

120°W

105°W

90°W

75°W

45°N

45°N

35°N

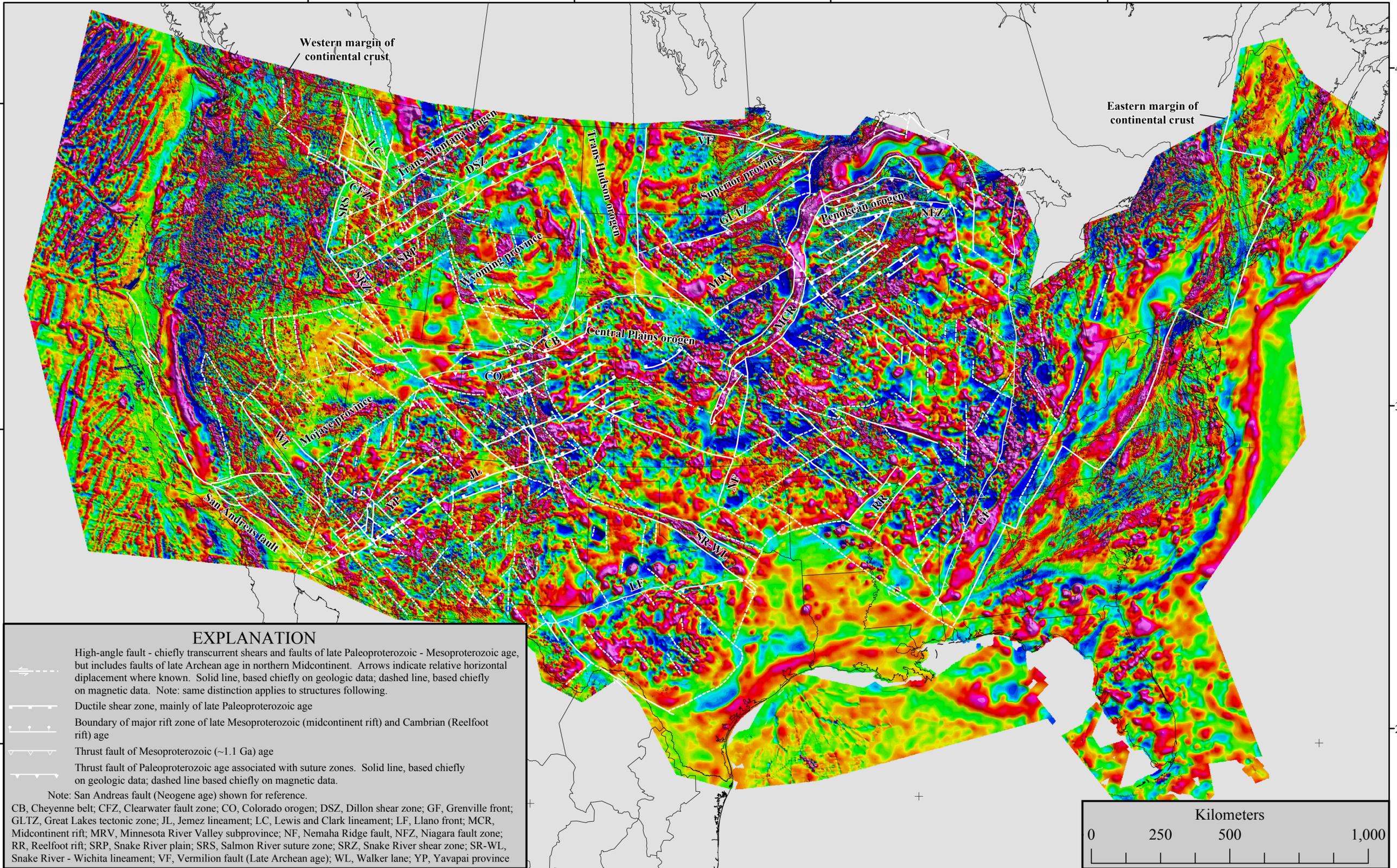
35°N

25°N

25°N

Western margin of
 continental crust

Eastern margin of
 continental crust



EXPLANATION

High-angle fault - chiefly transcurrent shears and faults of late Paleoproterozoic - Mesoproterozoic age, but includes faults of late Archean age in northern Midcontinent. Arrows indicate relative horizontal displacement where known. Solid line, based chiefly on geologic data; dashed line, based chiefly on magnetic data. Note: same distinction applies to structures following.

Ductile shear zone, mainly of late Paleoproterozoic age

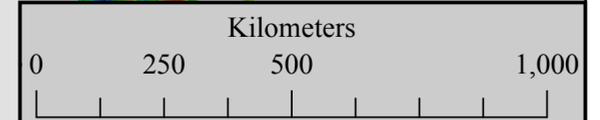
Boundary of major rift zone of late Mesoproterozoic (midcontinent rift) and Cambrian (Reelfoot rift) age

Thrust fault of Mesoproterozoic (~1.1 Ga) age

Thrust fault of Paleoproterozoic age associated with suture zones. Solid line, based chiefly on geologic data; dashed line based chiefly on magnetic data.

Note: San Andreas fault (Neogene age) shown for reference.

CB, Cheyenne belt; CFZ, Clearwater fault zone; CO, Colorado orogen; DSZ, Dillon shear zone; GF, Grenville front; GLTZ, Great Lakes tectonic zone; JL, Jemez lineament; LC, Lewis and Clark lineament; LF, Llano front; MCR, Midcontinent rift; MRV, Minnesota River Valley subprovince; NF, Nemaha Ridge fault, NFZ, Niagara fault zone; RR, Reelfoot rift; SRP, Snake River plain; SRS, Salmon River suture zone; SRZ, Snake River shear zone; SR-WL, Snake River - Wichita lineament; VF, Vermilion fault (Late Archean age); WL, Walker lane; YP, Yavapai province



PRELIMINARY PRECAMBRIAN BASEMENT STRUCTURE MAP OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES -

An interpretation of geologic and aeromagnetic data

By

P.K. Sims, R.W. Saltus and E.D. Anderson

2005