The volume of the system is defined by the volume of actively moving sediment within the drainage. For this system, flux steady state is defined when the influx and outflux become equal, at which point the volume of the system remains steady. The residence time—the average time for material to move through the system—is defined at steady state by the volume of the system divided by the flux through the system (e.g., Rodhe 1992). Thus, a system with a high flux and a low volume has a short residence time at steady state. The time to steady state is dependent on the influx of sediment and the system volume at steady state. Thus, given a perturbation, a system returns to steady state more quickly if it has a higher influx or a smaller volume at steady state.

The system volume—that is the volume of sediment actively moving downstream with the system—is poorly known but is bounded between 50 to 15,000 km^3 (assuming an average density of 1350 kg/m^3 for the sediment). The lower limit represents the size of the glacial lakes on the Rhône and the Rhine rivers, whereas the upper limit represents the total volume of Cenozoic sediment along the Rhine, as estimated by Ziegler (1982). The Rhône–Bresse grabens hold about 12,300 km^3 of Cenozoic sediment, and the Rhine graben, about 7,750 km^3 (integrated from Hay et al. 1992). The modern flux of eroded sediment is 46×10^6 and 4×10^6 m^3/yr for the Rhône River and the Rhine River, respectively. Using the range of sediment volumes above, these flux values indicate that the residence times for sediment transported in these rivers is in the range 1 kyr to 3.75 Myr.

The FT data provide another perspective on this issue. If the residence time for zircons in the river is long, then peak ages should get progressively older downstream. Peak ages reported in Tables 1 and 2 have large uncertainties, equal to about 10 to 15% of the age at the 95% confidence level. The uncertainties for FT ages increase proportional to age, so relative uncertainties are useful in that they are approximately constant, independent of age. Thus, our youngest peak ages have the best precision. The Rhône River samples show a slight decrease in peak age downstream, opposite of expected for a long residence time. The Rhône River, however, is complicated because it has young sources of zircon along a large part of its length. The Rhine River is a better test because it drains northward, away from the young Alpine sources. Linear regression of P2 ages as a function of upstream distance (Fig. 10) indicate that the P2 peak age increases by 0.8 $\pm$ 1.2 Myr (68% confidence interval) over the 1000 km distance represented by our samples. Therefore, residence time is not significantly different from zero. Nonetheless, we use the best-estimate residence time to illustrate how this quantity relates to the effective transport volume for the river system. The residence time of 0.8 Myr times the flux of sediment through the system (4×10^6 m^3/yr) would imply an effective volume of actively transporting sediment equal to 3200 km^3. This transport volume can be visualized as equivalent to moving the upper 280 m of Holocene sediment adjacent to the Rhine (which covers an area of 11,400 km^2, Fig. 3). The average downstream velocity is slow, of course, equal to 1.25 km per thousand years (assuming that the 0.8 Myr residence time estimate is correct).

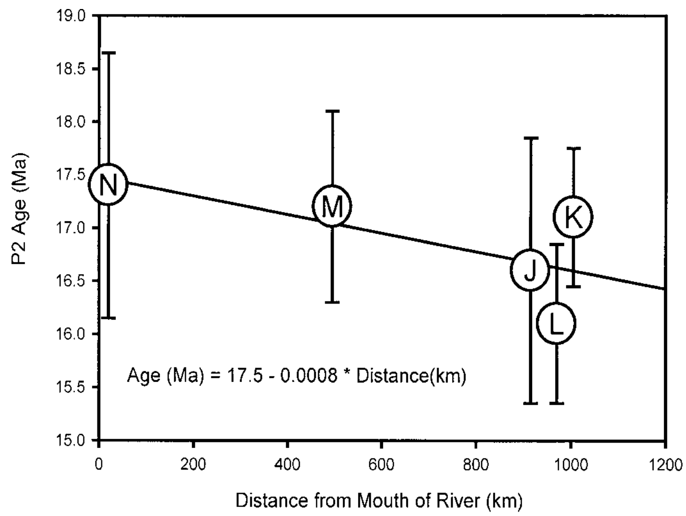

FIG. 10.—A weighted regression showing the FT age for the P2 peak from the Rhine drainage as a function of distance from the mouth of the Rhine. The regression shows a slight increase in age downstream, equal to 0.8 Myr over 1000 km. However, the one standard error uncertainty for that estimate, 1.2 Myr, means that the downstream increase is not significant at the 68% level.

This analysis has implications for detrital FT thermochronology. In areas where cooling ages reflect exhumation (i.e., not magmatic or volcanic sources), lag times for detrital FT zircons can range from a few million years (e.g., Himalayan sources; Cerveny et al. 1988) to 8 Myr and longer in the Alps (Bernet et al. 2001). For scale, a typical exhumation rate of 1 mm/yr would give zircon FT cooling ages of $\sim$ 7 Ma, given a geothermal gradient of 30°C/km (Garver et al. 1999). In comparison, the residence time of zircons during fluvial transport is below the level of uncertainty of the FT ages themselves (i.e., $<$ 1 to 2 Myr). Thus, we can anticipate that FT lag times for detrital zircons are controlled by the time needed to exhume the zircons from their closure depth and that the additional time for transport is commonly negligible.

Our focus in this discussion has been on the average time for transport of zircon through the drainage system. Clearly, there will be variance around the average. Thus, residence time might be short, but variance could be very large. At present, it is not possible to provide any direct assessment of this question. We note, however, that a large variance would tend to smooth out the probability density distributions (i.e., diffusive smoothing). In other words, individual peaks would tend to broaden downstream. Our present data show no evidence of peak broadening, so variations in residence time does not seem to be a significant issue for FT studies of detrital zircons.

CONCLUSIONS

This study of the Rhône and Rhine drainages shows that detrital zircon FT ages from river and delta sediments do give a reliable and persistent record of the cooling history of the source region from which they were eroded. The fluvial system helps average out short-term variations in sediment transport. As a result, the zircon FTGA distribution provides a long-term average of the yield of zircons from the erosional source region. Furthermore, storage within the drainage does not appear to have a significant influence on the FTGA distributions. The reason is that average residence time for sediment moving through the drainage appears to be very short ($<$ 1 Myr) relative to the uncertainties in the FT ages. The short residence time is a consequence of the fact that sediment discharge is large compared to the volume of actively moving sediments within the drainage. Thus, the lag time between FT closure and deposition provides a good estimate of the time needed to exhume the zircons from their FT closure depth. This result is important because it supports the use of FT lag times as an estimate of exhumation rates in studies of ancient orogenic settings (Garver et al. 1999; Bernet et al. 2001).

A final conclusion is that the Alps have a large influence on the composition of the zircon FTGA distribution in the Rhine and the Rhône, even after 500 to 1000 km of transport. This result reflects the generally observed fact that the sediment yield in continental drainages is commonly dominated by mountainous parts of the drainage where uplift and erosion are fastest. Thus, we can be confident that the cooling information by FTGA distributions from old orogenic sediments mainly reflects the thermal and exhumational history of orogenic areas within the drainage.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was supported by student grants from the Geological Society of America (Bernet) and a summer research fellowship from Yale University (Bernet); National Science Foundation grants (Garver: EAR-9614730; Brandon: OPP-9911925), and the Union College Faculty Research Fund (Garver). Neutron irradiation was subsidized by the Reactor Use Sharing Program (U.S. Department of Energy), granted to the Oregon State University Nuclear Reactor. Uwe Baaske is acknowledged for his help with sample collection and a great field season. We thank Paul O'Sullivan, Zell Peterman, and Mark Johnsson for critical and constructive reviews, which helped us to improve the manuscript. The detrital zircon fission-track data presented in this paper have been archived and all single grain ages are available in digital form at the World Data Center for Marine Geology and Geophysics, NOAA/NGDC E/GC3, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO, 80303; (phone: 303-497-6339; fax: 303-497-6513; E-mail: wdcamgg@ngdc.noaa.gov, or use the following web address URL: http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/sepm/archive/index.html).

REFERENCES

ALLEN, P.A., 1997, Earth Surface Processes: Boston, Blackwell Science, 404 p.

ASSELMAN, N.E.M., 1997, Suspended sediment in the river Rhine. The impact of climate change on erosion, transport and deposition: Netherlands Geographical Studies, v. 234, 257 p.

BALDWIN, S.L., HARRISON, T.M., AND BURKE, K., 1986, Fission-track evidence for the source of accreted sandstones, Barbados: Tectonics, v. 5, p. 457–468.

BERNET, M., BRANDON, M.T., GARVER, J.I., REINERS, P., AND FITZGERALD, P.G., 2002, Determining the zircon fission-track closure temperature (abstract): Geological Society of America, Cordilleran Section Meeting, Corvallis, Abstracts with programs.

BERNET, M., ZATTIN, M., GARVER, J.I., BRANDON, M.T., AND VANCE, J.A., 2001, Steady-state exhumation of the European Alps: Geology, v. 29, p. 35–38.

BRANDON, M.T., 1992, Decomposition of fission-track grain-age distributions: American Journal of Science, v. 292, p. 535–564.

BRANDON, M.T., 1996, Probability density plot for fission track grain-age samples: Radiation Measurements, v. 26, p. 663–676.

BRANDON, M.T., AND VANCE, J.A., 1992, New statistical methods for analysis of fission track grain-age distributions with applications to detrital zircon ages from the Olympic subduction complex, western Washington State: American Journal of Science, v. 292, p. 565–636.

BRANDON, M.T., RODEN-TICE, M.K., AND GARVER, J.I., 1998, Late Cenozoic exhumation of the Cascadia accretionary wedge in the Olympic Mountains, northwest Washington State: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 110, p. 985–1009.

BULL, W.B., 1991, Geomorphic responses to climatic change: New York, Oxford University Press, 326 p.

CARTE GÉOLOGIQUE DE LA FRANCE, 1996, 1:1 000 000, sixème edition: Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières, Orleans, France.

CARTER, A., 1999, Present Status and future avenues of source region discrimination and characterization using fission-track analysis: Sedimentary Geology, v. 124, p. 31–45.

CERVENY, P.F., NAESER, N.D., ZEITLER, P.K., NAESER, C.W., AND JOHNSON, N.M., 1988, History of uplift and relief of the Himalaya during the past 18 million years: Evidence from fission-track ages of detrital zircons from sandstones of the Siwalik Group, *in* Paola, C., and Kleinspehn, K., eds., New Perspectives in Sedimentary Basin Analysis: Berlin, Springer-Verlag, p. 43–61.

COPELAND, P., AND HARRISON, T.M., 1990, Episodic rapid uplift in the Himalaya revealed by $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ analysis of detrital K-feldspar and muscovite, Bengal Fan: Geology, v. 18, p. 354–357.

EHLERS, J., 1996, Quaternary and Glacial Geology: New York, John Wiley & Sons, 578 p.

FÜGENSCHUH, B. LOPRIENO, A., CERIANI, S., AND SCHMID, S.M., 1999, Structural analysis of the Subbrianconnais and Valais units in the area of Moûtiers (Savoy, Western Alps): paleogeographic and tectonic consequenes: International Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 88, p. 201–218.

GALBRAITH, R.F., AND GREEN, P.F., 1990, Estimating the component ages in a finite mixture: Nuclear Tracks and Radiation Measurements, v. 17, p. 197–206.

GARVER, J.I., AND BRANDON, M.T., 1994a, Fission track ages of detrital zircons from Cretaceous strata, southern British Columbia: Implications for the Baja BC hypothesis: Tectonics, v. 13, p. 401–420.

GARVER, J.I., AND BRANDON, M.T., 1994b, Erosional denudation of the British Columbia Coast Ranges as determined from fission track ages of detrital zircon from the Tofino basin, Olympic Peninsula, Washington: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 106, p. 1398–1412.

GARVER, J.I., BRANDON, M.T., BERNET, M., BREWER, I., SOLOVIEV, A.V., KAMP. P.J.J., AND MEYER, N., 2000, Practical consideration for using detrital zircon fission track thermochronology for provenance, exhumation studies, and dating sediments: The ninth International Conference of Fission-track dating and Thermochronology, Lorne Australia: Geological Society of Australia, Abstract Series, v. 58, p. 109–111.

GARVER, J.I., BRANDON, M.T., RODEN-TICE, M.K., AND KAMP, P.J.J., 1999, Exhumation history of orogenic highlands determined by detrital fission track thermochronology, *in* Ring, U., Brandon, M.T., Willett, S.D., and Lister, G.S., eds., Exhumation Processes: Normal faulting, Ductile Flow, and Erosion: Geological Society of London, Special Publication 154, p. 283–304.

GEOLOGISCHE KARTE DER BUNDERREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND, 1993, 1:1 000 000: Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, Hannover, Germany.

GLASMACHER, U., ZENTILLI, M., AND GRIST, A.M., 1996, Apatite fission track thermochronology of Paleozoic sandstones and the Hill-intrusion at the northern part of the Linksrheinisches Schiefergebirge, Germany (abstract): International Workshop on Fission-Track Dating, Gent, Abstract Volume, p. 39.

HAY, W.W., WOLD, C.N., AND HERZOG, J.M., 1992, Preliminary mass-balanced 3-D reconstructions of the Alps and surrounding areas during the Miocene, *in* Pflug, R., and Harbaugh J.W., eds., Computer graphics in geology: Berlin, Springer-Verlag, Lecture Notes in Earth Sciences, v. 41, p. 99–110.

HELLER, P.L., TABOR, R.W., O'NEIL, J.R., PEVEAR, D.R., SHAFIQUILLAH, M., AND WINSLOW, N.S., 1992, Isotopic provenance of Paleogene sandstones from the accretionary core of the Olympic Mountains, Washington: Geological Society of America, Bulletin, v. 104, p. 140–153.

HENNINGSEN, D., AND KATZUNG, G., 1992, Einführung in die Geologie Deutschlands, Fourth Edition: Stuttgart, Enke Verlag, 228 p.

HUNZIKER, J.C., DESMOND, J., AND HURFORD, A.J., 1992, Thirty-two years of geochronological work in the Central and Western Alps: A review on seven maps: Mémoires de Géologie, Lausanne, v. 13, 59 p.

HURFORD, A.J., 1986, Cooling and uplift patterns in the Lepontine Alps, South Central Switzerland and an age of vertical movement on the Insubric fault line: Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology, v. 92, p. 413–427.

HURFORD., A.J., 1990, International union of geological sciences subcommission on geochronology recommendation for the standardization of fission track dating calibration and data reporting: Nuclear Tracks and Radiation Measurements, v. 17, 233–236.

HURFORD, A.J., AND CARTER, A., 1991, The role of fission track dating in discrimination of provenance, *in* Morton, A.C., Todd, S.P., and Haughton, P.D.W., eds., Developments in sedimentary provenance studies: Geological Society of London, Special Publication 57, p. 67–78.

HURFORD, A.J., FITCH, F.J., AND CLARKE, A., 1984, Resolution of the age structure of the detrital zircon populations of two Lower Cretaceous sandstones from the Weald of England by fission-track dating: Geological Magazine, v. 121, p. 269–277.

JERZ, H., 1993, Geologie von Bayern II, Das Eiszeitalter in Bayern: Stuttgart, E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 243 p.

KASUYA, M., AND NAESER, C.W., 1988, The effect of α-damage on fission-track annealing in zircon: Nuclear Tracks and Radiation Measurements, v. 14, p. 477–480.

KÖPPEN, A., AND CARTER, A., 2000, Constraints on provenance of the central European Triassic using detrital zircon fission track data: Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, v. 161, p. 193–204.

KUHLEMANN, J., 2000, Post-collisional sediment budget of circum-Alpine basins (Central Europe): Università di Padova, Memorie Istituto Geologia e Mineralogia, v. 52, p. 1–91.

KUHLEMANN, J., AND KEMPF, O., 2002, Post-Eocene evolution of the north Alpine foreland basin and its response to Alpine tectonics: Sedimentary Geology, v. 152, p. 45–78.

KUHLEMANN, J., SPIEGEL, C., DUNKL, I., AND FRISCH, W., 1999, A contribution to the middle Oligocene paleogeography of central Europe: New evidence from fission track ages of the southern Rhine-Graben: Neues Jahrbuch Geologischer Paläontologischer Abhandlungen, v. 214, p. 415–432.

LOIZEAU, J.L., DOMINIK, J., LUZZI, T., AND VERNET, J.P., 1997, Sediment core correlation and mapping of sediment accumulation rates in Lake Geneva (Switzerland, France) using volume magnetic susceptibility: Journal of Great Lakes Research, v. 23, p. 391–402.

LORNEGAN, L., AND JOHNSON, C., 1998, Reconstructing orogenic exhumation histories using synorogenic zircons and apatites: an example from the Betic Cordillera, SE Spain: Basin Research, v. 10, p. 353–364.

MICHON, L., AND MERLE, O., 2001, The evolution of the Massif Central rifission-track; spatiotemporal distribution of the volcanism: Société Géologique de France, Bulletin, v. 172, 201–211.

NAESER, C.W., 1976, Fission-track dating: U.S. Geological Survey, Open File Report 76-190, 65 p.

NAESER, N.D., ZEITLER, P.K., NAESER, C.W., AND CERVENY, P.F., 1987, Provenance studies by fission track dating–etching and counting procedures: Nuclear Tracks and Radiation Measurements, v. 13, p. 121–126.

PETTIJOHN, F.J., POTTER, P.E., AND SIEVER. R., 1987, Sand and Sandstone, Second Edition: New York, Springer-Verlag, 553 p.

POLDERVAART, A., 1955, Zircon in rocks 1, Sedimentary rocks: American Journal of Science, v. 253, p. 433–461.

POLDERVAART, A., 1956, Zircon in rocks 2, Igneous rocks: American Journal of Science, v. 254, p. 521–554.

POMEROL, C., 1980, France Géologique, grands itinéraires. Guides géologiques Régionaux: Paris, Masson, 254 p.

PRESS, W.H., TEUKOLSKY, S.A., VETTERLING, W.T., AND FLANNERY, B.P., 1992, Numerical Recipes in FORTRAN, Second Edition: New York, Cambridge University Press, 963 p.

RODHE, H., 1992, Modeling biogeochemical cycles, *in* Butcher, S.S., Charlson, R.J., Orians G.H., and Wolfe, G.V., eds., Global Biogeochemical Cycles: San Diego, Academic Press, p. 55–72.

SCHALLER, M., VON BLANCKENBURG, F., HOVIUS, N., AND KUBIK, P.W., 2001, Large-scale erosion rates from in situ-produced cosmogenic nuclides in European river sediments: Earth and Planetary Science Letters, v. 188, p. 441–458.

SCHALLER, M., VON BLANCKENBURG, F., VELDKAMP, A., TEBBENS, L.A., HOVIUS, N., AND KUBIK, P.W., 2002, A 30, 000 yr record of erosion rates from cosmogenic ^{10}Be in middle European river terraces: Earth and Planetary Science Letters, v. 204, p. 307–320.

SCHÖNENBERG, R., AND NEUGEBAUER, J., 1997, Einführung in die Geologie Europas: Heidelberg, Rombach Wissenschaft, 385 p.

SEWARD, D., AND MANCKTELOW, N.S., 1994, Neogene kinematics of the central and western Alps: evidence from fission track dating: Geology, v. 22, p. 803–806.

SPIEGEL, C., KUHLEMANN, J., DUNKL, I., FRISCH, W., VON EYNATTEN, H., AND BALOGH, K., 2000, The erosion history of the Central Alps: evidence from zircon fission track data of the foreland basin sediments: Terra Nova, v. 12, p. 163–170.

SPREAFICO, M., 1999, Hydrologisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz: Eidgenössiches Departement für Umwelt, Verkehr, Energie und Kommunikation: Bundesamt für Wasser und Geologie, 427 p.

STEWART, R.J., AND BRANDON, M.T., 2003, Detrital zircon fission-track ages for the ''Hoh Formation'': Implications for late Cenozoic evolution of the Cascadia subduction wedge: Geological Society of America, Bulletin, in press.

TRÜMPY, R., 1980, Geology of Switzerland, a guide book, Part A: Wepf & Co., Basel, 104 p.

VAN ANDEL, T.H., 1955, Sediments of the Rhône Delta, II, sources and deposition of heavy minerals: Koninklijk Nederlands Geologisch Mijnbouwkundig Genootschap, Verhandelingen, Geologische Serie, p. 515–556.

VETSCH, D., AND FAEH, R., 2001, Validation of a numerical model to simulate the Rhine river delta at the Lake of Constance (abstract): 3rd International Symposium on Environmental Hydraulics, Tempe, Arizona, p. 1–6.

WIMMENAUER, W., 1985, Petrographie der magmatischen und metamorphen Gesteine, First Edition: Stuttgart, Enke Verlag, 382 p.

ZIEGLER, P., 1982, Geological Atlas of Western and Central Europe: Amsterdam, Elsevier, 130 p.

Received 3 December 2001; accepted 10 April 2003.

DOWNSTREAM CHANGES OF ALPINE ZIRCON FISSION-TRACK AGES
IN THE RHÔNE AND RHINE RIVERS

Journal of Sedimentary Research

MATTHIAS BERNET, MARK T. BRANDON, JOHN I. GARVER AND BRANDI MOLITOR

Data archive for detrital zircon fission-track ages from:

Rhone River
Isere River
Ardeche River
Durance River
Rhone delta (3 samples)
Aare River
Reuss River
Rhine River (near Buchs)
Rhine River (near Worms)
Rhine delta (near Rotterdam)
Inn River

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 11-23-1999/16:57:27 FILENAME: C:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB11.FTZ
Field# 99MB11 Middle Rhone RR: U14Y-28/29 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.313E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 2.89
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 333.87 7.68
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
1	1.38E+06	(18)	5.66E+06	(74)	20	301	72	9.5	5.3	15.9
2	8.79E+06	(115)	2.45E+06	(32)	20	130	46	136.8	92.0	209.7
3	6.01E+06	(59)	1.42E+07	(139)	15	753	135	16.4	11.8	22.5
4	7.19E+06	(94)	6.42E+06	(84)	20	342	77	43.1	31.6	58.8
5	7.65E+06	(75)	1.21E+07	(119)	15	645	124	24.3	17.9	32.9
6	3.90E+06	(51)	1.01E+07	(132)	20	537	98	14.9	10.5	20.8
7	4.59E+06	(90)	1.07E+07	(210)	30	569	85	16.5	12.8	21.3
8	1.00E+07	(131)	2.83E+06	(37)	20	150	50	134.8	93.1	200.4
9	6.93E+06	(68)	2.03E+07	(199)	15	1079	165	13.2	9.9	17.5
10	5.12E+06	(67)	1.19E+07	(155)	20	630	107	16.7	12.3	22.5
11	6.69E+06	(70)	8.41E+06	(88)	16	447	99	30.7	22.0	42.6
12	7.57E+06	(99)	1.95E+07	(255)	20	1037	143	15.0	11.7	19.1
13	7.57E+06	(99)	2.37E+06	(31)	20	126	45	121.7	80.8	189.0
14	9.33E+06	(61)	1.76E+07	(115)	10	935	182	20.5	14.7	28.3
15	1.04E+07	(68)	1.12E+07	(73)	10	594	143	35.9	25.3	50.8
16	1.00E+07	(197)	1.52E+07	(298)	30	808	105	25.4	21.0	30.9
17	5.20E+06	(34)	1.07E+07	(70)	10	569	140	18.8	12.0	28.7
18	1.39E+07	(91)	9.94E+06	(65)	10	529	134	53.8	38.6	75.5
19	7.77E+06	(61)	1.98E+07	(155)	12	1050	179	15.2	11.0	20.7
20	4.79E+06	(94)	1.40E+07	(274)	30	743	99	13.2	10.3	16.9
21	7.72E+06	(101)	2.14E+06	(28)	20	114	43	137.2	89.8	217.1
22	7.22E+06	(118)	1.70E+07	(278)	25	904	120	16.3	13.0	20.5
23	5.16E+06	(54)	1.52E+07	(159)	16	808	136	13.1	9.4	18.0
24	6.98E+06	(137)	1.62E+07	(318)	30	862	109	16.6	13.4	20.5
25	3.52E+06	(46)	1.74E+07	(228)	20	927	134	7.8	5.5	10.8
26	4.36E+06	(57)	1.06E+07	(139)	20	565	101	15.8	11.4	21.8
27	3.26E+06	(64)	9.58E+06	(188)	30	510	80	13.1	9.8	17.5
28	5.99E+06	(98)	1.26E+07	(206)	25	670	101	18.3	14.3	23.5
29	8.10E+06	(53)	1.38E+07	(90)	10	732	160	22.7	15.8	32.4

30	6.04E+06	(79)	1.62E+07	(212)	20	862	128	14.3	11.0	18.7
31	6.50E+06	(85)	1.77E+07	(231)	20	939	135	14.2	10.9	18.3
32	1.63E+07	(96)	9.17E+06	(54)	9	488	135	68.2	48.2	97.4
33	3.44E+06	(27)	9.17E+06	(72)	12	488	118	14.5	8.9	22.9
34	9.79E+06	(64)	1.47E+07	(96)	10	781	165	25.7	18.3	35.8
35	5.80E+06	(91)	1.54E+07	(242)	24	820	115	14.5	11.3	18.6
36	1.22E+07	(128)	3.34E+06	(35)	16	178	61	139.2	95.3	209.0
37	4.18E+06	(82)	5.25E+06	(103)	30	279	57	30.7	22.5	41.6
38	1.35E+07	(132)	3.87E+06	(38)	15	206	67	132.3	91.7	195.7
39	6.54E+06	(77)	1.39E+07	(164)	18	741	123	18.1	13.7	23.9
40	5.28E+06	(69)	9.86E+06	(129)	20	524	97	20.6	15.1	28.0
41	5.54E+06	(145)	1.03E+07	(269)	40	547	74	20.7	16.8	25.7
42	1.22E+07	(72)	5.78E+06	(34)	9	307	106	81.1	53.2	126.1
43	4.36E+06	(57)	6.88E+06	(90)	20	366	80	24.4	17.1	34.5
44	5.05E+06	(66)	1.54E+07	(201)	20	817	124	12.6	9.5	16.8
45	3.06E+06	(40)	8.18E+06	(107)	20	435	88	14.5	9.7	21.0
46	7.03E+06	(69)	1.56E+07	(153)	15	829	142	17.3	13.0	23.2
47	5.27E+06	(62)	1.29E+07	(152)	18	687	118	15.8	11.5	21.4
48	6.22E+06	(122)	1.52E+07	(298)	30	808	105	15.8	12.6	19.7
49	7.01E+06	(55)	7.01E+06	(55)	12	373	102	38.5	25.9	57.2
50	3.87E+06	(38)	7.54E+06	(74)	15	401	96	19.8	13.0	29.8

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 11-23-1999/16:57:27 FILENAME: C:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB11.FTZ
Field# 99MB11 Middle Rhone RR: U14Y-28/29 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.313E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 2.89
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 333.87 7.68
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
51	3.87E+06	(38)	1.07E+07	(105)	15	569	116	14.0	9.3	20.5
52	1.02E+06	(20)	3.67E+06	(72)	30	195	47	10.8	6.2	17.9
53	7.65E+05	(10)	2.60E+06	(34)	20	138	48	11.5	5.0	23.5
54	8.15E+05	(16)	3.01E+06	(59)	30	160	42	10.5	5.6	18.5
55	1.83E+06	(24)	7.95E+06	(104)	20	423	86	9.0	5.4	14.0
56	3.24E+06	(53)	7.52E+06	(123)	25	400	76	16.7	11.8	23.2
57	4.65E+06	(76)	2.57E+06	(42)	25	137	43	69.4	46.9	104.0
58	2.80E+06	(55)	5.10E+06	(100)	30	271	56	21.2	14.9	29.9
59	1.99E+06	(52)	4.51E+06	(118)	40	240	46	17.0	12.0	23.9
60	1.38E+06	(18)	3.59E+06	(47)	20	191	57	14.9	8.1	26.0
61	5.02E+06	(82)	9.36E+06	(153)	25	498	85	20.6	15.6	27.2
62	6.46E+06	(38)	3.40E+06	(20)	9	181	80	72.7	41.4	132.1
63	2.60E+06	(34)	6.04E+06	(79)	20	321	74	16.6	10.7	25.2
64	4.30E+06	(45)	5.93E+06	(62)	16	315	82	28.0	18.6	41.9
65	4.20E+06	(55)	6.96E+06	(91)	20	370	80	23.3	16.3	33.1
66	3.00E+06	(49)	6.67E+06	(109)	25	355	71	17.4	12.1	24.6
67	3.21E+06	(42)	6.12E+06	(80)	20	325	75	20.3	13.5	29.9
68	1.83E+06	(12)	7.03E+06	(46)	10	374	112	10.2	4.8	19.4
69	7.95E+05	(13)	3.43E+06	(56)	25	182	50	9.0	4.5	16.6
70	1.61E+06	(21)	6.35E+06	(83)	20	337	76	9.8	5.7	16.0
71	7.16E+06	(117)	4.10E+06	(67)	25	218	55	67.0	49.0	92.3
72	2.70E+06	(53)	6.88E+06	(135)	30	366	66	15.2	10.8	21.1
73	4.64E+06	(91)	1.48E+06	(29)	30	79	29	119.6	78.2	188.9
74	5.05E+06	(99)	2.65E+06	(52)	30	141	40	73.0	51.6	104.6
75	3.44E+06	(36)	6.12E+06	(64)	16	325	83	21.7	14.0	33.2
76	2.83E+06	(37)	6.42E+06	(84)	20	342	77	17.0	11.2	25.4
77	4.64E+06	(91)	5.15E+06	(101)	30	274	57	34.5	25.8	46.2
78	9.05E+06	(71)	2.68E+06	(21)	12	142	62	128.5	78.5	220.6
79	1.12E+06	(22)	4.54E+06	(89)	30	241	53	9.6	5.7	15.4
80	2.75E+06	(36)	5.28E+06	(69)	20	281	69	20.2	13.0	30.6
81	5.05E+06	(99)	5.56E+06	(109)	30	295	59	34.8	26.3	46.1
82	8.69E+06	(142)	4.10E+06	(67)	25	218	55	81.2	60.1	110.8
83	5.99E+06	(98)	2.20E+06	(36)	25	117	39	104.0	70.3	157.3
84	6.63E+06	(52)	9.17E+06	(72)	12	488	118	27.9	19.0	40.5
85	2.29E+06	(30)	3.06E+06	(40)	20	163	52	28.9	17.3	47.7

86	5.18E+06	(44)	5.29E+06	(45)	13	281	85	37.7	24.2	58.5
87	3.82E+06	(75)	1.33E+06	(26)	30	70	28	110.0	69.8	179.5
88	9.38E+06	(92)	5.30E+06	(52)	15	282	79	67.9	47.7	97.7
89	4.28E+06	(56)	2.06E+06	(27)	20	110	42	79.3	49.4	131.0
90	5.79E+06	(53)	3.39E+06	(31)	14	180	65	65.5	41.3	105.9
91	2.50E+06	(49)	5.20E+06	(102)	30	276	57	18.6	12.8	26.4
92	1.41E+06	(23)	3.36E+06	(55)	25	179	49	16.2	9.4	26.8
93	1.83E+06	(24)	2.06E+06	(27)	20	110	42	34.3	18.9	61.7
94	1.78E+06	(35)	4.23E+06	(83)	30	225	51	16.3	10.6	24.5
95	3.67E+06	(36)	5.30E+06	(52)	15	282	79	26.7	16.9	41.7
96	6.63E+06	(130)	2.34E+06	(46)	30	125	37	108.0	76.5	155.1
97	2.19E+06	(43)	2.34E+06	(46)	30	125	37	36.0	23.1	55.9
98	3.52E+06	(46)	4.13E+06	(54)	20	220	61	32.8	21.6	49.7
99	1.17E+06	(23)	5.50E+06	(108)	30	293	59	8.3	5.0	13.0
100	2.52E+06	(33)	4.89E+06	(64)	20	260	67	19.9	12.6	30.8

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 11-23-1999/16:57:27 FILENAME: C:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB11.FTZ
Field# 99MB11 Middle Rhone RR: U14Y-28/29 OSU (combined etch)
Number of grains = 100

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm): 407.1, 24.8

POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 24.3, 23.4 -- 25.3 (-1.0 +1.0)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 22.5 -- 26.3 (-1.8 +2.0)
CHI^2 PROBABILITY: 0.0%
CHI^2, DEGREES OF FREEDOM: 1.9568E+03, 99

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 26.5, 24.4 -- 28.8 (-2.1 +2.3)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 22.6 -- 31.2 (-3.9 +4.6)
AGE DISPERSION (%): 71.5

CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 14.7, 14.1 -- 15.4 (-0.6 +0.7)
95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 13.5 -- 16.1 (-1.2 +1.3)
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS: 50, 50%

Total range for grain ages = 7.85 to 138.27 Ma

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS--------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor = 0.60}

PEAK NUMBER	MEAN	(----63% CI---)		(----95% CI---)		PEAK WIDTH W(Z)	FRAC(%)	SE(%)	COUNT
1)	8.8	(-0.9	+1.0)	(-1.7	+2.1)	0.26	5.9	3.1	5.9
2)	16.2	(-0.7	+0.7)	(-1.4	+1.5)	0.18	52.2	5.7	52.2
3)	30.0	(-1.8	+1.9)	(-3.5	+3.9)	0.19	20.2	4.5	20.2
4)	93.6	(-5.2	+5.5)	(-10.0	+11.2)	0.22	21.7	4.2	21.7
						TOTAL:	100.0		100.0

LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT = -4.4597E+02
CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT = 1.0164E+02
REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE = 1.0930E+00
DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT = 93
CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX = 24.60
NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = 8

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 10-29-2000/17:17:37 FILENAME: D:\BERNET\99MB12.FTZ
Field# 99MB12 Isere RR: U14Y-26/27 and U16Z-28 OSU

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.335E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 2.86
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 333.87 7.68
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	

1	1.22E+06	(24)	4.84E+06	(95)	30	255	54	9.9	6.0	15.6
2	2.37E+06	(31)	7.11E+06	(93)	20	375	80	13.0	8.3	19.8
3	4.66E+06	(61)	1.07E+07	(140)	20	564	100	17.0	12.3	23.2
4	9.43E+06	(74)	6.50E+06	(51)	12	342	97	56.3	38.8	82.4
5	1.22E+06	(16)	6.04E+06	(79)	20	318	74	8.0	4.3	13.7
6	8.26E+06	(108)	4.20E+06	(55)	20	221	61	76.0	54.3	107.6
7	2.75E+06	(36)	8.56E+06	(112)	20	451	89	12.6	8.3	18.5
8	4.66E+06	(61)	7.80E+06	(102)	20	411	84	23.3	16.6	32.4
9	4.59E+06	(24)	7.07E+06	(37)	8	373	124	25.3	14.4	43.4
10	3.82E+06	(50)	1.19E+07	(156)	20	628	107	12.5	8.9	17.4
11	5.76E+06	(113)	5.86E+06	(115)	30	309	60	38.0	29.1	49.7
12	3.06E+06	(40)	6.12E+06	(80)	20	322	74	19.5	12.9	28.9

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 10-29-2000/17:17:37 FILENAME: D:\BERNET\99MB12.FTZ
Field# 99MB12 Isere RR: U14Y-26/27 and U16Z-28 OSU

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.554E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 2.83
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 333.87 7.68
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95%	CI--
13	1.44E+07	(189)	8.41E+06	(110)	20	405	80	72.5	56.8	92.5
14	9.17E+06	(36)	2.55E+06	(10)	6	123	76	150.0	74.0	338.7
15	3.57E+06	(21)	5.10E+06	(30)	9	245	90	29.9	16.2	53.9
16	7.80E+06	(102)	5.05E+06	(66)	20	243	61	65.5	47.5	91.1
17	2.91E+06	(38)	4.97E+06	(65)	20	239	61	24.9	16.2	37.8
18	1.07E+07	(112)	3.92E+06	(41)	16	189	60	115.2	79.9	169.5
19	8.54E+06	(67)	5.48E+06	(43)	12	264	81	66.0	44.3	99.5
20	8.51E+06	(89)	7.45E+06	(78)	16	359	84	48.5	35.2	66.9
21	5.43E+06	(71)	4.89E+06	(64)	20	236	60	47.1	33.0	67.4
22	5.66E+06	(74)	5.28E+06	(69)	20	254	63	45.6	32.3	64.5
23	1.09E+07	(64)	4.42E+06	(26)	9	213	84	103.8	65.0	170.9
24	3.31E+06	(26)	6.75E+06	(53)	12	325	91	21.0	12.5	34.1
25	6.12E+06	(64)	6.79E+06	(71)	16	327	79	38.4	26.8	54.7
26	7.44E+06	(73)	3.67E+06	(36)	15	177	59	85.7	56.8	131.9
27	2.38E+06	(14)	3.06E+06	(18)	9	147	69	33.2	15.2	70.4
28	1.70E+06	(10)	3.91E+06	(23)	9	188	78	18.7	7.9	40.5
29	1.04E+07	(82)	7.14E+06	(56)	12	344	93	62.1	43.6	89.2
30	4.93E+06	(29)	6.63E+06	(39)	9	319	103	31.7	18.8	52.6
31	1.08E+07	(85)	6.50E+06	(51)	12	313	89	70.6	49.2	102.3
32	1.14E+07	(186)	3.55E+06	(58)	25	171	46	135.1	100.0	185.3
33	8.79E+06	(92)	3.63E+06	(38)	16	175	57	102.2	69.4	153.8
34	3.82E+06	(30)	3.82E+06	(30)	12	184	67	42.5	24.7	73.1
35	2.06E+06	(27)	6.57E+06	(86)	20	317	70	13.4	8.3	20.9
36	5.73E+06	(45)	5.61E+06	(44)	12	270	82	43.5	28.0	67.6
37	1.15E+07	(120)	3.63E+06	(38)	16	175	57	132.9	91.7	197.3
38	6.12E+06	(48)	5.10E+06	(40)	12	245	78	51.0	32.7	79.8
39	3.31E+06	(26)	4.97E+06	(39)	12	239	77	28.4	16.6	47.9
40	6.40E+06	(67)	7.26E+06	(76)	16	350	82	37.5	26.5	53.0
41	1.02E+07	(67)	4.13E+06	(27)	10	199	77	104.6	66.2	170.5
42	2.38E+06	(14)	6.80E+06	(40)	9	327	105	15.0	7.5	28.1
43	6.88E+06	(54)	3.57E+06	(28)	12	172	65	81.5	50.8	134.0
44	4.59E+06	(36)	5.86E+06	(46)	12	282	84	33.3	20.9	52.8
45	7.99E+06	(47)	2.72E+06	(16)	9	131	65	123.3	69.2	233.1
46	2.77E+06	(29)	4.97E+06	(52)	16	239	67	23.8	14.5	38.2
47	9.17E+06	(72)	9.94E+06	(78)	12	479	111	39.3	28.0	55.0
48	1.06E+07	(83)	3.95E+06	(31)	12	190	69	112.8	74.0	176.8
49	1.09E+07	(64)	4.08E+06	(24)	9	196	80	112.3	69.5	188.1
50	3.31E+06	(26)	8.66E+06	(68)	12	417	104	16.4	9.9	26.0
51	1.15E+07	(113)	5.61E+06	(55)	15	270	74	86.9	62.3	122.7
52	2.29E+06	(18)	3.31E+06	(26)	12	160	63	29.6	15.2	55.9
53	1.02E+07	(80)	4.71E+06	(37)	12	227	75	91.4	61.2	139.2
54	3.75E+06	(49)	5.12E+06	(67)	20	247	62	31.2	21.0	45.8
55	1.44E+07	(188)	4.28E+06	(56)	20	206	56	141.4	104.3	194.7
56	3.57E+06	(28)	4.59E+06	(36)	12	221	74	33.1	19.4	55.9

57	1.53E+06	(16)	3.92E+06	(41)	16	189	60	16.7	8.7	30.3

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 10-29-2000/17:17:37 FILENAME: D:\BERNET\99MB12.FTZ
Field# 99MB12 Isere RR: U14Y-26/27 and U16Z-28 OSU

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<

EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2):	2.335E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%):	2.86
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm):	12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2):	333.87 7.68
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2):	6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
58	3.44E+06	(36)	2.96E+06	(31)	16	156	56	45.1	27.1	75.6
59	8.03E+06	(105)	4.20E+06	(55)	20	221	61	73.9	52.7	104.8
60	2.68E+06	(21)	5.22E+06	(41)	12	275	87	20.0	11.2	34.6
61	7.99E+06	(47)	4.93E+06	(29)	9	260	97	62.8	38.7	103.7
62	3.26E+06	(32)	5.61E+06	(55)	15	295	81	22.7	14.1	35.8
63	3.73E+06	(39)	6.21E+06	(65)	16	327	83	23.4	15.2	35.4
64	5.61E+06	(55)	6.52E+06	(64)	15	344	88	33.5	22.8	48.9
65	9.08E+06	(95)	4.40E+06	(46)	16	232	69	79.9	55.6	116.7
66	2.89E+06	(17)	6.97E+06	(41)	9	367	116	16.2	8.6	29.1
67	2.87E+06	(30)	8.51E+06	(89)	16	448	98	13.2	8.4	20.1
68	1.40E+06	(11)	1.91E+06	(15)	12	101	51	28.7	11.8	66.5
69	6.69E+06	(35)	6.31E+06	(33)	8	332	116	41.2	24.8	68.6
70	4.36E+06	(57)	3.21E+06	(42)	20	169	53	52.7	34.7	80.7
71	1.76E+06	(23)	4.05E+06	(53)	20	213	60	17.0	9.9	28.1
72	4.97E+06	(65)	1.83E+06	(24)	20	97	39	104.3	64.7	174.7
73	1.83E+06	(24)	3.52E+06	(46)	20	185	55	20.4	11.8	34.1
74	7.39E+06	(29)	4.59E+06	(18)	6	242	113	62.3	33.5	119.4
75	4.87E+06	(51)	4.87E+06	(51)	16	257	73	38.9	25.8	58.7
76	1.78E+06	(14)	6.88E+06	(54)	12	362	100	10.2	5.2	18.5
77	4.97E+06	(39)	7.39E+06	(58)	12	389	104	26.2	16.9	40.1
78	4.97E+06	(26)	4.78E+06	(25)	8	252	101	40.4	22.4	73.1
79	2.68E+06	(21)	6.24E+06	(49)	12	329	95	16.8	9.5	28.4
80	9.94E+05	(13)	4.13E+06	(54)	20	217	60	9.5	4.7	17.5
81	4.51E+06	(59)	7.03E+06	(92)	20	371	80	25.0	17.6	35.2
82	5.35E+06	(42)	2.80E+06	(22)	12	148	63	73.8	43.2	130.1
83	1.24E+06	(13)	4.11E+06	(43)	16	216	67	11.9	5.8	22.4
84	4.33E+06	(34)	1.11E+07	(87)	12	584	129	15.3	9.9	23.0
85	4.71E+06	(37)	1.40E+06	(11)	12	74	44	128.5	65.0	279.6
86	5.35E+06	(14)	4.59E+06	(12)	4	242	137	45.3	19.5	107.1
87	3.67E+06	(48)	1.44E+07	(188)	20	757	118	10.0	7.1	13.8
88	3.82E+06	(25)	2.75E+06	(18)	10	145	68	53.8	28.2	104.8
89	1.53E+06	(16)	6.79E+06	(71)	16	357	87	8.9	4.8	15.3
90	6.50E+06	(85)	3.75E+06	(49)	20	197	57	67.2	46.7	97.9
91	4.51E+06	(59)	4.74E+06	(62)	20	250	65	37.0	25.4	53.9
92	5.86E+06	(46)	2.55E+06	(20)	12	134	60	88.7	51.6	158.6
93	3.52E+06	(46)	2.29E+06	(30)	20	121	44	59.4	36.7	97.7
94	2.83E+06	(37)	2.60E+06	(34)	20	137	47	42.3	25.8	69.6
95	4.59E+05	(6)	1.83E+06	(24)	20	97	39	9.9	3.3	24.5
96	4.59E+06	(36)	2.17E+06	(17)	12	114	55	81.7	44.9	155.4
97	1.53E+06	(12)	3.19E+06	(25)	12	168	67	18.8	8.5	38.7
98	1.99E+06	(13)	2.29E+06	(15)	10	121	62	33.8	14.8	75.9
99	1.45E+06	(19)	3.29E+06	(43)	20	173	53	17.3	9.5	30.3
100	2.75E+06	(18)	7.19E+06	(47)	10	379	112	15.0	8.1	26.3

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 10-29-2000/17:17:37 FILENAME: D:\BERNET\99MB12.FTZ
Field# 99MB12 Isere RR: U14Y-26/27 and U16Z-28 OSU

Number of grains = 100

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm): 270.5, 17.3

POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):	39.3,	37.7 -- 40.9 (-1.6 +1.7)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):		36.2 -- 42.6 (-3.1 +3.3)
CHI^2 PROBABILITY:	0.0%	
CHI^2, DEGREES OF FREEDOM:	1.3472E+03, 99	

```
CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):   37.0,  34.2 --  40.1 (  -2.8   +3.1)
                 95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):          31.6 --  43.3 (  -5.4   +6.3)
                     AGE DISPERSION (%):   68.0

 CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):   14.5,  13.7 --  15.3 (  -0.8   +0.8)
                95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):          13.0 --  16.1 (  -1.5   +1.7)
       NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS:    31,    31%

Total range for grain ages =     8.08 to   146.53 Ma
```

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS-------------------------

{Standard error for peak age includes group error}

{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor = 0.60}

PEAK NUMBER	----PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA)---- MEAN	(----63% CI---)		(----95% CI---)		PEAK WIDTH W(Z)	--GRAINS IN PEAK---- FRAC(%)	SE(%)	COUNT
1)	14.1	-1.0	+1.0	-1.8	+2.1	0.27	29.4	5.3	29.4
2)	35.5	-2.2	+2.3	-4.2	+4.7	0.24	37.6	5.6	37.6
3)	87.7	-4.6	+4.8	-8.7	+9.7	0.23	33.0	5.0	33.0
						TOTAL:	100.0		100.0

```
       LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT =     -4.2019E+02
    CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT =      1.0035E+02
         REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE =      1.0563E+00
        DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT =     95
  CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX =      5.67
              NUMBER OF ITERATIONS =     11

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7  (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 11-25-1999/00:30:31 FILENAME: C:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB15.FTZ
Field# 99MB15 Ardeche RR: U14Y-24/25 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2):      2.399E+05
                                       RELATIVE ERROR (%):      2.81
              EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm):     12.30
                ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2):    333.87     7.68
                           SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2):      6.540E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------
```

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
1	6.50E+06	(85)	2.37E+06	(31)	20	122	44	108.5	71.3	169.8
2	9.48E+06	(62)	3.67E+06	(24)	10	188	77	102.2	63.1	171.6
3	1.25E+07	(98)	4.33E+06	(34)	12	222	77	114.0	76.6	174.2
4	9.30E+06	(73)	2.93E+06	(23)	12	150	63	125.2	77.8	210.1
5	6.88E+06	(72)	2.96E+06	(31)	16	152	55	92.1	59.7	145.5
6	3.54E+06	(37)	3.25E+06	(34)	16	167	57	43.4	26.5	71.4
7	6.50E+06	(85)	3.59E+06	(47)	20	184	54	71.9	49.7	105.3
8	8.92E+06	(70)	3.06E+06	(24)	12	157	64	115.2	71.9	192.0
9	1.09E+07	(214)	2.19E+06	(43)	30	112	35	195.7	140.8	278.6
10	1.21E+07	(158)	4.20E+06	(55)	20	216	59	113.8	83.1	158.2
11	1.31E+07	(172)	4.97E+06	(65)	20	255	65	104.3	78.0	139.5
12	1.13E+07	(89)	5.10E+06	(40)	12	261	83	88.3	60.1	132.0
13	6.63E+06	(26)	3.57E+06	(14)	6	183	97	73.6	37.2	152.6
14	7.26E+06	(57)	3.06E+06	(24)	12	157	64	94.0	57.6	158.8
15	9.89E+06	(194)	3.98E+06	(78)	30	204	47	98.2	75.0	128.6
16	9.51E+06	(112)	2.63E+06	(31)	18	135	49	142.5	95.3	219.9
17	1.13E+07	(148)	3.29E+06	(43)	20	169	52	136.0	96.3	196.2
18	1.50E+07	(59)	3.31E+06	(13)	6	170	93	177.5	97.5	352.3
19	8.94E+06	(117)	2.68E+06	(35)	20	137	47	132.1	90.0	199.0
20	1.21E+07	(158)	4.97E+06	(65)	20	255	65	96.5	71.7	131.4
21	1.18E+07	(77)	3.36E+06	(22)	10	172	73	137.9	85.4	233.0
22	1.30E+07	(255)	2.40E+06	(47)	30	123	36	213.1	155.9	297.7
23	1.13E+07	(89)	4.33E+06	(34)	12	222	77	103.7	69.2	159.2
24	1.26E+07	(74)	2.38E+06	(14)	9	122	64	206.3	117.1	394.6
25	7.57E+06	(99)	1.02E+07	(134)	20	525	95	29.4	22.5	38.5
26	8.54E+06	(67)	3.06E+06	(24)	12	157	64	110.3	68.6	184.3
27	1.29E+07	(253)	3.47E+06	(68)	30	178	44	146.3	111.3	192.1
28	1.06E+07	(69)	3.67E+06	(24)	10	188	77	113.6	70.8	189.4
29	6.32E+06	(124)	3.11E+06	(61)	30	159	42	80.8	58.9	112.1
30	9.17E+06	(120)	3.13E+06	(41)	20	161	51	115.8	80.7	169.9

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	--95% CI--	
31	9.05E+06	(71)	3.70E+06	(29)	12	189	71	97.0	62.3	155.3
32	1.38E+07	(180)	3.52E+06	(46)	20	180	54	154.4	111.2	218.9
33	3.43E+06	(56)	7.22E+06	(118)	25	370	71	19.0	13.5	26.4
34	1.09E+07	(71)	4.28E+06	(28)	10	220	83	100.4	64.1	161.9
35	6.73E+06	(88)	2.75E+06	(36)	20	141	47	96.9	65.1	147.4
36	3.44E+06	(45)	7.26E+06	(95)	20	372	79	19.0	12.9	27.4
37	1.06E+07	(139)	4.51E+06	(59)	20	231	61	93.5	68.4	129.6

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 11-25-1999/00:30:31 FILENAME: C:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB15.FTZ
Field# 99MB15 Ardeche RR: U14Y-24/25 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.377E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 2.82
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 333.87 7.68
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
38	9.75E+06	(51)	4.01E+06	(21)	8	208	90	95.2	56.5	167.0
39	8.79E+06	(69)	3.70E+06	(29)	12	191	71	93.4	59.8	149.9
40	2.62E+06	(24)	1.31E+06	(12)	14	68	39	78.3	38.0	172.2
41	3.47E+06	(68)	5.96E+06	(117)	30	309	60	23.0	16.7	31.5
42	1.10E+07	(43)	3.57E+06	(14)	6	185	98	119.8	64.9	237.4
43	9.81E+06	(77)	3.82E+06	(30)	12	198	72	100.7	65.4	159.5
44	8.33E+06	(109)	1.53E+06	(20)	20	79	35	211.3	131.5	358.9
45	8.96E+06	(41)	2.84E+06	(13)	7	147	80	122.9	65.2	250.2
46	9.75E+06	(102)	2.87E+06	(30)	16	148	54	133.0	88.0	207.4
47	3.92E+06	(77)	1.48E+06	(29)	30	76	28	104.1	67.3	166.0
48	8.79E+06	(69)	4.84E+06	(38)	12	251	82	71.5	47.4	109.6
49	7.01E+06	(55)	3.06E+06	(24)	12	158	65	89.9	54.9	152.3
50	7.39E+06	(58)	2.55E+06	(20)	12	132	59	113.4	67.6	199.5
51	7.08E+06	(139)	2.75E+06	(54)	30	142	39	101.1	73.3	141.7
52	6.12E+06	(48)	4.33E+06	(34)	12	224	77	55.7	35.1	89.3
53	7.84E+06	(41)	5.54E+06	(29)	8	287	107	55.8	33.8	93.2
54	8.81E+06	(121)	3.57E+06	(49)	21	185	54	97.0	69.0	138.6
55	7.57E+06	(99)	2.60E+06	(34)	20	135	46	114.1	76.7	174.3
56	7.74E+06	(86)	2.61E+06	(29)	17	135	50	116.2	75.7	184.0
57	7.29E+06	(143)	9.17E+05	(18)	30	47	22	305.3	188.9	526.6
58	7.65E+06	(50)	3.21E+06	(21)	10	166	72	93.4	55.3	164.0
59	6.75E+06	(53)	4.71E+06	(37)	12	244	81	56.5	36.4	88.7
60	9.68E+06	(95)	3.98E+06	(39)	15	206	66	95.7	65.3	143.2
61	7.59E+06	(149)	2.09E+06	(41)	30	108	34	142.2	100.2	206.6
62	1.30E+06	(17)	3.36E+06	(44)	20	174	53	15.4	8.2	27.4
63	8.94E+06	(117)	2.52E+06	(33)	20	131	46	138.7	93.8	211.1
64	2.91E+06	(38)	3.90E+06	(51)	20	202	57	29.5	18.8	45.9
65	1.89E+06	(37)	7.65E+05	(15)	30	40	20	96.5	52.1	189.6
66	6.42E+06	(42)	2.91E+06	(19)	10	150	69	86.7	49.5	158.2
67	7.75E+06	(152)	1.78E+06	(35)	30	92	31	169.4	117.0	252.5
68	5.86E+06	(115)	1.07E+06	(21)	30	55	24	212.3	133.7	355.5
69	8.05E+06	(79)	3.98E+06	(39)	15	206	66	79.7	53.6	120.5
70	5.86E+06	(46)	1.78E+06	(14)	12	92	49	128.0	69.8	252.4
71	7.90E+06	(62)	2.55E+06	(20)	12	132	59	121.2	72.6	212.1
72	8.10E+06	(106)	3.21E+06	(42)	20	166	52	99.1	68.7	145.8
73	8.03E+06	(21)	3.82E+06	(10)	4	198	123	82.1	37.4	195.6
74	5.58E+06	(73)	2.22E+06	(29)	20	115	43	98.8	63.6	157.9
75	5.86E+06	(92)	2.74E+06	(43)	24	142	44	84.2	58.0	124.3
76	7.80E+06	(153)	1.22E+06	(24)	30	63	26	246.7	161.0	395.9
77	8.49E+06	(111)	2.52E+06	(33)	20	131	46	131.6	88.7	200.9
78	8.15E+06	(64)	2.29E+06	(18)	12	119	56	138.6	81.8	248.8
79	7.65E+06	(40)	2.68E+06	(14)	8	138	73	111.5	59.9	222.3

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 11-25-1999/00:30:31 FILENAME: C:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB15.FTZ
Field# 99MB15 Ardeche RR: U14Y-24/25 OSU (combined etch)

EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.377E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 2.82
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 333.87 7.68

SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
80	7.90E+06	(62)	2.55E+06	(20)	12	132	59	121.2	72.6	212.1
81	8.66E+06	(68)	3.06E+06	(24)	12	158	65	111.0	69.0	185.2
82	9.56E+06	(75)	3.19E+06	(25)	12	165	66	117.4	74.1	193.1
83	6.47E+06	(127)	2.55E+06	(50)	30	132	38	99.8	71.3	141.8
84	7.34E+06	(144)	2.04E+06	(40)	30	105	34	140.9	98.7	205.8
85	8.60E+06	(90)	2.48E+06	(26)	16	129	50	135.3	87.0	218.5
86	8.10E+06	(106)	2.98E+06	(39)	20	154	50	106.7	73.3	158.6
87	7.90E+06	(62)	3.44E+06	(27)	12	178	69	90.2	56.6	147.8
88	5.28E+06	(69)	1.30E+06	(17)	20	67	32	157.9	92.7	286.5
89	3.06E+06	(40)	1.53E+06	(20)	20	79	35	78.5	45.0	142.1
90	8.49E+06	(111)	1.61E+06	(21)	20	83	36	205.1	128.9	343.9
91	4.33E+06	(51)	1.36E+06	(16)	18	70	35	124.4	70.3	234.0
92	5.35E+06	(105)	1.02E+06	(20)	30	53	23	203.7	126.5	346.5
93	9.00E+06	(53)	3.74E+06	(22)	9	193	82	94.5	56.7	163.5
94	4.42E+06	(26)	2.38E+06	(14)	9	123	65	72.9	36.9	151.3
95	9.17E+05	(12)	2.68E+06	(35)	20	138	47	13.7	6.4	26.9
96	6.12E+06	(56)	2.73E+06	(25)	14	141	57	87.9	54.1	147.4
97	5.10E+06	(40)	6.88E+06	(54)	12	356	99	29.4	18.9	45.1
98	5.96E+06	(78)	1.61E+06	(21)	20	83	36	144.9	89.1	247.3
99	5.12E+06	(67)	3.13E+06	(41)	20	162	51	64.4	43.0	97.8
100	5.50E+06	(108)	2.65E+06	(52)	30	137	39	81.7	58.1	116.5

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 11-25-1999/00:30:31 FILENAME: C:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB15.FTZ
Field# 99MB15 Ardeche RR: U14Y-24/25 OSU (combined etch)
Number of grains = 100

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm): 157.9, 10.3

POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 98.0, 94.0 -- 102.1 (-3.9 +4.1)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 90.4 -- 106.2 (-7.6 +8.2)
CHI^2 PROBABILITY: 0.0%
CHI^2, DEGREES OF FREEDOM: 8.8422E+02, 99

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 94.2, 88.0 -- 100.9 (-6.2 +6.6)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 82.5 -- 107.6 (-11.8 +13.4)
AGE DISPERSION (%): 54.1

CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 23.0, 21.4 -- 24.8 (-1.6 +1.8)
95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 19.9 -- 26.6 (-3.1 +3.6)
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS: 8, 8%

Total range for grain ages = 13.96 to 300.67 Ma

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS--------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor = 0.60}

PEAK NUMBER	----PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA)---- MEAN	(----63% CI---)		(----95% CI---)		PEAK WIDTH W(Z)	--GRAINS IN PEAK---- FRAC(%)	SE(%)	COUNT
1)	23.9	(-1.7	+1.9)	(-3.3	+3.8)	0.22	8.7	2.9	8.7
2)	102.4	(-5.2	+5.5)	(-10.0	+11.1)	0.24	74.1	7.3	74.1
3)	180.1	(-17.6	+19.4)	(-32.8	+40.0)	0.24	17.2	7.0	17.2
						TOTAL:	100.0		100.0

LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT = -3.6510E+02
CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT = 1.0521E+02
REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE = 1.1075E+00
DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT = 95
CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX = 24.61
NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = 12

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 10-30-2000/14:36:23 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB20.FTZ

Field# 99MB20 Durance RR: U16Z-29 and U14Y-23 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.533E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 2.95
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 333.87 7.68
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
1	1.19E+07	(70)	5.27E+06	(31)	9	256	92	94.5	61.2	149.7
2	1.38E+07	(144)	2.58E+06	(27)	16	125	48	220.6	146.4	346.1
3	9.68E+06	(76)	4.33E+06	(34)	12	210	73	93.6	61.7	145.1
4	9.05E+06	(71)	5.61E+06	(44)	12	272	83	67.8	45.8	101.5
5	8.92E+06	(70)	5.86E+06	(46)	12	285	85	64.0	43.4	95.3
6	6.01E+06	(59)	8.46E+06	(83)	15	411	93	30.0	21.0	42.6
7	9.56E+06	(125)	5.35E+06	(70)	20	260	64	75.0	55.3	102.5
8	9.30E+06	(73)	3.82E+06	(30)	12	186	68	101.8	65.8	161.7
9	9.48E+06	(124)	3.67E+06	(48)	20	178	52	108.1	76.8	154.8
10	6.19E+06	(81)	3.90E+06	(51)	20	189	54	66.8	46.3	97.1
11	8.49E+06	(111)	3.06E+06	(40)	20	148	47	116.0	80.2	171.5
12	9.94E+06	(78)	3.70E+06	(29)	12	179	67	112.4	72.7	179.0
13	4.20E+06	(33)	7.39E+06	(58)	12	359	96	24.1	15.1	37.6
14	5.44E+06	(32)	1.70E+06	(10)	9	82	51	132.5	64.4	302.2
15	7.01E+06	(55)	7.01E+06	(55)	12	340	94	42.2	28.4	62.6
16	4.93E+06	(29)	4.59E+06	(27)	9	223	86	45.3	25.8	79.5
17	1.00E+07	(105)	6.59E+06	(69)	16	320	79	64.0	46.6	88.4
18	1.13E+07	(148)	5.20E+06	(68)	20	252	63	91.3	67.8	124.1
19	6.46E+06	(38)	4.93E+06	(29)	9	239	89	55.1	33.1	92.9
20	1.26E+07	(74)	4.93E+06	(29)	9	239	89	106.7	68.7	170.4
21	8.77E+06	(86)	3.26E+06	(32)	15	158	56	112.3	74.2	174.7
22	4.59E+06	(90)	4.84E+06	(95)	30	235	50	40.0	29.5	54.1
23	1.04E+07	(82)	3.95E+06	(31)	12	192	69	110.6	72.4	173.4
24	1.00E+07	(105)	3.54E+06	(37)	16	172	57	118.6	80.9	178.0
25	8.28E+06	(65)	2.68E+06	(21)	12	130	57	128.9	78.2	222.4
26	1.06E+07	(111)	5.16E+06	(54)	16	251	69	86.2	61.6	122.2
27	7.42E+06	(97)	3.44E+06	(45)	20	167	50	90.4	62.8	132.2
28	5.05E+06	(66)	1.91E+06	(25)	20	93	37	110.3	68.9	182.8
29	8.56E+06	(112)	3.98E+06	(52)	20	193	54	90.3	64.3	128.5
30	4.38E+06	(86)	2.34E+06	(46)	30	114	34	78.5	54.2	115.2
31	9.02E+06	(118)	4.36E+06	(57)	20	212	57	86.8	62.6	121.8
32	1.11E+07	(145)	3.67E+06	(48)	20	178	52	126.2	90.4	179.4
33	1.00E+07	(105)	5.35E+06	(56)	16	260	71	78.7	56.2	111.4
34	1.39E+07	(82)	5.44E+06	(32)	9	264	94	107.2	70.5	167.1
35	9.43E+06	(74)	3.95E+06	(31)	12	192	69	99.9	64.9	157.6
36	7.82E+06	(92)	6.12E+06	(72)	18	297	72	53.8	38.9	74.6
37	1.07E+07	(84)	6.12E+06	(48)	12	297	87	73.5	50.9	107.5
38	7.26E+06	(57)	5.86E+06	(46)	12	285	85	52.2	34.7	78.9
39	6.12E+06	(48)	3.44E+06	(27)	12	167	64	74.6	45.6	124.6
40	4.46E+06	(35)	3.70E+06	(29)	12	179	67	50.8	30.1	86.3
41	1.51E+07	(158)	4.59E+06	(48)	16	223	65	137.4	98.9	194.6
42	1.16E+07	(137)	5.01E+06	(59)	18	243	65	97.3	71.1	135.0
43	7.48E+06	(44)	3.91E+06	(23)	9	190	79	80.1	47.5	139.4
44	8.41E+06	(110)	6.19E+06	(81)	20	301	69	57.2	42.3	77.5
45	9.58E+06	(94)	4.99E+06	(49)	15	243	70	80.5	56.3	116.6
46	7.77E+06	(61)	4.71E+06	(37)	12	229	76	69.2	45.2	107.5
47	1.06E+07	(138)	5.58E+06	(73)	20	271	65	78.9	59.0	105.5
48	5.66E+06	(74)	7.19E+06	(94)	20	349	75	33.2	24.0	45.8
49	7.52E+06	(59)	4.33E+06	(34)	12	210	73	72.8	47.0	114.9
50	8.18E+06	(107)	4.28E+06	(56)	20	208	57	80.2	57.4	113.4

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 10-30-2000/14:36:23 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB20.FTZ
Field# 99MB20 Durance RR: U16Z-29 and U14Y-23 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.420E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 2.81
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30

ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 333.87 7.68
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
51	4.66E+06	(61)	2.60E+06	(34)	20	132	46	71.9	46.5	113.2
52	3.75E+06	(49)	2.98E+06	(39)	20	152	49	50.5	32.4	79.2
53	4.51E+06	(59)	1.15E+06	(15)	20	58	30	155.7	88.1	295.5
54	8.26E+06	(81)	2.45E+06	(24)	15	124	51	134.3	84.7	221.8
55	2.98E+06	(39)	1.99E+06	(26)	20	101	40	60.2	35.7	103.2
56	4.95E+06	(81)	2.45E+06	(40)	25	124	40	81.1	54.9	122.0
57	7.72E+06	(101)	2.29E+06	(30)	20	117	43	134.1	88.7	209.2
58	4.28E+06	(56)	1.76E+06	(23)	20	89	37	97.2	59.1	165.9
59	5.05E+06	(66)	2.45E+06	(32)	20	124	44	82.6	53.4	130.5
60	7.03E+06	(92)	4.13E+06	(54)	20	210	58	68.4	48.2	97.9
61	7.49E+06	(98)	3.44E+06	(45)	20	175	53	87.2	60.6	127.5
62	9.07E+06	(83)	2.73E+06	(25)	14	139	56	132.1	84.0	216.0
63	6.27E+06	(82)	1.14E+07	(149)	20	579	100	22.1	16.8	29.2
64	5.28E+06	(69)	3.29E+06	(43)	20	167	52	64.4	43.3	96.9
65	6.19E+06	(81)	2.45E+06	(32)	20	124	44	101.1	66.5	157.8
66	3.59E+06	(47)	7.65E+05	(10)	20	39	24	184.8	93.7	409.0
67	6.80E+06	(89)	2.60E+06	(34)	20	132	46	104.6	69.8	160.6
68	7.31E+06	(43)	3.74E+06	(22)	9	190	81	78.2	45.9	137.5
69	5.12E+06	(67)	2.22E+06	(29)	20	113	42	92.4	59.0	148.5
70	6.04E+06	(79)	2.37E+06	(31)	20	120	43	101.8	66.5	160.0
71	2.68E+06	(35)	6.19E+06	(81)	20	315	72	17.5	11.3	26.3
72	9.99E+06	(98)	2.04E+06	(20)	15	104	46	193.7	119.9	330.6
73	4.42E+06	(52)	4.76E+06	(56)	18	242	66	37.4	25.1	55.7
74	4.97E+06	(65)	2.06E+06	(27)	20	105	40	96.2	60.7	157.1
75	8.79E+06	(115)	3.98E+06	(52)	20	202	57	88.6	63.2	125.8
76	8.60E+06	(90)	3.82E+06	(40)	16	194	62	90.0	61.4	134.6
77	7.85E+06	(77)	5.30E+06	(52)	15	269	76	59.5	41.2	86.6
78	6.02E+06	(63)	1.62E+06	(17)	16	83	40	147.0	85.6	268.0
79	3.54E+06	(37)	3.34E+06	(35)	16	170	58	42.6	26.0	69.7
80	7.03E+06	(92)	2.14E+06	(28)	20	109	41	130.8	85.2	207.9
81	2.98E+06	(39)	2.06E+06	(27)	20	105	40	58.0	34.6	98.7
82	9.37E+06	(98)	3.92E+06	(41)	16	199	63	95.6	65.8	141.7
83	5.44E+06	(32)	6.63E+06	(39)	9	337	109	33.1	20.0	54.3
84	5.64E+06	(59)	3.82E+06	(40)	16	194	62	59.2	38.9	91.1
85	7.49E+06	(98)	3.82E+06	(50)	20	194	56	78.6	55.3	113.2
86	1.09E+07	(143)	4.05E+06	(53)	20	206	57	107.9	78.1	151.3
87	7.99E+06	(47)	3.23E+06	(19)	9	164	75	98.7	57.1	178.3
88	6.97E+06	(41)	9.51E+06	(56)	9	484	132	29.5	19.2	45.1
89	5.35E+06	(35)	6.27E+06	(41)	10	319	101	34.4	21.2	55.5
90	8.92E+06	(35)	5.10E+06	(20)	6	259	115	70.1	39.5	128.3
91	9.56E+06	(75)	3.19E+06	(25)	12	162	65	119.5	75.4	196.6
92	7.03E+06	(92)	3.21E+06	(42)	20	163	51	87.7	60.2	129.9
93	3.21E+06	(42)	1.07E+06	(14)	20	54	29	119.1	64.4	236.5
94	3.59E+06	(47)	2.45E+06	(32)	20	124	44	59.0	36.8	95.7
95	8.83E+06	(52)	4.93E+06	(29)	9	250	93	71.9	44.8	117.7
96	5.35E+06	(35)	3.36E+06	(22)	10	171	73	63.8	36.4	114.3
97	5.66E+06	(37)	2.29E+06	(15)	10	117	60	98.2	53.0	193.0
98	4.97E+06	(65)	1.83E+06	(24)	20	93	38	108.0	67.0	180.8
99	6.12E+06	(48)	1.66E+06	(13)	12	84	46	146.1	78.8	294.0
100	1.21E+07	(71)	4.08E+06	(24)	9	207	85	117.9	73.6	196.2

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================

DATE/TIME: 10-30-2000/14:36:23 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB20.FTZ
Field# 99MB20 Durance RR: U16Z-29 and U14Y-23 OSU (combined etch)

Number of grains = 100

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm): 192.5, 12.8

POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 77.2, 74.0 -- 80.5 (-3.2 +3.3)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 71.1 -- 83.8 (-6.1 +6.6)
CHI^2 PROBABILITY: 0.0%
CHI^2, DEGREES OF FREEDOM: 6.0319E+02, 99

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 77.4, 73.0 -- 82.2 (-4.5 +4.8)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 68.9 -- 87.0 (-8.5 +9.6)

AGE DISPERSION (%): 42.4

CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 30.0, 28.1 -- 32.0 (-1.9 +2.0)
95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 26.4 -- 34.1 (-3.6 +4.1)
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS: 11, 11%

Total range for grain ages = 17.57 to 218.47 Ma

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS-------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor = 0.60}

PEAK NUMBER	MEAN	63% CI (−)	63% CI (+)	95% CI (−)	95% CI (+)	PEAK WIDTH W(Z)	FRAC(%)	SE(%)	COUNT
1)	30.3	-2.1	+2.2	-3.9	+4.5	0.21	11.7	3.5	11.7
2)	70.4	-6.4	+7.0	-12.0	+14.4	0.22	38.0	13.5	38.0
3)	107.3	-8.0	+8.6	-15.0	+17.5	0.24	50.3	14.0	50.3
						TOTAL:	100.0		100.0

(PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA); GRAINS IN PEAK)

LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT = -3.8144E+02
CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT = 1.0371E+02
REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE = 1.0917E+00
DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT = 95
CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX = 30.26
NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = 29

==================ZetaAge2 Program v. 4.8 (Brandon 12/7/99)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-08-2002/14:07:13 FILENAME: U:\UNION\MOLITOR\99_23.FTZ
Rhone Delta (Fos s. Mer) 99-23A,B,C,D (10, 30, 15, 6h etch) (U14y-30-33)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.648E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.21
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI-- low	Age (Ma) --95% CI-- high
1	1.49E+07	(159)	8.62E+06	(92)	16	396	86	81.4	62.1	106.7
2	9.25E+06	(74)	8.75E+06	(70)	12	402	99	50.2	35.5	70.9
3	1.29E+07	(69)	5.06E+06	(27)	8	233	90	120.2	76.2	195.6
4	1.27E+06	(17)	7.72E+06	(103)	20	355	73	7.9	4.4	13.3
5	1.13E+07	(136)	9.92E+06	(119)	18	456	88	54.0	41.6	70.2
6	4.50E+06	(60)	1.36E+07	(181)	20	624	101	15.8	11.5	21.4
7	8.06E+06	(86)	1.03E+07	(110)	16	474	95	37.2	27.5	50.0
8	1.29E+07	(86)	6.90E+06	(46)	10	317	95	88.3	60.9	129.8
9	1.47E+07	(196)	1.19E+07	(159)	20	548	94	58.3	46.4	73.2
10	5.85E+06	(117)	2.48E+07	(496)	30	1140	126	11.2	9.0	14.0
11	9.82E+06	(131)	9.97E+06	(133)	20	458	85	46.6	36.0	60.3
12	1.40E+07	(187)	3.00E+06	(40)	20	138	44	218.3	154.7	315.7
13	5.62E+06	(45)	1.96E+07	(157)	12	902	155	13.7	9.5	19.2
14	9.62E+06	(77)	2.75E+06	(22)	12	126	54	163.8	101.4	276.5
15	1.27E+07	(169)	2.47E+06	(33)	20	114	40	238.5	164.1	357.7
16	1.65E+07	(110)	4.50E+06	(30)	10	207	76	171.7	114.1	266.8
17	5.62E+06	(75)	4.12E+06	(55)	20	190	52	64.6	44.8	93.6
18	7.90E+06	(79)	4.30E+06	(43)	15	198	61	86.8	59.0	129.4
19	1.65E+07	(110)	5.25E+06	(35)	10	241	82	147.6	100.1	223.1
20	6.67E+06	(40)	1.83E+06	(11)	9	84	50	169.2	86.3	365.0

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.644E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.25
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI-- low	Age (Ma) --95% CI-- high
21	6.43E+06	(120)	3.16E+06	(59)	28	145	39	96.0	69.5	134.1

22	5.72E+06	(61)	1.56E+07	(166)	16	716	120	17.5	12.7	23.7
23	6.75E+06	(90)	1.32E+07	(176)	20	608	100	24.2	18.5	31.7
24	8.62E+06	(207)	3.42E+06	(82)	36	157	36	118.3	90.3	154.8
25	2.69E+06	(43)	7.62E+06	(122)	24	351	67	16.8	11.5	24.1
26	6.82E+06	(91)	2.32E+06	(31)	20	107	39	137.8	90.9	214.9
27	4.50E+06	(81)	2.44E+06	(44)	27	113	35	86.9	59.4	129.0
28	8.62E+06	(46)	1.50E+07	(80)	8	690	160	27.4	18.5	40.0
29	4.00E+06	(80)	9.65E+06	(193)	30	444	70	19.7	14.9	25.9
30	6.60E+06	(44)	6.30E+06	(42)	10	290	91	49.7	31.7	78.0
31	6.00E+06	(80)	1.52E+07	(203)	20	701	108	18.7	14.2	24.6
32	3.52E+06	(94)	6.34E+06	(169)	40	292	49	26.3	20.1	34.4
33	1.09E+07	(145)	3.82E+06	(51)	20	176	50	133.7	96.3	188.5
34	4.78E+06	(51)	2.16E+06	(23)	16	99	41	104.3	62.7	179.2
35	5.25E+06	(70)	1.57E+06	(21)	20	72	32	155.9	95.1	267.7
36	6.00E+06	(72)	9.67E+06	(116)	18	445	87	29.5	21.5	40.2
37	8.46E+06	(79)	1.22E+07	(114)	14	562	111	32.9	24.2	44.5

==================ZetaAge2 Program v. 4.8 (Brandon 12/7/99)==================

DATE/TIME: 01-08-2002/14:07:13 FILENAME: U:\UNION\MOLITOR\99_23.FTZ

Rhone Delta (Fos s. Mer) 99-23A,B,C,D (10, 30, 15, 6h etch) (U14y-30-33)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<

EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.639E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.30
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
38	9.94E+06	(212)	1.03E+06	(22)	32	48	20	439.2	286.3	708.8
39	7.83E+06	(47)	8.17E+06	(49)	9	377	110	45.4	29.6	69.4
40	1.40E+07	(140)	2.90E+06	(29)	15	134	50	224.3	150.1	347.2
41	1.14E+06	(19)	7.80E+05	(13)	25	36	20	68.8	32.3	151.6
42	3.97E+06	(53)	1.21E+07	(162)	20	560	95	15.6	11.1	21.4
43	7.37E+06	(177)	1.15E+07	(276)	36	530	73	30.3	24.6	37.4
44	6.33E+06	(114)	1.11E+07	(200)	27	512	80	27.0	21.0	34.5
45	5.91E+06	(63)	1.79E+07	(191)	16	826	131	15.7	11.5	21.1
46	7.05E+06	(47)	3.30E+06	(22)	10	152	65	100.3	59.4	175.2
47	4.50E+06	(36)	6.87E+06	(55)	12	317	88	31.1	19.7	48.3
48	4.81E+06	(77)	7.12E+06	(114)	24	329	65	32.0	23.5	43.4
49	5.55E+06	(37)	1.95E+07	(130)	10	899	168	13.6	9.1	19.7
50	1.16E+07	(116)	2.50E+06	(25)	15	115	46	215.6	139.7	346.7
51	7.40E+06	(74)	2.70E+06	(27)	15	125	48	128.4	81.8	208.1
52	1.47E+07	(118)	3.50E+06	(28)	12	161	61	196.2	129.5	308.1
53	1.42E+06	(18)	6.39E+06	(81)	19	295	68	10.6	5.9	17.8
54	6.00E+05	(12)	5.20E+06	(104)	30	240	50	5.5	2.7	10.0

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<

EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.635E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.36
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
55	1.71E+07	(114)	3.00E+06	(20)	10	139	62	263.2	164.1	445.7
56	2.38E+07	(143)	8.00E+06	(48)	9	369	109	139.5	99.7	198.6
57	2.28E+07	(76)	9.90E+06	(33)	5	457	161	108.1	70.9	168.5
58	2.02E+07	(108)	6.00E+06	(32)	8	277	99	157.6	105.5	242.4
59	8.00E+06	(32)	2.50E+06	(10)	6	115	72	148.4	72.1	338.3
60	1.91E+07	(102)	1.01E+07	(54)	8	468	131	88.9	63.1	126.7
61	1.18E+07	(63)	9.00E+06	(48)	8	416	123	61.9	41.7	92.5
62	2.02E+07	(135)	6.30E+06	(42)	10	291	91	150.3	105.5	218.7
63	6.00E+06	(40)	6.15E+06	(41)	10	284	90	46.1	29.0	73.4
64	2.16E+07	(72)	9.30E+06	(31)	5	430	156	108.9	70.6	172.3
65	1.41E+07	(94)	5.70E+06	(38)	10	263	87	116.0	78.7	174.5
66	2.70E+07	(72)	9.75E+06	(26)	4	450	178	129.6	81.9	211.9
67	1.71E+07	(80)	7.07E+06	(33)	7	327	115	113.7	74.9	176.7
68	1.54E+07	(103)	8.85E+06	(59)	10	409	109	82.2	58.9	115.9

69	5.40E+06 (36)	9.90E+06 (66)	10	457	116	25.9	16.6	39.5
70	2.35E+07 (157)	5.40E+06 (36)	10	249	84	203.0	140.7	300.8
71	1.92E+07 (64)	1.80E+07 (60)	5	831	221	50.4	34.7	73.3

==================ZetaAge2 Program v. 4.8 (Brandon 12/7/99)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-08-2002/14:07:13 FILENAME: U:\UNION\MOLITOR\99_23.FTZ
Rhone Delta (Fos s. Mer) 99-23A,B,C,D (10, 30, 15, 6h etch) (U14y-30-33)

Number of grains = 71

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm): 352.8, 24.5

POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 51.2, 48.6 -- 53.8 (-2.5 +2.7)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 46.3 -- 56.5 (-4.9 +5.4)
CHI^2 PROBABILITY: 0.0%

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 59.7, 53.3 -- 66.9 (-6.4 +7.1)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 47.8 -- 74.5 (-11.9 +14.8)
AGE DISPERSION (%): 85.5

CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 12.5, 11.6 -- 13.4 (-0.9 +0.9)
95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 10.8 -- 14.4 (-1.7 +1.9)
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS: 9, 13%

Total range for grain ages = 5.68 to 433.59 Ma

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS--------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor = 0.60}

PEAK NUMBER	MEAN	(----63% CI---)		(----95% CI---)		PEAK WIDTH W(Z)	FRAC(%)	SE(%)	COUNT
1)	14.2	(-0.9	+1.0)	(-1.7	+2.0)	0.18	18.0	4.6	12.8
2)	29.3	(-2.0	+2.1)	(-3.7	+4.3)	0.17	16.6	4.6	11.8
3)	66.1	(-4.2	+4.5)	(-8.0	+9.0)	0.19	25.9	5.6	18.4
4)	162.6	(-9.9	+10.6)	(-18.9	+21.3)	0.24	39.4	6.1	28.0
						TOTAL:	100.0		71.0

==================ZetaAge2 Program v. 4.8 (Brandon 12/7/99)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-03-2002/20:58:42 FILENAME: U:\UNION\MOLITOR\99_24ALL.FTZ
Rhone Delta (St. Marie) 99-24A,B,C,D,E (combined) (U14y-34-38)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.630E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.42
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
1	1.15E+06	(23)	4.95E+06	(99)	30	229	49	11.1	6.6	17.5
2	4.87E+05	(13)	4.95E+06	(132)	40	229	43	4.7	2.4	8.3
3	4.20E+06	(28)	1.65E+06	(11)	10	76	45	118.4	57.7	263.7
4	1.50E+06	(15)	4.10E+06	(41)	15	190	60	17.4	8.9	32.0
5	3.80E+06	(76)	9.00E+05	(18)	30	42	20	195.5	116.7	347.2
6	1.20E+06	(12)	6.20E+06	(62)	15	287	75	9.3	4.5	17.2
7	3.50E+06	(21)	2.67E+06	(16)	9	123	61	61.7	30.7	126.6
8	2.25E+06	(30)	9.00E+05	(12)	20	42	24	116.4	58.3	249.8
9	1.05E+06	(21)	7.20E+06	(144)	30	333	60	7.0	4.1	11.0
10	5.58E+06	(67)	4.42E+06	(53)	18	204	58	59.5	40.7	87.5
11	3.75E+06	(75)	6.60E+06	(132)	30	305	57	26.9	19.8	36.2
12	3.70E+06	(37)	7.50E+06	(75)	15	347	83	23.4	15.2	35.2
13	1.29E+07	(103)	1.62E+06	(13)	12	75	41	360.7	205.6	692.5
14	1.31E+06	(28)	6.23E+06	(133)	32	288	54	10.0	6.3	15.2
15	3.22E+06	(43)	4.80E+06	(64)	20	222	57	31.8	20.9	47.7
16	3.70E+06	(74)	2.20E+06	(44)	30	102	31	79.0	53.5	118.1
17	1.60E+06	(16)	8.00E+05	(8)	15	37	26	93.1	38.0	251.3
18	1.57E+06	(21)	3.97E+06	(53)	20	184	52	18.8	10.7	31.7

19	1.05E+06	(14)	5.32E+06	(71)	20	246	61	9.4	4.8	16.8
20	8.50E+05	(17)	2.25E+06	(45)	30	104	32	18.0	9.6	32.0

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.625E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.49
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
21	6.10E+06	(122)	3.60E+06	(72)	30	167	41	79.5	58.6	108.7
22	2.69E+06	(43)	7.50E+06	(120)	24	348	68	17.0	11.6	24.3
23	2.16E+06	(36)	8.70E+06	(145)	25	403	73	11.8	7.9	17.1
24	2.10E+06	(28)	4.12E+06	(55)	20	191	53	24.1	14.6	38.7
25	2.77E+06	(37)	8.47E+06	(113)	20	393	79	15.5	10.3	22.7
26	2.61E+06	(47)	4.44E+06	(80)	27	206	48	27.8	18.8	40.5
27	2.71E+06	(38)	3.93E+06	(55)	21	182	51	32.6	20.9	50.4
28	3.56E+06	(95)	4.09E+06	(109)	40	189	39	40.9	30.6	54.6
29	4.78E+06	(51)	4.03E+06	(43)	16	187	58	55.8	36.3	86.1
30	2.40E+06	(32)	6.97E+06	(93)	20	323	71	16.3	10.5	24.7
31	2.17E+06	(29)	5.77E+06	(77)	20	268	64	17.8	11.1	27.7
32	3.09E+06	(33)	8.53E+06	(91)	16	396	87	17.2	11.1	25.9
33	6.00E+06	(84)	1.17E+07	(164)	21	543	93	24.1	18.2	31.8
34	8.85E+06	(118)	6.60E+06	(88)	20	306	68	62.7	46.9	83.8
35	2.25E+06	(24)	6.37E+06	(68)	16	296	74	16.7	10.0	27.0

==================ZetaAge2 Program v. 4.8 (Brandon 12/7/99)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-03-2002/20:58:42 FILENAME: U:\UNION\MOLITOR\99_24ALL.FTZ
Rhone Delta (St. Marie) 99-24A (60h etch) (U14y-34)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.621E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.56
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
36	6.15E+06	(82)	8.32E+06	(111)	20	387	78	34.8	25.6	47.1
37	1.63E+07	(109)	4.05E+06	(27)	10	188	73	186.9	122.0	296.9
38	7.12E+06	(95)	6.37E+06	(85)	20	296	67	52.5	38.5	71.7
39	4.22E+06	(45)	1.63E+07	(174)	16	757	127	12.2	8.5	17.1
40	4.80E+06	(64)	8.62E+06	(115)	20	400	80	26.2	18.9	36.2
41	9.50E+06	(152)	6.12E+06	(98)	24	284	61	72.4	55.2	94.8
42	2.40E+06	(64)	7.69E+06	(205)	40	357	56	14.7	10.8	19.8
43	2.75E+06	(33)	1.34E+07	(161)	18	623	108	9.7	6.4	14.2
44	1.55E+06	(33)	7.27E+06	(155)	32	337	59	10.1	6.6	14.8
45	1.30E+07	(173)	2.10E+06	(28)	20	98	37	283.7	190.5	438.9
46	6.25E+06	(100)	3.19E+06	(51)	24	148	43	91.7	64.6	131.9
47	6.90E+06	(138)	1.61E+07	(323)	30	750	99	20.1	16.1	25.1
48	1.14E+07	(61)	3.00E+06	(16)	8	139	69	176.1	101.1	327.3
49	6.30E+06	(84)	1.98E+07	(264)	20	919	131	15.0	11.5	19.5
50	3.22E+06	(43)	1.39E+07	(185)	20	644	105	11.0	7.6	15.5
51	4.80E+06	(64)	1.50E+07	(200)	20	696	110	15.1	11.1	20.3
52	1.47E+07	(196)	5.10E+06	(68)	20	237	60	133.6	100.0	178.3
53	1.30E+07	(121)	5.14E+06	(48)	14	239	71	117.6	83.3	168.8
54	2.50E+06	(50)	6.65E+06	(133)	30	309	58	17.8	12.4	24.9
55	1.61E+07	(215)	3.00E+06	(40)	20	139	45	247.9	176.3	357.4

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.616E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.64
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	

56	6.75E+06	(90)	6.30E+06	(84)	20	293	67	50.3	36.6	69.0
57	3.00E+06	(24)	5.50E+06	(44)	12	256	79	25.7	14.9	43.3
58	1.40E+07	(187)	4.12E+06	(55)	20	192	53	157.9	115.8	218.6
59	3.60E+06	(72)	1.11E+07	(223)	30	519	79	15.2	11.4	20.1
60	1.01E+07	(135)	6.22E+06	(83)	20	290	67	75.7	56.7	101.0
61	2.75E+06	(55)	9.70E+06	(194)	30	451	73	13.4	9.6	18.3
62	5.40E+06	(72)	4.65E+06	(62)	20	216	57	54.5	38.0	78.3
63	4.65E+06	(93)	3.60E+06	(72)	30	167	41	60.5	43.7	84.1
64	1.20E+07	(160)	3.60E+06	(48)	20	167	50	154.8	111.1	219.6
65	1.65E+06	(33)	5.70E+06	(114)	30	265	53	13.7	8.9	20.4
66	2.90E+06	(58)	1.18E+07	(237)	30	551	82	11.5	8.4	15.6
67	8.75E+06	(70)	3.00E+06	(24)	12	140	57	135.4	84.2	225.8

==================ZetaAge2 Program v. 4.8 (Brandon 12/7/99)==================

DATE/TIME: 01-03-2002/20:58:42 FILENAME: U:\UNION\MOLITOR\99_24ALL.FTZ

Rhone Delta (St. Marie) 99-24A (60h etch) (U14y-34)

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
68	4.80E+06	(32)	1.26E+07	(84)	10	586	134	18.0	11.5	27.4
69	6.50E+06	(130)	1.50E+07	(300)	30	698	95	20.3	16.2	25.5
70	8.91E+06	(95)	5.53E+06	(59)	16	257	69	75.3	53.6	106.8
71	2.16E+06	(23)	5.62E+06	(60)	16	262	70	18.1	10.6	29.8
72	6.47E+06	(69)	1.64E+07	(175)	16	763	128	18.6	13.7	24.9
73	9.40E+06	(94)	3.60E+06	(36)	15	167	57	121.5	81.8	184.6
74	1.54E+07	(103)	6.15E+06	(41)	10	286	91	117.0	80.5	173.3
75	7.65E+06	(102)	2.55E+06	(34)	20	119	41	139.4	93.6	212.8
76	6.97E+06	(93)	2.10E+06	(28)	20	98	37	154.0	100.1	244.9
77	5.87E+06	(47)	4.50E+06	(36)	12	209	71	61.2	38.6	97.6

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<

EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.612E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.72
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
78	1.33E+07	(89)	2.02E+07	(135)	10	943	177	30.8	23.2	41.0
79	7.27E+06	(97)	2.13E+07	(284)	20	992	139	16.0	12.5	20.6
80	1.90E+07	(127)	7.20E+06	(48)	10	335	100	123.0	87.3	176.3
81	2.25E+06	(30)	1.35E+07	(180)	20	629	105	7.9	5.1	11.7
82	6.37E+06	(51)	2.04E+07	(163)	12	949	164	14.7	10.4	20.4
83	2.32E+06	(31)	1.59E+07	(212)	20	741	116	6.9	4.5	10.1
84	4.30E+06	(43)	1.73E+07	(173)	15	806	136	11.7	8.1	16.5
85	3.60E+06	(24)	1.89E+07	(126)	10	881	170	9.0	5.5	14.0
86	9.33E+06	(56)	2.10E+07	(126)	9	978	189	20.9	14.8	29.1
87	8.70E+06	(58)	1.95E+07	(130)	10	909	173	21.0	15.0	29.0
88	2.15E+07	(86)	7.00E+06	(28)	6	326	125	142.3	92.0	227.4
89	2.32E+07	(62)	1.35E+07	(36)	4	629	213	80.4	52.3	125.4
90	9.94E+06	(106)	2.35E+07	(251)	16	1096	161	19.8	15.4	25.3
91	3.45E+06	(23)	5.10E+06	(34)	10	238	83	31.8	17.8	55.7
92	7.62E+06	(61)	1.77E+07	(142)	12	827	152	20.2	14.6	27.7
93	1.09E+07	(145)	6.60E+06	(88)	20	307	69	76.6	57.8	101.4
94	2.55E+06	(34)	1.33E+07	(178)	20	622	104	9.0	6.0	13.1
95	2.40E+06	(32)	1.60E+07	(213)	20	744	116	7.1	4.7	10.4
96	1.35E+07	(81)	1.02E+07	(61)	9	474	126	62.1	43.7	88.7
97	1.00E+07	(60)	1.50E+06	(9)	9	70	46	301.7	152.1	684.0

==================ZetaAge2 Program v. 4.8 (Brandon 12/7/99)==================

DATE/TIME: 01-03-2002/20:58:42 FILENAME: U:\UNION\MOLITOR\99_24ALL.FTZ

Rhone Delta (St. Marie) 99-24A (60h etch) (U14y-34)

Number of grains = 97

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm): 358.6, 25.6

POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 31.7, 30.1 -- 33.4 (-1.6 +1.7)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 28.7 -- 35.1 (-3.0 +3.4)
CHI^2 PROBABILITY: 0.0%

```
CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):   35.5,  31.9 --  39.5 (  -3.6   +4.0)
                 95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):          28.8 --  43.7 (  -6.7   +8.2)
                     AGE DISPERSION (%):   91.3

 CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):   10.0,   9.4 --  10.7 (  -0.6   +0.7)
                95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):           8.8 --  11.4 (  -1.2   +1.4)
        NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS:   21,    22%

Total range for grain ages =     4.82 to   353.00 Ma

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS-------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor =  0.60}
PEAK   ----PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA)---- PEAK WIDTH --GRAINS IN PEAK----
NUMBER   MEAN (----63% CI---) (----95% CI---)    W(Z)     FRAC(%) SE(%)  COUNT
  1)     11.4 (  -1.7   +2.0) (  -3.1   +4.2)    0.21       28.5   12.1   27.7
  2)     21.4 (  -2.8   +3.2) (  -5.1   +6.7)    0.19       30.2   11.9   29.3
  3)     65.4 (  -4.0   +4.2) (  -7.5   +8.5)    0.19       20.7    4.2   20.1
  4)    162.1 ( -10.5  +11.2) ( -19.9  +22.6)    0.24       20.6    4.2   19.9
                                                   TOTAL: 100.0         97.0

        LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT =     -4.7498E+02
     CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT =      9.8377E+01
          REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE =      1.0931E+00
         DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT =     90
  CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX =    110.19
               NUMBER OF ITERATIONS =     12


===================ZetaAge2 Program v. 4.8 (Brandon 12/7/99)===================
DATE/TIME: 01-08-2002/14:08:31 FILENAME: U:\UNION\MOLITOR\99_25.FTZ
Rhone Delta (P. Piemonsan) 99-25A,B,C,D (10, 30, 15, 6h etch) (U14y-39-42)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2):      2.607E+05
                                     RELATIVE ERROR (%):      3.81
               EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm):     12.17
                 ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2):    359.90    12.71
                            SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2):      6.667E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------
Grain    RhoS    (Ns)      RhoI    (Ni)  Squares  U+/-2s     Grain  Age (Ma)
 no.    (cm^-2)           (cm^-2)                           Age     --95% CI--
   1   1.50E+06 (  30)  1.20E+07 ( 241)    30     562  84     5.9     3.8    8.6
   2   6.52E+06 (  87)  3.75E+06 (  50)    20     175  51    81.1    56.3  118.0
   3   8.40E+06 ( 168)  1.40E+07 ( 281)    30     656  93    27.9    22.5   34.7
   4   9.82E+06 ( 131)  7.95E+06 ( 106)    20     371  77    57.5    43.7   75.6
   5   2.95E+06 (  63)  6.09E+06 ( 130)    32     284  54    22.7    16.4   31.2
   6   4.12E+06 (  33)  2.27E+07 ( 182)    12    1062 177     8.5     5.6   12.5
   7   6.67E+06 (  89)  5.40E+06 (  72)    20     252  62    57.8    41.5   80.6
   8   1.50E+06 (  20)  5.77E+06 (  77)    20     270  65    12.3     7.0   20.3
   9   6.50E+06 ( 130)  2.80E+06 (  56)    30     131  36   107.9    77.8  151.4
  10   5.55E+06 (  74)  3.67E+06 (  49)    20     172  50    70.4    48.2  103.9
  11   5.75E+06 ( 115)  4.85E+06 (  97)    30     226  49    55.1    41.4   73.4
  12   3.45E+06 (  69)  8.55E+06 ( 171)    30     399  68    18.9    14.0   25.4
  13   1.06E+07 (  71)  3.90E+06 (  26)    10     182  72   126.4    79.7  207.3
  14   5.32E+06 (  71)  4.80E+06 (  64)    20     224  58    51.9    36.2   74.4
  15   1.09E+07 ( 145)  3.67E+06 (  49)    20     172  50   137.1    98.1  194.9
  16   3.75E+06 (  50)  1.59E+07 ( 212)    20     742 116    11.1     7.9   15.3
  17   2.60E+06 (  52)  8.15E+06 ( 163)    30     380  66    15.0    10.6   20.8
  18   5.16E+06 (  55)  5.81E+06 (  62)    16     271  72    41.5    28.1   61.1
  19   6.12E+06 (  98)  1.15E+07 ( 184)    24     537  89    24.9    19.1   32.4
  20   1.50E+06 (  30)  1.11E+07 ( 222)    30     518  80     6.4     4.2    9.4

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2):      2.603E+05
                                     RELATIVE ERROR (%):      3.90
               EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm):     12.17
                 ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2):    359.90    12.71
                            SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2):      6.667E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------
```

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
21	8.77E+06	(117)	4.35E+06	(58)	20	203	55	93.7	67.3	131.7
22	4.65E+06	(62)	1.35E+06	(18)	20	63	30	158.3	92.9	285.0
23	4.50E+06	(30)	8.25E+06	(55)	10	386	108	25.6	15.7	40.8
24	8.25E+05	(11)	7.50E+06	(100)	20	351	75	5.2	2.5	9.7
25	3.60E+06	(48)	3.37E+06	(45)	20	158	48	49.8	32.2	76.9
26	1.86E+06	(31)	3.90E+06	(65)	25	182	47	22.4	14.0	35.0
27	1.37E+06	(22)	6.44E+06	(103)	24	301	64	10.1	6.0	16.1
28	6.00E+05	(10)	2.04E+06	(34)	25	95	33	13.9	6.0	28.6
29	3.00E+06	(40)	6.52E+06	(87)	20	305	69	21.6	14.3	31.9
30	5.30E+06	(53)	4.10E+06	(41)	15	192	61	60.2	39.1	93.4
31	1.75E+06	(35)	4.65E+06	(93)	30	217	48	17.7	11.5	26.4
32	2.60E+06	(26)	3.30E+06	(33)	15	154	55	36.9	21.0	63.7
33	8.10E+06	(108)	1.20E+06	(16)	20	56	28	305.9	182.2	551.5
34	2.00E+06	(40)	7.00E+06	(140)	30	327	61	13.4	9.1	19.3
35	4.56E+06	(76)	2.64E+06	(44)	25	123	38	80.3	54.4	119.9
36	8.80E+06	(176)	2.00E+06	(40)	30	94	30	202.2	142.5	293.9
37	2.68E+06	(25)	9.75E+06	(91)	14	456	102	12.9	7.9	20.3
38	3.45E+06	(46)	2.25E+06	(30)	20	105	39	71.3	43.9	117.5
39	8.70E+06	(116)	3.67E+06	(49)	20	172	51	109.7	77.5	157.6
40	1.20E+06	(16)	5.55E+06	(74)	20	259	63	10.2	5.5	17.7

==================ZetaAge2 Program v. 4.8 (Brandon 12/7/99)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-08-2002/14:08:31 FILENAME: U:\UNION\MOLITOR\99_25.FTZ
Rhone Delta (P. Piemonsan) 99-25A,B,C,D (10, 30, 15, 6h etch) (U14y-39-42)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.598E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.99
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
41	1.54E+07	(206)	7.95E+06	(106)	20	372	78	89.8	69.6	115.8
42	1.75E+07	(234)	7.42E+06	(99)	20	348	75	109.0	84.5	140.6
43	3.22E+06	(43)	1.41E+07	(188)	20	660	110	10.7	7.4	15.1
44	9.25E+06	(111)	8.33E+06	(100)	18	390	84	51.5	38.6	68.6
45	8.10E+05	(27)	5.22E+06	(174)	50	245	42	7.3	4.6	11.0
46	3.34E+06	(89)	5.92E+06	(158)	40	278	49	26.2	19.8	34.6
47	2.70E+06	(54)	2.30E+06	(46)	30	108	33	54.6	36.0	83.4
48	4.59E+06	(49)	2.02E+07	(216)	16	949	150	10.6	7.5	14.7
49	2.00E+06	(40)	1.22E+07	(245)	30	574	86	7.7	5.3	10.8
50	1.23E+07	(82)	4.80E+06	(32)	10	225	81	118.4	77.6	185.1
51	3.30E+06	(44)	3.60E+06	(48)	20	169	50	42.8	27.5	66.1
52	1.30E+06	(26)	5.70E+06	(114)	30	267	54	10.7	6.6	16.6
53	1.80E+06	(24)	1.04E+07	(139)	20	488	91	8.1	5.0	12.6
54	1.77E+07	(189)	9.28E+06	(99)	16	435	94	88.2	67.8	114.7
55	6.97E+06	(93)	9.60E+06	(128)	20	450	87	33.8	25.4	44.9
56	5.10E+06	(136)	1.57E+06	(42)	40	74	23	149.3	104.5	217.7
57	3.52E+06	(47)	6.07E+06	(81)	20	285	67	27.1	18.3	39.6
58	3.82E+06	(102)	8.55E+06	(228)	40	400	62	20.8	16.2	26.9
59	1.95E+06	(39)	5.45E+06	(109)	30	255	53	16.8	11.2	24.5
60	5.35E+06	(107)	4.10E+06	(82)	30	192	45	60.7	44.7	82.8

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.594E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 4.09
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.17
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 359.90 12.71
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.667E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
61	4.94E+06	(79)	2.23E+07	(357)	24	1047	140	10.3	7.9	13.4
62	1.09E+07	(73)	1.21E+07	(81)	10	570	135	42.0	29.9	58.9
63	4.65E+06	(62)	9.00E+06	(120)	20	422	84	24.1	17.3	33.4
64	1.17E+07	(117)	3.75E+07	(375)	15	1759	232	14.5	11.5	18.3

65	3.22E+06	(43)	2.05E+07	(274)	20	964	141	7.4	5.1	10.3
66	7.70E+06	(77)	2.18E+07	(218)	15	1023	162	16.4	12.4	21.7
67	1.16E+07	(116)	5.90E+06	(59)	15	277	75	91.1	65.5	128.0
68	6.43E+06	(60)	2.41E+07	(225)	14	1131	177	12.5	9.1	16.8
69	1.77E+07	(118)	1.62E+07	(108)	10	760	159	50.6	38.2	66.9
70	4.65E+06	(31)	1.51E+07	(101)	10	711	153	14.4	9.2	21.8
71	7.69E+06	(41)	4.87E+06	(26)	8	229	91	73.1	43.5	125.1
72	9.37E+06	(50)	6.00E+06	(32)	8	281	101	72.5	45.4	117.4
73	2.07E+07	(69)	1.11E+07	(37)	5	521	175	86.4	56.9	133.4
74	5.85E+06	(39)	1.08E+07	(72)	10	507	126	25.3	16.5	38.1
75	9.15E+06	(61)	1.09E+07	(73)	10	514	127	39.0	27.0	55.9
76	1.66E+07	(111)	1.33E+07	(89)	10	626	142	58.0	43.0	78.4
77	1.86E+07	(99)	6.94E+06	(37)	8	325	110	123.5	83.5	186.6
78	6.60E+06	(88)	1.14E+07	(152)	20	535	97	26.9	20.3	35.7
79	8.12E+06	(65)	2.11E+07	(169)	12	991	172	18.0	13.1	24.3
80	7.50E+06	(50)	1.23E+07	(82)	10	577	136	28.5	19.4	41.3

==================ZetaAge2 Program v. 4.8 (Brandon 12/7/99)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-08-2002/14:08:31 FILENAME: U:\UNION\MOLITOR\99_25.FTZ
Rhone Delta (P. Piemanson) 99-25A,B,C,D (10, 30, 15, 6h etch) (U14y-39-42)

Number of grains = 80

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm): 373.3, 29.5

POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 31.0, 29.3 -- 32.7 (-1.6 +1.7)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 27.8 -- 34.5 (-3.1 +3.5)
CHI^2 PROBABILITY: 0.0%

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 34.3, 30.8 -- 38.3 (-3.5 +3.9)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 27.8 -- 42.5 (-6.6 +8.1)
AGE DISPERSION (%): 84.2

CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 9.3, 8.7 -- 9.9 (-0.6 +0.6)
95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 8.2 -- 10.6 (-1.1 +1.3)
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS: 20, 25%

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS--------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor = 0.60}

PEAK NUMBER	----PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA)---- MEAN	(----63% CI---)		(----95% CI---)		PEAK WIDTH W(Z)	--GRAINS IN PEAK---- FRAC(%)	SE(%)	COUNT
1)	10.1	(-0.7	+0.7)	(-1.2	+1.4)	0.21	28.0	5.2	22.4
2)	23.1	(-1.5	+1.6)	(-2.8	+3.2)	0.18	24.9	5.1	20.0
3)	54.0	(-3.7	+3.9)	(-6.9	+8.0)	0.20	24.3	5.2	19.4
4)	112.3	(-7.3	+7.8)	(-13.9	+15.9)	0.20	22.8	5.0	18.3
						TOTAL:	100.0		80.0

LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT = -4.0317E+02
CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT = 8.3226E+01
REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE = 1.1401E+00
DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT = 73
CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX = 4.93
NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = 12

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon
6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 05-20-2000/17:41:33 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB36.FTZ
Field# 99MB36 Aare RR: U14Z-32/33 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.468E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.09
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 334.22 3.40
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------
Grain no. | RhoS (cm^-2) | (Ns) | RhoI (cm^-2) | (Ni) | Squares | U+/-2s | Grain Age | Age (Ma) --95% CI--

1	4.43E+06	(29)	9.79E+06	(64)	10	488	125	18.7	11.6	29.5
2	4.59E+06	(36)	8.15E+06	(64)	12	406	104	23.2	14.9	35.5
3	2.89E+06	(17)	1.05E+07	(62)	9	525	137	11.4	6.2	19.6
4	1.70E+06	(10)	5.78E+06	(34)	9	288	100	12.3	5.3	25.2
5	3.82E+06	(15)	9.43E+06	(37)	6	470	156	16.8	8.5	31.3
6	8.15E+06	(32)	5.10E+06	(20)	6	254	113	65.5	36.4	121.0
7	4.28E+06	(14)	1.80E+07	(59)	5	899	240	9.9	5.0	17.8
8	3.40E+06	(20)	8.66E+06	(51)	9	432	123	16.2	9.1	27.7
9	3.19E+06	(25)	9.17E+06	(72)	12	457	111	14.4	8.7	22.9
10	1.45E+06	(19)	6.73E+06	(88)	20	335	74	9.0	5.1	14.8
11	5.44E+06	(32)	1.12E+07	(66)	9	559	141	20.0	12.6	31.0
12	3.23E+06	(19)	9.00E+06	(53)	9	449	126	14.9	8.2	25.5
13	2.91E+06	(38)	8.18E+06	(107)	20	408	83	14.7	9.8	21.5
14	2.06E+06	(27)	7.65E+06	(100)	20	381	80	11.2	7.0	17.2
15	2.55E+06	(15)	1.10E+07	(65)	9	550	140	9.6	5.0	16.9
16	8.66E+06	(34)	3.31E+06	(13)	6	165	90	106.2	55.1	219.6
17	9.94E+06	(39)	4.08E+06	(16)	6	203	101	99.2	54.5	190.5
18	2.14E+06	(28)	7.26E+06	(95)	20	362	77	12.2	7.6	18.8
19	3.21E+06	(21)	7.03E+06	(46)	10	351	105	18.9	10.6	32.3
20	3.31E+06	(26)	8.92E+06	(70)	12	445	109	15.4	9.3	24.4
21	2.72E+06	(16)	4.59E+06	(27)	9	229	88	24.5	12.3	47.0
22	2.45E+06	(16)	9.17E+06	(60)	10	457	121	11.1	5.9	19.4
23	3.57E+06	(14)	9.43E+06	(37)	6	470	156	15.7	7.8	29.6
24	3.82E+06	(50)	1.11E+07	(145)	20	552	98	14.2	10.0	19.8
25	2.93E+06	(23)	6.75E+06	(53)	12	337	94	18.0	10.4	29.8
26	3.57E+06	(28)	1.13E+07	(89)	12	565	124	13.0	8.1	20.1
27	4.59E+06	(27)	1.22E+07	(72)	9	610	148	15.5	9.5	24.5
28	6.63E+06	(52)	2.80E+06	(22)	12	140	60	96.3	57.7	167.0
29	4.59E+06	(27)	8.15E+06	(48)	9	406	119	23.2	13.9	38.0
30	2.06E+06	(27)	5.50E+06	(72)	20	274	67	15.5	9.5	24.5

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 05-20-2000/17:41:33 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB36.FTZ
Field# 99MB36 Aare RR: U14Z-32/33 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.460E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.16
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 334.22 3.40
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
31	3.21E+06	(42)	5.20E+06	(68)	20	260	65	25.4	16.8	37.9
32	2.20E+06	(23)	3.92E+06	(41)	16	196	62	23.1	13.1	39.4
33	3.06E+06	(24)	6.75E+06	(53)	12	338	95	18.7	10.9	30.8
34	2.60E+06	(34)	7.34E+06	(96)	20	367	78	14.6	9.5	21.8
35	3.06E+06	(20)	7.19E+06	(47)	10	359	107	17.6	9.8	30.2
36	2.55E+06	(20)	4.08E+06	(32)	12	204	73	25.7	13.9	46.3
37	2.85E+06	(28)	6.93E+06	(68)	15	347	87	17.0	10.4	26.7
38	1.40E+06	(11)	4.08E+06	(32)	12	204	73	14.3	6.4	28.8
39	1.61E+06	(21)	3.44E+06	(45)	20	172	52	19.2	10.8	32.9
40	3.06E+06	(32)	7.26E+06	(76)	16	363	86	17.3	11.0	26.6
41	3.06E+06	(30)	6.22E+06	(61)	15	311	82	20.2	12.5	31.9
42	2.55E+06	(15)	6.80E+06	(40)	9	340	109	15.5	7.9	28.6
43	2.68E+06	(35)	5.96E+06	(78)	20	298	70	18.5	11.9	27.9
44	2.45E+06	(32)	5.12E+06	(67)	20	256	64	19.7	12.4	30.4
45	3.15E+06	(33)	6.40E+06	(67)	16	320	81	20.3	12.9	31.3
46	9.75E+06	(102)	2.29E+06	(24)	16	115	47	171.5	109.6	280.1
47	2.06E+06	(27)	5.50E+06	(72)	20	275	67	15.5	9.5	24.4
48	4.87E+06	(51)	7.65E+05	(8)	16	38	26	252.6	121.8	611.0
49	1.99E+06	(26)	7.19E+06	(94)	20	359	77	11.4	7.0	17.8
50	2.52E+06	(33)	7.11E+06	(93)	20	356	77	14.6	9.4	22.0
51	3.36E+06	(33)	5.91E+06	(58)	15	296	80	23.4	14.7	36.6
52	2.14E+06	(21)	8.15E+06	(80)	15	408	94	10.8	6.3	17.7
53	3.57E+06	(21)	5.78E+06	(34)	9	289	100	25.4	13.9	45.1
54	1.15E+06	(15)	3.36E+06	(44)	20	168	52	14.1	7.2	25.7
55	2.06E+06	(27)	6.96E+06	(91)	20	348	76	12.2	7.6	19.0
56	3.87E+06	(38)	7.85E+06	(77)	15	392	93	20.3	13.3	30.4

57	2.22E+06	(29)	6.96E+06	(91)	20	348	76	13.1	8.3	20.2
58	1.76E+06	(23)	3.52E+06	(46)	20	176	53	20.6	11.8	34.7
59	1.99E+06	(26)	3.98E+06	(52)	20	199	56	20.6	12.3	33.6
60	2.60E+06	(34)	5.58E+06	(73)	20	279	67	19.2	12.3	29.2

```
==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7  (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 05-20-2000/17:41:33 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB36.FTZ
Field# 99MB36 Aare RR: U14Z-32/33 OSU (combined etch)

Number of grains =  60

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm):  329.7,  23.1

 POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):   19.1,  18.3 --  20.0 (  -0.8   +0.9)
                 95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):          17.6 --  20.8 (  -1.6   +1.7)
                      CHI^2 PROBABILITY:    0.0%
              CHI^2, DEGREES OF FREEDOM:    4.6049E+02,    59

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):   20.1,  18.4 --  22.0 (  -1.7   +1.9)
                 95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):          16.9 --  24.0 (  -3.3   +3.9)
                     AGE DISPERSION (%):   61.4

 CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):   16.1,  15.3 --  16.8 (  -0.7   +0.7)
                95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):          14.7 --  17.6 (  -1.4   +1.5)
       NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS:   54,    90%

Total range for grain ages =     9.08 to   244.38 Ma

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS-------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor =  0.60}
PEAK   ----PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA)---- PEAK WIDTH --GRAINS IN PEAK----
NUMBER   MEAN (----63% CI---) (----95% CI---)    W(Z)    FRAC(%) SE(%)  COUNT
  1)     16.1 (  -0.7   +0.7) (  -1.4   +1.5)    0.27      90.0    3.9   54.0
  2)    123.0 ( -13.6  +15.3) ( -25.3  +31.7)    0.32      10.0    3.9    6.0
                                                      TOTAL: 100.0          60.0

        LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT =     -1.9886E+02
     CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT =      5.6978E+01
          REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE =      9.9962E-01
         DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT =     57
  CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX =     12.76
               NUMBER OF ITERATIONS =      5

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7  (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 05-22-2001/18:58:32 FILENAME: E:\YALE\FT\BERNET\00MB44.FTZ
Field# 00MB44 Reuss  RR: U20Z-25/26 (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2):      2.802E+05
                                      RELATIVE ERROR (%):      1.28
               EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm):     12.30
                 ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2):    334.21     3.40
                            SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2):      6.540E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------
```

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
1	4.08E+06	(40)	9.38E+06	(92)	15	412	86	20.4	13.7	29.8
2	3.44E+06	(36)	1.07E+07	(112)	16	470	89	15.1	10.0	22.1
3	3.57E+06	(28)	9.68E+06	(76)	12	425	98	17.3	10.8	26.9
4	3.90E+06	(51)	9.56E+06	(125)	20	420	76	19.1	13.5	26.6
5	5.35E+06	(42)	9.43E+06	(74)	12	414	96	26.6	17.7	39.2
6	4.18E+06	(82)	6.63E+06	(130)	30	291	51	29.4	22.3	38.7
7	3.13E+06	(41)	8.72E+06	(114)	20	383	72	16.9	11.5	24.2
8	3.25E+06	(34)	7.84E+06	(82)	16	344	76	19.4	12.6	29.3
9	5.35E+06	(56)	8.03E+06	(84)	16	352	77	31.2	21.8	44.2
10	4.05E+06	(53)	1.19E+07	(156)	20	524	85	15.9	11.4	21.8
11	3.06E+06	(40)	7.80E+06	(102)	20	342	68	18.4	12.4	26.7
12	2.48E+06	(26)	8.60E+06	(90)	16	378	80	13.6	8.4	21.1
13	8.49E+06	(50)	3.40E+06	(20)	9	149	66	115.5	68.0	204.5
14	3.57E+06	(28)	3.82E+06	(30)	12	168	61	43.6	25.1	75.3

15	2.40E+06	(47)	6.93E+06	(136)	30	304	53	16.2	11.3	22.7
16	3.44E+06	(45)	9.86E+06	(129)	20	433	77	16.4	11.3	23.1
17	4.66E+06	(61)	8.94E+06	(117)	20	393	73	24.4	17.6	33.5
18	2.68E+06	(35)	7.26E+06	(95)	20	319	66	17.3	11.3	25.6
19	3.06E+06	(40)	7.80E+06	(102)	20	342	68	18.4	12.4	26.7
20	3.54E+06	(37)	9.08E+06	(95)	16	399	82	18.3	12.1	26.9
21	2.29E+06	(18)	5.99E+06	(47)	12	263	77	18.0	9.8	31.4
22	3.70E+06	(29)	9.05E+06	(71)	12	397	94	19.2	12.0	29.8
23	3.52E+06	(46)	9.10E+06	(119)	20	399	74	18.1	12.6	25.6
24	4.25E+06	(25)	4.93E+06	(29)	9	216	80	40.3	22.6	71.1
25	2.68E+06	(21)	7.52E+06	(59)	12	330	86	16.7	9.6	27.8
26	3.92E+06	(41)	9.27E+06	(97)	16	407	83	19.8	13.4	28.8
27	2.04E+06	(12)	5.95E+06	(35)	9	261	88	16.2	7.6	31.6
28	2.75E+06	(36)	9.17E+06	(120)	20	403	74	14.1	9.4	20.5
29	3.75E+06	(49)	1.10E+07	(144)	20	483	81	16.0	11.3	22.2
30	2.01E+06	(21)	6.31E+06	(66)	16	277	68	15.0	8.6	24.6

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 05-22-2001/18:58:32 FILENAME: E:\YALE\FT\BERNET\00MB44.FTZ
Field# 00MB44 Reuss RR: U20Z-25/26 (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.791E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 1.27
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 334.21 3.40
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
31	5.12E+06	(67)	1.02E+07	(133)	20	448	78	23.5	17.2	31.7
32	3.47E+06	(34)	7.14E+06	(70)	15	314	75	22.7	14.6	34.5
33	2.48E+06	(26)	1.06E+07	(111)	16	467	89	11.0	6.8	16.9
34	3.77E+06	(37)	9.48E+06	(93)	15	418	87	18.6	12.3	27.4
35	2.68E+06	(28)	7.36E+06	(77)	16	324	74	17.0	10.6	26.4
36	2.75E+06	(36)	7.26E+06	(95)	20	320	66	17.7	11.7	26.2
37	3.82E+06	(50)	9.56E+06	(125)	20	421	76	18.7	13.1	26.1
38	1.99E+06	(26)	9.33E+06	(122)	20	411	75	10.0	6.2	15.3
39	4.46E+06	(35)	1.01E+07	(79)	12	444	100	20.7	13.4	31.1
40	3.98E+06	(52)	9.48E+06	(124)	20	418	76	19.6	13.8	27.2
41	2.01E+06	(21)	7.36E+06	(77)	16	324	74	12.8	7.4	20.8
42	4.59E+06	(48)	9.56E+06	(100)	16	421	85	22.4	15.5	31.8
43	2.68E+06	(35)	7.87E+06	(103)	20	347	69	15.9	10.5	23.4
44	2.68E+06	(21)	8.03E+06	(63)	12	354	89	15.6	9.0	25.8
45	1.87E+06	(22)	5.27E+06	(62)	18	232	59	16.6	9.7	27.3
46	7.48E+06	(44)	2.89E+06	(17)	9	127	61	118.9	67.2	221.6
47	2.09E+06	(41)	6.01E+06	(118)	30	265	49	16.2	11.1	23.3
48	3.31E+06	(26)	1.06E+07	(83)	12	466	103	14.7	9.0	22.9
49	4.46E+06	(35)	9.05E+06	(71)	12	399	95	23.0	14.9	34.9
50	2.45E+06	(32)	9.33E+06	(122)	20	411	75	12.3	8.0	18.2
51	3.95E+06	(31)	1.01E+07	(79)	12	444	100	18.3	11.7	28.0
52	2.83E+06	(37)	7.95E+06	(104)	20	350	69	16.6	11.1	24.3
53	2.97E+06	(35)	8.07E+06	(95)	18	356	73	17.2	11.3	25.5
54	4.76E+06	(28)	9.51E+06	(56)	9	419	112	23.3	14.2	37.3
55	1.04E+07	(68)	5.96E+06	(39)	10	263	84	80.7	53.8	122.8
56	2.06E+06	(27)	7.95E+06	(104)	20	350	69	12.2	7.6	18.6
57	1.02E+06	(14)	2.91E+06	(40)	21	128	40	16.4	8.2	30.6
58	2.39E+06	(25)	5.64E+06	(59)	16	248	65	19.8	11.8	32.0
59	1.99E+06	(39)	6.52E+06	(128)	30	288	51	14.2	9.6	20.5
60	3.06E+06	(40)	8.41E+06	(110)	20	371	71	17.0	11.5	24.5

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 05-22-2001/18:58:32 FILENAME: E:\YALE\FT\BERNET\00MB44.FTZ
Field# 00MB44 Reuss RR: U20Z-25/26 (combined etch)

Number of grains = 60

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm): 356.1, 13.3

POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 19.2, 18.7 -- 19.8 (-0.6 +0.6)

```
                 95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):          18.1 --  20.4 (  -1.1   +1.2)
                      CHI^2 PROBABILITY:    0.0%
              CHI^2, DEGREES OF FREEDOM:    2.7540E+02,    59

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):   20.0,  18.8 --  21.2 (  -1.2   +1.3)
                 95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):          17.7 --  22.5 (  -2.3   +2.6)
                     AGE DISPERSION (%):   41.6

 CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):   17.8,  17.3 --  18.4 (  -0.5   +0.6)
                95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):          16.8 --  18.9 (  -1.0   +1.1)
        NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS:   55,    92%

Total range for grain ages =    10.08 to   117.52 Ma


------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS--------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor =  0.60}
PEAK   ----PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA)---- PEAK WIDTH --GRAINS IN PEAK----
NUMBER   MEAN (----63% CI---) (----95% CI---)    W(Z)    FRAC(%) SE(%)  COUNT
  1)     17.1 (  -0.6   +0.6) (  -1.2   +1.3)    0.23      85.3    6.4   51.2
  2)     28.8 (  -3.7   +4.3) (  -6.9   +9.0)    0.21       9.6    5.9    5.8
  3)     98.7 ( -13.0  +15.0) ( -23.9  +31.5)    0.28       5.0    2.8    3.0
                                                   TOTAL: 100.0          60.0

        LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT =     -2.0315E+02
     CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT =      5.8294E+01
          REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE =      1.0599E+00
         DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT =     55
  CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX =     59.67
              NUMBER OF ITERATIONS =      5

 ===================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7  (Brandon
6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 11-01-2000/12:52:17 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB37.FTZ
Field# 99MB37 Rhine (near Buchs) RR: U14Z-30/31 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2):      2.484E+05
                                       RELATIVE ERROR (%):      2.97
               EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm):     12.30
                 ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2):    334.22     3.40
                            SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2):      6.540E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------
```

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
1	4.74E+06	(62)	1.03E+07	(135)	20	511	93	19.1	13.8	26.1
2	5.78E+06	(34)	1.36E+07	(80)	9	673	155	17.7	11.4	26.8
3	1.70E+06	(20)	5.10E+06	(60)	18	252	67	13.9	7.9	23.4
4	3.36E+06	(22)	7.34E+06	(48)	10	363	107	19.1	10.9	32.2
5	5.30E+06	(52)	8.05E+06	(79)	15	399	93	27.3	18.8	39.4
6	6.50E+06	(51)	1.11E+07	(87)	12	549	122	24.3	16.8	34.9
7	3.57E+06	(35)	1.12E+07	(110)	15	555	111	13.2	8.7	19.6
8	5.48E+06	(43)	8.28E+06	(65)	12	410	104	27.5	18.1	41.1
9	4.05E+06	(53)	7.49E+06	(98)	20	371	78	22.5	15.7	31.8
10	3.57E+06	(28)	7.01E+06	(55)	12	347	95	21.2	12.9	34.0
11	1.09E+07	(142)	2.75E+06	(36)	20	136	46	161.2	111.4	239.8
12	7.19E+06	(94)	9.48E+06	(124)	20	469	89	31.3	23.8	41.1
13	2.85E+06	(28)	6.83E+06	(67)	15	338	85	17.4	10.7	27.4
14	4.84E+06	(38)	7.39E+06	(58)	12	366	98	27.2	17.5	41.7
15	3.75E+06	(49)	6.96E+06	(91)	20	344	75	22.4	15.4	32.1
16	3.13E+06	(41)	4.51E+06	(59)	20	223	59	28.8	18.8	43.8
17	2.75E+06	(36)	7.57E+06	(99)	20	375	78	15.1	10.0	22.4
18	6.01E+06	(59)	9.89E+06	(97)	15	490	103	25.2	17.8	35.4
19	1.21E+07	(95)	6.63E+06	(52)	12	328	93	75.3	53.0	108.2
20	4.49E+06	(47)	6.12E+06	(64)	16	303	78	30.5	20.3	45.2
21	4.20E+06	(33)	6.75E+06	(53)	12	334	94	25.9	16.1	40.7
22	4.40E+06	(46)	7.36E+06	(77)	16	364	86	24.8	16.7	36.3
23	3.57E+06	(28)	4.71E+06	(37)	12	233	77	31.4	18.4	52.8
24	1.14E+07	(149)	4.13E+06	(54)	20	204	57	113.4	82.4	158.4

25	3.31E+06	(26)	8.54E+06	(67)	12	423	106	16.2	9.8	25.8
26	4.08E+06	(24)	1.07E+07	(63)	9	530	137	15.9	9.4	25.7
27	1.19E+07	(93)	4.08E+06	(32)	12	202	72	119.2	79.1	184.6
28	3.44E+06	(27)	1.21E+07	(95)	12	599	128	11.8	7.4	18.3
29	3.63E+06	(38)	6.50E+06	(68)	16	322	80	23.2	15.1	35.1
30	3.91E+06	(23)	7.48E+06	(44)	9	370	113	21.8	12.5	36.8

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 11-01-2000/12:52:17 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB37.FTZ
Field# 99MB37 Rhine (near Buchs) RR: U14Z-30/31 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.476E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 3.03
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 334.22 3.40
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
31	2.45E+06	(32)	6.65E+06	(87)	20	330	73	15.3	9.8	23.1
32	1.22E+06	(20)	1.22E+06	(20)	25	61	27	41.3	21.0	80.8
33	2.04E+06	(12)	4.08E+06	(24)	9	203	83	20.8	9.4	43.0
34	3.16E+06	(31)	6.32E+06	(62)	15	314	82	20.7	12.9	32.4
35	3.06E+06	(18)	4.76E+06	(28)	9	236	90	26.6	13.8	49.8
36	6.63E+06	(65)	4.08E+06	(40)	15	203	65	66.8	44.3	102.0
37	2.29E+06	(24)	5.83E+06	(61)	16	290	76	16.3	9.7	26.6
38	2.20E+06	(23)	3.44E+06	(36)	16	171	58	26.5	14.9	45.9
39	3.34E+06	(35)	5.54E+06	(58)	16	275	74	25.0	15.8	38.7
40	2.29E+06	(18)	5.86E+06	(46)	12	291	87	16.3	8.8	28.5
41	2.68E+06	(21)	4.84E+06	(38)	12	241	79	22.9	12.7	40.0
42	1.76E+06	(23)	3.82E+06	(50)	20	190	55	19.1	11.0	31.8
43	5.86E+06	(46)	3.19E+06	(25)	12	158	63	75.5	45.5	128.5
44	4.11E+06	(43)	6.79E+06	(71)	16	337	82	25.1	16.6	37.2
45	2.06E+06	(27)	3.44E+06	(45)	20	171	52	24.8	14.7	40.9
46	1.71E+06	(28)	6.06E+06	(99)	25	301	63	11.7	7.4	18.0
47	2.93E+06	(23)	6.12E+06	(48)	12	304	89	19.9	11.5	33.3
48	1.53E+06	(16)	5.54E+06	(58)	16	275	74	11.5	6.1	20.2
49	2.98E+06	(39)	6.80E+06	(89)	20	338	74	18.2	12.0	26.8
50	2.29E+06	(30)	5.58E+06	(73)	20	277	67	17.0	10.7	26.4
51	2.14E+06	(28)	6.96E+06	(91)	20	346	75	12.8	8.0	19.7
52	2.91E+06	(38)	7.03E+06	(92)	20	349	76	17.1	11.3	25.3
53	3.15E+06	(33)	3.54E+06	(37)	16	176	58	36.8	22.2	60.6
54	3.57E+06	(70)	3.47E+06	(68)	30	172	43	42.5	29.8	60.4
55	2.85E+06	(28)	5.10E+06	(50)	15	253	73	23.2	14.0	37.6
56	2.68E+06	(35)	5.89E+06	(77)	20	292	69	18.8	12.2	28.5
57	3.25E+06	(34)	3.54E+06	(37)	16	176	58	37.9	23.0	62.2
58	2.68E+06	(35)	4.13E+06	(54)	20	205	57	26.8	16.9	41.9
59	2.77E+06	(29)	7.07E+06	(74)	16	351	84	16.3	10.1	25.3
60	4.08E+06	(24)	5.27E+06	(31)	9	262	95	32.0	17.9	56.4

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 11-01-2000/12:52:17 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB37.FTZ
Field# 99MB37 Rhine (near Buchs) RR: U14Z-30/31 OSU (combined etch)

Number of grains = 60

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm): 304.8, 20.6

POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 26.4, 25.4 -- 27.5 (-1.1 +1.1)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 24.4 -- 28.6 (-2.0 +2.2)
CHI^2 PROBABILITY: 0.0%
CHI^2, DEGREES OF FREEDOM: 5.4268E+02, 59

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 25.4, 23.5 -- 27.5 (-1.9 +2.1)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 21.8 -- 29.6 (-3.6 +4.2)
AGE DISPERSION (%): 51.7

CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 19.9, 19.0 -- 20.8 (-0.9 +0.9)
95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 18.2 -- 21.7 (-1.6 +1.8)
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS: 47, 78%

```
Total range for grain ages =    11.66 to   160.06 Ma

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS--------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor =  0.60}
PEAK   ----PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA)---- PEAK WIDTH --GRAINS IN PEAK----
NUMBER   MEAN (----63% CI---) (----95% CI---)    W(Z)    FRAC(%) SE(%)  COUNT
  1)     16.6 (  -1.2   +1.3) (  -2.3   +2.7)    0.25      40.8   11.2   24.5
  2)     26.4 (  -1.7   +1.8) (  -3.2   +3.6)    0.24      49.2   11.3   29.5
  3)    101.6 (  -8.0   +8.7) ( -15.2  +17.8)    0.22      10.0    3.9    6.0
                                                   TOTAL: 100.0          60.0

        LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT =     -2.2210E+02
     CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT =      5.8730E+01
          REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE =      1.0678E+00
         DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT =     55
  CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX =     37.20
               NUMBER OF ITERATIONS =     11

===================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7  (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-14-2001/20:02:32 FILENAME: E:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB40.FTZ
Field# 99MB40 Rhine (near Worms) RR: U14Z-26/27 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2):      2.515E+05
                                       RELATIVE ERROR (%):      2.80
               EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm):     12.30
                 ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2):    334.22     3.40
                            SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2):      6.540E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------
Grain    RhoS    (Ns)      RhoI    (Ni)  Squares  U+/-2s     Grain  Age (Ma)
 no.    (cm^-2)           (cm^-2)                           Age     --95% CI--
   1   3.63E+06 (  38)  7.93E+06 (  83)   16     388  88    19.3    12.7    28.7
   2   7.95E+06 ( 156)  1.17E+07 ( 230)   30     573  82    28.4    23.0    35.1
   3   1.07E+07 ( 140)  4.43E+06 (  58)   20     217  58   100.6    73.4   139.5
   4   4.51E+06 (  59)  9.40E+06 ( 123)   20     460  87    20.2    14.4    27.8
   5   6.80E+06 (  89)  1.06E+07 ( 138)   20     516  92    27.0    20.6    35.4
   6   1.12E+07 ( 147)  2.52E+06 (  33)   20     123  43   184.0   125.9   277.3
   7   4.01E+06 (  42)  9.56E+06 ( 100)   16     467  97    17.7    12.0    25.6
   8   5.54E+06 (  58)  1.27E+07 ( 133)   16     622 113    18.3    13.2    25.2
   9   6.80E+06 (  40)  8.32E+06 (  49)    9     407 118    34.3    21.9    53.2
  10   4.33E+06 (  34)  9.30E+06 (  73)   12     455 109    19.6    12.6    29.9
  11   7.65E+06 ( 100)  2.37E+06 (  31)   20     116  42   133.8    88.9   207.5
  12   1.07E+07 (  84)  2.80E+06 (  22)   12     137  58   157.7    98.3   265.1
  13   7.48E+06 (  44)  5.61E+06 (  33)    9     274  96    55.8    34.7    90.6
  14   9.17E+06 (  72)  3.44E+06 (  27)   12     168  65   110.8    70.5   179.7
  15   5.66E+06 (  74)  1.22E+07 ( 159)   20     595 100    19.5    14.7    25.8
  16   1.12E+07 (  88)  2.42E+06 (  19)   12     118  54   190.6   116.2   331.1
  17   1.20E+07 (  94)  6.50E+06 (  51)   12     318  90    76.9    54.1   110.8
  18   3.40E+06 (  20)  7.99E+06 (  47)    9     391 115    18.0    10.0    30.8
  19   3.47E+06 (  34)  1.17E+07 ( 115)   15     573 111    12.5     8.2    18.4
  20   1.07E+07 ( 112)  2.87E+06 (  30)   16     140  51   154.5   102.9   239.8
  21   8.66E+06 (  68)  1.35E+07 ( 106)   12     661 133    27.0    19.5    37.0
  22   5.73E+06 (  75)  8.18E+06 ( 107)   20     400  80    29.4    21.5    40.1
  23   7.65E+06 (  45)  2.89E+06 (  17)    9     141  68   109.7    62.0   204.8
  24   6.40E+06 (  67)  1.18E+07 ( 123)   16     575 108    22.9    16.6    31.2
  25   1.34E+07 (  79)  9.51E+06 (  56)    9     465 127    59.0    41.3    84.9
  26   1.19E+07 (  93)  8.66E+06 (  68)   12     424 105    57.2    41.3    79.7
  27   4.97E+06 (  52)  1.15E+07 ( 120)   16     561 107    18.2    12.8    25.5
  28   5.50E+06 (  72)  1.02E+07 ( 133)   20     497  90    22.6    16.9    30.3
  29   5.22E+06 (  41)  6.88E+06 (  54)   12     337  93    31.9    20.6    48.8
  30   5.20E+06 (  68)  1.23E+07 ( 161)   20     602 101    17.7    13.3    23.6

===================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7  (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-14-2001/20:02:32 FILENAME: E:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB40.FTZ
Field# 99MB40 Rhine (near Worms) RR: U14Z-26/27 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2):      2.507E+05
```

```
                                   RELATIVE ERROR (%):       2.84
               EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm):      12.30
                 ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2):     334.22      3.40
                            SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2):       6.540E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------
```

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
31	7.05E+06	83	2.12E+06	25	18	104	42	137.0	87.1	224.0
32	1.72E+06	18	7.84E+06	82	16	384	87	9.3	5.2	15.5
33	8.87E+06	174	2.40E+06	47	30	118	35	152.9	110.3	216.4
34	1.68E+06	22	4.51E+06	59	20	221	59	15.7	9.1	25.9
35	1.76E+06	23	4.59E+06	60	20	225	59	16.1	9.4	26.4
36	1.30E+06	17	4.66E+06	61	20	229	60	11.8	6.4	20.3
37	2.14E+06	28	7.65E+06	100	20	375	78	11.8	7.4	18.1
38	1.45E+06	19	5.05E+06	66	20	248	62	12.1	6.8	20.4
39	9.17E+05	12	2.91E+06	38	20	143	47	13.3	6.3	25.9
40	9.63E+06	126	2.45E+06	32	20	120	43	162.3	109.7	247.7
41	1.91E+06	25	6.27E+06	82	20	308	70	12.8	7.8	20.3
42	6.27E+06	82	2.06E+06	27	20	101	39	125.5	80.7	202.1
43	2.10E+06	22	4.59E+06	48	16	225	66	19.3	11.0	32.5
44	3.82E+06	50	4.97E+06	65	20	244	62	32.2	21.7	47.4
45	1.53E+06	16	3.73E+06	39	16	183	59	17.3	8.9	31.5
46	6.24E+06	102	1.65E+06	27	25	81	31	155.7	101.5	247.9
47	3.19E+06	25	5.35E+06	42	12	263	82	25.0	14.5	41.9
48	1.61E+06	21	4.36E+06	57	20	214	58	15.5	8.9	25.9
49	4.18E+06	82	1.02E+06	20	30	50	22	168.5	103.2	290.2
50	3.92E+06	41	7.93E+06	83	16	389	88	20.7	13.8	30.5
51	1.53E+06	20	6.57E+06	86	20	323	72	9.8	5.7	16.0
52	8.56E+06	140	3.00E+06	49	25	147	43	118.4	84.9	168.0
53	9.17E+05	12	1.53E+06	20	20	75	33	25.2	11.2	53.9
54	3.34E+06	35	6.98E+06	73	16	342	82	20.1	13.0	30.5
55	3.44E+06	45	5.35E+06	70	20	263	64	26.9	18.0	39.8
56	4.74E+06	62	6.04E+06	79	20	296	69	32.8	23.0	46.5
57	5.35E+06	56	2.29E+06	24	16	113	46	96.7	59.1	163.4
58	3.54E+06	37	8.60E+05	9	16	42	27	167.8	80.9	394.5
59	3.44E+06	36	3.82E+06	40	16	188	60	37.6	23.2	60.7
60	7.42E+06	97	3.13E+06	41	20	154	49	98.2	67.5	145.5

```
=================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7  (Brandon 6/24/97)=================
DATE/TIME: 01-14-2001/20:02:32 FILENAME: E:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB40.FTZ
Field# 99MB40 Rhine (near Worms) RR: U14Z-26/27 OSU (combined etch)

Number of grains =  60

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm):  288.8,  18.5

 POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):    38.4,  37.0 --  39.8 (  -1.4   +1.5)
                 95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):           35.7 --  41.3 (  -2.7   +2.9)
                      CHI^2 PROBABILITY:     0.0%
          CHI^2, DEGREES OF FREEDOM:     1.3434E+03,    59

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):    37.7,  33.7 --  42.3 (  -4.1   +4.6)
                 95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):           30.2 --  47.2 (  -7.6   +9.4)
                     AGE DISPERSION (%):    83.5

 CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):    17.5,  16.7 --  18.4 (  -0.8   +0.9)
                95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):           16.0 --  19.2 (  -1.6   +1.7)
       NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS:    29,    48%

Total range for grain ages =     9.39 to    187.97 Ma

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS-------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor =  0.60}
PEAK    ----PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA)---- PEAK WIDTH --GRAINS IN PEAK----
NUMBER    MEAN (----63% CI---) (----95% CI---)    W(Z)     FRAC(%)  SE(%)   COUNT
  1)      17.2 (  -0.9   +0.9) (  -1.7   +1.9)    0.23      45.1     6.8    27.1
  2)      33.1 (  -1.9   +2.1) (  -3.7   +4.1)    0.19      23.1     5.9    13.9
  3)     131.3 (  -7.1   +7.5) ( -13.6  +15.1)    0.24      31.7     6.0    19.0
                                             TOTAL: 100.0             60.0
```

LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT = -2.6476E+02
CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT = 6.3035E+01
REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE = 1.1461E+00
DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT = 55
CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX = 4.08
NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = 12

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-16-2001/18:23:11 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB41.FTZ
Field# 99MB41 Rhine delta RR: U14Z-24/25 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.530E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 2.76
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 334.22 3.40
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U+/-2s		Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
1	7.14E+06	(56)	2.17E+06	(17)	12	105	51	136.9	79.0	251.5
2	1.36E+07	(80)	2.55E+06	(15)	9	124	63	219.8	127.2	409.5
3	8.41E+06	(55)	3.98E+06	(26)	10	193	76	88.6	54.7	147.4
4	1.20E+07	(94)	1.15E+06	(9)	12	56	36	420.6	218.6	927.9
5	5.10E+06	(30)	5.27E+06	(31)	9	256	92	40.8	23.8	69.8
6	9.75E+06	(102)	3.06E+06	(32)	16	149	53	133.0	88.9	204.8
7	1.02E+07	(60)	3.57E+06	(21)	9	173	75	119.1	71.8	206.5
8	9.89E+06	(97)	3.67E+06	(36)	15	178	60	112.6	76.2	170.5
9	9.02E+06	(118)	3.98E+06	(52)	20	193	54	95.1	68.0	134.9
10	1.25E+07	(82)	2.29E+06	(15)	10	112	57	225.2	130.6	419.0
11	8.10E+06	(53)	3.67E+06	(24)	10	178	73	92.4	56.2	156.8
12	8.18E+06	(107)	3.75E+06	(49)	20	182	53	91.5	64.6	131.5
13	6.73E+06	(88)	4.13E+06	(54)	20	201	55	68.5	48.2	98.3
14	1.04E+07	(61)	3.06E+06	(18)	9	149	70	140.9	82.8	253.4
15	8.66E+06	(68)	3.31E+06	(26)	12	161	63	109.3	68.8	179.2
16	1.24E+07	(73)	3.06E+06	(18)	9	149	70	168.1	100.2	299.2
17	9.81E+06	(77)	2.93E+06	(23)	12	142	59	139.4	87.0	233.0
18	9.94E+06	(78)	3.44E+06	(27)	12	167	64	120.6	77.2	194.6
19	4.78E+06	(50)	7.84E+06	(82)	16	381	86	25.8	17.7	37.2
20	9.75E+06	(102)	2.48E+06	(26)	16	121	47	163.1	105.7	261.5
21	1.08E+07	(141)	3.36E+06	(44)	20	164	50	133.8	94.8	192.7
22	7.36E+06	(77)	2.77E+06	(29)	16	135	50	110.9	71.7	176.8
23	1.17E+07	(92)	4.84E+06	(38)	12	235	77	101.3	68.8	152.4
24	9.30E+06	(73)	2.55E+06	(20)	12	124	55	151.7	92.1	262.7
25	9.56E+06	(125)	1.15E+06	(15)	20	56	28	340.0	201.8	619.5
26	9.30E+06	(73)	1.78E+06	(14)	12	87	46	214.8	121.9	410.9
27	8.94E+06	(117)	1.76E+06	(23)	20	85	36	210.4	134.8	344.5
28	9.48E+06	(124)	3.75E+06	(49)	20	182	53	105.9	75.5	151.1
29	4.93E+06	(29)	2.55E+06	(15)	9	124	63	80.8	42.2	162.5
30	8.77E+06	(172)	2.60E+06	(51)	30	126	36	140.8	102.4	196.9
31	7.99E+06	(47)	2.21E+06	(13)	9	107	59	149.8	80.6	301.6
32	8.28E+06	(65)	2.93E+06	(23)	12	142	59	117.9	72.6	199.1
33	7.95E+06	(104)	2.52E+06	(33)	20	123	43	131.5	88.3	201.2
34	1.04E+07	(61)	3.23E+06	(19)	9	157	72	133.6	79.3	237.0
35	1.12E+07	(117)	4.59E+06	(48)	16	223	65	102.1	72.3	146.4
36	9.05E+06	(71)	4.97E+06	(39)	12	242	78	76.4	51.0	116.3
37	6.42E+06	(84)	1.56E+07	(204)	20	758	114	17.4	13.4	22.5
38	8.49E+06	(111)	2.52E+06	(33)	20	123	43	140.2	94.6	213.9
39	5.78E+06	(34)	1.70E+06	(10)	9	83	51	140.6	68.9	319.0
40	8.41E+06	(88)	2.29E+06	(24)	16	112	45	152.5	96.7	250.7

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-16-2001/18:23:11 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB41.FTZ
Field# 99MB41 Rhine delta RR: U14Z-24/25 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2): 2.523E+05
RELATIVE ERROR (%): 2.78
EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm): 12.30
ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2): 334.22 3.40
SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2): 6.540E-07

------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------

Grain no.	RhoS (cm^-2)	(Ns)	RhoI (cm^-2)	(Ni)	Squares	U	+/-2s	Grain Age	Age (Ma) --95% CI--	
41	3.92E+06	(41)	1.05E+06	(11)	16	51	30	153.7	78.6	331.2
42	7.19E+06	(94)	2.37E+06	(31)	20	116	42	126.2	83.5	196.3
43	3.21E+06	(42)	1.22E+06	(16)	20	60	30	109.1	60.5	208.1
44	5.73E+06	(75)	1.45E+06	(19)	20	71	32	163.3	98.5	286.1
45	1.46E+06	(20)	6.19E+06	(85)	21	302	67	10.0	5.8	16.3
46	5.27E+06	(31)	1.70E+06	(10)	9	83	51	128.0	62.0	292.8
47	3.57E+06	(28)	7.65E+05	(6)	12	37	29	189.9	79.3	557.4
48	6.79E+06	(71)	2.87E+06	(30)	16	140	51	98.7	63.7	157.1
49	4.59E+06	(27)	2.04E+06	(12)	9	99	56	93.5	46.2	202.9
50	1.72E+06	(18)	5.35E+06	(56)	16	261	71	13.6	7.5	23.4
51	1.43E+06	(15)	1.34E+06	(14)	16	65	34	45.0	20.3	100.5
52	5.66E+06	(74)	3.06E+06	(40)	20	149	48	77.4	52.0	117.1
53	1.40E+06	(11)	2.80E+06	(22)	12	137	58	21.2	9.2	45.3
54	1.83E+06	(24)	4.74E+06	(62)	20	231	60	16.4	9.7	26.6
55	3.15E+06	(33)	1.24E+06	(13)	16	61	33	105.4	54.5	218.4
56	5.96E+06	(78)	1.91E+06	(25)	20	93	37	129.7	82.1	212.7
57	3.54E+06	(37)	1.34E+06	(14)	16	65	34	109.7	58.4	220.0
58	3.36E+06	(44)	9.17E+05	(12)	20	45	25	151.3	79.6	314.6
59	1.72E+06	(18)	4.78E+05	(5)	16	23	20	146.7	54.0	503.7
60	5.86E+06	(46)	2.93E+06	(23)	12	143	59	83.5	49.7	144.6
61	5.06E+06	(53)	1.15E+06	(12)	16	56	32	181.7	97.2	372.9
62	3.98E+06	(52)	1.15E+06	(15)	20	56	29	143.5	80.3	274.4
63	2.01E+06	(21)	3.34E+06	(35)	16	163	55	25.3	13.9	44.7
64	7.07E+06	(74)	1.82E+06	(19)	16	89	40	161.2	97.1	282.6
65	1.68E+06	(22)	5.35E+06	(70)	20	261	64	13.3	7.8	21.7
66	5.10E+06	(40)	8.92E+05	(7)	12	43	32	232.2	105.7	609.0
67	2.42E+06	(19)	6.37E+05	(5)	12	31	27	154.7	57.5	527.8
68	5.83E+06	(61)	6.69E+05	(7)	16	33	24	350.4	165.4	889.8
69	4.74E+06	(62)	3.82E+06	(50)	20	186	53	52.1	35.2	77.4
70	9.94E+05	(13)	4.05E+06	(53)	20	198	55	10.4	5.2	19.3
71	5.73E+06	(60)	2.10E+06	(22)	16	102	44	113.5	68.9	194.6
72	2.55E+06	(20)	7.77E+06	(61)	12	379	99	13.9	7.9	23.3
73	2.91E+06	(38)	5.35E+06	(70)	20	261	64	22.9	14.9	34.5
74	1.68E+06	(22)	2.22E+06	(29)	20	108	40	32.0	17.4	57.6
75	4.40E+06	(46)	1.24E+06	(13)	16	61	33	146.2	78.6	295.0
76	4.89E+06	(64)	1.15E+06	(15)	20	56	29	176.0	100.3	332.2
77	3.15E+06	(33)	9.27E+06	(97)	16	452	95	14.4	9.3	21.6
78	4.68E+06	(49)	6.69E+05	(7)	16	33	24	283.1	131.3	730.9
79	6.65E+06	(87)	9.94E+05	(13)	20	48	27	273.3	154.3	530.2
80	4.13E+06	(54)	1.76E+06	(23)	20	86	36	97.9	59.3	167.4

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7 (Brandon 6/24/97)==================

DATE/TIME: 01-16-2001/18:23:11 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB41.FTZ

Field# 99MB41 Rhine delta RR: U14Z-24/25 OSU (combined etch)

Number of grains = 80

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm): 148.1, 10.1

POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 85.7, 82.5 -- 89.0 (-3.2 +3.3)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 79.5 -- 92.3 (-6.2 +6.6)
CHI^2 PROBABILITY: 0.0%
CHI^2, DEGREES OF FREEDOM: 1.2284E+03, 79

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 88.0, 79.6 -- 97.2 (-8.3 +9.2)
95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma): 72.4 -- 106.9 (-15.6 +18.9)
AGE DISPERSION (%): 82.5

CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 17.1, 16.0 -- 18.3 (-1.1 +1.2)
95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma): 15.0 -- 19.5 (-2.1 +2.4)
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS: 13, 16%

Total range for grain ages = 10.10 to 407.41 Ma

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS--------------------------

{Standard error for peak age includes group error}

{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor = 0.60}

```
PEAK   ----PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA)---- PEAK WIDTH --GRAINS IN PEAK----
NUMBER   MEAN (----63% CI---) (----95% CI---)    W(Z)    FRAC(%) SE(%)  COUNT
  1)     17.4 (  -1.2   +1.3) (  -2.3   +2.6)    0.26      16.7    4.2   13.3
  2)     90.2 (  -8.8   +9.7) ( -16.4  +20.1)    0.25      26.5   10.8   21.2
  3)    154.6 ( -11.0  +11.9) ( -20.9  +24.2)    0.30      56.8   11.3   45.4
                                                   TOTAL: 100.0          80.0

        LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT =     -3.0476E+02
     CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT =      8.1674E+01
          REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE =      1.0890E+00
         DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT =     75
  CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX =     14.55
               NUMBER OF ITERATIONS =     36

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7  (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-18-2001/17:14:24 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB39.FTZ
Field# 99MB39 Inn RR: U14Z-28/29 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2):      2.499E+05
                                       RELATIVE ERROR (%):      2.88
               EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm):     12.30
                 ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2):    334.22     3.40
                            SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2):      6.540E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------
Grain    RhoS    (Ns)     RhoI    (Ni)  Squares  U+/-2s     Grain  Age (Ma)
 no.    (cm^-2)          (cm^-2)                           Age      --95% CI--
   1   1.00E+07 (  59)  4.76E+06 (  28)    9     234  89    87.2    54.8  142.4
   2   5.35E+06 (  70)  4.82E+06 (  63)   20     237  61    46.3    32.3   66.3
   3   1.23E+07 ( 161)  5.43E+06 (  71)   20     267  65    93.4    70.4  123.9
   4   5.48E+06 (  43)  7.26E+06 (  57)   12     357  97    31.5    20.6   47.7
   5   2.89E+06 (  17)  7.31E+06 (  43)    9     360 111    16.6     8.8   29.6
   6   7.95E+06 ( 104)  6.04E+06 (  79)   20     297  69    54.8    40.3   74.7
   7   7.39E+06 (  58)  6.63E+06 (  52)   12     326  92    46.4    31.3   69.1
   8   5.89E+06 (  77)  5.43E+06 (  71)   20     267  65    45.2    32.1   63.5
   9   5.54E+06 (  58)  5.06E+06 (  53)   16     249  70    45.6    30.7   67.6
  10   9.27E+06 (  97)  1.43E+07 ( 150)   16     706 122    26.9    20.7   34.9
  11   7.26E+06 (  57)  5.48E+06 (  43)   12     270  83    55.1    36.4   84.1
  12   5.78E+06 (  34)  6.46E+06 (  38)    9     318 104    37.3    22.7   60.9
  13   5.26E+06 (  55)  5.06E+06 (  53)   16     249  70    43.2    29.0   64.4
  14   5.27E+06 (  31)  1.31E+07 (  77)    9     644 151    16.9    10.7   25.9
  15   3.95E+06 (  31)  9.17E+06 (  72)   12     452 109    18.0    11.4   27.8
  16   8.66E+06 (  68)  8.15E+06 (  64)   12     401 103    44.2    30.9   63.5
  17   4.76E+06 (  28)  5.10E+06 (  30)    9     251  92    38.9    22.3   67.4
  18   3.82E+06 (  50)  4.13E+06 (  54)   20     203  56    38.6    25.6   57.9
  19   4.08E+06 (  24)  6.46E+06 (  38)    9     318 104    26.4    15.1   45.2
  20   4.46E+06 (  35)  6.12E+06 (  48)   12     301  88    30.4    19.0   48.1
  21   3.91E+06 (  23)  8.49E+06 (  50)    9     418 120    19.3    11.2   32.1
  22   8.89E+06 (  93)  5.64E+06 (  59)   16     278  74    65.5    46.6   92.7
  23   3.23E+06 (  19)  8.66E+06 (  51)    9     426 121    15.6     8.6   26.9
  24   6.46E+06 (  38)  7.14E+06 (  42)    9     351 110    37.7    23.6   60.0
  25   4.59E+06 (  24)  3.82E+06 (  20)    8     188  84    49.9    26.4   95.3
  26   5.73E+06 (  75)  4.89E+06 (  64)   20     241  62    48.8    34.3   69.4
  27   5.35E+06 (  42)  5.35E+06 (  42)   12     263  82    41.7    26.4   65.6
  28   6.73E+06 (  44)  6.42E+06 (  42)   10     316  99    43.6    27.9   68.4
  29   1.17E+07 (  69)  4.08E+06 (  24)    9     201  82   118.5    73.8  197.6
  30   7.65E+06 (  60)  3.19E+06 (  25)   12     157  63    99.1    61.4  165.4

==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7  (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-18-2001/17:14:24 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB39.FTZ
Field# 99MB39 Inn RR: U14Z-28/29 OSU (combined etch)

>>NEW PARAMETERS--ZETA METHOD<<
EFFECTIVE TRACK DENSITY FOR FLUENCE MONITOR (tracks/cm^2):      2.491E+05
                                       RELATIVE ERROR (%):      2.92
               EFFECTIVE URANIUM CONTENT OF MONITOR (ppm):     12.30
                 ZETA FACTOR AND STANDARD ERROR (yr cm^2):    334.22     3.40
                            SIZE OF COUNTER SQUARE (cm^2):      6.540E-07
------ GRAIN AGES IN ORIGINAL ORDER ------
Grain    RhoS    (Ns)     RhoI    (Ni)  Squares  U+/-2s     Grain  Age (Ma)
```

no.	(cm^-2)		(cm^-2)					Age	--95% CI--	
31	3.26E+06	(32)	3.26E+06	(32)	15	161	57	41.5	24.6	70.1
32	4.20E+06	(33)	4.46E+06	(35)	12	220	75	39.2	23.5	65.0
33	4.01E+06	(21)	2.87E+06	(15)	8	142	72	57.9	28.5	120.8
34	3.98E+06	(52)	6.12E+05	(8)	20	30	21	260.7	126.1	629.5
35	6.21E+06	(65)	5.64E+06	(59)	16	278	74	45.7	31.5	66.4
36	2.06E+06	(27)	4.97E+06	(65)	20	245	62	17.3	10.6	27.5
37	4.82E+06	(63)	2.68E+06	(35)	20	132	45	74.4	48.4	116.2
38	4.50E+06	(53)	3.65E+06	(43)	18	180	56	51.1	33.4	78.5
39	5.22E+06	(41)	4.08E+06	(32)	12	201	72	53.1	32.6	87.3
40	3.15E+06	(33)	2.87E+06	(30)	16	142	52	45.6	26.9	77.6
41	4.97E+06	(52)	5.06E+06	(53)	16	250	70	40.7	27.1	61.1
42	7.24E+06	(71)	6.01E+06	(59)	15	297	79	49.9	34.7	72.0
43	3.90E+06	(102)	3.56E+06	(93)	40	176	38	45.3	34.0	60.2
44	2.93E+06	(23)	4.46E+06	(35)	12	220	75	27.4	15.4	47.6
45	3.95E+06	(31)	1.01E+07	(79)	12	497	115	16.4	10.4	25.1
46	5.61E+06	(44)	5.22E+06	(41)	12	258	81	44.5	28.4	70.0
47	3.82E+06	(40)	2.77E+06	(29)	16	137	51	57.1	34.5	95.7
48	3.90E+06	(51)	2.45E+06	(32)	20	121	43	65.9	41.5	106.3
49	2.80E+06	(22)	6.12E+06	(48)	12	302	89	19.1	10.9	32.3
50	1.22E+06	(12)	2.96E+06	(29)	15	146	54	17.4	8.0	34.8
51	4.59E+06	(36)	5.22E+06	(41)	12	258	81	36.5	22.6	58.6
52	4.40E+06	(115)	3.29E+06	(86)	40	162	36	55.1	41.5	73.2
53	4.84E+06	(38)	2.68E+06	(21)	12	132	58	74.7	42.8	134.2
54	6.02E+06	(63)	4.68E+06	(49)	16	231	67	53.3	36.0	79.3
55	5.45E+06	(57)	4.68E+06	(49)	16	231	67	48.2	32.3	72.4
56	4.25E+06	(25)	2.55E+06	(15)	9	126	64	68.7	35.0	140.4
57	5.45E+06	(57)	4.68E+06	(49)	16	231	67	48.2	32.3	72.4
58	5.73E+06	(75)	3.82E+06	(50)	20	189	54	62.1	42.7	91.0
59	6.57E+06	(86)	4.05E+06	(53)	20	200	56	67.1	47.0	96.8
60	4.49E+06	(88)	3.16E+06	(62)	30	156	41	58.8	41.9	83.1

```
==================ZetaAge Program v. 4.7  (Brandon 6/24/97)==================
DATE/TIME: 01-18-2001/17:14:24 FILENAME: D:\YALE\FT\BERNET\99MB39.FTZ
Field# 99MB39 Inn RR: U14Z-28/29 OSU (combined etch)

Number of grains =  60

MEAN URANIUM CONCENTRATION +/-2SE (ppm):  243.7,  16.7

 POOLED AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):   44.7,  43.0 --  46.5 (  -1.7   +1.8)
                 95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):          41.3 --  48.3 (  -3.4   +3.6)
                      CHI^2 PROBABILITY:    0.0%
           CHI^2, DEGREES OF FREEDOM:    3.2068E+02,    59

CENTRAL AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):   43.5,  40.6 --  46.6 (  -2.9   +3.1)
                 95% CONF. INTERVAL(Ma):          38.0 --  49.8 (  -5.5   +6.3)
                     AGE DISPERSION (%):   43.2

 CHI^2 AGE WITH 63% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):   22.8,  21.4 --  24.3 (  -1.4   +1.5)
                95% CONF. INTERVAL (Ma):          20.2 --  25.8 (  -2.7   +3.0)
        NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRAINS:   16,    27%

Total range for grain ages =    15.79 to   252.11 Ma

------------------------PARAMETERS FOR BEST-FIT PEAKS--------------------------
{Standard error for peak age includes group error}
{Peak width is for PD plot assuming a kernel factor =  0.60}
PEAK   ----PEAK AGE & CONF. INTERVAL (MA)---- PEAK WIDTH --GRAINS IN PEAK----
NUMBER   MEAN (----63% CI---) (----95% CI---)    W(Z)    FRAC(%) SE(%)  COUNT
  1)      17.9 (  -1.7   +1.9) (  -3.2   +3.9)    0.28      15.1    5.4    9.0
  2)      27.5 (  -3.9   +4.5) (  -7.1   +9.6)    0.22       6.5    5.2    3.9
  3)      49.2 (  -2.2   +2.3) (  -4.3   +4.7)    0.23      69.5    6.9   41.7
  4)     103.2 ( -11.1  +12.5) ( -20.7  +25.9)    0.25       8.9    4.2    5.4
                                                      TOTAL: 100.0          60.0

        LOG-LIKELIHOOD FOR BEST FIT =      -2.2184E+02
     CHI-SQUARED VALUE FOR BEST FIT =       6.0257E+01
          REDUCED CHI-SQUARED VALUE =       1.1369E+00
         DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR FIT =      53
  CONDITION NUMBER FOR COVAR MATRIX =      48.47
```

NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = 11