

Supplementary Information for

**Estimating the current size and state of subvolcanic magma reservoirs**

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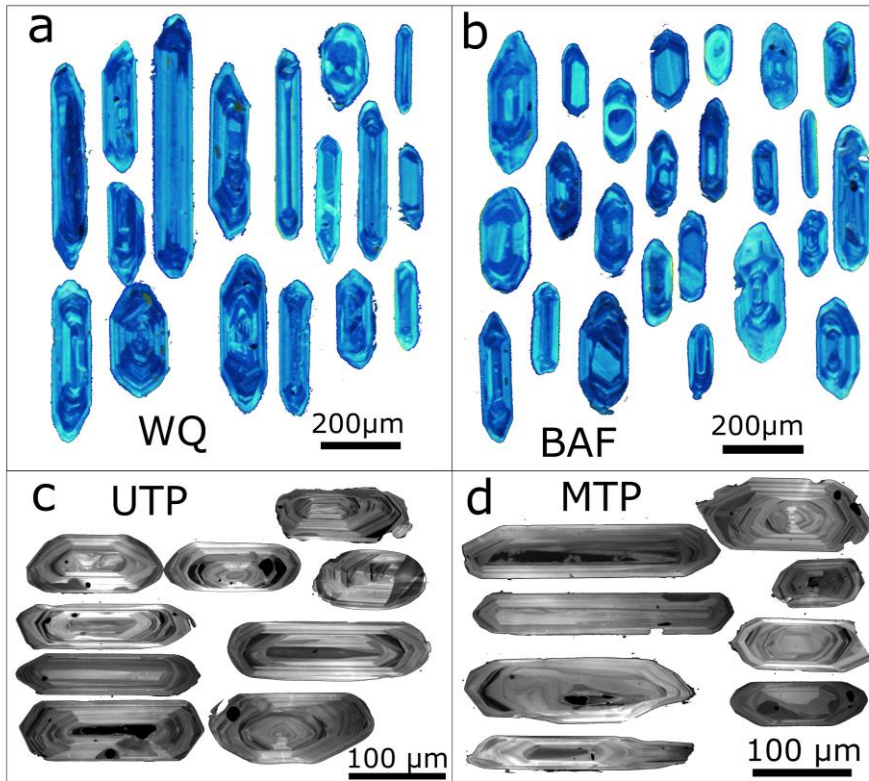
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## Supplementary Tables

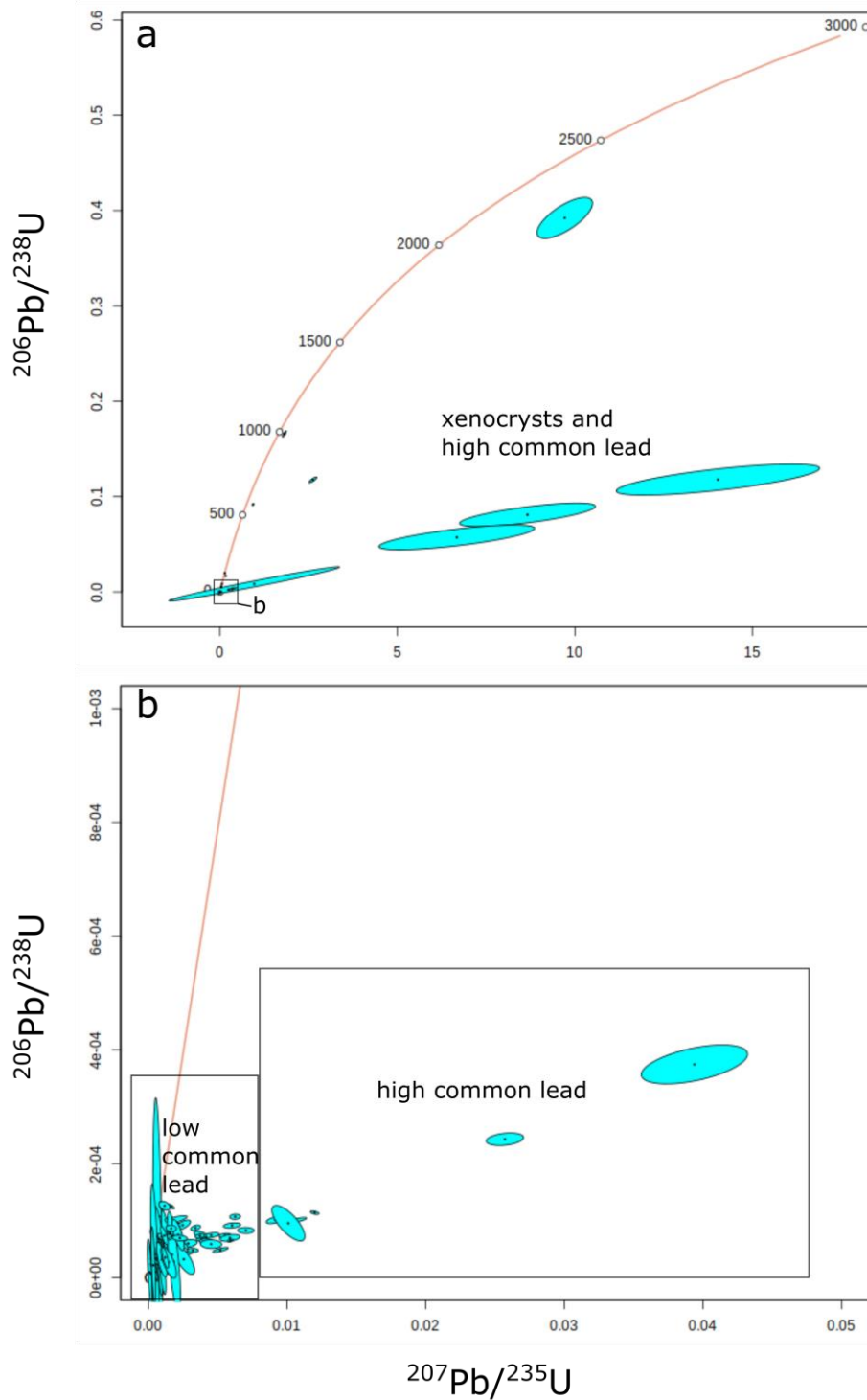
Supplementary Table 1: Sampling locations and description of studied samples.

| Sample Number | Eruption                    | Latitude  | Longitude  | Altitude (m) | Notes   |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|---|
| GW-18-07      | Upper Toluca Pumice (UTP)   | 19.135076 | -99.667614 | 3014         | Zaragoza section, Sampling of juvenile vesicular pumices in 3 stratigraphic levels                                |
| GW-18-11      | Middle Toluca Pumice (MTP)  | 19.082191 | -99.656214 | 2914         | MTP sample in river section sampled in 3 stratigraphic levels as juvenile pumices                                 |
| GW-18-02      | Block and Ash Flow 28 (BAF) | 19.183663 | -99.664581 | 2870         | Juvenile clasts in Block and Ash Flow below Lower Toluca Pumice in LTP Zacango quarry                             |
| GW-16-20-22   | White Quarry Flow (WQ)      | 19.230935 | -99.782203 | 2950         | Quarry on road 134 near Zinacantepec, massive pyroclastic flow sequence, pumice sampled in 3 stratigraphic levels |

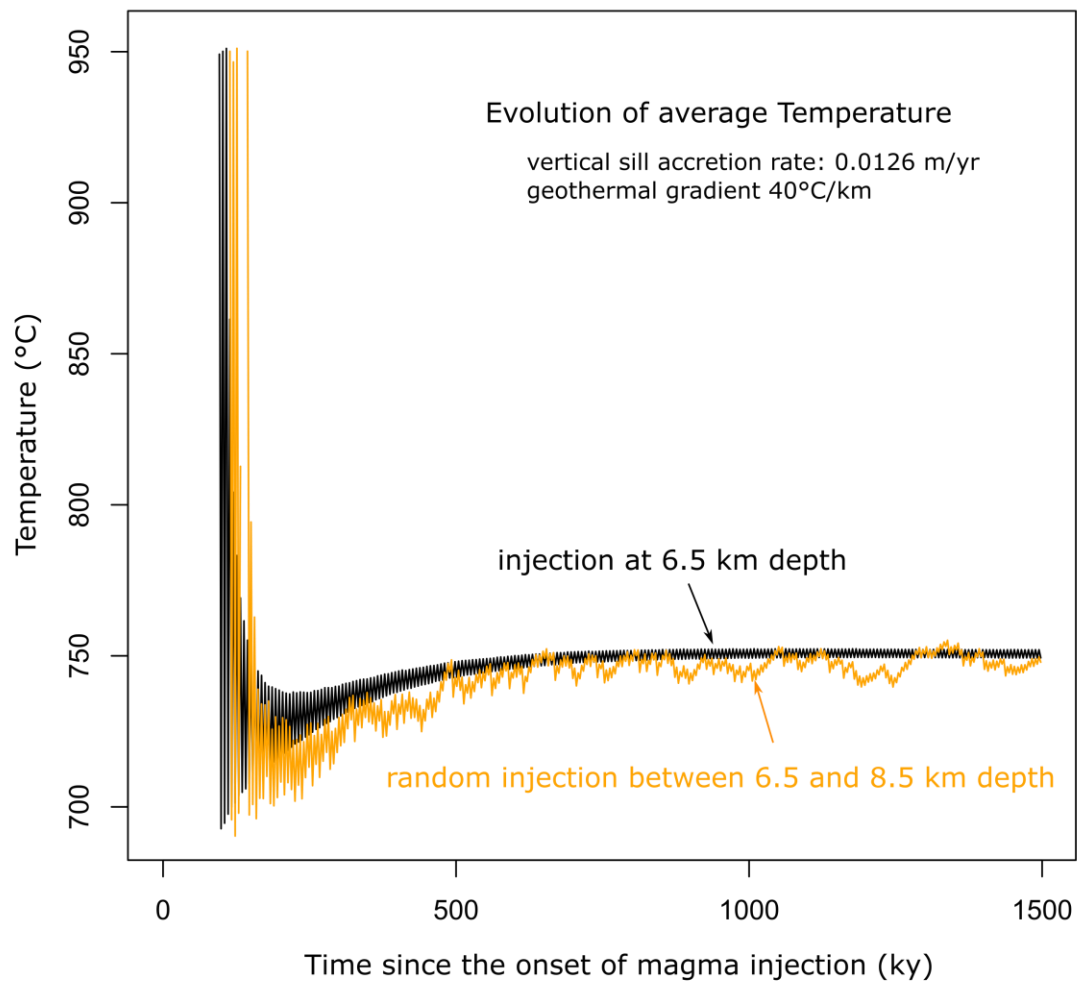
## Supplementary Figures



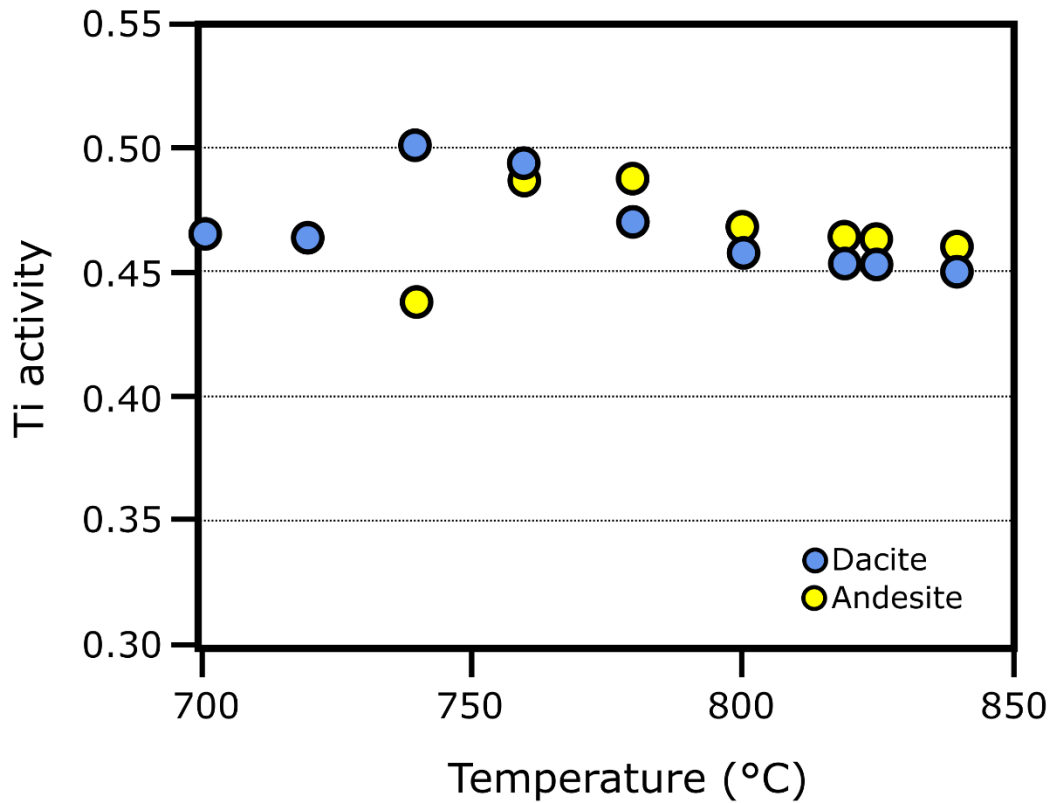
Supplementary Figure 1: Cathodoluminescence (CL) textures of zircon crystals from Nevado de Toluca volcano. a) Optical CL textures of zircons from the WQ eruption. b) Optical CL zonation textures from BAF eruption sample. c) Upper Toluca Pumice (UTP) CL zircon zoning textures obtained by SEM imaging. d) Middle Toluca pumice (MTP) CL zircon textures.



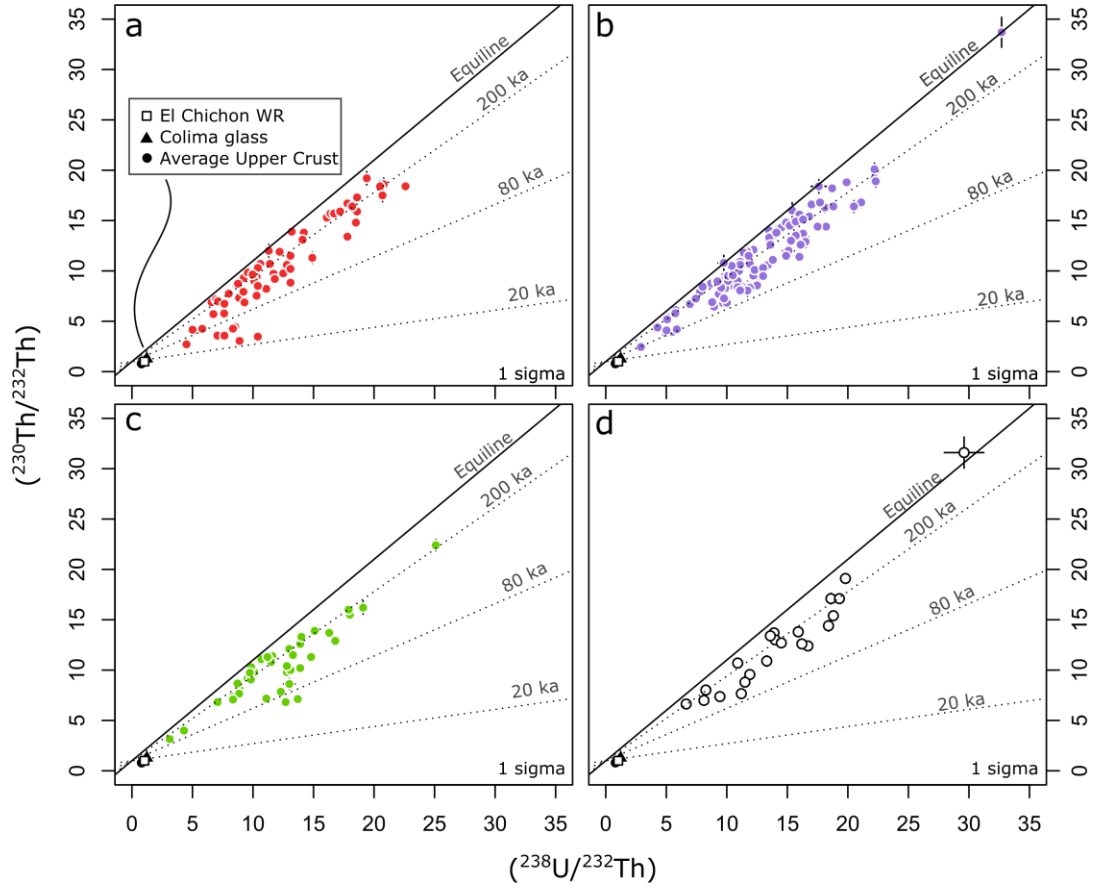
Supplementary Figure 2:  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  versus  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$  Concordia diagrams for Nevado de Toluca zircon analyzed by LA-ICP-MS. a) Discordant and concordant ages for xenocrystic zircons. b) Young zircons that showed potentially high common lead and discordant ages were excluded from the analysis.



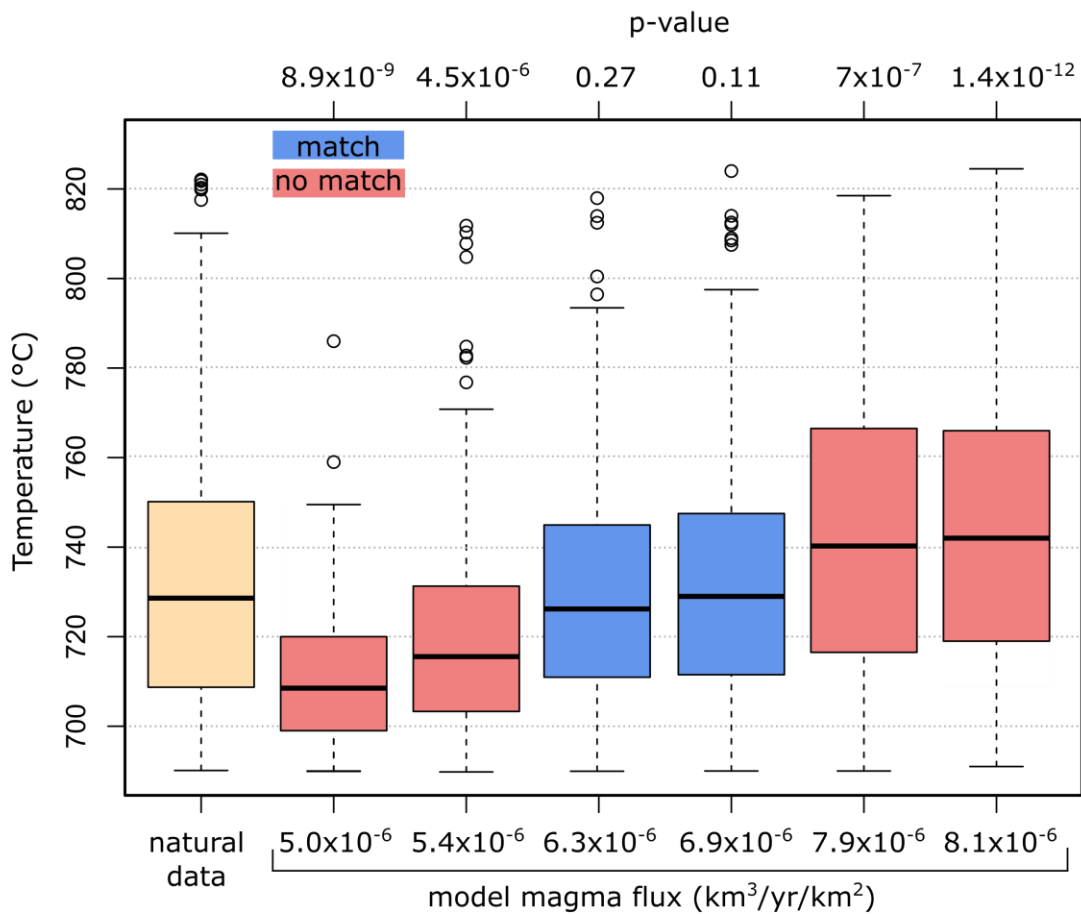
Supplementary Figure 3: Evolution of average intrusion temperature for magma reservoirs built with vertical sill accretion rate of 0.0126 m/yr and initial geothermal gradient of 40°C/km. Black curve indicates temperature evolution for a reservoir built by stationary injection at 6.5 km depth. Orange curve demonstrates temperature evolution of an intrusion built by random injection between 6.5 and 8.5 km depth. Note that the overall temperature-time trends for the 2 curves are similar.



Supplementary Figure 4: Ti activity as a function of temperature for a typical andesite (yellow dots) and dacite (blue dots) from Nevado de Toluca volcano. The Ti activity was calculated from the affinity of rutile for different temperatures using rhyolite-MELTS (Gualda et al., 2012). Oxygen fugacity in the was buffered at NNO in the calculations. Compositions used in the MELTS-simulations were taken from Weber et al., (2019) (samples: GW-16-04 and GW-16-03) with 5 to 6 wt. % added H<sub>2</sub>O and absent CO<sub>2</sub>.

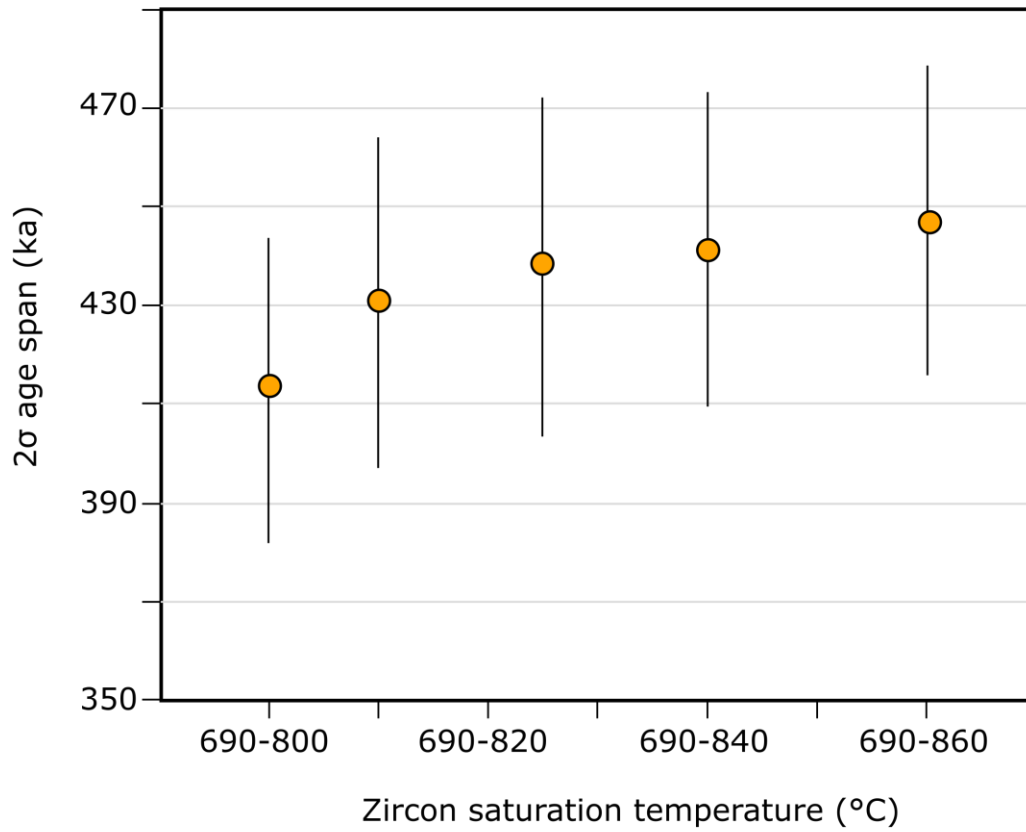


Supplementary Figure 5:  $(^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th})$  versus  $(^{238}\text{U}/^{232}\text{Th})$  isochrone diagrams for zircons from Nevado de Toluca volcano. Whole rock compositions from El Chichon volcano (open square) (Pickett and Murrell, 1997), which were used to calculate 2-point isochrones ages, as well as average Upper Continental Crust (black dot) (Rudnick and Fountain, 1995) and glass from Colima volcano (black triangle) (Reubi et al., 2017) are shown. a) Upper Toluca Pumice (UTP). b) Middle Toluca Pumice (MTP). c) Block and Ash Flow 28 (BAF). d) White Quarry Flow (WQ). 1sigma error bars are shown.



Supplementary Figure 6: Temperature distributions of natural data (tan) and numerical models run with different magma fluxes. A 2-sample Welch's t-test was used to compare the means of natural and modelled temperature distributions. P-values of this comparison are indicated on top of the diagram. Matching temperature distributions between model and natural data are shown by blue boxplots. Red boxplots indicate no match of temperature distributions.





Supplementary Figure 7: Impact of changing zircon saturation temperature range (°C) on the 2σ age spread of synthetic zircon age distributions. All calculations were performed using a magma flux of 0.0091 km<sup>3</sup>/km<sup>2</sup>/yr, a 1.25 Ma magma injection episode and magmatic system radius of 10 km. The error bars indicate the 95% confidence interval of the synthetic 2σ zircon age spans.