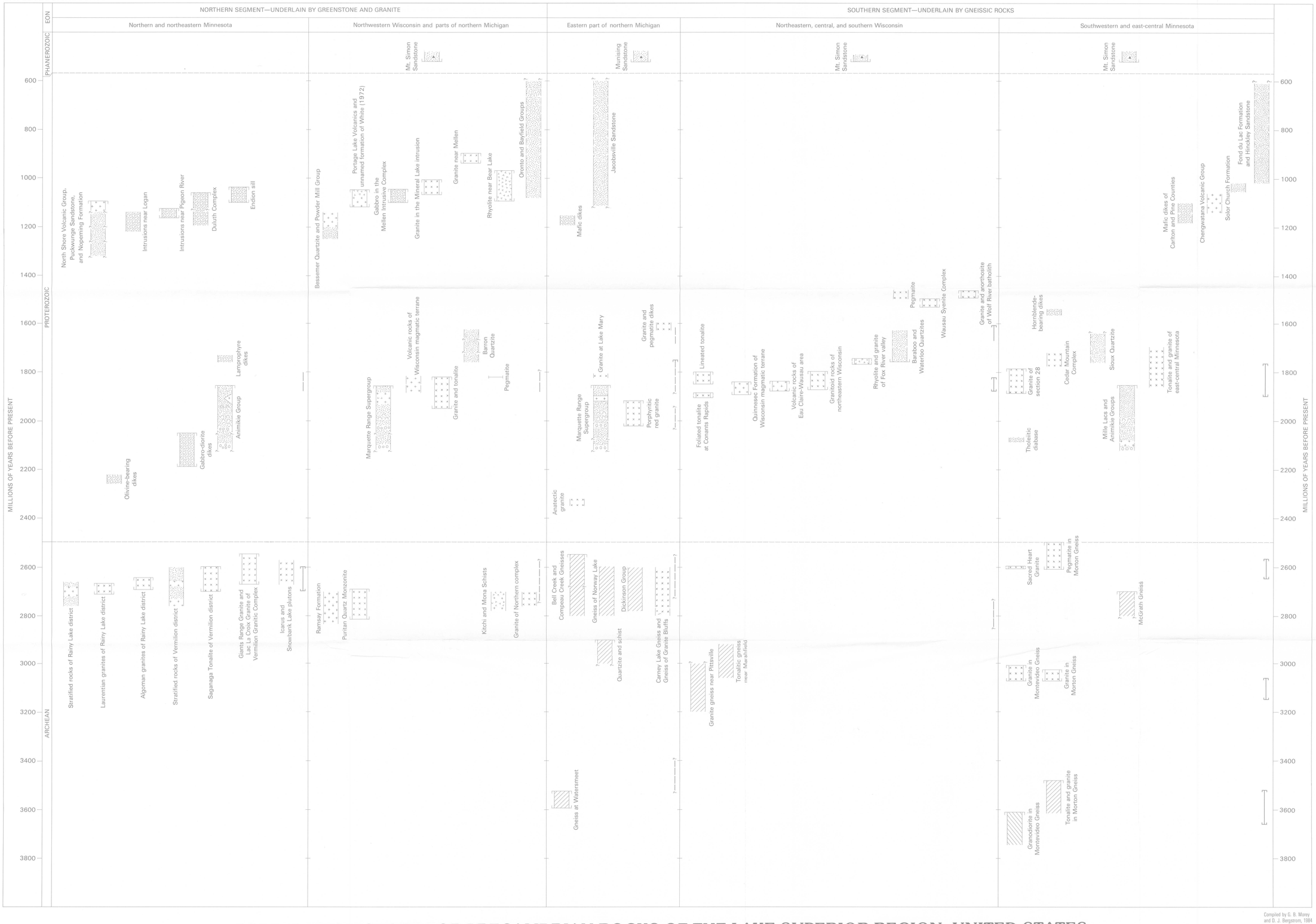

EXPLANATION

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS—Includes low-grade metamorphic rocks where appropriate; open circles, conglomerate

FELSIC VOLCANIC ROCKS

MAFIC VOLCANIC ROCKS

FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

AMPHIBOLITE FACIES METAMORPHIC ROCKS

GRANULITE FACIES METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Note: Two or more rock symbols may be combined

MAXIMUM AND (OR) MINIMUM AGE KNOWN—May represent either length of time for a single rock-forming event or analytical uncertainty

ROCK BODY OR BODIES FALL WITHIN RANGE SHOWN—May not represent a single or continuous rock-forming event

AGE OF ROCK BODY OR BODIES PROBABLY FALLS WITHIN RANGE SHOWN—Isotopic ages scattered and do not define sharp age limits; queries indicate uncertainty in limit shown

AGE OF ROCK BODY UNCERTAIN—Rock body placed on chart by homotaxial correlation or use of nondefinitive isotopic data

STROMATOLITES

FIRST APPEARANCE OF SHELLY FOSSILS

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM AGE OF METAMORPHISM KNOWN[1]

METAMORPHIC EVENT FALLS WITHIN RANGE SHOWN[1]

METAMORPHIC EVENT PROBABLY FALLS WITHIN RANGE SHOWN[1]

METAMORPHIC EVENT KNOWN AND POSSIBLY FALLS WITHIN RANGE SHOWN[1]

[1]Symbol applies only to columns to left of symbol in a given subarea

Note that the magnetic polarity of rocks in the Middle Proterozoic Midcontinent rift system is given in figure 9

Index map showing outline of the two basement terranes in the Lake Superior region

Compiled by G. B. Morey and D. J. Bergstrom, 1984

CORRELATION CHART FOR PRECAMBRIAN ROCKS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION, UNITED STATES