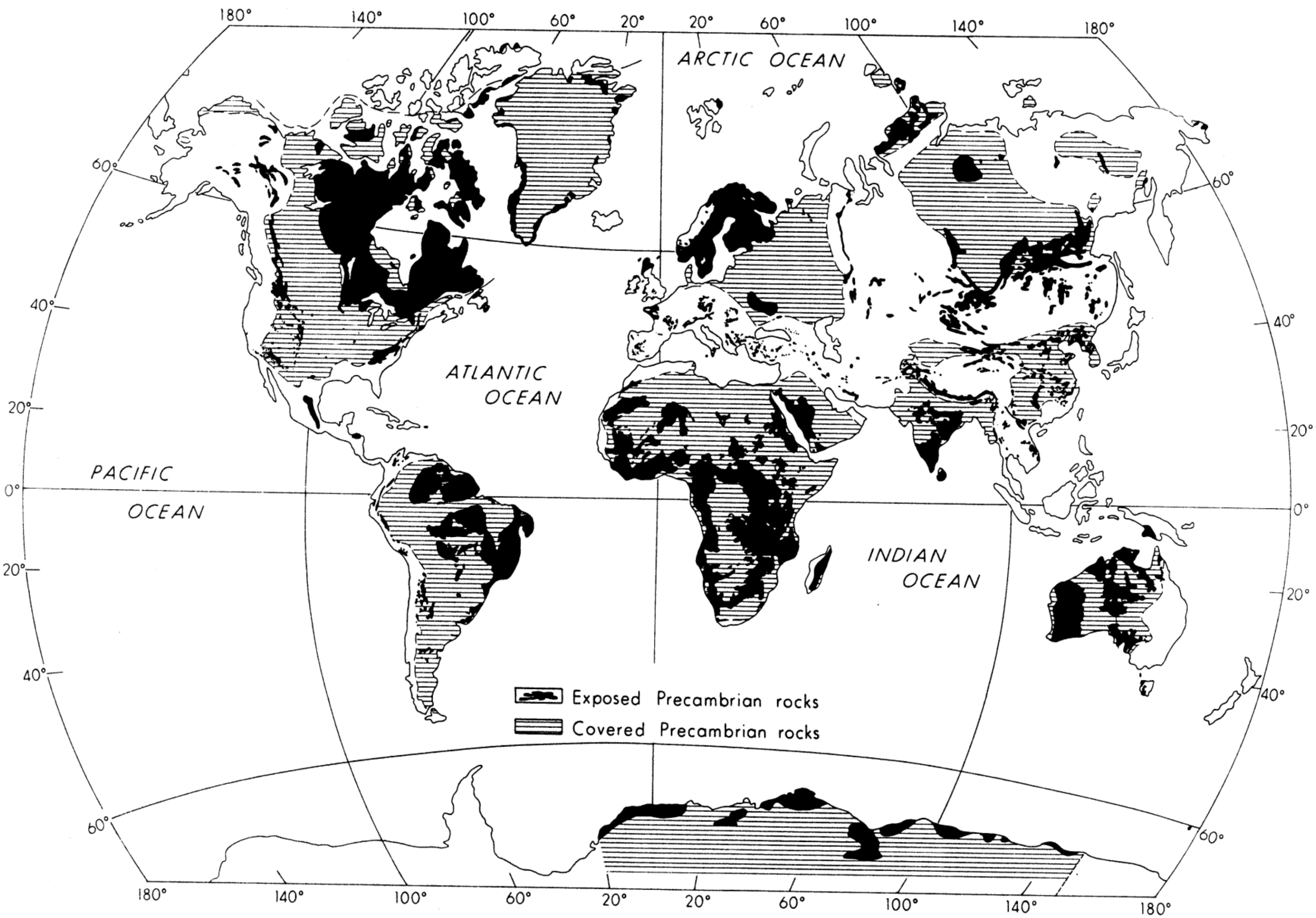
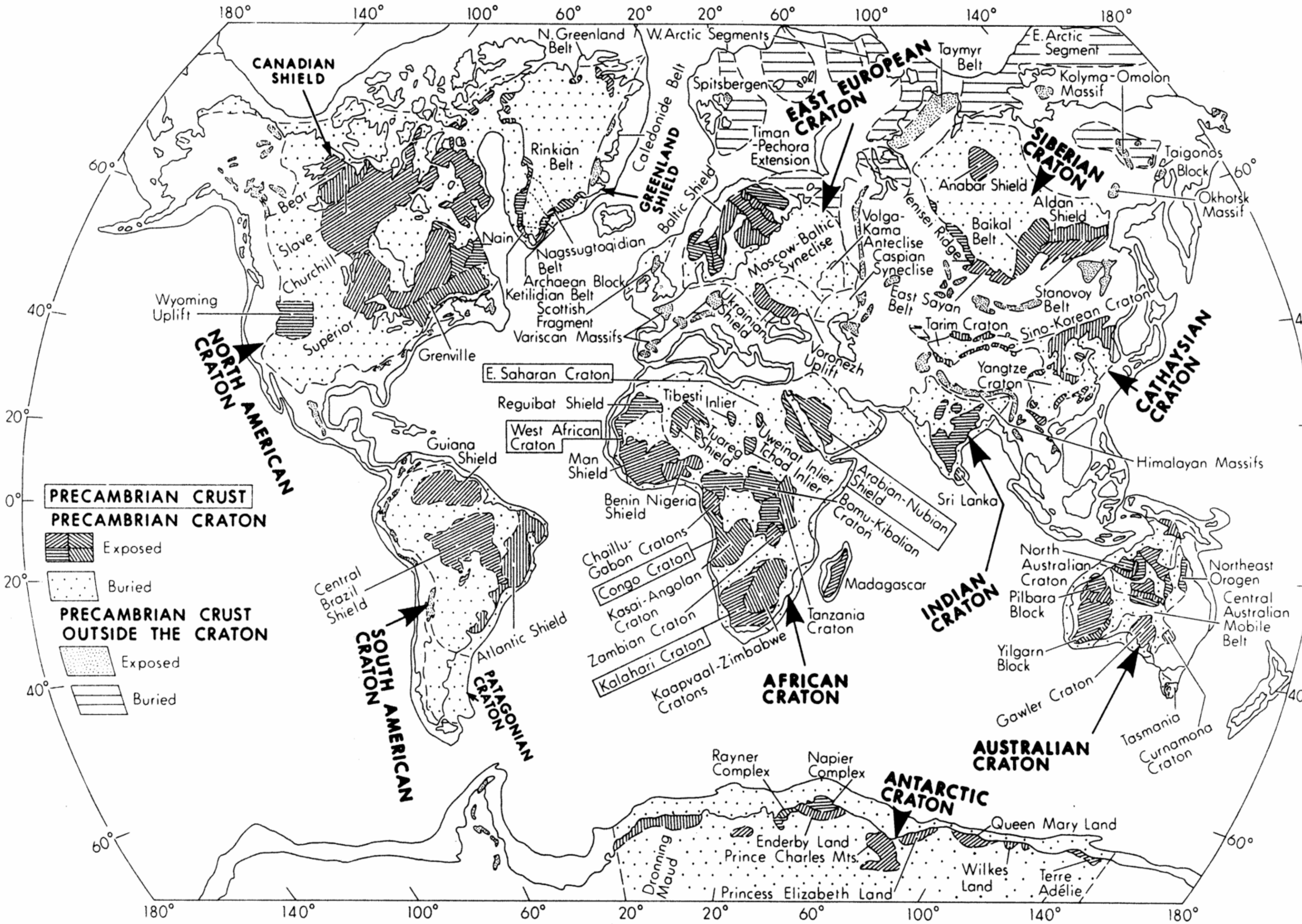


Fig. 1-1. Global Precambrian sketch-map showing the distribution of exposed and buried (sub-Phanerozoic) Precambrian crust within the conventionally defined continents. Data plotted on National Geographic Society base-map 'The World', National Geographic Magazine (Washington, December 1981).



CANADIAN SHIELD
N. Greenland Belt
W. Arctic Segments
Taymyr Belt
E. Arctic Segment
Kolyma-Omolon Massif
Spitsbergen
EAST EUROPEAN CRATON
Caledonide Belt
Rinkian Belt
GREENLAND SHIELD
Timan-Pechora Extension
SIBERIAN CRATON
Taigonos Block
Anabar Shield
Okhotsk Massif
Aldan Shield
Bear
Slave
Churchill
Nain
Nagssugtoqidian Belt
Archaean Block
Ketilidian Belt
Scottish Fragment
Variscan Massifs
Baltic Shield
Moscow-Baltic Syneclise
Volga-Kama Anteclise
Caspian Syneclise
Yenisei Ridge
Baikal Belt
East Sayan Belt
Stanovoy Belt
Sino-Korean Craton
Tarim Craton
Wyoming Uplift
Superior
Grenville
NORTH AMERICAN CRATON
Ukrainian Shield
Voronezh Uplift
Yangtze Craton
CATHAYSIAN CRATON
E. Saharan Craton
Reguibat Shield
Tibesti
Inlier
West African Craton
Uweinat Inlier
Tuareg Shield
Tchad Inlier
Arabian-Nubian Shield
Man Shield
Guiana Shield
Himalayan Massifs
Sri Lanka
Benin Nigeria Shield
Bomu-Kibalian Craton
PRECAMBRIAN CRUST
PRECAMBRIAN CRATON
Exposed
Buried
PRECAMBRIAN CRUST OUTSIDE THE CRATON
Exposed
Buried
Chaillu-Gabon Cratons
Congo Craton
Kasai-Angolan Craton
Zambian Craton
Kalahari Craton
Kaapvaal-Zimbabwe Cratons
Madagascar
Tanzania Craton
AFRICAN CRATON
INDIAN CRATON
North Australian Craton
Northeast Orogen
Pilbara Block
Central Australian Mobile Belt
Yilgarn Block
Gawler Craton
Tasmania
Curnamona Craton
AUSTRALIAN CRATON
Central Brazil Shield
SOUTH AMERICAN CRATON
Atlantic Shield
PATAGONIAN CRATON
Rayner Complex
Napier Complex
ANTARCTIC CRATON
Enderby Land
Prince Charles Mts.
Queen Mary Land
Dronning Maud
Wilkes Land
Terre Adélie
Princess Elizabeth Land
180°
140°
100°
60°
20°
20°
60°
100°
140°
180°
60°
40°
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°

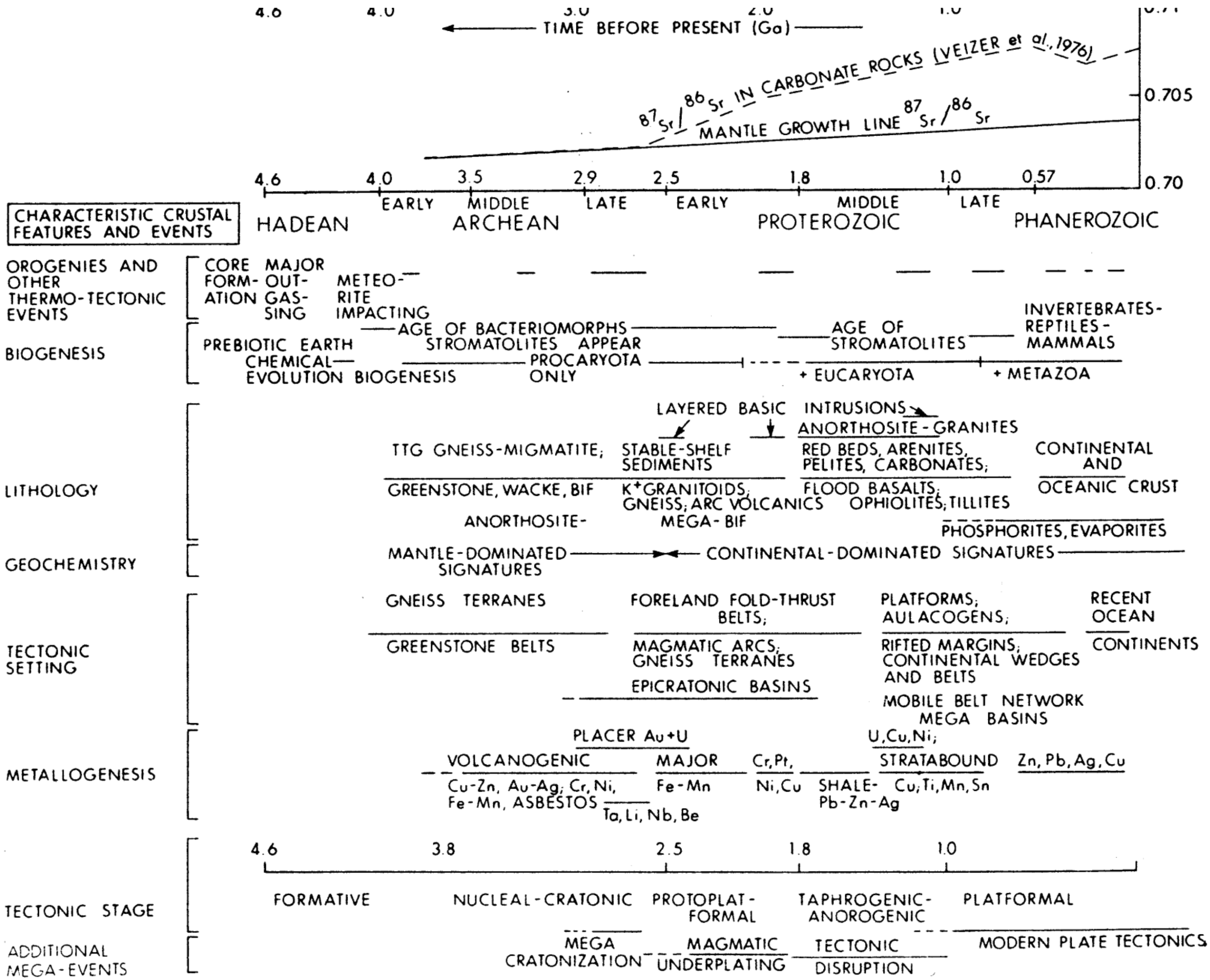
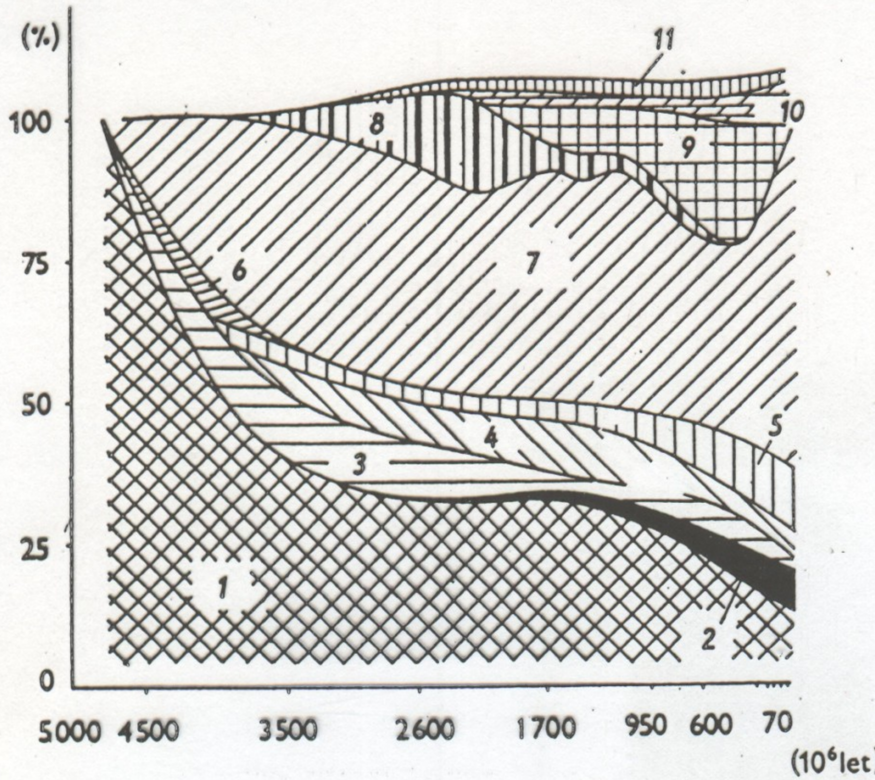
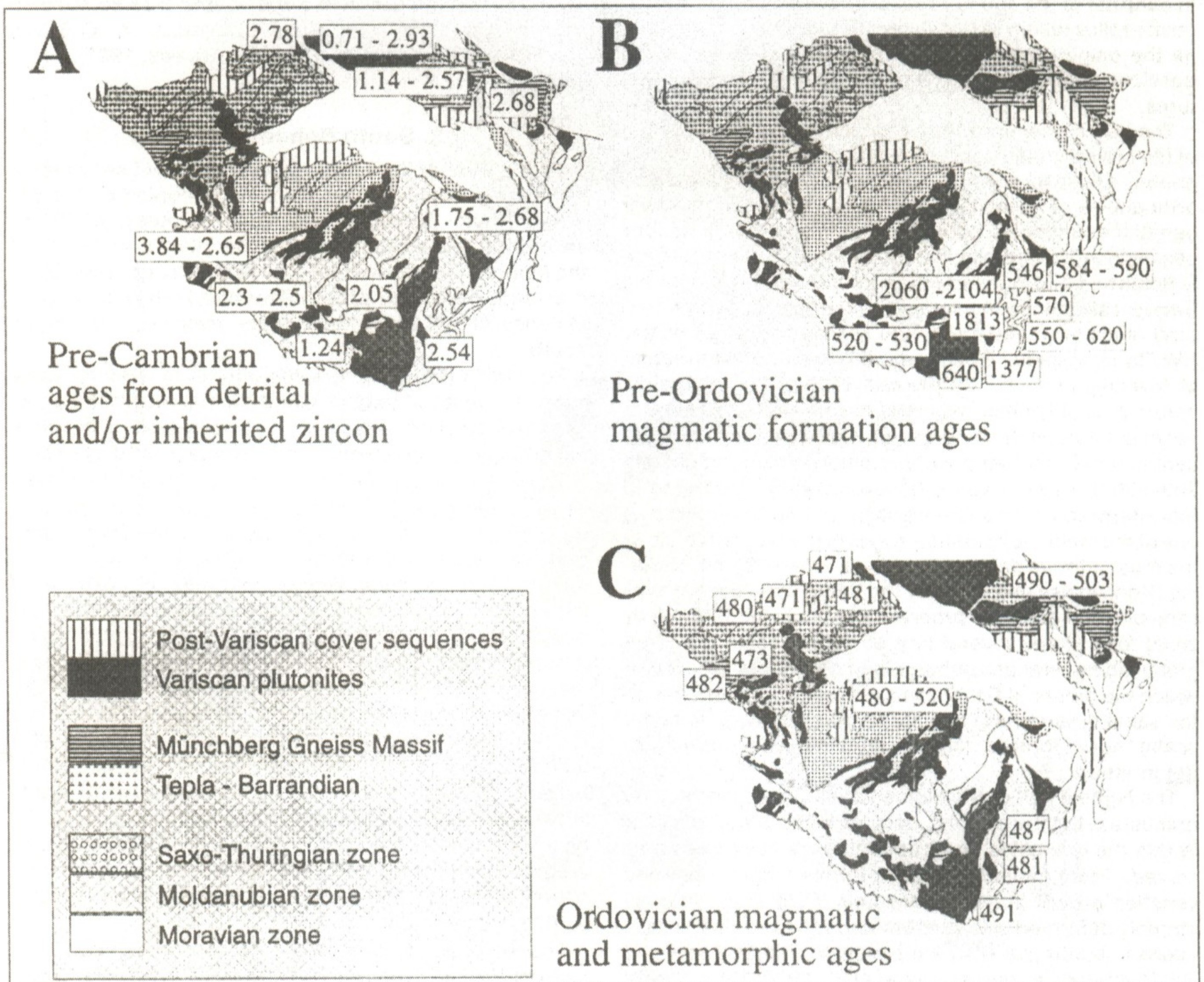


Fig. 6-7. Crustal controls and trends in development and preservation of Earth's continental crust, together with characteristic crustal features and events arranged according to fivefold tectonic stages. (Modified after Goodwin 1981b, Fig. 1).



Obr. 41. Vývoj zastoupení různých sedimentárních hornin v gecl gické historii (podle RONOVA, 1964)
1 – horniny odpovídající bazickým efuzívům, *2* – sialická efuziva, *3* – droby, *4* – arkózy, *5* – křemité pískovce, *6* – sekundární kvarcity, *7* – pelity a jejich metamorfní ekvivalenty, *8* – jaspility a podobné horniny, *9* – dolomity, *10* – vápence, *11* – evapority



Text-Fig. 3.
Overview of pre-Variscan ages in the Bohemian Massif.
A: Pre-Cambrian ages (in Ga) from detrital and/or inherited zircons from all units of the Bohemian Massif.
B: Pre-Ordovician magmatic formation ages (in Ma) from meta-granitoids.
C: Ordovician magmatic formation and metamorphic ages (in Ma). In the SE Bohemian Massif Ordovician ages are restricted to the Gföhl and granulite unit.

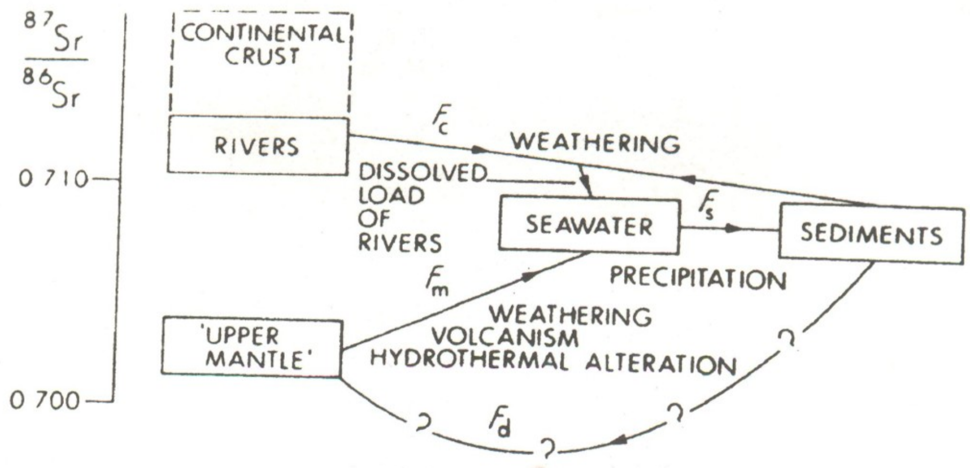


Fig. 6-3. Exogenic cycle of strontium. Present day fluxes controlling the composition of seawater are: (1) continental river discharge (F_C); (2) seawater–ocean basalt interaction ('mantle flux') (F_M); (3) efflux and interaction with sediments (F_S); (4) possible subduction of sediments (F_D). (From Veizer 1984, Fig. 1, and reproduced with permission of the author.)

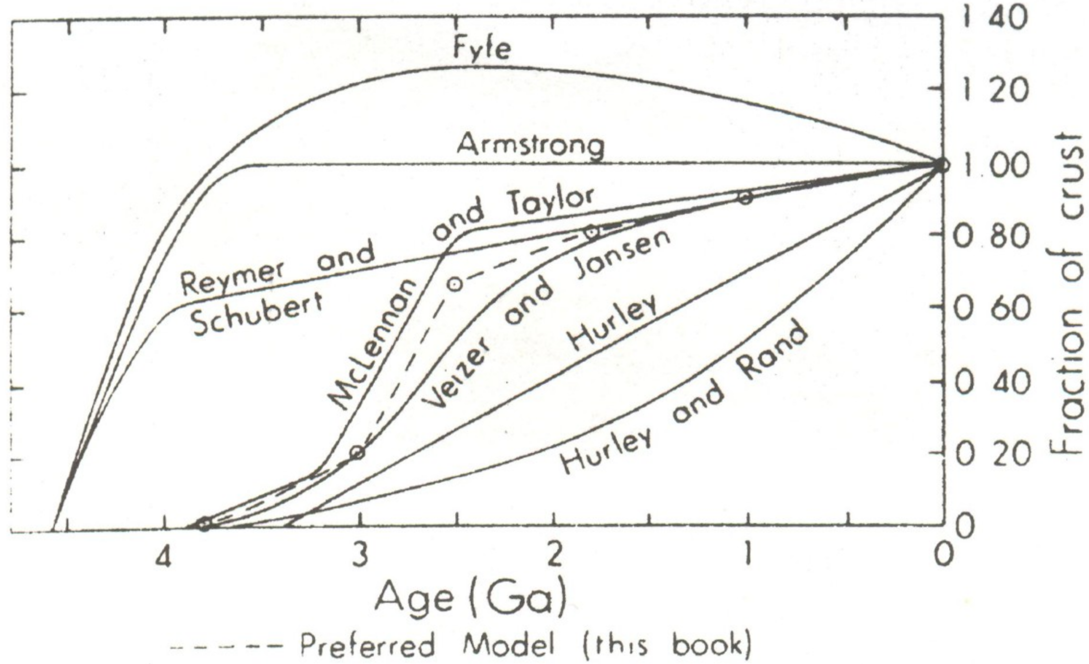


Fig. 6-2. A selection of crustal growth models, (from Taylor and McLennan 1985, Fig. 10.1, and reproduced with permission of the authors), to which has been added the preferred crustal growth model as used in this book.

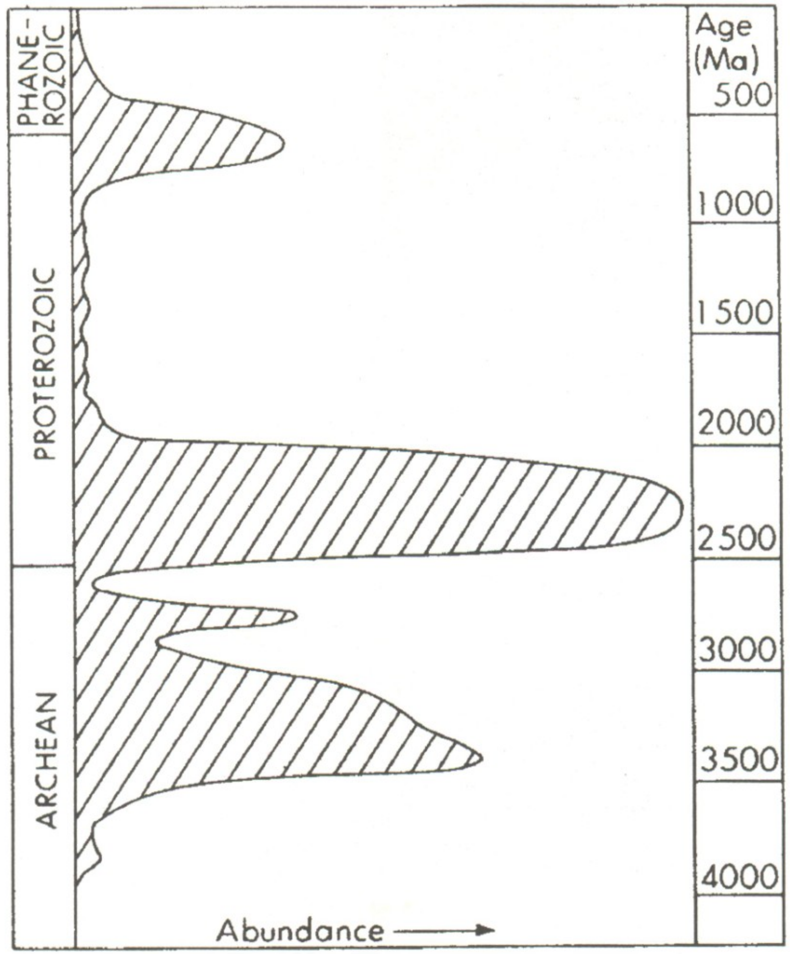


Fig. 6-5. Estimated abundance of iron formation deposited through geologic time. Horizontal scale is non-linear, approximately logarithmic: range 0–10^{15} t. (From James 1983, Fig. 12-1, and reproduced with permission of the author.)

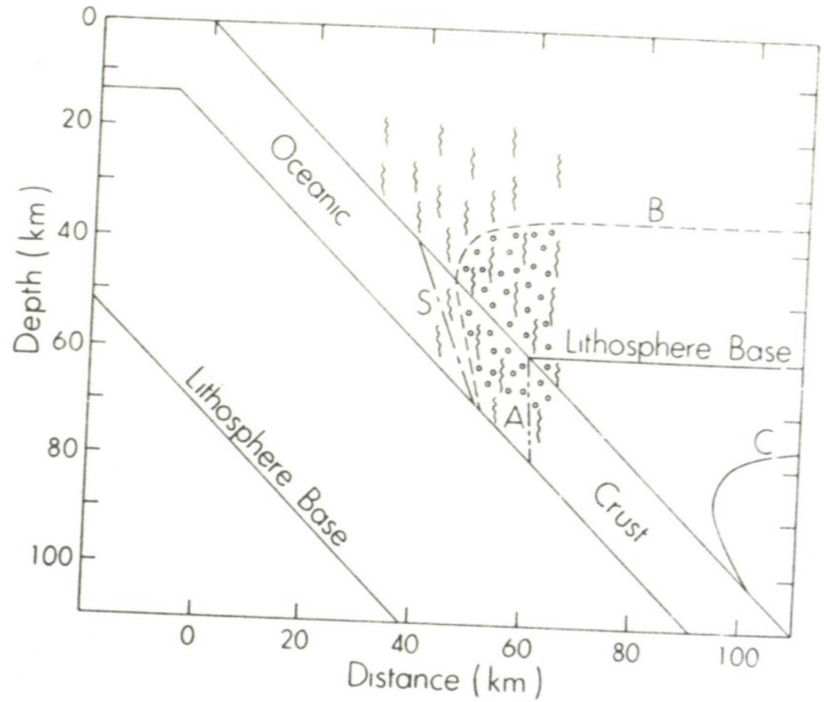


Fig. 6-1. Idealized cross-section of descending Archean oceanic crust, showing the major site of tonalite production: S - serpentine dehydration reaction; A - amphibole-eclogite transition; B - hydrous basalt solidus; C - hydrous-herzolite solidus. Modified from Wyllie (1979) for an Archean upper mantle 150°C hotter than at present. Curly lines denote water from dehydration of descending slab; stippled pattern shows major sites of tonalite production. (From Condie 1986b, Fig. 2, and reproduced with permission of the author.)

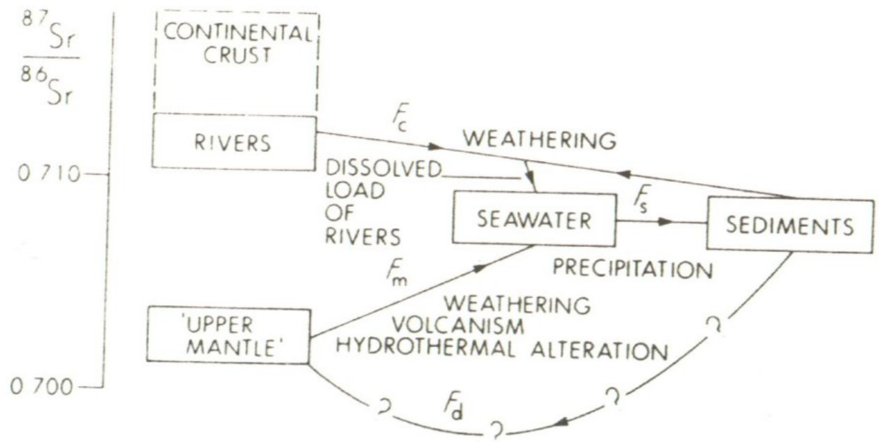


Fig. 6-3. Exogenic cycle of strontium. Present day fluxes controlling the composition of seawater are: (1) continental river discharge (F_C); (2) seawater–ocean basalt interaction ('mantle flux') (F_M); (3) efflux and interaction with sediments (F_S); (4) possible subduction of sediments (F_D). (From Veizer 1984, Fig. 1, and reproduced with permission of the author.)

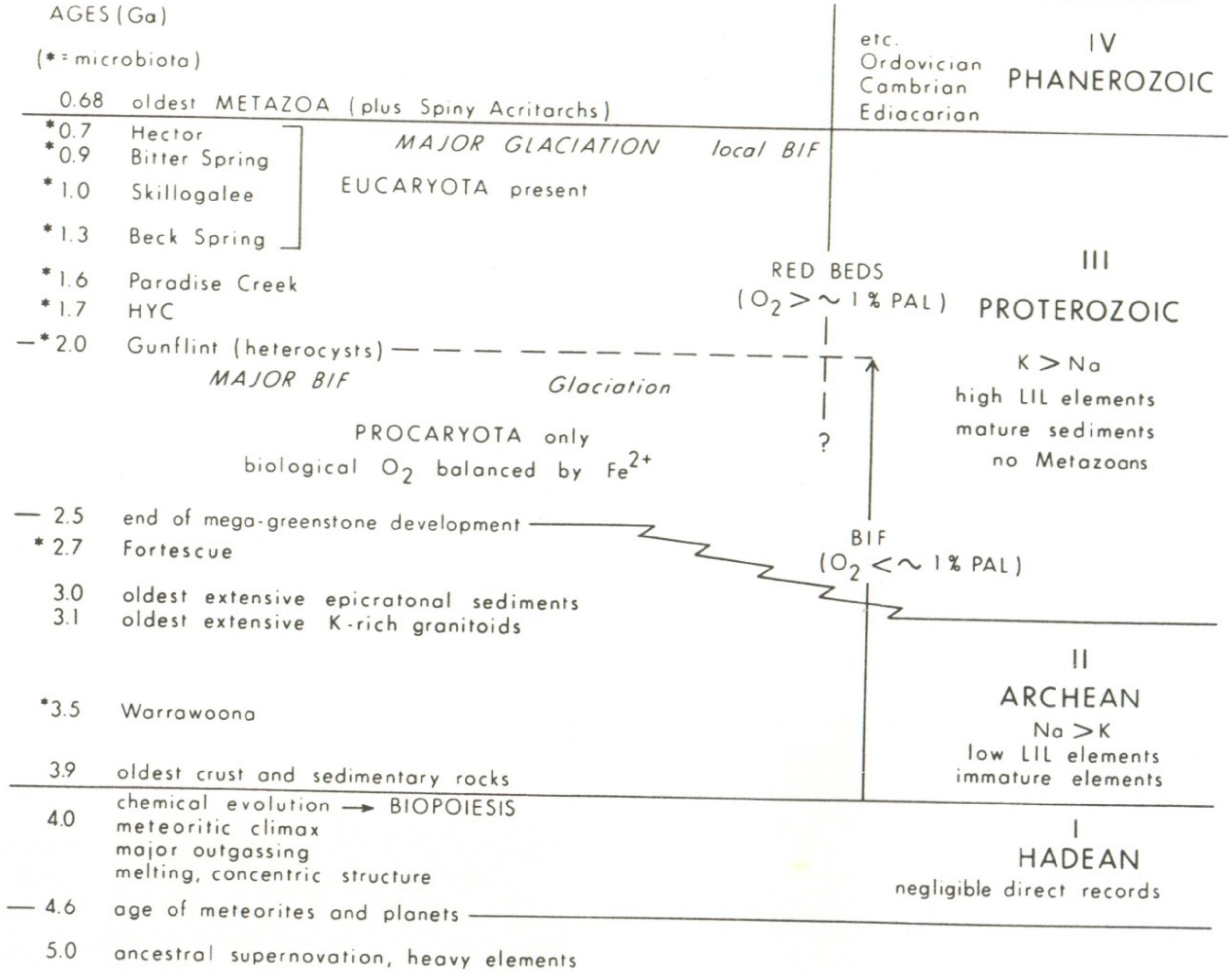


Fig. 6-6. Abbreviated outline of Precambrian history with biostratigraphic emphasis. (Slightly modified from Cloud 1983a, Fig. 1, and reproduced with permission of the author.)

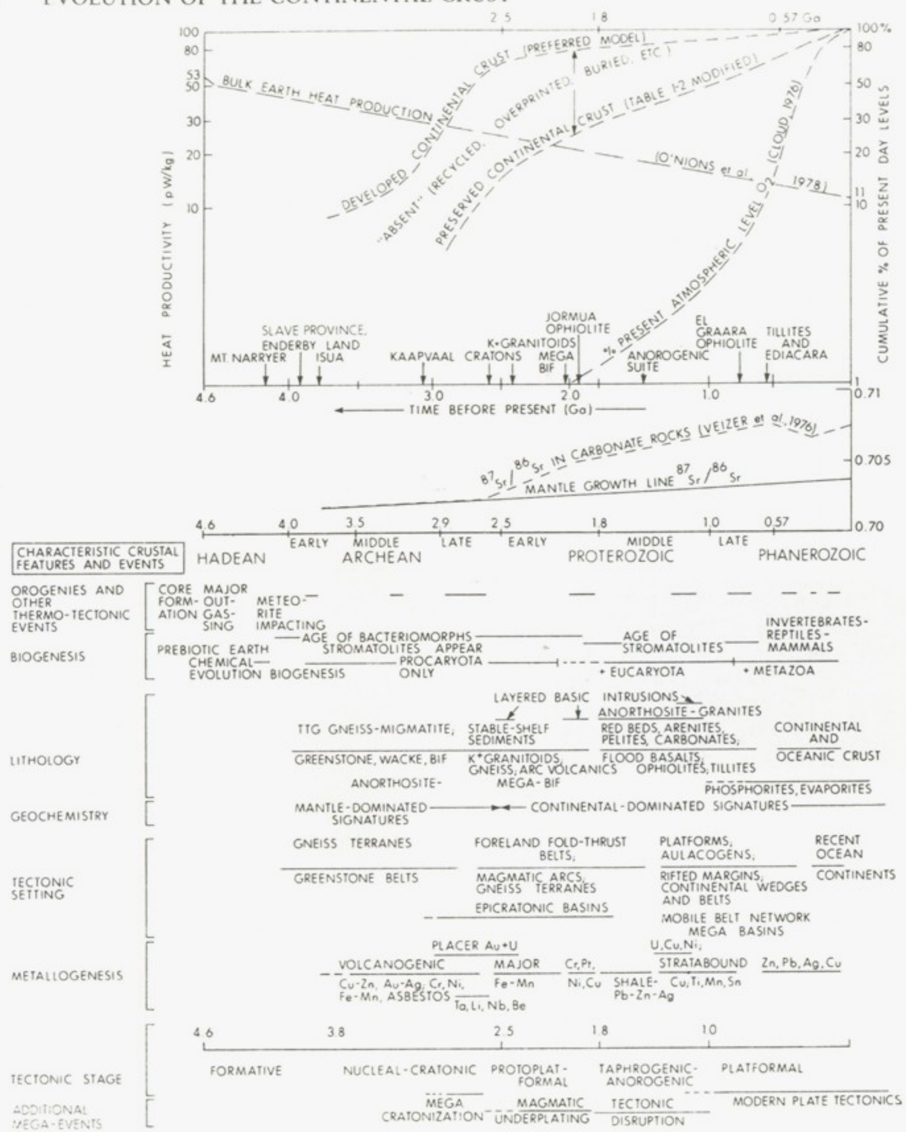


Fig. 6-7. Crustal controls and trends in development and preservation of Earth's continental crust, together with characteristic crustal features and events arranged according to fivefold tectonic stages. (Modified after Goodwin 1981b, Fig. 1).

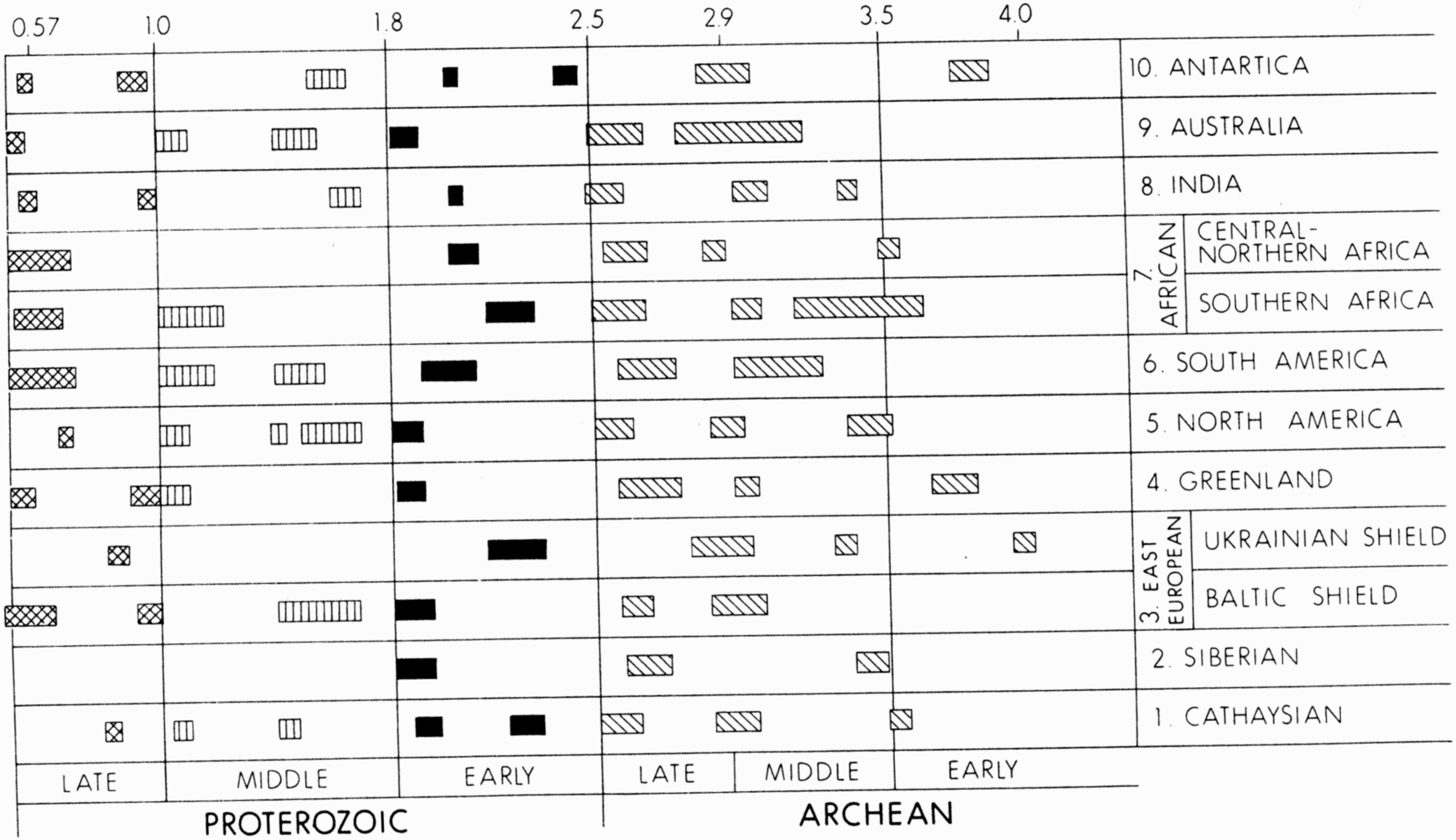


Fig. 1-4. Summary tectonic development of the nine Precambrian cratons and the resulting Precambrian classification scheme followed in this book. Earlier Archean subdivisions are tentative due to the paucity of critical geochronologic data.

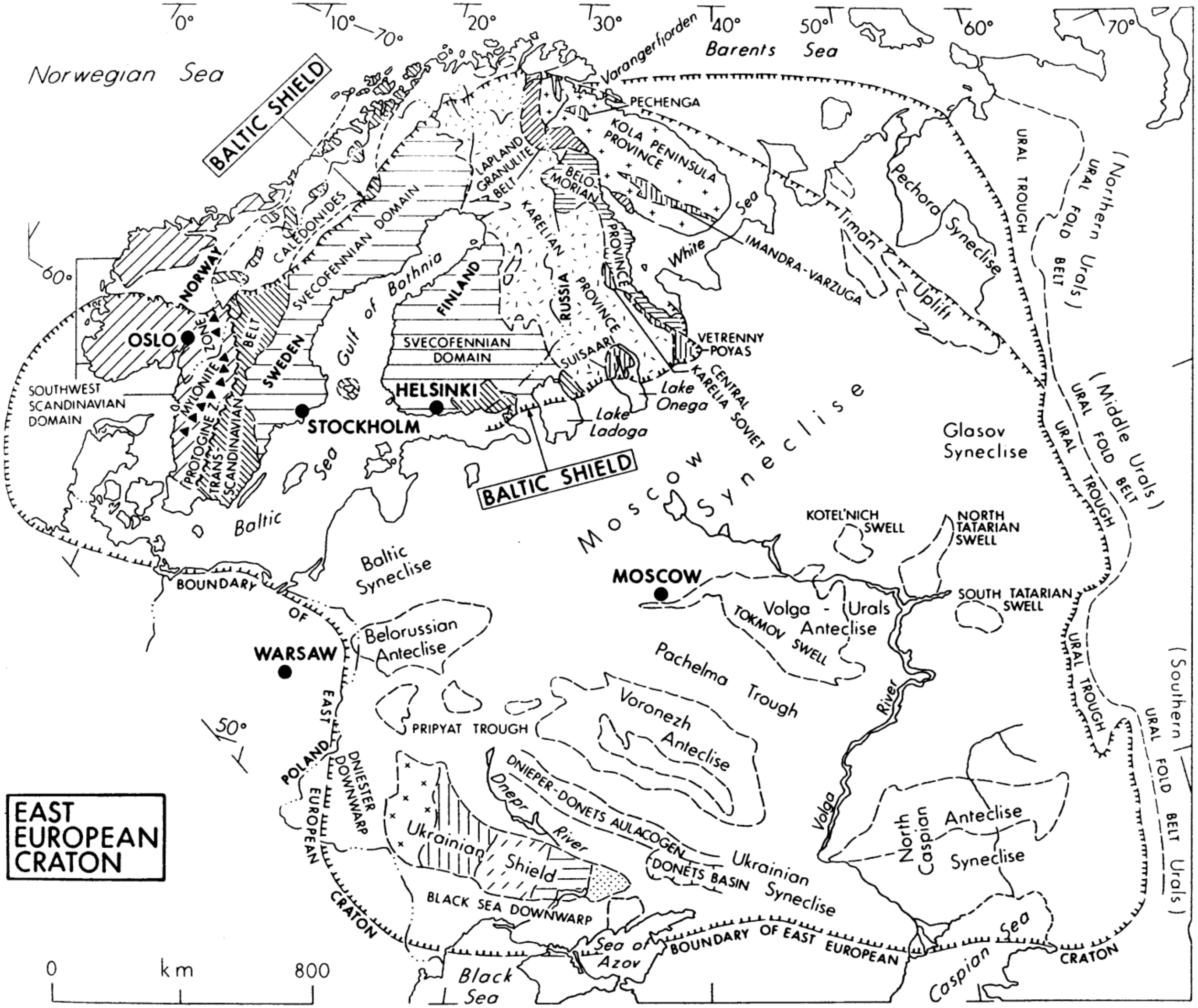


Fig. 1-5c(i). Main geologic outline and divisions of the East European Craton—Main craton divisions, Baltic Shield subdivisions, and Uralian inliers (based on Khain 1985, Fig. 2, Gaál and Gorbatschev 1987, Fig. 2, and Shatzki and Bogdanoff 1959, Fig. 1).

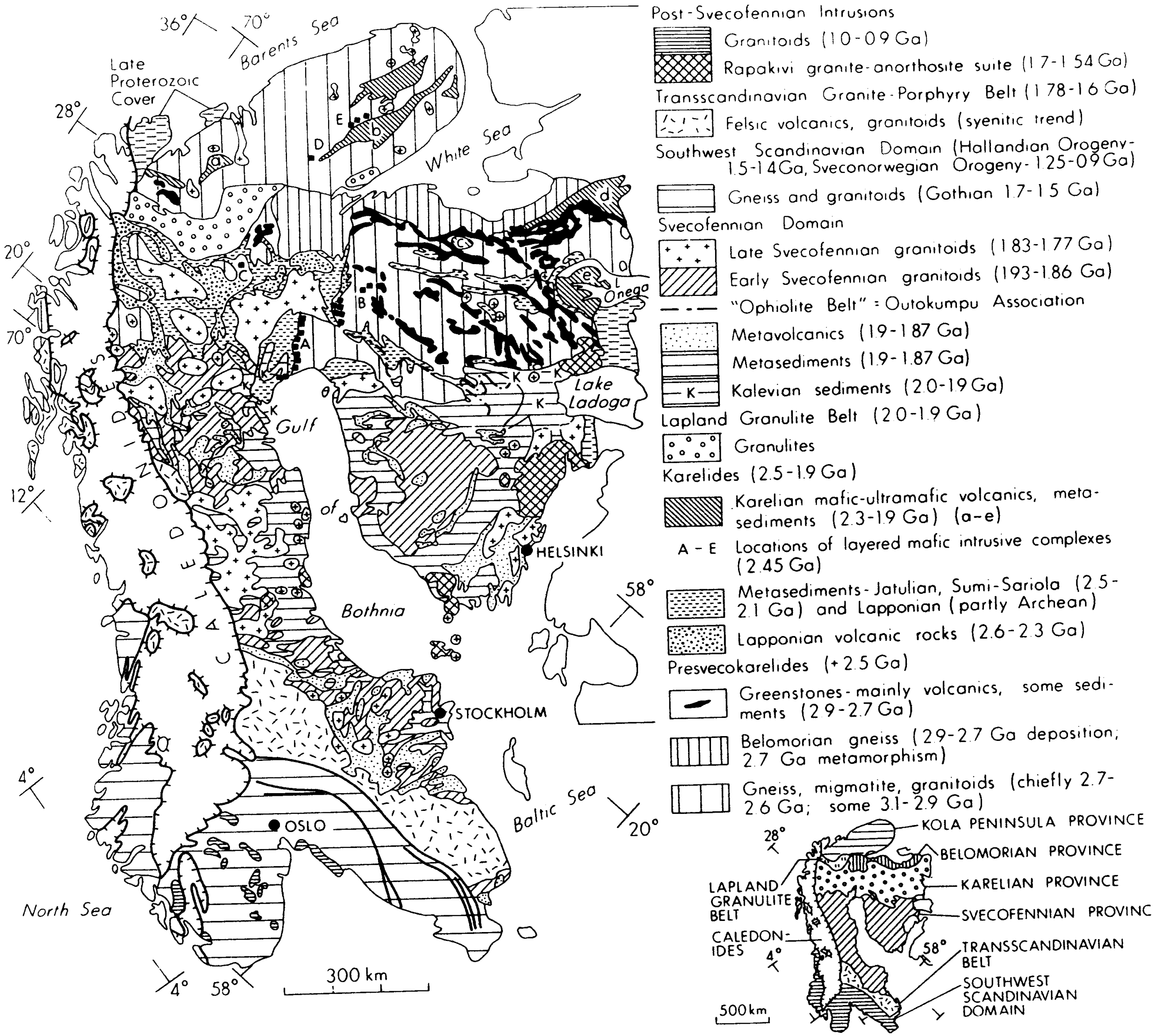


Fig. 2-3. Geologic map of Fennoscandia and adjacent parts of Russia showing the distribution of Precambrian lithologies by province, belt and domain in the Baltic Shield. A – Kemi, B – Koillismaa, C – Koitelainen, D – Monchegorsk, E – Fedorova and Pana fells; a – Pechenga, b – Imandra–Varzuga, c – Central Soviet Karelia, d – Vetienny Poyas, e – Suisaari. (From Gaál and Gorbatschev 1987, Figs. 1.2, and reproduced with permission of the authors).

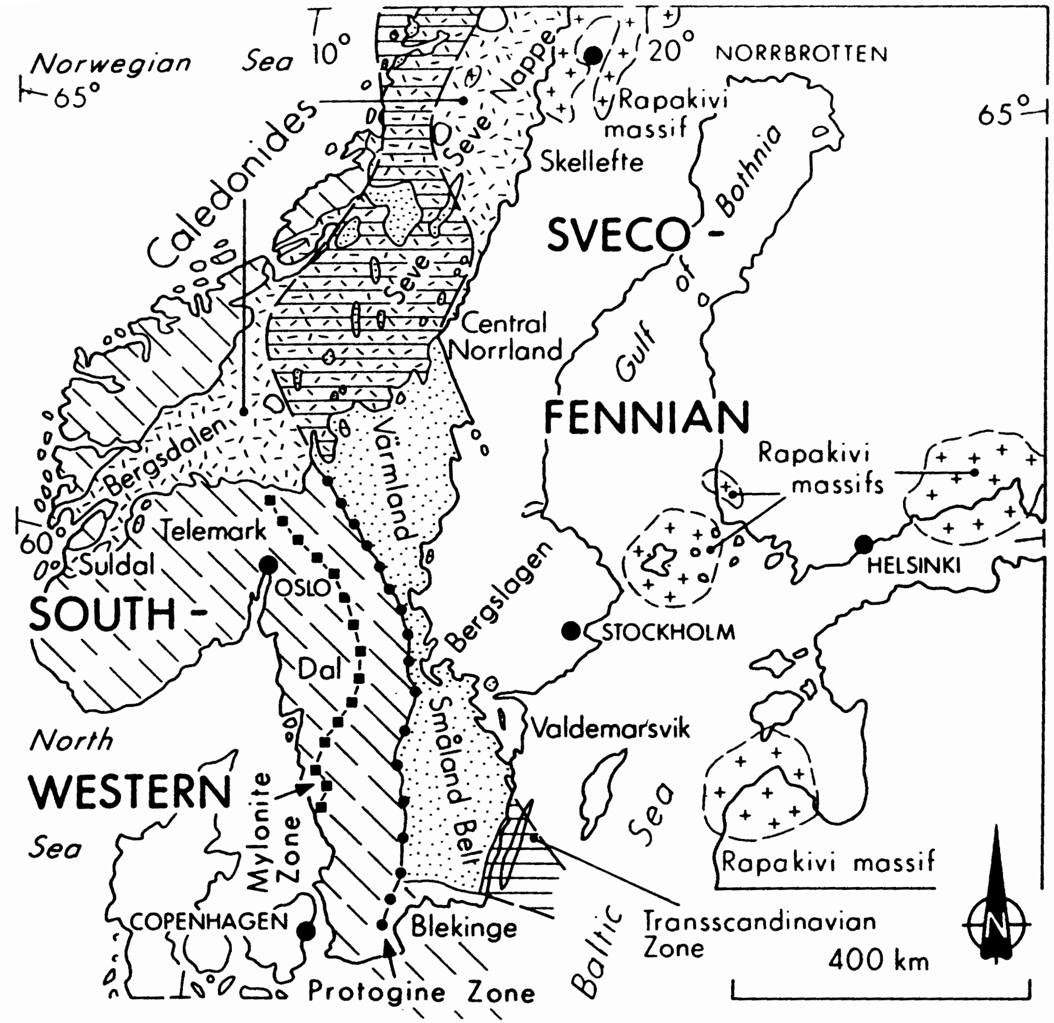


Fig. 4-4. The fundamental subdivisions of Precambrian crust in southern and central Scandinavia. The northern extension of the Varmland–Smaland Belt beneath the Caledonides is shown by stippled-hatched patterns. The Jotnian sandstone-dolerite cover has been omitted. Heavy dotting shows segregated granite massifs formed between 1700 and 1500 Ma. Additional rapakivi massifs may occur in the northern Baltic Sea. The Mylonite Zone and the Protogine Zone are the two largest fault zones in Southern Sweden. (From Gorbatschev 1980, Fig. 1, and reproduced with permission of the author).

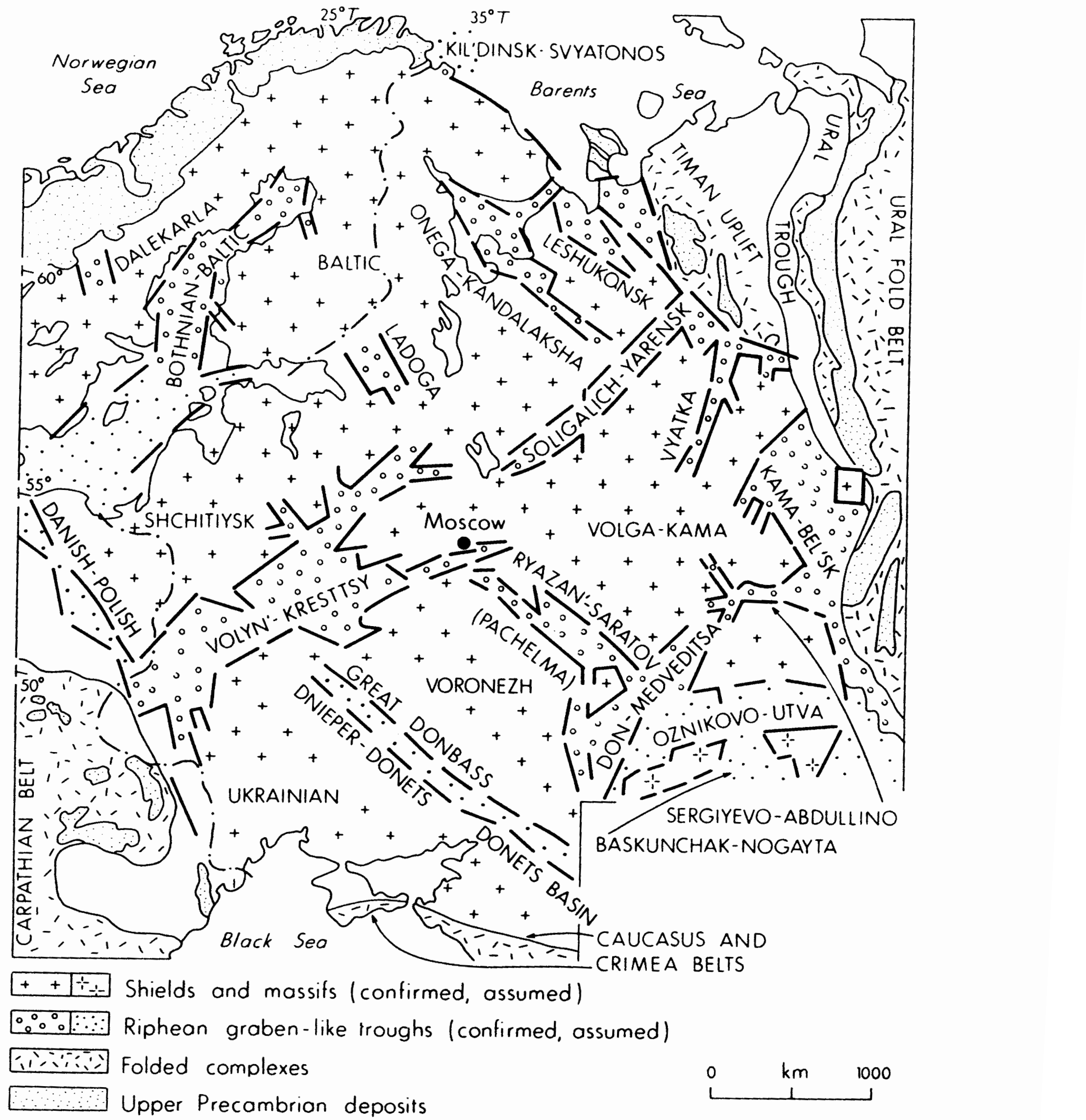


Fig. 4-5. Riphean structures of the East European Craton illustrating the distribution of the graben-like troughs (aulacogens) and intervening shields and massifs. (From Aksenov et al 1978, Fig. 1, and reproduced with permission of the authors).

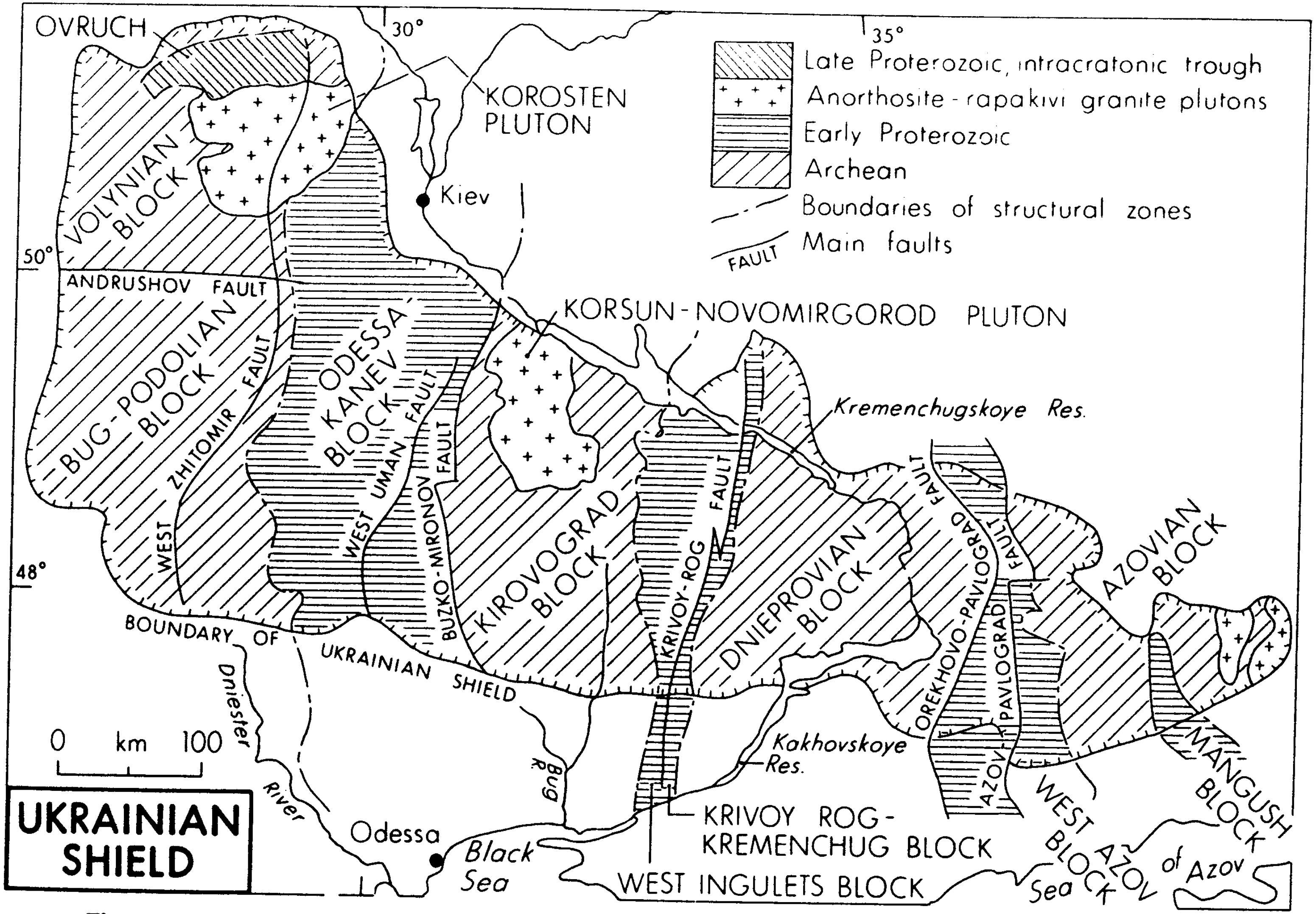


Fig. 1-5c(ii). Main geologic outline and divisions of East European Craton—Ukrainian Shield subdivisions (from Khain 1985, Fig. 6 and published with permission of the author).

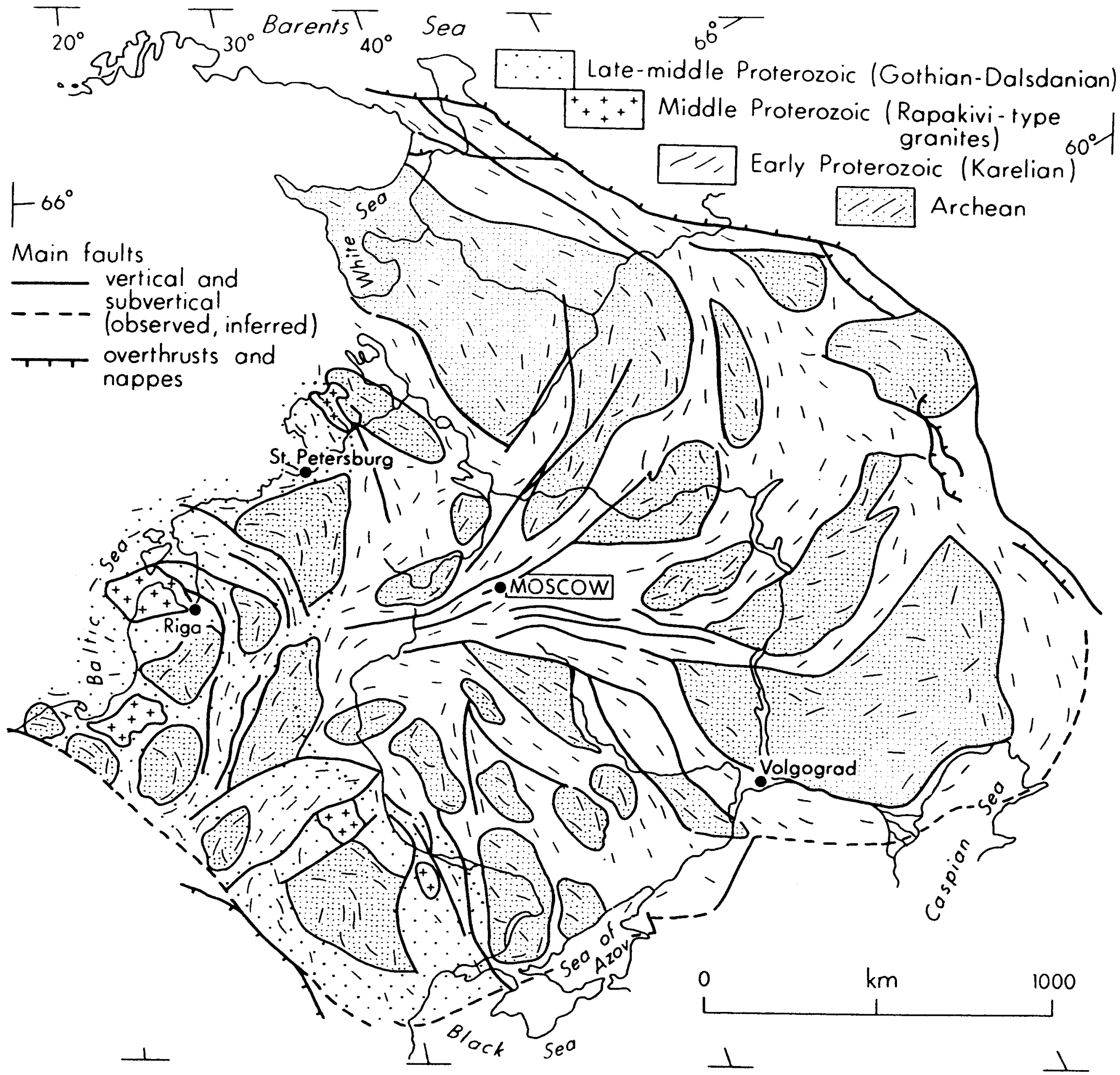


Fig. 1-5c(iii). Main geologic outline and divisions of East European Craton—Interior basement geology beneath the platform cover (based on Khain 1985, Fig. 8).

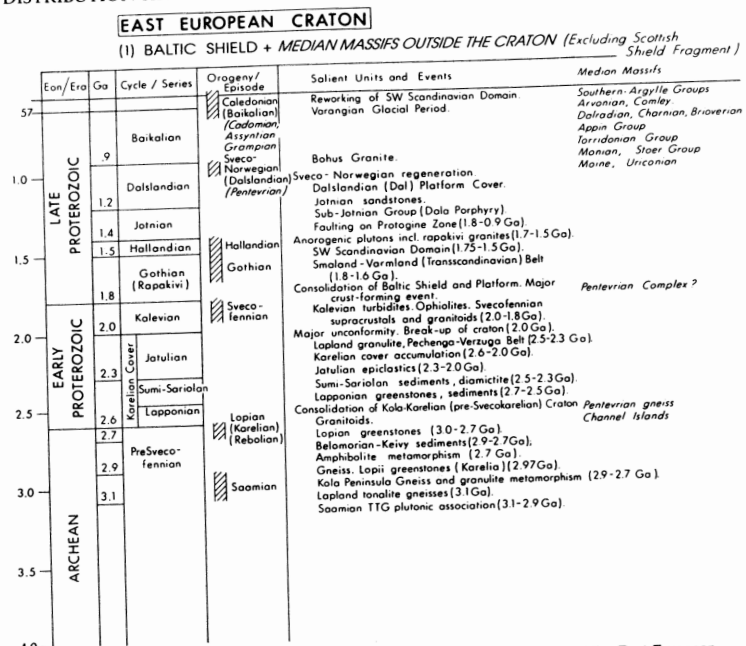


Fig. 1-3c(i). Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the East European Craton—Baltic Shield and median massifs outside the craton. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

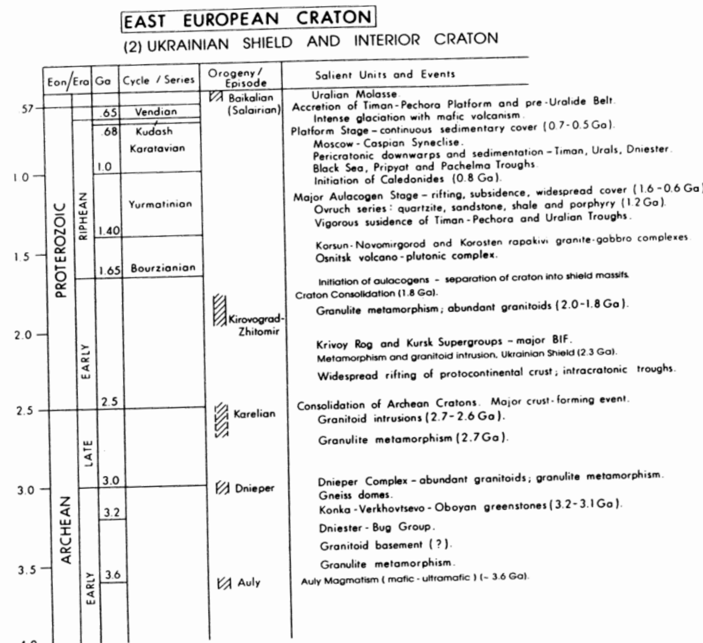


Fig. 1-3c(ii). Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the East European Craton—Ukrainian Shield and interior platform. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

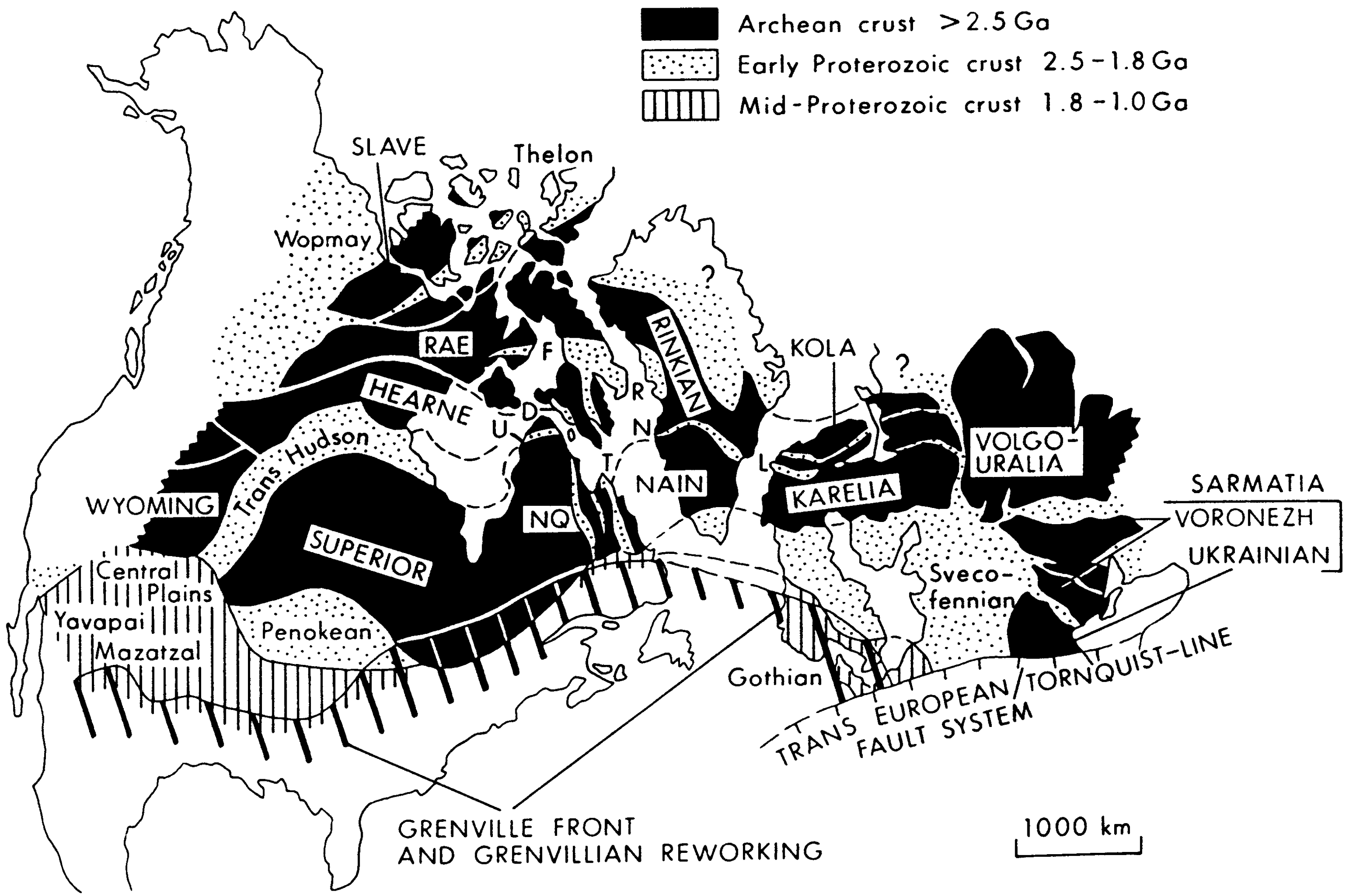


Fig. 3-2. North Atlantic Precambrian reconstruction showing pre-Grenvillian craton configurations as discussed in the text (after Gorbatschev and Bogdanova, 1993, Fig. 4). The letter symbols are: NQ – New Quebec; U – Ungava; D – Dorset; F – foxe; R – Rinkian; N – Nugssugtoqidian; T – Torngat; L – Lapland Granulite Belt.