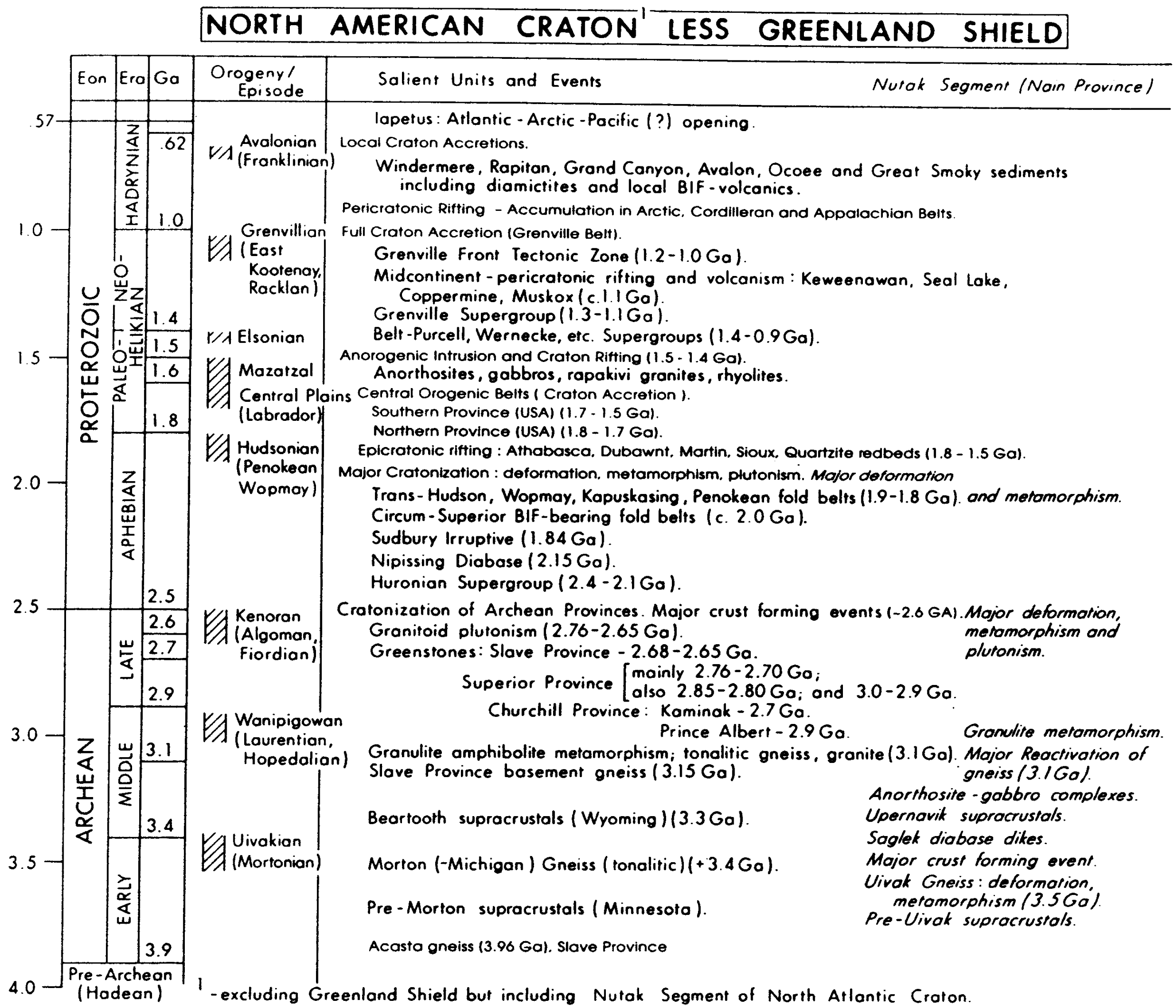


Fig. 1-3d(ii). Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the North American Craton excluding Greenland Shield. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

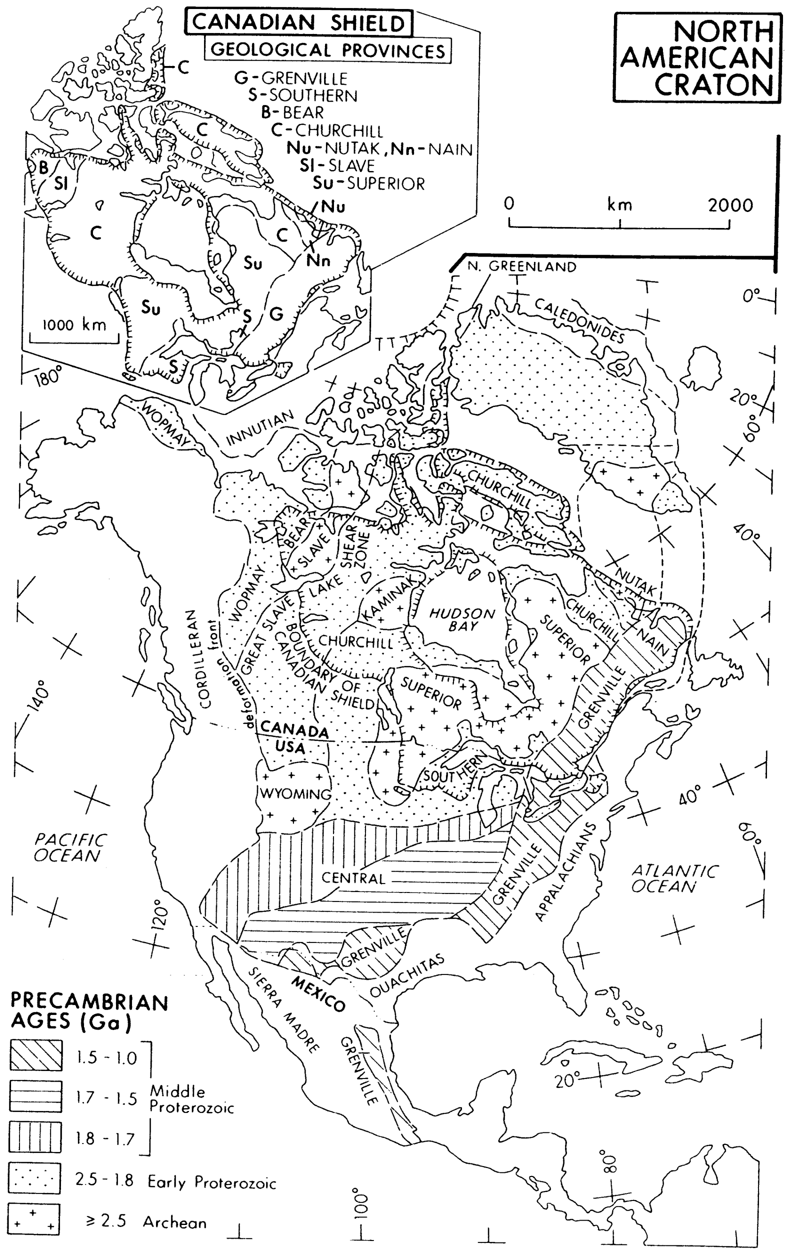


Fig. 1-5d(ii). Main geologic outline and divisions of the North American Craton with Greenland Shield in pre-drift position (Hoffman 1989, and published with permission of the author).

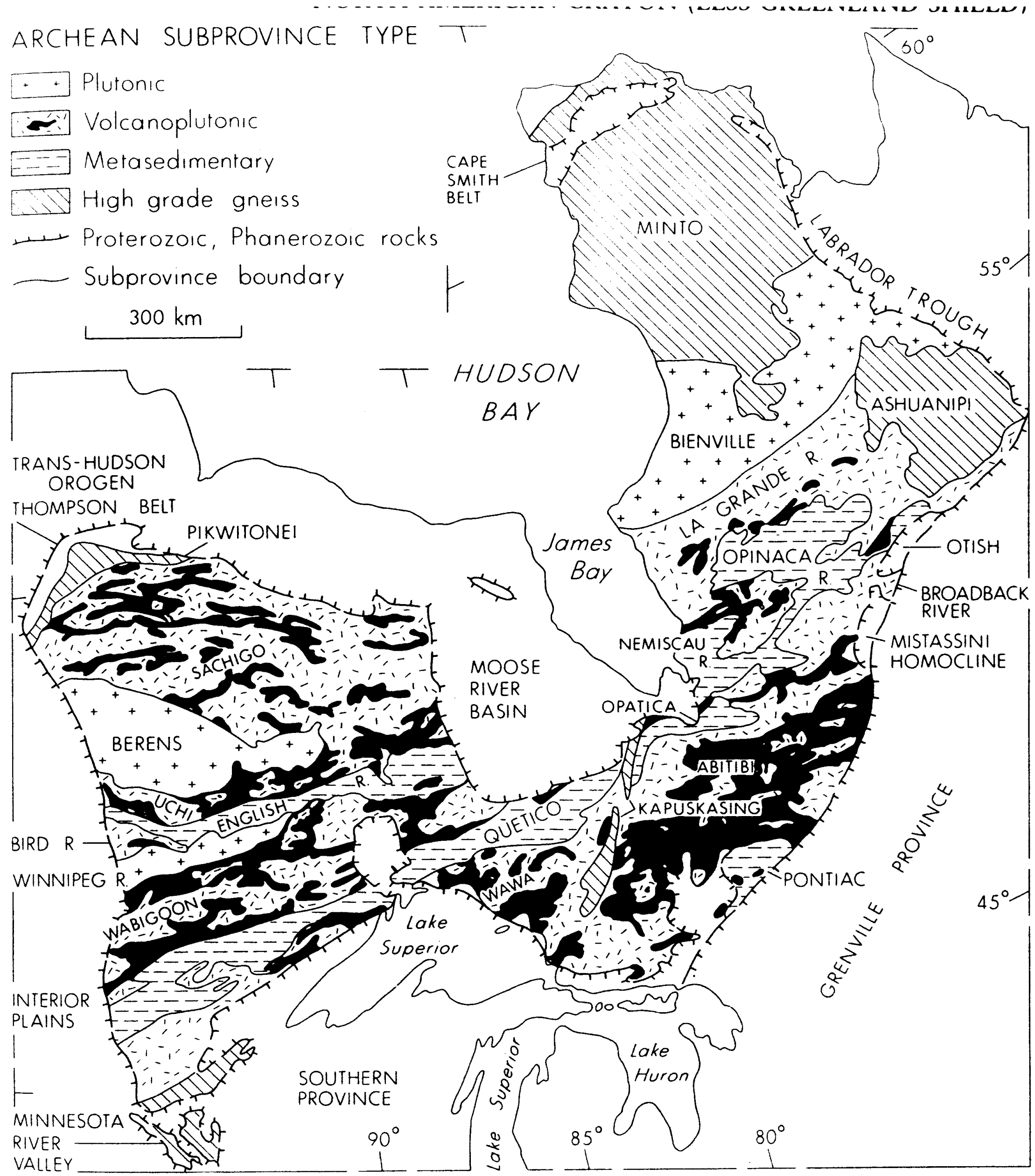


Fig. 2-5. Map of Superior Province showing volcanic-plutonic, metasedimentary-gneiss and plutonic subprovinces or superbelts and other subdivisions. (From Card, 1990. Published with permission of the author).

Table 2-6. **Lithologic proportions of Archean crust in Superior Province, Canadian Shield.**

Lithologic unit	(1) Ungava Domain (%)	(2) Western Superior Province[1] (%)	(3) Average Superior Crust (%)
(1) Banded gneiss, granitic gneiss, migmatite	66	36	50
(2) Massive to slightly foliated granitoids	24	38	31
Tonalite-granodiorite	24	32	28
Granite-leucocratic	0.4	6	3
(3) Paragneiss, veined gneiss, migmatite	9	9	9
(4) Mafic to ultramafic intrusions	0.1	1	1
Metasupracrustal rocks	1	16	9
Volcanic rocks	—	11	6
(5) Sediments	—	5	3
Size of area (km^2)	498 000	~231 000	1 572 000

[1]Weighted average of (a) Red Lake-Landsdowne, (b) Geotraverse and (c) Berens-Sachigo areas
Adapted from Goodwin (1978)

Table 2-7. **Average proportions of metamorphic facies in Superior Province, Canadian Shield.**

Metamorphic facies	Percentage of total area (1 572 000 km^2)
Granulite	22
Amphibolite	66
Greenschist	11
Subgreenschist	1
	100

Adapted from Goodwin (1985)

Ungava Craton

Our knowledge of this large region (498 000 km^2 extending from Hudson Bay on the west to the Lab rador Trough on the east and from Cape Smith Be on the north to East Main River (James Bay) vicir ity on the south (Fig. 2-5), is based on reconnais sance studies (Eade 1966, Stevenson 1968) sup plemented by recent local studies (Skulski et a 1984, Avramtchev 1985, Percival and Girard 1988 Percival et al 1992, 1994, Stern et al 1994). Bed rock geology is dominated by granitoid rocks of a least five plutonic suites, both foliated and massive

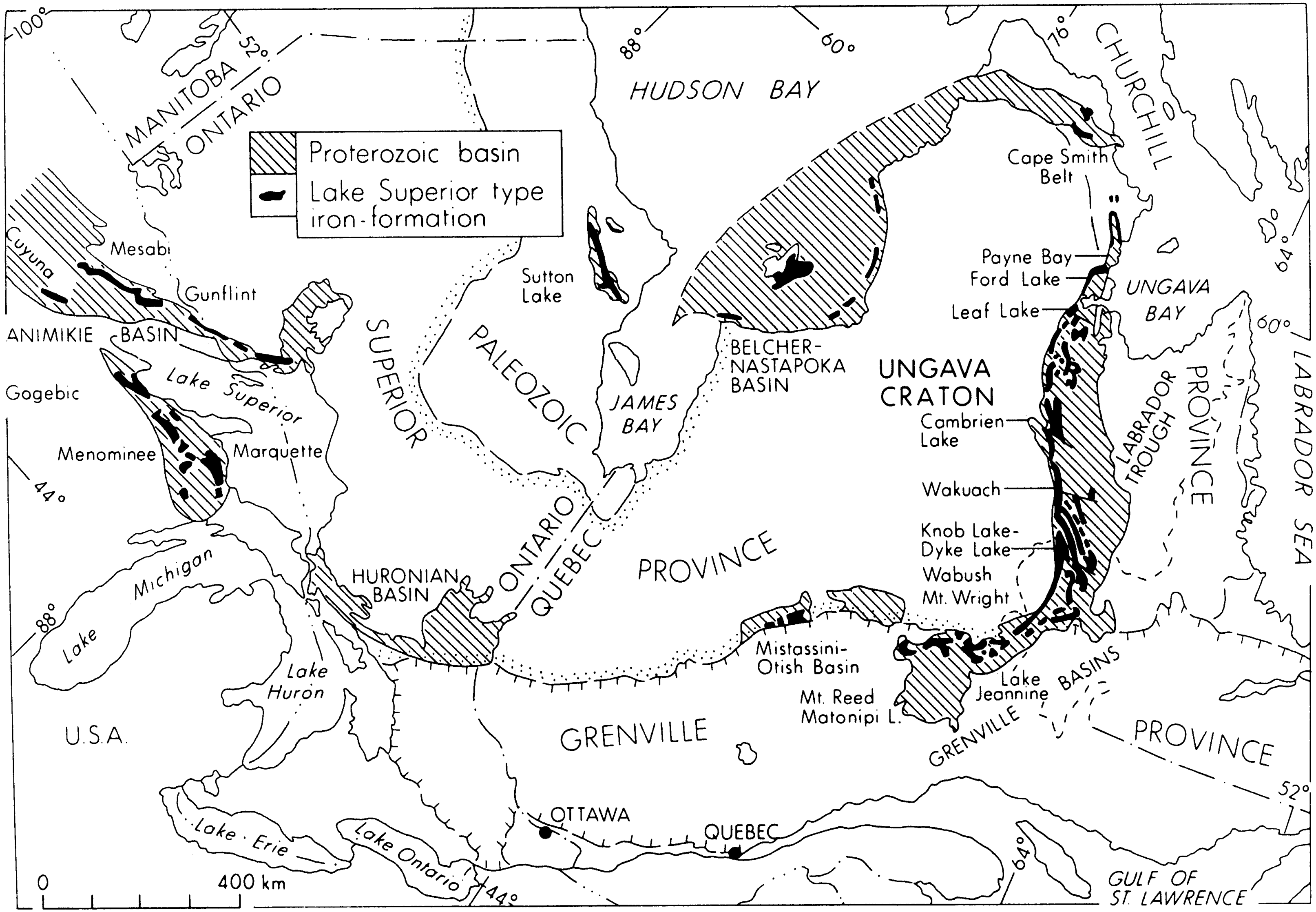


Fig. 3-8. General distribution of iron formation in early Proterozoic fold belts marginal to the Ungava Craton. (After Gross and Zajac 1983, Fig. 6-1, and reproduced with permission of the authors and of Elsevier Science Publishers).

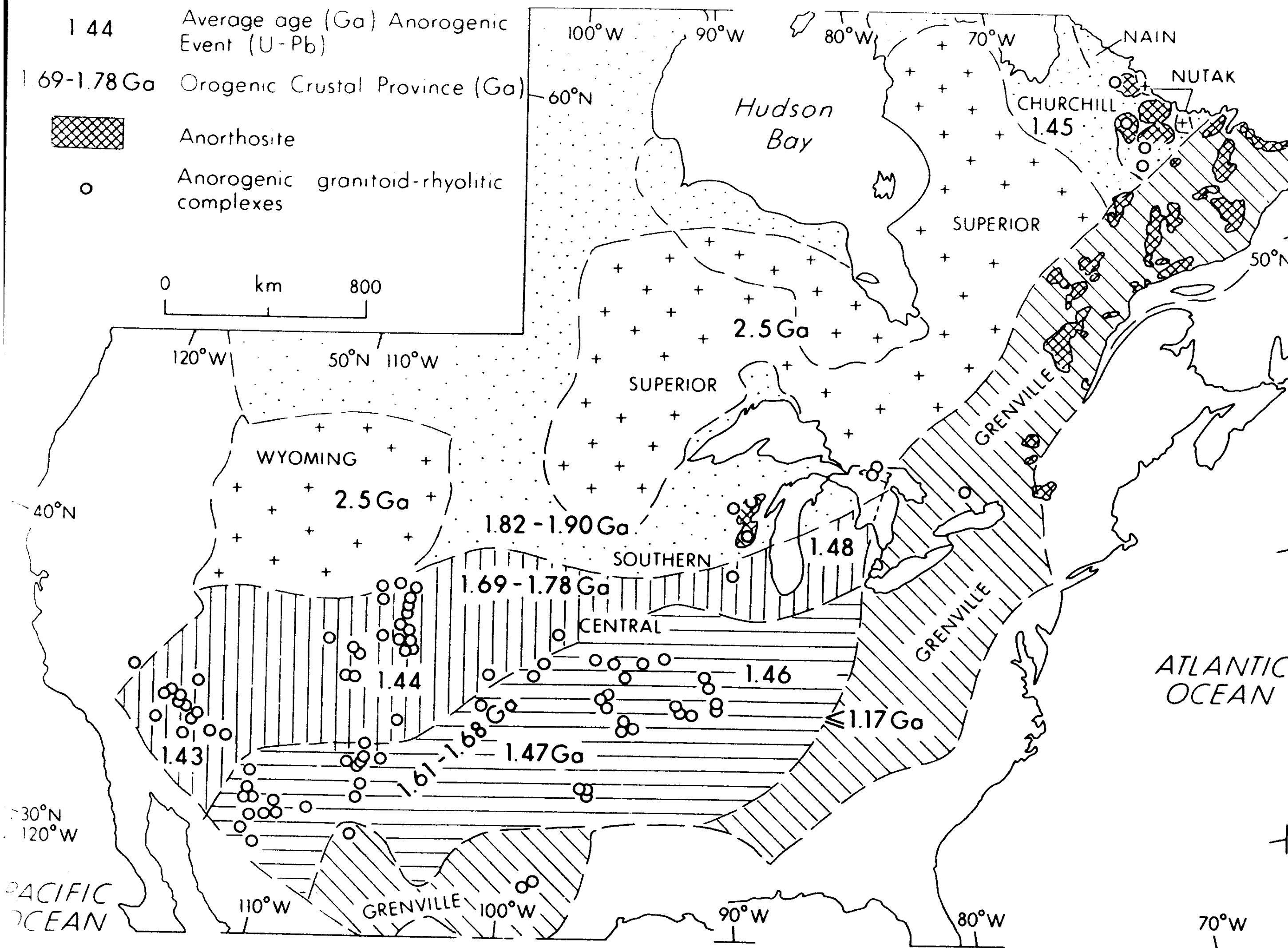


Fig. 4-7. Distribution of mid-Proterozoic orogenic provinces (Central Belts and Grenville Belt) and of anorogenic intrusions, (anorthosites and granitoid-rhyolitic complexes) in relation to older Precambrian subdivisions of North America. (Adapted from Anderson 1983, Fig. 1, and reproduced with permission of the author and of the Geological Society of America).

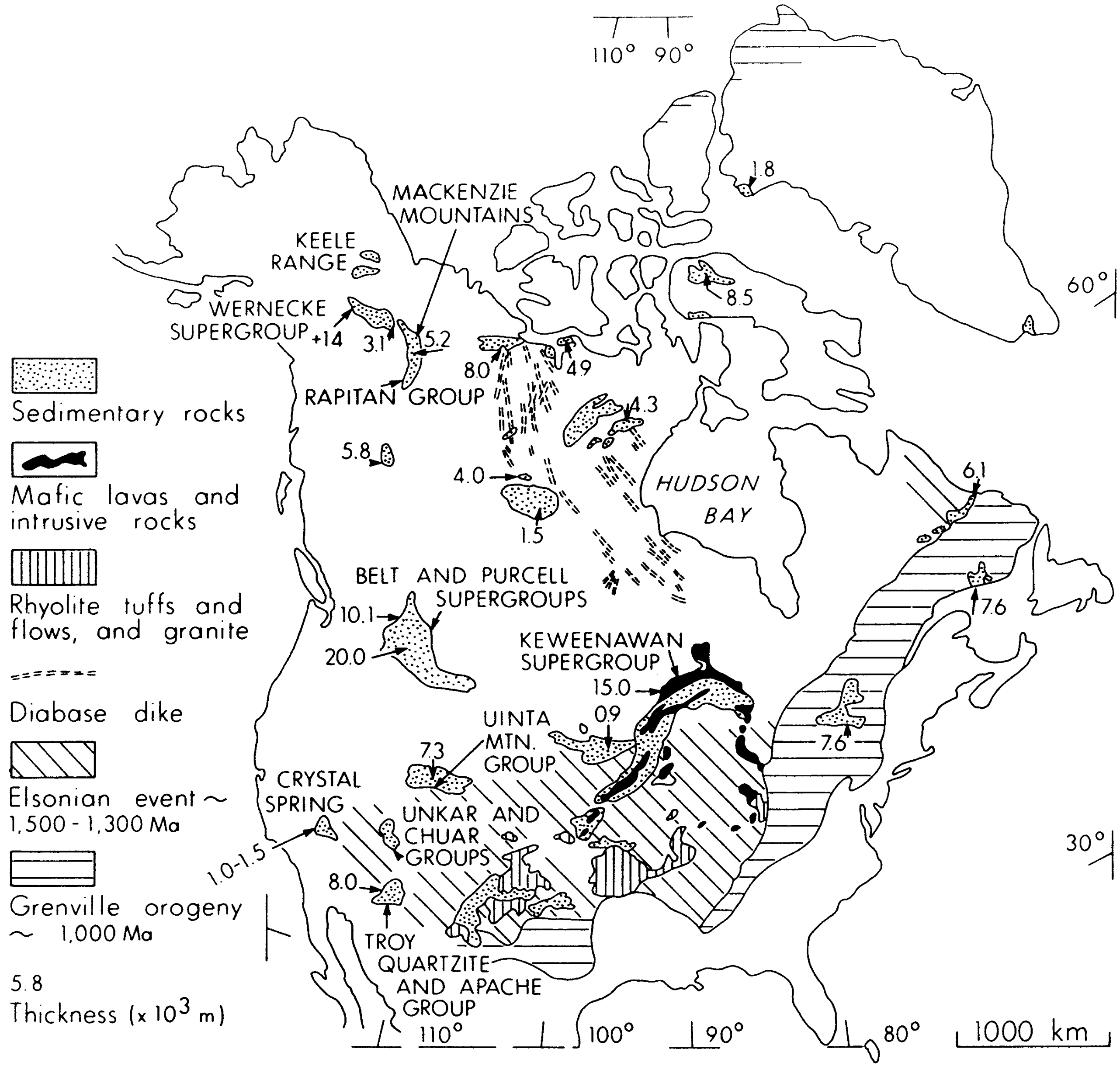


Fig. 4-11. Generalized distribution of mid to late Proterozoic rocks (1700–850 Ma) in the North American Craton. (From Stewart 1976, Fig. 1, and published with permission of the author).

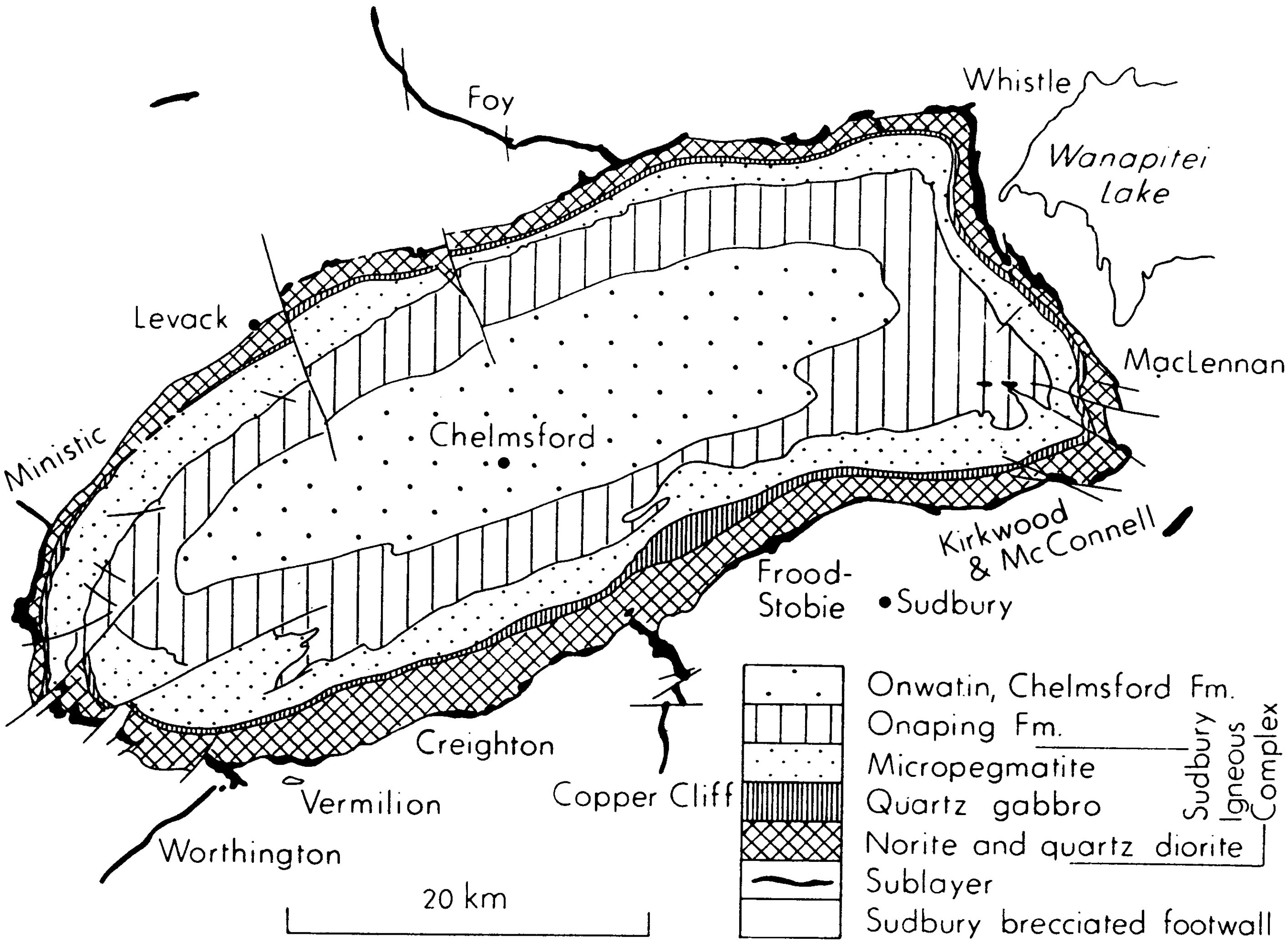


Fig. 3-5. Sketch map of the Sudbury Igneous Complex showing the distribution of the complex, sublayer, brecciated footwall, and enclosed Whitewater Group. (Adapted from Grand and Bite 1984, Fig. 12.1, and reproduced with permission of the Ontario Geological Survey)

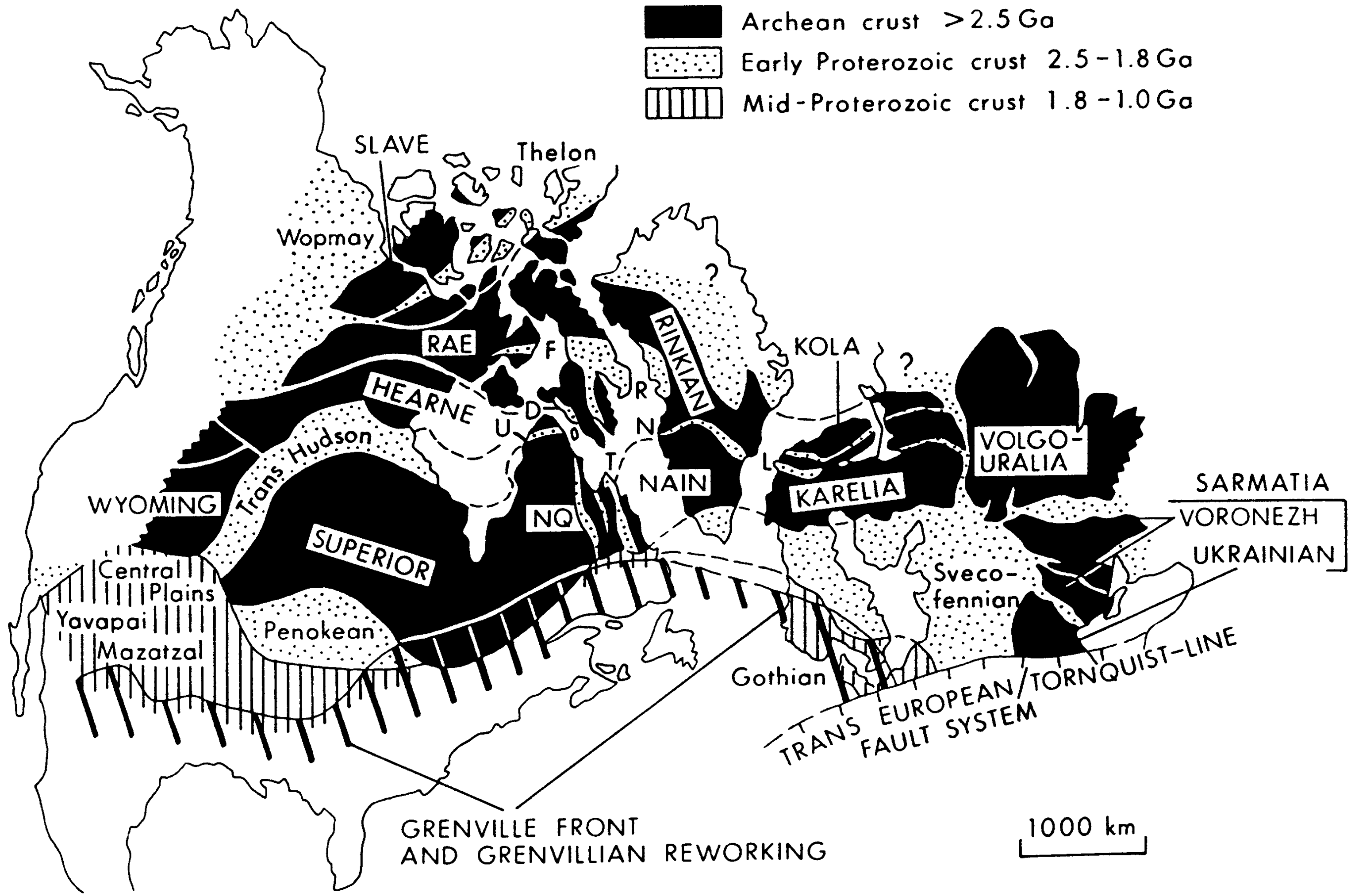


Fig. 3-2. North Atlantic Precambrian reconstruction showing pre-Grenvillian craton configurations as discussed in the text (after Gorbatschev and Bogdanova, 1993, Fig. 4). The letter symbols are: NQ – New Quebec; U – Ungava; D – Dorset; F – foxe; R – Rinkian; N – Nugssugtoqidian; T – Torngat; L – Lapland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

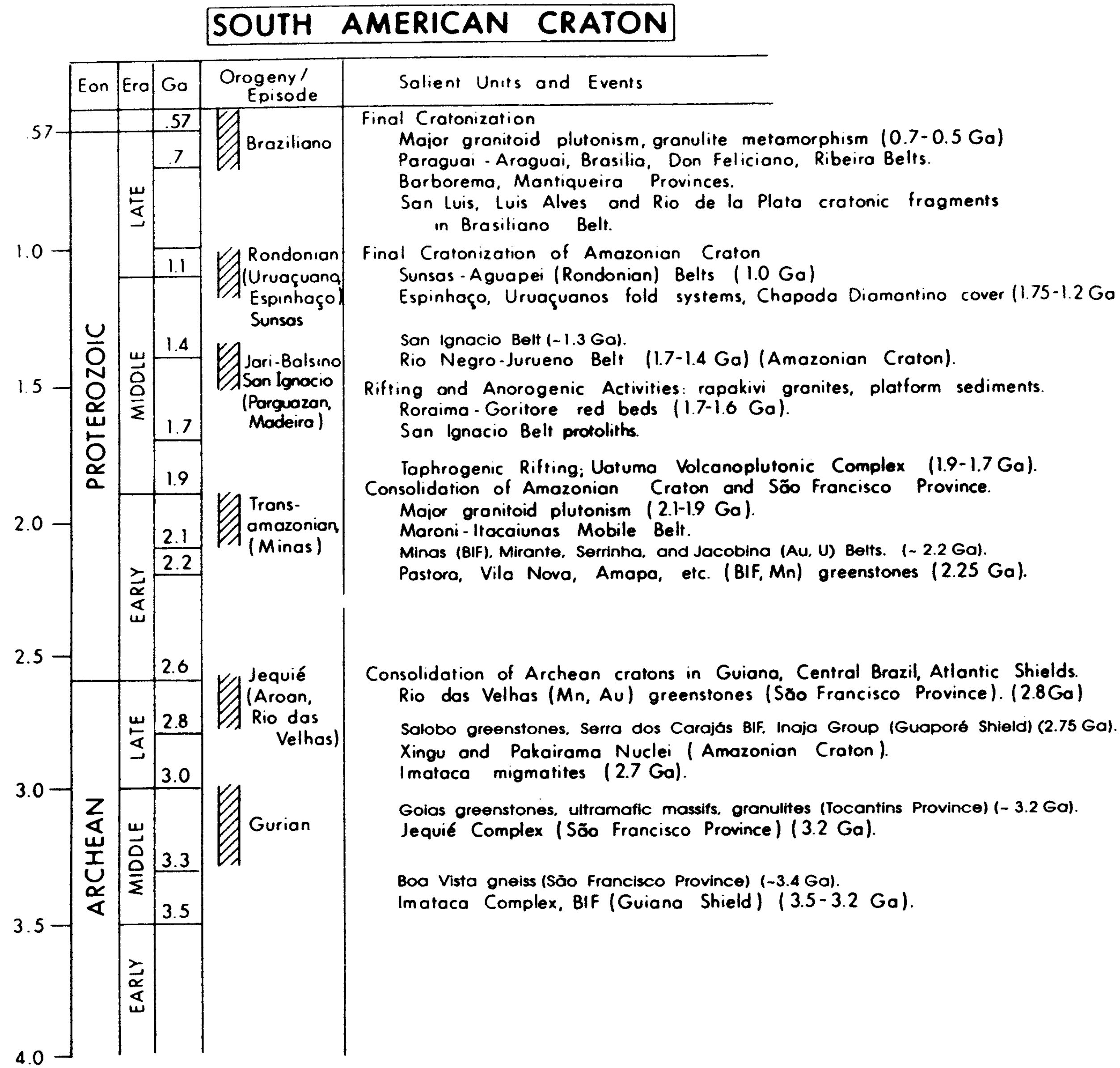


Fig. 1-3e. Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the South American Craton. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

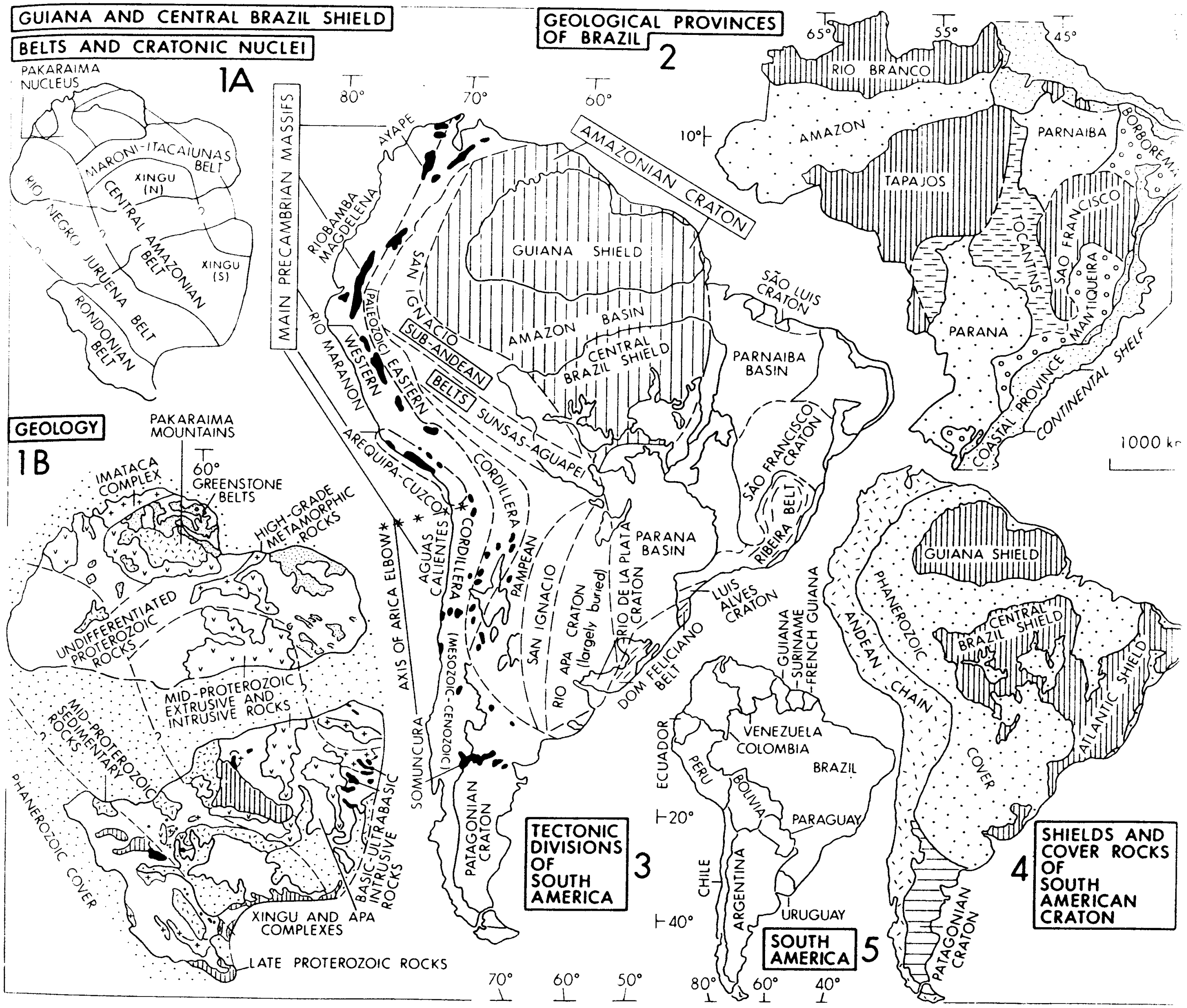


Fig. 1-5e. Main geologic outline and divisions of the South American Craton showing (1) Guiana and Central Brazil shields; (2) geologic provinces of Brazil; (3) tectonic divisions of South America; (4) shields and cover rocks of the platform; (5) political division of South America (adapted from Almeida et al 1981, Figs 1, 2, 3; Litherland et al 1985, Fig. 4; Gibbs and Barron 1983, Fig. 1; and Hasui and Almeida 1985, Fig. 2).

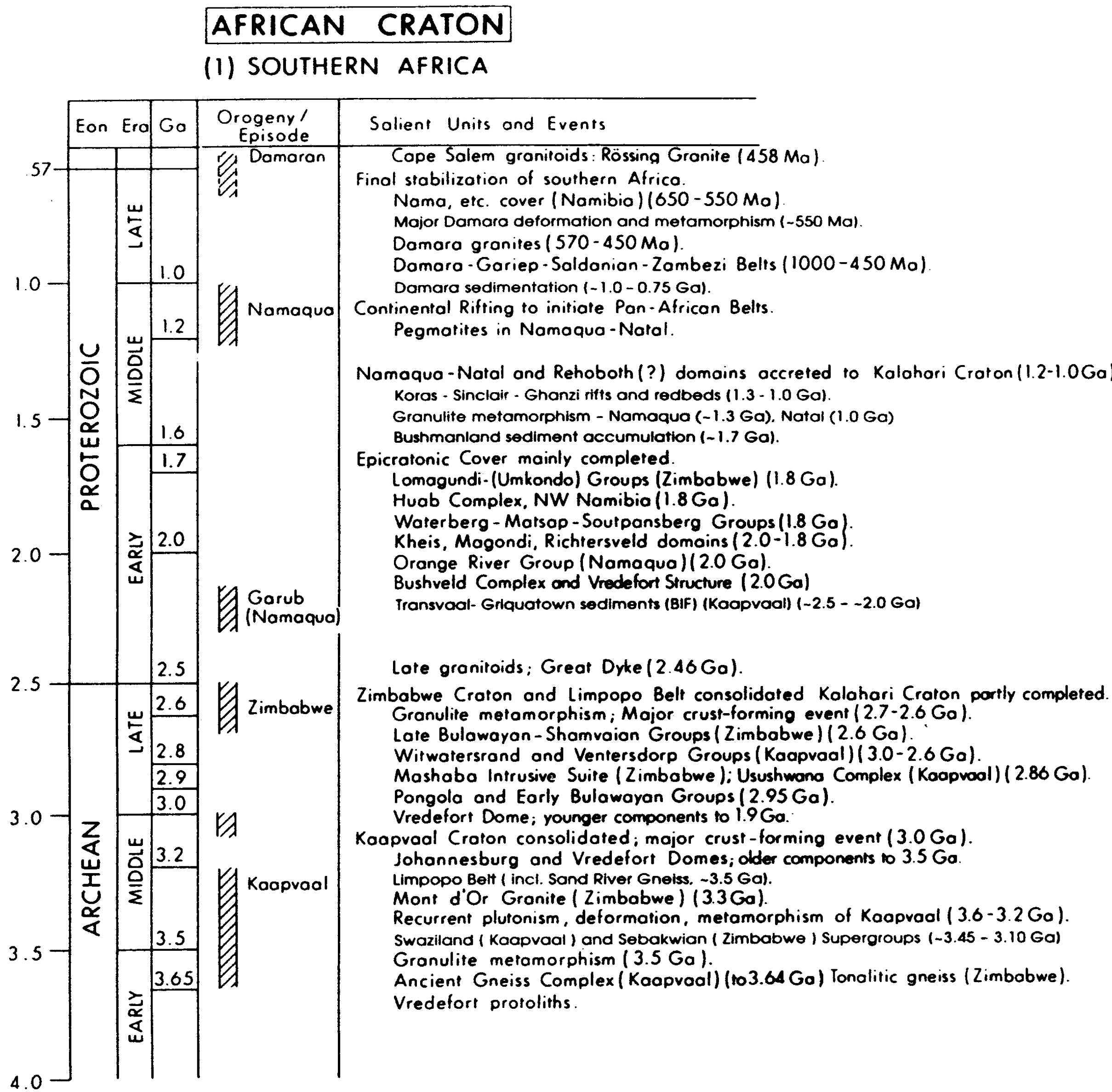


Fig. 1-3f(i). Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the African Craton—southern Africa. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

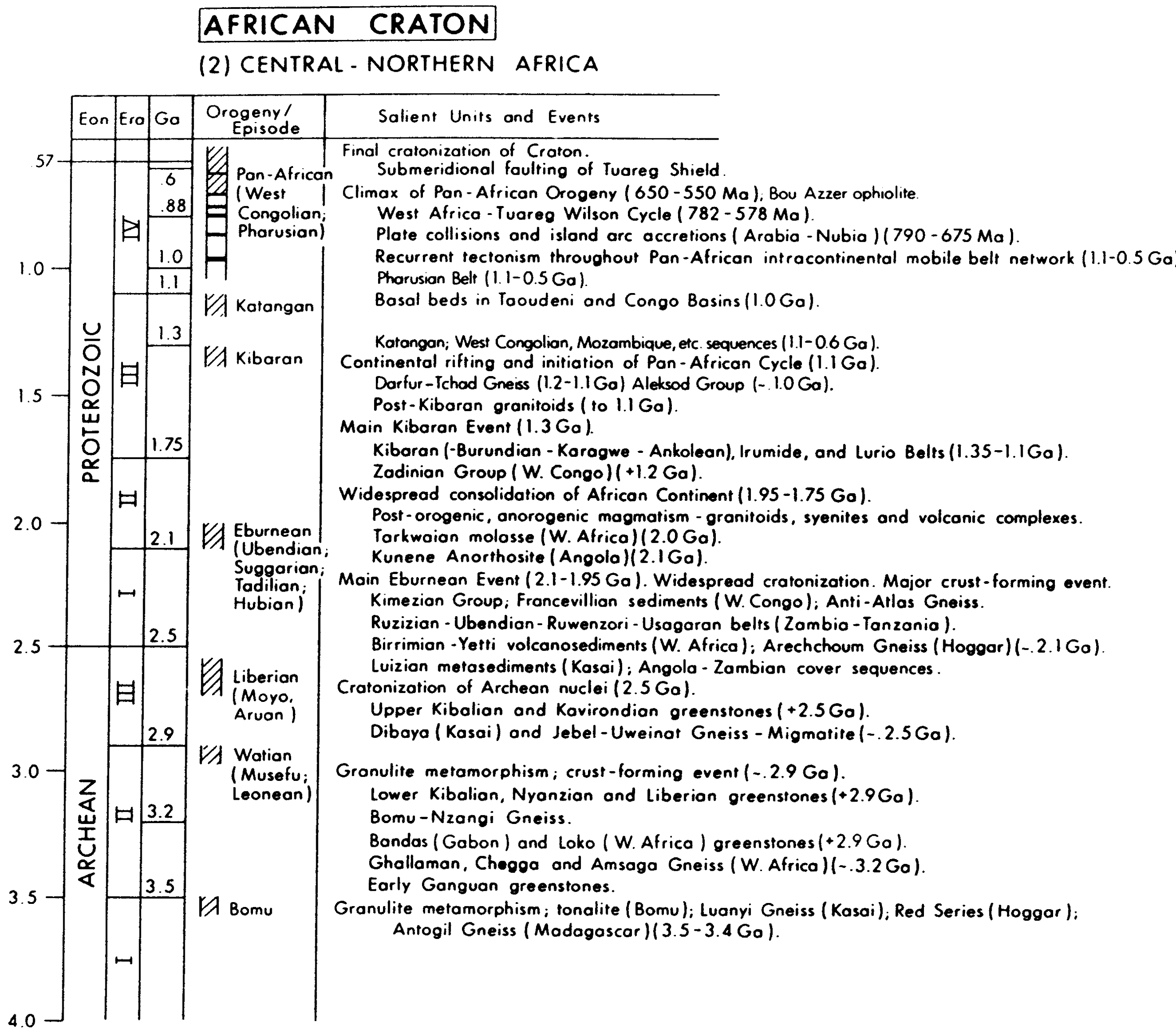


Fig. 1-3f(ii). Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the African Craton—central-northern Africa. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

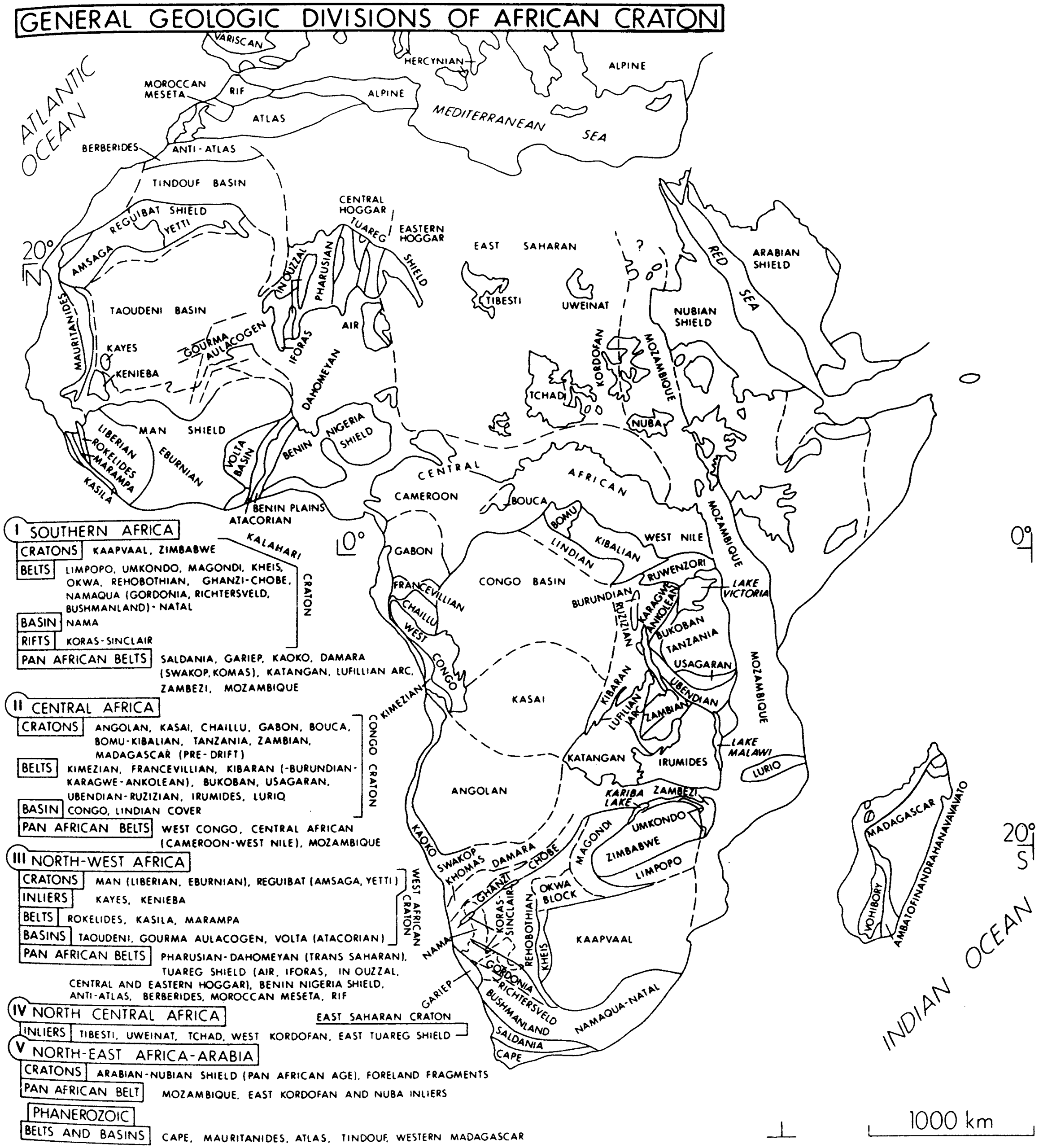


Fig. 1-5f(i)a. Main geologic outline of the African Craton showing general geologic divisions of Precambrian crust (adapted from Saggerson 1978, Fig. 1).

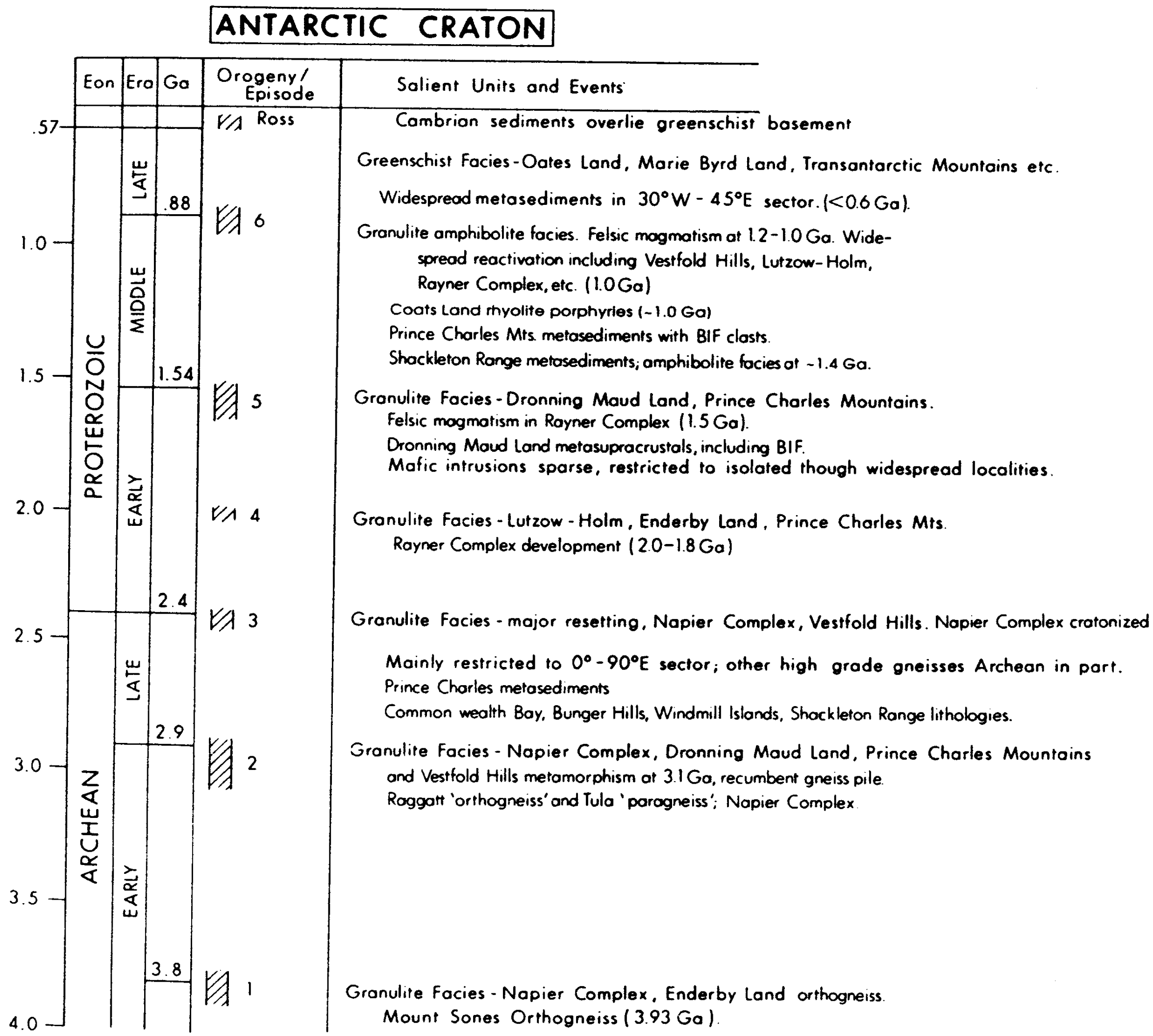


Fig. 1-3i. Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the Antarctic Craton. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

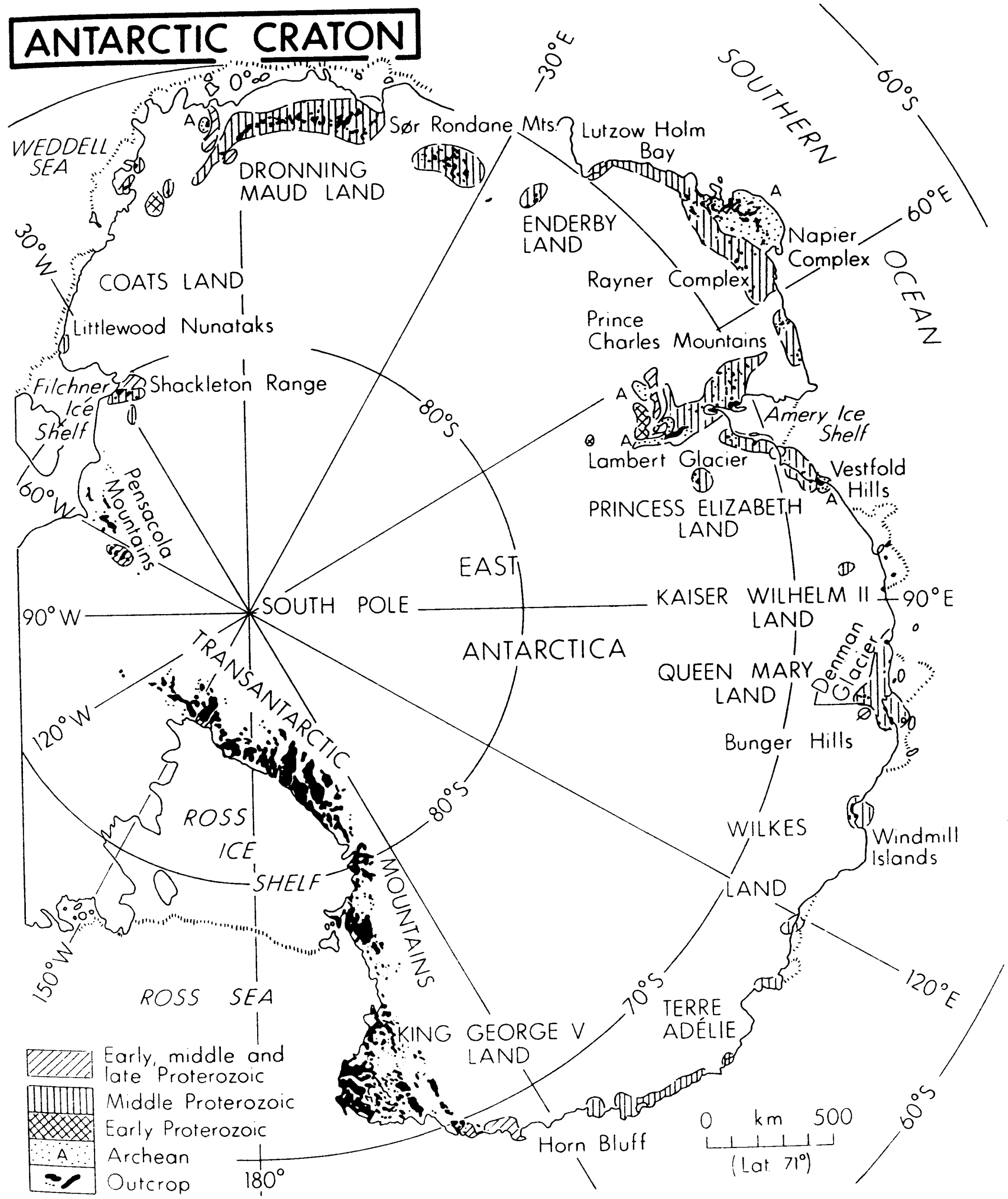


Fig. 1-5i. Main geologic outline and divisions of the Antarctic Craton (from James and Tingey 1983, Fig. 1).

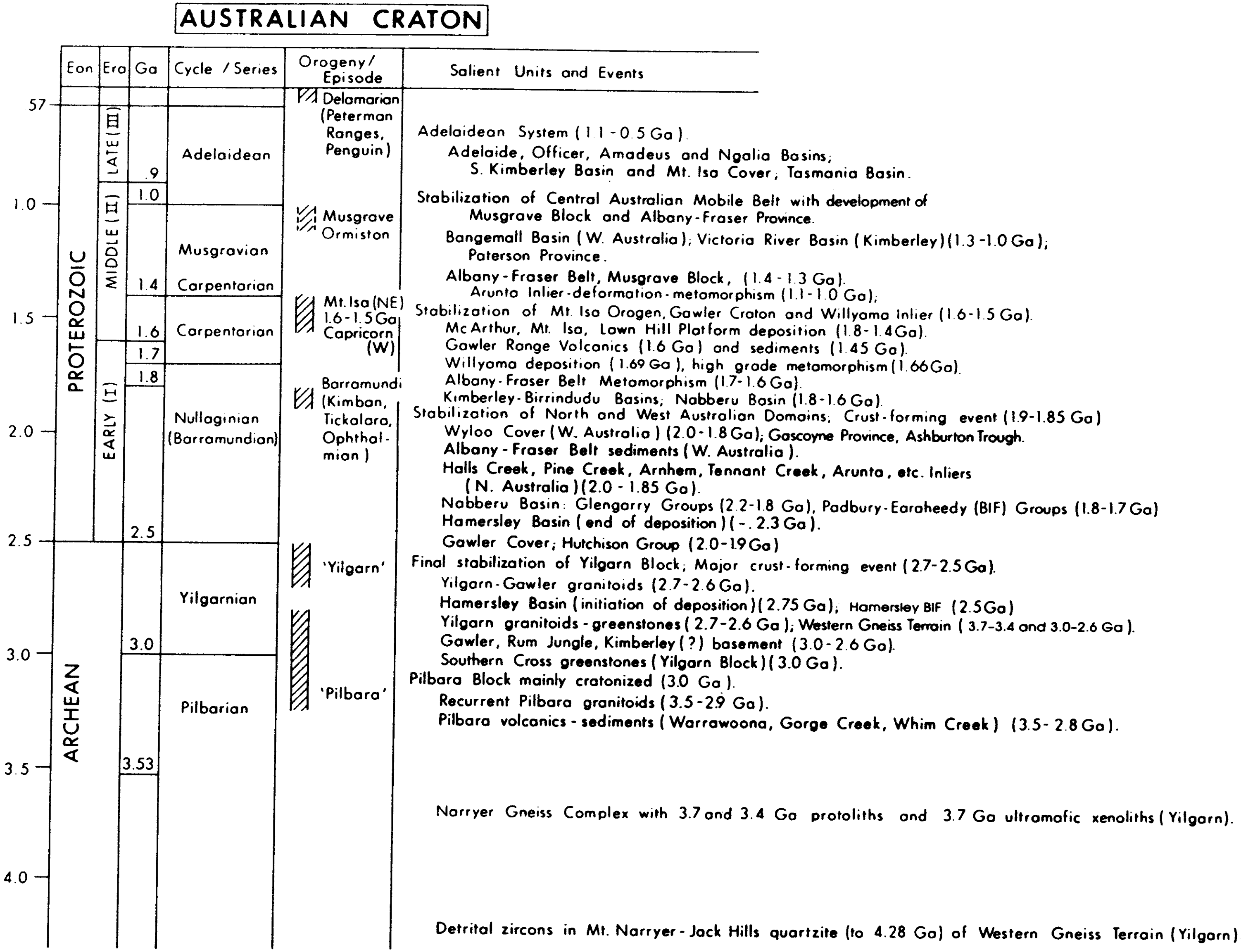


Fig. 1-3h. Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the Australian Craton. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

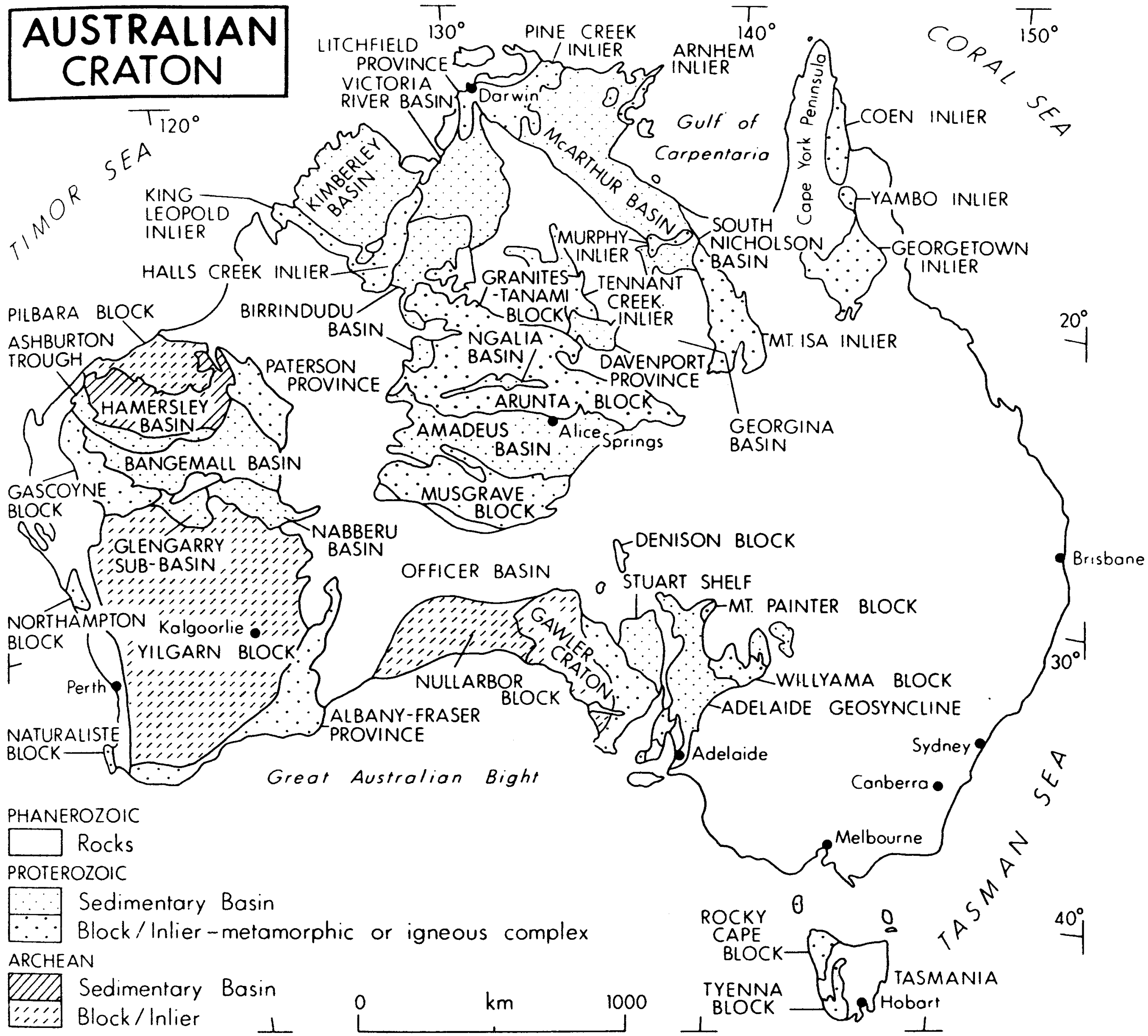


Fig. 1-5h. Main geologic outline and divisions of the Australian Craton (adapted from Wyborn 1988, Fig. 1).

CATHAYSIAN CRATON

Eon	Era	Ga	Cycle / Series	Orogeny / Episode	Salient Units and Events
PROTEROZOIC	LATE	.85	Sinian		Widespread Sinian Cover: lower clastics with tillites; upper argillites-carbonates. Start of Yangtze Platform Cover.
		1.05	Qingbaikou	Jinningian (Yangtze)	Final consolidation of Yangtze Craton and northern margin of Tarim Craton. Jixian Uplift. Arc-trench volcanics; turbidites, ophiolites along SE Yangtze Craton. Platform sediments in northern regions.
	MIDDLE	1.4	Jixian	Sibaoan (Wuling)	Partial cratonization of Yangtze Craton. Profound organic changes. Luanxian Uplift. Arc-trench volcanics; turbidites, ophiolites along SE Yangtze Craton.
		1.85	Changcheng	Dongan	Aulacogens with clastic-volcanic fill on Sino-Korean and Tarim Cratons. Qinglong Uplift. Stable sedimentation in northern regions.
	EARLY	2.2	Hutuo	Luliangian (Zhongtian)	Final consolidation of Sino-Korean and main Tarim Cratons. Consolidation of Sichuan, etc. massifs of Yangtze Protocraton. Pronounced orogenesis; widespread metamorphism and plutonism. Hutuo (Liaohe) shelf sediments, volcanics; inc. redbeds.
		2.5	Wutai	Wutaian	Cratonization of Sino-Korean Craton. Folding, metamorphism, plutonism. Wutai volcanics-turbidites with BIF.
ARCHEAN	LATE	2.9	Fuping	Fupingian	Consolidation of Protocontinents. Formation of Ordos and Jilu Nuclei. Granulite-amphibolite facies; migmatites; granitoid plutonism (2.6-2.5 Ga). Badaohe, Dantzi, Dengfeng etc. supracrustals (2.5 Ga). Taihua gneiss (2.8 Ga).
	MIDDLE	3.5	Qianxi	Qianxi (Songyang)	Granulite metamorphism; migmatites; granitoid plutonism. Qianxi, Fuping, etc. supracrustals (2.7-2.9 Ga).
	EARLY		Tsaozhuang		Tsaozhuang mafic enclaves; granulite metamorphism (3.5 Ga).

Fig. 1-3a. Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the Cathaysian Craton. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

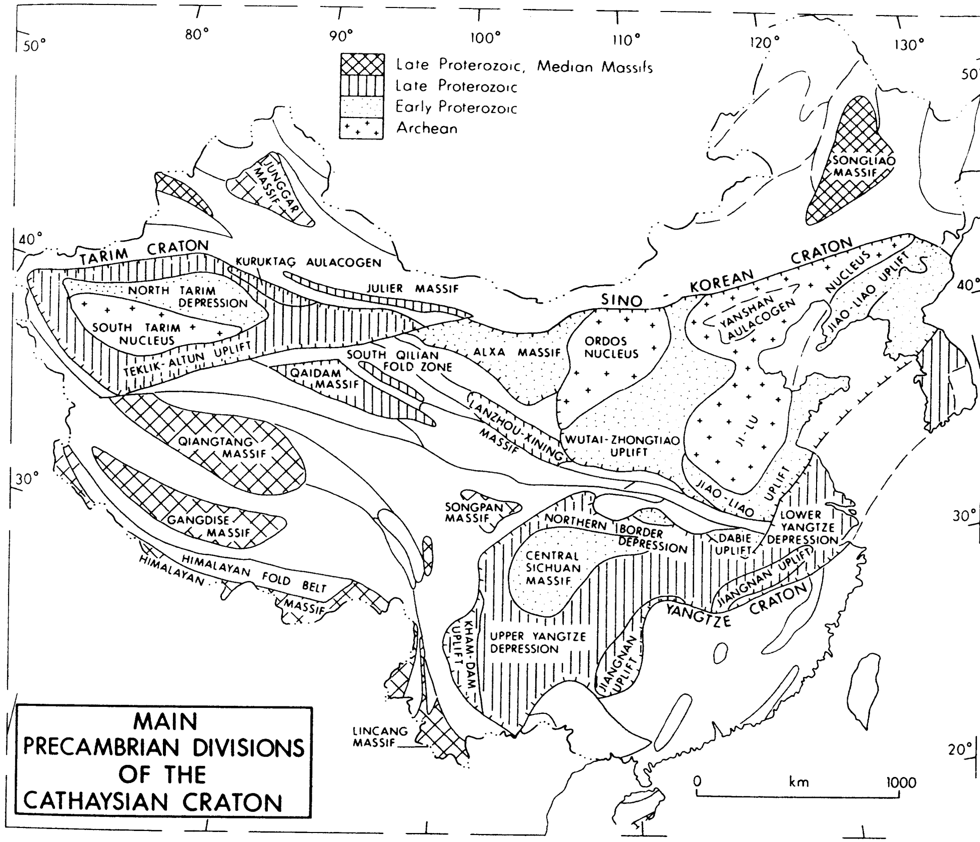
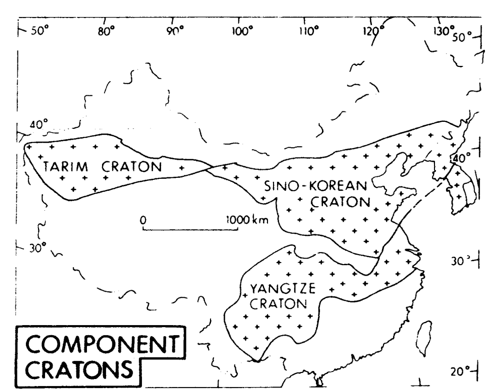


Fig. 1-5a. Main geologic outline and divisions of the Cathaysian Craton showing craton outline, main geologic features, and relevant political and geographic divisions (adapted in part from Atlas of Palaeogeography of China, 1985, Map 141).



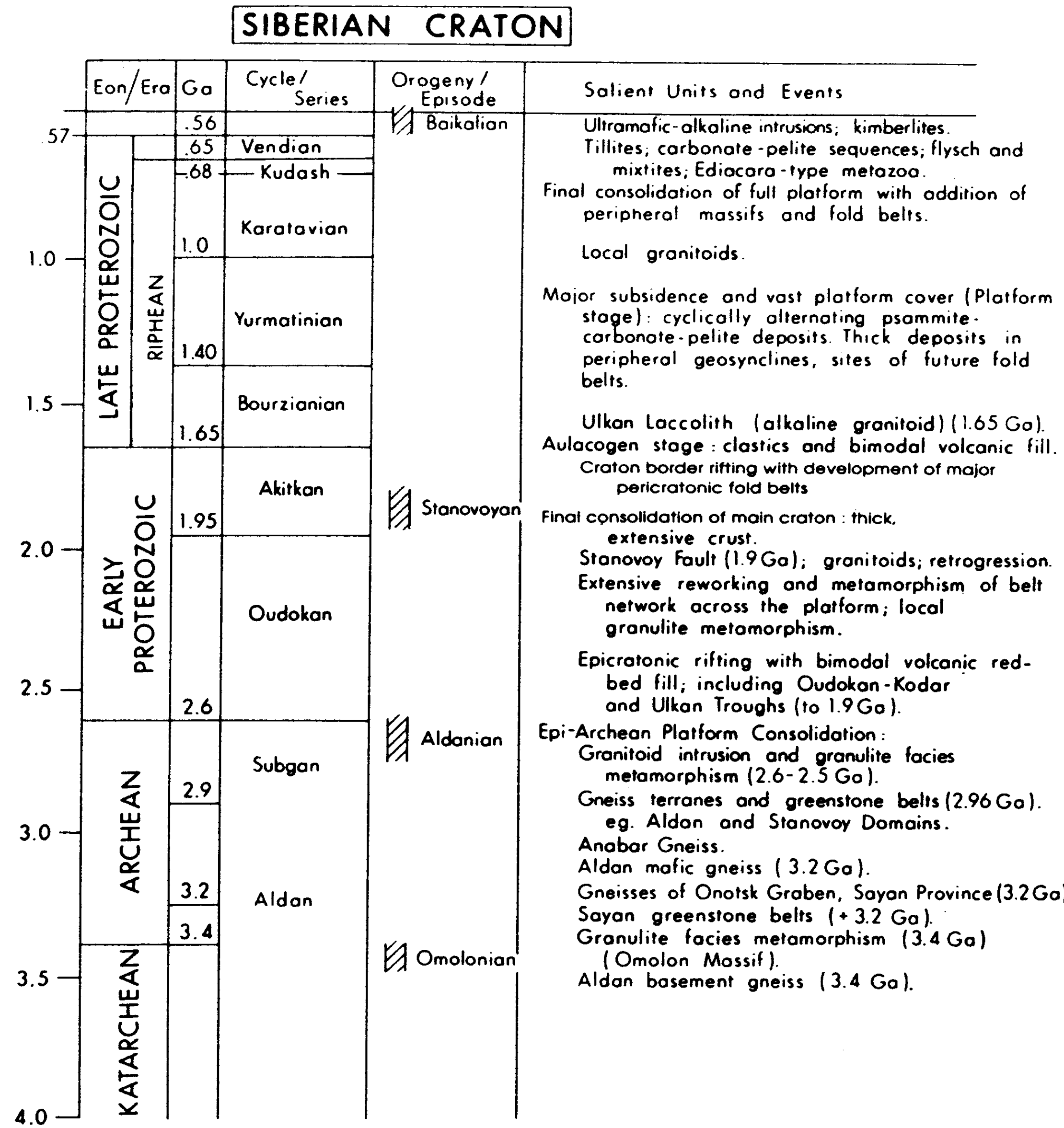


Fig. 1-3b. Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the Siberian Craton. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

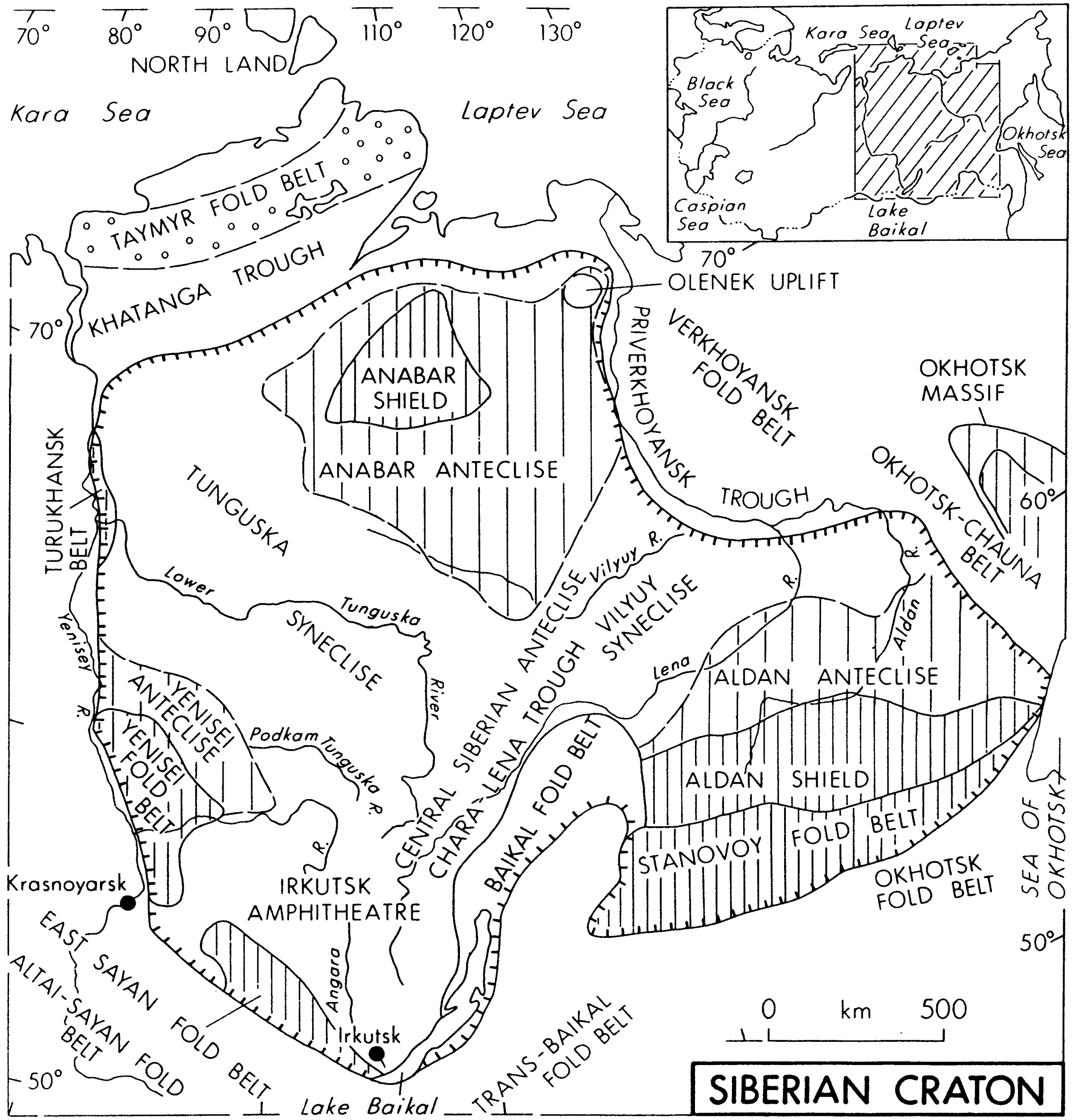


Fig. 1-5b. Main geologic outline and divisions of the Siberian Craton showing the main positive elements (exposed shields, fold-belts and adjoining anteclises) and negative elements (buried syneclises and troughs) (adapted from Salop 1977, Fig. 6 and Shatzki and Bogdanoff 1961, Fig. 1).

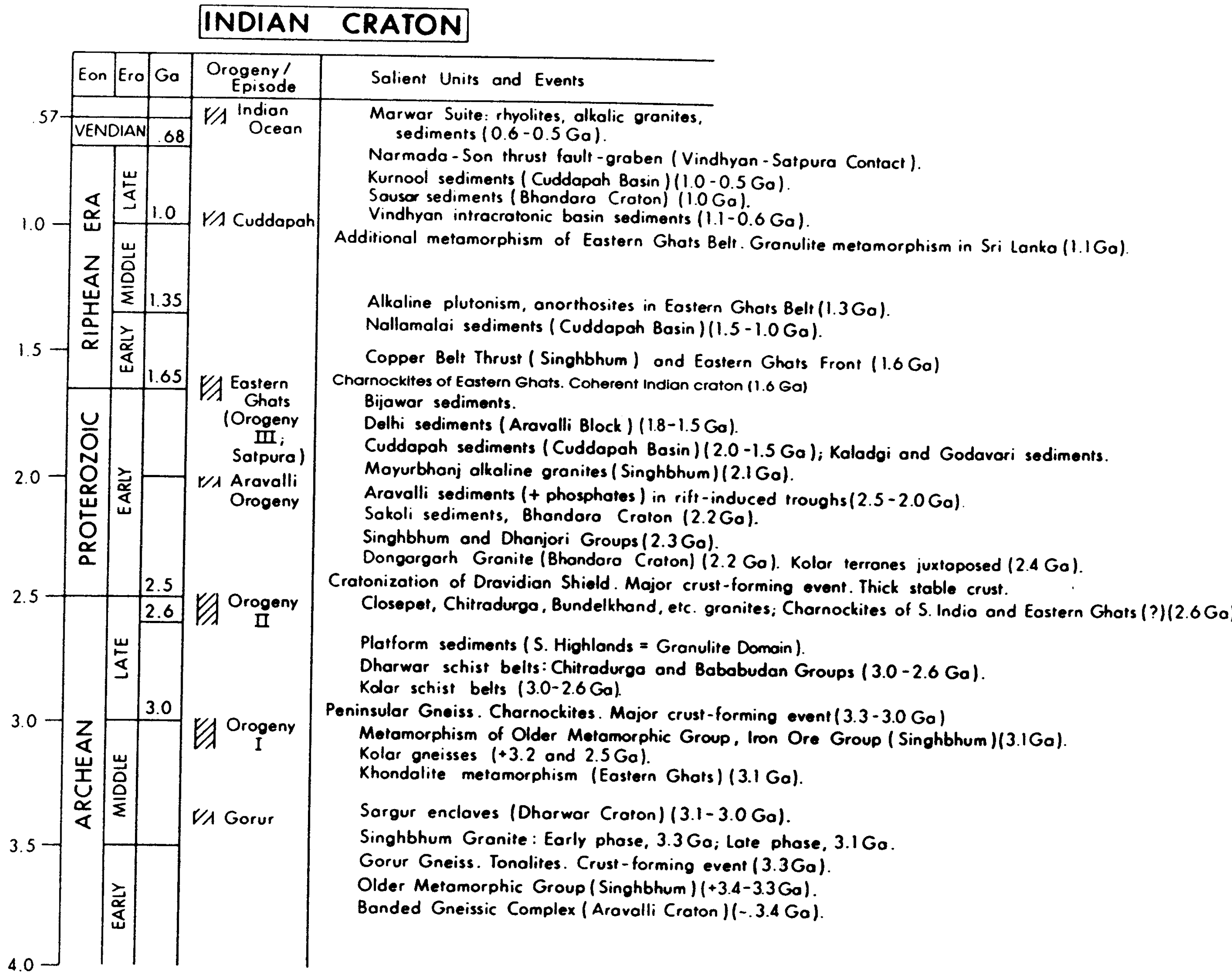


Fig. 1-3g. Summary chrono-stratigraphic development of Precambrian crust of the Indian Craton. Salient crustal units and events are arranged in relation to internal orogenies and resulting tectonic cycles.

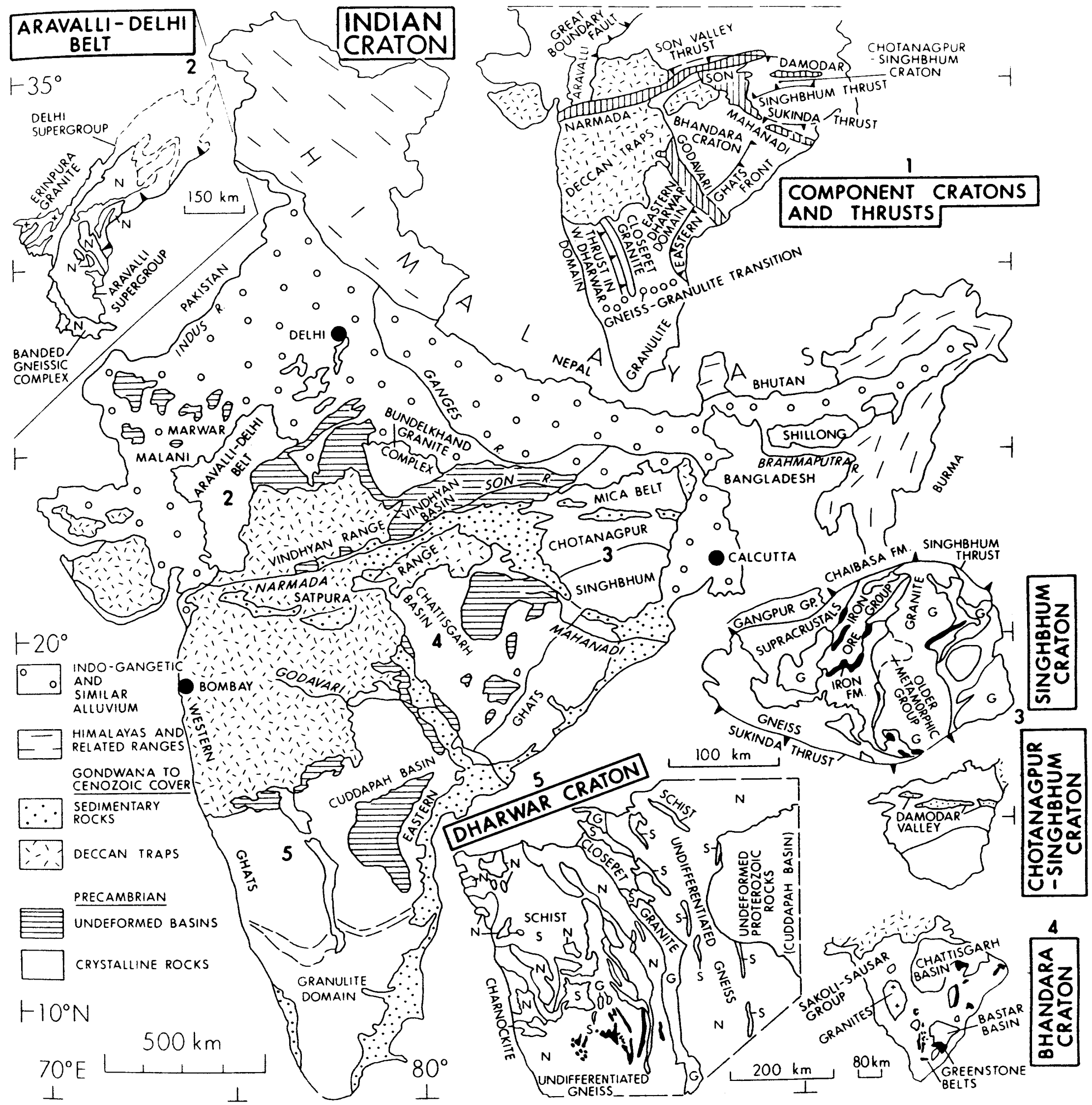


Fig. 1-5g. Main geologic outline and divisions of the Indian Craton showing main tectonic divisions; insets include (1) main cratons and thrusts, (2) Aravalli–Delhi Belt, (3) Chotanagpur–Singhbhum Craton, (4) Bhandara Craton, and (5) Dharwar Craton (adapted from Naqvi and Rogers 1987, Figs 1.1, 1.5, 2.1, 3.1, 5.2, 6.1, 7.1).