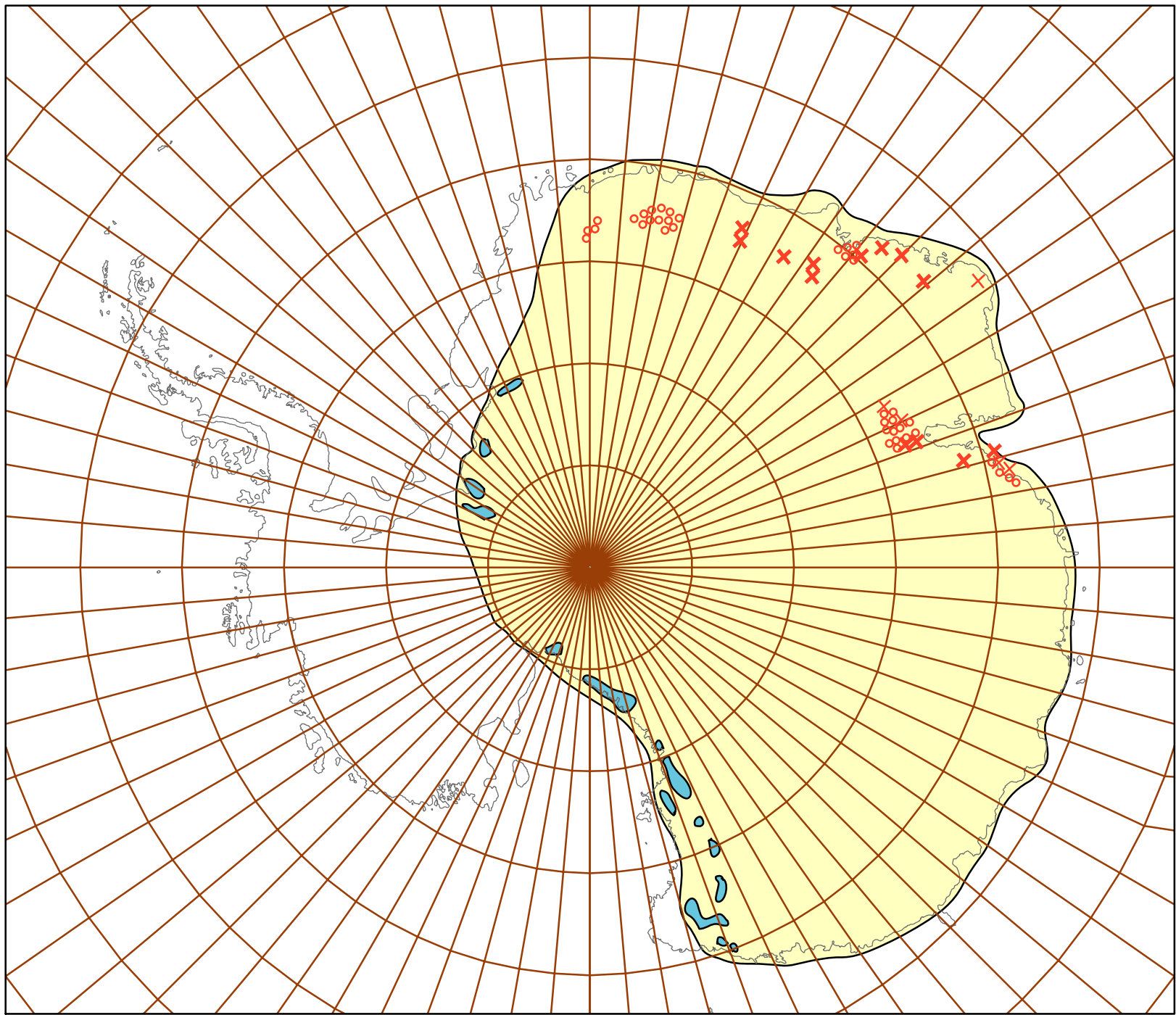
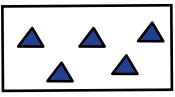


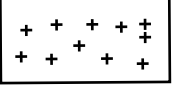
World view is Robinson projection
Antarctica view is Polar projection



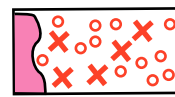
Carbonate and siliciclastic rocks (Middle and Late Neoproterozoic, includes some Cambrian rocks in Antarctica) Widely distributed fragmental continental margin rocks circumscribing , or lying near, the boundaries of Laurentia, west Africa, Baltica, Siberia, south China, India, and adjacent Himalayas. Includes miogeoclinal shelf deposits on continental margins as well as intracontinental deposits.



Diamictite-bearing unit (Middle and Late Neoproterozoic, mostly Sturtian, ca. 700 Ma, Marinoan, ca 635 Ma, and Gaskiers, ca 580 Ma) Consists of a mixture of small to large clasts in a mud and sand matrix (diamictite), commonly associated with carbonate rock, including fine-grained turbidites with large-sized clasts. Diamictite generally considered to be glaciogenic. Diamictite-Bearing Unit shown within and outside of Carbonate and Siliciclastic Unit, where outside the Diamictite-Bearing Unit includes both units.



Evaporite-bearing unit (Middle and Late Neoproterozoic, may include Cambrian rocks locally) Widespread surface and subsurface extent in the Arabian Peninsula, Iran, and to a lesser extent in Pakistan and India. Consists mainly of evaporite rocks interstratified with dolomite, sandstone, shale, and local volcanic rocks.



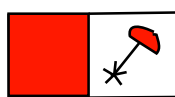
Pan-African, Brasiliano, and related rocks (Middle and Late Neoproterozoic, mostly considered to be 870 to 550 Ma) Widespread in Gondwana continents (Africa, South America, Madagascar, Arabian Peninsula, India, and Sri Lanka). Predominantly medium- to high-grade remobilized older Precambrian rocks including gneiss, metasedimentary rocks, migmatites, and sparse granulites. Intruded by voluminous granitoids. Small circle pattern indicates high-grade metamorphic rocks and granitoids; x's indicate relatively small post- or synmetamorphic granitoids, and pink areas are relatively large granitoid bodies. Major belts of sedimentary rock, such as that of the Congo belt of West Africa are not here grouped with the high-grade metamorphic rocks but with sedimentary rocks similar to those in the Carbonate and Siliciclastic unit.



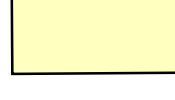
Magmatic arc rocks (Middle and Late Neoproterozoic) Structurally complex assemblages of mafic to felsic, generally calc-alkaline metaplutonic and metavolcanic rocks associated with interocean, back-arc, and continental margin settings. Commonly contain small slivers of mafic or ultramafic rock.



Mafic dike swarms (Middle and Late Neoproterozoic) Major dike swarms and associated intrusives. Includes 723 Ma Franklin swarm in Canada, 827 Ma Gairdner swarm in Australia, and lesser swarms along the southern margin of Siberia, in Norway, and the northwestern United States, and locally elsewhere.



Mafic and ultramafic rocks (Middle and Late Neoproterozoic) Extensive in central Asia, sparse elsewhere except at continental margins.



Areas inferred to be underlain by cratons and shields of rocks older than Neoproterozoic.

WORLD MAP SHOWING SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE DISTRIBUTION AND LITHOLOGIC CHARACTER OF MIDDLE AND LATE NEOPROTEROZOIC ROCKS

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