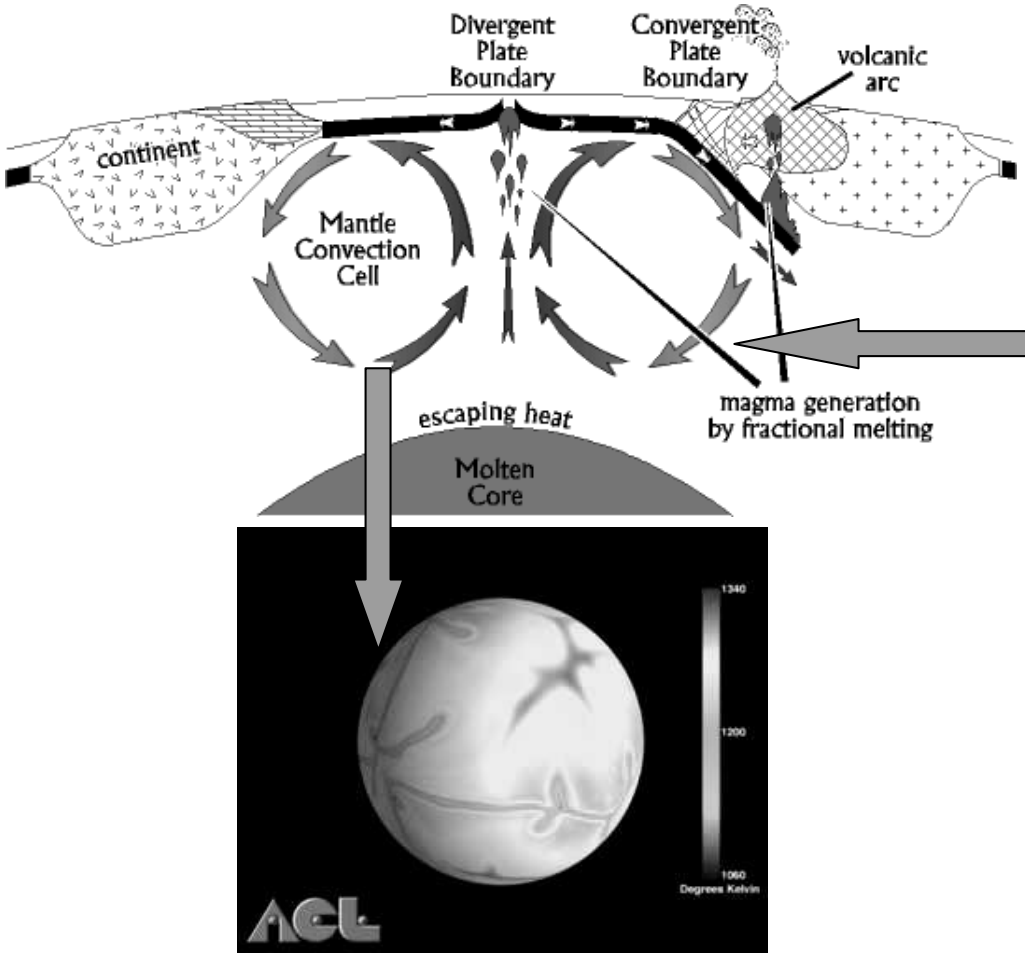
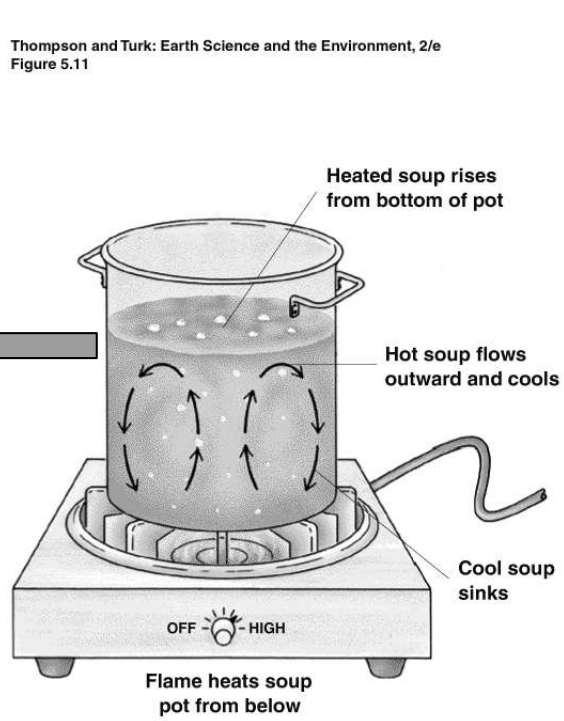
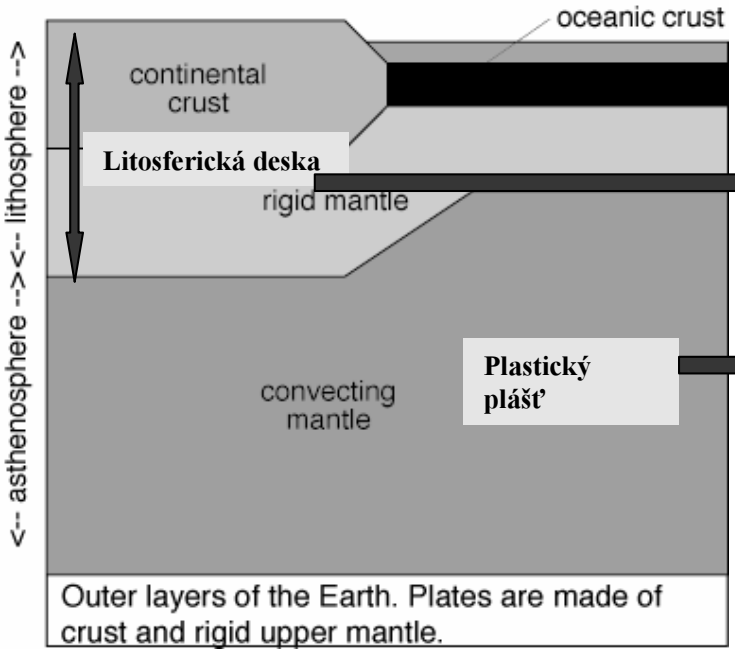
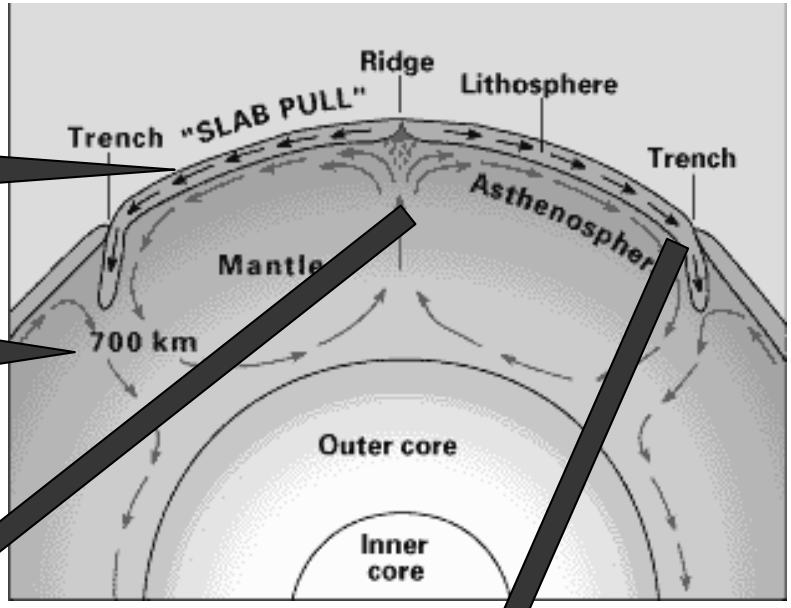
Geologie na konci 20. století přešla od fixistických statických interpretací k dynamickému pojetí vývoje Zemč. Dnes dominující paradigma geologie – tektonika litosferických desek - zdůrazňuje výrazné horizontální přesuny kontinentálních bloků. Za jejich hnací motor je považována tepelná konvekce v plášti Země, která je určována tepelnou výměnou mezi žhavotekutým jádrem Země a poměrně chladným povrchem.





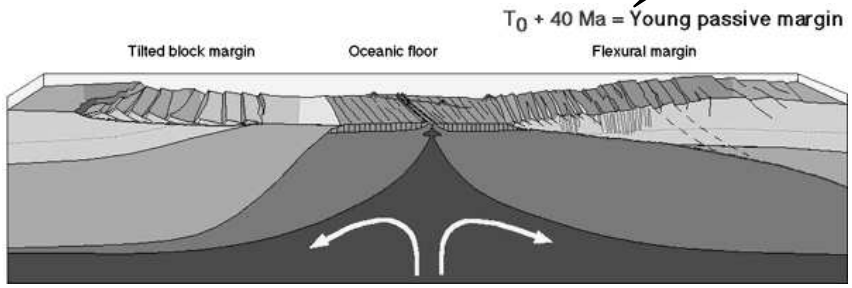
Teorie litosferických desek předpokládá, že konvekční tepelné proudy v plastické části zemského pláště vedou v místech vzestupných tepelných proudů ke vzniku divergentních rozhraní a v místech sestupných tepelných proudů ke vzniku konvergentních rozhraní litosferických desek

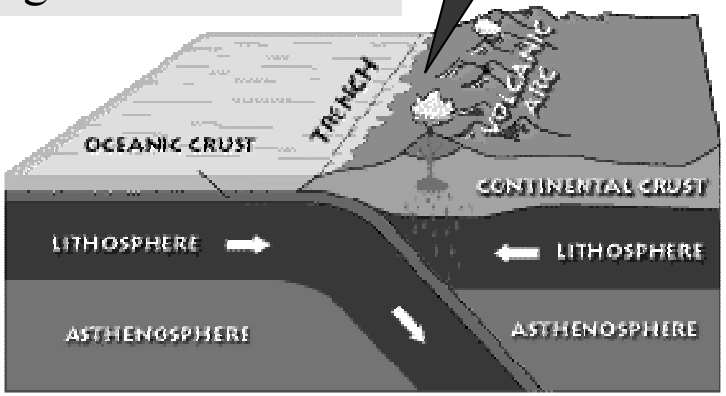




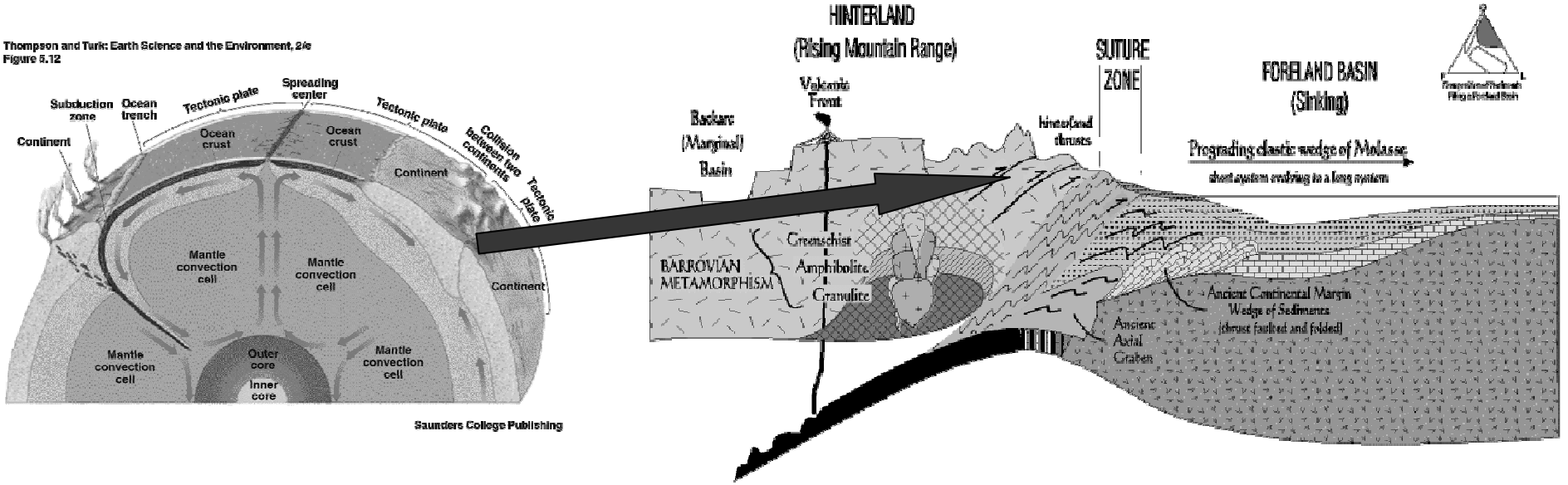
Konvergentní rozhraní

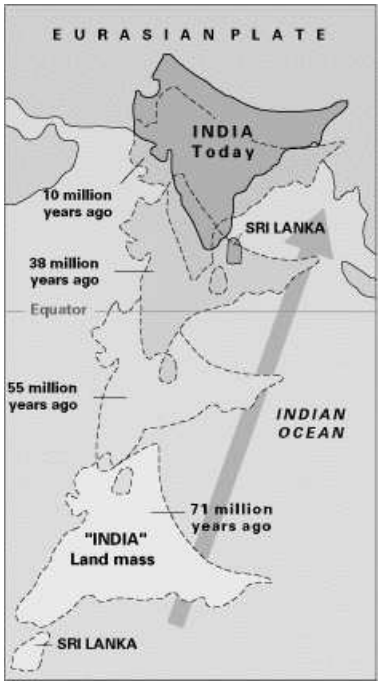
Divergentní rozhraní

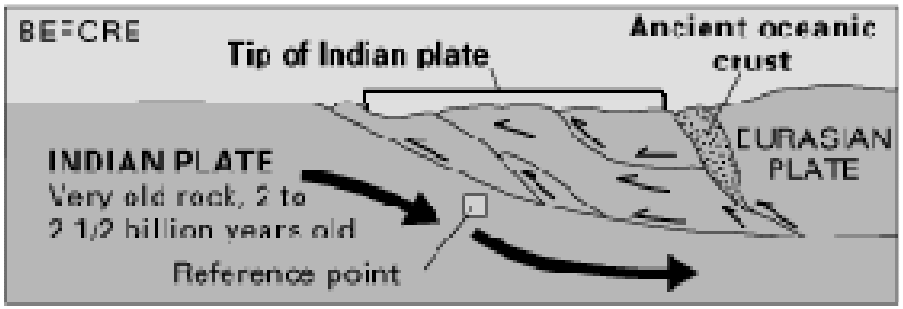


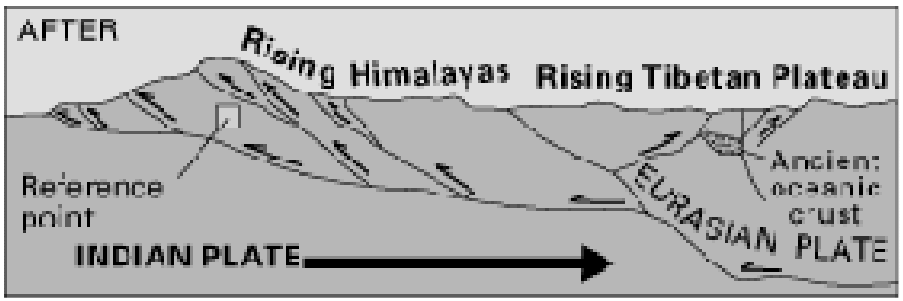


Konvergentní rozhraní představují místa vrásnění, vulkanické činnosti, vzniku pohoří a kolize kontinentů









Hlavní etapy vrásnění v prvohorách - čtvrtohorách

Časová škála

245 Ma

P r v o h o r y

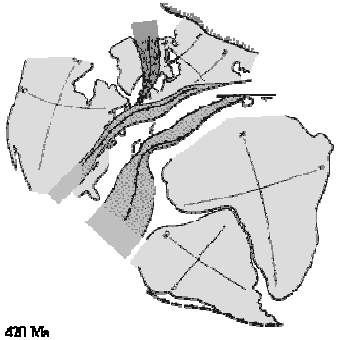
mladší: karbon perm

starší: kambrium ordovik silur devon

545 Ma

Prekambrium

Vrásnění

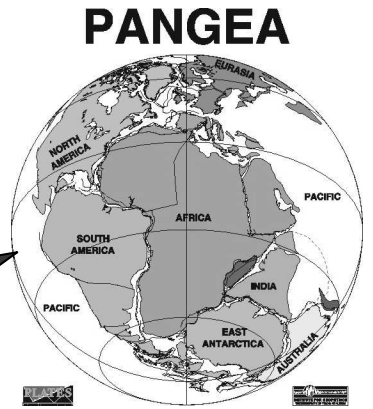


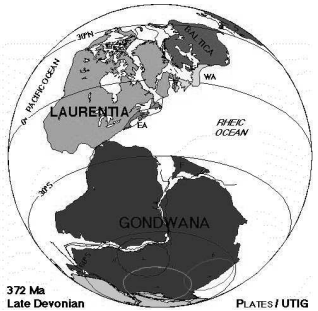
Variské vrásnění

Kaledonské vrásnění

Vznik Pangei

Paleogeografie





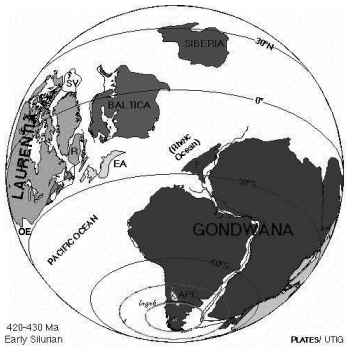


Fig. 17
Dalziel, 1997, GSA Bulletin

Časová škála

Čtvrtohory

1,8 Ma

Třetihory

- **Neogén**
- **Paleogén**

65 Ma

Druhohory

- **Křída**
- **Jura**
- **Trias**

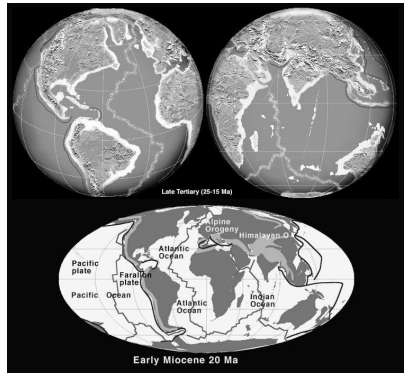
245 Ma

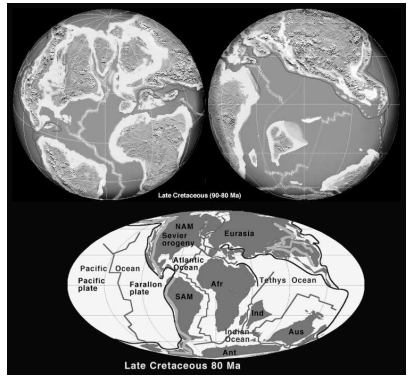
Vrásnění

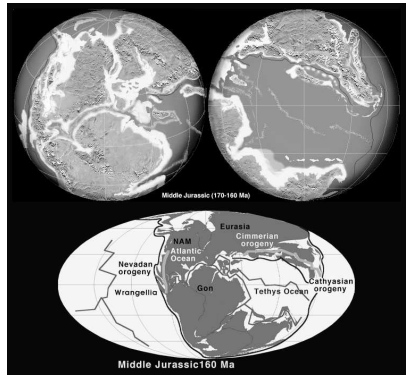
Alpinské vrásnění

Kimerské vrásnění

Paleogeografie

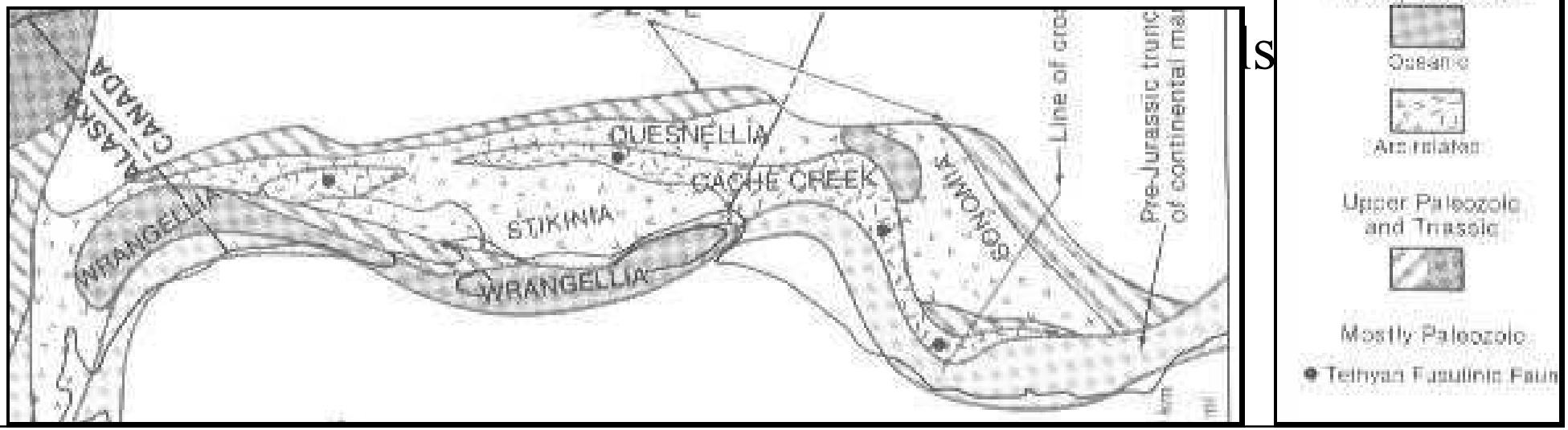






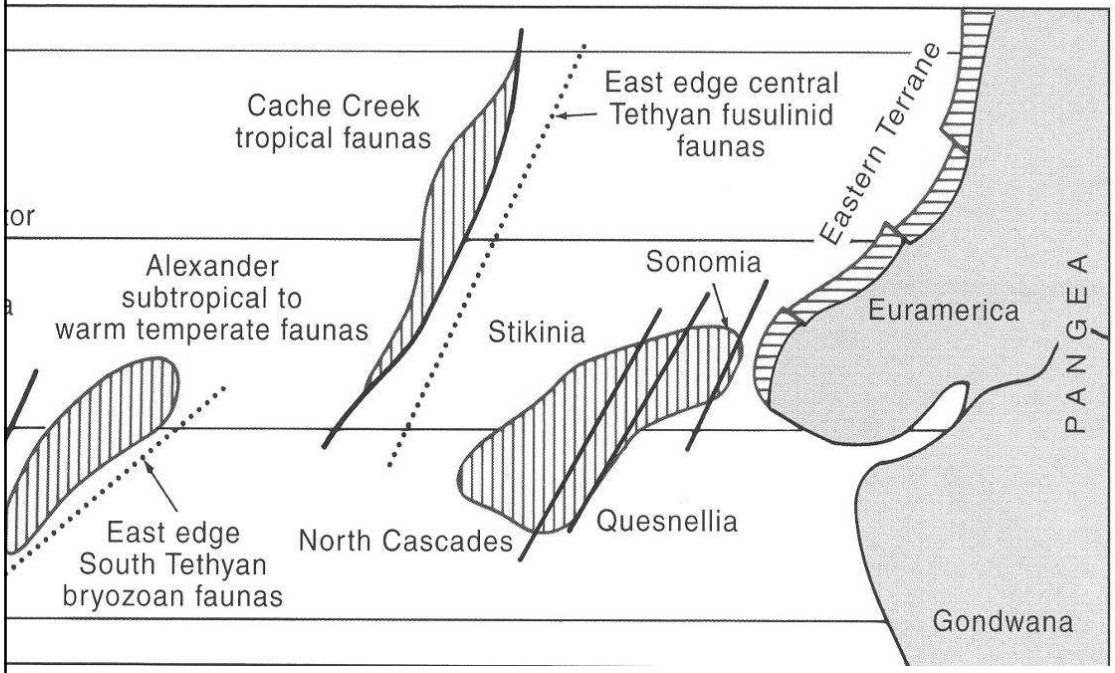
The Western Collage

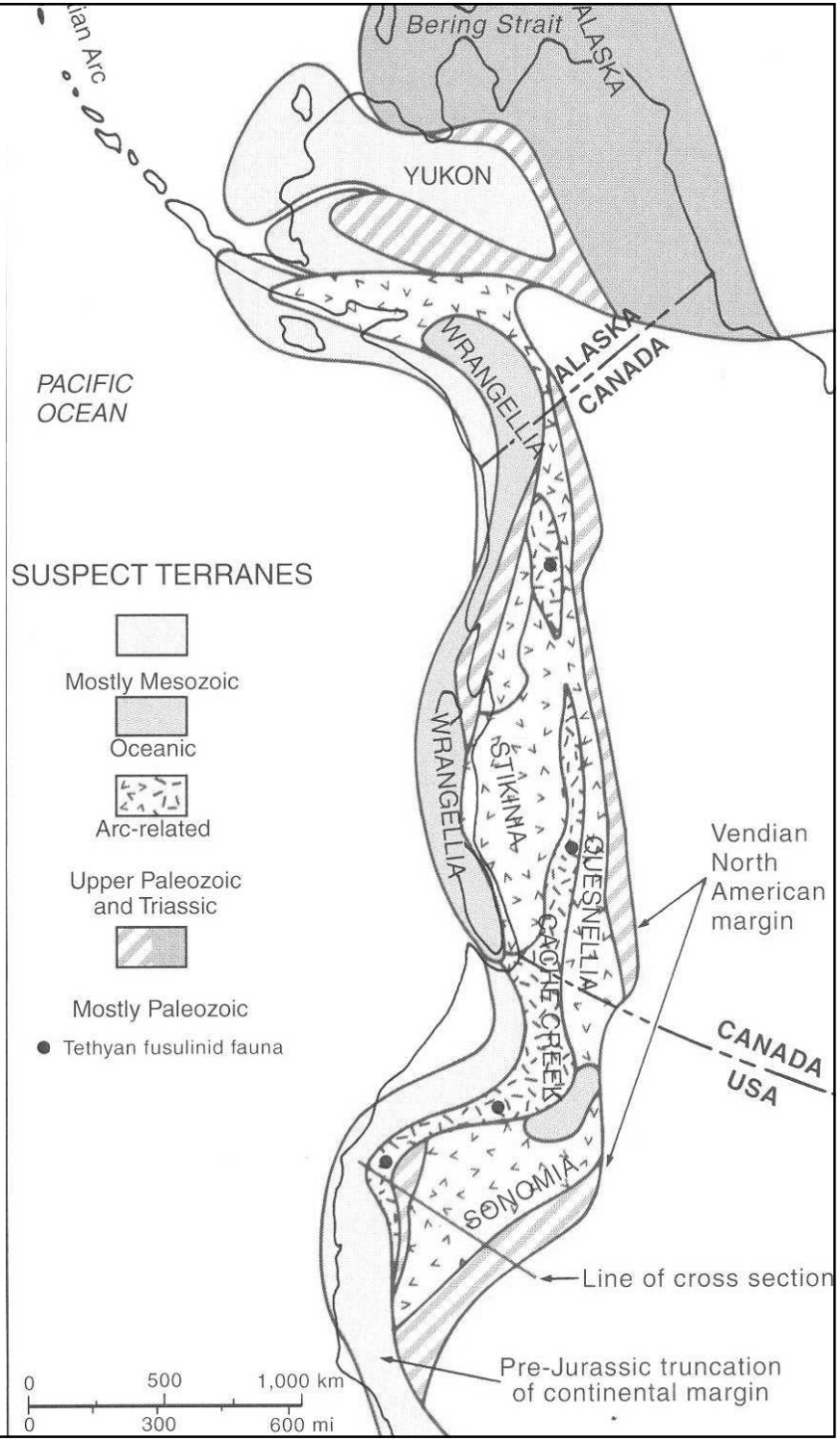
- Cordillera an collage of microplates and arcs
  - accreted during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic
  - terrains have different rock types and fossil assemblages that cannot be correlated
  - suspect terrains--fault-bounded regions that s
    be correlated

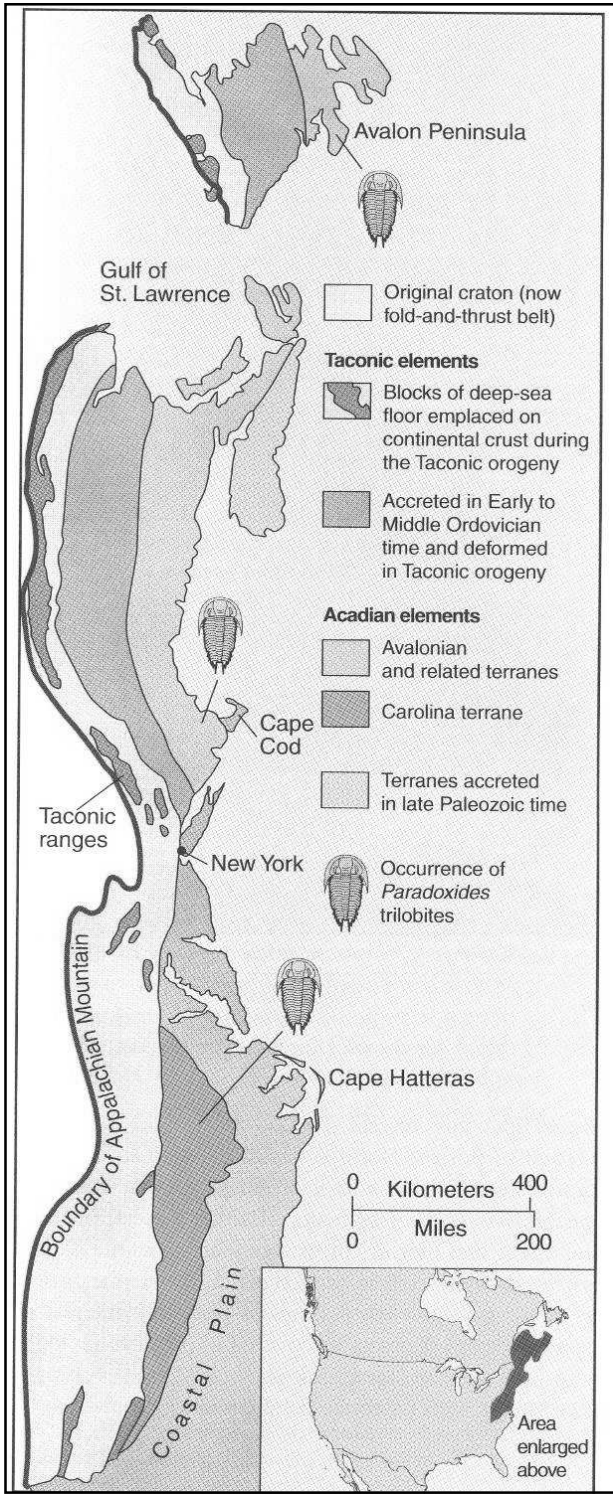


The Canadian Cordillera west of the Rockies is largely composed of displaced terranes, as are the easternmost sections of Siberia.

Origins of these terranes are best Determined by the biogeographic affinities of the fossils in their sedimentary rocks.



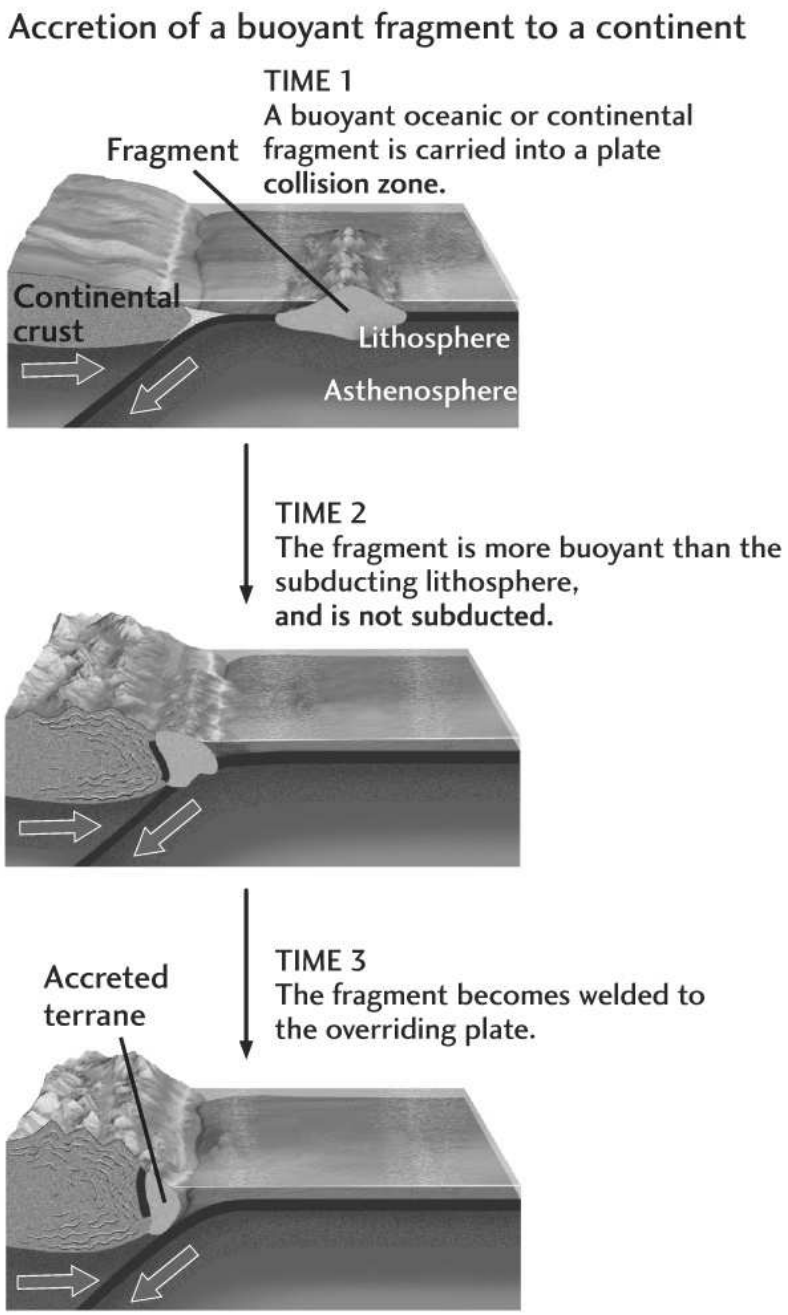




Displaced terranes
are island arcs or continent fragments that have been moved from one part of the world to another. The continental margins of E, W North America are largely composed of displaced terranes.

Avalon Peninsula is part of a displaced terrane called Avalonia. *Paradoxites* and other Manuels River trilobites are European in their biogeographic affinities.

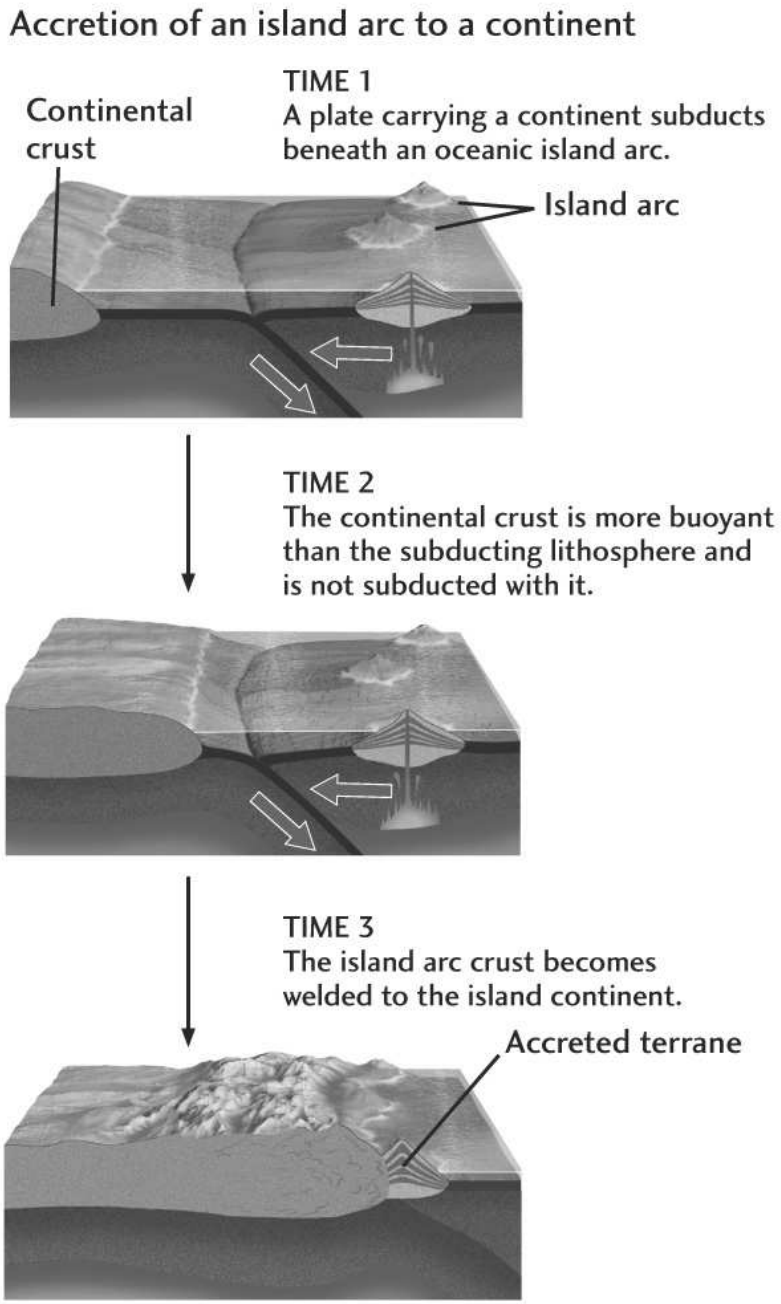
"Viking Funeral Ship" paleobiogeographic pattern



How Continents Grow:

Accretion of continental fragments

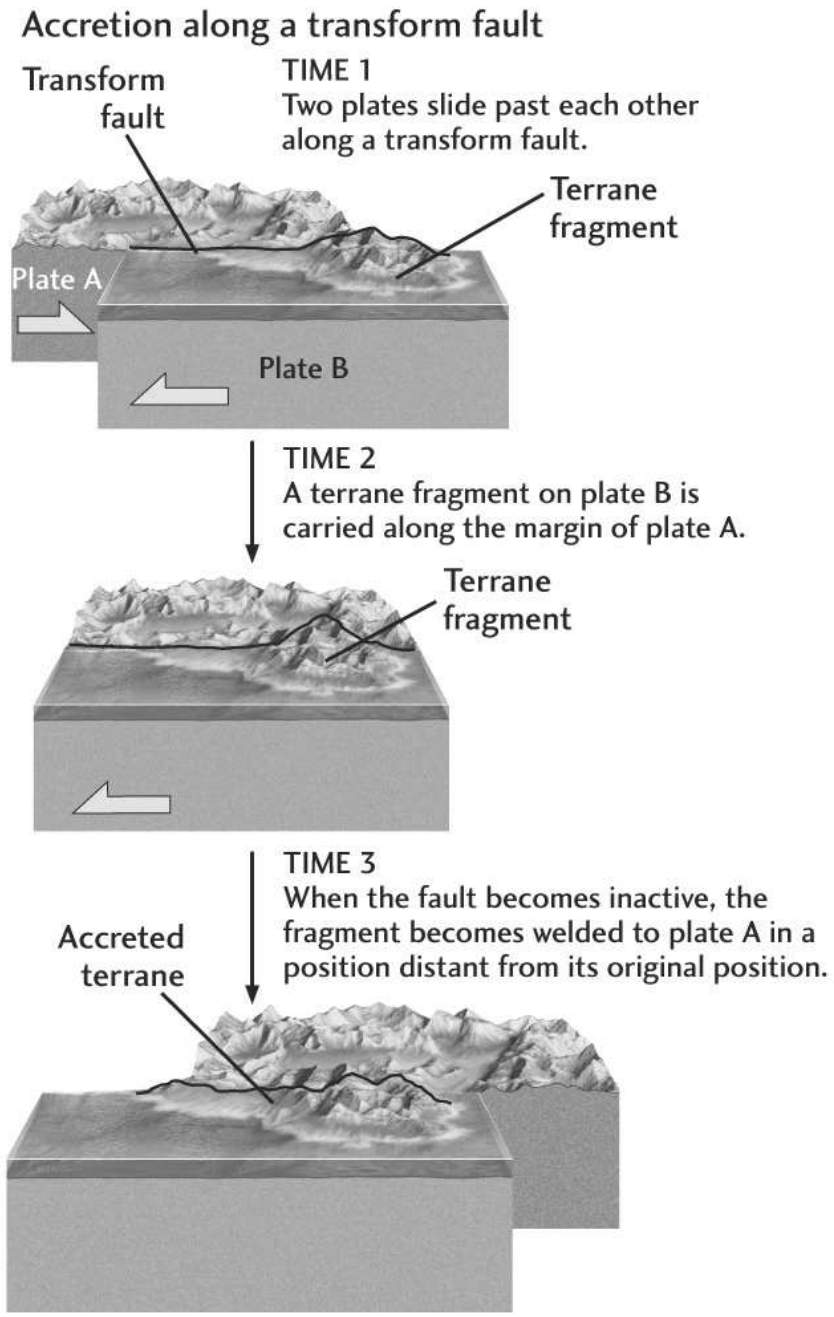
Fig. 20.12a



How Continents Grow:

Accretion of island arcs

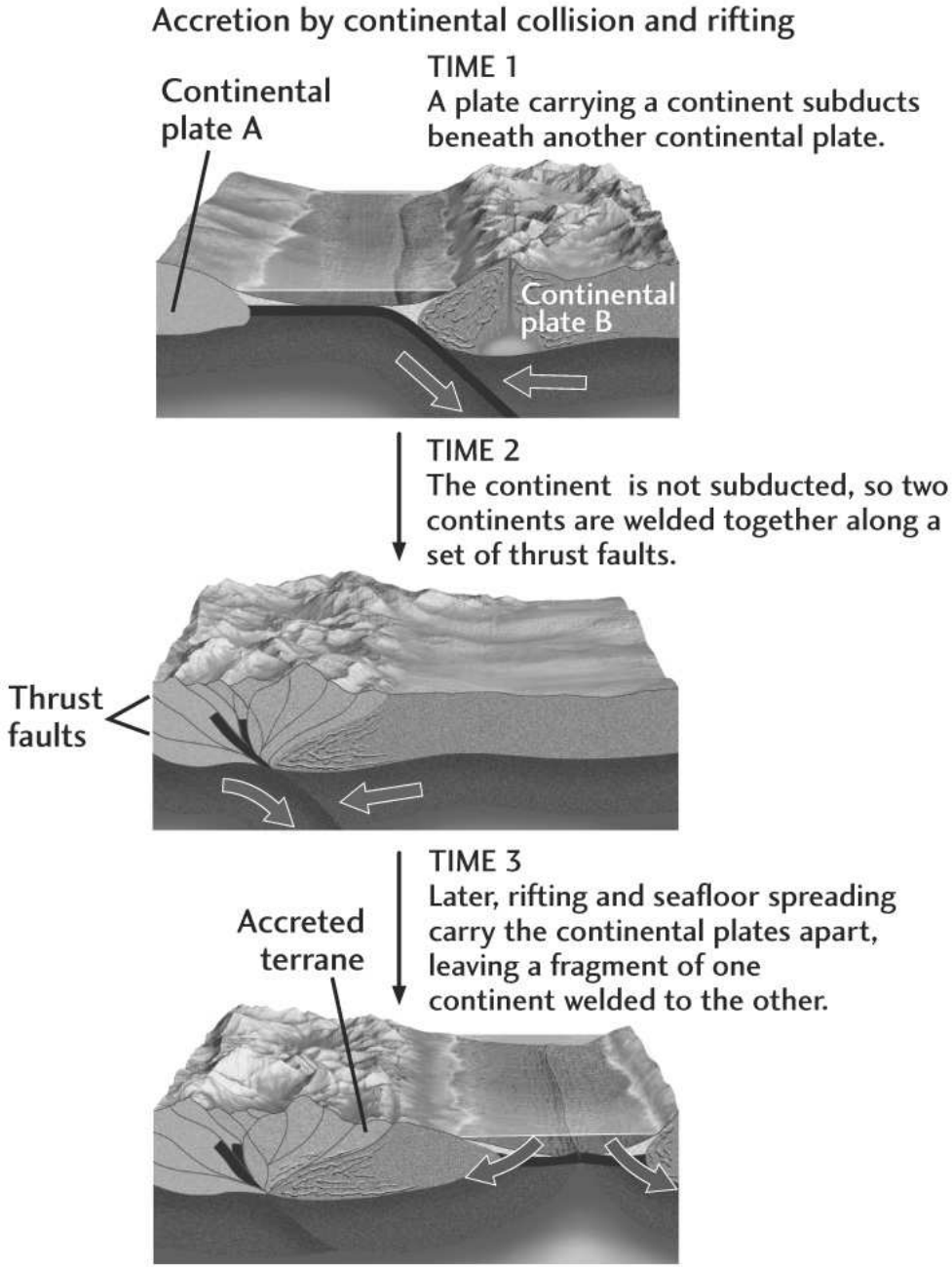
Fig. 20.12b



How Continents Grow:

Accretion along transform faults

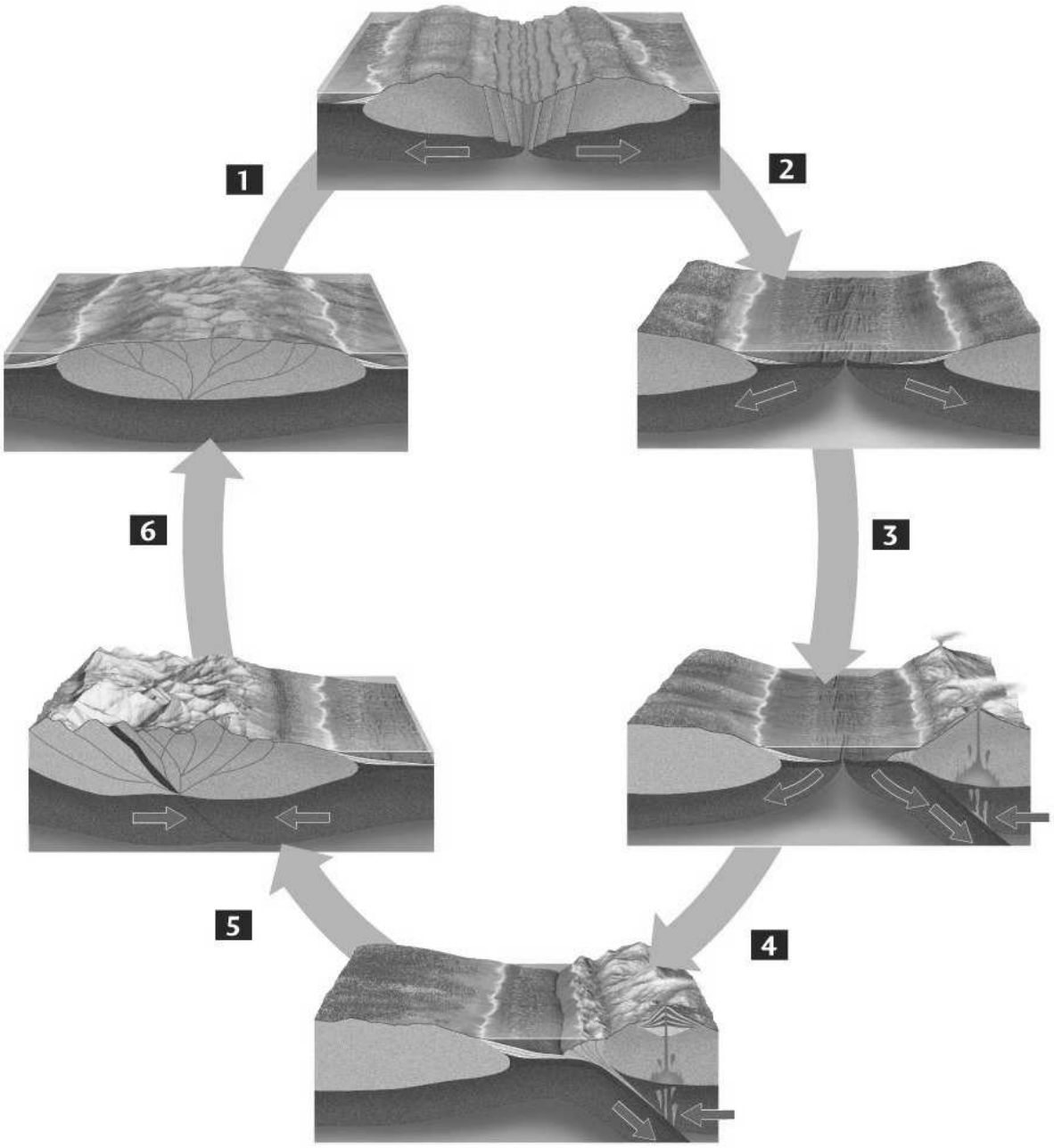
Fig. 20.12c



How Continents Grow:

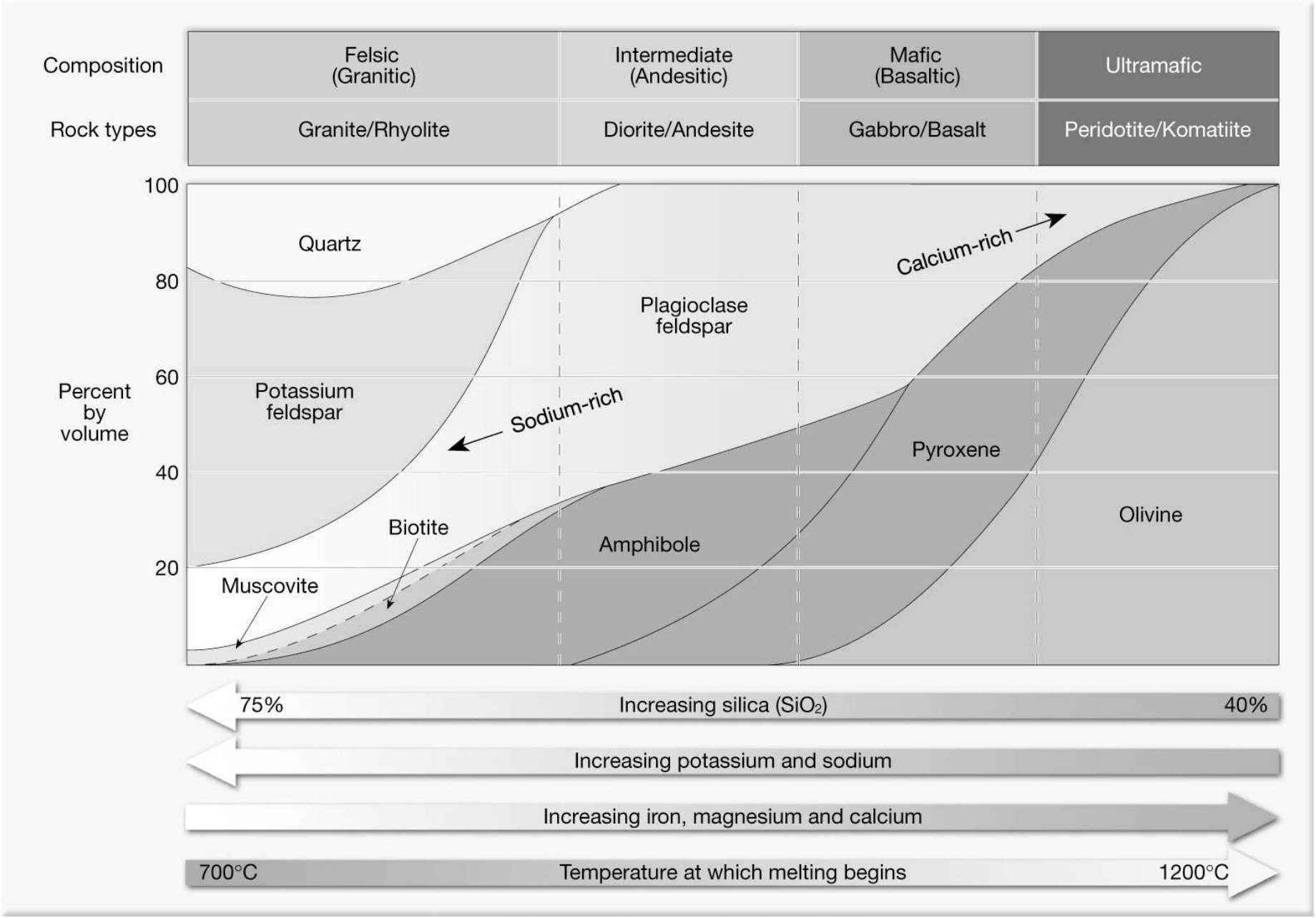
Accretion by continental collision/ rifting

Fig. 20.12d



The Wilson Cycle

Fig. 20.18



World Tectonic Provinces

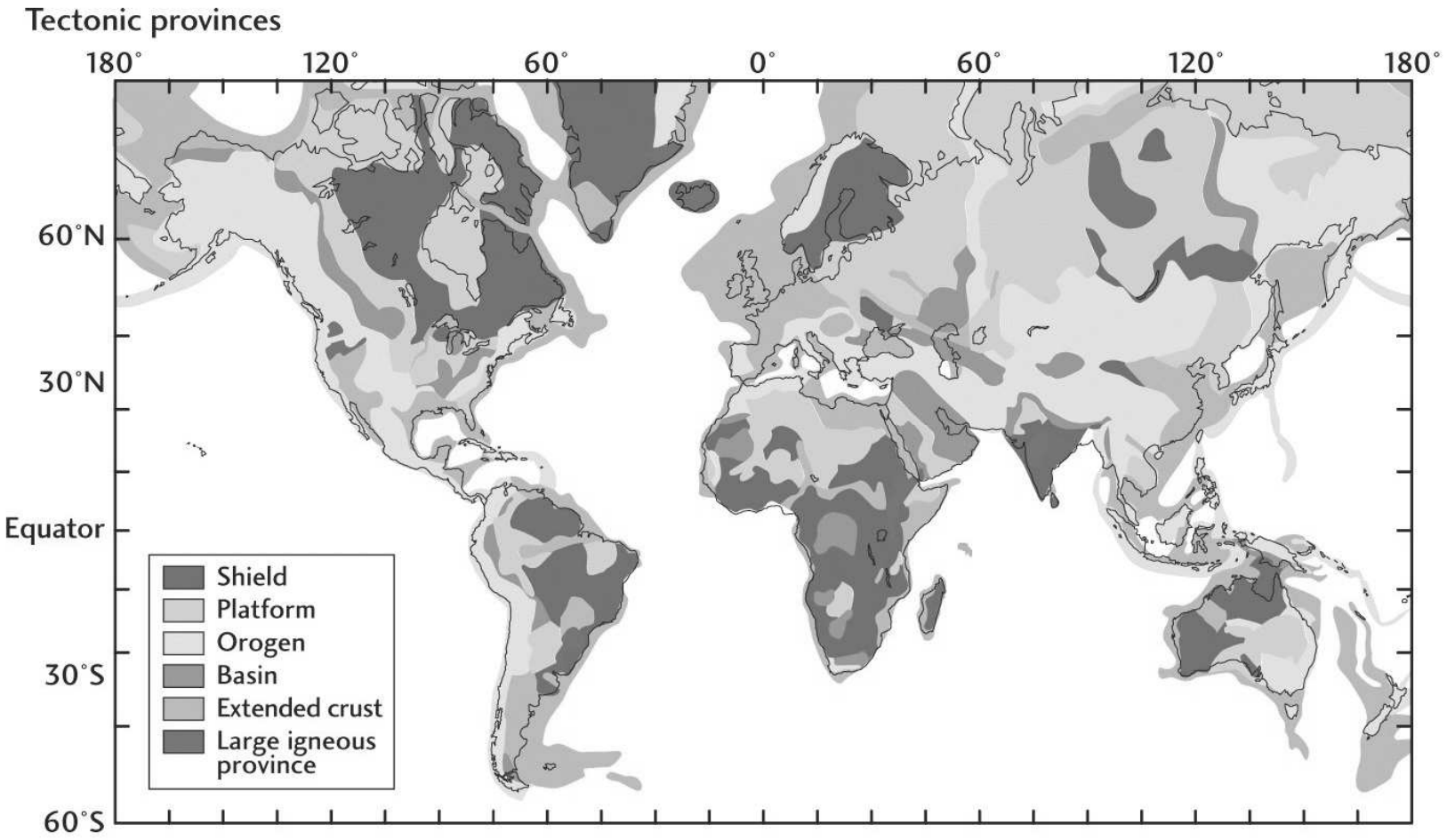


Fig. 20.8a