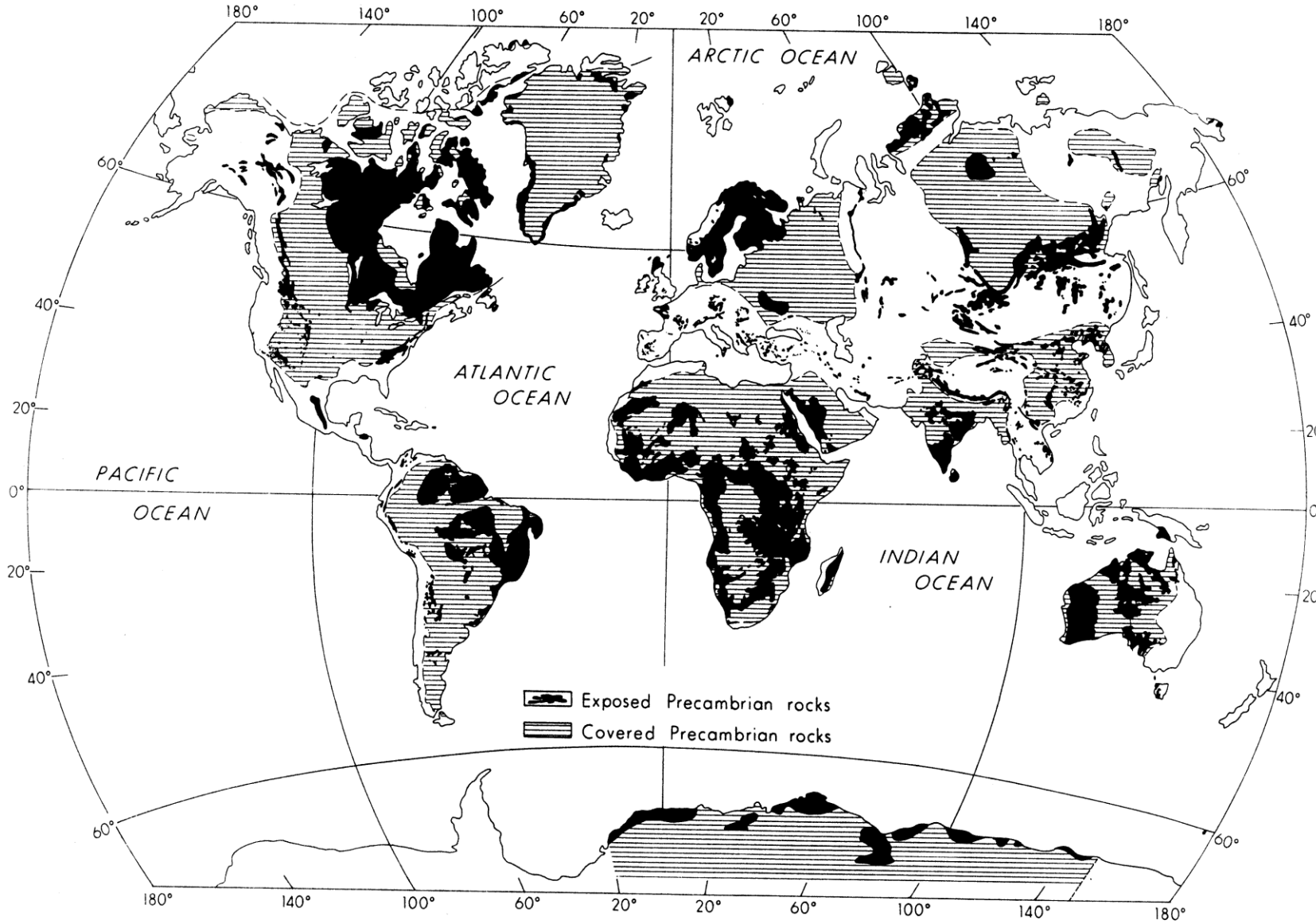
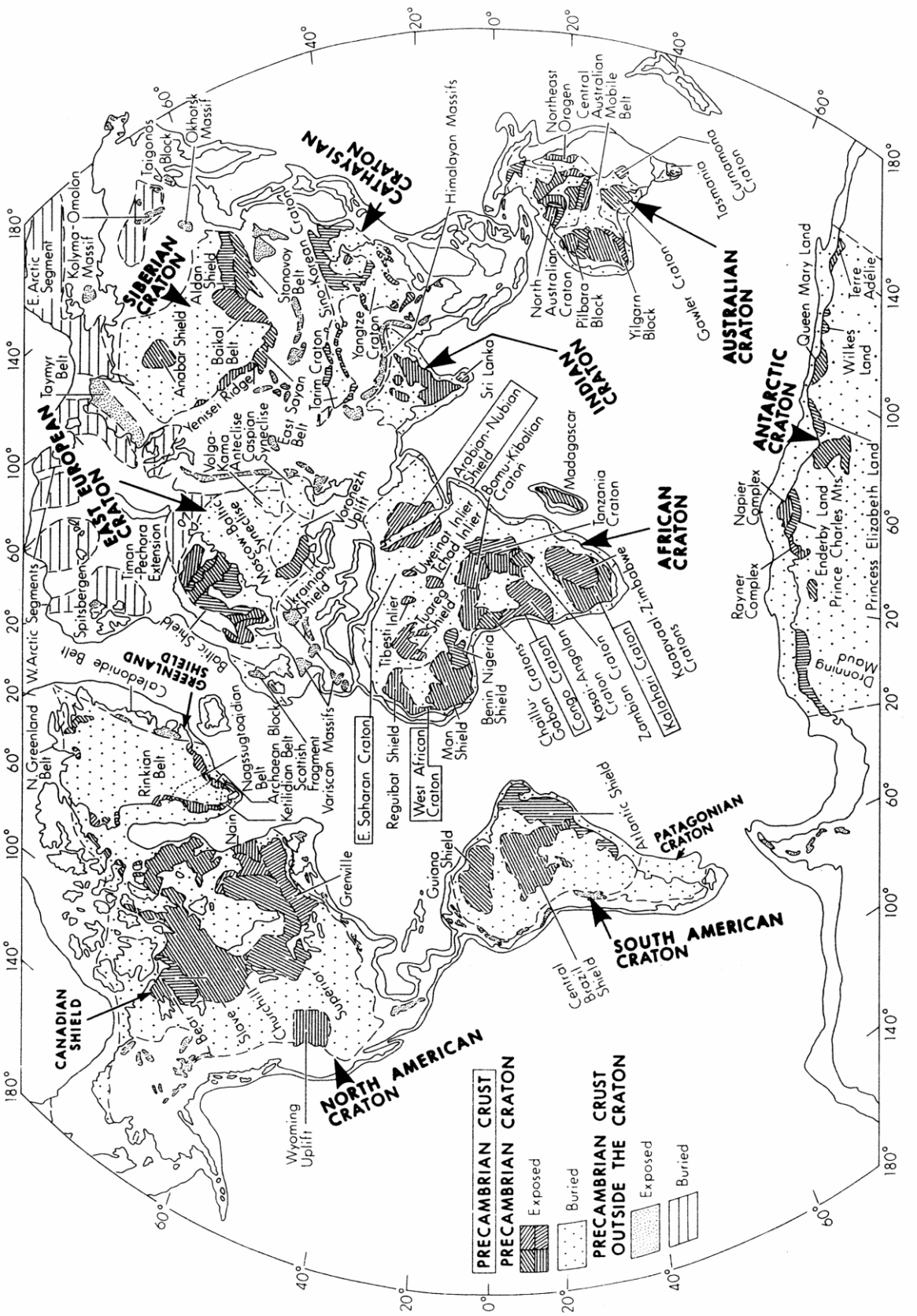


Fig. 1-1. Global Precambrian sketch-map showing the distribution of exposed and buried (sub-Phanerozoic) Precambrian crust within the conventionally defined continents. Data plotted on National Geographic Society base-map 'The World', National Geographic Magazine (Washington, December 1981).


CANADIAN SHIELD
NORTH AMERICAN CRATON
GREENLAND SHIELD
EUROPEAN CRATON
EAST EUROPEAN CRATON
SIBERIAN CRATON
CATHAYSIAN CRATON
INDIAN CRATON
AUSTRALIAN CRATON
ANTARCTIC CRATON
AFRICAN CRATON
SOUTH AMERICAN CRATON
PATAGONIAN CRATON
PRECAMBRIAN CRUST
PRECAMBRIAN CRATON
Exposed
Buried
PRECAMBRIAN CRUST
OUTSIDE THE CRATON
Exposed
Buried

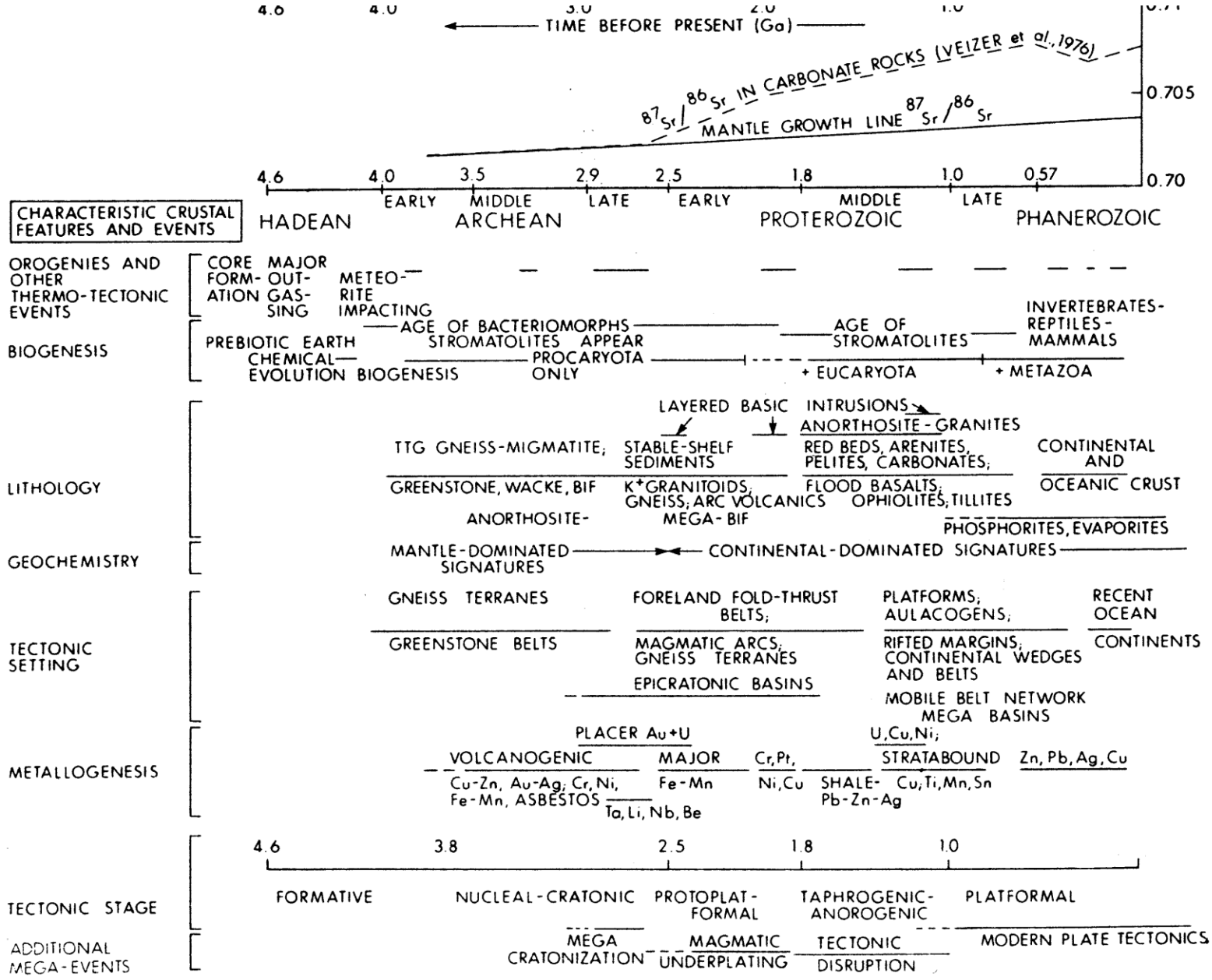


Fig. 6-7. Crustal controls and trends in development and preservation of Earth's continental crust, together with characteristic crustal features and events arranged according to fivefold tectonic stages. (Modified after Goodwin 1981b, Fig. 1).

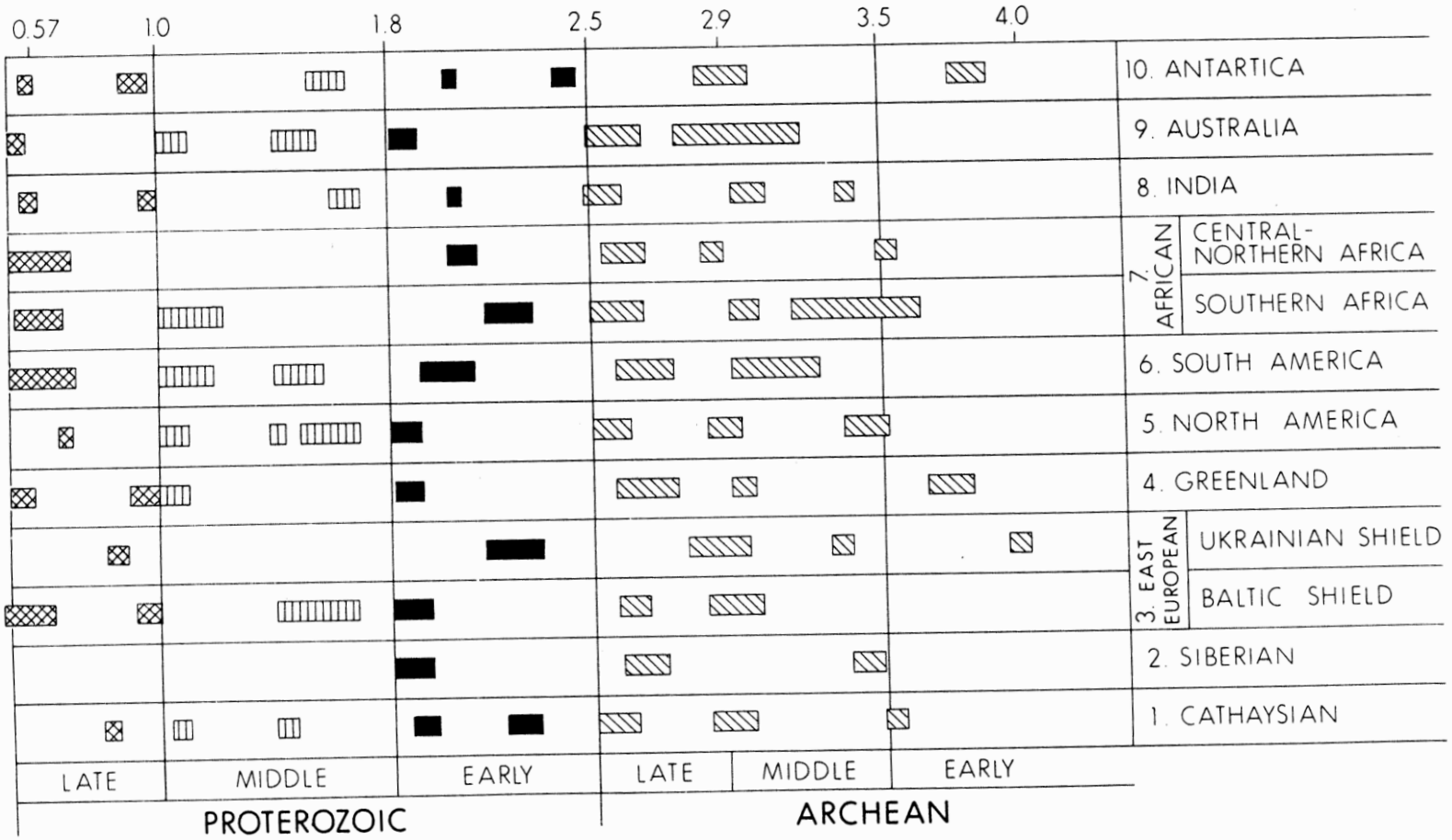


Fig. 1-4. Summary tectonic development of the nine Precambrian cratons and the resulting Precambrian classification scheme followed in this book. Earlier Archean subdivisions are tentative due to the paucity of critical geochronologic data.

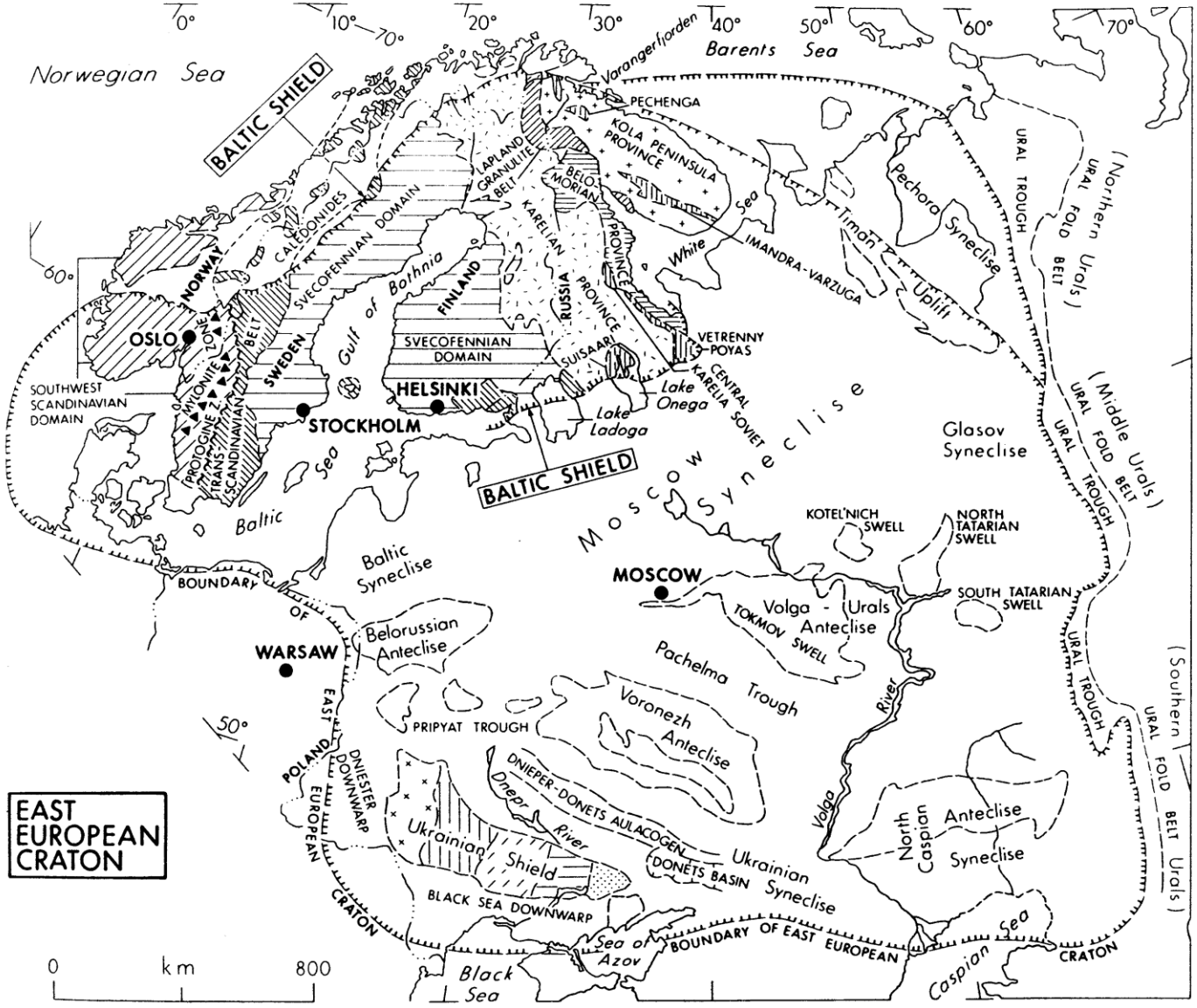


Fig. 1-5c(i). Main geologic outline and divisions of the East European Craton—Main craton divisions, Baltic Shield subdivisions, and Uralian inliers (based on Khain 1985, Fig. 2, Gaál and Gorbatschev 1987, Fig. 2, and Shatzki and Bogdanoff 1959, Fig. 1).

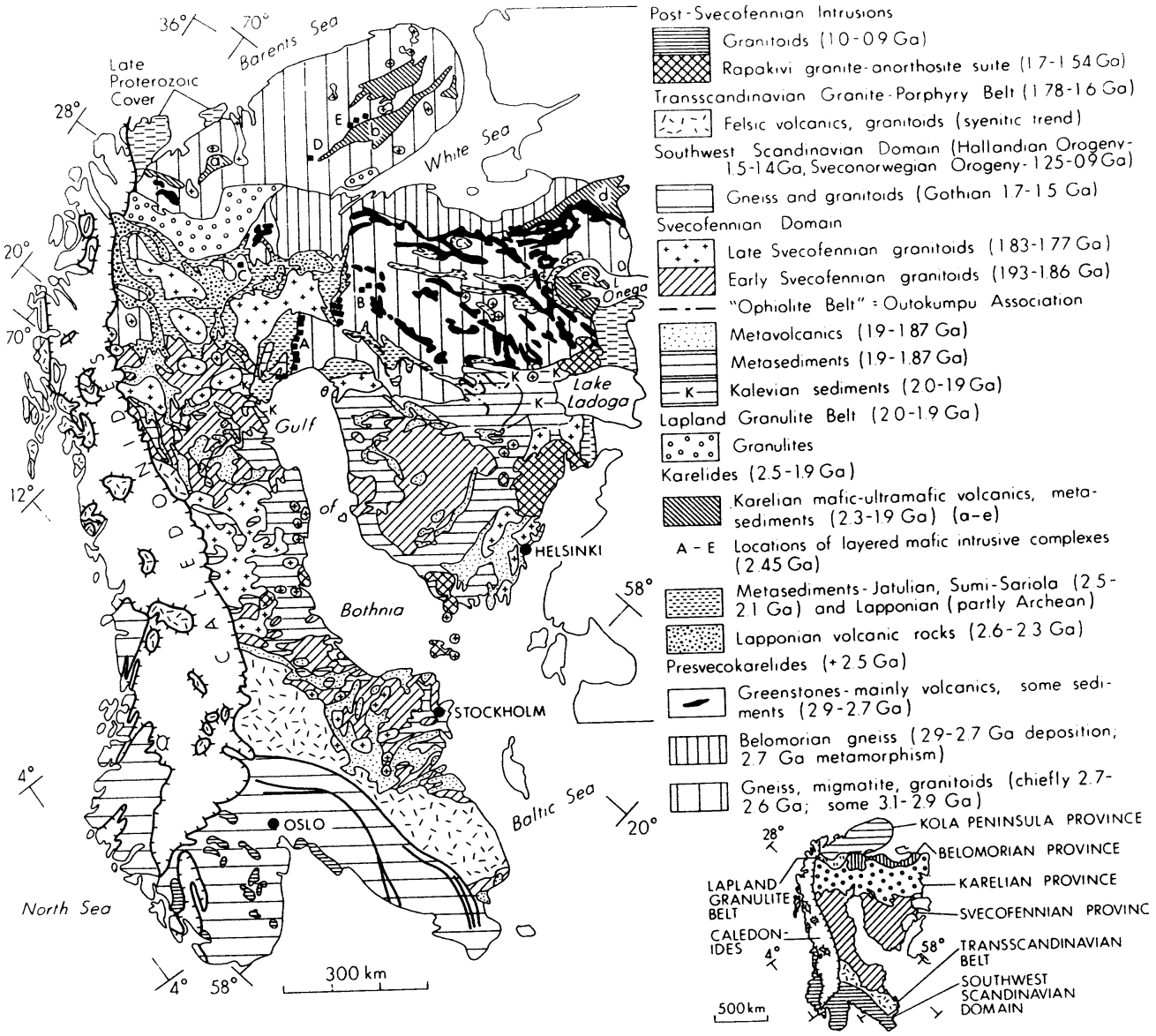


Fig. 2-3. Geologic map of Fennoscandia and adjacent parts of Russia showing the distribution of Precambrian lithologies by province, belt and domain in the Baltic Shield. A – Kemi, B – Koillismaa, C – Koitelainen, D – Monchegorsk, E – Fedorova and Pana fells; a – Pechenga, b – Imandra–Varzuga, c – Central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

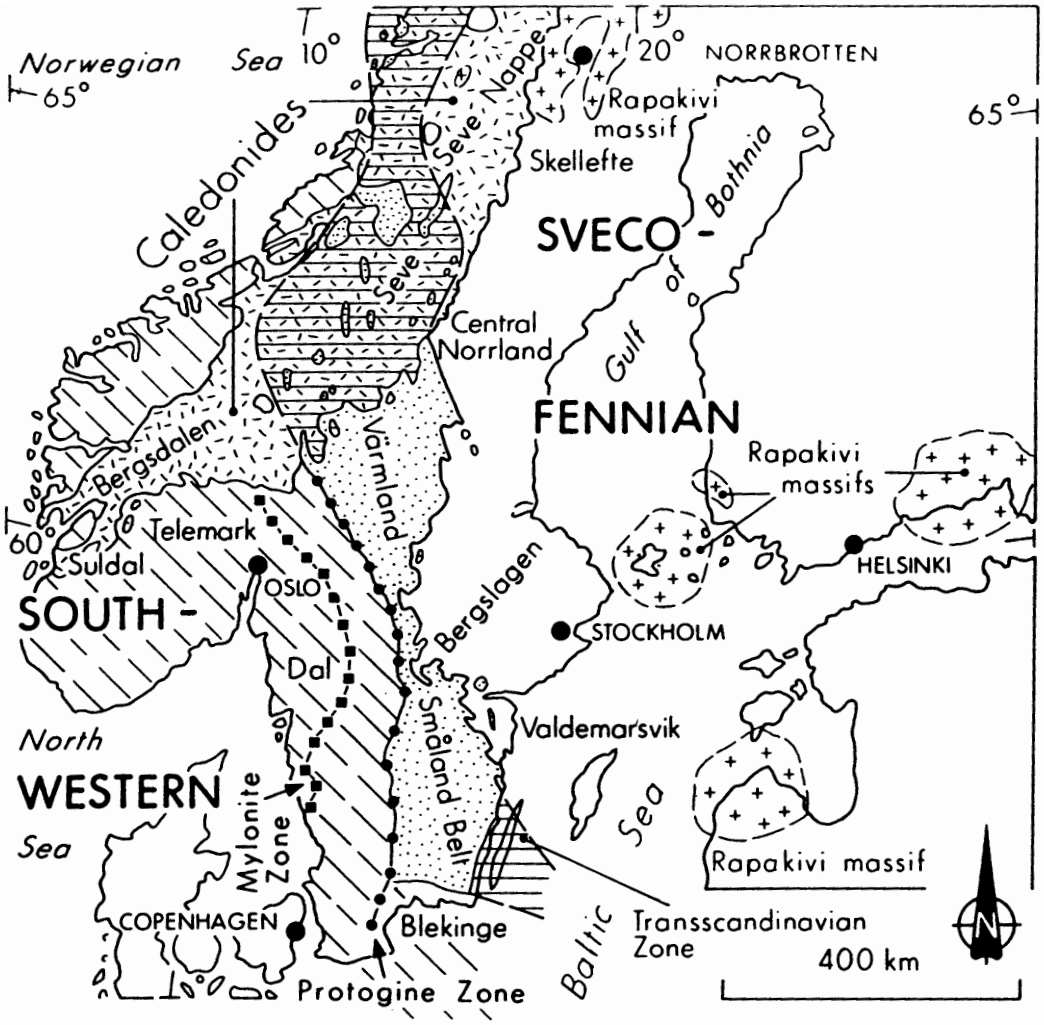


Fig. 4-4. The fundamental subdivisions of Precambrian crust in southern and central Scandinavia. The northern extension of the Varmland–Smaland Belt beneath the Caledonides is shown by stippled-hatched patterns. The Jotnian sandstone-dolerite cover has been omitted. Heavy dotting shows segregated granite 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).

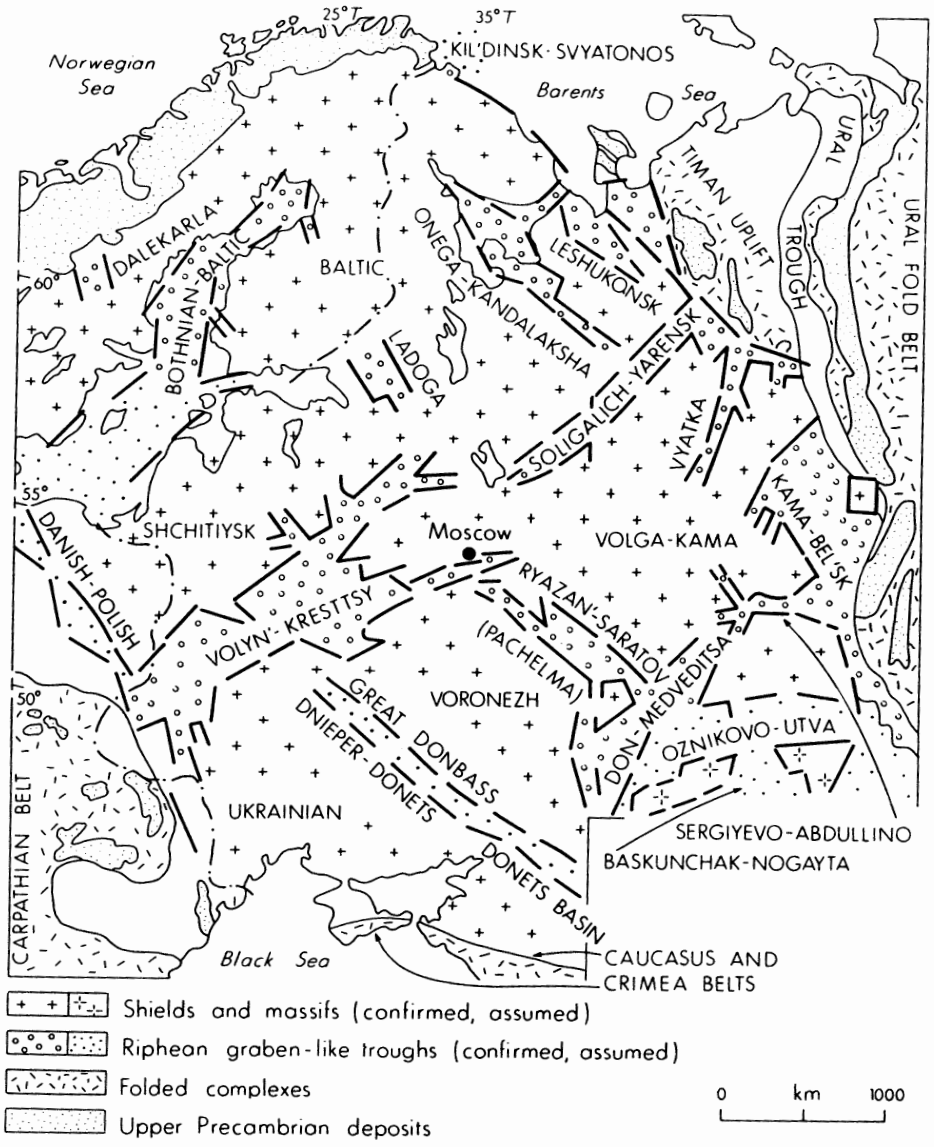


Fig. 4-5. Riphean structures of the East European Craton illustrating the distribution of the graben-like troughs (aulacogens) and intervening shields and massifs. (From Aksenov et al 1978, Fig. 1, and reproduced with permission of the authors).

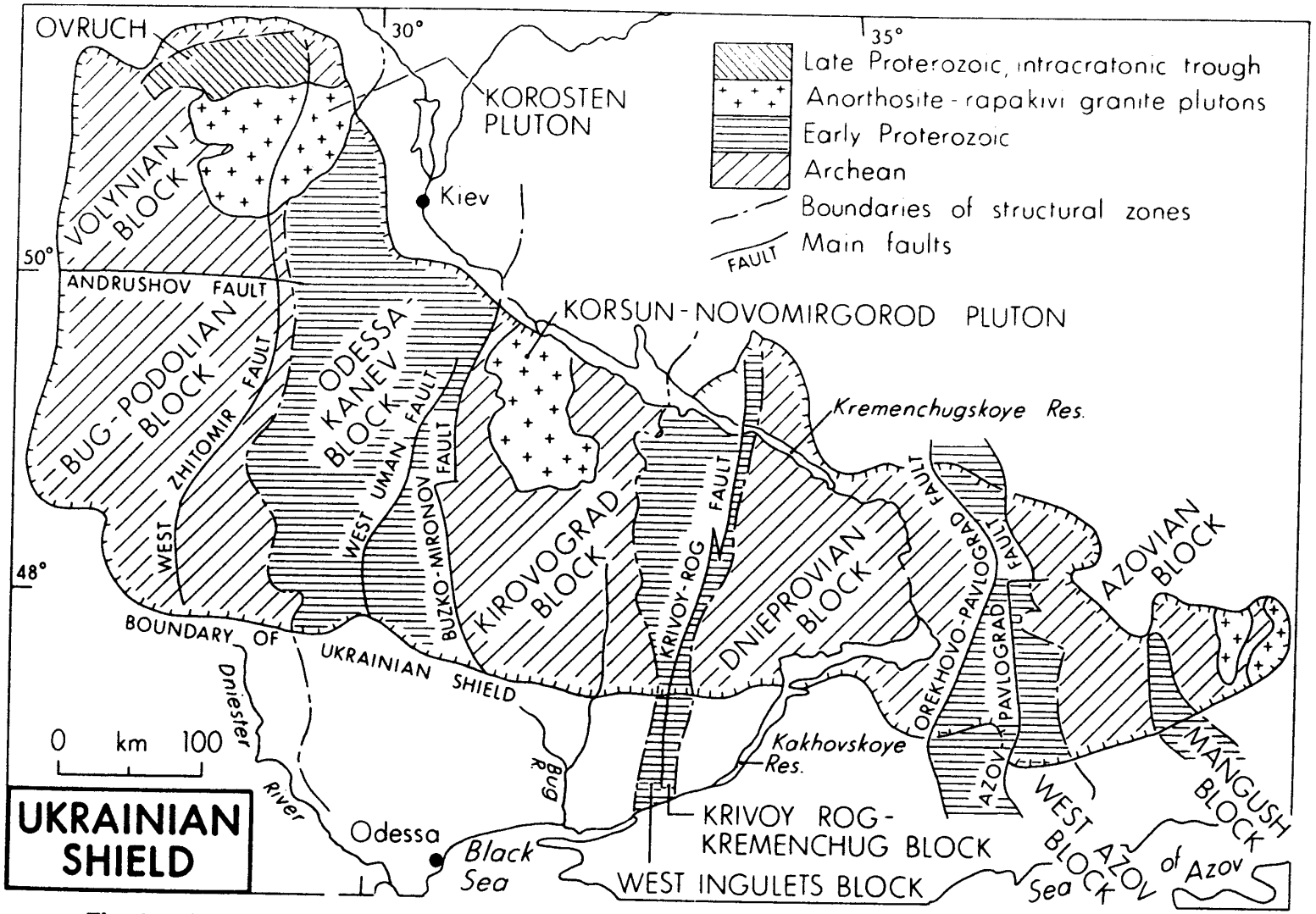


Fig. 1-5c(ii). Main geologic outline and divisions of East European Craton—Ukrainian Shield subdivisions (from Khain 1985, Fig. 6 and published with permission of the author).

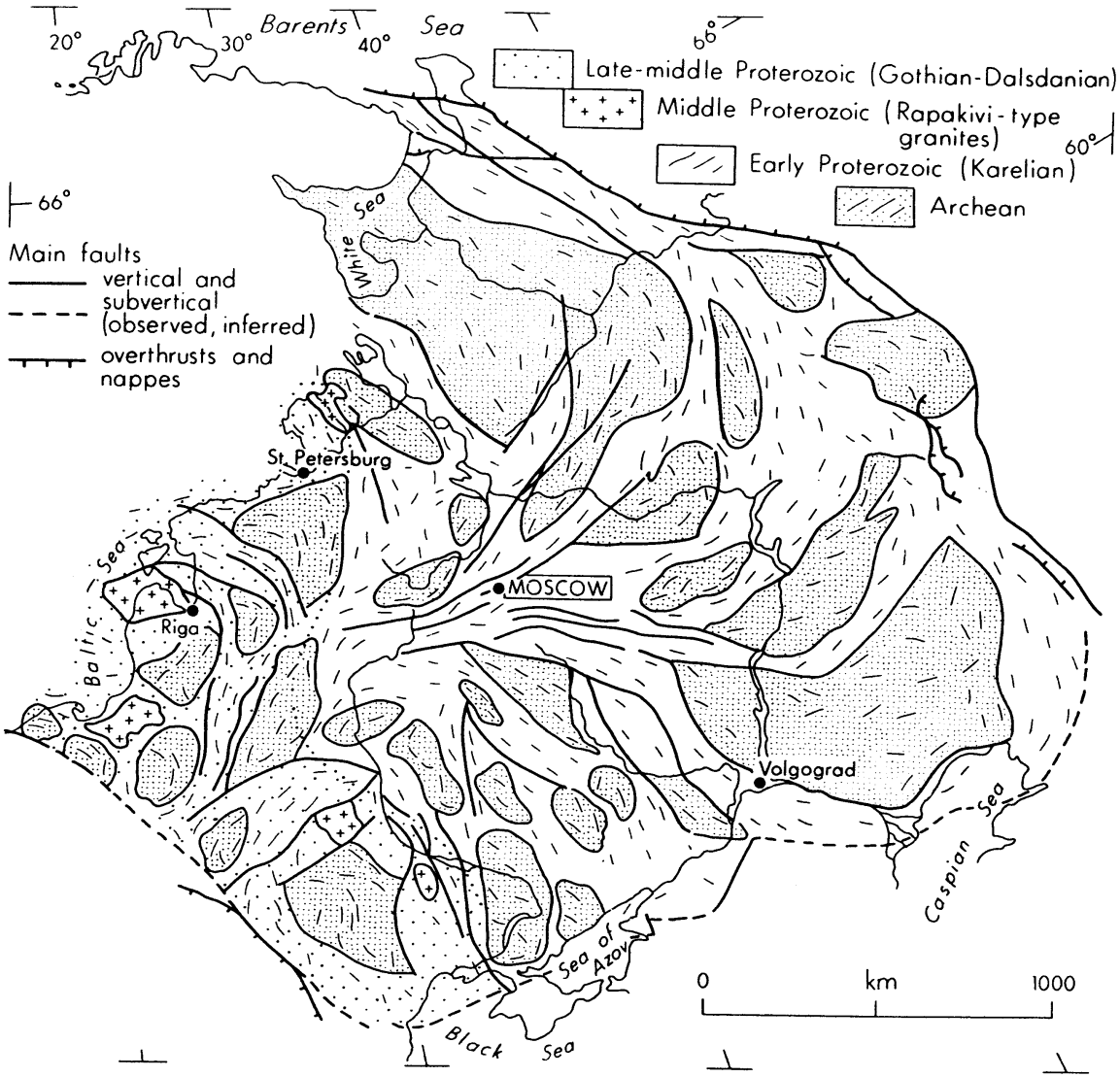


Fig. 1-5c(iii). Main geologic outline and divisions of East European Craton—Interior basement geology beneath the platform cover (based on Khain 1985, Fig. 8).

EAST EUROPEAN CRATON

(1) BALTIC SHIELD + *MEDIAN MASSIFS OUTSIDE THE CRATON (Excluding Scottish Shield Fragment)*

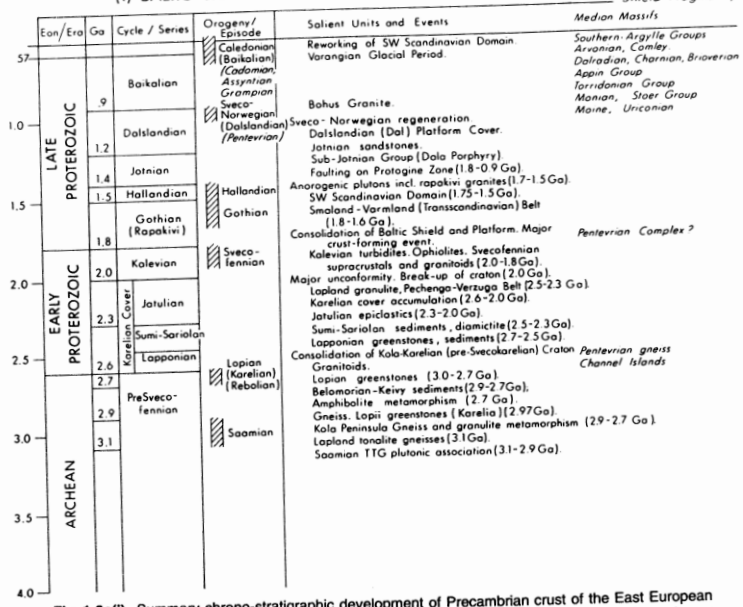


Fig. 1-3c(i). Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the East European Craton—Baltic Shield and median massifs outside the craton. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

EAST EUROPEAN CRATON

(2) UKRAINIAN SHIELD AND INTERIOR CRATON

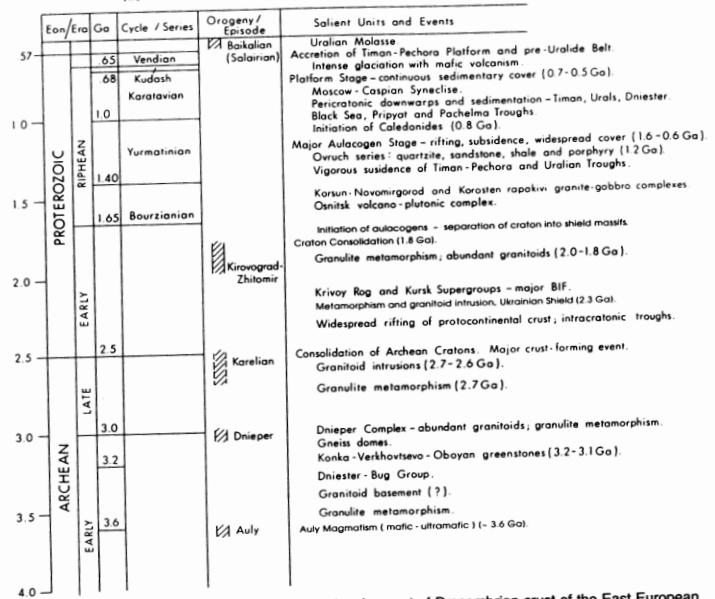


Fig. 1-3c(ii). Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the East European Craton—Ukrainian Shield and interior platform. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

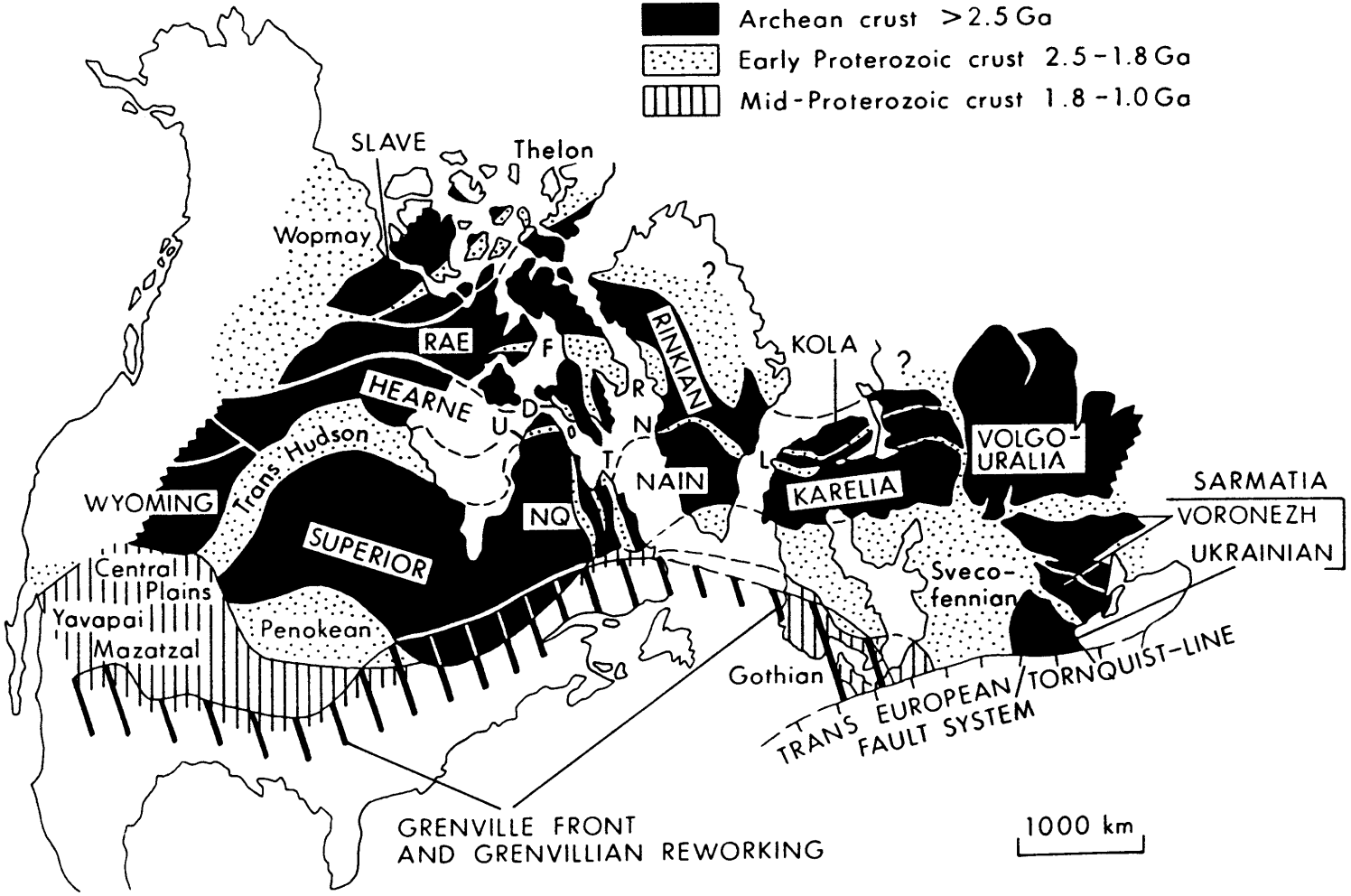


Fig. 3-2. North Atlantic Precambrian reconstruction showing pre-Grenvillian craton configurations as discussed in the text (after Gorbatschev and Bogdanova, 1993, Fig. 4). The letter symbols are: NQ – New Quebec; U – Ungava; D – Dorset; F – foxe; R – Rinkian; N – Nugssugtoqidian; T – Torngat; L – Lapland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